2026 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement
Crown Prince Gold Operations

New Murchison Gold Limited (**ASX:NMG**) (**NMG** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an annual review statement of its Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Estimates in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.21.

The Company last issued its Mineral Resource Estimate on 25 June 2026 and its Ore Reserve Estimate on 11 December 2025. Both estimates focused on the Garden Gully Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia, and the existing Crown Prince Gold Operation.

This Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Estimates update represents an updated estimate at the end of the new financial year, ending 30 June 2026. The Company continues to undertake drilling programs which work towards replenishing estimates for ongoing ore production at the Crown Prince Gold Operation.

***Alex Passmore, NMG's CEO commented**:*

"FY2026 has been a transformational year for New Murchison Gold. We have completed a successful first year of mining at Crown Prince, and our exploration has replaced mining depletion. Group Mineral Resources now stand at 353,700 ounces at 2.4g/t. That total includes estimates at Lydia and Abbotts and an underground Resource at Crown Prince of 150,400 ounces at 3.2g/t, which points clearly to our next phase of growth.

Group Ore Reserves now total 90,800 ounces at 2.5g/t. They are backed by actual operating performance and include a maiden Ore Reserve at Cloudkicker, where mining is already underway. Our Ore Reserves use a conservative gold price of A$3,750/oz, and we have a strong pipeline of near-mine deposits and ongoing drilling. That leaves us well placed to maintain and expand production at the Crown Prince Gold Operations through 2027 and beyond."

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Projects
Garden Gully Gold Project

Shares on Issue	10,864m
Share Price	$0.079
Market Cap	$861m
ASX Code	NMG

Mineral Resource

The Company's total Mineral Resources estimate as of 30 June 2026 is shown in the table below. The Company's previous Mineral Resource estimate was released 25 June 2026 and provided an updated estimate as of 1 April 2026. The current estimate below, updates the estimate to the end of the financial year 30 June 2026 and recognises mining depletion at the Crown Prince open pit gold mine up to 30 June 2026:

Table 1 – Mineral Resource Estimate at 30 June 2026

Deposit	Mineral Resource	Cut Off	Tonnes	Grade (g/t AU)	Contained Gold (Oz)
Crown Prince OP	Measured	0.5g/t	263,000	3.5	29,400
	Indicated	0.5g/t	360,000	3.3	37,900
	Inferred	0.5g/t	14,000	0.8	400
	Stockpiles		190,000	0.8	4,800
	Total	**0.5g/t**	**827,000**	**2.7**	**72,500**
Crown Prince UG	Measured	1.2g/t	12,000	3.3	1,300
	Indicated	1.2g/t	1,081,000	3.6	126,700
	Inferred	1.2g/t	361,000	1.9	22,400
	Total	**1.2g/t**	**1,453,000**	**3.2**	**150,400**
Cloudkicker	Indicated	0.5g/t	341,000	2.3	25,100
	Inferred	0.5g/t	159,000	1.2	6,100
	Total	**0.5g/t**	**499,000**	**1.9**	**31,300**
Lydia	Measured	0.5g/t	2,000	17.1	1,100
	Indicated	0.5g/t	474,000	1.7	26,400
	Inferred	0.5g/t	486,000	1.8	27,600
	Total	**0.5g/t**	**961,000**	**1.8**	**55,100**
Abbotts	Inferred	0.5g/t	789,000	1.8	44,500
	Total	**0.5g/t**	**789,000**	**1.8**	**44,500**
Total	Measured		277,000	3.9	31,800
	Indicated		2,256,000	3.0	216,100
	Inferred		1,809,000	1.7	101,000
	Stockpiles		190,000	0.8	4,800
	Total		**4,532,000**	**2.4**	**353,700**

The Mineral Resource Estimate has been rounded to reflect the degree of uncertainty in the estimate process. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

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This update integrates the project's most advanced mineral assets, combining refined modelling from existing production areas with previously announced resource inventories. Individual estimates were compiled by leading independent consultancies, incorporating NMG's updated structural interpretations and latest drilling data:

- **Stokes Geoscience:** Updated estimates for the active **Crown Prince** operation and the **Cloudkicker** deposit, alongside the maiden MRE for **Lydia**.
- **Widenbar and Associates:** Compiled the maiden MRE for the **Abbotts** deposit.

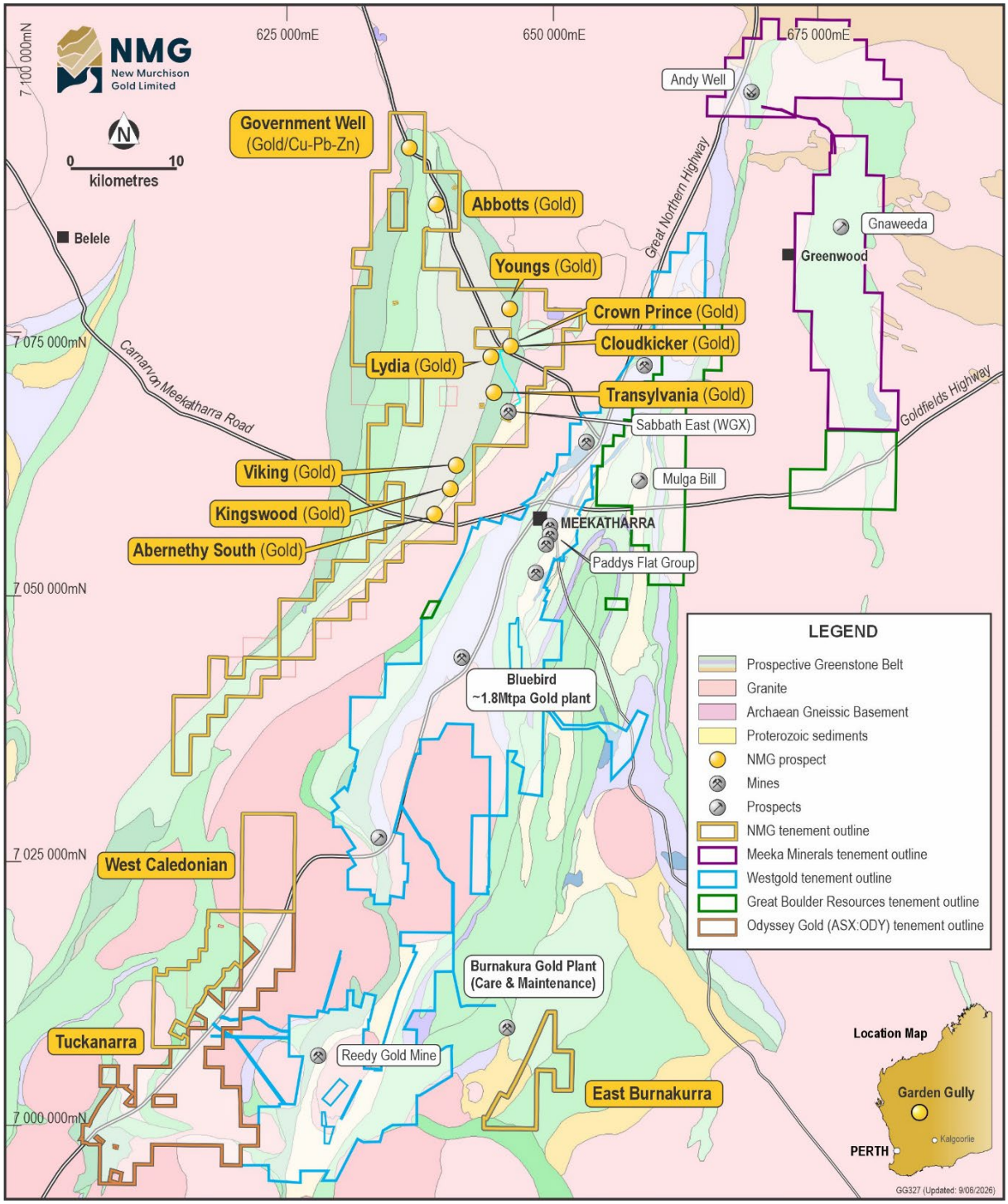


Figure 1: Garden Gully Regional Position

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Material information summary – Mineral Resources

Information required by ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 (summary of technical information pertaining to the Mineral Resource Estimate) is detailed in the following sections.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Garden Gully Gold Project, is located within the eastern flank of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt of the northern Murchison Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. While sitting in a separate belt, the deposit occupies a strategic position close to the highly prospective Wydgee-Meekatharra greenstone belt between the Paddy's Flat area to the south-east and the Andy Well gold mine to the north-east.

The Abbotts Greenstone Belt comprises Archaean rocks of the Meekatharra and Greensleeves Formations (formerly Gabanintha Fm). These formations comprise a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Within the project tenement area, the regional stratigraphy is folded into a south-plunging syncline. Regional synclinal succession trends N-NE with a northern fold closure. A postdating E-W synform is further transected by NE trending shear zones and EW trending Proterozoic dykes.

The belt is, in places, blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the regional drainage system.

All relevant drill hole details were released in previous NMG ASX announcements between December 2017 and April 2026.

- **Crown Prince**

Drilling at the Crown Prince deposit confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralisation was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralisation associated with sulphides, mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite, which offers a very positive outlook for potential deep mineralisation, which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling. The Crown Prince deposit is a structurally controlled, orogenic type and is hosted by more competent doleritic rocks above a strongly deformed and ductile ultramafic package and as stockwork veins. Occasional black shale units which have been metamorphosed to graphitic schists are located along N-S shear zones in the Crown Prince area. These are orientated at a high angle to the gold lodes and intersect mineralisation in very few locations. The regional foliation and structure that generally trends NNE is locally folded and contorted in the Crown Prince area. The lodes show variable dips and strike due to this folding. The folded gold mineralised veins are also interpreted to be offset by a later remobilisation of movement along a NNE trending shear.

Mineralisation is predominantly recognized on three main zones. The Main Zone (MZ), the North Zone (NZ) and the Sout East Zone (SEZ).

The MZ strikes WNW and dips SW at approximately 70°. Historically the vein was followed for 40m strike length

The NZ strikes WNW/SSE and dips to the SSW at 70^0 and adjacent sub parallel zones striking and dipping at about similar angles. The gold mineralisation was explored and was stoped along a strike of up to 60 m over four levels

The SEZ was discovered in 2022, it strikes north easterly along at least 200m length and displays similar characteristics with the other two mineralised zones (MZ and NZ).

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- **Cloudkicker**

Cloudkicker is adjacent and analogous to the Crown Prince deposit in orientation and mineralisation style with mineralisation being concentrated within three main areas: Caprock, Steep Lodes and the Shallow Lodes. The Caprock sits at surface and occurs as supergene enriched mineralisation covering the footprint of the underlying ore. The Steep and Shallow Lodes display similar lithological and mineralogical characteristics and consist of gold-mineralised quartz-carbonate veins within strongly sheared and folded mafic schists hosted within a dominant doleritic unit. The Steep and Shallow Lodes are modelled on two orientations which crosscut, very strong mineralisation seen at some intersections.

- **Lydia**

Mineralisation at Lydia is comparable to the Crown Prince deposit and is concentrated within three main areas: Steep Lodes, Shallow Lodes and Lydia South. All display similar lithological and mineralogical characteristics and consist of gold-mineralised quartz-carbonate veins within strongly sheared and folded mafic schists hosted within a dominant doleritic unit.

- **Abbotts**

Mineralisation at Abbotts is concentrated on a north-south shear zone along the strike of historical mines Mt Vranizan and New Murchison King. The main ore zone is hosted by quartz veins less than 0.5m wide, sub-parallel to the schistosity of argillaceous and felsic tuff intruded by felspar porphyry and dolerite over a strike of approximately 1200 metres. Mineralisation is structurally controlled and favours a position at or around the contacts of the dacite intrusion.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling techniques

No rotary air blast (RAB) or air core (AC) holes were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate.

NMG era drilling:

RC samples were collected and split into even 1m intervals where samples were dry. Wet samples were speared, or on occasion sampled by scooping. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. 4m composites of these samples were then collected by field staff where visual inspection showed the rock to be apparently unmineralised; 1m intervals were sampled where visually interesting intervals of alteration or mineralisation were encountered. Intervals of interest were also evaluated by hand-held XRF, where the elevated metal content (typically arsenic) was used to assess the mineralisation of the samples. Where 4m composites returned assays greater than 0.1g/t Au, the 1m interval samples were sent for assay.

HQ and NQ diamond drill core was examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, core was generally sampled at 1m intervals, unless visual observations warranted narrower intervals, with a minimum of 0.3m. Core was marked up and cut into half core for sampling and quarter core for duplicates using a diamond blade saw. Visual observation of alteration/mineralisation was noted on the drill logs.

Sampling of DDH core and RC chips follows NMG's protocols and QAQC procedures.

Drilling Techniques

NMG era drilling:

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (130mm) using either a truck mounted 660/700 drill rig with a 1350cfm/500psi onboard compressor or (for narrow holes) a multi-purpose scout drill rig mounted on a 4x4 with a 600cfm auxiliary booster.

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Diamond holes were drilled with HQ size (63.5mm diameter) and NQ size (50.7mm). Triple tube coring was used to maximise core recovery where required. Core was orientated using NQ REFLEX Ori tools. Hole attitude when surveyed used a north seeking Axis Champ gyro.

Historical Drilling Techniques

The prospects Crown Prince, Cloudkicker, Lydia and Abbotts have historical drilling dating back to the early 1980's, methods include Aircore (AC), Auger (AU), Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Reverse Circulation (RC), Reverse Circulation with Diamond Tail (RCDD) and Diamond Drilling (DD). The MRE for these deposits only used Diamond Drilling or Reverse Circulation drilling results (including RCDD). The Reverse Circulation Drilling was completed with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (130mm) while the Diamond Drilling was drilled with NQ2 size rods.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratories, Nagrom or Bureau Veritas using a 50g fire assay (FA) technique. Samples were pulverised to a nominal 95% passing 75 microns. Gold analysis was undertaken using Au-AA26 involving 50g lead collection fire assay and Atomic Adsorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish. QAQC procedures included insertion of field blanks, certified standards and duplicates samples to evaluate analysis performance. The QAQC data indicates that results are of a suitable standard for mineral resource estimation.

Historical Analyses

Samples from the 2003 to 2004 programs were assayed by SGS Analabs in Mt. Magnet and Perth, and the entire 1 kg to 2 kg sample was pulverized to 90% passing 75 µm and a 50 g split was taken for fire assay analysis.

Bulk Density

For Crown Prince, Cloudkicker and Lydia, Bulk Density (BD) determination was done on a small selection of core samples from different lithologies and weathering types from the DD programs in 2000 and 2004, and more recently in 2023 and 2024. Domained zones were assigned values based on the BD determinations. More sampling of material from selected zones is required to provide additional confidence for future estimations. However, it is considered that there is sufficient and reliable data to assign dry bulk densities for resource estimation.

Estimation Methodology

Crown Prince, Cloudkicker and Lydia

Block models were constructed for each deposit to constrain estimation to each resource area.

Mineralisation wireframes were generated in Leapfrog Geo 2025.3, based on geological logging and assay data. For all domains samples were composited to intervals based on assessment of the raw input sample statistics (4m for domain 5100 and 1m for all other domains). Assay composite data was analysed geostatistically in Leapfrog Edge to identify the population statistics and appropriate top cut (applied as a cap to the assay grades). A normal scores transform was used to de-skew the data for analysis of grade continuity using variogram analysis. Variograms were generated for each domain where sufficient data would allow and orientation and ranges were used to constrain the Interpolation parameters.

The mineralisation has generally been extrapolated to one times the nominal drill pattern, which is approximately 20m in most cases. The Block Model was generated in Leapfrog Edge and included a range of attributes including oxidation state, bulk density, mining depletion, mineralised domain codes, resource classification and estimation data as well as an estimated gold grade. For Crown Prince parent blocks of 5 m(E) by 5 m(N) by 2.5 m(RL) have been used, with sub-celling to 0.625m by 0.625m by 0.625m

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to follow mineralisation boundaries. For both CloudKicker and Lydia the parent cell size is 10m(E) x 10m(N) x 10m(RL) with sub-celling again 0.625m in all directions. The block model estimates were generated using ordinary kriging to estimate gold content and variability. Most domains were estimated with three passes with the pass ranges and min/max number of samples optimised to allow for an accurate global estimate that minimises localised over-smoothing.

Statistical analysis and variography was carried out on the mineralised one metre composited drillhole data to generate top cut values and kriging parameters. Top cuts were 40 g/t Au for New Murchison King and 7 g/t Au for Mt Vranizan. Grade estimation was carried out on drillhole data using the Ordinary Kriging functionality in Micromine 2026.3 software. Parent blocks of 2 m(E) by 5 m(N) by 5 m(RL) have been used, with sub-celling to 1m by 1m by 1m to follow mineralisation boundaries. Estimation was carried out for gold only. An Indicator Mineralisation Model was used to define a 'mineralised envelope', which was used to control modelling. A dynamic search ellipse was used to honour strike and dip variations. The resource model was generated using an Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with a multi-pass search approach. The first search ellipsoid had dimensions of 25m x 25m x 5m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 16. The second search used where not enough data was found in the first search had dimensions 50m x 50m x 7m, with a third pass at 100m x 100m x 9m to completely populate the mineralised blocks.

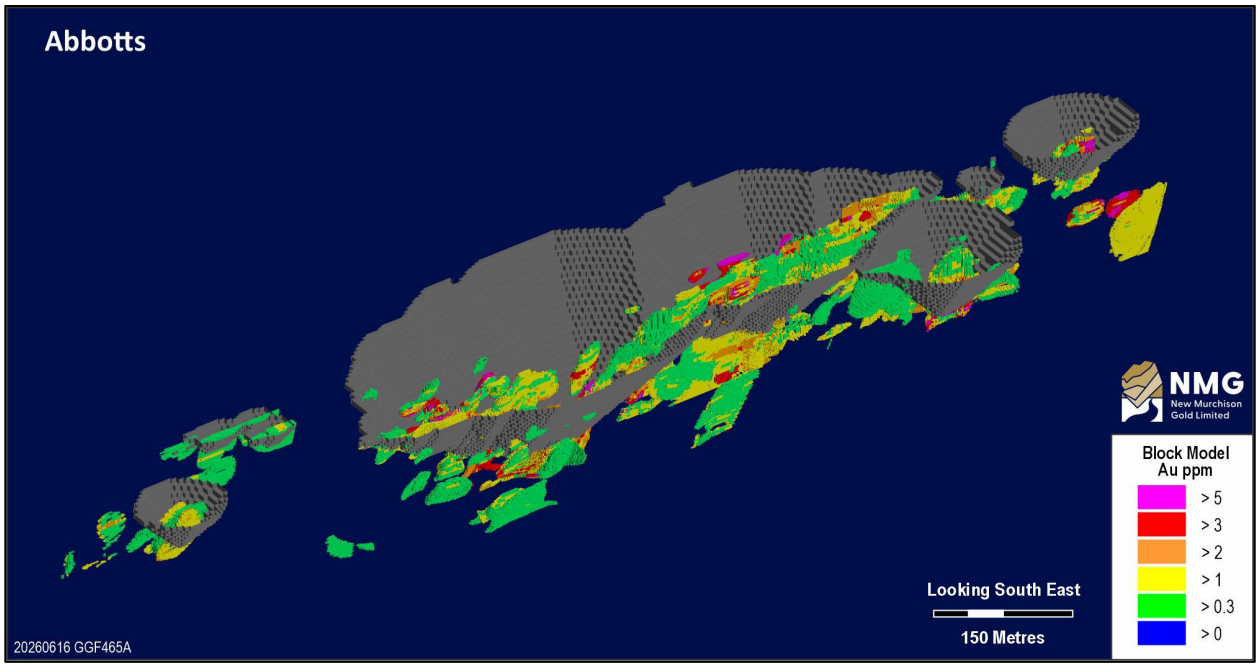


Figure 2: Abbotts OP MRE - shown with a 0.5gt cutoff and pit shell.

Abbotts

Mineral Resource Classification Criteria

Classification of the Mineral Resource Estimate is based on the degree of confidence in the geological model and data density. The competent person also reviewed the number of passes taken to fill the blocks, the average distance to the nearest sample, slope of regression and the Kriging efficiency, these were all considered in the classification process. Blocks lacking data or requiring excessive extrapolation have been excluded from classification and assigned unclassified.

Gold Cut-off Grades

All deposits where open pit mining is anticipated have applied a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off, in line with open pit mining practice and considering processing costs, recoveries and gold price.

A 1.2 g/t gold cut-off was selected for the Crown Prince underground component of the resource, in line with underground mining practice and considering processing costs, recoveries and gold price.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters

Crown Prince open pit is in active production, nearing completion of Stage 1. Estimations have adopted current practice of conventional open pit mining method using backhoe excavators and rigid dump trucks as the preferred mining method for all deposits outside of proposed Crown Prince underground.

Crown Prince underground will be mining using conventional long hole stoping, underground loaders and underground haul trucks.

Mined ore will be treated and processed at Westgold's Bluebird gold treatment plant.

Pit and stope (for Crown Prince underground) optimization analysis and feasibilities are being undertaken by NMG.

Environmental Factors and Considerations

No considerations regarding environmental factors have been made as part of these MRE reports.

Other Material Modifying Factors

No other material modifying factors were applied to the estimated block values.

Next Steps

The Company plans to use the MREs to underpin feasibility studies and optimization of open pits and undergrounds. Infill and extensional drilling to expand resource where still open and to improve classification categories.

Competent Person statements

Exploration Results

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Alexander Johnston, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Johnston has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Johnston is an employee of NMG Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources

The information contained in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for Crown Prince, Cloudkicker and Lydia is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Craig Stokes MAusIMM. Mr Stokes is a Principal Geologist with Stokes Geoscience with over 19 years in the mining industry and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The Competent Person has sufficient experience relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking 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". Mr Stokes consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Mineral Resource Estimate as it appears in this report.

The information contained in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for Abbotts is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar FAusIMM. Mr Widenbar is the Principal of Widenbar and Associates, a consultant resource geologist with

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over 50 years' experience and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The Competent Person has sufficient experience relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking 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". Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Mineral Resource Estimate as it appears in this report.

Ore Reserves

The Competent Person for the Ore Reserve estimate is Mr Hemal Patel, a mining engineer with more than 18 years' experience in the mining industry. Mr Hemal is a Member of the AusIMM, a full-time employee of Has Holdings Pty Ltd and has sufficient open pit mining activity experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Hemal consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserve Estimate

New Murchison Gold's Garden Gully Gold Operation Ore Reserves estimate is updated as of 30 June 2026. The updated Ore Reserves Estimate incorporates 2026 Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE), mining depletion at Crown Prince Open pit and maiden Ore Reserves for the Cloudkicker Open pit.

At 30 June 2026, Group Ore Reserves stand at 1.14Mt at 2.5g/t for 90,800 ounces. The table below presents a summary of the Proved and Probable Ore Reserves incorporated in accordance with JORC 2012 guidelines using A$3,750/oz gold price assumption.

Table 2 – Ore Reserve Estimate at 30 June 2026

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (t)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (Ounces Au)	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)
Crown Prince OP	Probable	640,000	3.1	65,000	0.70
Cloudkicker OP	Probable	310,000	2.2	21,000	0.70
Crown Prince stockpiles	Proved	190,000	0.8	4,800	0.70
Total Reserves		**1,140,000**	**2.5**	**90,800**	**0.70**

Notes:

1. All figures reported to two significant figures. Minor discrepancy errors may occur due to rounding.
2. Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$3,750/ounce.
3. End of June 2026 mining face position for Crown Prince open pit used for the depletion.

The updated 2026 Ore Reserves reflects three material changes as being depletion of Crown Prince open pit, MRE updates and inclusion of maiden Ore Reserves for the Cloudkicker open pit. Mining at Crown Prince deposit commenced in July 2025 and progressing well in two stages of the Reserve pit. As at 30 June 2026, mining in Stage 1 is near completion whereas mining at Stage 2 is progressing as per mining schedule. The updated mine plan incorporated into Ore Reserves underpins the extension of Garden Gully Gold Operation by addition of Cloudkicker open pit located proximity to the Crown Prince pit. The updated 2026 Ore Reserves Estimate is 1.14 Mt at 2.5 g/t for 90,800 oz.

The Ore Reserves Estimate is well supported by current operation performance as well as actual costs drivers. A detailed feasibility study has undertaken for the Cloudkicker open pit and reflects the technically achievable and economically viable outcomes. A detailed group financial model was prepared for the Ore Reserves on a standalone basis and used as basis to determine the Ore Reserves Estimate. Table 3 illustrates the change in Ore Reserves updated for 2026.

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Table 3 Change in 2026 Ore Reserves

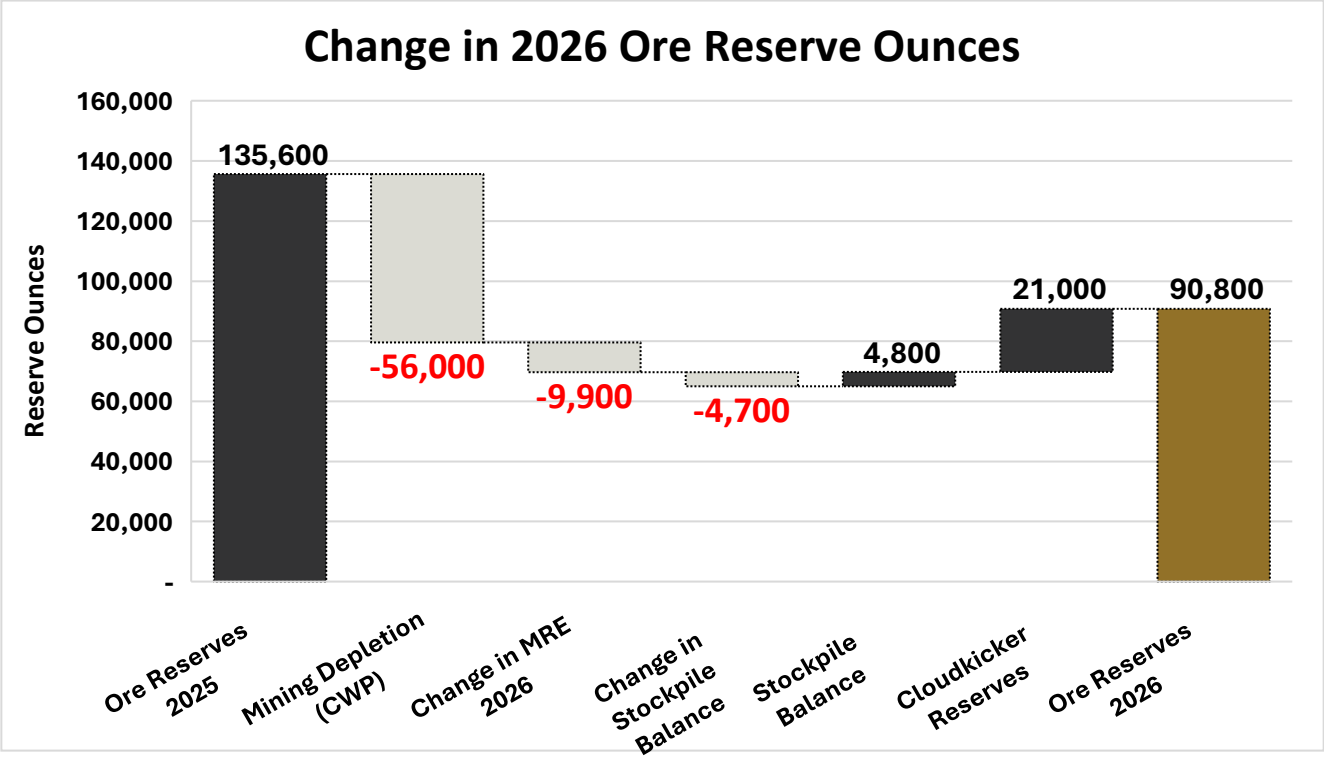


Figure 3 below shows the Garden Gully Gold operation including Crown Prince Reserve Open pit (depleted as of 30 June 2026) and proposed maiden Cloudkicker Reserve Open pit.

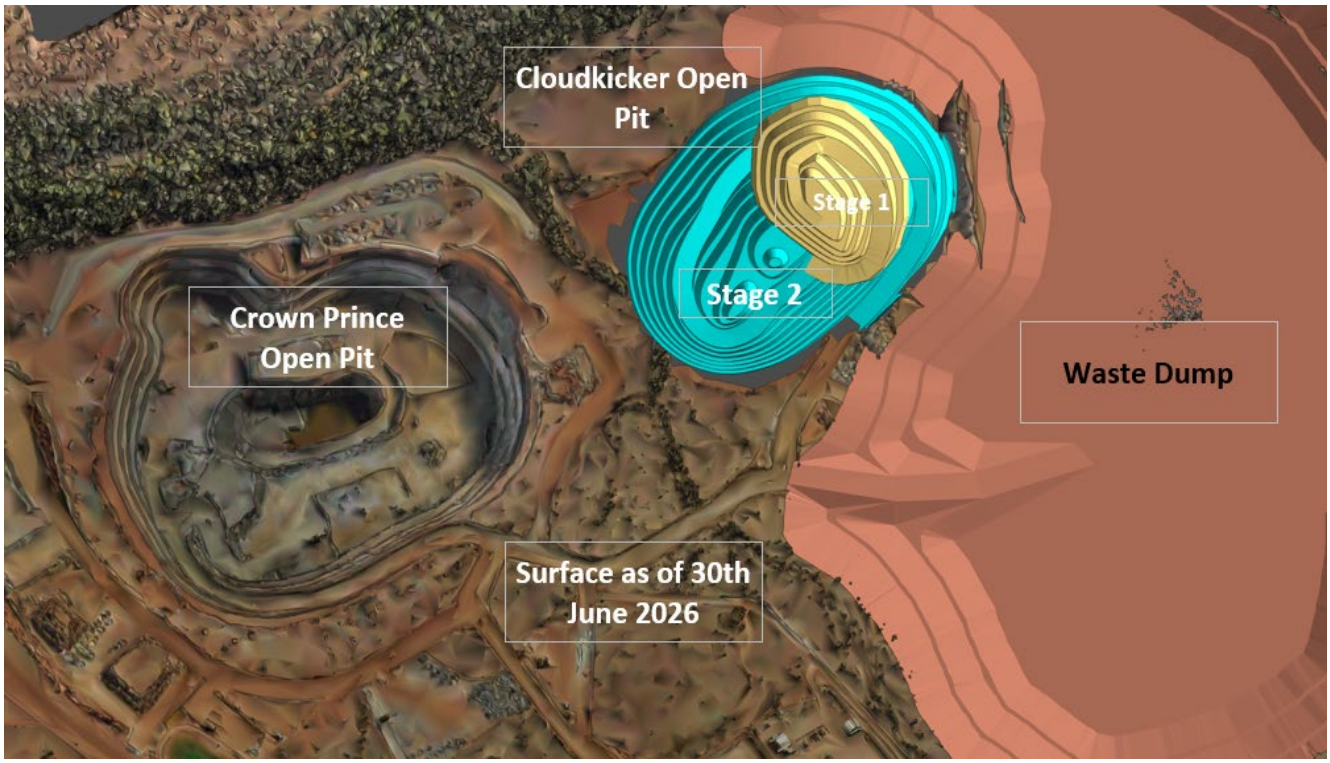


Figure 3 Garden Gully Gold Operation Reserve Open Pits

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Material Assumptions & Modifying Factors

The material assumptions for the Garden Gully Ore Reserve estimate are:

- The updated Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) formed the basis for the Ore Reserves estimation as of 30 June 2026.
- Updated Ore Reserve estimates incorporate depletion for Crown Prince open pit as well as maiden Reserves for the Cloudkicker open pit.
- The Ore Reserves were estimated by incorporating mining dilution and ore loss modelled through the Stope Optimiser (SO) process, that defined the practically and economically minable ore blocks using selected mining method and flitch mining practice. The modelling process applies a minimum ore block width of 3m to incorporate the mining method. The resulting mineable ore shapes reflect realistic, mineralised ore boundary for the deposit.
- Bulk density measurements adequately represent rock characteristics and respective ore and waste category material classified as Laterite, Oxide, Transition and Fresh.
- A conservative $3,750 per ounce gold price was assumed for the Ore Reserve estimation based on sensitivity modelling and considering the mine life of operation.
- All minable Inferred Mineral Resource is assumed to be waste material and reflects no revenue in the financial modelling for the Ore Reserves purpose.
- Financial modelling for operating and capital costs include contractor mining services, crushing, sampling, ore haulage and owner overhead costs, as well as royalty payments and expected gold sales. Limited contingency on the capital costs is allowed due to the small capital requirement of the Project.
- The cost estimation reflects the actual ongoing performance and market environment.
- Metallurgical recovery is expected to be in the range of 96% to 97% through Bluebird processing plant which comprise CIL plant with low cyanide and lime consumption. The assumption reflects the recent gold recovery performance and in line with ongoing test works.
- Reserve open pit design work incorporates the recommended slope angles and incorporates operational performance of the wall stability.
- Surface and groundwater management incorporated using active pit dewatering plan as well as surface flood control management.
- No threatened or otherwise significant flora, fauna or subterranean fauna species were identified within the survey area and relevant monitoring, and controls are incorporated into the Environmental Management plan.
- Garden Gully Ore Reserves delivers the technically achievable and economically viable operation based on the updated modifying factors and financial assessment performed for the life of mine.
- NPV sensitivity tested for the critical driving factors that demonstrate the significant positive outcomes.

Criteria for Classification

- The Mineral Classification of the Ore Reserve estimation is underpinned by updated MRE models and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code.
- The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Garden Gully deposits.
- Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource.
- Proven Ore Reserve is assigned for the ore stockpile.
- Inferred Resource ore is excluded in the estimation and treated as waste.

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Mining Method & Assumptions

The selected open pit mining methods for the Crown Prince and Cloudkicker Reserve open pits utilising the conventional load and haul and drill and blast operation using small to medium capacity excavators and haul dump trucks. Mineable economical mineralised ore is stockpiled in ROM pad and waste material is dumped in designated waste rock landform. Prior to excavating ore and waste, the material is drilled as per selected drill pattern and blast for a combination of 5m and 10m benches. Material is then mined using flitch mining practice to improve ore selectivity and efficiency.

Grade control carried out using RC drilling frequently as per geological guidelines to perform sampling and assaying purpose. Mineralised ore at ROM pad is crushed through mobile crusher plant and sampled at agreed frequency before transportation to Bluebird processing plant by surface road train.

Detailed mine designs and mine production schedule is prepared for the Ore Reserves estimation. Modifying Factors were updated using actual mining performance, contract mining costs, gold processing recovery, and subsequent financial analysis prepared for both deposits. The Ore Reserves estimate ore was supported and underpinned by refined mining parameters and application of actual mining performance for productivity rates and costs performance.

Processing Method

There is no processing at Garden Gully Gold operation site, except for the mobile crushing and sampling. All ore processing occurs at Bluebird processing plant owned and operated by Westgold's Big Bell Gold Operations (BBGO). The Ore Reserve will be processed at the Bluebird processing plant under an Ore Purchase Agreement (OPA).

Therefore, there is no need to use Tailings Disposal Facilities on site.

Cut-off Grade

The Cut-off grade defines the minable ore blocks is estimated using a reserve gold price assumption of $3,750/oz and other economic parameters such as processing, ore crushing and haulage, general and administration (G&A) and royalty payments.

The cut-off grade of 0.70g/t is estimated for the Ore Reserves. The processing cost is estimated based on contractual agreement. Estimated metallurgical recovery of 96% is based on actual gold recovery performance and metallurgical assessment through testwork conducted over the period of the operation for various material types.

Material Non-Mining Parameters

Key non-mining parameters considered in the Ore Reserve estimate include:

- All mining tenements have been granted, regulatory approvals and permits are in place and in good standing for mining the Garden Gully open pits operation.
- All required mining and crushing infrastructure is in place and in operation.
- All commercial agreements are in place for the crushing, sampling, road haulage and sales of gold ore produced from Crown Prince and Cloudkicker open pits.

Economic Outcomes

The Ore Reserve estimate is based on combination of actual operation performance of the Crown Prince pit as well as a detailed feasibility level of accuracy for the Cloudkicker open pit. The economical assessment includes the actual performance of the mining operation, costs, processing recovery and achieved gold sales through Ore Purchase Agreement.

- The Garden Gully open pit Ore Reserves is technically achievable and economically viable based on the assumed gold price of $3,750 per ounce.
- Company has prepared an economic model to estimate the cashflow and NPV of the Project. The analysis was completed at the project level and consider limited requirements for the sustaining capital.
- The economic model indicate that the project economics are positive indicating robust economic viability based on the assumptions used in the analysis.
- Financial and other cost inflationary cost risks have been appropriately accounted for and are considered to have minimal impact.
- The Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve estimate is practical and suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, planning assumptions, and for social and environment factors.

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Governance

The Company maintains strong governance and internal controls in respect to the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimation process.

The Company ensures its sampling techniques, data collection, data veracity and the application of the collected data is at a high level of industry standard. Contract RC and diamond drilling with QA/QC controls approved by the Company, are used routinely. All completed holes are subject to downhole gyro or EMS surveys and collar coordinates surveyed with DGPS. All drill holes are logged by Company geologists. Diamond core is oriented and photographed. The Company employs field QC procedures, including addition of standards, blanks and duplicates ahead of assaying which is undertaken using industry standards including fire assay at accredited laboratories.

Assay data is continually validated and stored for future access. Geological models and wireframes are built using careful geological documentation and interpretations, all of which are validated by peer review. Resource estimation is undertaken by independent consultants and is reported in accordance with JORC 2012 Code. Estimation techniques are industry standard and include block modelling using Ordinary Kriging. Application of other parameters including cut off grades, top cuts and classification are all dependent on the style and nature of mineralisation being assessed.

Ore Reserve estimation is overseen by Company's in-house technical team. The independent expert consultants were engaged to undertake technical work and reviews relating to mine planning, metallurgical, geotechnical, environmental and social aspects.

The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metallurgical recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is well supported by actual operational performance and detailed feasibility study assessments. In the opinion of the Competent Person, the modifying factors applied in estimating the Ore Reserves are appropriate, reasonable, and sufficiently reliable for this level of study.

Competent Person statements

Ore Reserve Estimate

The Competent Person for the Ore Reserve estimate is Mr Hemal Patel, a mining engineer with more than 18 years' experience in the mining industry. Mr. Patel is a Member of the AusIMM, a full-time employee of Has Holdings Pty Ltd and has sufficient open pit mining activity experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Hemal consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears.

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APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Mr Stokes assumes responsibility for all matters relating to Sections 1-3 of JORC Table 1 for the deposits Crown Prince, Cloudkicker and Lydia. Mr Widenbar assumes responsibility for all matters relating to Sections 1-3 of JORC Table 1 for the deposit Abbotts.

JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)*	
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	**Abbotts** The New Murchison King and Mt Vranizan deposits have been drilled over many years by various companies, as summarised below. Exploration Work **Period** / **Company** 1973 - 1991: Esso, WMC, Endeavour 1991 - 2002: St Barbara 2002 - 2012: Mercator Gold, Silver Swan 2013 - 2019: Doray Minerals 2019 - 2020: NMG 2020 - 2024: NMG New Murchison King **Hole Type** / **No. of holes** / **Total Length** / **No. of Assays** DD: 2 / 396.7 / 39 RAB: 108 / 4,527.0 / 914 RC: 270 / 23,560.0 / 10,358 RCDD: 2 / 347.7 / 71 SRC: 4 / 345.0 / 109 **Sub Total: 386 / 29,176.4 / 11,491** Mt Vranizan **Hole Type** / **No. of holes** / **Total Length** / **No. of Assays** DD: / / RAB: 37 / 1,555.0 / 289 RC: 60 / 5,057.0 / 2,808 RCDD: / / SRC: / / **Sub Total: 97 / 6,607.0 / 3,097** **TOTAL** **Hole Type** / **No. of holes** / **Total Length** / **No. of Assays** DD: 2 / 396.7 / 39 RAB: 145 / 6,082.0 / 1,203 RC: 330 / 28,617.0 / 13,166 RCDD: 2 / 347.7 / 71 SRC: 4 / 345.0 / 109 **TOTAL: 483 / 35,783.4 / 14,588** Reverse Circulation (RC) samples were collected via cyclone and riffle splitter. Samples were initially collected either as 4m, 5m or 6m composites in likely waste or as 1m samples in mineralised intersections. If the composites returned non-background grades, the original 1m samples were re-analysed. For diamond holes, core samples were sampled by cutting half cores at variable lengths according to lithology, structure and mineralisation. Sample preparation for RC holes generally involved splitting samples to 2 to 3 kg prior to dispatch to the laboratory for analysis. Details of laboratories used for historic assaying is not currently available, but SGS in Perth was used for NMG/NMG drill holes. **Crown Prince** • A total of 1,157 drill holes were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Of these 80 are diamond holes and 1,077 are RC holes. • No RAB or AC hole were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • RC Drilling: RC samples were collected and split into even one metre intervals where samples were dry. Wet samples were speared, or on occasion sampled by scooping.

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
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.	RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. The presence or absence of mineralisation was initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought. Intervals selected by the site geologist were evaluated by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated metal content have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. Duplicate samples were submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (i.e. one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The hand-held Delta XRF analyser was calibrated before each session and was serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • Diamond Drilling: Diamond holes were drilled with HQ size (63.5mm diameter) rods. Triple tube coring was used to maximise core recovery. Diamond core was examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, core was generally sampled at 1 metre intervals, unless visual observations warranted narrower intervals. Core was marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a diamond blade saw. Visual observation of alteration/mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Duplicate samples for DD were submitted at a rate of approximately 4% of total samples (i.e. one duplicate submitted per 25 samples). • Sample Preparation: RC and Diamond core samples were sent to either Intertek (Perth) for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge), Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge) or to NAGROM (Perth) for Au analysis by 50g FA50 and a seven element analysis by four acid digest. Sample preparation techniques are well established and are international standard industry best practice. Drill chip and core samples were dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% passing 75µm and assayed using ICP AES and ICP IMS following four-acid digest for the seven-element analysis; and Fire Assay for gold following a four-acid digest in Teflon tubes of a 50g charge.
	Cloudkicker • A total of 99 drill holes were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Of these four were diamond hole and 95 are RC holes. • No RAB or AC hole were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • RC samples were collected and split into even one metre intervals where samples were dry. Wet samples were speared, or on occasion sampled by scooping. • RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. The presence or absence of mineralisation was initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought. Intervals selected by the site geologist were evaluated by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated metal content have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. Duplicate samples were submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (i.e. one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The hand-held Delta XRF Analyser was calibrated before each session and was serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • Diamond Drilling: Diamond holes were drilled with HQ size (63.5mm diameter) rods. Triple tube coring was used to maximise core recovery. Diamond core was examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, core was generally sampled at one metre intervals, unless visual observations warranted narrower intervals. Core was marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a diamond blade saw. Visual observation of alteration/mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Duplicate samples for DD were submitted at a rate of approximately 4% of total samples (i.e. one duplicate submitted per 25 samples). • Sample Preparation: RC and diamond core samples were sent to either Intertek (Perth) for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge), Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge) or to NAGROM (Perth) for Au analysis by 50g FA50 and a seven element analysis by four acid digest. Sample preparation techniques are well established and are international standard industry best practice. Drill chip and core samples were dried, crushed and

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
	pulverised (whole sample) to 95% passing 75µm and assayed using ICP AES and ICP IMS following four-acid digest for the seven-element analysis; and Fire Assay for gold following a four-acid digest in Teflon tubes of a 50g charge.
	Lydia • A total of 184 drill holes were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Of these 11 were diamond hole and 173 are RC holes. • No RAB or AC hole were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • RC Drilling: RC samples were collected and split into even one metre intervals where samples were dry. Wet samples were speared, or on occasion sampled by scooping. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. The presence or absence of mineralisation was initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought. Intervals selected by the site geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated metal content have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. Duplicate samples were submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (i.e. one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The hand-held Delta XRF Analyser was calibrated before each session and was serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • Diamond Drilling: Diamond holes were drilled with HQ size (63.5mm diameter) rods. Triple tube coring was used to maximise core recovery. Diamond core was examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, core was generally sampled at one metre intervals, unless visual observations warranted narrower intervals. Core was marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a diamond blade saw. Visual observation of alteration/mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Duplicate samples for DD were submitted at a rate of approximately 4% of total samples (i.e. one duplicate submitted per 25 samples). • Sample Preparation: RC and Diamond core samples were sent to either Intertek (Perth) for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge) or to NAGROM (Perth) for Au analysis by 50g FA50 and a seven element analysis by four acid digest. Sample preparation techniques are well established and are international standard industry best practice. Drill chip and core samples were dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% passing 75µm and assayed using ICP AES and ICP IMS following four-acid digest for the seven-element analysis; and Fire Assay for gold following a four-acid digest in Teflon tubes of a 50g charge.
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).	**Abbotts** Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill Holes (DDH) were used to define mineralisation and for grade interpolation. Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Air Core (AC) holes were used to help define mineralisation boundaries, but not in grade estimation.
	Crown Prince A total of 1,157 drill holes were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Of these 80 are diamond hole and 1,077 are RC holes. • No RAB or AC hole were used in the MRE. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (130mm) using either a truck mounted 660/700 drill rig with a 1350cfm/500psi onboard compressor or (for narrow holes) a multi-purpose scout drill rig mounted on a 4x4 with a 600cfm auxiliary booster. • Diamond drilling was HQ size (63.5mm diameter) undertaken by a track mounted Desco 7000 with automated breakouts. Triple tube coring was used to maximise recovery. Core was orientated using NQ REFLEX Ori tools. Hole attitude when surveyed used Champ gyro.
	Cloudkicker A total of 99 drill holes were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Of these four are diamond hole and 95 are RC holes. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (130mm) using either a truck mounted 660/700 drill rig with a 1350cfm/500psi onboard compressor or (for narrow holes) a multi-purpose scout drill rig mounted on a 4x4 with a 600cfm auxiliary booster.

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
	• Diamond drilling was HQ size (63.5mm diameter) undertaken by a track mounted Desco 7000 with automated breakouts. Triple tube coring was used to maximise recovery. Core was orientated using NQ REFLEX Ori tools. Hole attitude when surveyed used Champ gyro.
	Lydia A total of 184 drill holes were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Of these 11 are diamond hole and 173 are RC holes. • No RAB or AC hole were used in the MRE. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (130mm) using either a truck mounted 660/700 drill rig with a 350cfm/500psi onboard compressor or (for narrow holes) a multi-purpose scout drill rig mounted on a 4x4 with a 600cfm auxiliary booster. • Diamond drilling was HQ size (63.5mm diameter) undertaken by a track mounted Desco 7000 with automated breakouts. Triple tube coring was used to maximise recovery. Core was orientated using NQ REFLEX Ori tools. Hole attitude when surveyed used Champ gyro.
Drill sample recovery • 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.	**Abbotts** RC and DD recoveries were recorded and logged; no issues were reported. No relationship appears to exist between sample recovery and grade.
	Crown Prince Volume of RC sample material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed was monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 40%. • Samples were collected and dry samples split using a rig mounted cone splitter or riffle splitter. • There is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias. • Core recovery was visually monitored and recorded after each run. Triple tube coring was used to maximise core recovery. • No evidence was observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. Coring generally provided excellent sample recovery.
	Cloudkicker Volume of RC sample material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed was monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 40%. • Samples were collected and dry samples split using a rig mounted cone splitter or riffle splitter. • There is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias. • Core recovery was visually monitored and recorded after each run. Triple tube coring was used to maximise core recovery. • No evidence was observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. Coring generally provided excellent sample recovery
	Lydia Volume of RC sample material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed was monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 40%. • Samples were collected and dry samples split using a rig mounted cone splitter or riffle splitter. • There is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias. • Core recovery was visually monitored and recorded after each run. Triple tube coring was used to maximise core recovery. • No evidence was observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. Coring generally provided excellent sample recovery
Logging	**Abbotts** DD core and RC chip samples were lithologically logged by supervising geologists at the time of drilling. No core photography is currently available
	Crown Prince

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
• 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.	RC chips and diamond core were logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology and where possible structures, textures, colour, alteration type and percentage estimates were recorded. • Representative RC chips were retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole was logged and evaluated. • Diamond core was also geotechnically logged. • Each interval of core displaying features of geological interest was photographed and recorded prior to sampling and assay.
	Cloudkicker RC chips and diamond core were logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology and where possible structures, textures, colour, alteration type and percentage estimates were recorded. • Representative RC chips were retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole was logged and evaluated. • Diamond core was also geotechnically logged. • Each interval of core displaying features of geological interest was photographed and recorded prior to sampling and assay.
	Lydia RC chips and diamond core were logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology and where possible structures, textures, colour, alteration type and percentage estimates were recorded. • Representative RC chips were retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole was logged and evaluated. • Diamond core was also geotechnically logged. • Each interval of core displaying features of geological interest was photographed and recorded prior to sampling and assay.
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.	**Abbotts** DD core was cut in half for sampling and assaying. Sample preparation for RC holes were collected via cyclone and cone or riffle splitter, and generally samples were split to 2 to 3 kg prior to dispatch to the laboratory for analysis. Routine blank and standard samples were inserted for most historic and NMG drilling programs. Standards and blanks were inserted at one in 25 samples for NMG programs. Laboratory duplicates/replicates were prepared. In general, QAQC results support the use of the assay data for preparation of an MRE at the Inferred classification level.
	Crown Prince RC sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation: • RC samples were collected and dry samples split using a cone or riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Samples submitted to the laboratory comprised of three spear samples in different directions into the material for each metre interval. • Samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips were dried, crushed, and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures included using certified reference materials as assay standards at every 20m. One duplicate sample was submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 50 samples approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate sample assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability.

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
• 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.	• Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high grade interval. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation. Diamond sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation: • Diamond samples were half cored using a large diamond blade core saw and quarter cored when duplicates were taken. • Core samples were sent to NAGROM or Intertek in Perth for Au assay by 50g fire assay and a seven-element analysis by four acid digest or Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie for 50g Fire assay. • Sample preparation techniques are well established standard industry best practice. Core was dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing 75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures included using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample was submitted for approximately every 25 samples. • Assay results of standards, blanks and duplicate core samples were within acceptable limits of variability.
	Cloudkicker RC sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation: • RC samples were collected and dry samples split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Samples submitted to the laboratory comprised of three spear samples in different directions into the material for each metre interval. • Samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips were dried, crushed, and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures included using certified reference materials as assay standards at every 20m. One duplicate sample was submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 50 samples approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate sample assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high grade interval. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation. Diamond sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation: • Diamond samples were half cored using a large diamond blade core saw and quarter cored when duplicates were taken. • Core samples were sent to NAGROM or Intertek in Perth for Au assay by 50g fire assay and a seven-element analysis by four acid digest or Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie for 50g Fire assay. • Sample preparation techniques are well established standard industry best practice. Core was dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing 75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures included using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample was submitted for approximately every 25 samples. • Assay results of standards, blanks and duplicate core samples were within acceptable limits of variability.
	Lydia RC sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation: • RC samples were collected and dry samples split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Samples submitted to the laboratory comprised of three spear samples in different directions into the material for each metre interval. • Samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips were dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size.

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
	• Field QC procedures included using certified reference materials as assay standards at every 20m. One duplicate sample was submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 50 samples approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate sample assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high grade interval. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation. Diamond sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation: • Diamond samples were half cored using a large diamond blade core saw and quarter cored when duplicates were taken. • Core samples were sent to NAGROM or Intertek in Perth for Au assay by 50g fire assay and a seven-element analysis by 4 acid digest. • Sample preparation techniques are well established standard industry best practice. Core was dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing 75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures included using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample was submitted for approximately every 25 samples. • Assay results of standards, blanks and duplicate core samples were within acceptable limits of variability.
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	**Abbotts** Laboratory procedures are standard practice for Australian gold deposits and are considered appropriate for use in MRE calculations
	Crown Prince • The assay techniques used for these samples are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used was an Olympus Vanta XRF analyser. The manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices were followed however the readings are not considered as sufficiently robust for public reporting. Handheld XRF data was used as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by the company as its sample submission procedures. • Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. • Assay methods used and QAQC procedures for historic Julia drilling are not available.
	Cloudkicker • The assay techniques used for these samples are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used was an Olympus Vanta XRF analyser. The manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices were followed however the readings are not considered as sufficiently robust for public reporting. Handheld XRF data was used as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by the company as its sample submission procedures. • Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory.
	Lydia • The assay techniques used for these samples are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used was an Olympus Vanta XRF analyser. The manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices were followed however the readings are not considered as sufficiently robust for public reporting. Handheld XRF data was used as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by the company as its sample submission procedures. • Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. • Assay methods used and QAQC procedures for historic Julia drilling are not available
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.	**Abbotts** Collar locations have been surveyed variously DGPS and GPS. Down hole surveys have been recorded and stored in the NMG database. The grid system is GDA94 zone 50.
	Crown Prince Drill hole locations have been established using one of two methods, either: • Hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±3m and down-hole surveys taken every 50m using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro OR • Differential GPS with an accuracy of ±0.3m. Regular surveys were undertaken every 5m, 15m or 30m using a Gyro survey tool. • Spatial data is based on coordinate grid MGA2020, Zone 50. • The topography surface was based on the MHR survey to an absolute accuracy in height and co-ordinates of +/-1.5 m, and relative accuracy for the local control of +/-3 cm and +/-5 cm, respectively. The area is essentially flat across the project at about RL 485 m AHD.
	Cloudkicker Drill hole locations have been established using one of two methods, either: • Hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±3m and down-hole surveys taken every 50m using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro OR • Differential GPS with an accuracy of ±0.3m. Regular surveys were undertaken every 5m, 15m or 30m using a Gyro survey tool. • Spatial data is based on coordinate grid MGA2020, Zone 50. • The topography surface was based on the MHR survey to an absolute accuracy in height and co-ordinates of +/-1.5 m, and relative accuracy for the local control of +/-3 cm and +/-5 cm, respectively. The area is essentially flat across the project at about RL 485 m AHD
	Lydia Drill hole locations have been established using one of two methods, either: • Hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±3m and down-hole surveys taken every 50m using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro OR • Differential GPS with an accuracy of ±0.3m. Regular surveys were undertaken every 5m, 15m or 30m using a Gyro survey tool. • Spatial data is based on coordinate grid MGA2020, Zone 50. • The topography surface was based on the MHR survey to an absolute accuracy in height and co-ordinates of +/-1.5 m, and relative accuracy for the local control of +/-3 cm and +/-5 cm, respectively. The area is essentially flat across the project at about RL 485 m AHD
Data spacing and distribution • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to	**Abbotts** Data spacing varies from 10 x 10 to 50m section lines. Exploration results are not being reported. Data spacing is considered adequate for the Inferred classification applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate. One metre samples have been composited to 4, 5 or 6m in waste zones, and re-assayed in one metre intervals where non-trace Au values are recorded
	Crown Prince • The Crown Prince Deposit is in active production, and the resource has been well defined by resource definition and grade control drilling. Drill spacing is variable by location and domain, nominally around 10x10m at best with some isolated areas of closer spacing but much of the deeper deposit remaining much wider. Drilling is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource Estimation

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
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	process and classifications applied. Additional drilling will be carried out as mining progresses to support effective mining decisions given the complexity in some areas. • All domains are composited to 1m intervals, with any residual of less than 0.2m distributed evenly across the composites.
	Cloudkicker • Cloudkicker is still in the resource definition drilling phase, and drill spacing remains variable by location and domain, nominally around 15x15m at best with some isolated areas of closer spacing but much of the deposit remaining much wider. Drilling is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource Estimation process and classifications applied. It is recommended that additional (GC) drilling be carried out prior to mining deeper zones as the drill spacing is not sufficient to support effective mining decisions given the complexity in some areas. • All domains were composited to 1m intervals, with any residual of less than 0.2m distributed evenly across the composites.
	Lydia • The Lydia Deposit is still in the resource definition drilling phase, and drill spacing remains variable by location and domain, nominally around 15x15m at best with some isolated areas of closer spacing but much of the deposit remaining much wider. Drilling is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource Estimation process and classifications applied. It is recommended that additional drilling be carried out prior to mining as the drill spacing is not sufficient to support effective mining decisions given the complexity in some areas. • All domains except for 5100 were composited to 1m intervals, with any residual of less than 0.2m distributed evenly across the composites. Domain 5100 was composited to 4m intervals in line with the sample lengths in that domain
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.	**Abbotts** Holes are drilled at a 60-degree inclination to intersect a sub-vertical dipping orebody; this is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias
	Crown Prince • The most recent drill programme was designed to infill previous drilling along the well-defined South East Zone and to define extents of new quartz lode in the west. Sufficient data has been collected for the majority of the deposit to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies and the nature of any structural controls. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced. • The orientation of the bulk of the drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the steeply dipping mineralisation and is unlikely to have introduced any significant sampling bias.
	Cloudkicker • The most recent drill programme was designed to infill the previous drilling along the NE structure and to find NE extents. All the current drill holes within this area have been drilled 320º-330º north westerly at -60º dip. Sufficient data has been collected for the majority of the Deposit to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies and the nature of any structural controls. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced. • The orientation of the bulk of the drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the steeply dipping mineralisation and is unlikely to have introduced any significant sampling bias.
	Lydia • The most recent drill programme was designed to infill the previous drilling along the main Lydia Shear Zone. All the current drill holes within this area have been drilled 110º east/south-easterly at -60º dip. Sufficient data has been collected for the majority of the Deposit to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies and the nature of any structural controls. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced. • The orientation of the bulk of the drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the steeply dipping mineralisation and is unlikely to have introduced any significant sampling bias.

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
	• There are isolated areas in the deposit, in particular in domain 1000, where the majority of the data is based on holes drilled sub parallel to the dip of the mineralisation. This may introduce bias into the estimation process and also makes interpreting the domain and modelling the width correctly difficult. This has been taken into account with the classification of the domain and it is recommended that the areas affected are followed up with drilling from west to east which will better define the width of the mineralisation.
Sample security • The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**Abbotts** Samples are managed by field assistants and field geologists prior to dispatch to laboratories.
	Crown Prince • When all relevant intervals were sampled, the samples are collected and transported by Company personnel to secure locked storage in Meekatharra before delivery by Company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
	Cloudkicker • When all relevant intervals were sampled, the samples are collected and transported by Company personnel to secure locked storage in Meekatharra before delivery by Company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
	Lydia • When all relevant intervals were sampled, the samples are collected and transported by Company personnel to secure locked storage in Meekatharra before delivery by Company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	**Abbotts** No reviews of sampling techniques have been carried out to date.
	Crown Prince • Internal reviews are carried out regularly by NMG as a matter of policy. • All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks have returned satisfactory replicated results. • No external audits or reviews have been undertaken to date.
	Cloudkicker • Internal reviews are carried out regularly by NMG as a matter of policy. • All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks have returned satisfactory replicated results. • No external audits or reviews have been undertaken to date.
	Lydia • Internal reviews are carried out regularly by NMG as a matter of policy. • All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks have returned satisfactory replicated results. • No external audits or reviews have been undertaken to date.

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results *(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)*	
Mineral tenement and land tenure status • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	**Abbotts** The Abbotts deposits lie within tenement M51/390. All Garden Gully tenements are operated by the Company. Purchase agreements have been made with previous owners Sipa Exploration NL, Mark Selga and Wanbanna Pty Ltd to transfer ownership of the tenements to the Company. **Crown Prince** • The Garden Gully project comprises of twenty-three granted exploration licenses E51/1609, E51/1661, E51/1708, E51/1709, E51/1737, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/1888, E51/1932, E51/1936, E51/1963, E51/1792, E51/1973, E51/2014, E51/2015, E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/2012, E51/2013, E51/2103, E51/2150, E51/2259 and five mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886, M51/889 and M51/926, totalling approximately 619 km^2. NMG holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. The Crown Prince deposit is located on M51/886. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate. **Cloudkicker** • The Garden Gully project comprises twenty-three granted exploration licenses E51/1609, E51/1661, E51/1708, E51/1709, E51/1737, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/1888, E51/1932, E51/1936, E51/1963, E51/1792, E51/1973, E51/2014, E51/2015, E51/2150,E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/2012, E51/2013, E51/2103, E51/2150, E51/2259 and five mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886, M51/889 and M51/926, totalling approximately 619 km2. NMG holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. The Cloudkicker deposit is located on M51/886. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate. **Lydia** • The Garden Gully project comprises of twenty-three granted exploration licenses E51/1609, E51/1661, E51/1708, E51/1709, E51/1737, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/1888, E51/1932, E51/1936, E51/1963, E51/1792, E51/1973, E51/2014, E51/2015, E51/2150,E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/2012, E51/2013, E51/2103, E51/2150, E51/2259 and five mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886, M51/889 and M51/926, totalling approximately 619 km2. NMG holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. The Lydia deposit is located on M51/889. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	**Abbotts** Previous exploration has been carried out several parties, as summarised below. **Crown Prince** • First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895-1901 with the Crown Gold Mine. 265 tonnes of gold ore at 1.99 oz/t average (~56 g/t Au). Maximum depth ~24m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909-1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in “strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock”. • Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled “gossanous” rock from chip sampling and drilling. • In 1988 Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: “no significant mineralisation”; best

Period	Company
1973 - 1991	Esso, WMC, Endeavour
1991 - 2002	St Barbara
2002 - 2012	Mercator Gold, Silver Swan
2013 - 2019	Doray Minerals
2019 – 2026	NMG

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
	intersection:15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. • 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4 g/t Au and still open. • 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). • In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. • 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggested the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine. • 2008-2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics. • 2017-2019 NMG carried out RC/DD drilling • 2020-2024 NMG carried out RC and AC • 2025-2026 NMG carried out RC and DD drilling
	Cloudkicker • First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895-1901 with the Crown Gold Mine. 265 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~56 g/t Au). Maximum depth ~24m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909-1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in “strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock”. • Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled “gossanous” rock from chip sampling and drilling. • In 1988 Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: “no significant mineralisation”; best intersection:15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. • 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4 g/t Au and still open. • 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). • In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. • 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggested the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine. • 2008-2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics. • 2014 Doray first drilling at Cloudkicker, 2,820m of Aircore drilling • 2020-2024 NMG carried out RC and AC drilling to define Cloudkicker • 2025-2026 NMG carried out RC and DD drilling
	Lydia • First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895-1901 with the Crown Gold Mine. 265 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~56 g/t Au). Maximum depth ~24m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909-1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in “strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock”. • Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled “gossanous” rock from chip sampling and drilling. • In 1988 Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: “no significant mineralisation”; best intersection:15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. • 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4 g/t Au and still open. • 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t).

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	• In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. • 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggested the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine. • 2008-2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics. •2016-2018 NMG carried out DD, RC and RAB/AC drilling •2020-2024 NMG carried out RC and RAB drilling • 2025-2026 NMG carried out DD and RC drilling
Geology • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**Abbotts** The Abbotts greenstone belt is a structurally deformed Archean-age package of mafic, ultramafic, and felsic volcaniclastic rocks that is prospective for gold and base metal deposits. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins in various rock types including sediments, volcaniclastics, mafics and ultramafics, and has a spatial association with the northeast trending Abernethy Shear Zone
	Crown Prince • The Garden Gully project comprises most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernethy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. • Au in the Southernmost tenements (E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/1936) have a similar orogenic depositional style to the rest of the Garden Gully Prospects but is hosted within the Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt. The area is characterised by the Norie group and the Meekatharra Formation (part of the Polelle Group). The Noorie Group comprises of thick successions of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts and conformably overlying felsic volcanics with interbedded Banded Iron Formation and felsic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation. The Meekatharra formation is composed of weakly metamorphosed basalt Komatiitic basalt and other ultramafic rocks. The Au is associated with the Burnakura Shear Zone which is again typical of a brittle to semi-ductile shear zone which would form semi-continuous dilatational veins. The local Burnakura Mine (under care and maintenance by Monument) is located approximately 3km away from NMG tenements and features mineralisation dominated by steeply dipping quartz (±minor sulphides) veins orientated parallel to the foliation of the fault zone. • Mineralisation in the West Caledonian tenements (E51/1709 and E51/2013) can be shown in the Kohinoor open pit mine. This is an isolated gold mine and features Au mineralisation located on the contact between banded iron formations and meta basalts and associated with steep SW plunging ore shoots which are structurally controlled by shear zone orientated NW-SE. Within this mine there is a high association with sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) and quartz veining which runs parallel to the shear zone. Much of the tenement is largely untested greenstone belt. • The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones. • Gold mineralisation at Crown Prince is contained within quartz carbonate veins and surrounding alteration zones hosted within a package of mafic rocks including mafic schist (after dolerite and basalt) and occasional ultramafic and high magnesium basalts. The mineralised zones are related to deformation and extension of the country rocks (mafic package) which is interpreted to have led to the formation of an en-echelon stepping vein array, which has been subsequently folded and offset by related shearing in the same deformation event.

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	Cloudkicker • The Garden Gully project comprises most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernethy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. • Au in the Southernmost tenements (E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/1936) have a similar orogenic depositional style to the rest of the Garden Gully Prospects but is hosted within the Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt. The area is characterised by the Norie group and the Meekatharra Formation (part of the Polelle Group). The Noorie Group comprises of thick successions of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts and conformably overlying felsic volcanics with interbedded Banded Iron Formation and felsic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation. The Meekatharra formation is composed of weakly metamorphosed basalt Komatiitic basalt and other ultramafic rocks. The Au is associated with the Burnakura Shear Zone which is again typical of a brittle to semi-ductile shear zone which would form semi-continuous dilatational veins. The local Burnakura Mine (under care and maintenance by Monument) is located approximately 3km away from NMG tenements and features mineralisation dominated by steeply dipping quartz (±minor sulphides) veins orientated parallel to the foliation of the fault zone. • Mineralisation in the West Caledonian tenements (E51/1709 and E51/2013) can be shown in the Kohinoor open pit mine. This is an isolated gold mine and features Au mineralisation located on the contact between banded iron formations and meta basalts and associated with steep SW plunging ore shoots which are structurally controlled by shear zone orientated NW-SE. Within this mine there is a high association with sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) and quartz veining which runs parallel to the shear zone. Much of the tenement is largely untested greenstone belt. • The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones. • Cloudkicker is centred on a mineralised dilational zone in the local mafic unit (foliated basalt and dolerite). This zone hosts two sets of sub parallel lodes, a steep dipping NE-SW striking group and a shallow S-SE dipping group which host gold mineralisation in quartz carbonate veins
	Lydia • The Garden Gully project comprises most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernethy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. • Au in the Southernmost tenements (E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/1936) have a similar orogenic depositional style to the rest of the Garden Gully Prospects but is hosted within the Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt. The area is characterised by the Norie group and the Meekatharra Formation (part of the Polelle Group). The Noorie Group comprises of thick successions of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts and conformably overlying felsic volcanics with interbedded Banded Iron Formation and felsic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation. The Meekatharra formation is composed of weakly metamorphosed basalt Komatiitic basalt and other ultramafic rocks. The Au is associated with the Burnakura Shear Zone which is again typical of a brittle to semi-ductile shear zone which would form semi-continuous dilatational veins. The local Burnakura Mine (under care and maintenance by Monument) is located approximately 3km away from NMG tenements and features mineralisation dominated by steeply dipping quartz (±minor sulphides) veins orientated parallel to the foliation of the fault zone.

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	• Mineralisation in the West Caledonian tenements (E51/1709 and E51/2013) can be shown in the Kohinoor open pit mine. This is an isolated gold mine and features Au mineralisation located on the contact between banded iron formations and meta basalts and associated with steep SW plunging ore shoots which are structurally controlled by shear zone orientated NW-SE. Within this mine there is a high association with sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) and quartz veining which runs parallel to the shear zone. Much of the tenement is largely untested greenstone belt. • The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones. • The Lydia shear zone is most likely a local dilational jog between two dominantly mafic/doleritic sills/dykes. Sporadic rafts of thin ultramafic schists have been identified on the footwall of the shear zone, which trends north/north-easterly and dips steeply to the west. Gold mineralisation seen at Lydia is similar to the Crown Prince deposit and the shear zone is around 20-25m in thickness.
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	**Abbotts** Exploration results are not being reported. Drill location plans are presented in the body of the MRE report.
	Crown Prince No exploration results are being reported.
	Cloudkicker No exploration results are being reported.
	Lydia No exploration results are being reported.

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Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	**Abbotts** Exploration results are not being reported.
	Crown Prince Not applicable. No new exploration results are reported in this release. Refer to previous ASX releases.
	Cloudkicker No exploration results are being reported
	Lydia No exploration results are being reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	**Abbotts** Exploration results are not being reported.
	Crown Prince Not applicable. No new exploration results are reported in this release. Refer to previous ASX releases.

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
• 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').	**Cloudkicker** No exploration results are being reported.
	Lydia No exploration results are being reported.
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.	**Abbotts** Exploration results are not being reported.
	Crown Prince Not applicable. No new exploration results are reported in this release. Refer to previous ASX releases.
	Cloudkicker No exploration results are being reported.
	Lydia No exploration results are being reported.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	**Abbotts** Exploration results are not being reported.
	Crown Prince Not applicable. No new exploration results are reported in this release. Refer to previous ASX releases.
	Cloudkicker No exploration results are being reported.
	Lydia No exploration results are being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	**Abbotts** Exploration results are not being reported.

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
• 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.	**Crown Prince** Not applicable. No new exploration results are reported in this release. Refer to previous ASX releases.
	Cloudkicker No exploration results are being reported.
	Lydia No exploration results are being reported.
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.	**Abbotts** Further work may include infill and extensional drilling aimed at improving the classification of the MRE from Inferred to Indicated.
	Crown Prince • Additional deeper RC drilling to be undertaken along multiple high-grade domains which remain open at depth. Infill drilling for underrepresented domains to define boundaries and improve classification. • Density data collection and metallurgical test work is also necessary to support future MRE. • Void definition, there are discrepancies between modelled historical workings and observations from intersected drilling, size and position may be inaccurate. • Tighter grade control spacing recommended due to high mineralisation variability, 10m x 10m down to 10m x 5m spacing recommended to achieve data coverage for each 5m bench.
	Cloudkicker • Tighter drill spacing of 10m x 10m or 7.5m x 7.5m to more accurately capture various orientations of lodes. Tighter GC drilling in lieu of diamond drilling given relatively shallow nature. • Density data collection and metallurgical test work is also necessary to support future MRE.
	Lydia • Additional deeper RC drilling to be undertaken along the Lydia South Shear Zone to test the potential for high grade gold and the link between mineralised structures. More diamond drilling to be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralised system. • Density data collection and metallurgical test work is also necessary to support future MRE. • Investigate arsenic geochemistry and potential impacts to recovery.

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources *(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)*	
Database integrity • Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	**Abbotts** Drill hole data is maintained and monitored by a database administrator within NMG. All drill hole data was validated, including : • Checks for duplicate collars • Checks for missing samples • Checks for down hole from-to interval consistency • Checks for overlapping samples • Checks for samples beyond hole depth
	Crown Prince • All data was collected electronically by NMG and stored in a Data Shed database with appropriate data validation procedures. • The database is managed internally with extracts provided for Mineral Resource Estimation. • Drillhole data validation checks were completed on the supplied database export using validation rules in Leapfrog software. • Any drillhole validation issues were reported back to the company for review and updates were supplied for the final MRE data compilation. • Standard drilling data validation checks included the following: o Comparison of collar points to the supplied topographic DTM, maximum drill hole depth checks between tables and the collar data, duplicate numbering, missing data, and interval error checks. Visual 3D inspection of the drill holes to check collar positions in relation to topography and identify any inconsistencies of drill hole traces. o Drilling data within the MRE area from previous companies was validated by NMG. • No significant errors were found, and Stokes Geoscience is satisfied that the drill hole database has been thoroughly validated
	Cloudkicker • All data was collected electronically by NMG and stored in a Data Shed database with appropriate data validation procedures. • The database is managed internally with extracts provided for Mineral Resource Estimation. • Drillhole data validation checks were completed on the supplied database export using validation rules in Leapfrog software. • Any drillhole validation issues were reported back to the company for review and updates were supplied for the final MRE data compilation. • Standard drilling data validation checks included the following: o Comparison of collar points to the supplied topographic DTM, maximum drill hole depth checks between tables and the collar data, duplicate numbering, missing data, and interval error checks. Visual 3D inspection of the drill holes to check collar positions in relation to topography and identify any inconsistencies of drill hole traces. o Drilling data within the MRE area from previous companies was validated by NMG. • No significant errors were found, and Stokes Geoscience is satisfied that the drill hole database has been thoroughly validated
	Lydia • All data was collected electronically by NMG and stored in a Data Shed database with appropriate data validation procedures. • The database is managed internally with extracts provided for Mineral Resource Estimation. • Drillhole data validation checks were completed on the supplied database export using validation rules in Leapfrog software. • Any drillhole validation issues were reported back to the company for review and updates were supplied for the final MRE data compilation. • Standard drilling data validation checks included the following: o Comparison of collar points to the supplied topographic DTM, maximum drill hole depth checks between tables and the collar data, duplicate numbering, missing data, and interval error checks. Visual 3D inspection of the drill holes to check collar positions in relation to topography and

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
	identify any inconsistencies of drill hole traces. o Drilling data within the MRE area from previous companies was validated by NMG. • No significant errors were found, and Stokes Geoscience is satisfied that the drill hole database has been thoroughly validated
Site visits • Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	**Abbotts** The Competent Person carried out a site visit between 01-12-2025 and 02-12-2025. Various RC and DD locations were viewed, as was the area of old workings around New Murchison King and Mt Vranizan deposits.
	Crown Prince • Mr. Stokes visited the site in June 2025 and has significant experience (19+ years) in similar style deposits. Mr Stokes has previously worked in the area having acted as the geology manager for Westgold's Meekatharra operations as well as being the Geology superintendent for Paddy's Flat gold mine which is hosted in the adjacent Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone belt. • Mr. Stokes is based in the United Kingdom.
	Cloudkicker • Mr. Stokes visited the site in June 2025 and has significant experience (19+ years) in similar style deposits. Mr Stokes has previously worked in the area having acted as the geology manager for Westgold's Meekatharra operations as well as being the Geology superintendent for Paddy's Flat gold mine which is hosted in the adjacent Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone belt. • Mr. Stokes is based in the United Kingdom.
	Lydia • Mr. Stokes visited the site in June 2025 and has significant experience (19+ years) in similar style deposits. Mr Stokes has previously worked in the area having acted as the geology manager for Westgold's Meekatharra operations as well as being the Geology superintendent for Paddy's Flat gold mine which is hosted in the adjacent Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone belt. • Mr. Stokes is based in the United Kingdom.
Geological interpretation • Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	**Abbotts** • The geology of the gold mineralisation is understood reasonably well. • The resource modelling has been constrained by a mineralisation indicator model. Au indicator downhole intersections were generated using a 0.3 g/t Au cutoff value, coded "ORE" with an indicator value of 1.0 for material above the cutoff (and including up to three metres of internal waste), and "WASTE" with an indicator value of 0.0 for material below the cutoff. • An Indicator Model was then generated using Inverse Distance Squared interpolation methodology to define a 'mineralised envelope', which was used to control all subsequent analysis and modelling. • Continuity of grade was established through variogram analysis and modelling.
	Crown Prince • Confidence in the geological interpretation is good as a result of recent infill RC drilling within the MRE area. The recent modelling updates were enhanced by confirmation of interpretation as mining progressed through the orebody and the addition of mostly RC drilling by NMG in 2025-2026, at the Crown Prince Deposit. • The interpreted geological and mineralisation model is based on relatively close spaced RC and some DD drilling on a nominally spaced drilling pattern of around 15 x 15m or better in areas where grade control drilling was carried out. A total of 84,652m or 96% of all drilling completed at Crown Prince and used in the mineral resource estimate was drilled by NMG (or associated entity) from 2016 to 2026. The logging, grade and primarily quartz percentage were used to interpret stratigraphic units, major structural features and mineralisation trends. • Geological and mineralisation interpretations in plan and cross sections were followed up with 3D wireframe models based on analysis of all the

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JORC Code Criteria and Explanation	Commentary
• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	historical and latest information collated. • Resource wireframes were based on both grade (0.5g/t cut-off) and geological factors, primarily veining percentage
	Cloudkicker • Confidence in the geological interpretation is moderate as a result of recent infill RC drilling within the MRE area. The recent modelling updates were enhanced by the addition of mostly RC drilling by NMG in 2025-2026, at the Cloudkicker. • The interpreted geological and mineralisation model is based on unevenly spaced RC and some DD drilling on a nominally spaced drilling pattern of around 15 x 15m. All 5,864m of drilling completed at Cloudkicker was used in the mineral resource estimate, all drilled by NMG (or associated entity) from 2020 to 2026. The logging, grade and primarily quartz percentage were used to interpret stratigraphic units, major structural features and mineralisation trends. • Geological and mineralisation interpretations in plan and cross sections were followed up with 3D wireframe models based on analysis of all the historical and latest information collated. • Resource wireframes were based on both grade (0.5g/t cut-off) and geological factors, primarily veining percentage.
	Lydia • Confidence in the geological interpretation is moderate as a result of recent infill RC drilling within the MRE area. The recent modelling updates were enhanced by the addition of mostly RC drilling by NMG in 2025-2026, at the Lydia Deposit. • The interpreted geological and mineralisation model is based on unevenly spaced RC and some DD drilling on a nominally spaced drilling pattern of around 15 x 15m. A total of 17,922m or 97% of all drilling completed at Lydia and used in the mineral resource estimate was drilled by NMG (or associated entity) from 2016 to 2025. The logging, grade and primarily quartz percentage were used to interpret stratigraphic units, major structural features and mineralisation trends. • Geological and mineralisation interpretations in plan and cross sections were followed up with 3D wireframe models based on analysis of all the historical and recent information collated. • Resource wireframes were based on both grade (0.5g/t cut-off) and geological factors, primarily veining percentage.
Dimensions • The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	**Abbotts** • The New Murchison King deposit is approximately 850m along strike, typically 20 to 50m across strike and individual lodes vary from 1m to 15m in true thickness. It extends to depth of approximately 170m below the surface. The Mt Vranizan deposit is approximately 250m along strike, typically 5 to 10m across strike and individual lodes vary from 1m to 5m in true thickness. It extends to depth of approximately 80m below the surface.
	Crown Prince • The Mineral Resource Estimate is 370m in Strike length, max 300m across strike and extends from surface to a depth of approximately 400m, however mineralisation remains open down dip.
	Cloudkicker • The Mineral Resource Estimate is 300m in Strike length, max 115m across strike and extends from surface to a depth of approximately 165m, however mineralisation remains open down dip.
	Lydia • The Mineral Resource Estimate is 970m in Strike length, max 115m across strike and extends from surface to a depth of approximately 290m, however mineralisation remains open down dip.

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Estimation and modelling techniques • The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	**Abbotts** Statistical analysis and variography was carried out on the mineralised one metre composited drillhole data to generate top cut values and kriging parameters. Top cuts were 40 g/t Au for New Murchison King and 7 g/t Au for Mt Vranizan. Grade estimation was carried out on drillhole data using the Ordinary Kriging functionality in Micromine 2026.3 software. Parent blocks of 2 m(E) by 5 m(N) by 5 m(RL) have been used, with sub-celling to 1m by 1m by 1m to follow mineralisation boundaries. Estimation was carried out for gold only. An Indicator Mineralisation Model was used to define a 'mineralised envelope', which was used to control modelling. A dynamic search ellipse was used to honour strike and dip variations. The resource model was generated using an Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with a multi-pass search approach. The first search ellipsoid had dimensions of 25m x 25m x 5m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 16. The second search, used where not enough data was found in the first search had dimensions 50m x 50m x 7m, with a third pass at 100m x 100m x 9m to completely populate the mineralised blocks **Crown Prince** • The Mineral Resource Estimate was generated using ordinary kriging to estimate gold content and variability. A total of 42 mineralisation wireframes were generated based on geological logging and assay data, of which Domain 3001 represented the majority of the known mineralisation. For all domains samples were composited to intervals based on assessment of the raw input sample statistics (1m for all domains). Assay composite data was analysed geostatistically in Leapfrog Edge to identify the population statistics and appropriate top cut (applied as a cap to the assay grades). A normal scores transform was used to de-skew the data for analysis of grade continuity using variogram analysis. Variograms were generated for each domain where sufficient data would allow, and orientation and ranges were used to constrain the Interpolation parameters. Most domains were estimated with three passes with the pass ranges and min/max number of samples optimised to allow for an accurate global estimate that minimises localised over-smoothing. The mineralisation has generally been extrapolated to one times the nominal drill pattern, which is approximately 20m in most cases. The Block Model was generated in Leapfrog Edge and included a range of attributes including oxidation state, bulk density, mining depletion, mineralised domain codes, resource classification and estimation data as well as an estimated gold grade. • There is a significant increase in both tonnes and grades in the current mineral resource estimate compared to the previous estimate completed by Cube Consulting in 2024. This is as a result of additional drilling within the Crown Prince Deposit enabling conversion of Inferred to Indicated resource classification. • No by or co-products have been considered. • No deleterious elements were recorded within the available assay data, and none have been considered in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • The parent block size used for estimation was 5mX x 5mY x 2.5mZ with a minimum sub cell size of 0.625m in all dimensions. The block size represents approximately half the drill spacing in the X and Y directions for the well-informed regions of the model and is considered reasonable given the drill spacing and lode geometry. The search varies by domain and estimation pass but generally direction 1 is aligned to the range of the variograph per domain. • No assumption of selective mining unit has been made as part of the Mineral resource estimate. • No assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables and only one variable, gold, has been estimated. • The geological domains were estimated independently, with "Hard" boundaries between mineralised and waste material, and soft boundaries between different weathering states. • All domains were assessed for high grade top cuts (applied as a cap to the composite grades after variography). The application of a cap is intended to limit the influence of extreme values on the population statistics. The cap value was determined using the population disintegration method and varied by domain, with 30 of the 42 domains requiring some form of top cap to be applied. • On completion of the estimation process, the estimated grades for each domain were validated against input data using four methods, a visual comparison of block grades and the drillhole data in long and cross section, a global comparison of the average composite and estimated grades,

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• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	swath plots generated in x, y and z comparing the mean block grades to the mean composite grades and finally by comparing the histogram of the composite data to the histogram of the block data for each domain. Results of the validation process indicated that the block grades compare well with the drillhole data. • Depletions were created using the March EOM surface survey of the Crown Prince Open Pit on the 1st of April. Depletions of the underground were created after reviewing historic reporting from Kyarra Gold Mine. **Cloudkicker** • The Mineral Resource Estimate was generated using ordinary kriging to estimate gold content and variability. A total of 13 mineralisation wireframes were generated based on geological logging and assay data. For all domains samples were composited to 1m intervals based on assessment of the raw input sample statistics. Assay composite data was analysed geostatistically in Leapfrog Edge to identify the population statistics and appropriate top cut (applied as a cap to the assay grades). A normal scores transform was used to de-skew the data for analysis of grade continuity using variogram analysis. Variograms were generated for each domain where sufficient data would allow orientation and ranges were used to constrain the Interpolation parameters. Most domains were estimated with three passes with the pass ranges and min/max number of samples optimised to allow for an accurate global estimate that minimises localised over-smoothing. The mineralisation has generally been extrapolated to one times the nominal drill pattern, which is approximately 20m in most cases. The Block Model was generated in Leapfrog Edge and included a range of attributes including oxidation state, bulk density, mining depletion, mineralised domain codes, resource classification and estimation data as well as an estimated gold grade. • No history of mining at Cloudkicker, there are no depletions to apply to this resource. • There is a significant increase in both tonnes and grades in the current mineral resource estimate compared to the previous estimate completed by Cube Consulting in 2025. This is as a result of additional drilling within the Crown Prince East deposit enabling conversion of Inferred to Indicated resource classification. • No by or co-products have been considered. • No deleterious elements were recorded within the available assay data, and none have been considered in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • The parent block size used for estimation was 10mX x 10mY x 10mZ with a minimum sub cell size of 0.625m in all dimensions. The block size represents approximately half the drill spacing in the X and Y directions for the well-informed regions of the model and is considered reasonable given the drill spacing and lode geometry. The search varies by domain and estimation pass but generally direction 1 is aligned to the range of the variograph per domain. • No assumption of selective mining unit has been made as part of the Mineral resource estimate. • No assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables and only one variable, gold, has been estimated. • The geological domains were estimated independently, with “Hard” boundaries between mineralised and waste material, and soft boundaries between different weathering states. • All domains were assessed for high grade top cuts (applied as a cap to the composite grades after variography). The application of a cap is intended to limit the influence of extreme values on the population statistics. The cap value was determined using the population disintegration method and varied by domain, with 9 of the 13 domains requiring some form of top cap to be applied. • On completion of the estimation process, the estimated grades for each domain were validated against input data using four methods, a visual comparison of block grades and the drillhole data in long and cross section, a global comparison of the average composite and estimated grades, swath plots generated in x, y and z comparing the mean block grades to the mean composite grades and finally by comparing the histogram of the composite data to the histogram of the block data for each domain. Results of the validation process indicated that the block grades compare well with the drillhole data.

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	Lydia • The Mineral Resource Estimate was generated using ordinary kriging to estimate gold content and variability. A total of 16 mineralisation wireframes were generated based on geological logging and assay data, of which Domain 1000 represented the majority of the known mineralisation. For all domains samples were composited to intervals based on assessment of the raw input sample statistics (4m for domain 5100 and 1m for all other domains). Assay composite data was analysed geostatistically in Leapfrog Edge to identify the population statistics and appropriate top cut (applied as a cap to the assay grades). A normal scores transform was used to de-skew the data for analysis of grade continuity using variogram analysis. Variograms were generated for each domain where sufficient data would allow, and orientation and ranges were used to constrain the Interpolation parameters. Most domains were estimated with three passes with the pass ranges and min/max number of samples optimised to allow for an accurate global estimate that minimises localised over-smoothing. The mineralisation has generally been extrapolated to one times the nominal drill pattern, which is approximately 20m in most cases. The Block Model was generated in Leapfrog Edge and included a range of attributes including oxidation state, bulk density, mining depletion, mineralised domain codes, resource classification and estimation data as well as an estimated gold grade. • No mining depletions are known and as such, no depletions have been applied. • There is a significant increase in both tonnes and grades in the current mineral resource estimate compared to the previous estimated completed by Cube Consulting in 2025. This is as a result of additional drilling within the Lydia Deposit enabling conversion of Inferred to Indicated resource classification. • No by or co-products have been considered. • Deleterious elements were not included in this Mineral Resource Estimate as none were flagged in the current assay suite. If metallurgical test work subsequently demonstrates that arsenic influences extraction performance, routine analysis and estimation of this element will need to be implemented. • The parent block size used for estimation was 10mX x 10mY x 10mZ with a minimum sub cell size of 0.625m in all dimensions. The block size represents approximately half the drill spacing in the X and Y directions for the well-informed regions of the model and is considered reasonable given the drill spacing and lode geometry. The search varies by domain and estimation pass but generally direction 1 is aligned to the range of the variograph per domain. No assumption of selective mining unit has been made as part of the Mineral resource estimate. • No assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables and only one variable, gold, has been estimated. • The geological domains were estimated independently, with “Hard” boundaries between mineralised and waste material, and soft boundaries between different weathering states. • All domains were assessed for high grade top cuts (applied as a cap to the composite grades after variography). The application of a cap is intended to limit the influence of extreme values on the population statistics. The cap value was determined using the population disintegration method and varied by domain, with 8 of the 16 domains requiring some form of top cap to be applied. • On completion of the estimation process, the estimated grades for each domain were validated against input data using four methods, a visual comparison of block grades and the drillhole data in long and cross section, a global comparison of the average composite and estimated grades, swath plots generated in x, y and z comparing the mean block grades to the mean composite grades and finally by comparing the histogram of the composite data to the histogram of the block data for each domain. Results of the validation process indicated that the block grades compare well with the drillhole data.

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Moisture • Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	**Abbotts** Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
	Crown Prince The tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis.
	Cloudkicker Tonnages have been determined on a dry in-situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
	Lydia Tonnages have been determined on a dry in-situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters • The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	**Abbotts** Based on NMG's current mining and processing costs, recoveries and gold price a cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t Au has been applied.
	Crown Prince • The resource is reported using dual economic cut-off grades to reflect the active and planned mining methods: an open-pit component reported above 0.5 g/t Au within an optimized resource pit shell, and an underground component reported above 1.2 g/t Au for all blocks situated external to and below the shell geometry. The Competent Person considers these thresholds and extraction assumptions to be reasonable and appropriate given the deposit style, verified grade continuity, proximity to established regional processing infrastructure, the active status of open-pit operations, and the planned underground development.
	Cloudkicker • The Mineral Resource has been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au. The Competent Persons consider this reasonable when considering the style of deposit, its proximity to processing infrastructure and the assumption of open pit mining being employed.
	Lydia • The Mineral Resource has been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au. The Competent Persons consider this reasonable when considering the style of deposit, its proximity to processing infrastructure and the assumption of open pit mining being employed.
Mining factors or assumptions • Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is	**Abbotts** It is assumed that mining will be by conventional open pit techniques. Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been considered, and the Mineral Resource is constrained by open pit optimisation, using similar cost/price parameters as used at NMG's operating Crown Prince gold mine.
	Crown Prince • Crown Prince has been in active production since July 2025 and employs conventional surface mining techniques (hydraulic backhoe excavator and diesel haul truck) along with a minimum mining width of 2m. At its narrowest the mineralisation is less than 1m wide which will result in additional mining dilution. • Historical surface mining was undertaken by prospectors and underground mining by Kyarra Gold Mines up to 1917. Historical maps and documentation have provided good background information for any future underground mining considerations for deeper gold mineralisation. • Most of the gold mineralisation modelled to date occurs within 200 m vertical depth from the surface in broad shallow oxide mineralisation zones extending into high-grade mineralisation recorded from recent drilling and recorded in the historical underground workings. Therefore, bulk OP mining at 2.5 m to 5 m bench heights was assumed for resource modelling and mineral resource estimation. • Mined gold mineralisation is expected to be transported for processing at a nearby gold treatment plant, 40 km south of Crown Prince near Meekatharra. • The minimum bench height dimension for mining is assumed to be 2 m, and this was used as the minimum thickness for the mineralisation estimation domains. Minimum internal waste intervals are nominally 2 m, although broader subgrade zones were interpreted for the bulked-out supergene mineralisation zone in order to maintain consistent domain continuity. • Pit optimisation analysis has been undertaken by NMG.

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the case, this should be reported with an *explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made*.	• For deeper material below the open-pit shell, extraction is assumed via underground mining methods appropriate for narrow-margin or structurally controlled lodes, with specific engineering parameters currently being refined via ongoing feasibility studies. • The Competent Person concludes there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction for the remaining open-pit Mineral Resource and its planned operational extensions
	Cloudkicker • The mineral resource estimate has been reported assuming conventional surface mining techniques (hydraulic backhoe excavator and diesel haul truck) along with a minimum mining width of 2m. At its narrowest the mineralisation is less than 1m wide which will result in additional mining dilution. The reporting cut off takes this into account. These assumptions have not influenced the way in which the Mineral Resource Estimate has been generated, apart from estimation of grade in waste blocks (unclassified) to enable the impact of dilution to be modelled at the reserve stage. • The Competent Person concludes there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
	Lydia • The mineral resource estimate has been reported assuming conventional surface mining techniques (hydraulic backhoe excavator and diesel haul truck) along with a minimum mining width of 2m. At its narrowest the mineralisation is less than 1m wide which will result in additional mining dilution. The reporting cut off takes this into account. These assumptions have not influenced the way in which the Mineral Resource Estimate has been generated, apart from estimation of grade in waste blocks (unclassified) to enable the impact of dilution to be modelled at the reserve stage. • The Competent Person concludes there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions • The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	**Abbotts** There has been limited metallurgical testwork but experience from NMG's nearby, similar Crown Prince operating mine suggests a 95% (or higher) metallurgical recovery.
	Crown Prince • NMG has carried out metallurgical recovery test work from drill composite samples to provide expected recoveries per 5m mining bench. Results indicate a recovery of 96% - 97%.
	Cloudkicker • Metallurgical data for the Cloudkicker Deposit was in progress during the writing of this work. • It is assumed given the similarity of style and proximity to the Crown Prince Deposit that metallurgical factors are likely to be similar
	Lydia • There is no local metallurgical data for the Lydia Deposit therefore no metallurgical factors were considered during the interpretation and 3D modelling of the mineralisation. • It is assumed given the similarity of style and proximity to the Crown Prince Deposit that metallurgical factors are likely to be similar. • It is highly recommended that local metallurgical testing be carried out for future MRE at the Lydia Deposit.

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Environmental factors or assumptions • Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	**Abbotts** Environmental factors have not been considered in detail. There are not anticipated to be any issues, as NMG is operating the nearby Crown Prince mine.
	Crown Prince • No considerations regarding waste and process residue disposal have been made as part of this MRE. • For potential future mining activities, key considerations include encapsulation of certain waste rock types and water disposal from pits and ground water monitoring.
	Cloudkicker • No considerations regarding waste and process residue disposal have been made as part of this MRE. • For potential future mining activities, key considerations include encapsulation of certain waste rock types and water disposal from pits and ground water monitoring.
	Lydia • No considerations regarding waste and process residue disposal have been made as part of this MRE. • For potential future mining activities, key considerations include encapsulation of certain waste rock types and water disposal from pits and ground water monitoring.

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Bulk density

- Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
- The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
- Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.

Abbotts

Detailed density information is not currently available. Density has been assigned on the basis of elevation and using information from adjacent, similar deposits (particularly NMG's Crown Prince gold mine).

Elevation Density

Weathering	From	To	t/m3
Oxide	470	999	2.1
Transition	440	470	2.4
Fresh	0	440	2.78

Crown Prince

- Fixed density values were assigned on the basis of regolith classification of the material within the model. Fresh material was given a value of 2.8, transitional; 2.6, fully oxidised material; 2.2.
- Bulk density test work was carried by NMG and used by Cube Consulting as part of the 2024 MRE for Crown Prince Deposit. Values were determined using the Archimedes (water immersion) method on representative samples.
- The assigned bulk densities are typical of what may be expected from these rock types.
- It is recommended that further density test work is carried out to build more robust dataset for confirmation to inform future MRE and mine planning

Cloudkicker

- No local density data is currently available for the Cloudkicker deposit therefore data was taken from the work carried out at Crown Prince.
- Fixed density values were assigned on the basis of regolith classification of the material within the model. Fresh material was given a value of 2.8, transitional; 2.6, fully oxidised material; 2.2.
- Bulk density test work was carried by NMG and used by Cube Consulting as part of the 2024 MRE for the nearby Crown Prince Deposit. Values were determined using the Archimedes (water immersion) method on representative samples.
- The assigned bulk densities are typical of what may be expected from these rock types.
- It is recommended that local density test work is carried out for Cloudkicker for future MRE and mine planning.

Lydia

- No local density data is currently available for the Lydia deposit therefore data was taken from the work carried out at Crown Prince.
- Fixed density values were assigned on the basis of regolith classification of the material within the model. Fresh material was given a value of 2.8, transitional; 2.6, fully oxidised material; 2.2.
- Bulk density test work was carried by NMG and used by Cube Consulting as part of the 2024 MRE for the nearby Crown Prince Deposit. Values were determined using the Archimedes (water immersion) method on representative samples.
- The assigned bulk densities are typical of what may be expected from these rock types.
- It is recommended that local density test work is carried out for the Lydia Deposit for future MRE and mine planning.

Classification

- The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
- Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade

Abbotts

The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Inferred category, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including:

- Geological continuity;
- Data quality;
- Drill hole spacing;
- Modelling technique;
- Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks.

The resource classification methodology incorporated a number of parameters derived from the kriging algorithms in combination with drill hole spacing and continuity and size of mineralised domains.

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estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	Drill hole location plots have been used to ensure that local drill spacing conforms to the minimum expected for the resource classification. Inferred material is confined to areas where resource definition drilling is between 20m and 50m spacing. Blocks informed in search pass 3 are generally assigned to the Unclassified category and not included in optimisation or reporting. During the review of classification some blocks have been excluded from the Inferred classification and re-assigned to Unclassified, due to lack of data, or excessive extrapolation.
	Crown Prince • Classification of the Mineral Resource Estimate is based on the degree of confidence in the geological model and data density. The competent person also reviewed the number of passes taken to fill the blocks, the average distance to the nearest sample, slope of regression and the Kriging efficiency, these were all considered in the classification process. • Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors. • The classification appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Persons.
	Cloudkicker • Classification of the Mineral Resource Estimate is based on the degree of confidence in the geological model and data density. The competent person also reviewed the number of passes taken to fill the blocks, the average distance to the nearest sample, slope of regression and the Kriging efficiency, these were all considered in the classification process. • Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors. • The classification appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Persons.
	Lydia • Classification of the Mineral Resource Estimate is based on the degree of confidence in the geological model and data density. The competent person also reviewed the number of passes taken to fill the blocks, the average distance to the nearest sample, slope of regression and the Kriging efficiency, these were all taken into account in the classification process. • Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors. • The classification appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Persons.
Audits or reviews • The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	**Abbotts** • No audits or reviews have been carried out.
	Crown Prince • No external reviews or audits have been done at this time.
	Cloudkicker • No external reviews or audits have been done at this time.
	Lydia • No external reviews or audits have been done at this time.

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Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence • Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	**Abbotts** • Relative accuracy and confidence are reflected in the Inferred classification of the Mineral Resource. Mineral Resource Estimates are local resources, constrained by open pit optimisation. No production information is available. The Competent Person considers the Resource Estimate and Classification to be appropriate.
	Crown Prince • The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table. The competent person considers the accuracy of the estimate appropriate for input into a feasibility study. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	Cloudkicker • The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table. The competent person considers the accuracy of the estimate appropriate for input into a feasibility study. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	Lydia • The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table. The competent person considers the accuracy of the estimate appropriate for input into a feasibility study. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.

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JORC Code Table 1; Section 4: Estimation and reporting of Ore Reserves, CROWN PRINCE AND CLOUDKICKER

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• The 2026 MRE based on interpretation of available data and drill results conducted over the years. The preparation of MRE is built on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, assay results and resource modelling work. • The Ore Reserves are based on Measured and Indicated Resources Only. • Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves. • The Garden Gully MRE is depleted to end of June 26 surface position. The Resource upgrade includes the MRE for Cloudkicker deposit. • Garden Gully open pit Ore Reserves updates include the Cloudkicker deposit. • No Inferred category of Mineral Resource is included in the Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The Competent Person has visited the project site to review the operation performance, infrastructure layout. Inspection covers the ROM Pad, waste dumps, pit layout, crushing and haulage routes and essential facilities that support the operation.
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	• A feasibility study was undertaken by New Murchison Gold (NMG) for Crown Prince deposit and subsequently came into operation in July 2025. • A detailed study was undertaken for the Cloudkicker open pit delivers technically achievable and economically viability Ore Reserves. • Current Crown Prince operation performance and subsequent Cloudkicker study have incorporated reasonably practical and achievable modifying factors to develop the mine design and associated mine planning work. Updated production schedule and cost modelling work underpins the 2026 Ore Reserve Estimate. • The mineralised ore from Crown Prince deposit is currently transported to the Bluebird processing plant for further process and sell under Ore Purchase Agreement (OPA). Cloudkicker ore will be treated and sell under the same OPA. • The Competent Person believes that all material Modifying Factors were considered in the estimation is reasonable and technically achievable and economically viable.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or	• Breakeven cutoff of 0.70 g/t is estimated for the Ore Reserves for assumed gold price of

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	quality parameters applied.	$3,750/oz. • The cut-off grade is estimated based on the gold price assumption, gold recovery, cost associated with haulage, assaying, processing and royalty payments and other contractual agreements.

Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).
	• The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
	• The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.
	• The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).
	• The mining dilution factors used.
	• The mining recovery factors used.
	• Any minimum mining widths used.
	• The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.
	• The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.
		• Resource model based on ordinary kriging (OK) estimation with wireframed orebody outlines based on detailed geology and assays interpreted from RC and DD drilling composited to 1m intervals.
		• Inferred Mineral Resources were considered as waste for pit optimisation, operation planning and economic evaluations.
		• Mining model developed to account for potential mining dilution and ore loss. Practically mineable dig blocks were created considering breakeven cut-off grade, allowance for minimum mining width and selected flitch mining method. Resultant dig blocks represent the minable ore shapes and validated against the current mining performance. The revised attributed diluted grade and mineable shapes were assigned back into underlying resource model.
		• <u>Crown Prince Deposit:</u>
		  ○ Reserve pit is operational and scheduled to be mined under contract mining service agreement. Reconciled OR inventory accounts approximately 19% dilution.
		• <u>Cloudkicker Deposit:</u>
		  ○ Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources used to conduct optimisation technical work and subsequent mine design, production scheduling and financial analysis.
		  ○ Optimisation studies were carried out using the application of the Lerchs-Grossman (LG) algorithm. The pit optimisation work incorporates the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs to determine the optimum selection of ultimate pit limit, which resulted in the detail life of mine pit design and mine scheduling works.
		  ○ Reconciled OR inventory accounts approximately 9% of dilution and 11% of ore loss.
		• Design evolved from use of economic parameters applied to optimisation model as follows:

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Inputs	Unit	Value
Price Gold	A$/oz	3,750
Gold Selling Costs	%	21.6%
Metallurgical Recovery	%	96% - 97%
COG	g/t Au	0.70

- Geotechnical parameters are based on detailed study assessment undertaken by geotechnical consultants. Crown Prince reserve open pit wall stability, and final slope wall performance is continually monitored to incorporate improvement and adopt any localised changes. Cloudkicker open pit is designed using recommended slope parameters as well as incorporating Crown Prince reserve pit wall performance.
- The reserve pits were designed based on rock characteristics and expected oxidisation status to be encountered. The designed slope angles for oxide wall for 10m benches at 60° batters, Transitional wall for 10m benches range between 55° to 70° batters, Fresh wall designed for combination of 10m or 20m benches range between 55° to 80° batters.
- Mining carried out by open pit method utilising conventional small to medium capacity hydraulic excavators and dump trucks to haul ore on the ROM pad and waste material on the waste rock landform. Ore and waste material mined through drill and blast practice carried on a 10m or 5m benches followed by flitch mining to improve ore selectivity and efficiency.
- The pit layout designed with 24m haul ramp width for the dual lane traffic and 15m ramp width for single lane traffic for the bottom last 20m of the economic pit limit. All surface haul roads are designed with much wider running tracks to smooth and efficient operating condition.
- Competent Person considers the mining method is reasonably practical and appropriate for the nature of the Garden Gully deposits. The Life of Mine schedule is developed using practically achievable productive rates and mining sequence to deliver consistence ore supply to the processing plant whilst maintaining pre-strip ratio through pit staging option.
- Grade control drilling completed in multiple campaigns of approximately 8 benches each basis with 60° angled RC drillholes on a 10m x 5m drillhole spacing.
- All required infrastructure to enable Garden Gully mining operation is in placed and operational. The facilities are limited to workshops, office buildings, water, power, communication and crushing and assaying facilities. Provision for the ore haulage is made via haul road out from the Mt Clere road to Bluebird Mill.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• The reserve ore from Crown Prince is currently processed at the Bluebird processing plant owned and operated by Westgold under the OPA contract terms. The contract includes the provision for Cloudkicker ore reserves. The Bluebird processing plant comprises a conventional ball mill/SAG mill grinding and cyanide leaching. The gold ore revenue includes the cost offsets for ore haulage, processing, gold recovery and royalty payments. • The metallurgical recovery validation and associated test works are frequently carried out as part of the OPA arrangement and input parameters are aligned with performance outcomes. • Ore samples for bulk test works carried for both Crown Prince and Cloudkicker deposits to incorporate inputs for gravity recovery, size analysis, cyanidation recovery and crushing index/ Ball Mill Work Index (BMI). • Investigation on the effect of arsenopyrite, clays and carbonaceous materials within the ore have concluded. There is insufficient quantity of each to pose a production or chemical risk to the plant. Should areas be found with an abundance of these elements provision has been made to stockpile these ores separately. • Bulk samples for metallurgical testing comprise RC bulk composites for each mineralised zones and considered representative of whole mineralised zones. • Mineralogy analysis for gold and base metals as well as sulphide species, clays and carbonaceous minerals was completed on core and RC samples within the ore reserve area. This has allowed the division of ore parcels into ROM, low grade and other mineralisation within the oxide, transitional and fresh rock categories scheduled throughout the mine life.
Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• Studies undertaken for the environmental impacts of the mining operation including flora, fauna and subterranean fauna surveys, waste rock characterisation, soil assessment, hydrology and hydrogeology. Designs for WRL and ore stockpiles were determined using recommended rehab slope wall. • Mining proposal and closure has been granted by Statutory Authorities and maintained in good standing. All other necessary statutory approvals such as Native Vegetation Clearing Plan, de-watering and water transfer activities are granted. • An updated proposal for the waste dump height extension is being prepared and will be submitted in time before the height requirement. • There is no need for a Tailings Disposal Facility as all ore will be transported directly to

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Westgold's Bluebird processing plant. • There will be no camp at The Project. All staff will be accommodated at the Bluebird camp or in Meekatharra. • The mining lease incorporates the Garden Gully Creek. Open pit and infrastructure designs allow for all structures and activities to stand off the creek margin by 20 m or more.
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	• Mining Leases M51/886 and M51/889 are owned 100% by NMG and have sufficient land area for most of the facilities required for the operation, including WRL, LG stockpiles and ROM pad. • Miscellaneous licence applications (GLA51/138 and GLA51/139) have been submitted to secure access for pipelines and water transfer infrastructure • E51/1791, immediately to the south of M51/886, is controlled by NMG and an application for a General Purpose Lease on this ground can be submitted should space be required for any expansion of the mining operation. • All necessary infrastructure such as offices and workshop buildings, water bores, pumps, pipelines, fuel, crushing plant, power and communications are installed and operating. • There are no camp or catering facilities required on site and all personnel are currently housed offsite at the Bluebird mine camp or in Meekatharra. • Water for dust suppression and industrial application is sourced from pit dewatering activities. Potable water is being transported to site in bottles as well provided by a portable RO plant. All operational personnel are transported to and from site via charter aircraft landing at the Meekatharra airport.
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co-	• The short mine life and no processing facility requirement on site guides the decision to contract mining option for majority of services and has reduced initial capital expenditure of the project. • The required site infrastructure facilities to service the operation are established and in operation. • All operating costs were estimated from mining service contractor and ancillary services providers. Ore crushing, haulage and processing costs are estimated based on contractual and Ore purchase agreement. The mining and overhead costs incorporated in the detailed mine planning and scheduling process and validated against the actual mining performance. • Ore stockpile facilities are designed to accommodate various stockpiles of grade bins to

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	products. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	priorities the processing commitments as well to facilitate blended over the mine life. • Assumed Gold price $3,750/oz reflects conservative approach in current gold price environment and in line with forecast pricing. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars, and no exchange rates were used. • The Garden Gully ore reserves are processed under the ore purchase agreement with Westgold's Bluebird Gold Operation. • Royalty payments for the WA state government, private holders and native title agreement holders were appropriately estimated in all cost estimation.
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, modifying factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • Garden Gully Ore Reserves is estimated using a gold price of A$3,750/oz Au. No other revenue factors were used. • An Ore Purchase Agreement was signed with Big Bell Gold Operations based on ore parcel grades determined by sampling of the crushing plant product stream and BBGO performance data. Revenues are reported net of all Westgold related charges including haulage, processing, refining and payment of state royalty.
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a	• There has been constant demand for gold throughout the last decades and forecast gold prices have been trending upwards. • The gold market is well known in Western Australia and competition for this sale is not relevant since an Ore Purchase Agreement (OPA) has already been signed. • The Competent Person believes the gold price assumption and approach is reasonable for the Ore Reserve Estimation.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	supply contract.	
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• Ore inventories and production schedules are based on detailed pit design and mine scheduling work reflects the estimated revenue profile for gold ore deliverables. The estimated gold sells and cashflow projection is based on estimated grade and gold recoveries. • Discount rate of 8% per annum real used for economic analysis. Although the discount rate has little impact on the project economics or project viability due to less than 2 years of estimated open pit reserve mine life. • NMG developed an economic model to estimate the project cashflow. The economic model indicates the project economics are positive indicating robust economic viability based on the assumptions used in the analysis. • No Inferred Mineral Resources were used in the analysis and considered as waste for the Ore Reserves. • The Garden Gully open pit Ore Reserves is technically achievable and economically viable based on the assumed gold price of $3,750 per ounce. • Inflation and escalation are not considered, and all evaluations are conducted in “real” currency. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are practical and suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, planning assumptions, and for social and environment factors.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	• Relevant stakeholder’s agreements are in place and managed in well regarded manner, all permits to operate are granted. • Heritage clearance activity carried out in accordance with the established agreement.
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to	• Naturally occurring risks were considered for the Garden Gully Ore Reserves. • Flooding risk is mitigated by installation of a flood bund across the creek side of the pit to provide protection in the event of a 1-in a 100-year flood scenario. • Groundwater is consistently dewatered using several surface bores and in-pit sumps feeding to a storage pond, before transfer via pipeline to Westgold’s unused pits at Five Mile Well and Sabbath. • Legal and marketing agreements were completed through an OPA with Westgold and Access agreements for use of Westgold’s unused pits for water discharge. • Critical items such as tenements, royalties, environmental and aboriginal surveys are already completed. A Mining Proposal, Mine Closure Plan, Native Vegetation Clearing Plan and Mine Management Plan were successfully granted and in good standing.

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	the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	• Underground mining was not considered for the open pit Ore Reserve estimate.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• The Garden Gully Ore Reserves have been classified as Probable as per JORC Code classification based in the underlying MRE classification. 100% of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources converted into Probable Ore Reserves. • Competent Person considers the application of classification, modifying factors and mine planning assumptions are reasonable. The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	• The Ore Reserve Estimation for Crown Prince and Cloudkicker open pits reported in accordance with the JORC Code and considered as reasonable estimates for the Garden Gully deposit by the Competent Person. • The Competent Person is aware of previous review and estimation of Ore Reserves.

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Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • It is recognized that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where	• In the Competent Person's view, the level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metallurgical recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is supported by both actual operational performance and detailed feasibility study assessments. In the opinion of the Competent Person, the modifying factors applied in estimating the Ore Reserves are appropriate, reasonable, and sufficiently reliable for this level of study. • The Ore Reserves underpins by updated MRE, detailed mine designs and schedules as well as application of Modifying Factors for ore loss, dilution, operating costs and gold recovery, subsequent financial analysis. The process reflects reasonable confidence in the Ore Reserves estimates and well supported by updated mining assumption for productivity rates and production capacity. • As the operation continues, it is expected that there is good opportunity to further optimise and improve various aspects of the key inputs. • Opportunity to mine additional economically viable low-grade material at the back of higher gold price. • The Project is estimated to have a material positive cash flow margin and NPV and therefore considered as economically viable project. • The Garden Gully open pit Ore Reserves is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	available.	

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