HIGH GRADE GOLD HITS RETURNED FROM REGIONAL EXPLORATION IN THE ABBOTTS GREENSTONE BELT

HIGHLIGHTS

NMG has been undertaking regional exploration on its extensive 677km^2 exploration tenure which covers the majority of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt in the Murchison Region of Western Australia.

The belt contains several large-scale gold prospects defined by broad gold anomalism up to 5km strike length in places.

Following its recent commencement of operations at the Crown Prince Gold Mine, the Company is advancing its pipeline of prospects within the belt.

Best intersections reported from drilling at regional prospects include:

- **20m @ 3.36g/t Au** from 49m, including **1m @ 39.37g/t Au** from 53m in NGGSRC984 (**Airstrip**)
- **5m @ 5.95g/t Au** from 41m, including **1m @ 18.74g/t Au** from 42m in NGGSRC1069 (**Airstrip**)
- **3m @ 8.50g/t Au** from 18m, including **1m @ 23.08g/t Au** from 19m in NGGSRC996 (**Airstrip**)
- **4m @ 13.00g/t Au** from 43m, including **1m @ 45.35g/t Au** from 45m in OGGSRC724 (**Battery**)
- **3m @ 14.45g/t Au** from 8m, including **1m @ 21.77g/t Au** from 10m in NGGSRC944 (**Lydia**)
- **3m @ 39.71g/t Au** from 12m, including **1m @ 111.71g/t Au** from 14m in NGGSRC945 (**Lydia**)
- **2m @ 36.92g/t Au** from 131m, including **1m @ 67.97g/t Au** from 131m in OGGRC670 (**Abbotts**)
- **7m @ 8.75g/t Au** from 133m, including **1m @ 33.08g/t Au** from 133m in NGGRC1029 (**Abbotts**)

New Murchison Gold Limited (ASX:NMG) ("NMG" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on results and interpretations from its recent regional exploration program. This results in this announcement include high-grade gold intercepts outside of the Crown Prince Gold Mine currently under development.

The Abbotts Greenstone Belt contains historical gold workings dating back to the early 1900's. Previous exploration has occurred sporadically over time at the various prospects along the belt. NMG has consolidated ownership of the belt and has been re-evaluating, mapping and drilling using more modern techniques and leveraging off knowledge gained from its discoveries at the Crown Prince project.

Encouraging drill intersections have returned from drilling with the most significant high-grade intersections included in **Table 1.** The location of the prospects and drill hole details displayed are set out in **Figure 1** and **Table 4**.

The Crown Prince Gold Mine is the Company's flagship asset located 22 kilometres north-west of Meekatharra in Western Australia via the Great Northern Highway and the Mt Clere Road (**Figure 1**).

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Projects
Garden Gully Gold Project

Corporate

Shares on Issue	10,782m
Share Price	$0.020
Market Cap	$216m
ASX Code	NMG

Result Highlights from Recent Regional Gold Exploration – Abbotts Greenstone Belt, WA

***Table 1**: Significant intersections at regional prospects*

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Significant Intersection
Airstrip	**NGGSRC984**	**49**	**69**	**20m @ 3.36g/t Au**
	incl.	**53**	**54**	**1m @ 39.37g/t Au**
	NGGSRC1069	**41**	**46**	**5m @ 5.95g/t Au**
	incl.	**42**	**43**	**1m @ 18.74g/t Au**
	NGGSRC996	**18**	**21**	**3m @ 8.50g/t Au**
	incl.	**19**	**20**	**1m @ 23.08g/t Au**
	NGGSRC1073	**63**	**75**	**12m @ 1.96g/t Au**
	incl.	**73**	**74**	**1m @ 6.82g/t Au**
	NGGSRC1074	**40**	**42**	**2m @ 5.18g/t Au**
	and	**46**	**48**	**2m @ 5.58g/t Au**
	NGGSRC1075	**99**	**103**	**4m @ 3.84g/t Au**
Battery	**OGGSRC724**	**43**	**47**	**4m @ 13.00/t Au**
	incl.	**45**	**46**	**1m @ 45.35g/t Au**
Crescent	**OGGSRC741**	**31**	**32**	**1m @ 12.23g/t Au**
	OGGSRC742	**67**	**74**	**7m @ 2.98g/t Au**
	incl.	**68**	**69**	**1m @ 6.2g/t Au**
Lydia	**NGGSRC944**	**8**	**11**	**3m @ 14.45g/t Au**
	incl.	**10**	**11**	**1m @ 21.77g/t Au**
	NGGSRC945	**12**	**15**	**3m @ 39.71g/t Au**
	incl.	**14**	**15**	**1m @ 111.71g/t Au**
Abbotts	**OGGRC670**	**131**	**133**	**2m @ 36.92g/t Au**
	incl.	**131**	**132**	**1m @ 67.67g/t Au**
	NGGRC1029	**133**	**138**	**7m @ 8.75g/t Au**
	incl.	**133**	**134**	**1m @ 33.08g/t Au**

Alex Passmore, NMG's CEO, commented:

"We are very pleased to announce high grade results from relatively shallow depth from some of our key regional prospects, which offer strong potential for future growth. The Airstrip prospect shows a +5km long zone of gold anomalism (+1g/t Au) in shallow drilling and is located near the large Abernethy shear zone. Airstrip has the scale to deliver a transformational gold deposit for the Company.

Lydia and Abbotts prospects sit on granted mining leases (MLs) and the Company is investigating these as potential future production locations."

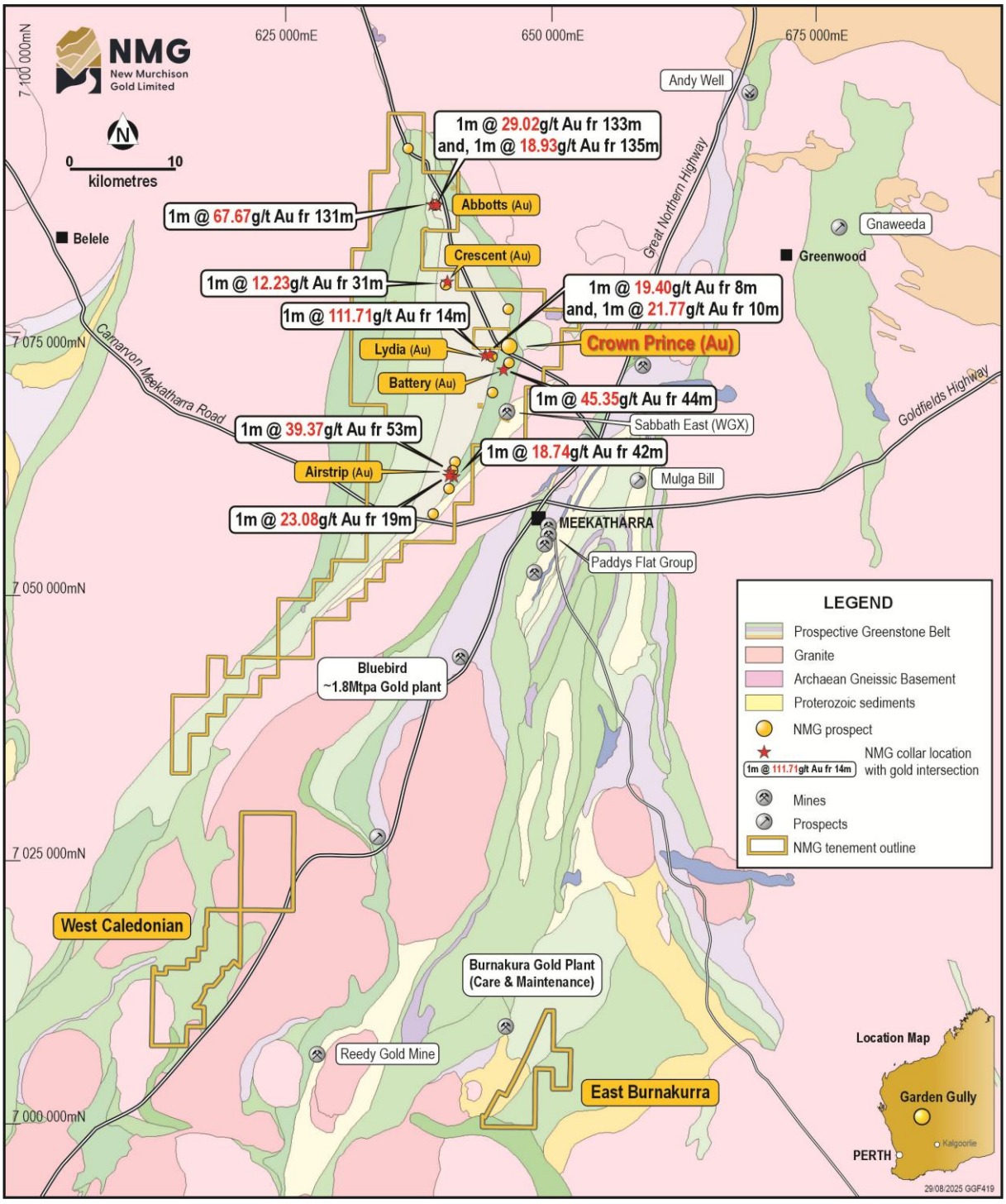

Figure 1: *Distribution of the recent high-grade intercepts outside the Crown Prince*

The regional prospects recently tested by drilling (see Figure 1) are as follows:

- Lydia (M51/889)
- Crescent (M51/357)
- Battery (E51/1791)
- Airstrip (E51/1790)
- Abbotts (M51/390)

Lydia Prospect

Lydia Prospect contains shallow high-grade gold intersections returned from past drilling and recent drilling was undertaken to infill and extend these zones (**Figures 2 and 3**). Initially, nine shallow holes were drilled (total depths around 30m). Assay results from these holes are shown in **Table 2**.

High-grade gold results were returned in holes on the northern part of the Lydia main shear zone which are near a previous exceptional intersection of **7m @ 116.00g/t Au from 7m** in OGGRC266 (refer historical ASX announcement 8 September 2020) and **Figure 3** in this release. RC chips from this interval are also shown in **Photo 1** (*ASX Announcement 8 September 2020*).

***Photo 1**: Visible gold within feruginized quartz breccia*
(drill chips; OGGRC266; 9-10m; ASX Announcement 8 September 2020).

Best results from recent drill holes include:

- **3m @ 39.71g/t Au** from 12m in NGGSRC945, incl. **1m @ 111.71g/t Au** from 14m
- **3m @ 14.45g/t Au** from 8m in NGGSRC944, incl. **1m @ 21.77g/t Au** from 10m
- **4m @ 4.76g/t Au** from 10m in NGGSRC941, incl. **1m @ 7.07g/t Au** from 13m.

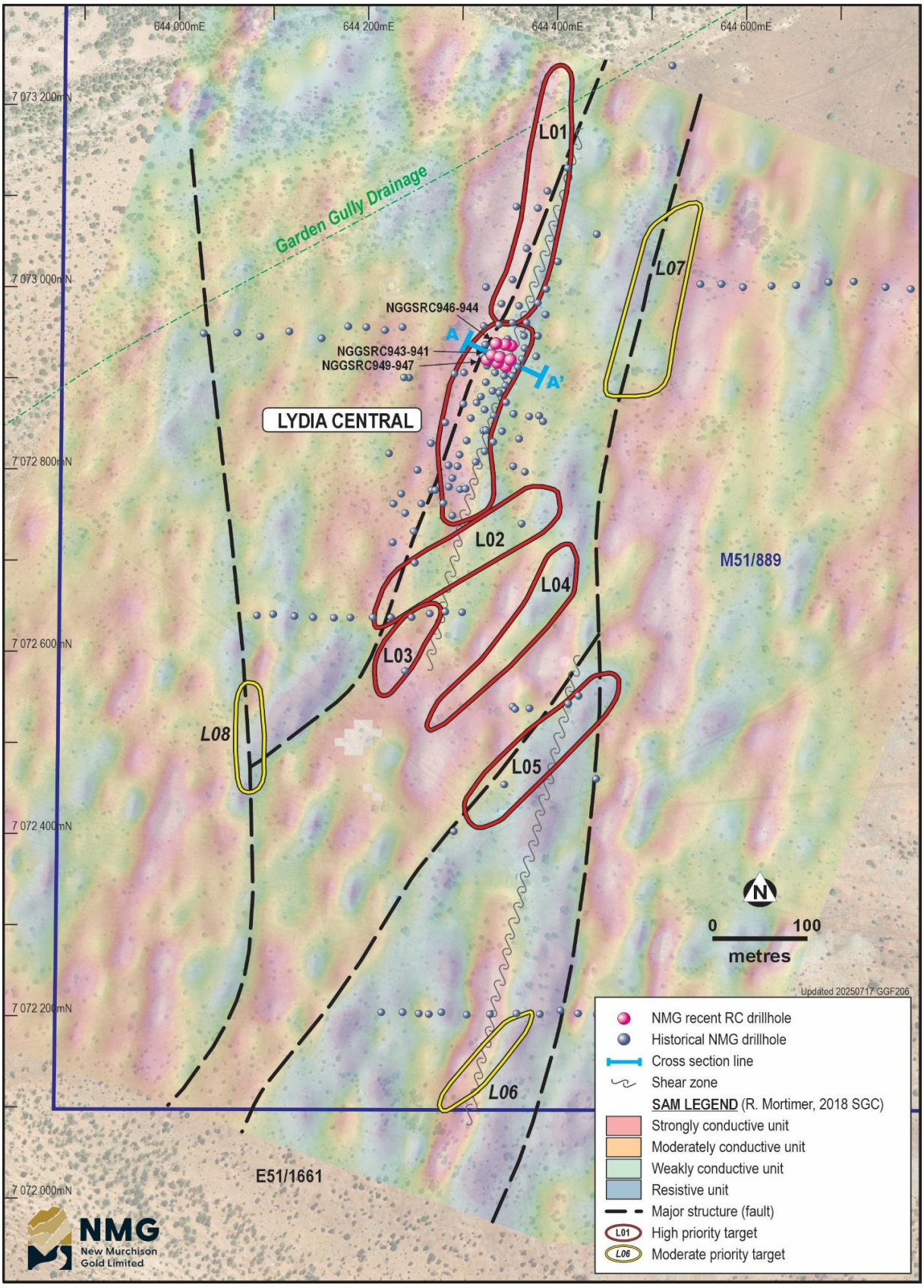

Figure 2: *Distribution of the recent holes and the SAM interpretation over Lydia gold prospect*

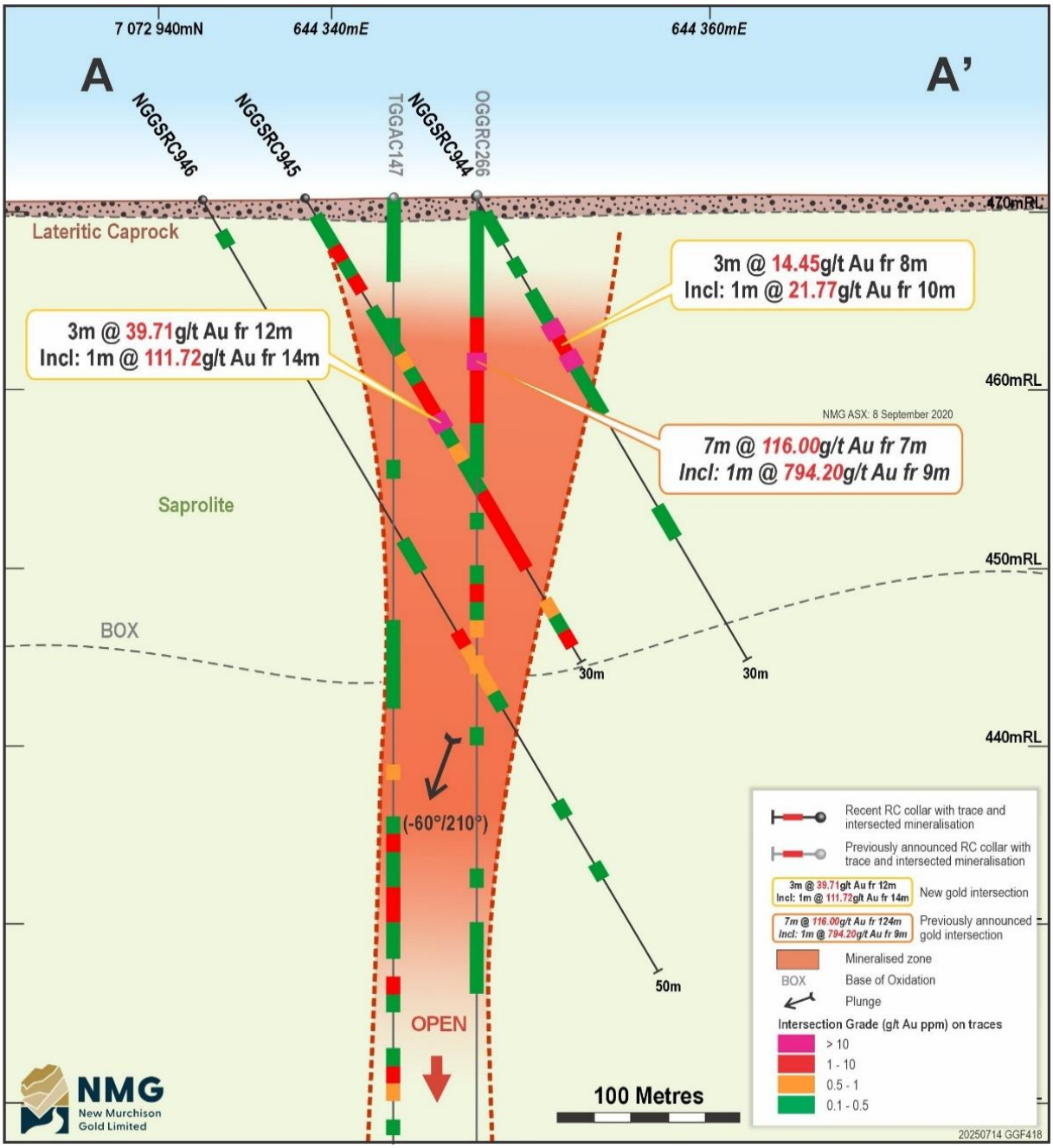

Figure 3: *High-grade shoot located at the northern area of the Lydia gold prospect*

Table 2*: Lydia North Assay Results*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGSRC941	1	2	1	0.64			
	2	3	1	0.76			
	3	4	1	0.45			
	4	5	1	0.41			
	5	6	1	0.30			
	6	7	1	0.15			
	7	8	1	0.13			
	8	9	1	0.11			
	9	10	1	0.45			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGSRC941	**10**	**11**	**1**	**1.92**			**4m @ 4.76g/t Au (10-14m)**
	11	**12**	**1**	**3.12**			**Incl.**
	12	**13**	**1**	**6.93**			**1m @ 7.07g/t Au (13-14m)**
	13	**14**	**1**	**7.07**			
	14	15	1	0.16			
	27	28	1	0.88			
NGGSRC942	1	2	1	0.13			
	2	3	1	0.13			
	3	4	1	0.45			
	4	5	1	0.28			
	7	**8**	**1**	**2.39**			**2m @ 1.70g/t Au (7-9m)**
	8	**9**	**1**	**1.02**			
	19	20	1	0.55	0.70	0.63	
	20	21	1	0.05			
	21	22	1	0.48			**and**
	22	23	1	0.52			
	23	24	1	0.34			
	24	**25**	**1**	**9.27**	**9.34**	**9.30**	**3m @ 4.38g/t Au (24-27m)**
	25	**26**	**1**	**0.50**			
	26	**27**	**1**	**3.32**			
NGGSRC943	2	3	1	0.29			
	24	**25**	**1**	**2.14**			
	28	29	1	0.66			
	29	30	1	0.37			
	32	33	1	0.21			
NGGSRC944	0	1	1	0.12			
	1	2	1	0.27			
	2	3	1	0.43			
	3	4	1	0.10			
	4	5	1	0.15			
	5	6	1	0.11			
	6	7	1	0.14			
	7	8	1	0.16			
	8	**9**	**1**	**19.41**	**19.40**	**19.41**	**3m @ 14.45g/t Au (8-11m)**
	9	**10**	**1**	**1.85**	**2.50**	**2.18**	**Incl.**
	10	**11**	**1**	**21.52**	**22.02**	**21.77**	**1m @ 21.77g/t Au (10-11m)**
	11	12	1	0.23			
	12	13	1	0.12			
	13	14	1	0.16			
	20	21	1	0.12			
	21	22	1	0.15			
NGGSRC945	1	2	1	0.29			
	2	3	1	0.12			
	3	**4**	**1**	**1.52**			
	4	5	1	0.21			
	5	**6**	**1**	**1.61**			
	7	8	1	0.12			
	8	9	1	0.18			
	9	10	1	0.46			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGSRC945	10	11	1	0.82			
	11	12	1	0.28			
	12	**13**	**1**	**3.60**			**3m @ 39.71g/t Au (12-15m)**
	13	**14**	**1**	**3.83**			**Incl.**
	14	**15**	**1**	**87.78**	**135.65**	**111.71**	**1m @ 111.71g/t Au (14-15m)**
	15	16	1	0.46			
	16	17	1	0.52			
	17	18	1	0.31			**and**
	18	19	1	0.22			
	19	**20**	**1**	**2.66**			**5m @ 2.77g/t Au (19-24m)**
	20	**21**	**1**	**1.33**			
	21	**22**	**1**	**6.52**			
	22	**23**	**1**	**2.01**			
	23	**24**	**1**	**1.37**			
	24	25	1	0.11			
	25	26	1	0.09			
	26	27	1	0.57			
	27	28	1	0.33			
	28	**29**	**1**	**1.03**			
NGGSRC946	2	3	1	0.16			
	22	23	1	0.11			
	23	24	1	0.24			
	28	**29**	**1**	**1.17**	**0.74**	**0.95**	
	29	30	1	1.00			
	30	31	1	0.80			
	31	32	1	0.92			
	32	33	1	0.14			
	39	40	1	0.11			
	43	44	1	0.10			
NGGSRC947	1	2	1	0.14			
	2	3	1	0.29			
	3	4	1	0.59			
	4	5	1	0.30			
	12	13	1	0.46			
NGGSRC948	1	2	1	0.39			
	2	3	1	0.27			
	3	4	1	0.57			
	4	5	1	0.25			
	12	**13**	**1**	**6.33**	**6.60**	**6.46**	**1m @ 6.46g/t Au (12-13m)**
	13	14	1	0.32			
	14	15	1	0.62			
	18	19	1	0.12			
	21	22	1	0.70			
	22	23	1	0.12			
	24	25	1	0.11	0.13		
	25	26	1	0.56			
	26	**27**	**1**	**1.32**			
NGGSRC949	1	2	1	0.14			
	2	3	1	0.55			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGSRC949	3	4	1	0.26			
	4	5	1	0.16			
	32	33	1	0.22			
	33	34	1	0.33			
	34	35	1	0.11			
	37	38	1	0.17			

Further drilling is planned to the south where high-grade was previously intercepted.
A detailed gravity survey was undertaken over the Lydia shear zone and several high gravity features have been delineated. Auger sampling was also done over the southern part of the mining lease and the assay results from the bedrock geology are pending. The gravity highs are displayed in **Figure 4**.

The Gravity survey was completed by Atlas Geophysics in January 2025, and the data interpretation was undertaken by Resource Potentials.

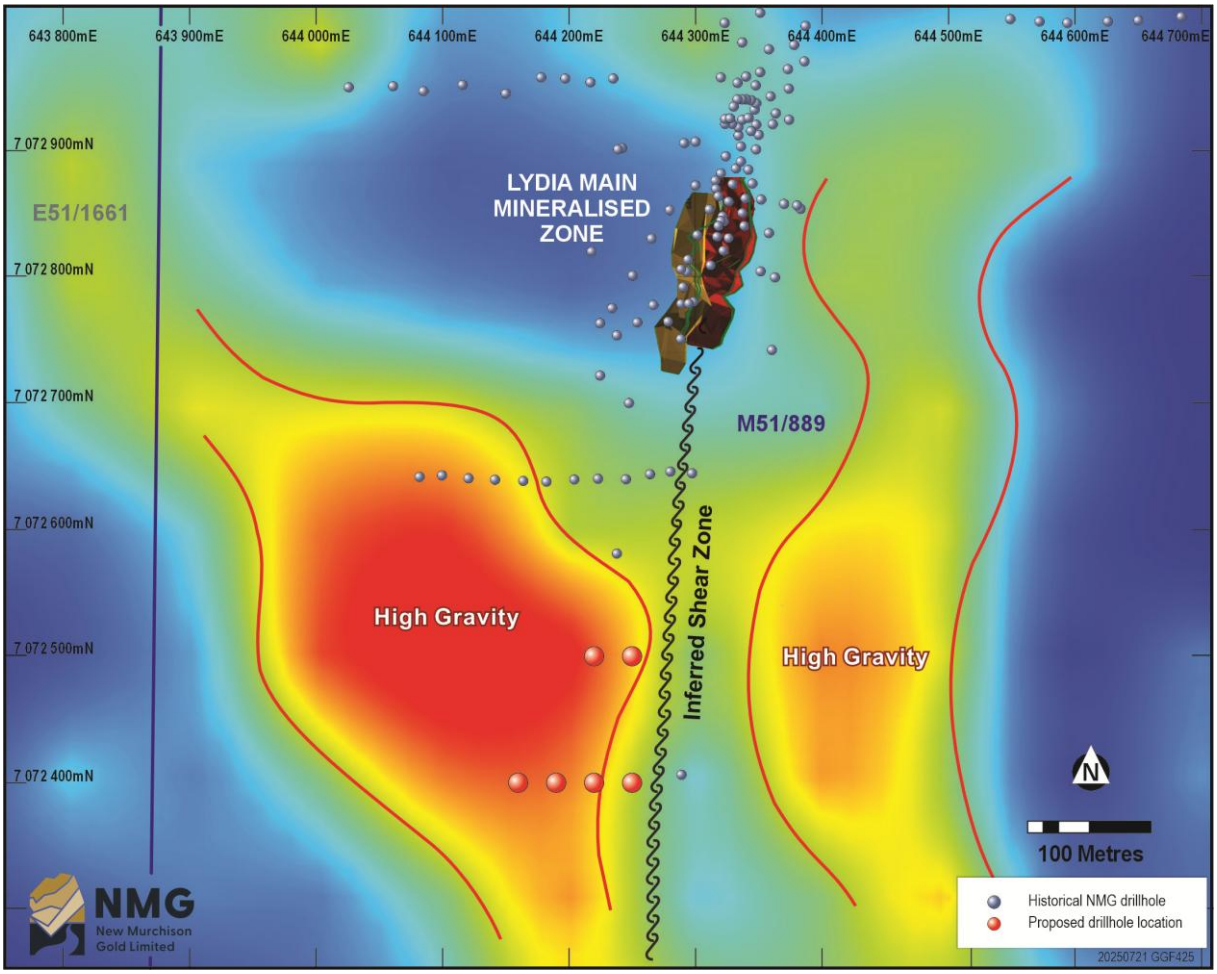

Figure 4: *High gravity features over the southern area of Lydia*

Crescent Prospect

The Crescent gold prospect sits on a historical mining lease. Extensions to historically mined lodes have not been effectively tested by previous drilling.

Most of the previous work completed by earlier explorers comprises shallow RAB holes drilled immediately under old workings (**Figure 5**).

Eleven slim reverse circulation (SRC) holes were drilled by NMG with significant gold intercepts located in the south-eastern corner of the mining lease. Holes OGGSRC741-742 drilled at -60° towards 320° intersected a shear zone which runs along the eastern margin of the Crescent mineralisation. This shear zone is mineralised 120m along strike from previous workings (**Figure 5**). Drilling is planned targeting both up and down dip extensions to gold mineralisation reported in these holes (**Figure 6**).

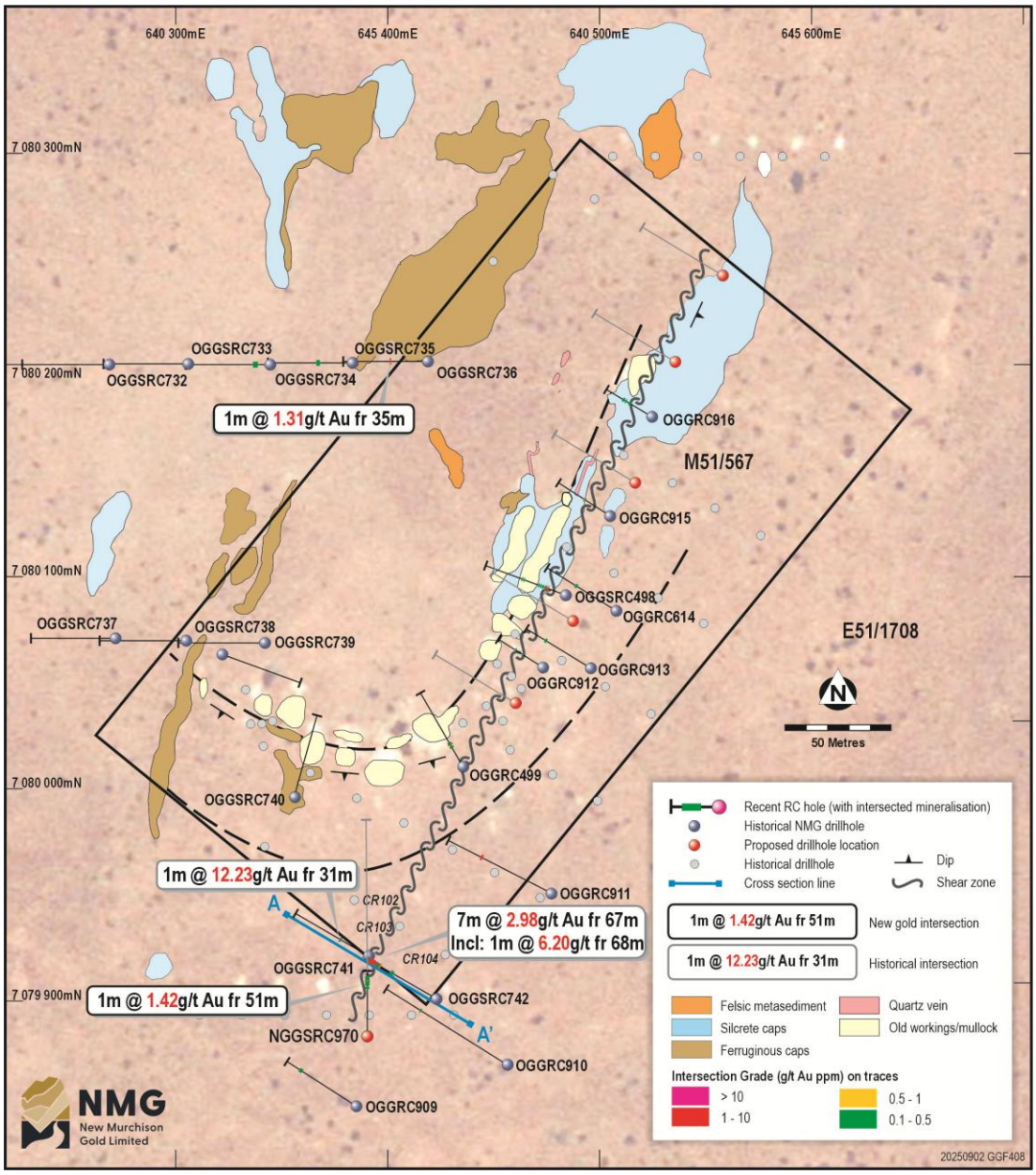

Figure 5: *Structural and geological setting at the Crescent gold prospect*

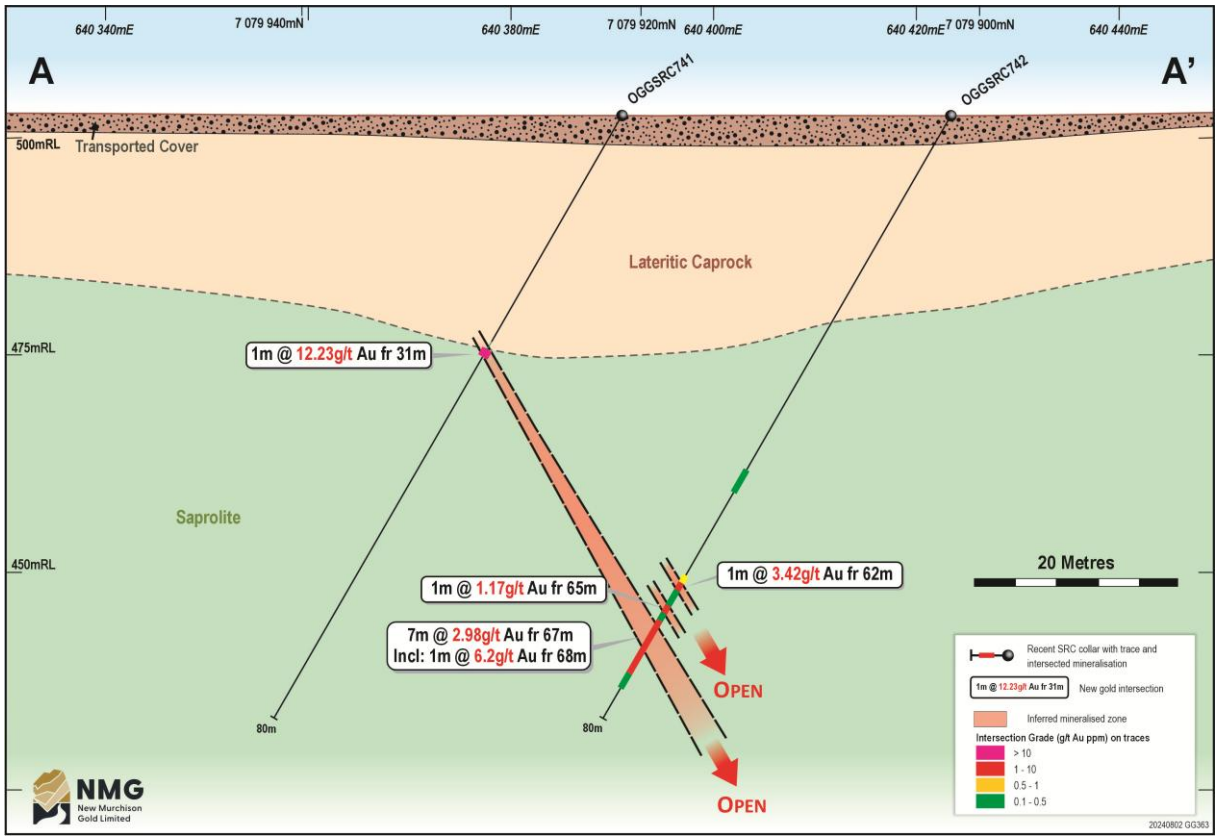

Figure 6: *Cross section over the southern part of the Crescent gold prospect*

Table 3: *Recent assay results over the Crescent gold prospect*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGSRC734	12	13	1	0.13			
	13	14	1	0.11			
OGGSRC735	31	32	1	0.22			
	32	33	1	0.34			
	33	34	1	0.12			
OGGSRC736	**35**	**36**	1	**1.31**			
OGGSRC741	30	31	1	0.17			
	31	**32**	1	**12.89**	**11.57**	**12.23**	
OGGSRC742	47	48	1	0.11			
	48	49	1	0.34			
	49	50	1	0.18			
	50	51	1	0.02			
	51	52	1	0.02			
	60	61	1	0.03			
	61	62	1	0.54			
	62	**63**	1	**3.43**			
	63	64	1	0.14			
	64	65	1	0.13			
	65	**66**	**1**	**1.18**			
	66	67	1	0.28			
	67	**68**	**1**	**1.16**			**7m @ 2.98g/t Au (67-74m)**
	68	**69**	**1**	**6.60**	**5.80**	**6.20**	
	69	**70**	**1**	**1.55**			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGSRC742	**70**	**71**	**1**	**2.48**			**incl. 1m @ 6.20g/t Au (68-69m)**
	71	**72**	**1**	**4.04**			
	72	**73**	**1**	**4.02**			
	73	**74**	**1**	**1.43**			
	74	75	1	0.42			
	75	76	1	0.34			
NGGSRC970	**51**	**52**	**1**	**1.42**			

Battery Prospect

The Battery prospect was previously identified by Dominion Mining Ltd and Julia Mines NL in the 1980's and 1990's. Recent exploration by NMG has delineated a high-grade mineralised zone on the western side of the prospect.

Regional geology and structural setting over the Battery gold prospect are shown in **Figure 7**. Details of the recent SRC drill program are included in **Table 4.** Significant assay results are displayed in **Table 5**.

Historically the Company carried out detailed mapping, conducted induced polarisation (IP) surveys and undertook some reverse circulation drilling between 2017-2019. This was utilised for targeting in the recent phase of drilling.

Notably some historical holes (TGGRC061-062) intersected narrow zones of low-grade gold mineralisation well below the top of fresh rock (*ASX Announcement 10 July 2017; Thunderlarra Exploration*).

One diamond hole (TGGRCDD063) intersected strongly pyritised black shales/graphitic schists with intrusive felsic dykes suggesting potential for volcanogenic massive sulphides at depth. Remobilisation of mineralisation from this type of deposit is commonly thought to contribute to Archean orogenic gold deposits in the Yilgarn Craton.

In recent drilling, significant gold intersections were returned from holes OGGSRC721 and OGGSRC724, located along a north-west trending shear (inferred Riedel shear zone) between two major shears trending sub-parallel with the north-east trending lithology and regional foliation (**Figures 7** and **8**). Further RC drilling targeting extensions to mineralisation down dip is to be undertaken over this area.

Table 4: *Recent reverse circulation (RC and SRC) drill hole details summary*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Tenement	Azi	Dip	Prospect
NGGSRC941	SRC	30	644348	7072920	481	M51/889	105	-60	**Lydia**
NGGSRC942	SRC	30	644337	7072924	481	M51/889	105	-60	**Lydia**
NGGSRC943	SRC	39	644329	7072925	481	M51/889	105	-60	**Lydia**
NGGSRC944	SRC	30	644348	7072937	481	M51/889	105	-60	**Lydia**
NGGSRC945	SRC	30	644339	7072939	481	M51/889	105	-60	**Lydia**
NGGSRC946	SRC	50	644333	7072939	481	M51/889	105	-60	**Lydia**
NGGSRC947	SRC	30	644344	7072915	481	M51/889	105	-60	**Lydia**
NGGSRC948	SRC	30	644334	7072918	481	M51/889	105	-60	**Lydia**
NGGSRC949	SRC	50	644323	7072921	481	M51/889	105	-60	**Lydia**
NGGRC1020	RC	198	639102	7087509	521	M51/390	270	-60	**Abbotts**
NGGRC1021	RC	198	639123	7087508	521	M51/390	270	-60	**Abbotts**
NGGRC1022	RC	198	639142	7087508	521.2	M51/390	270	-60	**Abbotts**
NGGRC1023	RC	190	639162	7087508	521.3	M51/390	270	-60	**Abbotts**
NGGRC1026	RC	96	639102	7087467	519.9	M51/390	270	-60	**Abbotts**

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Tenement	Azi	Dip	Prospect
NGGRC1027	RC	198	639120	7087467	519.9	M51/390	270	-60	**Abbotts**
NGGRC1028	RC	198	639141	7087469	519.9	M51/390	270	-60	**Abbotts**
NGGRC1029	RC	252	639166	7087469	520	M51/390	270	-60	**Abbotts**
NGGRC1030	RC	120	639185	7087472	522	E51/1609	270	-60	**Abbotts**
NGGSRC983	SRC	60	640699	7061830	493	E51/1790	120	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC984	SRC	69	640669	7061840	493	E51/1790	120	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC986	SRC	60	640622	7061868	494	E51/1790	120	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC987	SRC	66	640931	7061632	493	E51/1790	120	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC988	SRC	60	640912	7061650	493	E51/1790	120	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC996	SRC	60	640874	7061626	492	E51/1790	120	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1060	SRC	80	640719	7061817	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1061	SRC	80	640710	7061855	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1062	SRC	75	640693	7061871	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1063	SRC	80	640715	7061897	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1064	SRC	84	640710	7061788	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1065	SRC	87	640687	7061800	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1066	SRC	84	640699	7061764	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1067	SRC	90	640674	7061777	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1068	SRC	84	640655	7061740	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1069	SRC	90	640698	7061730	492	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1070	SRC	120	640910	7061612	493	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1071	SRC	120	640975	7061688	493	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1072	SRC	120	640876	7061571	493	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1073	SRC	120	640894	7061595	493	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1074	SRC	140	640937	7061641	493	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
NGGSRC1075	SRC	120	640956	7061662	493	E51/1790	300	-60	**Airstrip**
OGGSRC734	SRC	80	640345	7080200	497.4	E51/1708	270	-60	**Crescent**
OGGSRC735	SRC	80	640383	7080201	500.3	E51/1708	270	-60	**Crescent**
OGGSRC736	SRC	80	640419	7080202	503.1	M51/567	270	-60	**Crescent**
OGGSRC741	SRC	80	640391	7079921	502.5	M51/567	300	-60	**Crescent**
OGGSRC742	SRC	80	640423	7079901	502.5	E51/1708	300	-60	**Crescent**
NGGSRC970	SRC	61	640391	7079883	502.5	E51/1708	360	-60	**Crescent**
OGGSRC716	SRC	51	645797	7071030	490.3	E51/1791	110	-60	**Battery**
OGGSRC717	SRC	85	645786	7071037	490	E51/1791	110	-60	**Battery**
OGGSRC718	SRC	98	645765	7071045	490.5	E51/1791	105	-60	**Battery**
OGGSRC719	SRC	60	645749	7071067	496.2	E51/1791	110	-60	**Battery**
OGGSRC720	SRC	100	645768	7071138	487.9	E51/1791	109	-60	**Battery**
OGGSRC721	SRC	40	645855	7071205	492.2	E51/1791	110	-60	**Battery**
OGGSRC722	SRC	67	645842	7071207	490.5	E51/1791	110	-60	**Battery**
OGGSRC723	SRC	88	645730	7071561	488.3	E51/1791	230	-60	**Battery**
OGGSRC724	SRC	73	645709	7071570	488.1	E51/1791	232	-60	**Battery**
OGGSRC725	SRC	94	645699	7071589	488	E51/1791	231	-60	**Battery**

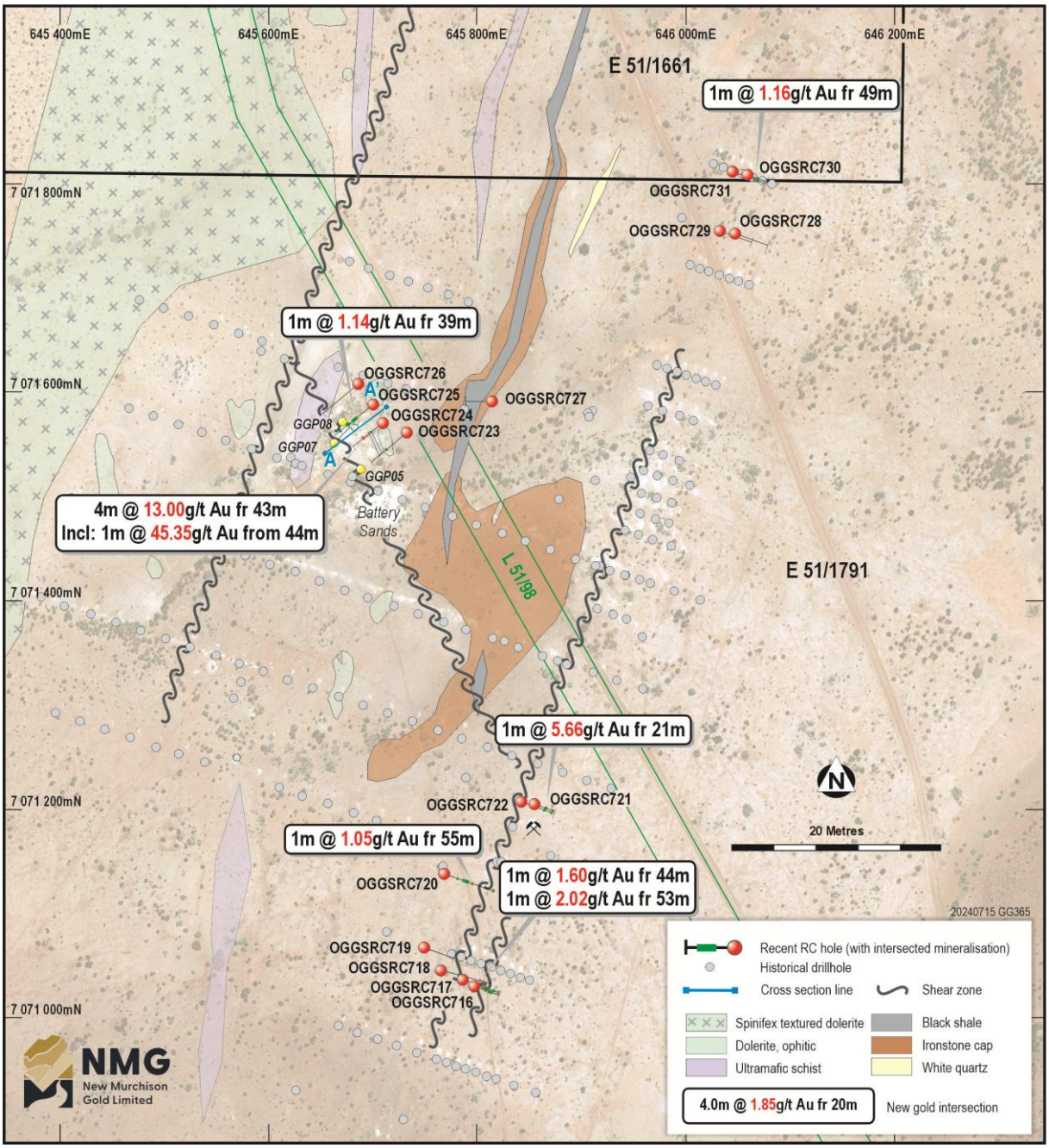

Figure 7: *Regional geology and structural setting over the Battery gold prospect*

Table 5: *Assay results from the Battery gold prospect*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGSRC716	22	23	1	0.41			
	23	24	1	0.26			
	28	29	1	0.46			
	30	31	1	0.44			
	31	**32**	**1**	**1.34**			
	32	33	1	0.20			
	33	34	1	0.38			
	34	35	1	0.18			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGSRC716	35	36	1	0.21			
OGGSRC717	28	29	1	0.49			
	29	30	1	0.18			
	32	33	1	0.64			
	38	39	1	0.50			
	39	40	1	0.63			
	40	41	1	0.13			
	41	42	1	0.79			
	42	43	1	0.46			
	44	**45**	**1**	**1.29**			**2m @ 1.60/t Au (44-46m)**
	45	**46**	**1**	**1.90**			
	46	47	1	0.68			
	47	48	1	0.25			
	48	49	1	0.15			
	49	50	1	0.28			
	50	51	1	0.45			
	53	**54**	**1**	**2.04**	**2.00**	**2.02**	
	73	74	1	0.16			
	74	75	1	0.18			
	75	76	1	0.12			
	81	82	1	0.18			
	82	83	1	0.65			
	84	85	1	0.28			
OGGSRC718	33	34	1	0.19			
	76	77	1	0.32			
	83	84	1	0.24			
OGGSRC720	25	26	1	0.21			
	26	27	1	0.34			
	36	37	1	0.10			
	37	38	1	0.11			
	40	41	1	0.20			
	41	42	1	0.11			
	43	44	1	0.29			
	44	45	1	0.21			
	45	46	1	0.12			
	47	48	1	0.24			
	55	**56**	**1**	**1.06**			
	56	57	1	0.24			
	57	58	1	0.71			
	95	96	1	0.53			
	96	97	1	0.83			
	97	98	1	0.41			
	98	99	1	0.49			
	99	100	1	0.19			
OGGSRC721	**21**	**22**	**1**	**5.67**	**5.65**	**5.66**	
	22	23	1	0.22			
	33	34	1	0.74			
	35	36	1	0.11			
OGGSRC722	19	20	1	0.87			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	20	21	1	0.53			
	21	22	1	0.22			
	23	24	1	0.17			
	45	46	1	0.18			
	58	59	1	0.31			
	59	60	1	0.22			
	44	45	1	0.27			
OGGSRC723	**47**	**48**	**1**	**1.17**			
	48	49	1	0.25			
	49	50	1	0.13			
OGGSRC724	27	28	1	0.26			
	43	**44**	**1**	**4.08**	**4.55**	**4.31**	**4m @ 13.00g/t Au (43-47m) incl. 1m @ 45.35g/t Au (44-45m)**
	44	**45**	**1**	**48.78**	**41.93**	**45.35**	
	45	**46**	**1**	**0.94**	**1.01**	**0.98**	
	46	**47**	**1**	**1.28**	**1.39**	**1.33**	
OGGSRC725	37	38	1	0.24			
	38	39	1	0.55			
	39	**40**	**1**	**1.14**			
	45	46	1	0.35			
	46	47	1	0.11			
	47	48	1	0.10			
	49	50	1	0.25			
	50	51	1	0.11			
	51	52	1	0.10			
	59	60	1	0.48	0.51	0.49	
	60	61	1	0.45	0.45	0.45	
	61	62	1	0.24			
	62	63	1	0.19			
	76	77	1	0.23			
OGGSRC730	21	22	1	0.50			
	22	23	1	0.14			
OGGSRC731	44	45	1	0.23			
	45	46	1	0.35			
	47	48	1	0.65			
	48	49	1	0.44			
	49	**50**	**1**	**1.16**			
	50	51	1	0.71			
	51	52	1	0.31			
	53	54	1	0.12			

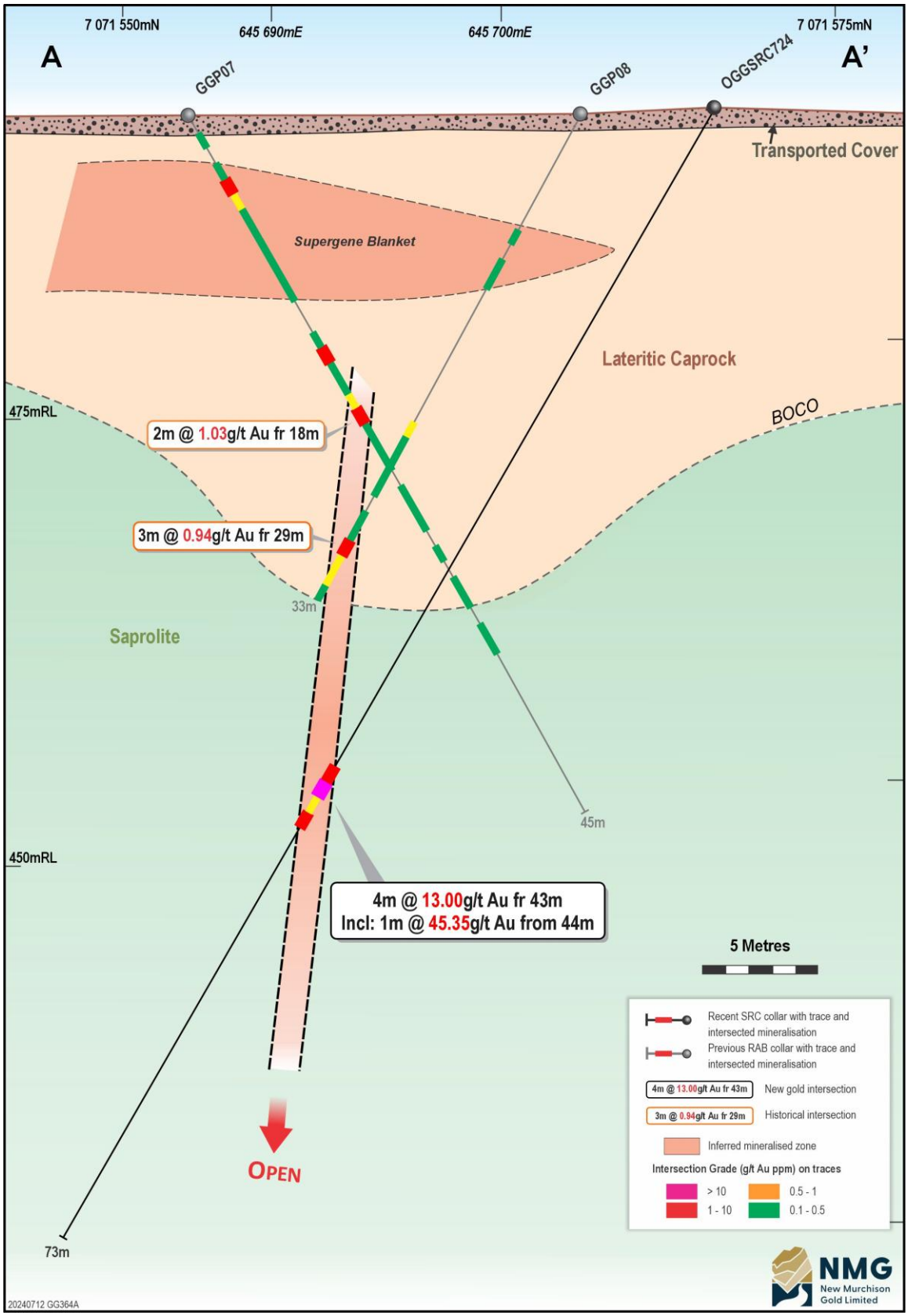

Figure 8: *Cross section over the new Battery gold prospect*

Airstrip Prospect

Airstrip gold prospect is situated in the southern part of the Abbotts greenstone belt (**Figure 1**). It is in close-proximity to the margin of the belt and the large-scale Abernethy shear zone which runs along the eastern margin of the belt.

Two prominent gravity highs were delineated in the Company's recent gravity survey.

Slim RC (SRC) drilling targeted the margins of these gravity highs, areas which also showed coincident arsenic anomalism. Drilling has returned very encouraging, high-grade, gold intersections (**Table 6**) over the two north-east trending features: Western Shear and Eastern Shear.

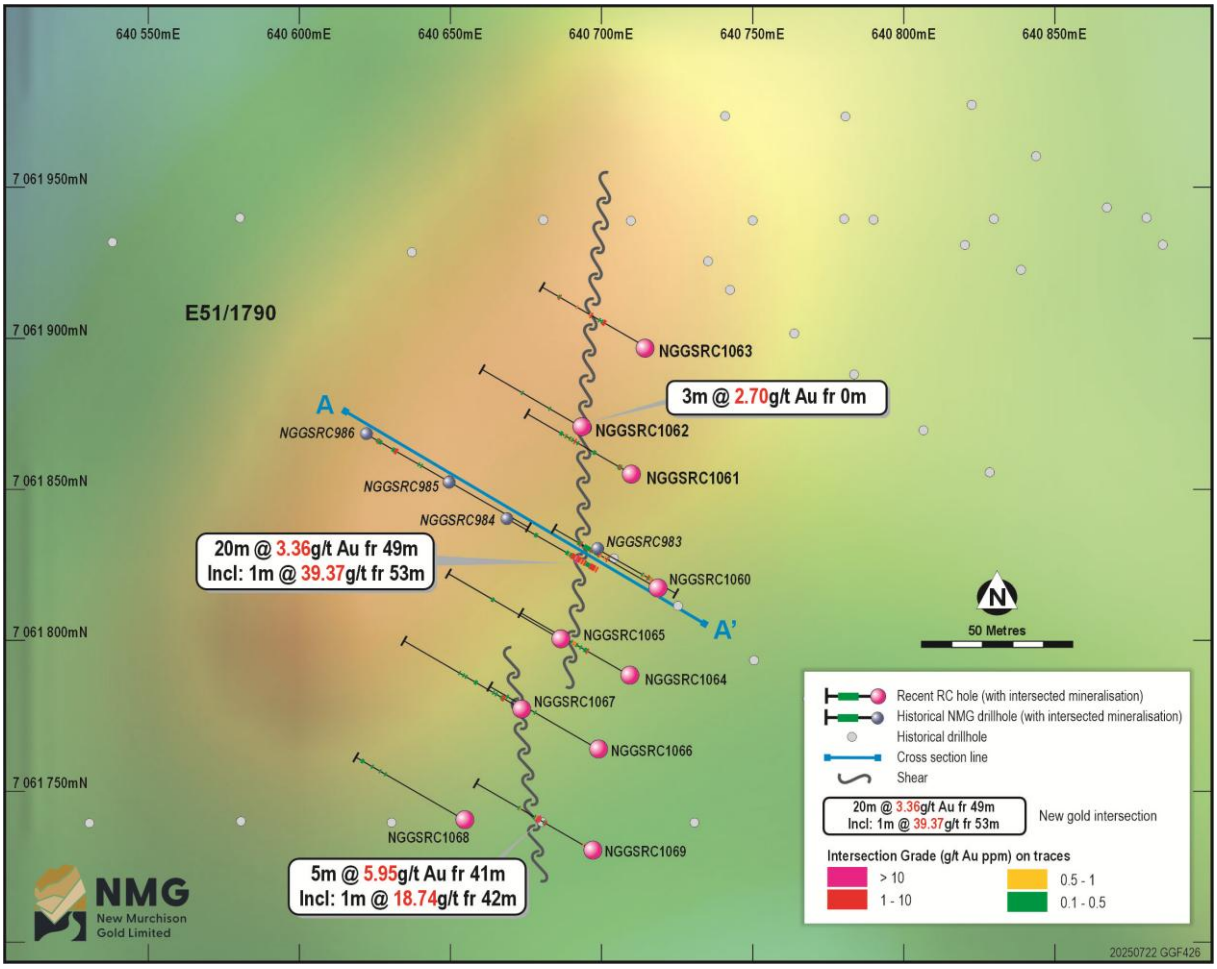

Figure 9: *Drill hole distribution and significant intersections from the Western Shear at Airstrip*

Two different types of gold mineralization are present over this area:

1. Competency contrast between the undeformed tonalitic intrusion and older felsic volcaniclastic unit (Western Shear)
2. Shear-hosted/orogenic type between the high-magnesium basalt/black shale and dominant felsic volcaniclastic unit (Eastern Shear).

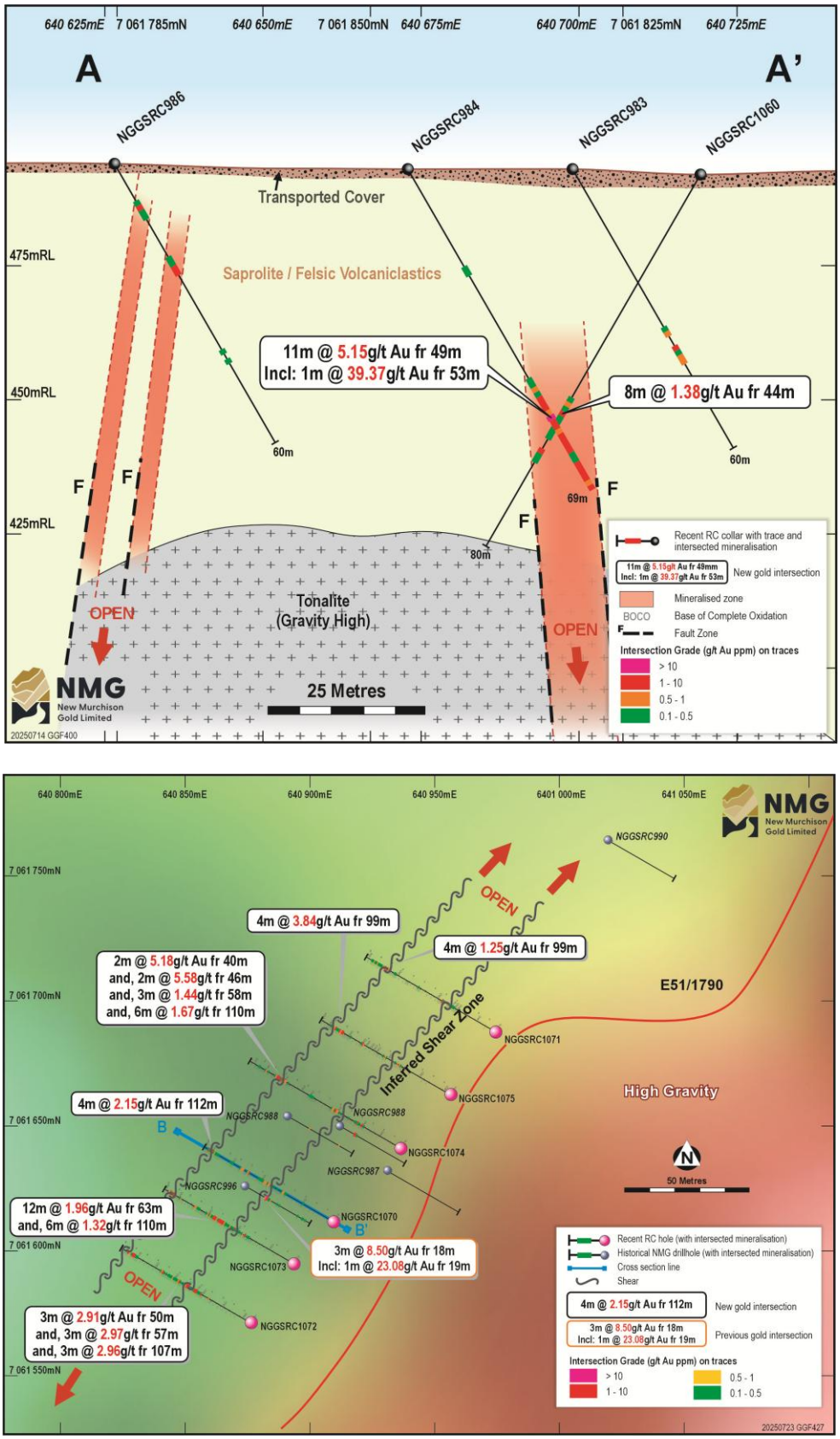

Figure 10: *Drill hole distribution and significant intersections Eastern Shear at Airstrip*

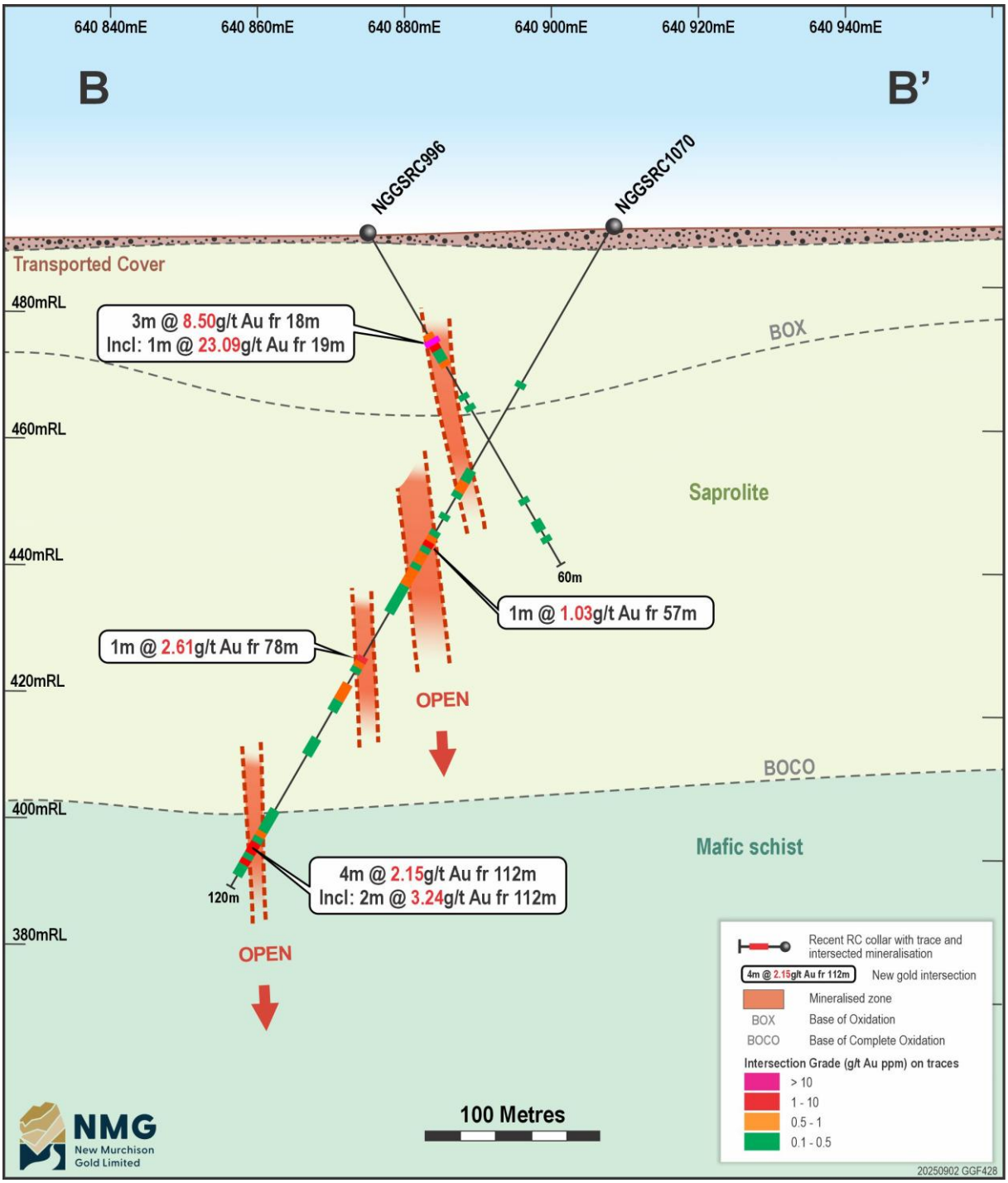

Figure 11: *Cross section over the Eastern Shear showing the inferred mineralized zones*

While the gold intersections are scarce and irregular around the isolated tonalitic intrusion on the Western Shear, the Eastern Shear has intersected two well defined mineralized structures which remain open, both to the north-east and south-west. Deeper RC/DD drilling is required to better understand the lithological and structural setting of the gold mineralization. All significant assay results are displayed in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Significant gold intercepts from Airstrip Gold Prospect (<1g/t Au)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGSRC983	38	39	1	1.23			
NGGSRC984	49	50	1	1.88			11m @ 5.15g/t Au (49-60m) incl. 1m @ 39.37g/t Au (53-54m)
	50	51	1	1.45			
	51	52	1	3.03			
	52	53	1	0.85			
	53	54	1	41.91	36.82	39.37	
	54	55	1	1.95			
	55	56	1	1.30			
	56	57	1	0.78			
	57	58	1	3.87			
	58	59	1	0.89			
	59	60	1	1.24			
	63	64	1	1.82			
	64	65	1	1.05			
	65	66	1	1.12			
	66	67	1	1.97			
	68	69	1	3.13			
NGGSRC986	9	10	1	1.99			
	22	23	1	1.46			2m @ 2.35g/t Au (22-24m)
	23	24	1	3.24			
NGGSRC988	13	14	1	2.37			
	14	15	1	1.71			
NGGSRC996	18	19	1	0.95			3m @ 8.50g/t Au (18-21m) incl. 1m @ 23.09g/t Au (19-20m)
	19	20	1	25.94	20.23	23.09	
	20	21	1	1.46			
NGGSRC1060	39	40	1	2.64			
	44	45	1	0.77			
	45	46	1	1.30			
	51	52	1	4.65	5.26	4.96	
	59	60	1	1.47			
NGGSRC1061	9	10	1	1.13			
	43	44	1	1.96			
NGGSRC1062	0	1	1	1.09			3m @ 2.70g/t Au (0-3m)
	1	2	1	5.94	5.52	5.73	
	2	3	1	1.27			
NGGSRC1063	32	33	1	1.39			
	33	34	1	3.22	4.81	4.02	
	42	43	1	3.17	3.04	3.10	
	66	67	1	2.21			
NGGSRC1064	33	34	1	1.70	1.81	1.76	
NGGSRC1067	13	14	1	6.08	4.94	5.51	2m @ 4.84g/t Au (13-14m)
	14	15	1	4.16	4.17	4.17	

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGSRC1069	37	38	1	1.58			
	41	42	1	1.81			5m @ 5.95g/t Au (41-46m) incl. 1m @ 18.74g/t Au (42-43m)
	42	43	1	18.73	18.75	18.74	
	43	44	1	8.08	7.97	8.03	
	44	45	1	0.72			
	45	46	1	0.42			
NGGSRC1070	57	58	1	1.03			
	78	79	1	2.66	2.56		
	112	113	1	2.48			4m @ 2.15g/t Au (112-116m) Incl. 2m @ 3.24g/t Au (112-114m)
	113	114	1	3.99			
	114	115	1	0.46			
	115	116	1	1.674			
NGGSRC1071	49	50	1	1.38			
	99	100	1	0.60			4m @ 1.25g/t Au (99-103m)
	100	101	1	1.25			
	101	102	1	0.65			
	102	103	1	2.51	2.50	2.51	
NGGSRC1072	46	47	1	1.55			
	50	51	1	1.15			3m @ 2.91g/t Au (50-53m)
	51	52	1	6.03			
	52	53	1	1.54			
	57	58	1	4.14			and 3m @ 2.97g/t Au (57-60m)
	58	59	1	3.32			
	59	60	1	1.58	1.36	1.47	
	66	67	1	1.06			
	81	82	1	2.43			
	107	108	1	5.88	5.53	5.71	3m @ 2.96g/t Au (107-110m)
	108	109	1	2.05			
	109	110	1	1.11			
	113	114	1	1.22			
NGGSRC1073	45	46	1	1.57			
	55	56	1	1.05			
	63	64	1	1.04			12m @ 1.96g/t Au (63-75m)
	64	65	1	0.88			
	65	66	1	2.32			
	66	67	1	1.06			
	67	68	1	1.34			
	68	69	1	1.44			
	69	70	1	1.40			
	70	71	1	0.23			
	71	72	1	0.56			
	72	73	1	4.08			
	73	74	1	6.86	6.79	6.82	

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGSRC1073	74	75	1	2.36			
	110	111	1	1.76			6m @ 1.32g/t Au (110-116m)
	111	112	1	3.21			
	112	113	1	0.33			
	113	114	1	1.47			
	114	117	3	0.53			
	114	115	1	1.20			
	115	116	1	0.73			
NGGSRC1074	36	37	1	1.58			
	40	41	1	9.90	9.86	9.88	2m @ 5.18g/t Au (40-42m)
	41	42	1	0.48			
	46	47	1	5.31			2m @ 5.58g/t Au (46-48m)
	47	48	1	6.98	4.75	5.86	
	58	59	1	0.73			and 3m @ 1.44g/t Au (58-61m)
	59	60	1	0.92			
	60	61	1	2.69			
	110	111	1	1.40			and 6m @ 1.67g/t Au (110-116m)
	111	112	1	0.10			
	112	113	1	3.69			
	113	114	1	2.15			
	114	115	1	1.83			
	115	116	1	0.85			
NGGSRC1075	81	82	1	1.17			
	99	100	1	4.99	4.85	4.92	4m @ 3.84g/t Au (99-103m)
	100	101	1	6.52	6.71	6.62	
	101	102	1	0.69			
	102	103	1	3.15			
	106	107	1	1.12			

Abbotts Prospect

NMG's Abbotts gold prospect is within the Abbotts Mining Centre. New Murchison King and Mt. Vranizan Prospects are two historical gold prospects, within the Mining Centre, produced together over 42,000 ounces of gold between 1897 and 1935. Most of the gold was mined from the Eastern Shear which is located at the contact of a granodioritic dyke, to the west and a dacitic/felsic volcaniclastic unit, to the east. The competency contrast zone between them hosts a gold rich structure which was mined to a depth of 90m vertical depth. Two RC lines were recently drilled, and the drill hole details are included in **Table 7** and **Figure 13**. An interpretative cross section over the area is displayed in **Figure 14**.

The main high-grade zone is shallow dipping to the east and plunging southeasterly and will be tested by further deep RC holes. One of the previous holes drilled north of this cross section has intersected free gold and sulphides, including arsenopyrite which returned **6m @ 7.74g/t Au** from 47m including **1m @ 40.58g/t Au** from 48m within the Eastern Shear Zone in OGGRC173 (**Photo 2**).

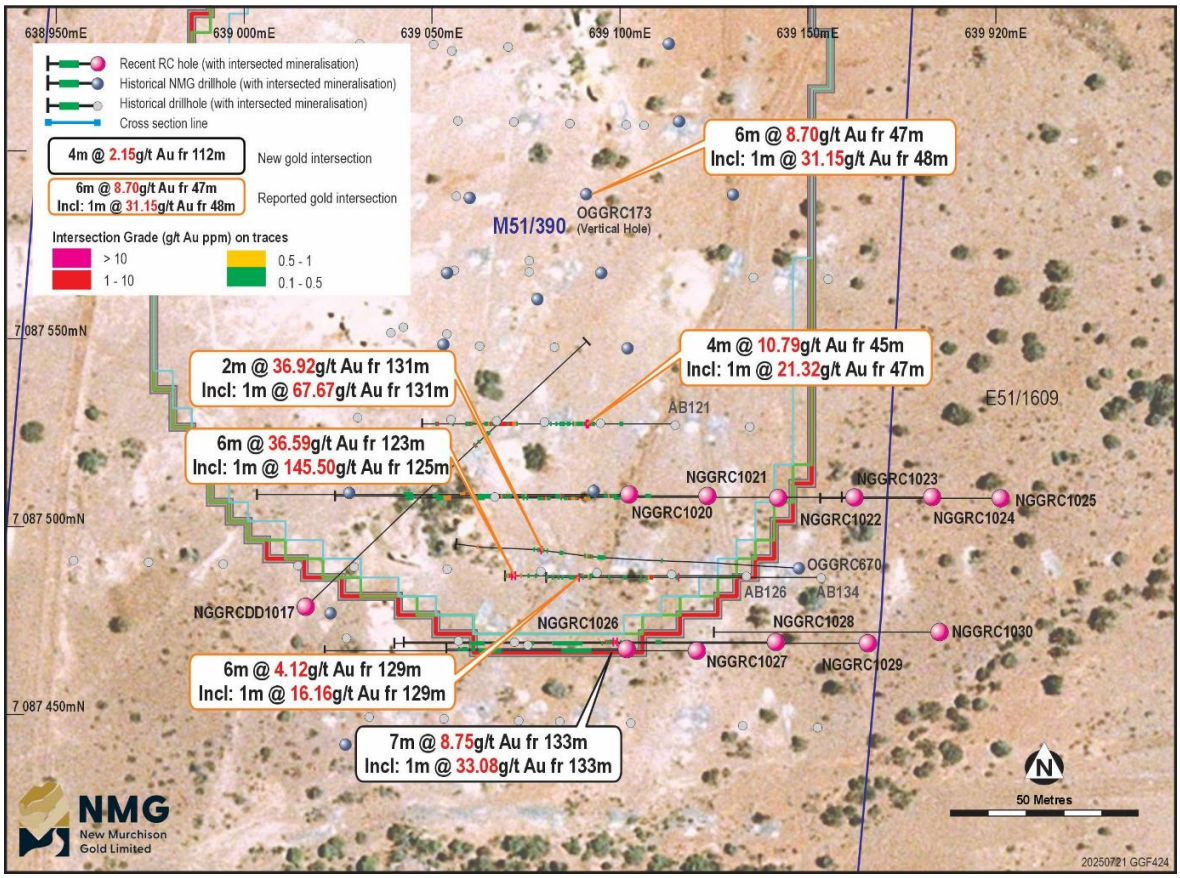

Figure 12: *Plan view over the North Murchison King area showing the gold intercepts*

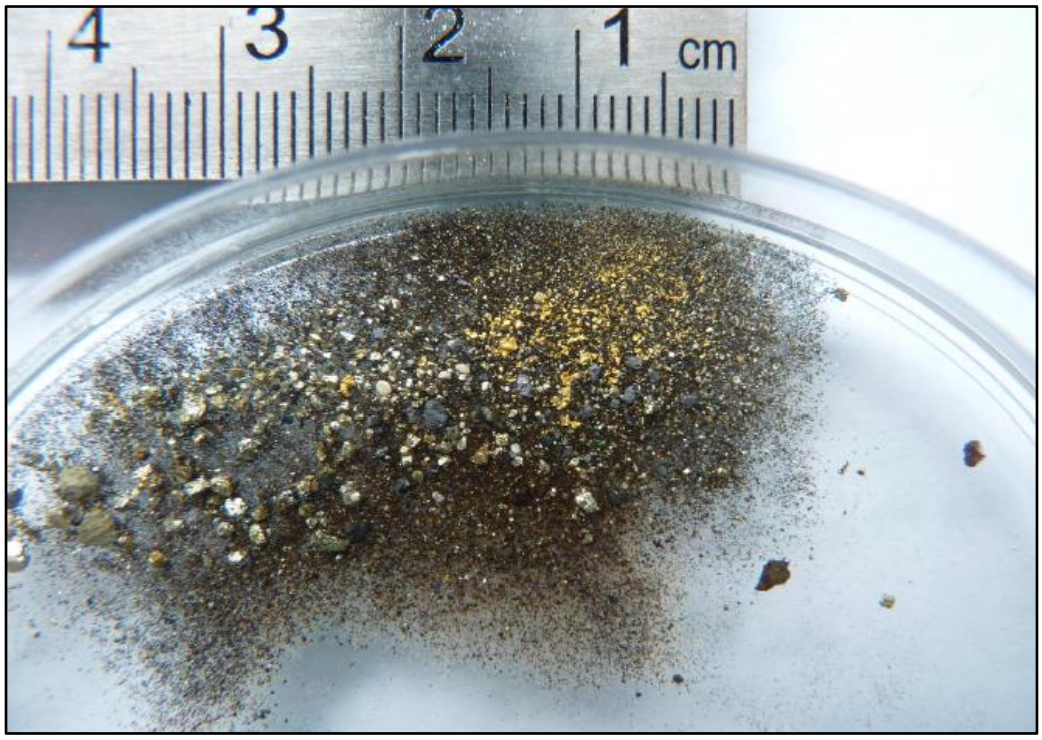

Photo 2*: Panned free gold and fresh sulphides in OGGRC173 (48-49m).*

(Photo from Quantitative Mineralogical Analyses conducted on heavy minerals separates from RC hole OGGRC173. Mineralogy Report No. OGL1. by Voute F, June 2019)

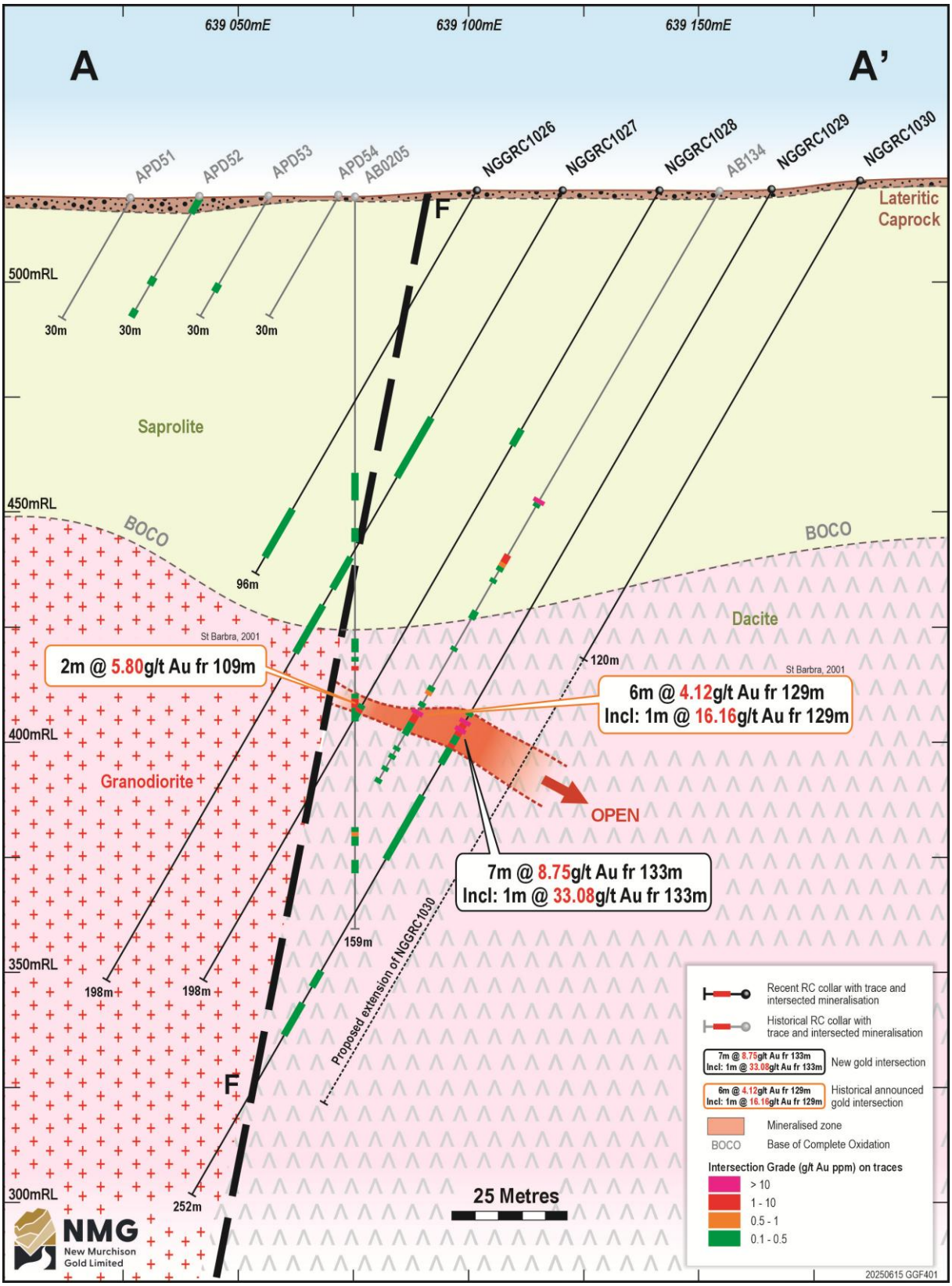

Figure 13: *Cross section over the New Murchison King prospect with significant gold intercepts*

The Company is targeting high-grade gold structure between New Murchison King and Mt. Vranizan main shafts where the old workings were unable to go deeper than 40m due to a strong water flow from the main creek crosscutting the mineralised structure.

Table 7: *Significant gold intercepts from Abbotts Gold Prospect (<1g/t Au)*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGRC1020	86	87	1	1.73			3m @ 1.14g/t Au (86-89m)
	87	88	1	0.77			
	88	89	1	0.91			
NGGRC1021	76	77	1	1.10			3m @ 1.14g/t Au (76-78m)
	77	78	1	1.17			
	107	108	1	1.95			
NGGRC1022	106	107	1	1.02			
	111	112	1	5.52	4.02	4.77	
	123	124	1	0.66			3m @ 1.37g/t Au (123-126m)
	124	125	1	3.31	2.82	3.07	
	125	126	1	0.37			
NGGRC1023	129	130	1	1.73			2m @ 1.25g/t Au (129-131m)
	130	131	1	0.86	0.69	0.78	
NGGRC1028	130	131	1	1.16			
NGGRC1029	133	134	1	29.02	37.14	33.08	7m @ 8.75g/t Au (133-140m) incl. 1m @ 38.08g/t Au (133-134m)
	134	135	1	5.17	6.29		
	135	136	1	18.94	14.46		
	136	137	1	1.35			
	137	138	1	0.41			
	138	139	1	0.12			
	139	140	1	3.60	4.09		

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

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ABOUT NEW MUCHISON GOLD

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

The Company is focused on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 677km2 tenure package covering the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and other key regional structures. The project has multiple gold deposits along the belt with the most advanced being the Crown Prince Gold Mine.

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

NMG updated its Mineral Resource Estimate in November 2024 and reported a maiden Ore Reserve and Feasibility Study for the Crown Prince Deposit in February 2025. As announced 25 June 2025 the Company made a decision to develop the Crown Prince Gold Mine and completed its first blast on 30 June 2025. NMG has commenced mining and crushing and is forecasting first ore deliveries in September 2025.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on NMG management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of NMG, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. NMG makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing.

Refer to www.newmurchgold.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Costica Vieru, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Vieru 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 Vieru 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.

Information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Brian Fitzpatrick MAusIMM (CP). Mr Fitzpatrick is a Principal Geologist with Cube Consulting Pty Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with CP accreditation. The Competent Person has sufficient experience which is 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 Fitzpatrick consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based upon his input into the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Competent Person for the Ore Reserve estimate is Mr Mark Chesher, a mining engineer with more than 40 years' experience in the mining industry. Mr. Chesher is a Fellow of the AusIMM, a Chartered Professional, a full-time employee of Chesher Mine Consulting Pty Ltd (CMC) 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 Chesher consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears.

In reporting the Ore Reserves referred to in this public release, CMC acted as an independent party, has no interest in the outcome of the Crown Prince Gold Project and has no business relationship with New Murchison Gold Ltd other than undertaking those individual technical consulting assignments as engaged, and being paid according to standard per diem rates with reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses. Therefore, CMC and the Competent Person believe that there is no conflict of interest in undertaking the assignments which are the subject of the statements.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement were previously prepared and disclosed by NMG in accordance with JORC Code. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to www.newmurch.com.au for details on past exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates.

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*New Murchison Gold Limited (NMG)* • RC and SRC sample were collected and split in even metre intervals where sample was dry. Wet samples were speared or on occasion sampled by scooping. RC and SRC 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. Intervals selected by the site geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated arsenic contents have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. • Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The Vanta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*NMG* • Drilling technique was Slim Reverse Circulation (SRC) with a hammer diameter of 3.5" (90mm) and Reverse Circulation (RC) with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (140 mm) using a KWL700/T685 drill rig and a B7/1000 Atlas Copco booster unit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*NMG* • Volume of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. • Samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. • Based on the relatively small number of assays received to date, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a*	*NMG*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded. • Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	*NMG* • RC samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Sample submitted to the laboratory comprised three spear samples in different directions into the material for each meter interval. • The 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 are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards at every 20m. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 50 samples, approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays show 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable*	*NMG* • The assay techniques used for these assays are of international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • Two small gravity surveys were undertaken over the southern part of the Lydia and Airstrip Prospect. The work was completed by Atlas Geophysics and the data was processed by Resource Potentials.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Vanta XRF Analyser and NMG follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. NMG uses the handheld XRF data 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 NMG, as its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by NMG.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*NMG* • All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed prior to reporting. • The program included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
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.*	*NMG* • Drill hole locations have been established using a differential GPS with an accuracy of ±0.3m. Regular surveys were undertaken every 5m using a Gyro survey tool. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA2020, Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	*NMG* • Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model to be tested and assessed effectively. • This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • Various composite samples were applied depending on the geology of the hole. All anomalous sample intervals over 0.1g/t Au are reported in Tables 2-7. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled at one metre intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	<u>NMG</u> • This programme is part of the regional drilling programme in the Abbotts Greenstone Belt. All drill holes have been inclined at 60 degrees to a vertical depth of 30 to 252m. Sufficient data has been collected and compiled to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, or the nature of any structural controls as no diamond drilling was undertaken. The main aim of this programme is to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	<u>NMG</u> • When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth 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.*	<u>NMG</u> • Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks from this program have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	<u>NMG</u> • The Garden Gully project comprises of one prospecting licence, P51/3009, two miscellaneous licences, L51/138, L51/139, twenty-two granted exploration licences, E51/1609, E51/1661, E51/1708, E51/1709, E51/1737, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/1888, E51/1924, E51/1932, E51/1936, E51/1963, E51/1972, E51/1973 E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/2012, E51/2013, E51/2014, E51/2015, E51/2013, E51/2150, E51/2259 and four mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 and M51/889, totaling approximately 677 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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.*	*NMG* • First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown gold mine. 264 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": drilling was "sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation"; best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. • 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30 m 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 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. • In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole; best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 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) suggest the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine. • 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole prospect from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*NMG*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The Garden Gully project comprises now 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 Abernathy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. • The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. • Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		<u>NMG</u>
		• The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this program at the Crown Prince prospect confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralization in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralization was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralization associated with sulphides, mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite, which offers a very positive outlook for deep potential for the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	*NMG* • All significant drill intercepts are displayed in Table 1-3, 5-7 and Figures 1, 3, 5-8 and 9-14. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 7m to 9m in NGGSRC942 is reported as 2m at 1.70g/t Au. This comprised 2 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*2.393)+(1*1.016)] = [3.409/2] = 1.70g/t Au. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*NMG* • Sufficient geological data has been collected to allow the geometry of mineralization to be interpreted. • Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts and are noted as such.
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.*	*NMG* • Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 1-14). • Several representative cross sections are shown in Figures 3, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	*NMG* • This announcement includes the results of further 56 holes drilled at five gold prospects outside the Crown Prince Prospect. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced. It represents the third batch of results of a larger program to investigate the potential for economic mineralization at Garden Gully.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including, but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	*NMG* • This announcement includes qualitative data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations made during the program. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programs.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	*NMG* • Deeper and inclined RC and DD holes are going to follow up the potential to 200m.