NORDIC RESOURCES

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ACQUISITION OF FOURTH GOLD PROJECT IN CENTRAL FINLAND

Recent results confirm the vast exploration upside in the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt. NNL adds Jukulainen to its portfolio of gold assets as part of its strategy to build a district-scale gold producer.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Company has acquired the Jukulainen gold project, located in the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt (MOGB) of central Finland, close to the Company's existing three gold projects.
- Jukulainen is an earlier-stage gold exploration project in the heart of the MOGB.
- **Rock chip samples from Jukulainen show visible gold in outcrop with assays up to 43.7g/t Au, see Figure 1.**
- The results show consistent, significant gold mineralisation at surface at over a sampled strike length of approximately 80m, coincident with a known shear zone.
- The Jukulainen project area covers 4km of strike over this prospective shear zone, as identified by regional magnetic surveys.
- Having assessed numerous third-party gold projects within the MOGB over the past 18 months, the Company considers Jukulainen to be the most prospective and the most likely to add immediate exploration upside to its more advanced gold asset portfolio.
- NNL's total resources in the district currently stand at **55.2Mt @ 1.09g/t AuEq for 1.93Moz AuEq**[1,2] for 1.59Moz contained gold, 71kt contained copper and 3.5Moz contained silver of which 80% reports to the Measured and Indicated resource categories *(for full details refer to complete resource table at the end of this Announcement)* across three neighbouring near-surface deposits.
- Nearby mills offer potential processing optionality in the region.

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[1] *Refer NNL ASX Release "Interim MRE Lifts Kopsa to 1.52Moz AuEq Within an Optimised Pit Shell", 12 October 2026.*

[2] *AuEq figures were calculated using US$3,500/oz gold price, US$14,000/t copper price and US$60/oz silver price. Recovery factors of 88%, 89% and 79% applied for Au, Cu and Ag respectively based on 2026 Kopsa metallurgical results and as recommended by NNL's consultant Mr Chris Martin (refer NNL ASX release dated 24 Sept 2026). Resultant formula applied is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 1.258*Cu (%) + 0.0154*Ag (g/t). In the Company's opinion, the metals included in the Kopsa equivalent calculation (Au,Cu,Ag) have reasonable potential to be both recovered and sold.*

Nordic Resources Limited (ASX: **NNL**; **Nordic**, or **the Company**) has entered into an agreement with Timalfi Partners Ay, a Finnish general partnership, to acquire a 100% interest in the Jukulainen gold project located in the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt (MOBG) of central Finland, which comprises the highly prospective Jukulainen exploration licence application.

Outcrop sampling results from 25 samples at the Jukulainen project assayed up to 43.7g/t Au (see sample photograph in Figure 1), with gold visible in that highest-grade sample. 19 of the 25 samples returned gold grades considered to be 'significant'. For full sample information and assay results for all samples see Figure 4 and Appendix 1.

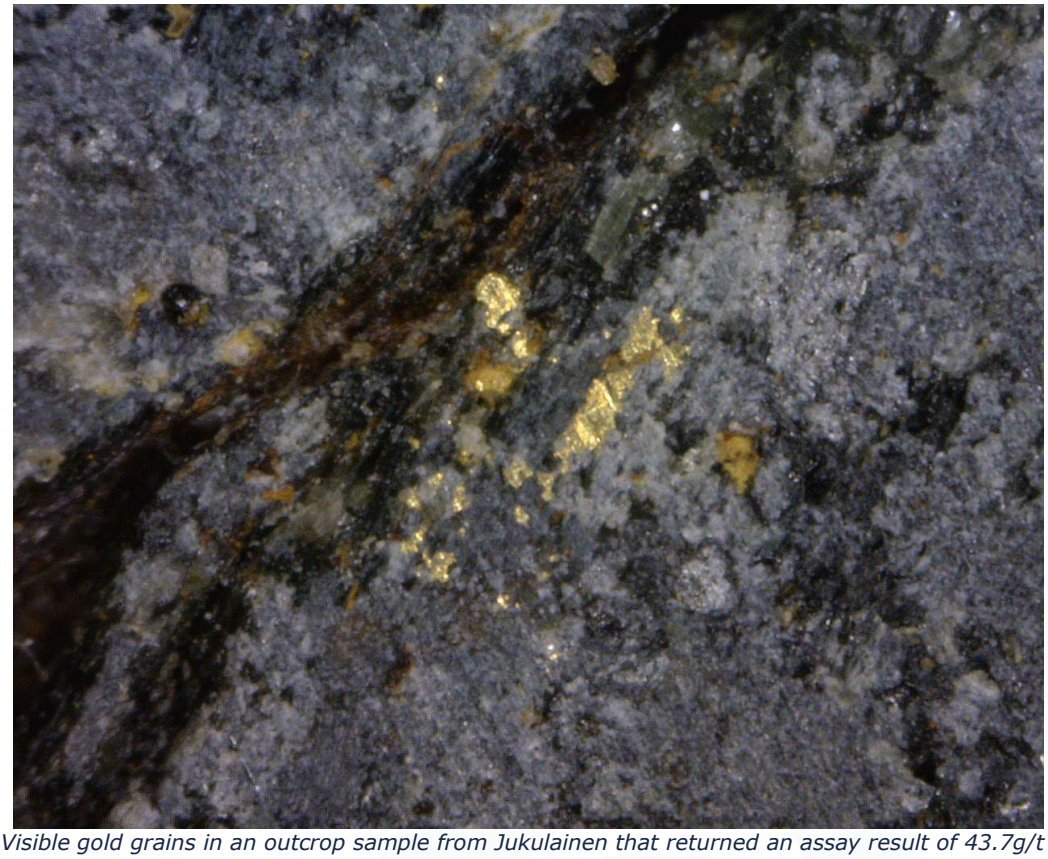


Figure 1: *Visible gold grains in an outcrop sample from Jukulainen that returned an assay result of 43.7g/t Au. Field of view in this photo is 3 x 2.5mm. The host rock is a mafic/intermediate volcanic and the visual estimate of the amount of gold in the sample is less than 1%. For full sample details please refer to Appendix 1.*

Management Comment

Commenting on the transaction, NNL's Managing Director, Robert Wrixon, said: *"Having been drilling at our MOGB projects for over a year, it is clear that the gold endowment of this district is considerably greater than historical estimates have suggested and the region remains substantially underexplored. It is now a central thesis of the Company that gold mineralisation is widespread in this district and deserves greater exploration attention.*

The Company has been assessing a range of gold projects within the MOGB and identified Jukulainen some time ago as a priority target. We are pleased to have reached an agreement with the vendors and look forward to commencing exploration work at the project as soon as possible".

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Project Location

Jukulainen is located in central Finland in close proximity to NNL's three existing advanced gold projects in the region, as shown in Figure 2. The project area is 23km west of the Company's Kiimala Trend project. The full table of resources for the Company's projects in the region are provided in Table 1 at the end of this Announcement.

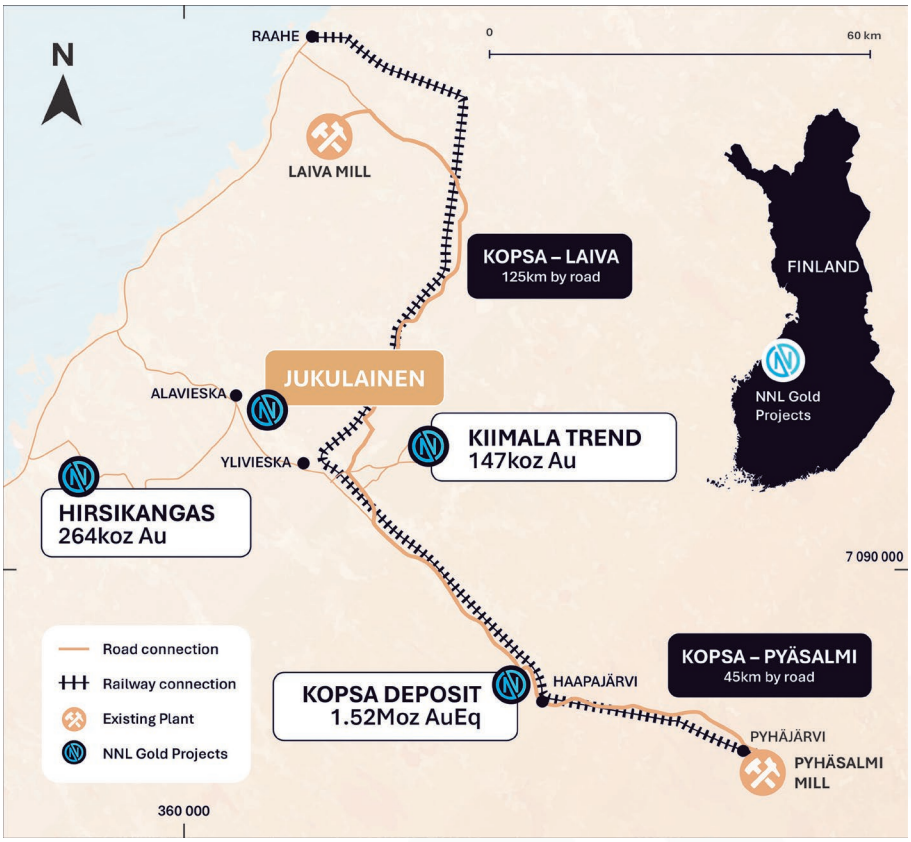


Figure 2: *Location of NNL's gold projects shown over a map of Central Ostrobothnia showing existing plant locations with road/rail routes in the region. Coordinates provided in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

There are two processing plants in the MOGB region. The 1.4Mtpa Pyhasalmi copper-zinc-pyrite processing plant owned by First Quantum Minerals Ltd (TSX:FM) remains in reduced operation and is located 40km to the east of Kopsa. The formerly operating gold mine and plant at Laiva is located 120km to the northwest. The Laiva plant is relatively new, but currently on care and maintenance. Completed in 2012, it was designed to process 2.2Mtpa of feed from the Laiva gold deposit. Both existing plants, or a standalone plant at Kopsa, would be potentially accessible by road or road/rail from any of the four project areas.

Project Description

The Jukulainen project consists of one exploration licence application covering 532 hectares located 10km from Ylivieska, a rail transport hub. Geologically, Jukulainen is located in the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt within the Paleoproterozoic Svecofennian crustal domain. The area is characterised by regional-scale, NW-SE to NNW-SSE trending shear zones hosting several orogenic gold occurrences.

The prevailing rock type at Jukulainen is an intermediate to mafic volcanic, commonly cross-cut by porphyritic dykes. A north-south trending magnetite-rich unit is associated with the volcanic host unit, extending from the sampled outcrop area towards north of the tenement boundary. The sampled outcropping gold mineralisation sits in close vicinity of the NW-SE trending Ylivieska shear zone. The documented Kurula gold-cobalt occurrence is located 8km southeast on the same trend (outside the tenement area).

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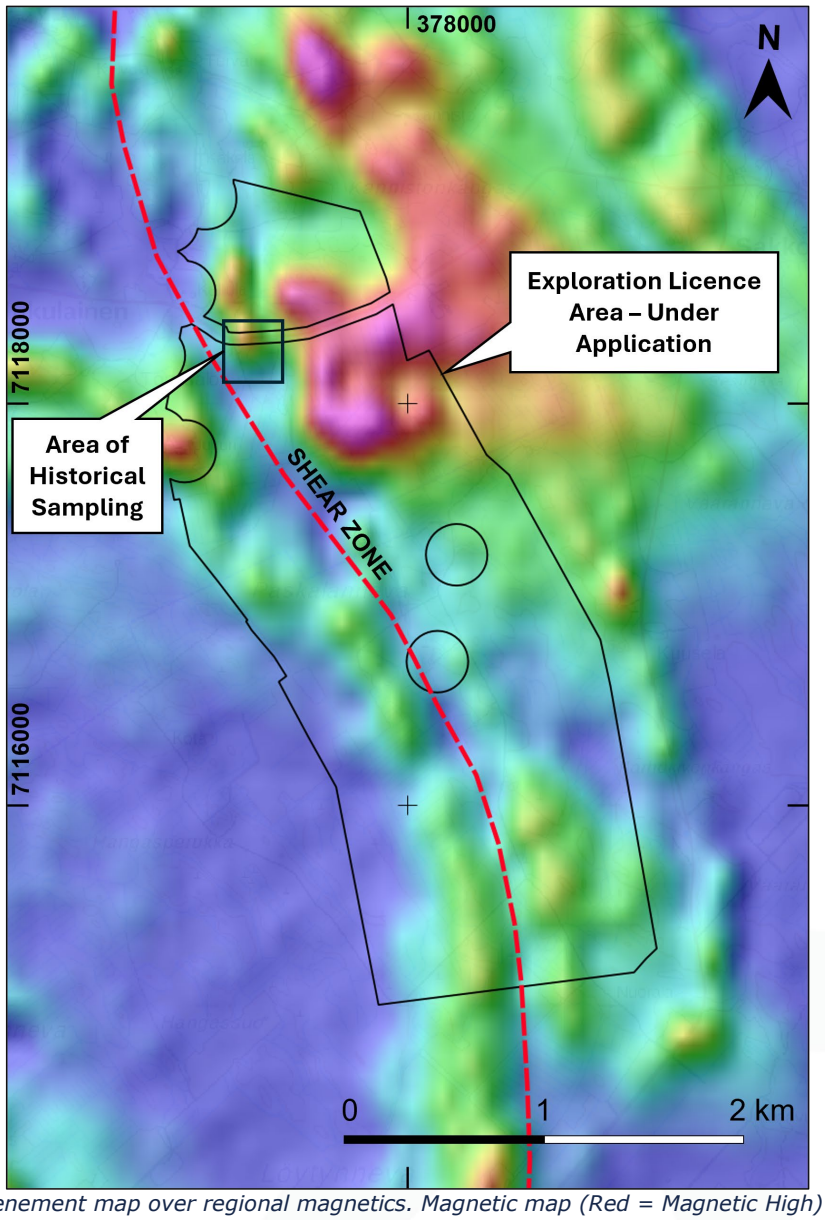


Figure 3: *Jukulainen tenement map over regional magnetics. Magnetic map (Red = Magnetic High) is from the Geological Survey of Finland ("GTK") database. Coordinates provided in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

A number of outcrop sampling programs have been undertaken at Jukulainen since 2001. In all cases, the sampling focused on an area of outcropping mineralisation in the north of the current licence application approximately 80m in strike length and coincident with the prospective shear zone, as shown in Figure 3. Drilling has yet to be conducted within the project area.

Twenty-five of the surface samples from the project database have verifiable location coordinates and assay results. All verified assay results are displayed in Figure 4 and detailed information is provided in Appendix 1.

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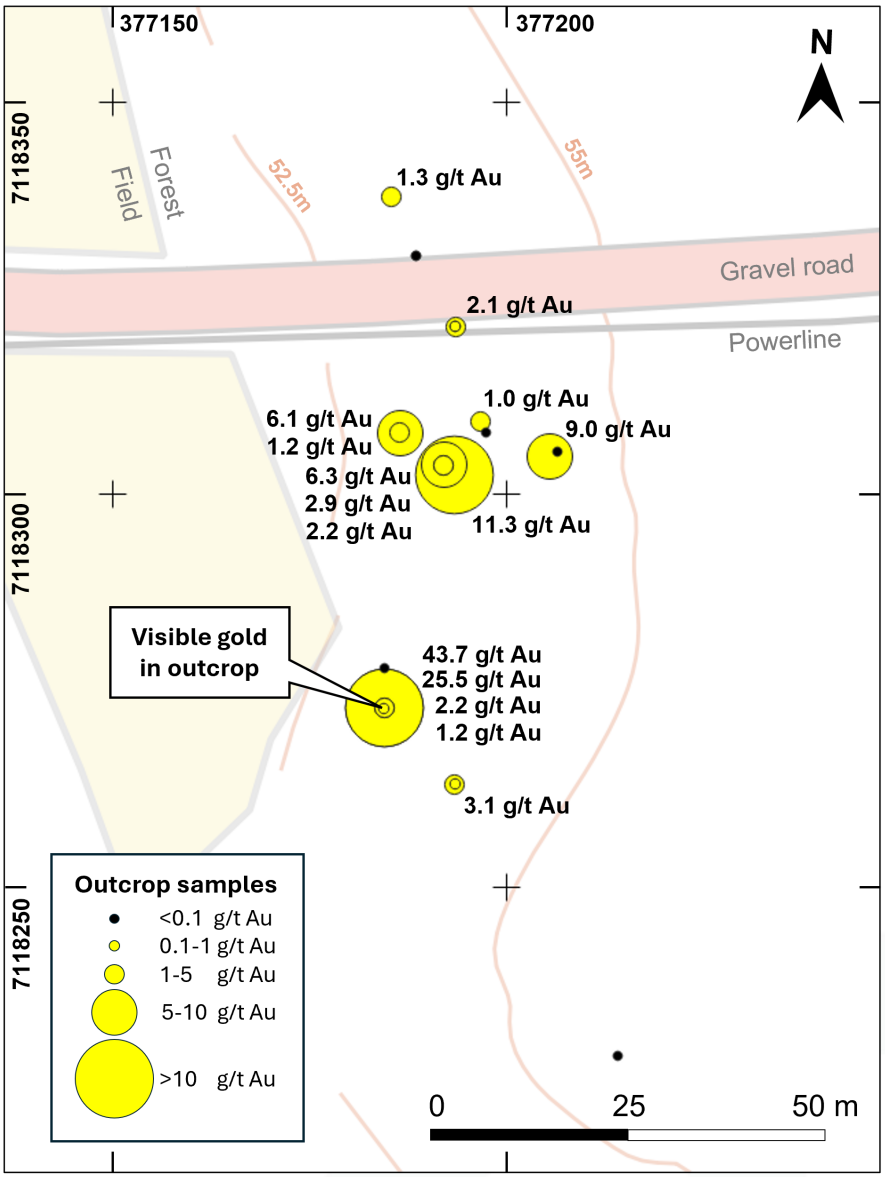


Figure 4: *Jukulainen sampling results shown over local topography map. Coordinates provided in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

The samples assayed up to 43.7g/t Au, with a second sample assaying 25.5g/t Au from that same location. A sample of 11.3g/t Au was recorded from an outcrop located approximately 30m further north. Encouragingly, only six of the twenty-five samples in the verified database failed to register a significant gold result, defined as less than 0.1g/t Au for the purposes of this report. The mean grade of the remaining nineteen samples was 6.3g/t Au with a median of 2.2g/t Au.

Transaction Details

The main terms of the Jukulainen acquisition agreement are as follows:

- Initial consideration of EUR15,000 to the vendor.
- Minimum work commitment: NNL to complete a minimum of 200m of drilling at Jukulainen within twelve months of final licence grant.
- Deferred consideration of EUR85,000 due to the vendor within 15 months following final grant of a legally valid Jukulainen licence, otherwise the project reverts to the vendor.
- 0.75% net smelter return (NSR) royalty to the vendor assuming NNL retains the project after 15 months from the issuance of the legally valid licence for Jukulainen. NNL retains a buy-back option for 50% of this NSR royalty and a right of first refusal on any sale to a third-party.

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Next Steps

The Company intends to conduct mapping and geophysics at Jukulainen in the coming year to be followed by drilling once targets have been prioritised.

Overview of the MOGB Gold Projects

The Company's gold projects are located in the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt (MOGB) of Finland (see Figure 5). This region contains a number of gold and base metal deposits, structurally controlled by the Raahe-Ladoga Trend. This Trend is a broad suture zone between the Karelian Craton (Archean, 3.2-2.7Ga) to the northeast and the Svecofennian domain (Paleoproterozoic, 1.92-1.80Ga) to the southwest. The MOGB represents a geological extension to the Gold Line and associated VMS trend seen in neighbouring Sweden.

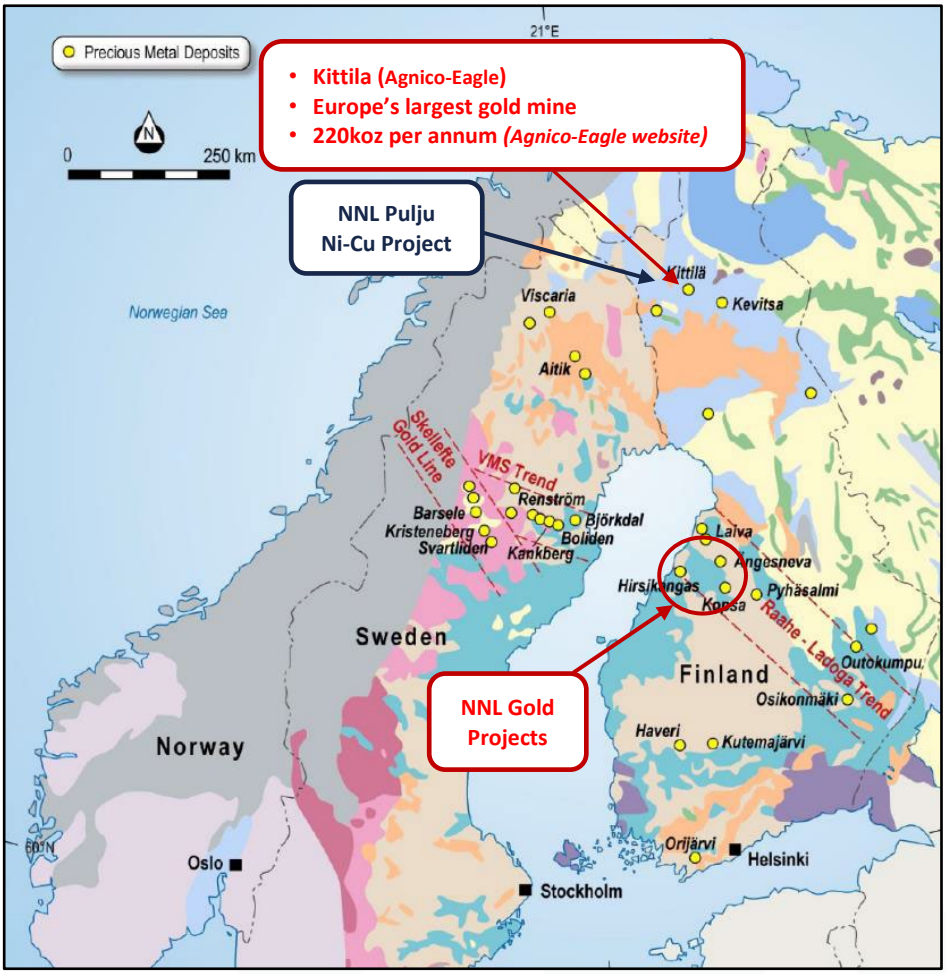


Figure 5: *Location of NNL's gold projects shown over a geological map of Finland.*

The Kopsa gold-copper project is the largest and most advanced project and hosts an pit-constrained JORC (2012) compliant resource of 44Mt @ 1.07g/t AuEq for 1.52Moz AuEq. The nearby Kiimala Trend and Hirsikangas projects also host significant JORC (2012) compliant resources (see Table 1). All projects continue to have significant exploration upside and are located within 70km of each other. All three constitute important elements of the Company's regional gold strategy in Finland.

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Total Company Resources in the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt (MOGB)

The Company's flagship Kopsa deposit in central Finland hosts a pit-constrained JORC (2012) compliant resource (comprising Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories) of 44.0Mt @ 1.07g/t AuEq for 1.52Moz AuEq. The overall resource inventory across all the three MOGB gold projects currently stands at **55.2Mt @ 1.09g/t AuEq for 1.93Moz AuEq, consisting 1.59Moz of contained gold, 71kt of contained copper and 3.50Moz of contained silver** across all resource categories, as per the Table below. 80% of the overall resource inventory (by AuEq ounces) is currently in the Measured and Indicated categories.

NNL confirms all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Resource Estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed as per Listing Rule 5.23.2.

MOGB Gold Project Resources[3]

Mineral Resources	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Cu (kt)	Ag (Moz)	AuEq (Moz)
Kopsa									
Measured Resources	14.15	0.90	0.15	2.34	1.13	0.41	22	1.06	0.51
Indicated Resources	23.09	0.82	0.16	2.41	1.06	0.61	37	1.79	0.79
Inferred Resources	6.79	0.73	0.19	2.96	1.01	0.16	13	0.65	0.22
Kopsa Total	**44.03**	**0.83**	**0.16**	**2.47**	**1.07**	**1.18**	**71**	**3.50**	**1.52**
Angesneva									
Indicated Resources	3.85	1.19	-	-	1.19	0.15	-	-	0.15
Angesneva Total	**3.85**	**1.19**	**-**	**-**	**1.19**	**0.15**	**-**	**-**	**0.15**
Hirsikangas									
Indicated Resources	2.69	1.17	-	-	1.17	0.10	-	-	0.10
Inferred Resources	4.60	1.10	-	-	1.10	0.16	-	-	0.16
Hirsikangas Total	**7.29**	**1.13**	**-**	**-**	**1.13**	**0.26**	**-**	**-**	**0.26**
Combined Measured Resources	14.15	0.90	0.15	2.34	1.13	0.41	22	1.06	0.51
Combined Indicated Resources	29.60	0.90	0.12	1.88	1.09	0.86	37	1.79	1.03
Combined Inferred Resources	11.40	0.88	0.11	1.77	1.05	0.32	13	0.65	0.38
Combined Project Resources	**55.2**	**0.90**	**0.13**	**1.97**	**1.09**	**1.59**	**71**	**3.50**	**1.93**

Table 1: *Combined MOGB Gold Project JORC (2012) resources.*

Notes:

1. *The Kopsa resource is pit-constrained. The Angesneva and Hirsikangas resources should be considered in-situ in accordance with JORC (2012) reporting guidelines.*
2. *Cutoff grade of 0.4g/t AuEq was applied for Kopsa and 0.5g/t Au was applied for the Angesneva and Hirsikangas resource estimates, for the mineralisation deemed potentially mineable by open pit methods.*
3. *AuEq figures for the Kopsa resource calculation and reporting were calculated using US$3,500/oz gold price, US$14,000/t copper price and US$60/oz silver price. Recovery factors of 88%, 89% and 79% applied for Au, Cu and Ag respectively based on 2026 Kopsa metallurgical results and as recommended by NNL's consultant Mr Chris Martin. Resultant formula applied is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 1.258*Cu (%) + 0.0154*Ag (g/t). In the Company's opinion, the metals included in the Kopsa equivalent calculation (Au,Cu,Ag) have reasonable potential to be both recovered and sold.*
4. *Discrepancies in the totals, products or percentages in the table are due to rounding effects.*

[3] *Refer to NNL ASX Announcements "Interim MRE Lifts Kopsa to 1.52Moz AuEq Within an Optimised Pit Shell", 12 October 2026, "Kiimala Project Review adds further 147koz Gold in Indicated Resources", 29 May 2025 and "Hirsikangas Increases Gold Resources by 34% to over 1Moz", 14 July 2025.*

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Competent Persons' Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Jukulainen Exploration Results and Company's MOBG Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Hannu Makkonen, a consultant to the Company. Dr Makkonen is a European Geologist (EurGeol) as defined by the European Federation of Geologists.

Dr Makkonen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Dr Makkonen and Mr Martin consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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Appendix 1

Jukulainen Project – Gold assays from rock chip samples

Sample ID	Easting[1]	Northing[1]	Sample source	Laboratory	Assay method	Year	Data source	g/t Au
20014413	377186	7118308	Outcrop	N/A	N/A	2001	Geological Survey of Finland	6.05
20014413	377186	7118308	Outcrop	N/A	N/A	2001	Geological Survey of Finland	1.17
20081458	377184	7118278	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 2*	2008	Geological Survey of Finland	0[5]
20082404	377184	7118273	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 2*	2008	Geological Survey of Finland	25.50
20093382	377197	7118308	N/A	Labtium	*See note 2*	2009	Geological Survey of Finland	0.05
20122393	377205	7118305	N/A	Labtium	*See note 3*	2012	Geological Survey of Finland	9.00
20122394	377185	7118338	N/A	Labtium	*See note 3*	2012	Geological Survey of Finland	1.27
202394	377184	7118273	Outcrop	Pyhasalmi Mine	*See note 4*	2017	Timalfi Partners	2.20
202395	377184	7118273	Outcrop	Pyhasalmi Mine	*See note 4*	2017	Timalfi Partners	1.20
202396	377184	7118273	Outcrop	Pyhasalmi Mine	*See note 4*	2017	Timalfi Partners	0.71
202397	377184	7118273	Outcrop	Pyhasalmi Mine	*See note 4*	2017	Timalfi Partners	43.70
33011	377206	7118306	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	0.05
33025	377214	7118229	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	<0.01
33026	377192	7118304	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	6.34
33027	377192	7118304	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	2.87
33028	377192	7118304	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	2.17
33651	377188	7118330	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	0.02
33652	377188	7118330	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	0.01
33653	377193	7118321	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	2.05
33654	377193	7118321	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	0.17
33655	377193	7118321	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	0.16
33656	377193	7118263	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	0.26
33657	377193	7118263	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2019	Magnus Minerals	3.07
37785	377193	7118303	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2020	Magnus Minerals	11.33
37786	377197	7118309	Outcrop	Labtium	*See note 3*	2020	Magnus Minerals	1.02

[1] Coordinate system: ETRS-TM35FIN (EPSG: 3067).
[2] Cold Aqua Regia leach and Hg-coprecipitation with graphite furnace AAS (Labtium code: 521U).
[3] Fire assay with ICP-OES (Labtium code: 704P).
[4] Aqua Regia leach and dibutyl sulfide pre-concentration with AAS.
[5] Unknown detection limit.

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Appendix 2 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• In total, 25 samples and gold assays are reported. Data for seven samples have been sourced from the database of Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), four samples from the records of Timalfi Partners Ay (Timalfi), and fourteen samples from the records of Magnus Minerals Oy (Magnus). • The samples by GTK were taken either by layman prospectors or GTK geologists, samples from Timalfi were taken by a layman prospector, and samples by Magnus were taken by Magnus geologists. • Samples were rock chips or similar samples acquired by hand tools or power tools, such as a hammer or a circular diamond saw. • 22 out of 25 samples in total were taken from outcrops, whereas three samples by GTK were taken from either outcrops or boulders. • Measures to ensure sample representativeness are unknown, but it is reasonable to assume the samples were mostly selected based on signs of mineralisation. The sampling techniques are adequate for investigating the presence of anomalous gold in sampling spots.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• N/A
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant*	• N/A

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• For two samples by GTK, the Laboratory and methods are unknown. For the other 23 samples, industry standard practices for sample preparation were followed in crushing and pulverising the samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For two samples by GTK, the Laboratory and methods are unknown. • Three samples by GTK were prepared and assayed for gold at Labtium laboratory using cold Aqua Regia leach and Hg-coprecipitation with graphite furnace AAS (method code: 521U). • Two samples by GTK and 14 samples by Magnus were prepared and assayed for gold at Labtium laboratory using fire assay with ICP-OES (method code: 704P). • Four samples by Timalfi were prepared and assayed for gold at Pyhasalmi Mine laboratory using Aqua Regia leach and dibutyl sulfide pre-concentration with AAS.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verifications have been made. Magnus made their own partial verification of previous historical sampling by taking new samples from most of the same outcrops, confirming the highly anomalous gold.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Locations have been measured using handheld GPS devices. All data is transformed to or measured in coordinate system ETRS-TM35FIN (EPSG: 3067).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• N/A

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• N/A
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The measures taken to ensure sample security of previous historical samples are unknown, but Magnus followed industry standard practices in their activities.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The tenement is located in Alavieska and Ylivieska, Finland, and held by Lakeuden Malmi Oy, a 100% owned subsidiary of NNL. • All results in this announcement pertain to the exploration licence (type of licence by Finnish Mining Law nomenclature and status in parentheses): Jukulainen ML2021:0023 (Exploration Permit, application).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• GTK has conducted soil sampling, and GTK and Magnus have conducted extensive mapping of outcrops in the area. These data may help understand the structures and trends related to anomalous gold once reviewed and more data is collected.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The main commodity of interest in the Jukulainen project is gold. The main mineral of interest is native gold, which is occasionally coarse enough to be visible to naked eye. • The main mineralised lithologies are metamorphosed intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks. The mineralised zone is at least partially coinciding with an iron oxide rich zone, but preliminary assessments suggest the gold mineralisation is potentially unrelated to the iron oxides. • The host metavolcanics and the surrounding metasedimentary and other units are part of the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt, a region hosting multiple gold and base metal deposits and occurrences, and a part the Paleoproterozoic Svecofennian crustal domain.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• N/A

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The true thickness of mineralisation is currently unknown.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant maps and sections are provided in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available relevant information is reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test*	• None.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A ground magnetic survey and additional bedrock sampling and mapping is planned in Jukulainen to identify priority drilling targets.

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