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HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTION EXTENDS CROWN PRINCE

Drilling intersects 14m @ 231.67g/t Au beneath the Crown Prince open pit

HIGHLIGHTS

- Near mine resource extension drilling at Crown Prince has returned a significant high-grade gold intersection in RC hole **CPRC030**, drilled from the 435mRL within the Stage 2 Crown Prince open pit.
- CPRC030 returned: **14m @ 231.67g/t Au from 80m, including 4m @ 805.2g/t Au from 80m and 1m @ 2,860g/t Au from 82m** (with initial result 2,620g/t Au, laboratory repeat assay 3,100g/t Au and the average used).
- Visible gold was identified in RC drill chips from the high-grade interval (Photos 1 and 2). The 2,860g/t Au sample is the highest-grade 1m RC sample in the Company's Garden Gully drilling database.
- The intersection is located **outside** the current Crown Prince Mineral Resource interpretation, **beneath** the final open-pit shell and in proximity to the current underground mine design, in the MOB area of the deposit (≈118m below natural surface, ≈367mRL).
- Surface RC hole **CPRC008** (≈125m west of CPRC030) returned **3m @ 14.9g/t Au from 181m** and **4m @ 13.5g/t Au from 192m** (≈317–327mRL) in smoky quartz veins within sheared mafic schist, ≈120m vertically above the previously reported NGGRCDD1184 intercept (3.2m @ 48.9g/t Au from 330m).
- Assays are pending for nearby drill holes CPRC009A, CPRC026, CPRC034, CPRC037 and CPRC038, which will better define this zone of mineralisation.
- The results will be incorporated into ongoing geological interpretation, resource evaluation and underground studies at Crown Prince. Diamond drilling (a twin of CPRC030 and step-out holes) is being planned to define the orientation and plunge of the high-grade shoot.

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Corporate

Shares on Issue	10,948m
Share price	$0.059
Market Cap	$646m
ASX Code	NMG

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New Murchison Gold Limited (ASX:NMG) ("**NMG**" or the "**Company**") advises that recent resource definition drilling at its Crown Prince Gold Mine (Crown Prince), part of the Garden Gully Gold Project near Meekatharra, Western Australia, has returned a significant high-grade gold intersection.

The results are from RC drilling targeting the MOB and NOB areas in the northern part of the Crown Prince deposit, beneath the current open pit (Table 1 and Figure 1):

- seven RC holes (CPRC004 to CPRC009A, 1,900m) were drilled from surface on the western side of the pit; and
- eleven RC holes (CPRC026 to CPRC038, 1,191m) were drilled from a drill pad on the 435mRL within the Stage 2 Crown Prince open pit (≈50m below natural surface).

Assays have been received for 12 of the 18 holes. All significant intercepts are reported in Table 2 and all assays ≥0.1g/t Au in Appendix 1.

Alex Passmore, NMG's CEO, commented: "*We are very pleased with this exceptional high-grade result from our recent near mine extensional drilling at Crown Prince. CPRC030 has returned the highest-grade RC sample we have recorded at Garden Gully, and 14 metres at over 200g/t gold. The intersection is close to the proposed underground mine design and outside the current Mineral Resource, highlighting the potential for further resource growth as we continue to evaluate the underground opportunity. Together with CPRC008 and our earlier SEZ results, the case for a Crown Prince underground continues to build.*"

14m @ 231.67g/t Au incl. 1m @ 2,860g/t Au in CPRC030 – highest-grade RC sample recorded at Garden Gully



Photo 1 (left): CPRC030 RC chip tray, 81–96m. Photo 2 (right): RC drill chips from sample NM49773 (82–83m) showing visible gold.

CPRC030 – MOB AREA

CPRC030 was drilled at −55° towards 347° (MGA) from the 435mRL in-pit drill pad to test for mineralisation in the MOB area below the pit (Figures 1 and 2). The hole intersected foliated chlorite–talc ultramafic schist to 78m, followed by a quartz-veined zone from 78m to 82m within chloritic ultramafic containing pyrite, foliated chlorite–talc ultramafic (82–88m), minor quartz in altered ultramafic (88–90m), pyritic metasediments (90–96m) and footwall ultramafic schist to end of hole at 114m.

The hole returned **14m @ 231.67g/t Au from 80m** (0.5g/t Au cut-off, no internal dilution), including **4m @ 805.2g/t Au from 80m** (1m @ 62.9g/t, 1m @ 163g/t, **1m @ 2,860g/t** and 1m @ 135g/t Au). The high-grade sample, NM49773 (82–83m), initially assayed 2,620g/t Au, was re-assayed by the laboratory and returned 3,100g/t Au. The reported intercept uses the original assay averaged with the repeat. Further results of 1m @ 0.91g/t Au from 78m and 1m @ 8.74g/t Au from 97m were also returned.

The nearest previous drill holes at this elevation lie 20m to 25m from the CPRC030 intercept (TGGRC151 and TGGRCDD143). The neighbouring holes drilled from the same pad (CPRC027 to CPRC033) did not return comparable grades (Table 2, Figure 2) although are interpreted to have ended short of this lode. The Company interprets the CPRC030 mineralisation as a discrete high-grade quartz vein shoot, hosted in chlorite–talc ultramafic schist, whose orientation, plunge and continuity are not yet known. Results from the remaining in-pit holes (CPRC026, CPRC034, CPRC037 and CPRC038) are pending.

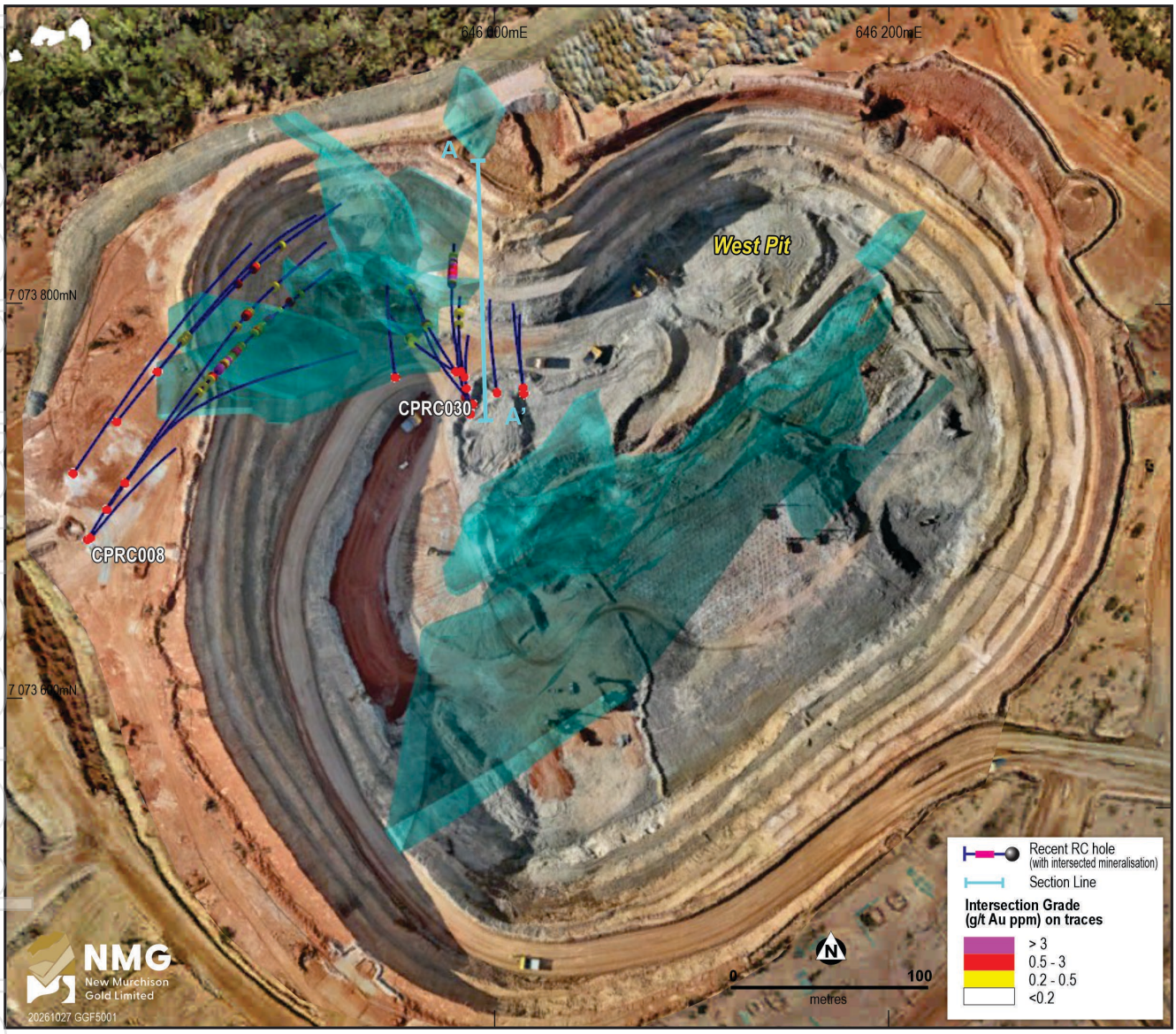


Figure 1: Plan of the northern Crown Prince open pit showing the CPRC004–CPRC009A and CPRC026–CPRC038 drill traces and intercepts, and section line A–A'.

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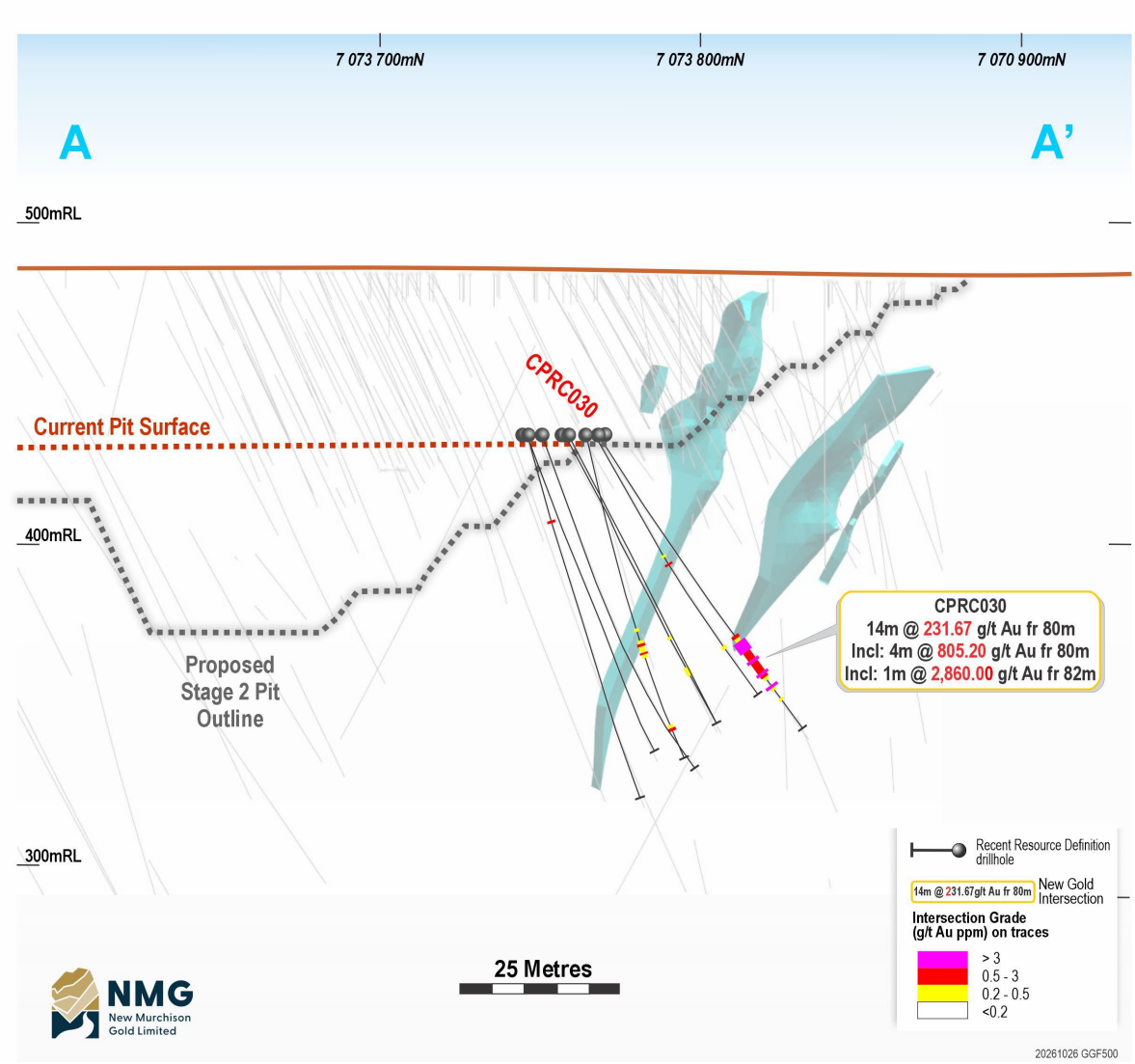


Figure 2: Cross-section A–A' (looking ENE, ±25m) through CPRC030 showing current MRE wireframes (blue solids) and grade on traces.

CPRC008 – SURFACE DRILLING, WESTERN MOB/NOB AREA

The August 2026 surface program comprised holes CPRC004 to CPRC009A, drilled from the western side of the pit towards the north-east (azimuth 030° to 040°) to test mineralisation beneath the western wall of the pit (Figures 1 and 3).

CPRC008 intersected two high-grade zones: **3m @ 14.9g/t Au from 181m** (including 1m @ 22.9g/t Au from 182m) in a dark smoky quartz vein with coarse pyrite and elevated arsenic within mafic schist, and **4m @ 13.5g/t Au from 192m** (including 1m @ 36.0g/t Au from 193m) in a large smoky quartz vein. Lower-grade intercepts include 4m @ 1.20g/t Au from 168m, 7m @ 1.04g/t Au from 204m and 1m @ 4.09g/t Au from 257m (Table 2). The high-grade intercepts lie at approximately 317–327mRL, about 160m below natural surface.

In plan, the CPRC008 intercepts lie within about 20m of the previously reported NGGRCDD1184 intercept (3.2m @ 48.9g/t Au from 330m, including 0.35m @ 345.5g/t Au; ASX 23 April 2026) but about 120m higher.

This suggests a possible vertically extensive high-grade quartz vein–shear system on the western side of the MOB/NOB area, which will be tested by further drilling.

The other surface holes returned narrower, lower-grade results: 3m @ 1.43g/t Au from 189m in CPRC005 and 3m @ 0.96g/t Au from 184m in CPRC007. CPRC004 and CPRC006 returned no significant intercepts. CPRC009 was terminated at 121m and redrilled as CPRC009A due to excess deviation while drilling. Assays for CPRC009A are pending.

CROWN PRINCE UNDERGROUND CONCEPT CONTINUES TO STRENGTHEN

The Company is undertaking technical studies on the potential development of an underground mine beneath the Crown Prince open pit. These studies build on the Crown Prince Underground Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.45Mt @ 3.2 g/t Au for 150,400oz (1.2 g/t Au cut-off; ASX 23 September 2026; Table 3). The results in this announcement are relevant to those studies in several ways:

- **Proximity to potential early underground access:** The Company is investigating establishing an initial portal at about 75m vertical depth within the Crown Prince pit, potentially later converted into a ventilation portal, to access mineralisation in the NOB and MOB areas that lies outside the current Ore Reserve. The CPRC030 intercept (≈367mRL) is about 43m below that elevation, and the CPRC008 intercepts are about 85–95m below it. Both are in the area such access is intended to reach. The CPRC030 intersection lies outside the current Mineral Resource interpretation, beneath the final open-pit shell and in proximity to the current underground mine design.
- **High-grade shoots in two areas of the deposit:** High-grade, coarse-gold intercepts below the pit have now been returned from the SEZ in the south (including 0.28m @ 17,240 g/t Au in NGGRCDD974, ASX 30 April 2025, and 13m @ 13.3 g/t Au in NRD008, ASX 23 April 2026) and from the MOB/NOB area in the north, about 200m away (CPRC030, CPRC008 and NGGRCDD1184). If these shoots prove continuous, an underground operation could potentially access several of them from shared decline and ventilation infrastructure.
- **Modelling ongoing:** Coarse-gold shoots such as CPRC030 can contribute significantly to underground head grade, but they are difficult to predict from widely spaced drilling and are usually top-cut in resource estimation. The results show that closer-spaced drilling (preferably diamond core), assay methods suited to coarse gold, and careful geological modelling of shoot orientation will be important inputs to any future underground resource update and mine design.
- **Mining selectivity:** The narrow, high-grade nature of the CPRC030 shoot mineralisation is likely to suit underground mining. Assessment of mining methods, dilution and recovery will be undertaken once the shoot's geometry is better defined.

NEXT STEPS

- Diamond twin of CPRC030 to confirm the width and grade of the high-grade zone and to provide oriented core for structural interpretation of the shoot's orientation and plunge.
- Step-out diamond and RC drilling around CPRC030 and CPRC008, coordinated with the geotechnical diamond holes already planned for the proposed underground portal and decline.
- Incorporating the results into geological models, future Mineral Resource updates and ongoing underground studies.

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Table 1: Drill hole collar details (MGA2020 Zone 50). In-pit collars are at ≈435mRL and surface collars at ≈485mRL.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Type	Assays
CPRC004	228	-59.6	38.6	645830.0	7073765.6	484.1	RC	Received
CPRC005	284	-59.7	39.4	645809.2	7073740.0	484.4	RC	Received
CPRC006	310	-61.9	34.0	645787.1	7073713.7	484.7	RC	Received
CPRC007	298	-55.1	33.7	645813.5	7073708.8	485.0	RC	Received
CPRC008	334	-59.3	34.6	645804.2	7073695.2	485.1	RC	Received
CPRC009	121	-61.5	40.2	645795.9	7073680.7	485.5	RC	Not sampled
CPRC009A	325	-62.1	30.2	645794.4	7073679.9	485.5	RC	Pending
CPRC026	102	-59.0	351.4	645951.7	7073762.7	434.8	RC	Pending
CPRC027	102	-55.0	325.1	645982.7	7073765.8	435.2	RC	Received
CPRC028	114	-62.2	300.1	645987.0	7073762.9	434.9	RC	Received
CPRC029	120	-63.7	318.8	645991.3	7073748.9	435.3	RC	Received
CPRC030	114	-55.1	346.8	645985.3	7073765.9	435.2	RC	Received
CPRC031	103	-62.3	348.5	645987.9	7073757.0	435.2	RC	Received
CPRC032	108	-67.8	350.6	645990.1	7073743.9	435.2	RC	Received
CPRC033	120	-72.7	342.5	645990.2	7073744.0	435.1	RC	Received
CPRC034	103	-60.3	352.1	646003.6	7073755.0	435.3	RC	Pending
CPRC037	96	-64.6	351.2	646017.1	7073757.4	435.0	RC	Pending
CPRC038	109	-71.1	351.6	646017.5	7073754.4	434.9	RC	Pending

Table 2: Significant intercepts (≥0.5 g/t Au cut-off, no internal dilution, 1m RC samples, uncut, downhole widths). NSI = no significant intercept.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt	Comment
CPRC004	-	-	-	-	-	NSI
CPRC005	170	171	1	1.61		**1m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 170m**
CPRC005	190	192	2	1.85		**2m @ 1.85 g/t Au from 190m**
CPRC006	-	-	-	-	-	NSI
CPRC007	185	187	2	1.18		**2m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 185m**
CPRC008	169	171	4	1.78		**2m @ 1.78 g/t Au from 169m**
CPRC008	**181**	**184**	**3**	**14.89**		**3m @ 14.89 g/t Au from 181m Incl: 1m @ 22.9 g/t Au from 182m**
CPRC008	188	189	1	1.22		**1m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 188m**
CPRC008	**192**	**196**	**4**	**13.54**		**4m @ 13.54g/t Au from 192m Incl: 1m @ 36.00 g/t Au from 193m**
CPRC008	205	208	3	1.56		**3m @ 1.56g/t Au from 205m**
CPRC008	217	218	1	1.40		**1m @ 1.40g/t Au from 217m**
CPRC008	254	258	4	1.43		**4m @ 1.43g/t Au from 254m Incl: 1m @ 4.09 g/t Au from 257m**

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt	Comment
CPRC009	-	-	-	-	-	Not sampled
CPRC009A	-	-	-	-	-	Assays pending
CPRC026	-	-	-	-	-	Assays pending
CPRC027	50	51	1	0.71		**1m @ 0.71g/t from 50m**
CPRC028	73	74	1	1.76		**1m @ 1.76 g/t Au from 73m**
CPRC029	-	-	-	-	-	NSI
CPRC030	**80**	**94**	**14**	**231.67**		**14m @ 231.67 g/t Au from 80m incl. 4m @ 805.2 g/t Au from 80m, incl. 1m @ 2,860.00 g/t Au from 82m**
CPRC030	97	98	1	8.74		**1m @ 8.74 g/t Au from 97m**
CPRC031	-	-	-	-	-	NSI
CPRC032	-	-	-	-	-	NSI
CPRC033	29	30	1	2.78		**1m @ 2.78 g/t Au from 29m**
CPRC034	-	-	-	-	-	Assays pending
CPRC037	-	-	-	-	-	Assays pending
CPRC038	-	-	-	-	-	Assays pending

Table 3: Crown Prince Underground Mineral Resource Estimate (1.2 g/t Au cut-off; ASX 23 September 2026).

Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz)
Measured	12,000	3.3	1,300
Indicated	1,081,000	3.6	126,700
Inferred	361,000	1.9	22,400
Total	**1,453,000**	**3.2**	**150,400**

The Mineral Resource Estimate has been rounded to reflect the degree of uncertainty in the estimate. Totals may differ due to rounding.

Authorised for release to ASX by the Board of New Murchison Gold Limited.

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ABOUT NEW MURCHISON GOLD

New Murchison Gold Limited (ASX:NMG) is a mineral exploration and gold mining company which holds a substantial package of tenements in the prolific Murchison goldfield near Meekatharra, Western Australia.

The Company is focused on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 617km^2 tenure package covering the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and other key regional structures. The Company operates the Crown Prince Gold Mine and has multiple gold deposits along the belt.

Gold mineralisation in the belt is controlled by major north trending structures and contact zones between felsic and mafic metamorphosed rocks.

The Company made a decision to develop the Crown Prince Gold Mine in June 2025 (ASX 25 June 2025) and commenced production in September 2025. It is currently mining at Crown Prince Operations (two open pits with further developments planned) and is selling gold in ore under an Ore Purchase Agreement ("OPA") with Big Bell Gold Operations Pty Ltd.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning NMG's planned exploration program, studies on potential underground development and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although NMG believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource or that any underground development will proceed.

ASX Listing Rule 5.23 Disclosure

This announcement refers to Exploration Results, Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserve Estimates previously reported in the following ASX announcements: "Underground Potential Confirmed at Crown Prince Gold Project" (30 April 2025), "Drilling below Crown Prince Delivers High-Grade Gold Intercepts" (23 April 2026) and the "2026 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement" (23 September 2026) and the decision to develop the Crown Prince Gold Mine (25 June 2025). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Person Statements

Exploration Results: Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based upon work undertaken by Mr Alexander Johnston, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Johnston has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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). Mr Johnston is an employee of NMG and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources: The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for Crown Prince is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Craig Stokes MAusIMM. Mr Stokes is a Principal Geologist with Stokes Geoscience and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Stokes has sufficient experience relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Mr Stokes consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Mineral Resource Estimate in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserves: The Competent Person for the Ore Reserve estimate is Mr Hemal Patel, a mining engineer and Member of the AusIMM, a full-time employee of Has Holdings Pty Ltd, who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Patel consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1. Assay results (≥0.1 g/t Au) – 1m RC samples, 50g fire assay with AAS finish from BV laboratories Kalgoorlie . Holes not listed returned no assays ≥0.1 g/t Au or are pending.

Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt (g/t)	Intersection
CPRC004	C27254	32	33	1	0.1		
	C27260	38	39	1	0.45		
	C27263	41	42	1	0.2		
	C27268	46	47	1	0.22		
	C27426	194	195	1	0.16		
CPRC005	C27680	170	171	1	1.61		1m @ 1.61 g/t Au (170–171m)
	C27681	171	172	1	0.1		
	C27699	189	190	1	0.57		3m @ 1.43 g/t Au (189–192m)
	C27701	190	191	1	1.92		
	C27703	191	192	1	1.79		
	C27704	192	193	1	0.27		
	C27707	195	196	1	0.12		
	C27734	220	221	1	0.2		
	C27735	221	222	1	0.27		
	C27738	224	225	1	0.17		
CPRC006	C27819	16	17	1	0.1		
	C27872	66	67	1	0.1		
	C27987	174	175	1	0.45		
CPRC007	NM48219	82	83	1	0.15		
	NM48313	170	171	1	0.16		
	NM48314	171	172	1	0.29		
	NM48328	184	185	1	0.52		3m @ 0.96 g/t Au (184–187m)
	NM48329	185	186	1	1.1		
	NM48330	186	187	1	1.25		
	NM48332	188	189	1	0.38		
	NM48334	190	191	1	0.2		
	NM48366	220	221	1	0.13		
	NM48372	226	227	1	0.27		
	NM48373	227	228	1	0.35		
	NM48392	245	246	1	0.16		
	NM48418	269	270	1	0.14		
CPRC008	NM48607	148	149	1	0.28		
	NM48608	149	150	1	0.38		
	NM48616	157	158	1	0.31		

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Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt (g/t)	Intersection
	NM48627	167	168	1	0.27		
	NM48628	168	169	1	0.68		4m @ 1.20 g/t Au (168–172m)
	NM48629	169	170	1	2.04		
	NM48630	170	171	1	1.53		
	NM48631	171	172	1	0.57		
	NM48633	173	174	1	0.12		
	NM48634	174	175	1	0.14		
	NM48635	175	176	1	0.12		
	NM48637	177	178	1	0.18		
	NM48638	178	179	1	0.16		
	NM48641	181	182	1	8.58		3m @ 14.89 g/t Au (181–184m)
	NM48642	**182**	**183**	**1**	**22.9**		
	NM48643	**183**	**184**	**1**	**13.2**		
	NM48644	184	185	1	0.21		
	NM48647	187	188	1	0.77		2m @ 1.00 g/t Au (187–189m)
	NM48648	188	189	1	1.22		
	NM48649	189	190	1	0.49		
	NM48651	190	191	1	0.45		
	NM48653	191	192	1	0.44		
	NM48654	**192**	**193**	**1**	**11.7**		**4m @ 13.54 g/t Au (192–196m)**
	NM48655	**193**	**194**	**1**	**36**		
	NM48656	194	195	1	0.63		
	NM48657	195	196	1	5.83		
	NM48658	196	197	1	0.36		
	NM48659	197	198	1	0.35		
	NM48660	198	199	1	0.14		
	NM48661	199	200	1	0.27		
	NM48662	200	201	1	0.18		
	NM48663	201	202	1	0.29		
	NM48664	202	203	1	0.19		
	NM48665	203	204	1	0.15		
	NM48666	204	205	1	0.66		7m @ 1.04 g/t Au (204–211m)
	NM48667	205	206	1	1.16		
	NM48668	206	207	1	0.51		
	NM48669	207	208	1	3.01		
	NM48670	208	209	1	0.63		

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Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt (g/t)	Intersection
	NM48671	209	210	1	0.52		
	NM48672	210	211	1	0.8		
	NM48673	211	212	1	0.38		
	NM48674	212	213	1	0.16		
	NM48676	213	214	1	0.12		
	NM48677	214	215	1	0.12		
	NM48678	215	216	1	0.14		
	NM48679	216	217	1	0.23		
	NM48680	217	218	1	1.4		1m @ 1.40 g/t Au (217–218m)
	NM48681	218	219	1	0.1		
	NM48683	220	221	1	0.14		
	NM48686	223	224	1	0.12		
	NM48698	235	236	1	0.3		
	NM48699	236	237	1	0.31		
	NM48701	237	238	1	0.1		
	NM48703	238	239	1	0.82		1m @ 0.82 g/t Au (238–239m)
	NM48704	239	240	1	0.34		
	NM48706	241	242	1	0.31		
	NM48709	244	245	1	0.1		
	NM48710	245	246	1	0.27		
	NM48712	247	248	1	0.31		
	NM48713	248	249	1	0.13		
	NM48714	249	250	1	0.16		
	NM48715	250	251	1	0.15		
	NM48716	251	252	1	0.14		
	NM48719	254	255	1	1.55		1m @ 1.55 g/t Au (254–255m)
	NM48722	257	258	1	4.09		1m @ 4.09 g/t Au (257–258m)
	NM48735	269	270	1	0.47		
	NM48749	283	284	1	0.64		2m @ 0.78 g/t Au (283–285m)
	NM48751	284	285	1	0.91		
	NM48762	295	296	1	0.24		
CPRC027	NM49808	0	1	1	0.11		
	NM49858	47	48	1	0.2		
	NM49859	48	49	1	0.12		
	NM49861	50	51	1	0.71		1m @ 0.71 g/t Au (50–51m)
	NM49862	51	52	1	0.12		

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Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt (g/t)	Intersection
	NM49864	53	54	1	0.14		
	NM49865	54	55	1	0.12		
	NM49877	65	66	1	0.19		
	NM49895	83	84	1	0.34		
CPRC028	NM49989	69	70	1	0.24		
	NM49991	71	72	1	0.15		
	NM49992	72	73	1	0.45		
	NM49993	73	74	1	1.76		1m @ 1.76 g/t Au (73–74m)
	NM49994	74	75	1	0.33		
	NM49995	75	76	1	0.29		
	NM49996	76	77	1	0.79		1m @ 0.79 g/t Au (76–77m)
	NM49997	77	78	1	0.32		
	C26024	102	103	1	0.4		
	C26026	103	104	1	0.76		1m @ 0.76 g/t Au (103–104m)
	C26027	104	105	1	0.16		
CPRC029	C26037	0	1	1	0.12		
	C26127	84	85	1	0.17		
	C26128	85	86	1	0.1		
CPRC030	NM49716	28	29	1	0.12		
	NM49747	58	59	1	0.1		
	NM49764	73	74	1	0.18		
	NM49768	77	78	1	0.12		
	NM49769	78	79	1	0.91		1m @ 0.91 g/t Au (78–79m)
	NM49770	79	80	1	0.25		
	NM49771	**80**	**81**	**1**	**62.9**		**14m @ 231.67 g/t Au (80–94m)**
	NM49772	**81**	**82**	**1**	**163**		
	NM49773	**82**	**83**	**1**	**2620**	**3100**	**2860 (Average used)**
	NM49774	**83**	**84**	**1**	**135**		
	NM49776	84	85	1	1.17		
	NM49777	85	86	1	0.5		
	NM49778	86	87	1	1.27		
	NM49779	87	88	1	6.05		
	NM49780	88	89	1	0.65		
	NM49781	89	90	1	0.94		
	NM49782	90	91	1	0.8		
	NM49783	91	92	1	1.29		

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Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt (g/t)	Intersection
	NM49784	92	93	1	9.17		
	NM49785	93	94	1	0.65		
	NM49786	94	95	1	0.21		
	NM49788	96	97	1	0.18		
	NM49789	97	98	1	8.74		1m @ 8.74 g/t Au (97–98m)
	NM49790	98	99	1	0.47		
	NM49794	102	103	1	0.23		
CPRC031	NM49411	72	73	1	0.38		
	NM49414	75	76	1	0.15		
	NM49416	77	78	1	0.14		
	NM49420	81	82	1	0.1		
	NM49421	82	83	1	0.13		
	NM49422	83	84	1	0.22		
	NM49423	84	85	1	0.22		
	NM49424	85	86	1	0.22		
	NM49426	86	87	1	0.16		
CPRC032	NM49501	54	55	1	0.1		
	NM49503	55	56	1	0.11		
	NM49504	56	57	1	0.12		
CPRC033	NM49583	23	24	1	0.12		
	NM49584	24	25	1	0.1		
	NM49587	27	28	1	0.1		
	NM49589	29	30	1	2.78		1m @ 2.78 g/t Au (29–30m)
	NM49606	44	45	1	0.1		
	NM49608	46	47	1	0.12		
	NM49609	47	48	1	0.12		
	NM49610	48	49	1	0.14		
	NM49626	63	64	1	0.11		

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Appendix 2: JORC Code (2012) Table 1 – Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

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

	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 representativity 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 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.*	• RC samples were collected and cone split in even metre intervals. 98.7% of the samples in the announcement were recorded as dry and sample recovery good. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the site geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. The RC holes were full hole sampled in 1m intervals • QA/QC samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken utilizing CRM, blanks and duplicates inserted at regular intervals. • Gold has been analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish at Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie • Multielement data has been collected for pathfinder and geological interpretation using the Vanta pXRF Analyser which is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Evident) recommended schedule. No pXRF data is reported • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
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).*	• Drilling methods utilised were reverse circulation (RC) with a truck mounted KW380RC from either Challenge Drilling (holes CPRC004-008) or Drillwest (holes CPRC026-038), both with a 5 ¾" face sampling drill bit or a Schramm T485 from Drillwest also with a 5 ¾" face sampling drill bit (CPRC009A)
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.*	• Volume and condition of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist. Dry and good sample recoveries were recorded at >98.7%. • Samples reported have all been cone split from the rig mounted cone splitter • Based on the relatively small number poor or wet recoveries, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias. No samples in CPRC030 were marked as wet or poor recovery
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 intersections logged.*	• drill chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded. • Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each meter interval drilled and photographed. • The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.

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	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 representativity 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.*	• RC samples passed over a cone splitter providing representative proportions to numbered calico sample bags. >98.7% of samples recorded good recovery and dry. • The samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays show them to be within acceptable limits of variability. • Mining of similar mineralisation at Crown Prince reconciles well with drilling results indicating sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for this style(s) of mineralisation.
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.*	• The assay techniques used for these assays are of international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Evident (formerly Olympus) Vanta XRF Analyser and NMG Ltd. follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. NMG Ltd. uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. No handheld XRF results are reported • The laboratory that carried out the assays is NATA accredited and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by NMG Ltd, as its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by NMG Ltd.
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.*	• All significant intersections are calculated using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off but allowing for internal dilution where the competent person assesses the interval as the same geological domain and the overall grade remains above 1g/t Au for the entire intercept. These are verified and reviewed by another company geologists prior to reporting. • The program included no twin holes but where primary and duplicate samples are mineralised

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	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		and reported the average is included in the intercept. • Data is collected and recorded on field computers including geological and drill hole metadata which is then uploaded to a protected centralised server at end of hole or at the end of the day. • No adjustment to assay data has been done.
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.*	• Drill collars were surveyed by RTK GPS. • Downhole surveys were taken every 5m by north-seeking gyro • Grid system: MGA2020 (GDA2020), Zone 50. • Topographic control is from site survey and in-pit pickups. • The grid projection used is MGA2020, Zone 50.
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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented to either infill or extend areas of mineralisation. Where infill holes were drilled the spacing has been determined to add to a resource estimate or upgrade the confidence in resource category. With extensional holes the spacing has been determined to increase resource size, consistent with the style of mineralisation for future inclusion in an MRE. • The data spacing is not yet sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity of the CPRC030 high-grade zone for Mineral Resource estimation. • All holes were sampled to 1m and no sample compositing has occurred
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.*	• All the current drill holes within this program have been drilled from the available pit floor. Some holes may have drilled through mineralised zones at a less that perpendicular angle. • All results are presented as down hole widths • The orientation of the CPRC030 high-grade shoot is not yet known, so it is not known whether the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias. • Data collected presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples are collected and transported to the locked company facility in Meekatharra or stored within the mine site by company personnel. The company then dispatches them via courier directly to the laboratory maintaining strict chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. Assay results are considered representative as duplicates, standards and blanks from this programme report within acceptable ranges.

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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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling is on Mining Lease M51/886 (Crown Prince), held 100% by NMG, within the Garden Gully Gold Project (approximately 617km²), about 15km north of Meekatharra, Western Australia, on the Yoothapina pastoral lease. • The licences are in good standing. The Crown Prince operation holds the approvals required for current open pit mining and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• First workings in the Garden Gully area were at the Crown gold mine between 1895 and 1901 (264 tonnes of ore at an average of 1.99 oz/t, maximum depth about 24m), followed by the Kyarra Gold Mine (1909–1917). Subsequent explorers included Seltrust, Dominion, Julia Mines, Matlock Mining, St Barbara, Australian Gold Resources, Gamen and Accent. The Company and its predecessor (Ora Gold Limited) have drilled extensively at Crown Prince since 2017.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• • The Garden Gully project comprises most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernethy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. • • The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the*	• All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 1.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• All intercepts >1g/t Au are given in Table 2 • All intervals 0.1g/t or greater are given in Appendix 1 .
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.*	• Intercepts are length-weighted averages of 1m samples using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off with maximum 2m internal dilution and a minimum length of 1m. Included high-grade sub-intervals are reported where material. Where repeats of mineralised assays exist the average is used • Example: CPRC030 80–94m = sum of 14 x 1m assays (62.9 + 163 + ((2,620 + 3100)/2) + 135 + 1.17 + 0.50 + 1.27 + 6.05 + 0.65 + 0.94 + 0.80 + 1.29 + 9.17 + 0.65 = 3,243.4) / 14 = 231.67 g/t Au. Included 80–84m = 3,220.9 / 4 = 805.2 g/t Au. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the 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').*	• Only down-hole widths have been reported • Drilling has been carried out to intercept interpreted mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible however the available locations for drill collars prevents this in every drill hole
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.*	• Maps of collars being reported as well as cross-sections are included in this announcement text in the appropriate form including significant intercepts.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should*	• A full list of the drill hole collars is in the text with significant results included as a separate table.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Figures include all relevant drill holes including those with high and low grades, including no significant intercepts where they occur.
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 results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All substantive data related to these results has been presented. Historic data relating to previously announced drill holes at these prospects can be found in the quoted previous announcements
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.*	• Planned work includes a diamond twin of CPRC030, step-out diamond and RC drilling to define the orientation and plunge of the high-grade zones, screen fire or bulk assay of high-grade intervals, and inclusion of the results in geological models, Mineral Resource updates and underground studies.

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