NORDIC RESOURCES

STRONG GOLD-COPPER RESULTS IN DISTANT KOPSA STEP-OUT DRILLING

Extensive mineralisation discovered in the furthest step-out drilling yet undertaken, likely to significantly impact the ultimate size of Kopsa.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays received from **three important final holes** from the Q2 2026 drill program **reveal widening mineralised zones** in significant step-outs to the southwest of the Kopsa deposit.
  - **Holes collared 90-160m beyond any prior drilling.**
  - **Well over 100m of strong, semi-continuous mineralisation reported in each hole.**
  - **Excellent continuity with prior holes, both along and between sections.**
  - **Highly impactful results from a previously undrilled part of the intrusion.**
- The wider significant intersections included[1]:
  - **34m** @ 0.92g/t Au, 0.12% Cu **(1.05g/t AuEq[2])** and 2g/t Ag from 231m (NRKOP26029)
    incl **2.0m** @ 4.06g/t Au, 0.03% Cu **(4.10g/t AuEq)** and 1g/t Ag from 231m
    and incl **4.4m** @ 2.46g/t Au, 0.25% Cu **(2.74g/t AuEq)** and 4g/t Ag from 251m;
  - and **60m** @ 0.67g/t Au, 0.20% Cu **(0.89g/t AuEq)** and 3g/t Ag from 282m
    incl **4.0m** @ 2.60g/t Au, 0.36% Cu **(2.99g/t AuEq)** and 6g/t Ag from 282m.
  - **29m** @ 0.79g/t Au, 0.13% Cu **(0.94g/t AuEq)** and 2g/t Ag from 261m (NRKOP26031)
    incl **4.7m** @ 3.49g/t Au, 0.23% Cu **(3.74g/t AuEq)** and 5g/t Ag from 286m;
  - and **23m** @ 0.93g/t Au, 0.20% Cu **(1.15g/t AuEq)** and 4g/t Ag from 320m
    incl **2.9m** @ 4.38g/t Au, 0.15% Cu **(4.55g/t AuEq)** and 2g/t Ag from 320m;
  - and **33m** @ 0.62g/t Au, 0.17% Cu **(0.80g/t AuEq)** and 2g/t Ag from 356m
    incl **1.0m** @ 4.90g/t Au, 0.06% Cu **(4.97g/t AuEq)** and 2g/t Ag from 356m.
  - **44m** @ 0.40g/t Au, 0.20% Cu **(0.63g/t AuEq)** and 3g/t Ag from 208m (NRKOP26032);
  - and **23m** @ 0.78g/t Au, 0.08% Cu **(0.86g/t AuEq)** and 1g/t Ag from 265m
    incl **2.0m** @ 4.27g/t Au, 0.05% Cu **(4.33g/t AuEq)** and 2g/t Ag from 286m;
  - and **47m** @ 0.66g/t Au, 0.17% Cu **(0.85g/t AuEq)** and 2g/t Ag from 342m
    incl **1.0m** @ 2.68g/t Au, 0.45% Cu **(3.18g/t AuEq)** and 6g/t Ag from 342m;
  - and **40m** @ 0.39g/t Au, 0.15% Cu **(0.55g/t AuEq)** and 1g/t Ag from 405m.
- This completes the results from the Q2 2026 drilling at the **815koz AuEq Kopsa deposit**[3].
- Results from the Kopsa metallurgical program are expected during Q3 2026. It is intended to compile all new information into an updated resource statement for Kopsa once these results are obtained. Drilling is scheduled to re-commence in two weeks.
- The Company remains well-funded with over A$10M at bank as at end March 2026.

[1] Full table of drillholes and significant intersections is provided in Appendix 1.
*[2] AuEq formula uses US$3,000/oz gold price and US$10,000/t copper price. A recovery factor of 80% is applied for Au and 85% for Cu based on the 2012 Kopsa NI43-101 metallurgical studies and the 2013 Kopsa PEA by NNL's consultant Mr Chris Martin. Resultant formula is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 1.102*Cu (%). In the Company's opinion, the metals included in the equivalent calculation (Au,Cu) have reasonable potential to be both recovered and sold.*
[3] Including Measured, Indicated and Inferred resources. 69% of the AuEq ounces at Kopsa are in the Measured and Indicated resource categories. Refer to Table 1 later in this Announcement.

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Nordic Resources Limited (ASX:**NNL**; or **the Company**) reports the results from three final holes, totalling 1,223m of diamond core, from its Q2 2026 drill program at the Kopsa gold-copper project located in the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt (MOBG) of central Finland. These holes reported are located in the southwestern zone at Kopsa. A total of 3,660m was drilled at Kopsa in Q2 2026.

Drilling Results

A plan map showing the Company's 2025 and 2026 reported drill results at Kopsa is provided in Figure 1, as a summary of the Company's Kopsa drilling thus far. The 2025 and 2026 drilling, totalling 9,361m of diamond core, has not yet been incorporated into an updated resource for Kopsa. The three new 2026 drill holes reported in this announcement are labelled in **bold** with a section outline around each. This map also includes the locations of the historical drill hole collars at Kopsa. The gold-copper mineralisation intersected is shown in AuEq terms along the drill traces.

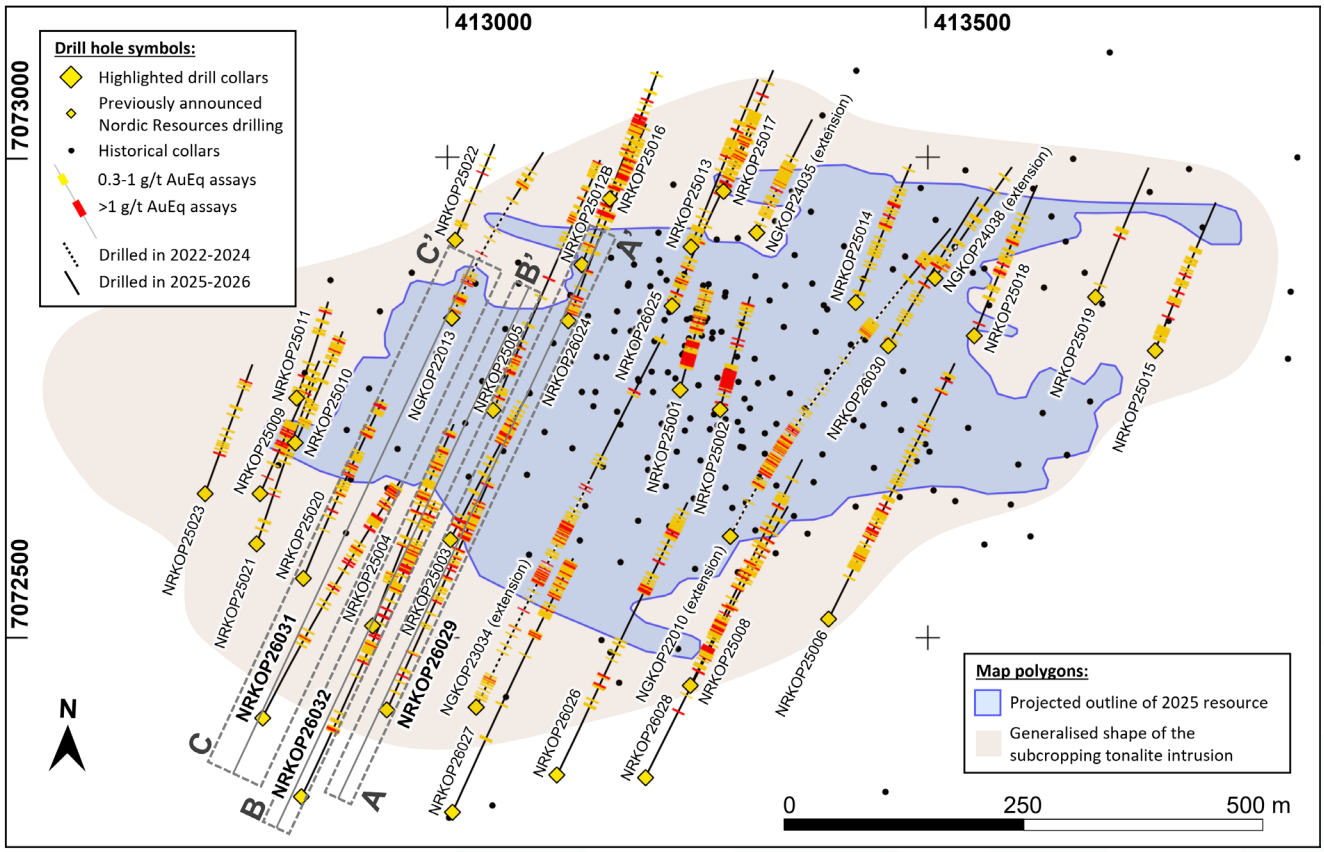


Figure 1: *Plan map of Kopsa showing all drill hole collars and traces from the 2025 and 2026 drill programs, the current MRE outline projected to surface, and historical drill collar locations. See Figures 2, 3 and 4 for the marked cross sections. See Appendix 1 for full drill hole details. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

All three holes reported in this Announcement were drilled as significant step-outs to the southwestern zone, collared between 90m and 160m beyond any prior drilling. Two of the holes started from outside the host intrusion and intersected the hanging wall at relatively shallow depths.

All three holes have returned over 100m of significant, semi-continuous downhole mineralisation. In addition, all holes reported excellent continuity with previously drilled mineralisation and have extended the mineralised zone by over 100m from the existing resource boundary in most places.

In order to visually capture the results summarised above, the Company provides cross sections for each of the three holes, starting with the cross section for the easternmost hole NRKOP26029 in Figure 2 below[4].

[4] *Intersections are quoted as downhole widths. True thicknesses are estimated to be 70-80% of downhole width. Full table of drillholes and significant intersections is provided in Appendix 1.*

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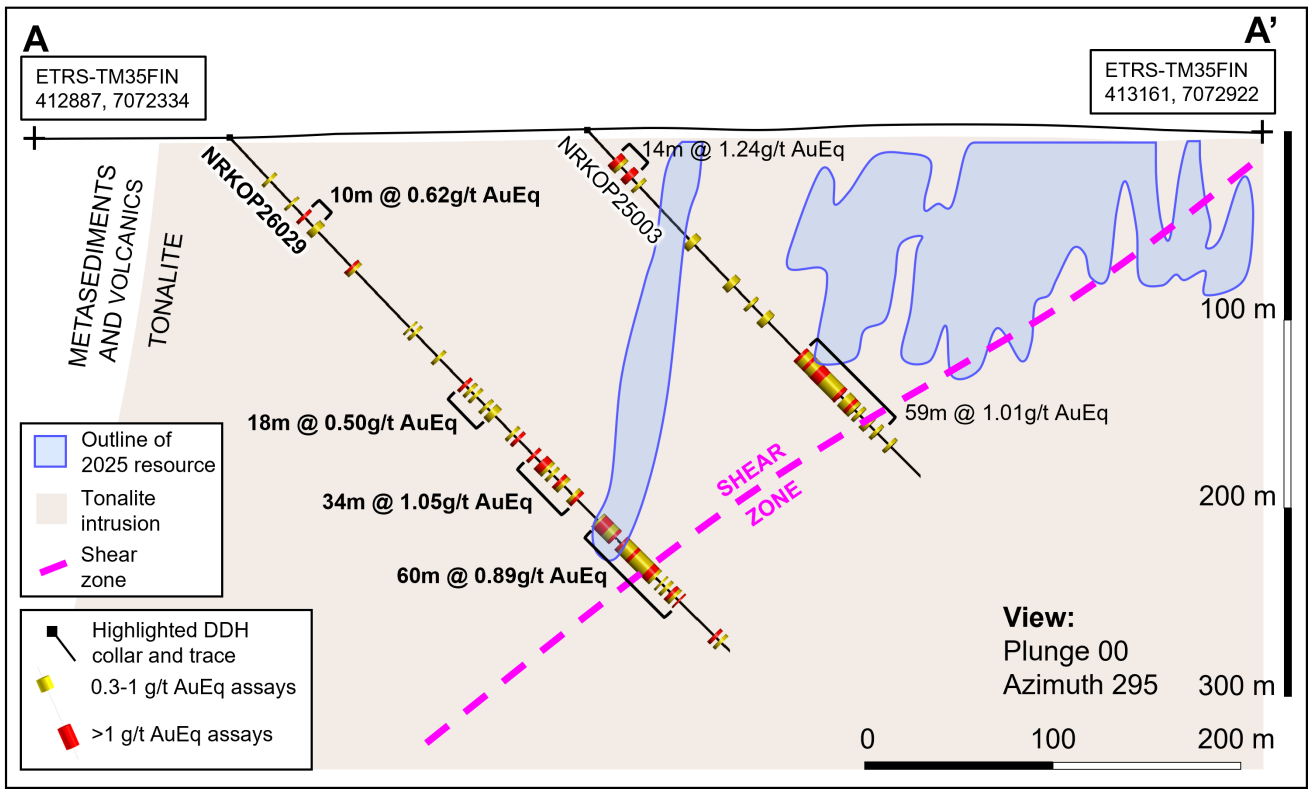


Figure 2: *Kopsa cross section showing hole NRKOP26029 alongside the previously drilled NRKOP25003. The most recent MRE outline and the interpreted extent of the tonalite intrusion are also shown in this 30m thick section view. See Appendix 1 for the drill hole details. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

As per section A, NRKOP26029 has intersected four wider zones of significant gold-copper mineralisation, displaying strong continuity with the mineralisation from the existing block model and with the assay results from NRKOP25003, previously the furthest drilled hole on this cross section. Neither NRKOP26029 nor NRKOP25003 are yet included in the current Kopsa MRE.

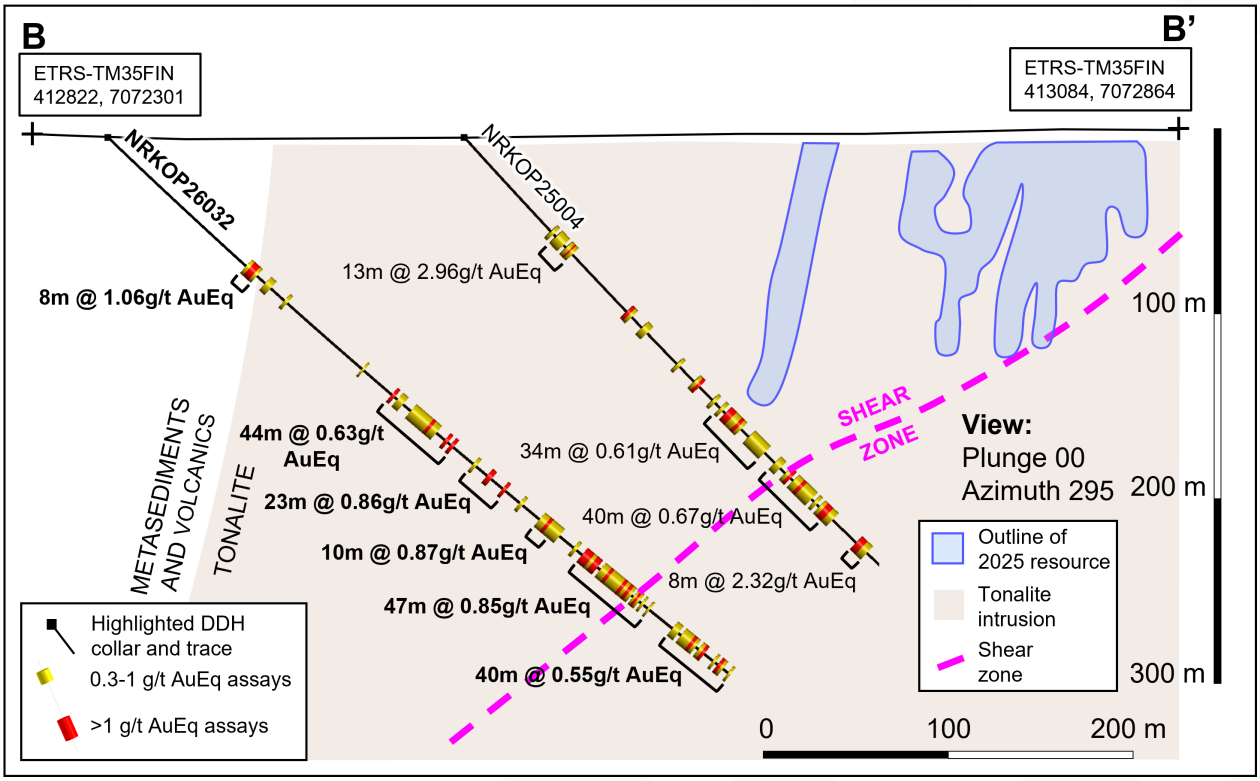


Figure 3: *Kopsa cross section showing hole NRKOP26032 alongside the previously drilled NRKOP25004. The most recent MRE outline and the interpreted extent of the tonalite intrusion are also shown in this 30m thick section view. See Appendix 1 for the drill hole details. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

As per section B in Figure 3 above, NRKOP26032 has intersected six wider zones of significant gold-copper mineralisation. As in section A for the previous hole, a new shallower zone has been intersected, and once again, strong correlation and continuity can be seen with the assay results from NRKOP25004, previously the furthest drilled hole on this cross section.

The mineralised zones in NRKOP26032 appear to be expanding to the southwest and at depth on this section, far beyond the boundaries of the existing resource wireframes, and the mineralisation continues down to at least 300m vertical depth. Neither NRKOP26032 nor NRKOP25004 are yet included in the existing Kopsa MRE.

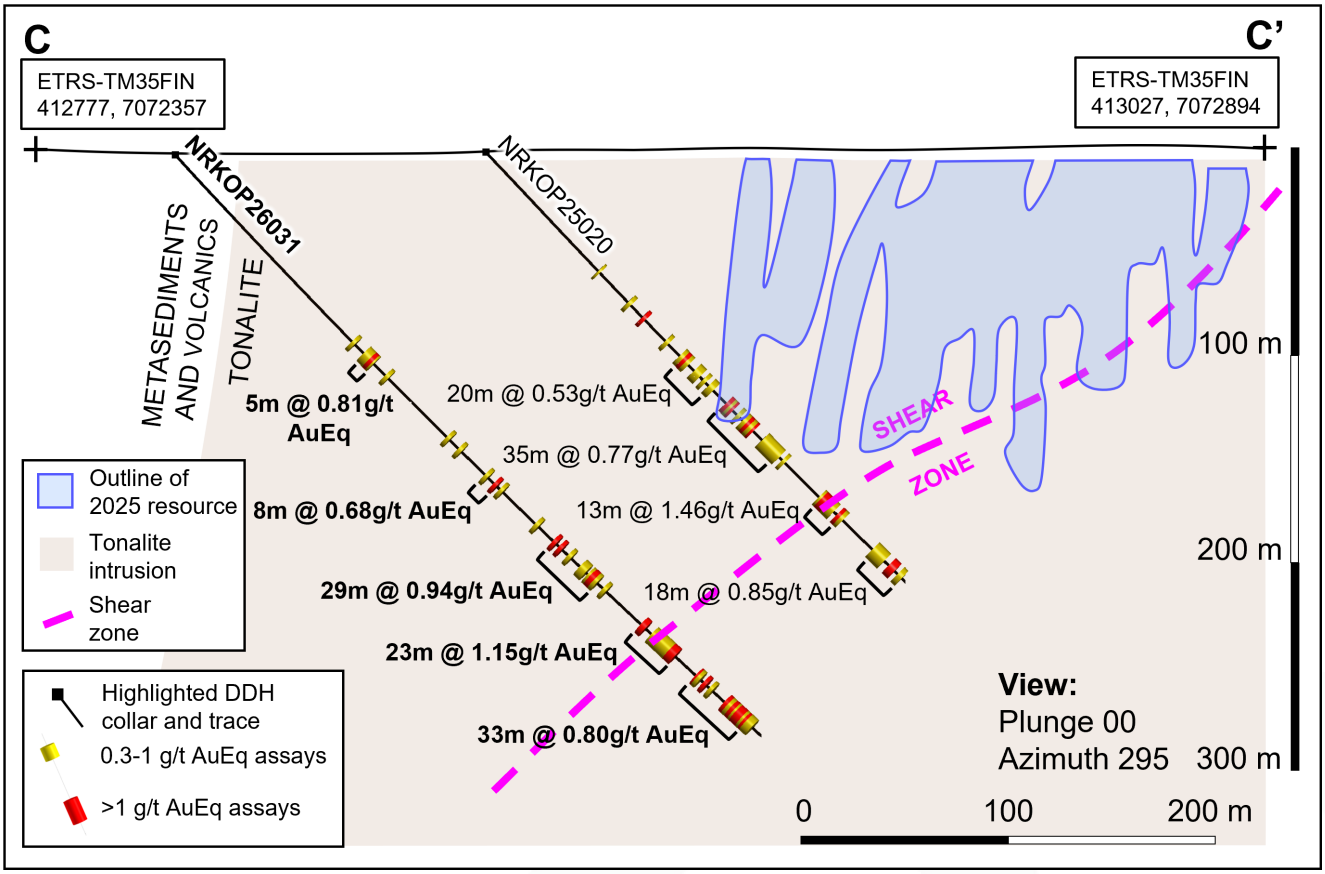


Figure 4: *Kopsa cross section showing hole NRKOP26031 alongside the previously drilled NRKOP25020. The most recent MRE outline and the interpreted extent of the tonalite intrusion are also shown in this 60m thick section view. See Appendix 1 for the drill hole details. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

As per section C in Figure 4 above, NRKOP26031 has intersected five wider zones of significant gold-copper mineralisation. The previously unknown shallower zone appears once again. The excellent continuity of the mineralised zones between this hole and NRKOP25020, previously the furthest drilled hole on this cross section, is clear. Neither NRKOP26031 nor NRKOP25020 are yet included in the existing Kopsa MRE.

As a final point, not only is there good continuity between these more distal holes and the previously drilled holes (closer to the existing resource) on all of these three reported sections, there is also strong consistency across these three sections, i.e. between the mineralised zones reported in all three of these newly reported holes. This should assist with later wireframing and resource confidence levels.

All drilling from the Q2 2026 program at Kopsa has now been reported. Two 3D views of all the 2025 drilling and 2026 drill holes to date, with drill traces, are provided in Figures 5 and 6 in order to provide a better visual understanding of how the last 12 months of drill results (9,361m) have expanded the mineralisation well beyond the current resource boundary. Apart from the dashed traces indicating some historical holes recently extended, none of the drill traces shown below are yet incorporated into the Kopsa MRE. A resource update is planned in the coming months.

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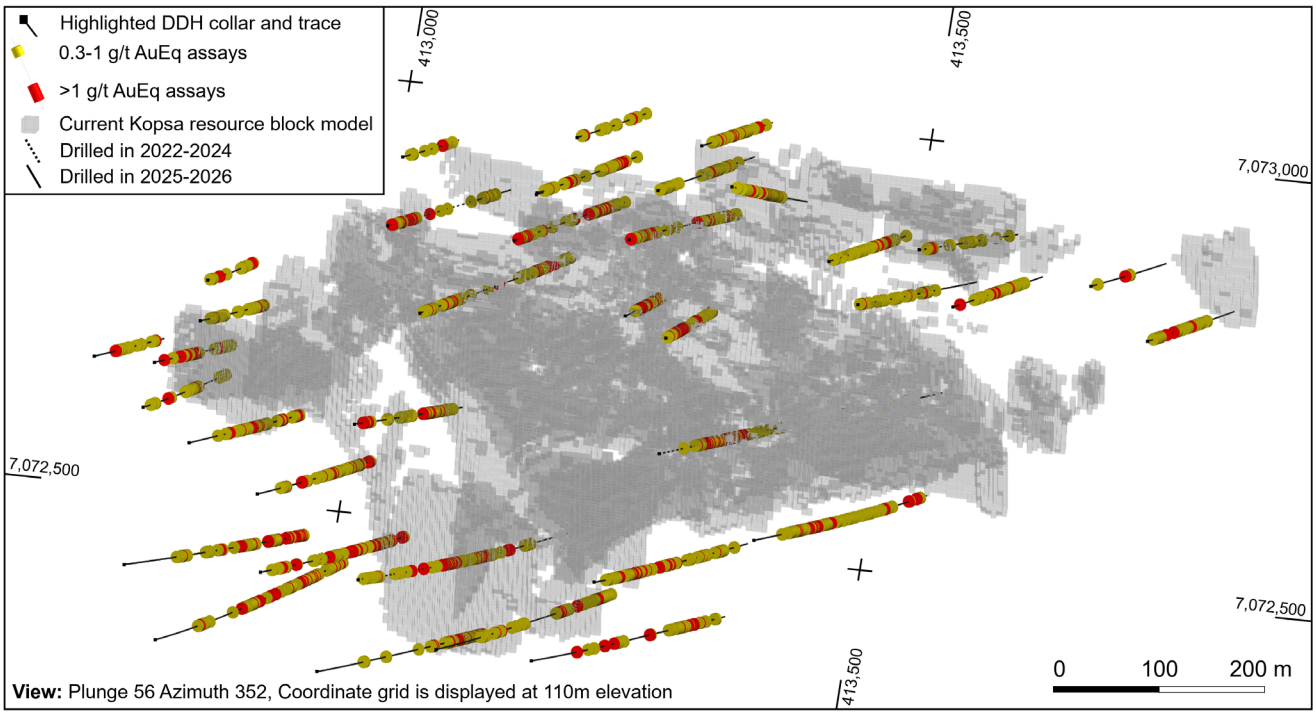


Figure 5: *3D view (elevated) of the Kopsa block model from the southeast showing the locations of all new holes drilled at Kopsa in 2025 and 2026 to date. The gold/copper mineralisation intersected is shown in AuEq terms along the drill traces. See Appendix 1 in this announcement and in the ASX announcements dated 10 Nov 2025, 1 Dec 2025, 8 Dec 2025, 17 Dec 2025, 27 Jan 2026, 24 Feb 2026, 9 Mar 2026, 15 Jun 2026, 29 Jun 2026 and 17 July 2026 for drill hole details. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

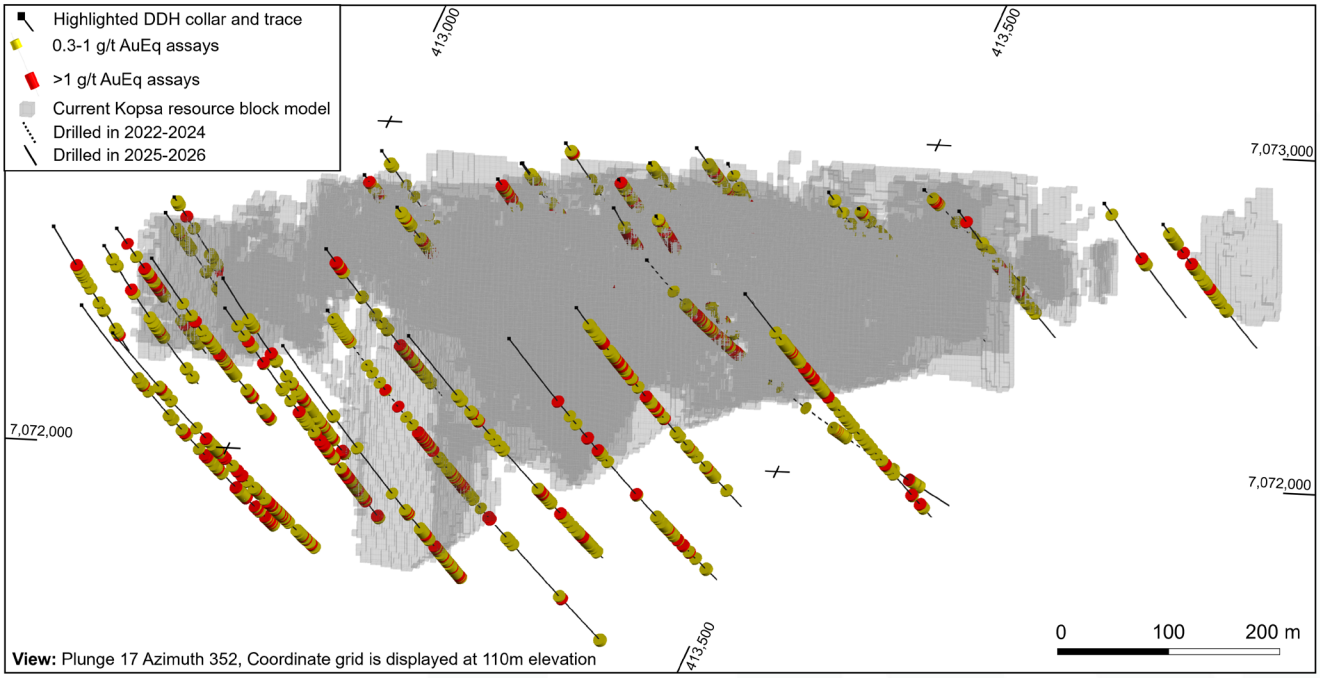


Figure 6: *3D view (ground level) of the Kopsa block model from the southeast showing the locations of all new holes drilled at Kopsa in 2025 and 2026 to date. The gold/copper mineralisation intersected is shown in AuEq terms along the drill traces. See Appendix 1 in this announcement and in the ASX announcements dated 10 Nov 2025, 1 Dec 2025, 8 Dec 2025, 17 Dec 2025, 27 Jan 2026, 24 Feb 2026, 9 Mar 2026, 15 Jun 2026, 29 Jun 2026 and 17 July 2026 for drill hole details. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

Figure 5 illustrates that the majority of the 2025/2026 drillholes were step-out holes to test strike and depth extensions, with clear success in most directions. The remainder were generally in-fill holes testing gaps within the current block model. The northern footwall contact was tested in a number of locations over the past 12 months, with a new higher-grade zone of more intense stockwork veining intersected at and around the footwall contact in holes NRKOP25012B and NRKOP26024 (refer ASX announcement dated 15 Jun 2026). However, the tonalite contact remains untested in most other locations. Continuity of gold mineralisation is observed to be particularly

strong in the SE and SW directions, where a significant volume of the host tonalite intrusion remains to be tested.

The potential impact of the SE and SW holes is shown clearly in Figure 6 (ground level view from the SE direction). The extent of the wide new zones of mineralisation intersected in these holes is evident, noting that almost the entirety of these significant intersections lies outside of the current resource block model.

Management Comment

Commenting on the results, NNL's Managing Director, Robert Wrixon, said: *"These last three holes from Kopsa were extremely broad step outs to test the large volume of untested tonalite to the southwest for the first time. Results exceeded expectations as the mineralised zones not only continue but also widen in this direction, with strong continuity both along, and between, the sections. Once again, Kopsa continues to surprise to the upside and the Company is greatly encouraged about the impact these strong continuations may have on the ultimate size of the Kopsa resource.*

These three southwestern holes are the final set of results from the Q2 2026 drill program at Kopsa. The Company looks forward to compiling them, together with the 2025 drill results (a total of 9,631m of drilling), into an updated resource for Kopsa due later this year. Drilling will re-commence within two weeks".

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Company's Kopsa deposit in central Finland 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.

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MOGB Gold Project Resources[5]

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.*

[5] *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 the MOGB 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

Kopsa Project - Drill Collar Locations and Composite Intersections

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 (%)	AuEq (g/t)[5]	Ag (g/t)
NRKOP26029	412936.8	7072424.3	106.8	25.0	46.6	2026	378.60		29.60	31.60	2.00	0.81	0.03	0.84	<1
									56.30	66.30	10.00	0.46	0.15	0.62	3
									93.20	94.80	1.60	0.56	0.43	1.03	8
									179.20	197.20	18.00	0.41	0.08	0.50	1
									199.20	201.20	2.00	0.73	0.03	0.77	1
									215.20	221.20	6.00	0.58	0.05	0.65	1
									231.20	265.20	34.00	0.92	0.12	1.05	2
								incl.	231.20	233.20	2.00	4.06	0.03	4.10	1
								incl.	250.70	255.10	4.40	2.46	0.25	2.74	4
									281.50	341.20	59.70	0.67	0.20	0.89	3
								incl.	281.50	285.50	4.00	2.60	0.36	2.99	6
								incl.	297.50	299.50	2.00	2.44	0.26	2.73	6
									366.50	372.50	6.00	0.59	0.06	0.65	<1
NRKOP26031	412807.2	7072416.3	106.5	26.0	48.4	2026	399.10		134.00	139.00	5.00	0.48	0.30	0.81	5
									147.00	149.00	2.00	0.28	0.40	0.71	7
									197.00	199.00	2.00	0.38	0.13	0.52	1
									215.00	223.00	8.00	0.58	0.09	0.68	1
									261.00	290.40	29.40	0.79	0.13	0.94	2
								incl.	285.70	290.40	4.70	3.49	0.23	3.74	5
									319.70	342.20	22.50	0.93	0.20	1.15	4
								incl.	319.70	322.60	2.90	4.38	0.15	4.55	2
									356.00	389.00	33.00	0.62	0.17	0.80	2
								incl.	356.00	357.00	1.00	4.90	0.06	4.97	2
NRKOP26032	412847.8	7072333.9	107.4	26.0	44.9	2026	445.30		102.30	110.20	7.90	0.81	0.22	1.06	5
									207.50	251.40	43.90	0.40	0.20	0.63	3
								incl.	245.25	247.30	2.05	2.37	0.21	2.60	2
									265.40	288.20	22.80	0.78	0.08	0.86	1
								incl.	275.20	278.20	3.00	2.40	0.26	2.69	4
								incl.	286.20	288.20	2.00	4.27	0.05	4.33	2
									312.20	322.20	10.00	0.74	0.12	0.87	1
									342.20	389.30	47.10	0.66	0.17	0.85	2
								incl.	342.20	343.20	1.00	2.68	0.45	3.18	6
									405.30	445.30	40.00	0.39	0.15	0.55	1

[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 AuEq and grade-thickness of 1.0g/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 AuEq.*
*[5] The AuEq formula employs a US$3,000/oz gold price and a US$10,000/t copper price. A recovery factor of 80% is applied for Au and 85% for Cu based on the latest review of the 2012 Kopsa NI43-101 metallurgical studies and the 2013 Kopsa PEA by NNL's consultant Mr Chris Martin. Resultant formula applied is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 1.102*Cu (%).*

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Appendix 2 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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, 1,223.00m of new diamond drilling was completed by Nordic Resources Ltd (NNL) in three new DD holes. • 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.*	• No core loss was noted in the assayed 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 1.00 – 2.10m, where the average sample size was 1.93m and total number of samples was 500. In addition, 5 samples from barren sections were assayed at wider intervals for waste rock characterisation. • 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 aqua regia acid digestion and ICP-AES analysis (method code: ME-ICP41a). • NNL has included periodic blank and standard samples in all of its assays to assess the performance of the used laboratory. In one standard sample out of 21, a small deviation in Au grade (-0.017ppm absolute and -7.4% relative) was noted. Otherwise, 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.
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 estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling is exploration drilling around the known resource. The distance from nearby drill holes is approximately 90-120 meters. • The spacing of samples used is considered sufficient for the evaluation in this study.

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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.*	• The generalised deposit-scale envelope of the intrusive-hosted mineralisation is interpreted to dip approximately 20° towards south, whereas the smaller-scale structures (lodes, veins) have a near-vertical attitude and strike varyingly from E-W to NW-SE. • The holes have therefore been drilled in azimuths 25-26°, with dips ranging between 45° and 48°, in order to get as near perpendicular to the interpreted lode orientation as possible and collect meaningful structural data. • Intersections are quoted as down hole lengths; true thicknesses are estimated to be 70-80% of the down hole thickness. • 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 Haapajärvi, Finland, and held by Fennia Gold Oy, a 100% owned subsidiary of NNL. • All results in this announcement pertain to the tenement package consisting of the exploration licences (type of licence by Finnish Mining Law nomenclature and status in parentheses): Kopsankangas 7405/1 (Claim, valid), Kopsankangas 2 7686/1 (Claim, valid), Kopsa S ML2022:0062 (Exploration Permit, granted and under appeal), Kopsa SE ML2025:0059 (Exploration Permit, application), Kopsa SW VA2025:0045 (Reservation, valid), Korsuneva VA2026:0026 (Reservation, valid). • In addition to exploration licences, Fennia Gold Oy holds two mining licences in progress (type of licence by Finnish Mining Law nomenclature and status in parentheses): Kopsa K7405 (Mining Concession, conditionally approved), Kopsa KL2022:0005 (Aux Mining Permit, an auxiliary area to secure road access to the site, granted and under appeal). • Both the Aux Mining Permit and the Exploration Permit "Kopsa S" around the Kopsa Mining Concession and Claims have previously received approval from the Finnish Mining Authority, Tukes. The decisions are in an appeal process involving a consultation period and determination by the local administrative court. Additionally, two wind

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		power projects have plans overlapping with parts of the Exploration Permit area, but no zoning plans are currently approved. • The licences are either valid or in the standard Finnish legal process and there are currently no known impediments to obtain the mining licence based on the current layout of the Mining Concession, nor to continue exploration within the current layouts of the two Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical diamond drilling used in resource estimation was commissioned and managed by Glenmore Highlands / Baltic Minerals, Belvedere Resources / Belvedere Mining and Northgold. Earlier drilling was commissioned and managed by the Geological Survey of Finland and Outokumpu, but this data is not used in the MRE. • Northgold conducted 2D induced polarisation in 2022, and borehole and fixed loop electromagnetic surveys in 2022 and 2023.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The main commodities of interest in the Kopsa projects are gold and copper, with potential silver credits. The main economic minerals of interest are native gold (fine-grained inclusions in arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite) and chalcopyrite. The bulk of the mineralisation occurs as disseminated and veinlets or stringers of sulphides with quartz veins, but there are also semi-massive sulphide veins. • The main mineralised lithologies are tonalite, quartz diorite, diorite and plagioclase porphyry inside an intrusive unit usually referred to as the "Kopsa tonalite". Also, some mineralisation is hosted by metasedimentary rocks surrounding the Kopsa tonalite. • The host intrusion and the surrounding metasedimentary and other units are part of the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt (MOGB), a region hosting multiple gold and base metal deposits and occurrences. The MOGB is part of 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 newly reported significant intersections are presented in *Appendix 1*. All other drill holes that are referred to in figures and in the announcement are previously reported.
		• All drill holes are diamond cored.

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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 equivalence (stated as "g/t AuEq"), where the intervals are based on geologically selected intersections and may include variable amounts of internal dilution. When calculating intersections, any missing values, including sections of core loss or assayed metal (Au, Cu, Ag) grades below their respective detection limits, are replaced with zero. • No top cuts have been applied to the reported grades. • Gold equivalence calculations for the newly reported intersections are based on a US$3,000/oz gold price and US$10,000/t copper price. Recovery factor of 80% is applied for Au and 85% for Cu based on the latest review of the 2012 Kopsa NI43-101 metallurgical studies and the 2013 Kopsa PEA by NNL's consultant, Mr Chris Martin. Resultant formula applied is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 1.102*Cu (%).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The true thickness of mineralisation cannot be established with a high degree of certainty, but they are estimated to be 70-80% of the downhole thickness in drill core. 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 Kopsa and the location of drill holes, and cross sections of Kopsa showing outlines of the latest MRE and host tonalite intrusion.
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.*	• Approx 14km of diamond drilling is planned to commence in Q3 2026 at the Company's MOGB projects. The drilling will focus on the geological understanding of, and continued resource growth at, Kopsa. • Borehole Electromagnetic (BHEM) surveys may be undertaken from time to time of certain deeper holes of particular interest.

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