NORDIC RESOURCES

FIRST KIIMALA PROJECT DRILL RESULTS DELIVER A STRONG NEW GOLD TARGET AT VESIPERA

Initial 2026 drilling in Finland has significantly expanded the gold mineralisation at the Vesipera prospect within the Kiimala Trend project area, just 40km north of NNL's flagship Kopsa gold project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results from all six new holes drilled at Vesipera confirm significant gold intersections.
  - Primarily step-out drilling, included one twin hole.
- Vesipera hosts a number of shallow high-grade gold zones with nearby or coincident wider zones of lower grade mineralisation.
- Examples of this mineralisation can be observed in the new intersections including[1]:
  - **1.9m @ 13.8g/t Au** and 0.22% Cu from 29.1m (NRVES26001)
    incl. **0.9m @ 28.5g/t Au** and 0.04% Cu from 30.1m
  - and **15.6m @ 0.93g/t Au** and 0.03% Cu from 93.6m (NRVES26001)
    incl. **0.55m @ 15.3g/t Au** and 0.09% Cu from 108.6m
  - and **25.1m @ 0.70g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 139.1m (NRVES26001)
    incl. **0.9m @ 2.99g/t Au** and 0.09% Cu from 139.1m.
  - **4.9m @ 1.08g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 93.7m (NRVES26002)
  - and **2.6m @ 1.90g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 165.2m (NRVES26002)
    incl. **0.55m @ 6.21g/t Au** and 0.04% Cu from 167.2m.
  - **2.1m @ 4.05g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 57.1m (NRVES26003).
  - **21.3m @ 0.84g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 4.0m (NRVES26005).
- The assay results show generally similar grades and widths to those expected based on the extensive historical drilling at Vesipera, where intersection highlights included[2]:
  - **15.0m @ 4.42g/t Au and 0.02% Cu from 53.5m** (R307).
  - **12.0m @ 2.99g/t Au and 0.02% Cu from 88.0m** (BELVES001).
- Vesipera is located next to the existing **147koz Au Angesneva deposit**[3]**.** These are just two of twelve known gold prospects within the exciting Kiimala Trend project area.
- Vesipera hosts an historical, non-compliant mineral resource estimate (MRE). The Company intends to update the drilling database with these new holes and potentially compile the first JORC (2012) compliant MRE for Vesipera later in 2026.
- Subsequent drilling at Kiimala Trend focused on the Angesneva deposit. This drilling has been completed, with assays expected in the coming weeks.
- Important step-out drilling to the SW, SE and North of the nearby **815koz AuEq Kopsa deposit**[4,5] is currently ongoing.

[1] Full table of the 2026 drillholes and significant intersections at Vesipera is provided in Appendix 1.
[2] Full table of the historical drillholes and the re-stated significant intersections at Vesipera is provided in Appendix 2.
[3] Kiimala Trend Project - Angesneva Deposit: 3.85Mt @ 1.19g/t Au for 147.000oz Au in Indicated Resources. Refer to Table 1 later in this Announcement.
[4] Kopsa Deposit: 23.2Mt @ 0.85g/t Au and 0.17% Cu (1.09g/t AuEq) for 631,100oz Au and 38,360t Cu (814,800oz AuEq) in Total Resources. 69% of the Kopsa resource is in the Measured and Indicated Resource categories, refer to Table 1 later in this Announcement.
*[5] AuEq figures for Kopsa calculated using US$1,500/oz gold price and US$7,166/t copper price. Recovery factor of 80% was applied for both Au and Cu based on 2013 Kopsa PEA. Resultant formula applied is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 1.49*Cu (%). In the Company's opinion, the metals included in the equivalent calculation (Au,Cu) have reasonable potential to be both recovered and sold.*

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Nordic Resources Limited (ASX:**NNL**; or **the Company**) reports the first set of drill results from its maiden drill program at the Kiimala Trend project, comprising nine holes totalling 1,116m of diamond core. Six of the holes were drilled at the Vesipera gold prospect, a known area of significant gold mineralisation within the Kiimala Trend. Two scout holes were drilled at the Pokkyla prospect and one scout hole at the Paaneva prospect, both on the outskirts of the Kiimala Trend property. The Kiimala Trend gold project is located in the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt (MOBG) of central Finland, approximately 40km north of the Company's flagship Kopsa gold-copper project.

Drill hole details for the new holes reported here are provided in Appendix 1. Details on the historical drill holes from the Vesipera gold prospect have been extracted from the drilling database and are provided in Appendix 2 and referred to throughout this report. The composite intersections reported in Appendix 2 have been re-calculated and re-stated in order to use a consistent methodology for significance and allowed internal dilution.

Drilling Results

A plan map of the drill hole locations and drill traces from the holes drilled at the Vesipera prospect is provided in Figure 1. The historical holes drilled within and around this prospect are also shown, along with the highlighted cross sections shown later in this Announcement. Assayed gold mineralisation is shown along the drill traces.

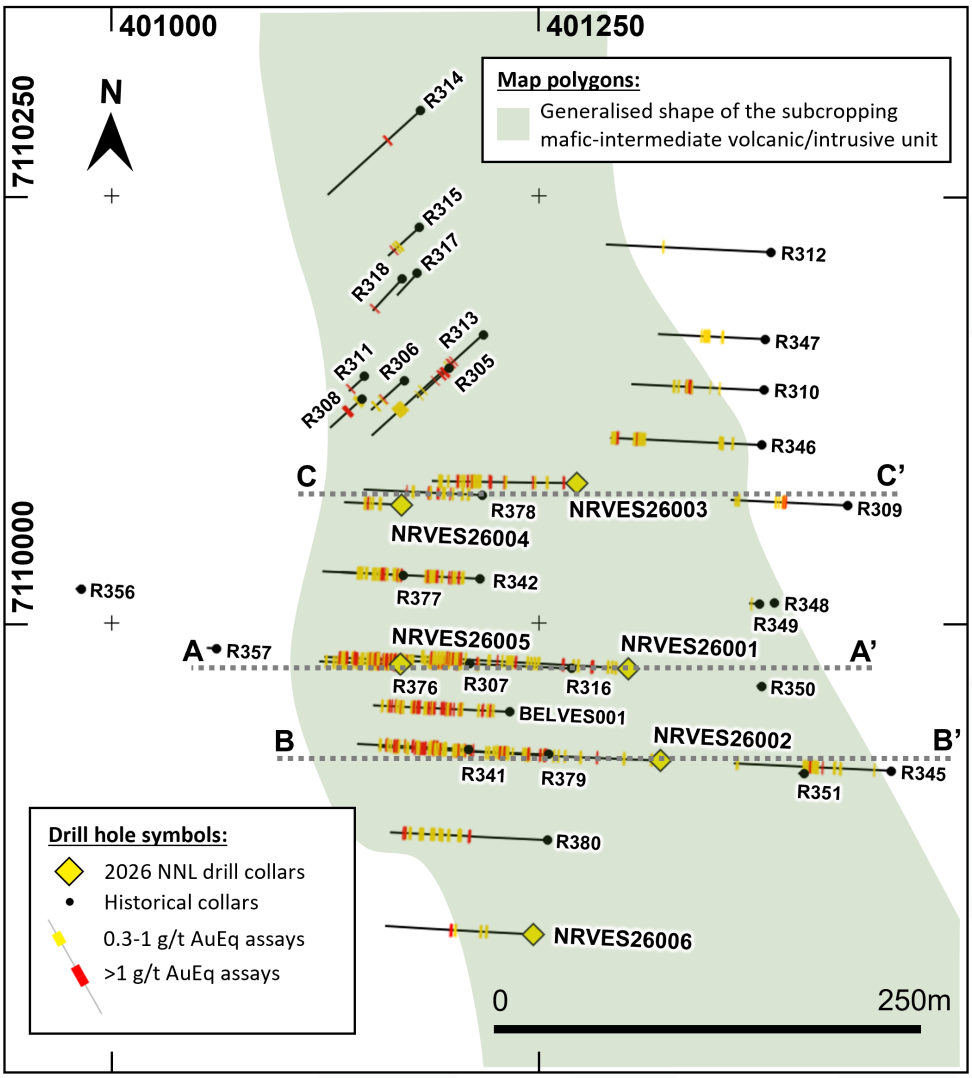


Figure 1: *Plan map of Vesipera showing the six drill hole collars and traces from the 2026 drill program and historical drill collar locations. See Figures 2, 3 and 4 for the marked cross sections. See Appendices 1 and 2 for full drill hole details from the new and historical drilling. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

Three of the six new holes reported here (NRVES26001, -002 and -003) were drilled to target depth extensions to the east along existing drill profiles at Vesipera, as shown in Figure 1. NRVES26004 was drilled to test potential shallow extensions to the west along profile C-C'. NRVES26005 was a twin hole to provide confirmation of historical assay results using modern QA/QC and NRVES26006 was drilled to test for potential strike extensions to the south.

All Vesipera holes have successfully delivered significant intersections. The first four holes returned strong extensions to the gold mineralisation, the twin hole provided similar results to those from the original hole and the southernmost hole confirmed shallow continuity in this direction.

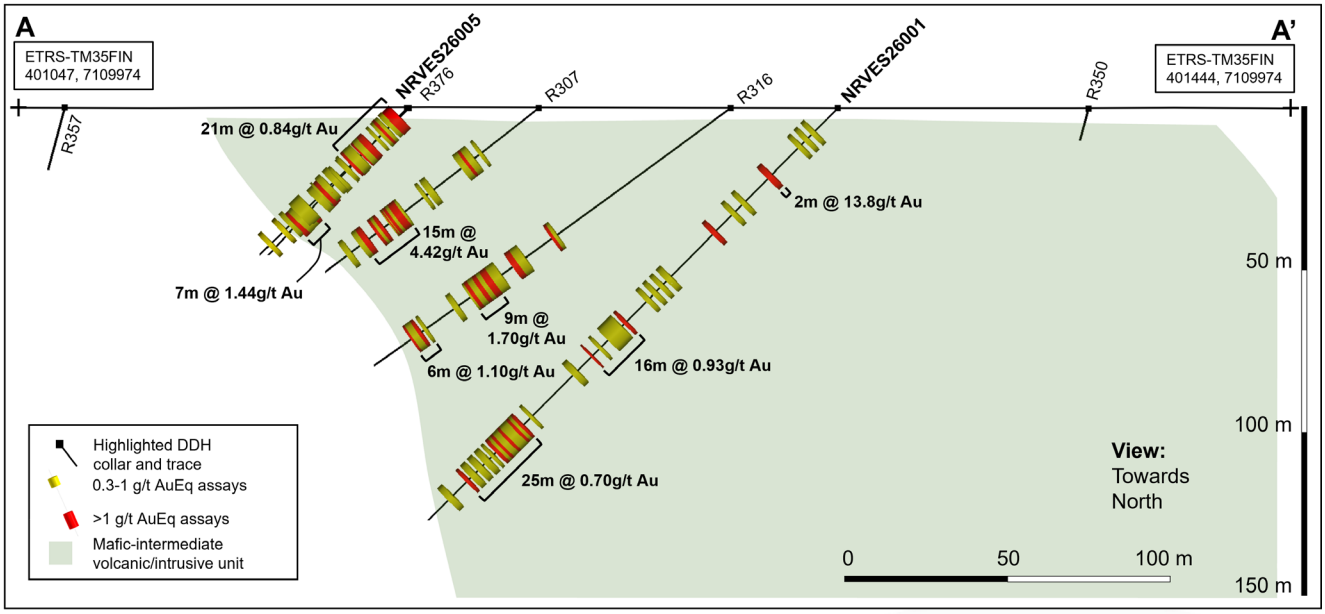


Figure 2: *Vesipera central cross section A-A' showing holes NRVES26001 and NRVES26005. The interpreted extent of the mineralised mafic-intermediate unit is also shown in this 30m thick section view. See Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 for the drill hole details. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

Wide zones of significant mineralisation were reported in the step-out hole NRVES26001, indicating good continuity at depth in the central profile A-A', see cross section provided in Figure 2. The wider significant intersections from this hole were[6]:

- **15.6m @ 0.93g/t Au** and 0.03% Cu from 93.6m
  incl. **0.55m @ 15.3g/t Au** and 0.09% Cu from 108.6m;
- and **25.1m @ 0.70g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 139.1m
  incl. **0.9m @ 2.99g/t Au** and 0.09% Cu from 139.1m.

In addition, a shallow higher-grade zone was also encountered in this hole:

- **1.9m @ 13.8g/t Au** and 0.22% Cu from 29.1m
  incl. **0.9m @ 28.5g/t Au** and 0.04% Cu from 30.1m.

The twin hole NRVES26005 was collared on this same profile next to historical drill hole R376, testing the shallower western edge of the host intrusive unit, returning similar results to the historical drill hole (as per Appendix 2), including:

- **21.3m @ 0.84g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 4.0m
  incl. **2.0m @ 2.56g/t Au** and 0.01% Cu from 16.2m.

[6] *Intersections are quoted as downhole widths. True thicknesses are estimated to be 80-100% of downhole width. Full tables of drillholes and significant intersections are provided in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.*

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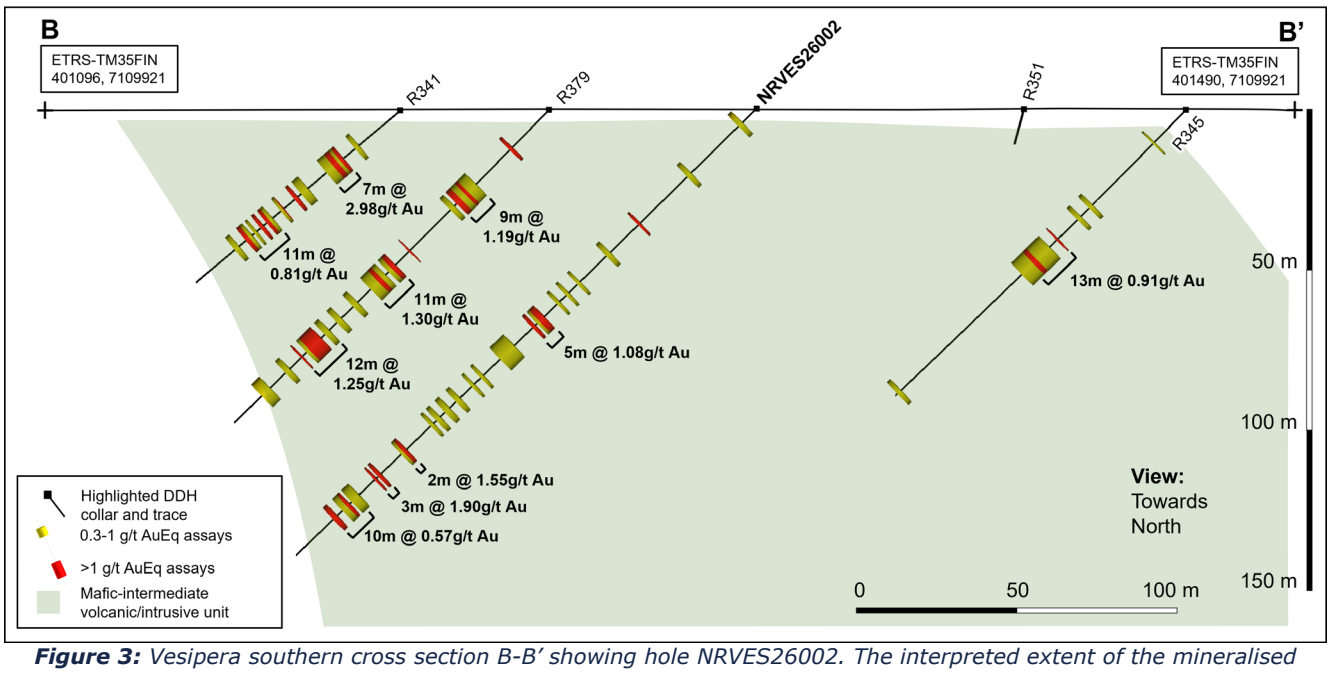


Figure 3: *Vesipera southern cross section B-B' showing hole NRVES26002. The interpreted extent of the mineralised mafic-intermediate unit is also shown in this 30m thick section view. See Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 for the drill hole details. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

NRVES26002, located 70m east of the historical hole R379 on section B-B' as shown here in Figure 3, successfully tested for depth extensions in this southern portion of the Vesipera prospect. Significant intersections included[7]:

- **4.9m @ 1.08g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 93.7m;
- and **2.0m @ 1.55g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 154.0m;
- and **2.55m @ 1.90g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 165.15m
  incl. **0.55m @ 6.21g/t Au** and 0.04% Cu from 167.15m;
- and **9.5m @ 0.57g/t Au** and 0.01% Cu from 176.2m.

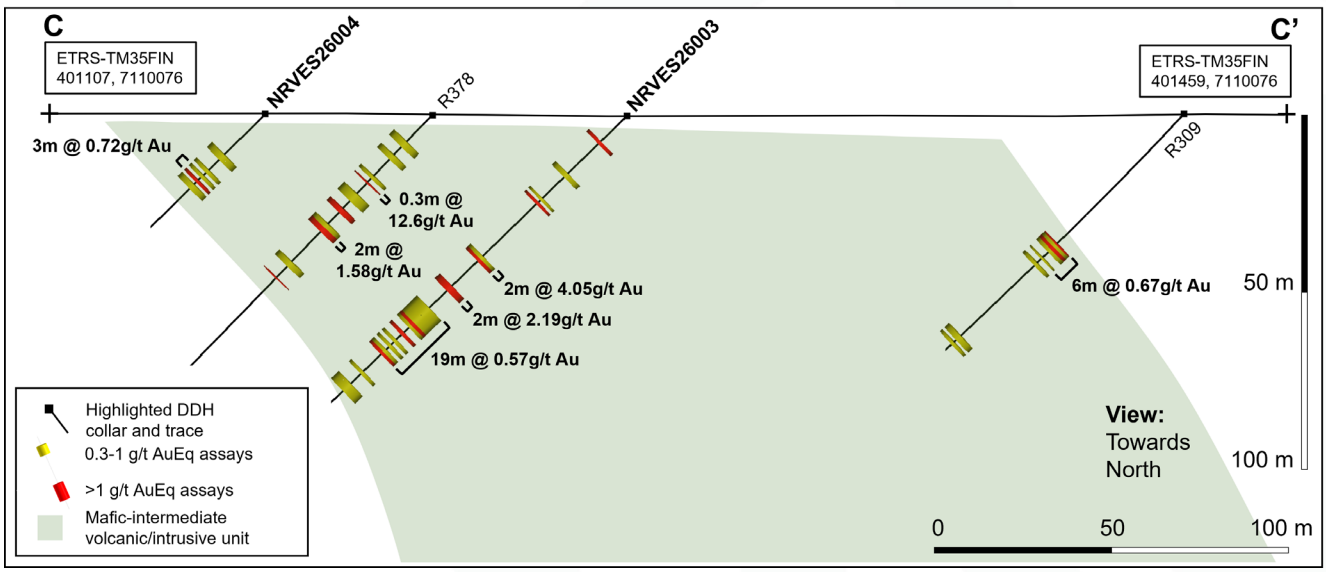


Figure 4: *Vesipera northern cross section C-C' showing holes NRVES26003 and NRVES26004. The interpreted extent of the mineralised mafic-intermediate unit is also shown in this 30m thick section view. See Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 for the drill hole details. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

[7] *Intersections are quoted as downhole widths. True thicknesses are estimated to be 80-100% of downhole width. Full tables of drillholes and significant intersections are provided in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.*

NRVES26003 was collared 60m east of the historical hole R378 on section C-C' as shown in Figure 4, and successfully tested for depth extensions in the northern portion of the Vesipera prospect. Significant intersections included[8]:

- **2.05m @ 4.05g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 57.1m;
- and **2.0m @ 2.19g/t Au** and 0.03% Cu from 69.3m;
- and **19.0m @ 0.57g/t Au** and 0.03% Cu from 78.3m.

NRVES26004, collared 50m west of the historical hole R378 on section C-C', tested for shallow mineralised extensions on this profile. The main significant intersection of note was:

- **2.85m @ 0.72g/t Au** and 0.02% Cu from 24.75m.

The final Vesipera hole NRVES26006 is the southernmost hole drilled at Vesipera to date, approximately 100m south of section B-B', and was drilled to test for potential strike extensions to the south. Continuity of the shallow, lower-grade mineralisation was confirmed with the main significant intersection being:

- **4.50m @ 0.53g/t Au** from 63.9m.

Finally, the two scout holes drilled at the Pokkyla prospect and one scout hole at the Paaneva prospect returned only minor gold intersections. The full drill hole information and assay results are provided in Appendix 1. Both Pokkyla and Paaneva are geochemical/structural gold targets located in the outskirts of the Kiimala project area and were essentially untested prior to this drill program. Both prospects require further follow up in order to properly test their prospectivity.

Summary

The successful drilling at Vesipera has resulted in a number of important gold intersections that significantly increase the size of the mineralised envelope at this prospect. The mineralisation at Vesipera remains open along strike and at depth. The eastern side of the mineralised mafic-intermediate unit remains generally untested, although sporadic drilling has returned some significant gold intersections already. The Company will update the drilling database with these latest drill results to ascertain if they are sufficient to compile a maiden JORC (2012) compliant resource at this prospect area.

Management Comment

Commenting on the results, NNL's Executive Director, Robert Wrixon, said: *"These are important results, noting the significant growth of the mineralised zone at Vesipera, the first prospect to be drilled by the Company at the Kiimala Trend gold project. Vesipera has been considered a secondary target within the project area, but already shows potential to add significant gold ounces to the resource inventory, supplementing the existing 147,000oz Au in Indicated resources at Angesneva, just 2.5km away.*

The Kiimala Trend project area hosts a number of additional gold targets with previously drilled shallow gold intersections at the Kiimala, Angeslampi, Tiitola and Pohlola prospects yet to be followed up with modern drilling. Angesneva and Vesipera are key to the Company's goal to delineate a gold mini-district along the Kiimala Trend to grow alongside Kopsa.

Looking ahead - after drilling at Vesipera, the drill rig remained at Kiimala for a couple of important holes at the main Angesneva deposit before returning to drill at our flagship Kopsa gold-copper project, where drilling currently remains ongoing. We look forward to updating the market with a substantial amount of further drill results as they become available".

[8] *Intersections are quoted as downhole widths. True thicknesses are estimated to be 80-100% of downhole width. Full tables of drillholes and significant intersections are provided in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.*

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Overview of the Kiimala Trend Gold Project

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

There are two processing plants in the MOGB region. The 1.4Mtpa Pyhasalmi former copper-zinc-pyrite processing plant owned by First Quantum Minerals Ltd (TSX:FM) is located 40km to the east of Kopsa. The formerly operating gold mine and plant at Laiva is located 120km to the northwest (see Figure 5). Completed in 2012, the Laiva plant was designed to process 2.2Mtpa of feed from the Laiva gold deposit but is currently on care and maintenance. Both existing plants, or a standalone plant at Kopsa, would be potentially accessible by road or road/rail from the Kopsa, Kiimala Trend (incl Angesneva, Vesipera, etc) and Hirsikangas projects.

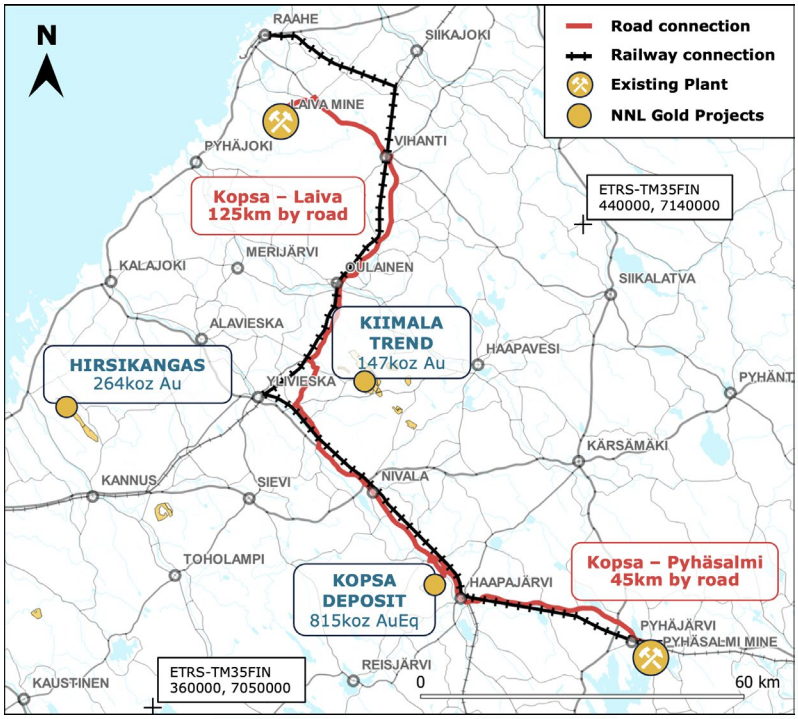


Figure 5: *Location of NNL's Kiimala Trend project area and its other gold projects, shown over a map of Central and Northern Ostrobothnia showing existing plant locations with road/rail routes in the region. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

The Kopsa gold-copper project is the largest and most advanced project and hosts a JORC (2012) compliant resource of 23.2Mt @ 1.09g/t AuEq for 814,800oz AuEq (refer to Table 1). The nearby Kiimala Trend and Hirsikangas projects also host significant JORC (2012) compliant resources (see Table 1). All three projects have significant exploration upside and are located within 70km of each other.

The Kiimala Trend project is located just 40km north of Kopsa, where the Angesneva deposit currently has an existing JORC (2012) compliant resource comprising 3.85Mt @ 1.19g/t Au for 147,000oz Au in the Indicated resource category, however the Kiimala area hosts twelve known gold prospects, of which eight have been drilled (including Angesneva and Vesipera), with all eight returning significant gold intersections[9].

[9] *Refer NNL ASX Announcement "Excellent Gold Intersections Verified at the Kiimala Trend Gold Project", 12 May 2025.*

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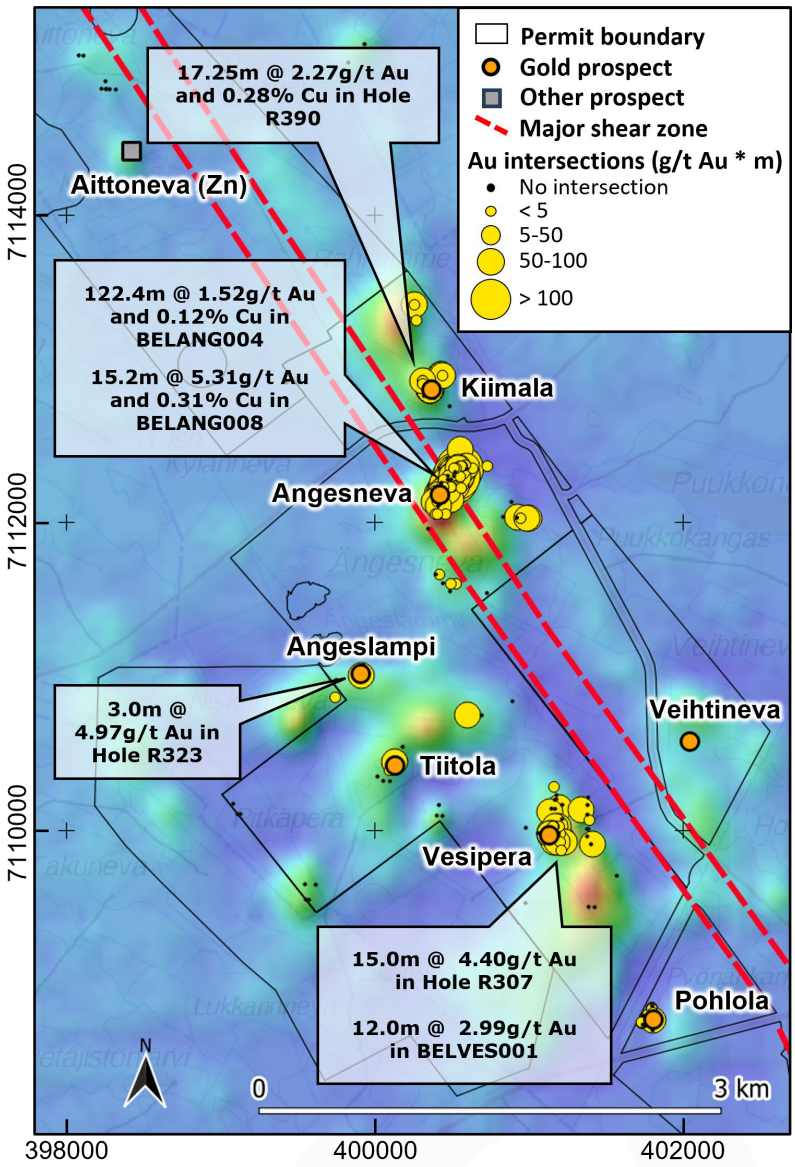


Figure 6: *Map of the main (NE) part of the Kiimala Trend project area with gold and other occurrences together with the historical drilling locations over the Aeromagnetic map of Finland (2026 drill intersections are not shown). Interval midpoints of historical gold intersections[10] are projected to the ground surface, with symbols scaled based on grade-thickness (g/t Au * m). Gold prospect/occurrences and regional magnetic map (Red = Magnetic high) are from the Geological Survey of Finland ("GTK") database. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

Mineral Resource Estimate

Kopsa currently hosts a near-surface JORC (2012) compliant resource (comprising Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories) of 23.2Mt @ 1.09g/t AuEq for 814,800oz AuEq. The overall resource inventory across all the three MOGB gold projects currently stands at **34.3Mt @ 1.11g/t AuEq for 1.23Mt AuEq, consisting 1.04Moz of contained gold and 38kt of contained copper** across all resource categories, as per Table 1 below. 66% of this resource inventory is currently in the Measured and Indicated categories.

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

[10] *For full historical drillhole information for the Kiimala Trend project, please refer to NNL ASX Announcement "Kiimala Project Review Adds Further 147koz Gold in Indicated Resources", 29 May 2025. For the re-stated Vesipera prospect drill intersections, refer to Appendix 2.*

MOBG Gold Project Resources[11]

Mineral Resources	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Cu (kt)	AuEq (Moz)
Kopsa							
Measured Resources	7.44	0.95	0.16	1.18	0.23	12	0.28
Indicated Resources	8.96	0.73	0.16	0.97	0.21	14	0.28
Inferred Resources	6.75	0.89	0.19	1.17	0.19	13	0.25
Kopsa Total	**23.2**	**0.85**	**0.17**	**1.09**	**0.63**	**38**	**0.81**
Angesneva							
Indicated Resources	3.85	1.19	-	1.19	0.15	-	0.15
Angesneva Total	**3.85**	**1.19**	**-**	**1.19**	**0.15**	**-**	**0.15**
Hirsikangas							
Indicated Resources	2.69	1.17	-	1.17	0.10	-	0.10
Inferred Resources	4.60	1.10	-	1.10	0.16	-	0.16
Hirsikangas Total	**7.29**	**1.13**	**-**	**1.13**	**0.26**	**-**	**0.26**
Combined Measured Resources	7.44	0.95	0.16	1.18	0.23	12	0.28
Combined Indicated Resources	15.5	0.92	0.09	1.06	0.46	14	0.53
Combined Inferred Resources	11.3	0.98	0.11	1.14	0.36	13	0.42
Combined Project Resources	**34.3**	**0.95**	**0.11**	**1.11**	**1.04**	**38**	**1.23**

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

Notes:

1. *The resources should be considered in-situ in accordance with JORC (2012) reporting guidelines.*
2. *Cutoff grade of 0.5g/t AuEq was applied for Kopsa and 0.5g/t Au was applied for the Angesneva and Hirsikangas resource estimates, for the mineralisation deemed potentially mineable by open pit methods.*
3. *AuEq figures for the Kopsa resource calculation and reporting used US$1,500/oz gold price and US$7,166/t copper price. A recovery factor of 80% was applied for both Au and Cu based on the 2013 Kopsa PEA metallurgical inputs. Resultant formula applied is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 1.49*Cu (%). An updated AuEq formula has been applied when reporting of the Company's 2025 drill results based on updated commodity prices and a detailed review of the historical metallurgical results, but the formula applied for the Kopsa resource currently remains as originally calculated. The Company intends to update the Kopsa resource in 2026 to incorporate the latest drilling and metallurgical results with an updated AuEq formula. In the Company's opinion, the metals included in the Kopsa equivalent calculation (Au,Cu) have reasonable potential to be both recovered and sold.*
4. *Discrepancies in the totals, products or percentages in the table are due to rounding effects.*

[11] *Refer NNL ASX Announcements "Major Finland Gold Transaction", 11 April 2025 and "Kiimala Project Review adds further 147koz Gold in Indicated Resources", 29 May 2025 and "Hirsikangas Increases Gold Resources by 34% to over 1Moz", 14 July 2025.*

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Competent Persons' Statements

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

The information in this announcement that relates to the Kopsa Metallurgical Results is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Martin, a consultant to the Company. Mr Martin has 40 years of experience in metallurgy and is a Member of the UK Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining and a chartered engineer.

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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Appendix 1

Kiimala Project – 2026 Drill Collar Locations and New Composite Intersections Reported in this Announcement

Hole ID	Easting[1]	Northing[1]	Elev. (m)	Azim. (°)[2]	Dip (°)[3]	Year	Depth (m)	Info	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)[4]	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
NRPAA26001	407961.0	7102936.0	114.0	228.0	46.2	2026	181.35		51.20	53.00	1.80	0.70	0.01
									124.15	125.10	0.95	0.59	0.03
NRPOK26001	396319.3	7112591.4	90.2	46.7	46.0	2026	102.00		25.65	26.70	1.05	0.52	0.01
NRPOK26002	394737.3	7113312.8	87.3	178.2	44.4	2026	100.20		*no significant intersections*				
NRVES26001	401302.3	7109973.5	102.5	273.0	44.5	2026	181.40		10.10	11.60	1.50	0.58	0.01
									29.10	31.00	1.90	13.84	0.22
								incl.	30.10	31.00	0.90	28.50	0.04
									53.90	55.40	1.50	1.35	0.02
									77.30	78.80	1.50	0.84	0.03
									93.60	109.15	15.55	0.93	0.03
								incl.	108.60	109.15	0.55	15.30	0.09
									139.10	164.20	25.10	0.70	0.02
								incl.	139.10	140.00	0.90	2.99	0.09
NRVES26002	401320.8	7109919.5	103.3	272.5	44.4	2026	202.20		29.00	30.50	1.50	0.55	0.02
									51.45	52.20	0.75	1.13	0.02
									93.70	98.60	4.90	1.08	0.02
									120.30	121.30	1.00	0.96	0.02
									135.15	136.90	1.75	0.74	0.02
									139.20	140.70	1.50	0.57	0.01
									154.00	156.00	2.00	1.55	0.02
									165.15	167.70	2.55	1.90	0.02
								incl.	167.15	167.70	0.55	6.21	0.04
									176.20	185.70	9.50	0.57	0.01
NRVES26003	401271.9	7110082.0	101.4	268.5	44.5	2026	117.10		10.30	11.30	1.00	2.19	0.01
									33.45	35.90	2.45	0.69	0.02
									57.10	59.15	2.05	4.05	0.02
									69.30	71.30	2.00	2.19	0.03
								incl.	69.30	70.30	1.00	3.24	0.03
									78.30	97.30	19.00	0.57	0.03
									104.30	105.30	1.00	0.66	0.03
									109.30	111.30	2.00	0.60	0.02
NRVES26004	401169.1	7110069.3	102.2	272.9	44.8	2026	45.90		17.40	18.40	1.00	0.63	0.03
									24.75	27.60	2.85	0.72	0.02
NRVES26005	401168.5	7109975.8	102.6	273.0	44.7	2026	65.50		4.00	25.30	21.30	0.84	0.02
								incl.	16.20	18.20	2.00	2.56	0.01
									31.30	32.30	1.00	0.54	0.02
									34.40	36.45	2.05	0.70	0.03
									43.50	52.30	8.80	0.52	0.01
NRVES26006	401246.5	7109817.8	103.4	273.0	45.0	2026	120.70		38.10	39.60	1.50	0.52	<0.01
									63.90	68.40	4.50	0.53	<0.01

[1] *Coordinate system: ETRS-TM35FIN (EPSG: 3067).*
[2] *Azimuth is expressed in relation to the ETRS-TM35FIN grid north.*
[3] *Dip is expressed in relation to 0° horizontal and +90° downward vertical.*
[4] *Metrics used for drill intersections: Grade cut-off of 0.5g/t Au and grade-thickness of 0.5g/t*m were applied as the lower cut-offs for reported intersections. The intervals are based on geologically selected intersections and may include variable amounts of allowed internal dilution below 0.3g/t Au.*

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Appendix 2

Kiimala Project - Drill Collar Locations and Composite Intersections from Historical Drilling at the Vesipera Prospect

Company	Year	Hole ID	Easting[1]	Northing[1]	Elev. (m)	Azim. (°)[2]	Dip (°)[3]	Depth (m)	Info	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
Geological Survey of Finland	1986	R305	401197.0	7110148.9	102.3	227.7	35.0	30.00		3.20	7.40	4.20	3.15	0.05
									incl.	3.20	4.10	0.90	10.13	0.06
										13.15	13.25	0.10	17.80	0.02
		R306	401170.7	7110142.2	102.6	227.7	35.0	30.90		19.70	21.15	1.45	0.75	0.01
		R307	401208.9	7109976.2	102.1	272.7	40.0	84.05		22.40	29.40	7.00	0.57	0.01
										41.40	42.40	1.00	0.60	0.01
										53.50	68.50	15.00	4.42	0.02
									incl.	56.85	58.50	1.65	25.73	0.04
									incl.	66.80	68.50	1.70	8.94	<0.01
										73.60	75.30	1.70	0.53	0.02
		R308	401146.2	7110131.3	102.6	227.7	35.0	30.00		11.90	14.90	3.00	4.21	0.03
		R309	401430.5	7110068.9	102.3	272.7	45.0	95.60		51.60	57.80	6.20	0.67	0.07
									incl.	51.60	51.90	0.30	3.90	0.02
		R310	401381.6	7110136.2	102.0	272.7	40.0	97.75		54.20	58.70	4.50	3.32	0.07
									incl.	54.70	55.20	0.50	3.00	0.11
									incl.	56.20	56.70	0.50	3.00	0.07
									incl.	58.20	58.70	0.50	17.40	0.07
										63.25	64.10	0.85	0.70	0.07
										66.75	68.10	1.35	0.60	0.01
		R311	401147.8	7110144.3	102.9	227.7	40.0	15.55		13.80	14.25	0.45	26.80	0.38
		R312	401385.4	7110217.1	101.1	272.7	40.0	124.00		*No significant intersections*				
		R313	401217.0	7110169.0	101.7	227.7	40.0	114.40		30.55	33.90	3.35	1.10	0.03
									incl.	30.55	30.80	0.25	8.80	0.03
										86.70	88.35	1.65	0.58	0.03
		R314	401180.1	7110299.9	101.6	227.7	40.0	95.55		32.95	33.95	1.00	3.00	0.04
		R315	401179.9	7110231.8	101.4	227.7	35.0	29.70		24.75	25.05	0.30	2.70	0.02
		R316	401268.8	7109973.4	102.6	272.7	40.0	137.30		68.00	69.00	1.00	1.00	0.11
										79.25	84.00	4.75	0.82	0.03
										91.40	100.30	8.90	1.70	0.02
									incl.	91.40	93.60	2.20	4.36	0.02
										117.05	123.00	5.95	1.10	0.01
									incl.	119.05	120.05	1.00	3.00	0.02
		R317	401178.7	7110204.8	101.0	222.7	30.0	19.65		*No significant intersections*				
		R318	401169.5	7110201.3	101.2	222.7	30.0	28.20		26.40	26.80	0.40	2.60	0.03
	1987	R341	401208.6	7109926.2	103.0	272.7	40.0	84.40		17.15	18.50	1.35	0.68	0.05
										23.50	30.30	6.80	2.98	
									incl.	23.50	27.30	3.80	4.83	
										42.30	43.40	1.10	1.50	
										48.05	49.10	1.05	0.58	
										52.70	63.50	10.80	0.81	
		R342	401215.3	7110026.0	102.0	272.7	40.0	119.60		15.60	24.05	8.45	0.72	<0.01[5]
										32.20	40.00	7.80	1.41	
									incl.	39.25	40.00	0.75	8.00	
										59.50	63.50	4.00	2.20	
									incl.	59.50	60.50	1.00	7.30	
										70.00	73.20	3.20	0.79	0.01[5]

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Geological Survey of Finland	1987	R345	401456.2	7109913.5	103.0	272.7	45.0	128.69		42.10	43.45	1.35	0.80	0.04
										47.60	48.60	1.00	0.70	0.06
										57.40	70.00	12.60	0.91	0.05
										126.10	127.50	1.40	0.80	0.08
		R346	401380.1	7110104.3	101.8	272.7	40.0	115.00		30.25	31.00	0.75	0.90	0.05
										89.00	96.30	7.30	2.19	0.03
									incl.	94.60	96.30	1.70	7.25	0.02
										109.90	111.65	1.75	1.09	0.01
		R347	401382.0	7110166.2	101.4	272.7	40.0	81.00		31.50	32.95	1.45	0.50	0.02
	1986	R348	401387.7	7110011.8	102.3	2.7	90.0	10.40		*No significant intersections*				
		R349	401378.7	7110011.3	102.3	272.7	75.0	20.70		17.70	19.20	1.50	0.90	
		R350	401380.4	7109963.2	102.4	272.7	75.0	10.50		*No significant intersections*				
		R351	401405.0	7109912.0	103.3	272.7	75.0	11.50		*No significant intersections*				
	1987	R356	400981.8	7110020.0	102.5	272.7	75.0	10.15		*No significant intersections*				
		R357	401061.2	7109985.2	102.8	272.7	75.0	20.30		*No significant intersections*				
	1988	R376	401168.0	7109978.2	102.6	272.7	45.0	63.00		6.50	10.70	4.20	0.91	0.02
										18.40	38.00	19.60	0.93	0.03
									incl.	37.00	38.00	1.00	5.00	0.06
										43.50	50.75	7.25	1.44	0.01
									incl.	43.50	45.00	1.50	4.40	0.02
		R377	401170.3	7110028.1	102.4	272.7	45.0	51.00		5.60	8.60	3.00	0.90	0.01
										16.60	25.55	8.95	0.93	0.04
		R378	401216.6	7110075.0	101.9	272.7	45.0	99.00		15.75	17.40	1.65	0.53	0.02
										26.50	26.80	0.30	12.60	0.19
										36.75	38.25	1.50	1.33	0.04
										44.15	45.85	1.70	1.58	0.01
		R379	401255.4	7109923.0	103.4	272.7	45.0	140.00		16.70	17.70	1.00	1.09	0.01
										33.00	41.50	8.50	1.19	0.04
										62.45	62.75	0.30	9.70	0.02
										68.90	79.70	10.80	1.30	0.02
									incl.	74.80	76.30	1.50	5.71	0.02
										98.20	110.50	12.30	1.25	0.03
									incl.	102.80	104.80	2.00	3.10	0.03
									incl.	110.00	110.50	0.50	5.60	0.09
										126.00	127.75	1.75	0.79	0.02
		R380	401255.1	7109873.0	103.7	272.7	45.0	128.90		64.55	66.00	1.45	2.58	0.06
									incl.	64.55	65.00	0.45	5.60	0.04
										71.95	73.60	1.65	0.81	0.02
										93.80	95.50	1.70	0.59	0.02
										102.60	104.25	1.65	0.55	0.02
										116.60	118.10	1.50	1.64	0.01
Belvedere Resources Finland	2007	BELVES001	401232.6	7109948.1	100.0	272.7	45.0	112.30		13.17	18.80	5.63	1.04	0.02
									incl.	15.75	16.48	0.73	4.04	0.02
										22.12	23.22	1.10	2.21	0.01
										39.72	41.89	2.17	1.53	0.01
										45.81	56.55	10.74	0.82	0.02
										61.97	69.85	7.88	1.31	0.05
									incl.	64.35	65.50	1.15	3.19	0.13
										74.28	79.89	5.61	0.93	0.02
										88.00	99.98	11.98	2.99	0.02
									incl.	94.30	95.02	0.72	39.80	0.01
									incl.	97.40	98.00	0.60	3.72	0.02

[1] *Coordinate system: ETRS-TM35FIN (EPSG: 3067).*
[2] *Azimuth is expressed in relation to the ETRS-TM35FIN grid north.*
[3] *Dip is expressed in relation to 0° horizontal and +90° downward vertical.*
[4] *Metrics used for drill intersections: Grade cut-off of 0.5g/t Au and grade-thickness of 0.5g/t*m were applied as the lower cut-offs for reported intersections. Maximum allowed internal dilution was 3m below 0.3g/t Au.*
[5] *Intersection includes samples with no Cu assays. For composite Cu grade calculations, any sample with no Cu assay was assumed zero.*

Appendix 3 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples and geological information were sourced using diamond drilling (DD). • Sampling and lithological intervals were determined by geologists with relevant experience. • DD core intervals selected for assaying were marked up and recorded for cutting and sampling. • Mineralisation and prospective lithologies are generally distinctive from the barren host lithologies. • All intersections are reported as downhole widths. • In total, 1,116.35m of new diamond drilling was completed by Nordic Resources Ltd (NNL) in nine new DD holes. Details of all other drill holes referred to in this announcement have been previously reported, and this Table 1 Report solely describes the new drilling reported in this Announcement, unless otherwise noted. • All core was logged in detail and partially assayed by NNL.
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).*	• Diamond drilling was 50.7mm NQ2 core, all of which was oriented using a Champ Ori device by Axis Mining Technology.
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.*	• Minor core loss was noted, with 9 intervals of core loss, in total 1.5m, observed in the assayed intersections. No core loss was included in the reported composite intersections. • There was no evidence of sample bias or any relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Logging was completed by NNL geologists and geologists under NNL's supervision. • The logging is qualitative and quantitative. • Core photos were taken. • 100% of core was logged from the relevant intersections.

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Criteria	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 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.*	• The sampling of drill core was conducted as part of the logging procedure. • Full drill core samples were sent to the ALS Outokumpu facilities, where they were sawn longitudinally such that ½ core was taken for sample preparation. • Sample size in mineralised intervals varied between 0.3 – 2.5m, where the average sample size was 1.29m and total number of samples was 824. • It is considered that the sample sizes used are appropriate for the mineralisation at Kopsa.
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.*	• Samples were sent from ALS Outokumpu to ALS Hub laboratory in Loughrea, Ireland, for PbO fire assay and ICP-AES or gravimetric analysis (method code: Au-ICP22 for <10 ppm Au and Au-GRA22 for >10 ppm Au samples); and for four-acid digestion and leach, and ICPOES/ICPMS analysis (method code: ME-MS61). • NNL has included periodic blank and standard samples in all of its assays to assess the performance of the used laboratory. No QA/QC issues were noted with the reported results.
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.*	• Primary assay data is stored securely by NNL. Data entry to database is restricted, limited to selected personnel in the management. • NNL drilled one diamond drillhole (NRKOP26005) to twin a historical hole (R376) by the Geological Survey of Finland (see Figure 2 in the announcement). Neither of the two holes have yet been used in compliant mineral resource estimates.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Locations and elevations have been DGPS-surveyed. The used coordinate system is ETRS-TM35FIN (EPSG:3067). An additional elevation dataset for confirmation has been determined from Finnish National Land Survey's LiDAR digital terrain model with a 2m lateral grid size and an estimated 30cm absolute and significantly higher relative accuracy for elevation. • Down-hole deviations surveyed using Devico DeviGyro instrument.
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*	• Drilling in the project area varies from the denser exploration drilling in and around Vesipera to sparsely drilled initial exploration drilling elsewhere. In Vesipera, drilling is more systematic ordered along

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	profiles (usually 50m spacing between profiles and 50m spacing between drill holes). • The spacing of samples used is considered sufficient for the evaluation in this study.
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.*	• There is a lot of variance in the orientations of structures in different prospects, which is reflected in varying drilling azimuths. The main Kiimala shear structure trends towards NW-NNW, but the mineralised zones can be orthogonal to it in some cases. In Vesipera, the interpreted easterly-dipping mineralised zones trend towards the North. • The holes in Vesipera have therefore been drilled in azimuths 269-273°, with dips ranging between 44° and 45°, in order to get as near perpendicular to the predominant zone orientation as possible and collect meaningful structural data. The drill holes in other prospects were drilled in azimuths as near perpendicular to the interpreted local near-vertical shear structures as possible, with dips varying between 44° and 46°. • Drilling orientations have not introduced any sampling bias that is considered material.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• NNL followed best practices to ensure sample security. The samples are stored in secure facilities and sample shipments were sent and received in supervision by NNL personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The QA/QC procedure and results are monitored by NNL personnel, and reviewed by Dr Hannu Makkonen, a consultant to the Company.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The tenements are located in Nivala, Haapavesi and Oulainen, Finland, and held by Lakeuden Malmi Oy, a 100% owned subsidiary of NNL. • All results in this announcement pertain to the tenement package consisting of the exploration licenses (per status and type of license by Finnish Mining Law nomenclature): valid Exploration Permits are Haapavesi 8 ML2020:0017, Teerineva1 ML2020:0057, and Pökkylä ML2024:0025. • Some of the Exploration Permits are overlapping with wind power projects with district-level and municipality-level zoning plans at varying advancement stages.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical diamond drilling in Vesipera was commissioned and managed by the Geological Survey of Finland and by Belvedere

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resources Finland.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The main commodity of interest in the Kiimala project is gold, while copper and silver are potentially economic by-products. The main economic minerals of interest are native gold (inclusions in e.g. arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite) and chalcopyrite. The bulk of the mineralisation occurs either as: disseminated and veinlets or stringers of sulphides with quartz veins, and occasional semi-massive sulphide veins; or in lower sulphide shear zones. • The main mineralised lithologies are plagioclase porphyry, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz diorite and diorite. • The intrusive units and the surrounding metasedimentary and other units are part of the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt, a region hosting multiple gold and base metal deposits and occurrences, and a part the Paleoproterozoic Svecofennian crustal domain.

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.*
		• Drill collar table with the reported significant intersections from new diamond drilling are presented in *Appendix 1* and re-stated significant intersections from historical drilling are presented in *Appendix 2*.
		• All drill holes are diamond cored.

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.*	• Weighted average grade intersections are reported at a primary cut-off level of calculated gold grade (stated as "g/t Au"). For new drilling, the intervals are based on geologically selected intersections and may include variable amounts of internal dilution. For historical drilling, 3m maximum internal dilution below 0.3g/t Au was allowed to be included. When calculating intersections, any missing values, including sections of core loss or assayed metal (Au, Cu) grades below their respective detection limits, are replaced with zero. • No top cuts have been applied to the reported grades.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The intersections are quoted as down-hole lengths. The true thickness of mineralisation cannot be established with a high degree of certainty, but they are estimated to be 80-100% of the downhole thickness in drill core at Vesipera and Paaneva, and 70-80% at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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').*	Pokkyla. Holes are inclined to get as near to perpendicular intersections as possible.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant maps and sections are provided in the announcement: Plan view of Vesipera and the location of drill holes, and cross sections of Vesipera showing Au grades and outlines of the host mafic-intermediate volcanic/intrusive unit.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available relevant information is reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• None.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.*	• Additional diamond drilling is planned to target depth and strike extensions at Vesipera and other gold prospects in Kiimala area.

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