NW Array Drilling Extends High-Grade Antimony System at Treasure Creek

Felix Gold (ASX:FXG) reports further high-grade antimony and gold intersections at shallow depth from the 2025 drilling program at its Treasure Creek project in Alaska.

Key Highlights

Antimony Results

- Results have **extended antimony veining west and south** of the main drilling area; mineralised system remains open in both directions.
- **8.67m @ 12.51% Sb** from 17.08m and **4.92m @ 12.53% Sb** from 4.21m incl. **1.63m @ 36.65% Sb** from 7.5m (25TCDC026). Estimated true widths of wider zones are 1.5m and 1m respectively.
- **12.72m @ 1.82% Sb** from 61.9m incl. **6.25m @ 2.55% Sb** from 62.38m (25TCDC026)
- **11.28m @ 2.14% Sb** from 54.44m incl. **6.52m @ 3.31% Sb** from 54.44m (25TCDC020)
- **10.25m @ 2.17% Sb** from 19.1m incl. **3.15m @ 6.09% Sb** from 22.76m (25TCDC057)
- **8.53m @ 1.53% Sb** from 38.16m incl. **4.14m @ 2.93% Sb** from 38.16m (25TCDC040)
- **10.42m @ 1.48% Sb** from 35.08m including **1.46m @ 7.92% Sb** from 37.18m and **3.94m @ 3.56% Sb** from 56.15m including **2.5m @ 5.34% Sb from 56.94m** (Hole 25TCDC042)
- **8.26m @ 2.08% Sb** from 50.93m (Hole 25TCDC022)

Gold Results

- **25.61m @ 2.03 g/t Au** from 37.85m incl. 11.51m @ 3.88 g/t Au (25TCDC022)

System Interpretation

- High-grade antimony vein and breccia structures are commonly cores to broader gold mineralisation haloes; gold in 25TCDC022 interpreted as a broader halo around the antimony-bearing zone related to breccia-style mineralisation
- Very high grades in 25TCDC026 interpreted to relate to the same vein structure exposed in trench 25NWTR005, which yielded massive stibnite material

Program Status

- Results reported from 37 diamond holes and 1 RC hole
- Antimony/multielement assays pending for a further 14 diamond holes and 1 RC hole
- Gold assays pending for a further 43 diamond holes and 18 RC holes

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Executive Director's Comment

Felix Gold's Executive Director, Joseph Webb, commented:

"Each new batch of drilling continues to confirm the same outcome — NW Array is growing, remains open, and is delivering antimony grades that are exceptionally rare anywhere in the world - from surface. We are now extending high-grade mineralisation west and south of the main drilling area, while continuing to intersect shallow zones that support both scale and near-term mining potential. Intersections such as 8.67 metres at 12.51% antimony, including 1.63 metres at 36.65%, is providing continuity of the massive stibnite vein system.

What makes Treasure Creek strategically different is not simply grade — it is ore quality. We continue to demonstrate that this system contains the type of clean, high-grade antimony mineralisation capable of producing military-grade product from ore, no other known project outside China can make this claim. At a time when the United States has no domestic antimony supply and is actively seeking secure long-term feedstock, every hole continues to strengthen Treasure Creek's strategic importance.

We are advancing all workstreams in parallel — drilling to define and extend the mineralised system, permitting to support near-term mining, metallurgical pathways into domestic refining, and commercial discussions with potential strategic partners that can accelerate production. With infrastructure, road access and power already in place near Fairbanks, Treasure Creek is increasingly demonstrating the characteristics required to become America's leading new antimony supply source."

Cautionary Statement: The Company cautions that it is assessing the economic viability of near-term antimony production. No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been declared and no JORC-compliant economic studies have been completed. Any progression toward production remains subject to further technical, regulatory and commercial evaluation, permitting approvals and formal Board approval. The Company may elect to progress parts or all of the project prior to completion of such compliant studies. Statements regarding peer projects are based on the Company's review of publicly available information and the Company has not conducted an exhaustive review of all antimony projects globally.

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Treasure Creek Project Overview

The Treasure Creek Project is located in the Fairbanks Mining District, Alaska, approximately 30km northeast of Fairbanks and 20 minutes from Felix's operational base. The project hosts the historic Scrafford Mine — Alaska's second-largest historical antimony producer with recorded production grades of up to 58% Sb — representing a second high-grade antimony system within Felix Gold's tenure.

NW Array Prospect

The NW Array Prospect hosts both high-grade antimony and gold mineralisation within the same structural corridor. Gold generally forms a broader mineralisation halo within and around antimony-bearing structures — the same geological system delivering value from two commodities. Felix Gold's systematic exploration has defined multiple mineralised structures within an expanding footprint, with both gold and antimony mineralisation remaining open in multiple directions.

A map of all significant intersections >0.2% Sb (Figure 2) reported to date highlights the extent of antimony mineralisation in the NW Array prospect. The top 20 best intersections are labelled on the map and presented in Table 1, with multiple results more than 2m estimated true width grading more than 5% Sb.

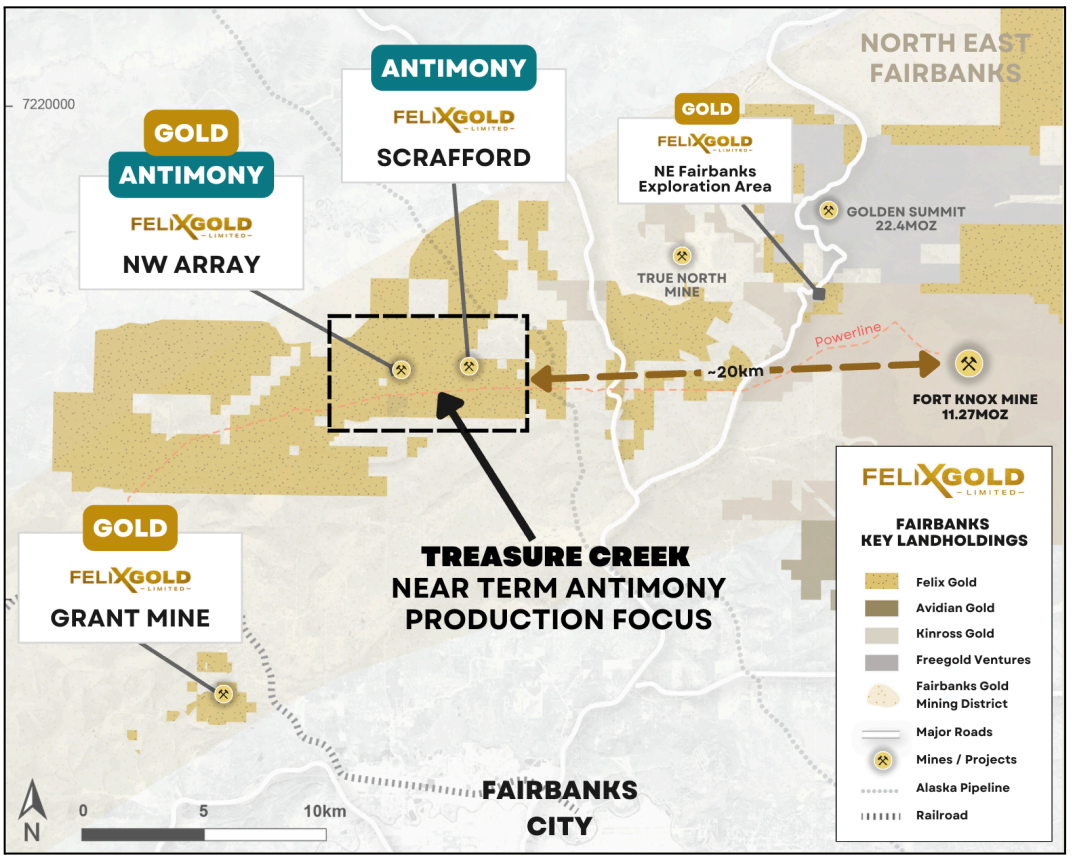


Fig 1. Location of NW Array within Treasure Creek with near-term antimony production focus

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NW Array Top Intersections

Table 1: NW Array Prospect Top 20 Antimony drillhole intersections

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Downhole interval (m)	Sb %	As ppm
23TCRC155	30.48	38.1	7.5	**7.62**	**10.47**	1202
25TCDC004	37.61	53.32	8.0	**15.71**	**5.06**	2207
25TCDC023	58.52	76.3	9.0	**17.78**	**3.17**	3541
23TCRC135	38.1	39.62	1.0	**1.52**	**26.09**	863
25TCDC026	17.08	25.75	1.5	**8.67**	**12.51**	799
25TCRC009	39.62	45.72	2.2	**6.10**	**7.86**	697
25TCRC034	56.39	64.01	5.5	**7.62**	**2.97**	456
25TCDC019	54.08	59.95	3.7	**5.87**	**4.34**	1373
25TCRC029	36.58	39.62	2.5	**3.04**	**6.31**	716
25TCRC028	15.24	18.29	2.5	**3.05**	**6.19**	536
25TCDC002	26.17	30.42	2.0	**4.25**	**7.39**	892
23TCRC133	22.86	25.91	2.2	**3.05**	**6.22**	481
25TCDC026	4.21	9.13	1.0	**4.92**	**12.53**	2417
23TCRC135	51.82	68.58	5.5	**16.76**	**1.88**	783
25TCDC026	61.9	74.62	11	**12.72**	**1.81**	1031
25TCDC023	20.08	22.74	1.5	**2.66**	**6.11**	347
25TCDC038	44.86	45.52	0.6	**0.66**	**14.56**	530
23TCRC176	3.05	9.14	unk*	**6.09**	**7.68**	4361
22TCRC071	7.62	10.67	unk*	**3.05**	**14.24**	1179
25TCDC057	19.1	29.35	unk*	**10.25**	**2.17**	642

*"unk" denotes true width not known: vein or fracture orientations unclear.

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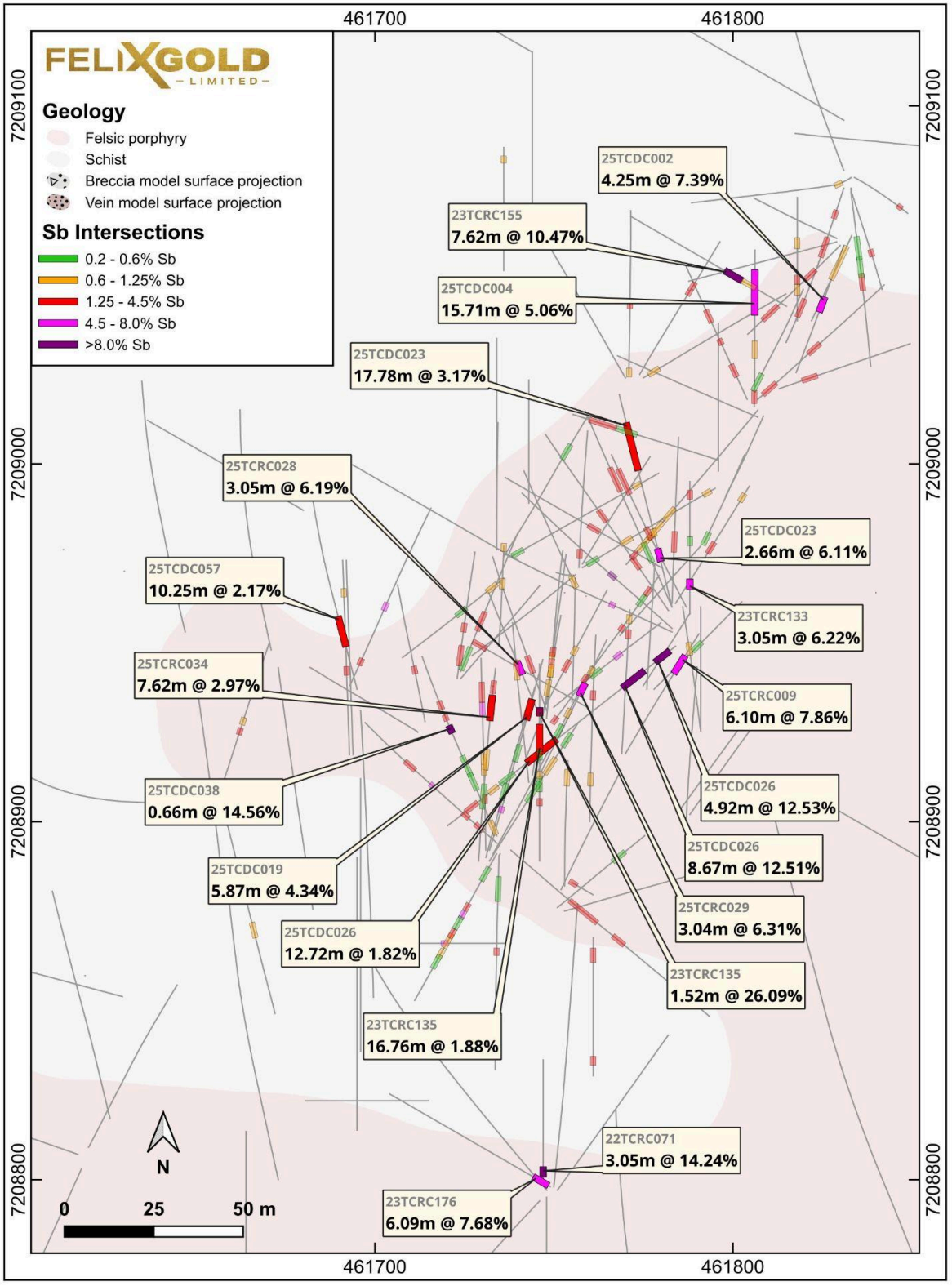


Fig 2. NW Array Prospect — Top 20 antimony intersections from all drilling reported to date, coloured by average intersection grade.

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Drilling Results - NW Array 2025 Program

Program Overview

An extensive program of diamond and RC drilling at the NW Array gold-antimony prospect was completed towards the end of 2025. A total of 56 RC holes for 3077 m (including 8 water monitoring bores) and 67 diamond holes for 5,826.5 m were completed. Drilling was primarily targeted at detailed definition of the extents and grades of high-grade antimony vein mineralisation intersected in previous drilling and trenching, plus further sampling and characterisation of gold mineralisation

Samples from the drilling program were submitted to MSA Laboratories in Vancouver for multi-element analysis with specialised methods for high grade antimony and PhotonAssay for gold. Antimony and multielement results are pending for 14 diamond holes and 1 RC hole, with gold assay results pending for 43 diamond holes and 18 RC holes.

Results

Antimony and multielement results have recently been received for 37 diamond drill holes, one RC hole and three surface trenches. Gold Photonassay™ results were also received for one diamond hole in the same group of results. Significant intersections (above a cut-off of 0.2 % Sb for antimony results and 0.3 g/t Au for gold-only results) are summarised in Table 2, with drill hole details in Table 3. Locations of intersections with respect to other drill holes are presented in plan view in Figure 3 and labelled collar locations are in Figure 4. Key cross sections (with locations on Figure 4) are presented in Figures 5 & 6.

Hole 25TCDC026

Best results of 8.67m @ 12.51% Sb from 17.08m and 4.92m @ 12.53% Sb from 4.21m including 1.63m @ 36.65% Sb from 7.5m Estimated true widths of wider zones are 1.5m and 1.0m respectively. These results are related to two intervals of massive stibnite veining that the drill hole intersected at a low angle and are located along strike to the east-northeast from massive stibnite veining exposed in trench 25NWTR005 (see previous announcements). Another significant intersection of 12.72m @ 1.82% Sb from 61.9m (estimated true width 11m) including 6.25m @ 2.55% Sb from 62.38m is from a zone of ‘black breccia’ within a broader fault zone at the contact between felsic and schist.

Hole 25TCDC022

Best antimony intersection of 8.26m @ 2.08% Sb from 50.93m within a broader gold mineralised zone of 25.61m @ 2.03g/t Au from 37.85m including 11.51m @ 3.88g/t Au from 47.68m. These intersections are within a foliated fault cataclasite/breccia zone cored by the ‘black breccia’ recognised elsewhere and which hosts high-grade antimony mineralisation in previously reported holes 25TCDC023, 25TCDC010, 25TCDC004 and others.

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Hole 25TCDC040

Best intersection of 8.53m @ 1.53% Sb from 38.16m including 4.14m @ 2.93% Sb from 38.16m is from a zone of fractured felsic containing multiple stibnite veins up to 10cm width. Average angles of veins to the core axis indicate an estimated true width of around 5m for the broader zone.

Hole 25TCDC020

Best result of 11.28m @ 2.14% Sb from 54.44m including 6.52m @ 3.31% Sb from 54.44m is related to a stibnite infill within a zone of 'black breccia" that marks the contact between felsic and schist.

Hole 25TCDC057

Best result of 10.25m @ 2.17% Sb from 19.1m including 3.15m @ 6.09% Sb from 22.76m is from an intersection of massive stibnite veining within a broader zone of fractured and weakly brecciated felsic that continues down-hole to a narrow zone of "black breccia' at the contact with schist. The angle between massive veins and the core axis is very low, incompatible with east-west striking veining and indicates another vein orientation is present.

Hole 25TCDC042

Two significant intersections of 10.42m @ 1.48% Sb from 35.08m including 1.46m @ 7.92% Sb from 37.18m and 3.94m @ 3.56% Sb from 56.15m including 2.5m @ 5.34% Sb from 56.94m are both associated with broader zones of strongly brecciated felsic that contains some fragmented massive stibnite veining.

The numerous other intersections above the reporting cut-off of 0.2% Sb are associated with one of two styles of mineralisation:

1. Variably developed fault breccia that commonly occurs at the contact between felsic and schist

2. Zones of fracturing within felsic rock that contain either single stibnite veins up to 10-15cm width or several spaced veins less than 5cm width.

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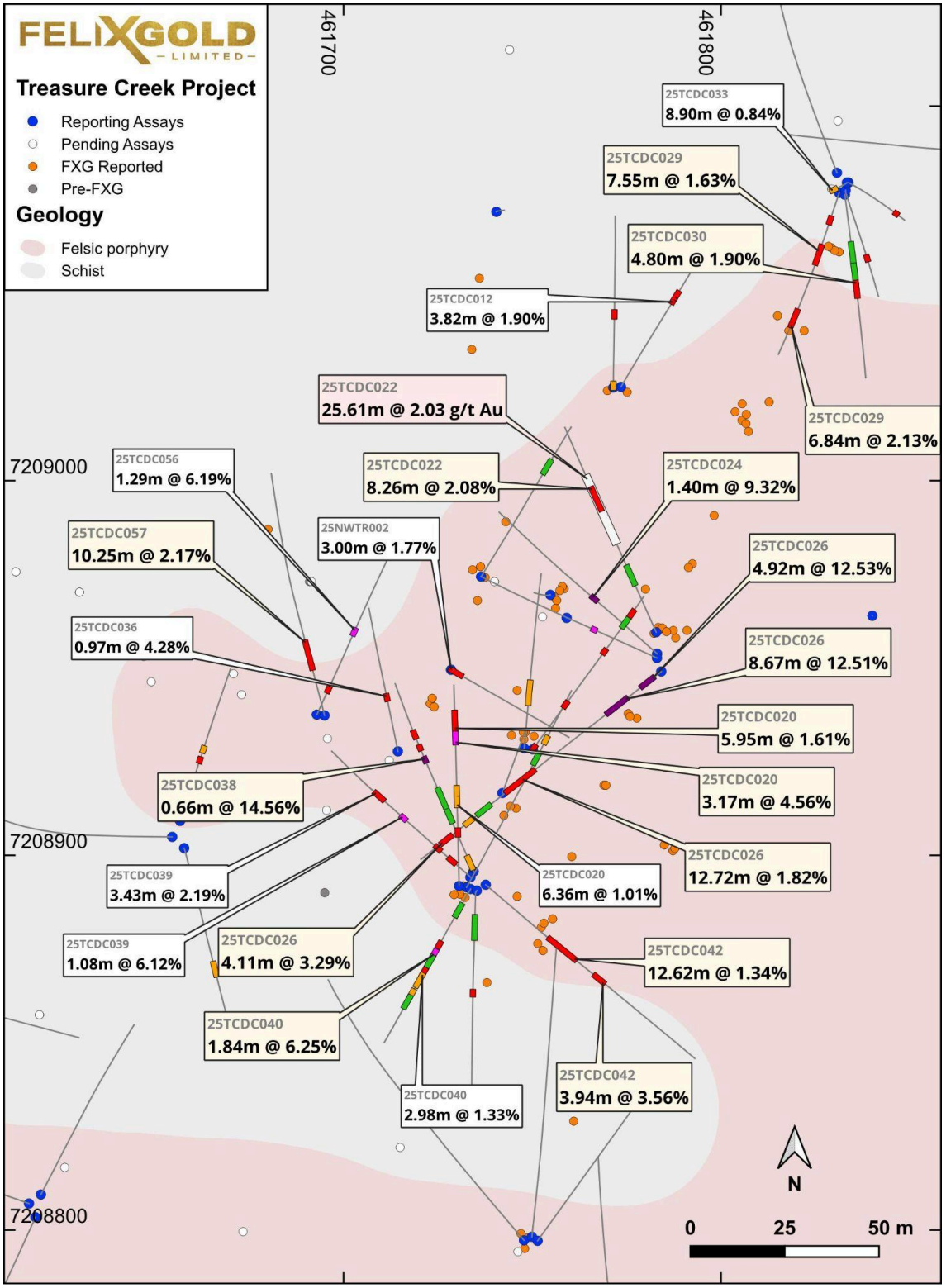


Fig 3. NW Array Prospect — Selected best intersections from new Sb and Au assay results coloured by average intersection grade.

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Table 2: Reporting Intersections

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Sb pct	As ppm	Au g/t
25NWTR002		0	3	3		1.77	2009	0.48
25NWTR002	incl.	0	1	1		4.9	973	0.66
25TCDC012		37.02	40.84	3.82	2.2	1.9	3833	2.04
25TCDC012	incl.	37.02	37.4	0.38		2.92	539	1.21
25TCDC012	and incl.	40.07	40.84	0.77		7.75	8519	4.13
25TCDC013		0	1.37	1.37		0.83	1120	0.67
25TCDC013	and	26.85	28.37	1.52		2.1	1291	3.27
25TCDC016		17.74	25.6	7.86		0.62	1045	0.3
25TCDC017		0	1.21	1.21		1.49	508	0.69
25TCDC017	and	20.84	22.08	1.24		1.76	905	1.02
25TCDC017	and	46.94	47.6	0.66	0.5	3.83	4433	1.04
25TCDC017	and	62.8	66.8	4		0.91	860	1.64
25TCDC018		64.59	66.26	1.67		0.67	1594	1.3
25TCDC020		19.5	20.97	1.47		2.97	594	0.55
25TCDC020	and	30.68	37.04	6.36		1.01	1233	2.02
25TCDC020	incl.	32.11	34.6	2.49		1.91	1059	2.42
25TCDC020	and	54.44	65.72	11.28		2.14	893	1.88
25TCDC020	incl.	54.44	60.96	6.52		3.31	638	1.72
25TCDC022		22.02	24.99	2.97		0.92	1064	0.97
25TCDC022	and	50.93	59.19	8.26		2.08	4741	4.68
25TCDC024		30.5	31.9	1.4		9.32	670	1.45
25TCDC024	incl.	31.6	31.9	0.3		42.07	554	1.28
25TCDC025		26.11	26.43	0.32		5.42	603	
25TCDC026		4.21	9.13	4.92	1.0	12.53	2417	

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Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Sb pct	As ppm	Au g/t
25TCDC026	incl.	7.5	9.13	1.63	0.3	36.65	922	
25TCDC026	and	17.08	25.75	8.67	1.5	12.51	799	
25TCDC026	and	61.9	74.62	12.72	11	1.82	1031	
25TCDC026	incl.	62.38	68.63	6.25		2.55	1433	
25TCDC026	and incl.	68.95	73.84	4.89		1.18	349	
25TCDC026	and	83.37	86.2	2.83		0.73	473	
25TCDC026	and	91.85	94.55	2.7		0.74	6370	
25TCDC026	and	102.47	106.58	4.11		3.29	1978	
25TCDC029		12.28	14.02	1.74		2.24	361	
25TCDC029	incl.	12.28	13.15	0.87		3.49	462	
25TCDC029	and	25.9	33.45	7.55		1.63	2550	
25TCDC029	incl.	29.75	33.06	3.31		2.48	2250	
25TCDC029	and	57.57	64.41	6.84		2.13	3898	
25TCDC029	incl.	57.57	61.75	4.18		1.94	4431	
25TCDC029	and incl.	62.7	64.41	1.71		3.42	2247	
25TCDC030		18.69	24.38	5.69		0.37	747	
25TCDC030	and	29.12	39.6	10.48		1.16	2341	
25TCDC030	incl.	37.5	38.02	0.52		11.33	1656	
25TCDC031		37.42	38.53	1.11		2.4	2862	
25TCDC032		52.88	53.22	0.34		3.46	2147	
25TCDC033		62.83	71.73	8.9		0.84	7691	
25TCDC033	incl.	69.98	71	1.02		3.84	5135	
25TCDC035		34.15	42.55	8.4		0.41	6880	
25TCDC036		20.19	21.16	0.97		4.28	502	
25TCDC038		1.78	5.61	3.83		0.92	1530	
25TCDC038	and	22.36	32.93	10.57		0.45	1516	
25TCDC038	and	44.86	45.52	0.66		14.56	530	
25TCDC038	and	49.84	50.31	0.47		2.51	196	
25TCDC038	and	54.56	56.08	1.52		4.35	644	

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Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Sb pct	As ppm	Au g/t
25TCDC038	incl.	54.56	54.94	0.38		16.13	878	
25TCDC039		8.54	10.57	2.03		2.13	584	
25TCDC039	and	15.92	17.23	1.31		2.74	172	
25TCDC039	incl.	16.86	17.23	0.37		9.13	339	
25TCDC039	and	33.33	34.41	1.08		6.12	190	
25TCDC039	and	44.48	47.91	3.43		2.19	323	
25TCDC039	incl.	47.41	47.91	0.5		13.58	707	
25TCDC040	and	13.87	15.85	1.98		0.84	1700	
25TCDC040	and	33.23	34.8	1.57		1.65	204	
25TCDC040	and	38.16	46.69	8.53	5.0	1.53	315	
25TCDC040	incl.	38.16	42.3	4.14		2.93	179	
25TCDC040	and	49.57	54.75	5.18		1.66	536	
25TCDC040	and	62.9	65.95	3.05		0.85	110	
25TCDC040	and	69.4	72.34	2.94		0.5	2131	
25TCDC041		10.64	18.65	8.01		0.23	1606	
25TCDC041	and	40.2	41.13	0.93		3.06	170	
25TCDC042		35.08	45.5	10.42		1.48	399	
25TCDC042	incl.	37.18	38.64	1.46		7.92	265	
25TCDC042	and	56.15	60.09	3.94		3.56	281	
25TCDC042	incl.	56.94	59.44	2.5		5.34	304	
25TCDC053		25.22	25.91	0.69		3.28	555	
25TCDC053	and	29.69	30.6	0.91		1.11	773	
25TCDC055		46.5	50.83	4.33		0.88	615	
25TCDC056		9.94	10.75	0.81		1.47	1430	
25TCDC056	and	33.86	35.15	1.29		6.19	425	
25TCDC057		19.1	29.35	10.25		2.17	642	
25TCDC057	incl.	22.76	25.91	3.15		6.09	529	

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Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Sb pct	As ppm	Au g/t
25NWTR001								
25NWTR004								
25TCDC027								
25TCDC034								
25TCDC043								
25TCDC044								
25TCDC045								
25TCDC047								
25TCDC049								
25TCDC050								
25TCDC051	no significant Sb intersections							
25TCDC052								
25TCDC054								
25TCRC042								
25TCMW001								
25TCMW003								
25TCMW004								
25TCMW005								
25TCMW006								
25TCMW007								
25TCMW008								
New gold intersection								
25TCDC022		1.55	9.2	7.65		0.01	2111	0.69
25TCDC022	and	20.1	35.53	15.43		0.25	1173	0.82
25TCDC022	and	37.85	63.46	25.61		0.7	2893	2.03
25TCDC022	incl.	30.63	34.61	3.98		0.12	1429	1
25TCDC022	incl.	47.68	59.19	11.51		1.5	4949	3.88

Note: Reported intervals are downhole lengths. True widths are estimated depending on angle of drilling relative to structures. Significant intersections calculated using 0.2% Sb cut-off with a maximum of 3 m of internal dilution and 0.3 g/t Au cut-off with maximum 3m internal dilution.

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Table 3: Collar Details

HoleID	Hole Type	UTM_NAD83_Zone 06N			EOH (m)	Azimuth (UTM)	Dip
		East	North	RL (m)			
25NWTR001	TR	461544.40	7208874.20	500.60	90.00	105.0	-10.6
25NWTR002	TR	461728.50	7208949.50	466.20	37.00	120.0	-13.0
25NWTR004	TR	461742.10	7208916.60	463.30	18.00	20.0	0.0
25TCDC012	DD	461773.54	7209025.03	453.01	60.56	29.2	-44.4
25TCDC013	DD	461771.49	7209024.85	453.05	65.53	0.0	-44.5
25TCDC016	DD	461747.90	7208928.51	457.18	68.98	4.3	-46.3
25TCDC017	DD	461750.15	7208928.26	457.21	74.22	35.7	-46.0
25TCDC018	DD	461732.62	7208891.43	457.92	87.48	29.1	-46.1
25TCDC020	DD	461730.62	7208891.79	457.96	76.17	359.5	-45.2
25TCDC022	DD	461782.86	7208959.53	448.81	85.13	336.4	-44.1
25TCDC024	DD	461783.12	7208953.78	448.90	80.47	312.3	-43.8
25TCDC025	DD	461783.06	7208952.64	449.07	75.10	294.8	-45.2
25TCDC026	DD	461784.22	7208949.05	449.02	117.04	232.4	-45.5
25TCDC027	DD	461830.76	7209082.16	439.75	114.00	339.2	-44.8
25TCDC029	DD	461831.34	7209076.80	439.83	78.82	198.1	-54.6
25TCDC030	DD	461832.83	7209076.30	439.75	68.88	172.8	-44.6
25TCDC031	DD	461833.06	7209077.49	439.65	59.13	162.1	-59.4
25TCDC032	DD	461833.80	7209079.55	439.57	64.31	119.1	-71.9
25TCDC033	DD	461833.39	7209079.54	439.52	79.77	0.7	-89.6
25TCDC034	DD	461863.17	7209088.08	433.68	66.45	274.3	-44.6
25TCDC035	DD	461867.15	7209086.10	433.72	75.04	189.2	-66.2
25TCDC036	DD	461714.39	7208927.73	464.56	54.89	348.9	-43.5
25TCDC038	DD	461734.47	7208895.69	457.74	75.74	336.5	-43.4
25TCDC039	DD	461733.63	7208894.11	457.79	71.29	311.2	-44.4
25TCDC040	DD	461733.68	7208890.97	457.84	95.49	209.2	-59.7
25TCDC041	DD	461735.31	7208890.56	457.84	91.20	181.0	-46.3
25TCDC042	DD	461737.67	7208892.12	457.87	108.72	130.4	-46.3
25TCDC043	DD	461747.81	7208797.20	449.82	150.69	319.8	-50.6
25TCDC044	DD	461749.90	7208798.14	449.73	140.21	6.3	-53.1
25TCDC045	DD	461751.41	7208797.06	449.66	78.49	35.2	-45.6
25TCDC047	DD	461776.19	7208742.01	441.21	119.21	351.5	-46.3
25TCDC049	DD	461778.56	7208735.44	441.32	73.06	174.9	-44.8
25TCDC050	DD	461619.82	7208809.44	482.23	100.89	27.4	-58.1
25TCDC051	DD	461618.36	7208803.38	482.40	88.39	204.4	-45.3

25TCDC052	DD	461616.66	7208807.02	482.38	153.01	291.5	-75.6
25TCDC053	DD	461656.70	7208909.18	477.52	65.53	17.9	-47.6
25TCDC054	DD	461654.62	7208904.90	477.62	201.78	270.6	-69.9
25TCDC055	DD	461657.78	7208901.89	477.35	85.04	164.9	-46.2
25TCDC056	DD	461692.94	7208937.54	470.54	79.86	24.2	-44.9
25TCDC057	DD	461694.98	7208937.31	470.46	100.07	345.6	-45.8
25TCRC042	RC	461736.46	7208974.35	461.43	65.53	31.3	-44.6
Water Monitoring Bores - Not Targeted at Mineralisation							
25TCMW001	RC	461759.13	7208963.34	454.86	64.01	0.0	-90.0
25TCMW003	RC	462259.43	7208757.75	348.30	13.72	358.7	-89.4
25TCMW004	RC	464441.94	7210333.69	243.52	53.34	321.2	-88.5
25TCMW005	RC	464433.97	7210336.82	243.58	12.19	348.0	-89.1
25TCMW006	RC	461754.81	7208969.49	455.85	56.39	30.7	-89.7
25TCMW007	RC	461840.13	7208963.91	434.75	57.91	0.0	-90.0
25TCMW008	RC	461740.50	7209071.74	461.45	67.1	76.8	-89.3

Coordinates: NAD 83 Zone 6 North TR = Trench, DD = Diamond Core, RC = Reverse Circulation

Holes 25TCMW002, 25TCMW003, and 25TCMW005 are regional water monitoring bores with no significant intersections.

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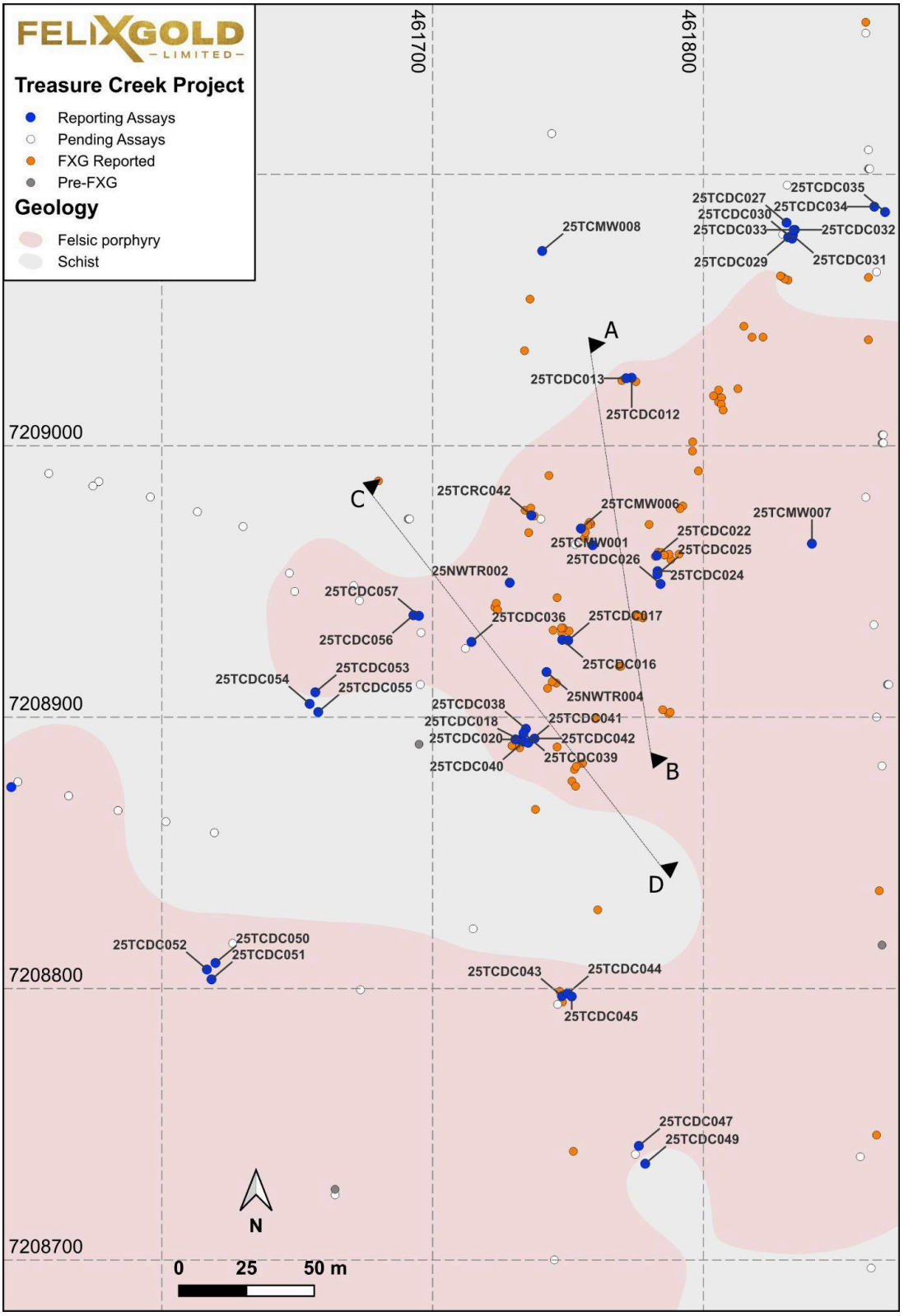


Figure 4: NW Array Prospect — Plan With Locations of Collars and Hole Traces for Drilling Reported in This Announcement. Lines Labeled AB and CD Indicate Locations of Cross Sections.

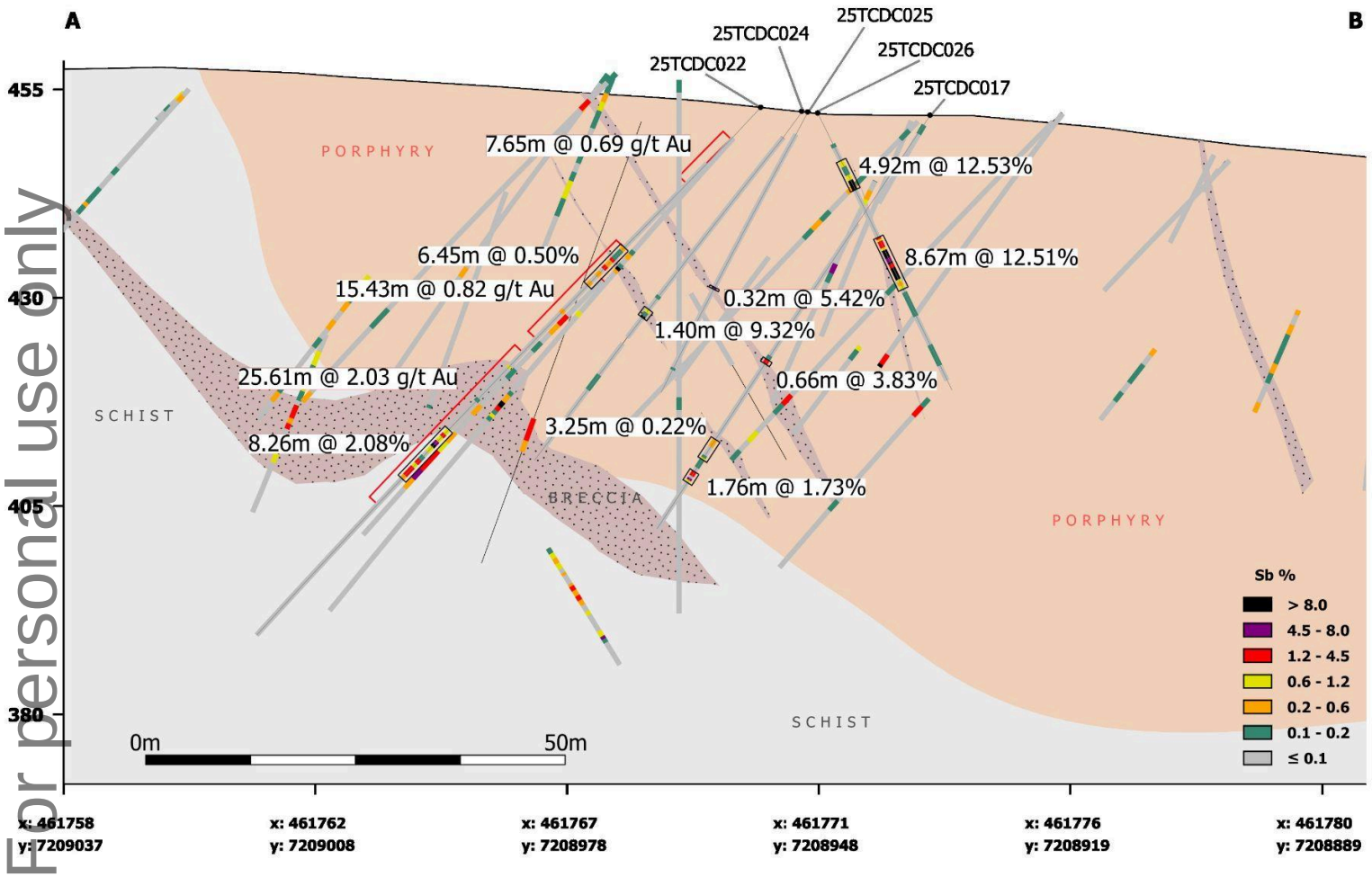
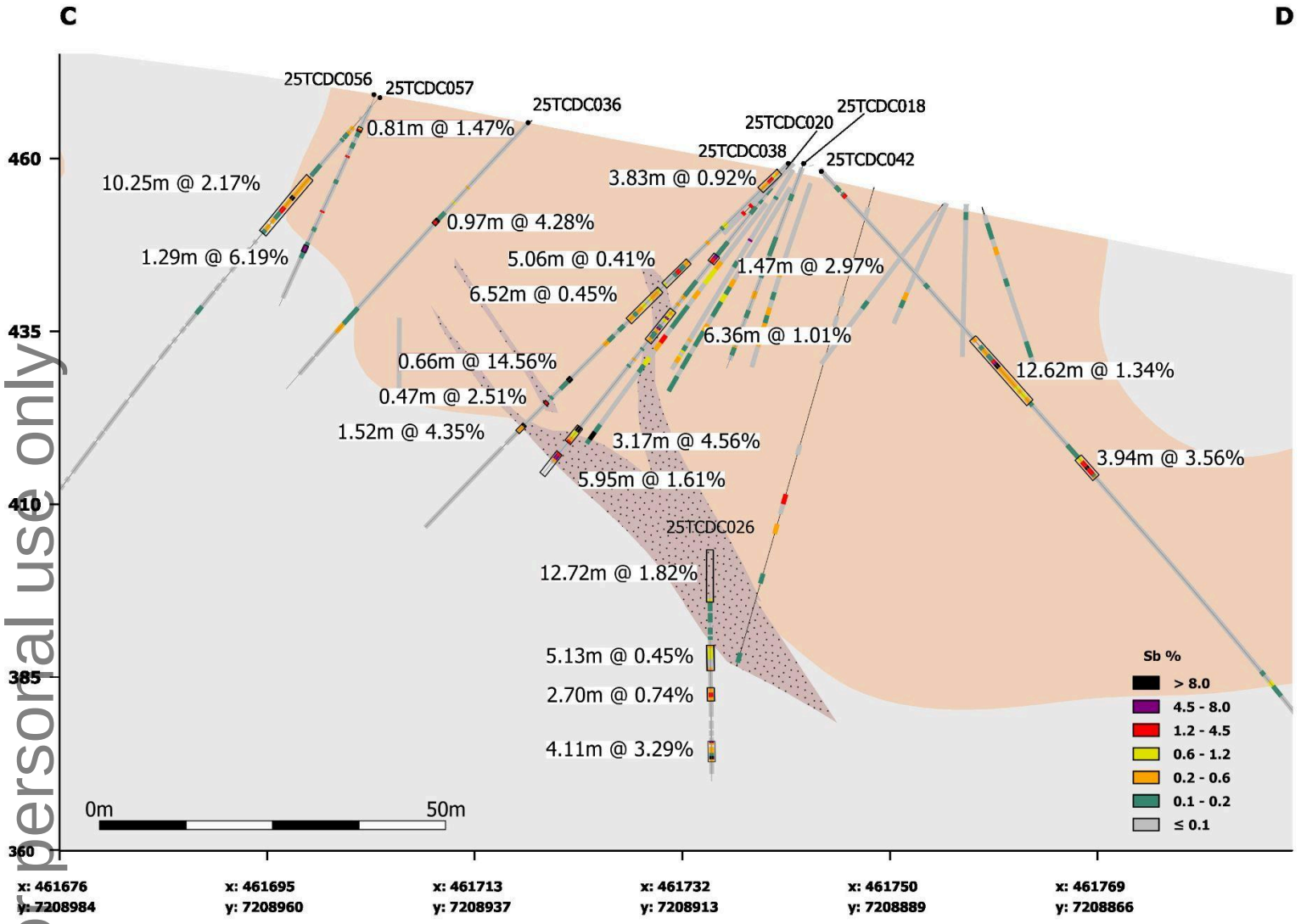


Figure 5: NW Array Prospect — Section A–B 25m width with Significant Antimony and Gold Intersections From Drill Holes Reported in This Announcement.
Previously reported antimony assays included for geological context.

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Figure 6: NW Array Prospect — Section C-D 25m width with Significant Antimony Intersections From Drill Holes Reported in This Announcement.
Previously reported antimony assays included for geological context

This ASX release was approved for release by the Board.
ENDS

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About Felix Gold

Felix Gold Limited (ASX: FXG) is advancing two complementary opportunities in Alaska's Fairbanks Mining District: near-term antimony production and district-scale gold.

Antimony: Felix Gold is building America's Antimony Solution — a fully integrated domestic supply chain from proven U.S. ore. The Treasure Creek Antimony Project hosts one of the only proven sources of high-grade antimony ore in the United States. With ~90% antimony-bearing minerals and virtually no deleterious elements, Felix Gold has demonstrated military-grade antimony concentrate and 98% extraction — results that, to the Company's knowledge, no other Western project has publicly achieved.

Gold: Felix Gold is the largest landholder in the Fairbanks Mining District, with 831,000 oz of JORC gold resources located 30km from Kinross's Fort Knox mill — a Tier 1 operation actively seeking third-party ore.

The same infrastructure, permitting pathway, and team serve both commodities. Mineralisation outcrops at surface adjacent to year-round paved road with grid power, just 30km from Fairbanks. No federal land significantly reduces permitting timeframes compared to other U.S. critical minerals projects.

Visit www.felixgold.com.au for more information.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr James Lally, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Lally is an independent consultant to Felix Gold Limited and is a shareholder in the Company. Dr Lally has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is 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.' Dr Lally consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Forward-Looking Statements

Various statements in this release constitute statements relating to intentions, future acts and events. Such statements are generally classified as "forward-looking statements" and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause those future acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from what is presented or implicitly portrayed herein. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "may", "potential", "pathway", "aims", "targeting" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this announcement include references to potential third-party processing or toll treatment arrangements for gold, future exploration programs and their anticipated outcomes, and infrastructure advantages and development potential. With respect to gold development specifically: no feasibility study has been completed, no commercial agreements exist with third parties for ore processing, and there is no certainty that any toll treatment arrangement will be achieved. Felix cautions shareholders and prospective shareholders not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements and references to what events have transpired for other entities, which reflect the view of Felix only as of the date of this release. The forward-looking statements made in this release relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Various statements in this release may also be based on the circumstances of other entities. Felix gives no assurance that the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in those statements will be achieved.

Previous Disclosure – 2012 JORC Code

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets for Felix's Fairbanks Gold Projects was extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

13 Feb 2026 FXG: NW Array Drilling Confirms Extension to Gold Mineralisation
29 Jan 2026 FXG: Drilling Confirms Broad Zones of Gold Mineralisation at Treasure Creek
27 Jan 2025 FXG: Antimony Metal Production Program Commences
25 Nov 2025 FXG: Shallow High-grade Gold Results at Treasure Creek
23 Jan 2025 FXG: High-grade Antimony and Gold Results from Trenching
20 June 2024 FXG: Maiden NW Array Inferred Mineral Resource
16 May 2024 FXG: Felix Gold Secures Strategic Claims, Expanding Scale Potential of NW Array Gold Trend
10 Apr 2024 FXG: North West Array Bottle Roll Gold Recoveries Average 90%
19 Oct 2023 FXG: High Grade Antimony Assays up to 28% Sb
11 Aug 2023 FXG: Assay Results Unveiling Substantial Gold Zones with Continued High-Grade Antimony Enrichment
24 July 2023 FXG: Continuation of Broad Zones of Gold and High-Grade Stibnite from NW Array
17 July 2023 FXG: High-Grade Critical Mineral Discovery at NW Array
04 July 2023 FXG: NW Array Drilling Announcement
03 July 2023 FXG: NW Array Drilling Returns Broad Gold Intercepts
30 May 2023 FXG: Drilling Commenced at NW Array
14 Mar 2023 FXG: Exploration Target for NW Array
03 Feb 2023 FXG: Deeper Gold Mineralization and Prospective Feeder Zones Discovered
19 Jan 2023 FXG: New Gold Zones Identified in Reconnaissance Drilling
09 Dec 2022 FXG: Scrafford Shear Potential Grows and High-Grade Antimony Initiatives Commenced
01 Dec 2022 FXG: Near-Surface Gold Zones Extended into Northern Treasure Creek
18 Oct 2022 FXG: Significant Expansion of NW Array Gold Zone
05 Oct 2022 FXG: 400M Traverse of Thick Gold Mineralisation Open
01 Aug 2022 FXG: Multiple Thick, Near-Surface Intercepts at Treasure Creek

22 Jun 2022 FXG: Step-out Drilling Success at Treasure Creek
28 Jan 2022 FXG: Felix Gold Prospectus

A copy of such announcements is available to view on the Felix Gold Limited website felixgold.com.au/announcements. **These previous reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code.** The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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APPENDIX: JORC Code Table 1 Report

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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 downhole 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.*	• Trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator to a depth of 1.5 metres. Samples were collected along 1 metre horizontal lengths by chipping the exposed area along the trench wall about 0.75m above the floor with a geological hammer. Polyweave bags were placed under the sampling interval to collect sample debris and to avoid contamination with other material. Sample weights varied between 2.5kg and 5kg. • Reverse Circulation drilling was sampled on 1.52 m (5 feet) intervals from which 5-6kg was split and pulverised / crushed to produce samples for ICP multi-element analysis, high grade Sb analysis and gold analysis by PhotonAssay™ • Diamond drill core was sampled over downhole lengths between 0.3m and 2.5m (average 1m) to produce samples for ICP multi-element analysis, high grade Sb analysis and gold analysis by PhotonAssay™ . Diamond drill-core sample intervals were adjusted based on changes in geology.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 76mm (3 inch) face-sampling hammer with 73mm (2.875 inch) drill rods and 102mm (4 inch) casing. • Diamond holes were wireline HQ (63.5mm diameter) holes. • The diamond drill program reported here was undertaken by C-n-C Drilling LLC utilizing CS 14 skid mounted drill. • Core was oriented wherever possible for collection of structural data using a Reflex ACTIII • The core was reconstructed into continuous runs on a cradle for orientation marking before it was laid in the box at the drill.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC samples were visually assessed for recovery and were considered representative of bedrock intersected. • For several RC holes the first (and sometimes second) samples had insufficient recoveries from the splitter to provide enough material for a photonassay analysis. • Visual inspection of samples estimated no significant loss of sample from each 1.52m interval. • No relationship between sample recovery and reported analyses has been established. • Diamond core recovery was determined by measuring the total length of core in the barrel over the run length. • Hole depths were checked against the drillers core blocks at the time of processing. Inconsistencies between the logging and the driller's depth measurement blocks were investigated. • Diamond core samples are considered dry. The recovery and condition are recorded between every core block. Generally, recovery is 98-100% but on very rare occasions in weathered material or very broken material, recovery was down to 50%. • For Diamond drilling, contractors adjust the rate of drilling and method of recovery issues arise • No significant sample loss or bias has been noticed

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Qualitative logging of RC chips and diamond core for lithology and alteration with semi-quantitative logs for oxide and sulphide mineralisation. • RC and diamond holes were logged in for their entire lengths. • Logging detail is sufficient to support geological modelling and mineral resource estimation. • Representative RC chip samples from each 1.52m interval were placed in chip trays and photographed. • All drill core was photographed wet using a digital camera and stored on the site server. • Core logging included RQD and geotechnical measurements. Structural measurements of veins, fractures and foliation were taken from core using a strip protractor.

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Criteria	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 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.*	• Trench samples were submitted in their entirety to the laboratory with no further sub-sampling. • RC intervals were sub-sampled using a 3-tier dry sample splitter attached to the drill rig cyclone. Two samples were taken from each 1.52 m interval, collecting ~12.5% each of the total sample, ranging in weight from 2-3 kg. One sample was retained for archival purposes while the other was sent to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core sampling intervals were determined by the logging geologist, with sampling breaks at major changes in lithology/alteration or mineralisation. Sub-samples were taken by sawing the HQ core in half along its axis using a Dewalt tile saw on-site. One half of the core was bagged for analysis and the other half retained in the core tray. • Sample sizes for RC and core samples are considered appropriate for both gold and antimony mineralisation. • Quality control procedures for ensuring sample representivity in RC sampling comprised the use of field duplicates and pulp duplicates at a rate of 1 in 20, alternating between the two duplicate types. • Quality control procedures for ensuring sample representivity in core sampling comprised the use of coarse crush duplicate splits from half core samples and pulp duplicates at a rate of 1 in 20, alternating between the two duplicate types. • Duplicate results show that for RC and diamond drilling sampling is representative for antimony, with variability in results linked to assay methods rather than sampling (see below).

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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.*
		• All samples were submitted to MSA Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada for analysis.
		• Gold was analysed using the PhotonAssay technique (MSA labs CPAu-1D method code). Two splits of approximately 500g of crushed material (70% passing 2mm) are taken from the sub-sample submitted to the laboratory using a riffle splitter. Both splits are subjected to high-intensity X-rays and the resulting gamma radiation emissions are detected and used to determine gold concentration in the sample.
		• For some very low-volume RC sub-samples at the hole collar there was insufficient material to provide the 500g required for photonassay. These are marked in appendix 2 as “insufficient sample”.
		• Analysis of split pair samples shows very good correlation with only three outlier values that have yet to be explained.
		• PhotonAssay results include quality flags for some samples that were reviewed by the CP:
		  ○ HB (High Background): Indicates elevated background radiation detected during measurement, primarily affecting samples <0.1 ppm Au. Multi-element data shows Ba, U, and Th levels are generally low.
		  ○ HET (Heterogeneous): Indicates high within-sample variability based on multiple readings at different angles. Less than 0.1% of analyses (8 samples) were flagged with HET and of these only 3 samples showed a significant difference between duplicate pairs
		• 5% of samples submitted for PhotonAssay are being cross-checked by screen fire assay at the same laboratory. No results for screen fore assays are available as yet.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used to analyse for a full suite of trace elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. • 4-Acid ICP-MS has an upper detection limit (UDL) of 1% for antimony. Suspected very high-grade (>10% Sb) samples were flagged in sample submission sheets and analysed using a wet titration method. Samples not flagged as high grade, but which returned above UDL assays for ICP were re-analysed using a peroxide fusion with ICP finish. The cut-off ICP Sb assay for re-analysis by peroxide fusion was changed to 3000ppm after results indicated that volatile loss and insoluble precipitate formation was causing some ICP results to severely under-call the Sb grade. • Quality control procedures include the insertion of certified reference materials, coarse blanks (locally sourced sand) and field and pulp duplicates. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established, notwithstanding the issues with some Sb analyses described above

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• A senior manager verifies all significant and anomalous intersections during the drill hole validation process. • All primary data was collected in the field by Felix Gold contract staff and supplied in digital format to Felix Gold. • No twinned holes were drilled for this data set. • All data is stored and validated within a Plexer relational database managed by Gad Solutions in Brisbane, Australia. Data undergoes QA/QC validation prior to being accepted and loaded in the database. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. A senior geologist reviews the dataset checking for the correct merging of results and that all data has been received and entered. Any adjustments to this data are recorded permanently in the database. Digital records of assays are stored electronically. • No adjustments have been made to the final assay data reported by the laboratory
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.*	• RC and diamond hole collar locations are initially located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 3m. • After completion of drilling, all drill collars are located with a differential GPS system to an accuracy of 10 cm. • Locations are given in NAD83/UTM Zone 6N projection. • Diagrams and location table are provided in the report. • Topographic control is by detailed airphoto, DTM file, and differential GPD • Downhole surveys were conducted using an Axis Champ north-seeking gyro tool which collected data points approximately every 3 m downhole. • True north azimuths supplied from the gyro were corrected to UTM grid north.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Variable drill hole spacings were used to adequately test targets and are determined from geochemical, geophysical and geological data with historical drilling information. • Data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to a level appropriate for a future update of the current gold-only mineral resource estimate at NW Array with addition of antimony • Reported intersections have been composited using a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au.
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.*	• Drill holes are oriented at various angles to mineralised structures, in part due to access restrictions for drill pad locations and also due to the interpreted difference in strike and dip of the main mineralised structures. • Although individual holes may not be oriented optimally for sampling some structures, there is no overall sampling bias introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by company personnel on site, to the company logging and cutting office and delivered direct to the preparation laboratory via company personnel. A transport contractor takes the prepared samples to Vancouver.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed at this early stage of the drilling program.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 Treasure Creek Project is located in the Fairbanks Gold Mining District in central Alaska. • The Treasure Creek Project area consists of 238 active Alaska State Mining Claims (MCs) and 2 Upland Mining Leases (UMLs) for a total of 11687.31 hectares. There are also 4 pending MCs for a total of 64.75 hectares. • The Treasure Creek Project is a consolidation of mining claims and upland mining leases held by Oro Grande Mining Claims LLC (10 MCs and 1 UML), Goldstone Resources LLC (19 MCs and 1 UML), Wally Trudeau (5 MCs), and Felix Gold Ltd (204 MCs). • Felix has acquired the mining claims or the exclusive rights to explore and an option to purchase the mining claims. • Felix has acquired all requisite operating permits to conduct the current exploration program.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was first discovered at Fairbanks in 1902, since then the wider area has been the subject of an enormous amount of exploration and placer mining by companies and individual prospectors. • Since 1969, the Treasure Creek area has been explored by companies including Cantu Minerals, Mohawk Oil, Aalenian Resources/Silverado Mines, American Copper and Nickel Company (ACNC), Amax, Goldstone/Our Creek (OCMC), Canex Resources, Tri-Con Mining and BHP-Utah. • Most of the work was focused on Au-Sb mines at and around Scrafford, and in the eastern third of Felix's current tenure. Several diamond holes were completed in the NW Array prospect area.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Hard-rock gold mineralisation styles in Felix's Treasure Creek prospect are currently dominated by shear- and fault-vein hosted gold ± antimony deposits, including historic mines at Scrafford (Sb). Broad zones of disseminated and stockwork gold mineralisation are also found within Cretaceous age intrusive rocks, such as at Fort Knox (operated by Kinross) and Golden Summit (Freegold Ventures). • Gold mineralisation is linked to a causative intrusion of Cretaceous-Tertiary felsic to intermediated composition. Proximity to the intrusion, structural setting and host rock all control the specific style of deposit produced. Antimony mineralisation is also associated with these felsic sill-like bodies. • Post-mineralisation cover in the Fairbanks area comprises valley-fill gravels plus locally thick accumulations of wind-blown silt (loess).
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.*	• Refer to the body of the text of the announcement for all drill hole information relating to this announcement. • Details of any other drill holes referred to can be found in previous announcements listed under "Previous Disclosure - JORC 2012 Code". • No material information has been excluded.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Significant Gold intercepts are regarded as those having minimum continuous mineralisation of at least 3.0m @ >0.3 g/t Au. Assays were aggregated by length-weighted averaging with no top-cutting applied. • Higher-grade inclusions within intersections used a cut-off of 1 g/t Au • A maximum of 3m total of internal waste with 3m consecutive waste intervals was allowed during economic compositing. No metal equivalents have been reported. • Significant antimony intercepts are regarded as those having minimum continuous mineralisation above a cut-off of 0.2% Sb. Assays were aggregated by length-weighted averaging with no top-cutting applied. A maximum of 3m total internal waste with 3m consecutive waste intervals was allowed during economic compositing.
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').*	• All intercepts quoted are downhole widths. • The geometry of mineralisation with respect to the hole angle varies due to the wide range of drilling azimuths and variable strike and dip of mineralised zones. Modelling is ongoing to determine the true thickness of different gold mineralised zones. • Where core drilling has intersected structures with discernable orientations the estimated true widths are indicated in Table • Further drill results should verify the orientations of mineralisation as presented in this announcement.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Refer to figures in the body of the text.
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.*	• Gold plus previously reported antimony and arsenic assays for all samples in the reported drill holes are included as an appendix to this announcement.
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.*	• Trenching completed earlier this year and in 2024 confirmed the presence of east-striking and south-dipping zones of complex stibnite veining that vary in width and tenor over short strike lengths. • A maiden Mineral Resource estimate was reported on 20th June 2024 for gold mineralisation at NW Array (FXG announcement 20 June 2024). Antimony was not included in the estimate due to lack of assay data • Metallurgical testwork on bulk samples was completed earlier in 2025 on bulk samples from trenching (FXG Announcement 29 May 2025). Testwork achieved 85% Sb recovery, producing 69% Sb grade concentrates via gravity and flotation processes. • Bulk density has been determined by the water immersion method on drill core samples, giving a density for porphyry of 2.59 g/cm3 and schist of 2.7 g/cm3. • Additional density measurements on drill core samples are being undertaken. • Four water monitoring bore holes were drilled as part of the 2025 drilling program and data on groundwater levels has been collected over 2 quarters.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The 2025 drill program at NW array is ongoing, mainly targeted at better definition of the known mineralised zones, in particular the high-grade "black breccia" • The mineralised system remains open at depth and along strike to the north and south.