NORDIC RESOURCES

GROUND MAGNETICS HIGHLIGHTS STRONG NEW TARGETS AT THE KOPSA GOLD PROJECT

Significant undrilled anomalies resemble the magnetic signature at the adjacent Kopsa deposit.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ground magnetic (GMAG) survey completed over the wider Kopsa project area.**
- **The GMAG has provided a detailed structural understanding of the Kopsa deposit…**
  …and identified several new targets with similar mag signatures in the vicinity.
- **The tonalite intrusion host at Kopsa has a magnetic signature that is repeated along two undrilled corridors, one stretching 2.5km SW from Kopsa.**
- **The Kopsa Gold-Copper Deposit contains a near-surface 23.2Mt @ 1.09g/t AuEq for 814,800oz AuEq[1,2] in all categories, with a significant higher-grade core.**
- **Intersection highlights include[3]:**
  - **98.7m @ 3.90g/t Au and 0.19% Cu from 6.0m (NGKOP22001)**
  - **54.5m @ 2.49g/t Au and 0.18% Cu from 19.0m (BELKOPDD102)**
  - **20.3m @ 4.61g/t Au and 0.36% Cu from 32.0m (BELKOPDD065)**
- **69% of the Kopsa resource reports to Measured and Indicated resource categories.**
- **The mining licence at Kopsa is conditional upon securing a road access licence area, currently in process.**
- **Nearby processing plants also offer potential toll treating options.**
- **4,500m drill program at Kopsa is underway.**

Nordic Resources Limited (ASX: **NNL**; **Nordic**, or **the Company**) is pleased to provide summary results from its recently completed ground magnetic (GMAG) survey over the extended Kopsa project area.

The results have greatly increased the Company's understanding of the host structure at Kopsa and will assist in future resource modelling and extension targeting. In addition, several new targets have been identified, based on their similarity to the magnetic signature of the main Kopsa deposit.

The GMAG survey area covered the area of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and the potential extensions/continuations of the mineralisation to the northeast (encompassing the drilled Sorola copper-gold prospect) and to the southwest, a 2.5km corridor running to the licence boundary that has yet to be meaningfully drill tested. The survey area is shown in Figure 1.

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[1] 23.2Mt @ 0.85g/t Au and 0.17% Cu (1.09g/t AuEq) for 631,100oz Au and 38,360t Cu (814,800oz AuEq) in Total Resources (see also Table 1):

- *7.44Mt @ 0.95g/t Au and 0.16% Cu (1.18g/t AuEq) for 226,800oz Au and 11,780t Cu (283,200oz AuEq) in Measured category.*
- *8.96Mt @ 0.73g/t Au and 0.16% Cu (0.97g/t AuEq) for 211,100oz Au and 14,060t Cu (278,400oz AuEq) in Indicated category.*
- *6.75Mt @ 0.89g/t Au and 0.19% Cu (1.17g/t AuEq) for 193,200oz Au and 12,520t Cu (253,200oz AuEq) in Inferred category.*

*[2] AuEq figures were calculated by Northgold using US$1,500/oz gold price and US$7,166/t copper price. Recovery factor of 80% is applied for both Au and Cu based on 2013 Kopsa PEA metallurgical results and inputs, see "Metallurgy" discussion later in this Announcement. Resultant formula applied is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 1.49*Cu (%).*

[3] Refer NNL ASX Announcement "Major Finland Gold Transaction", 11 April 2025.

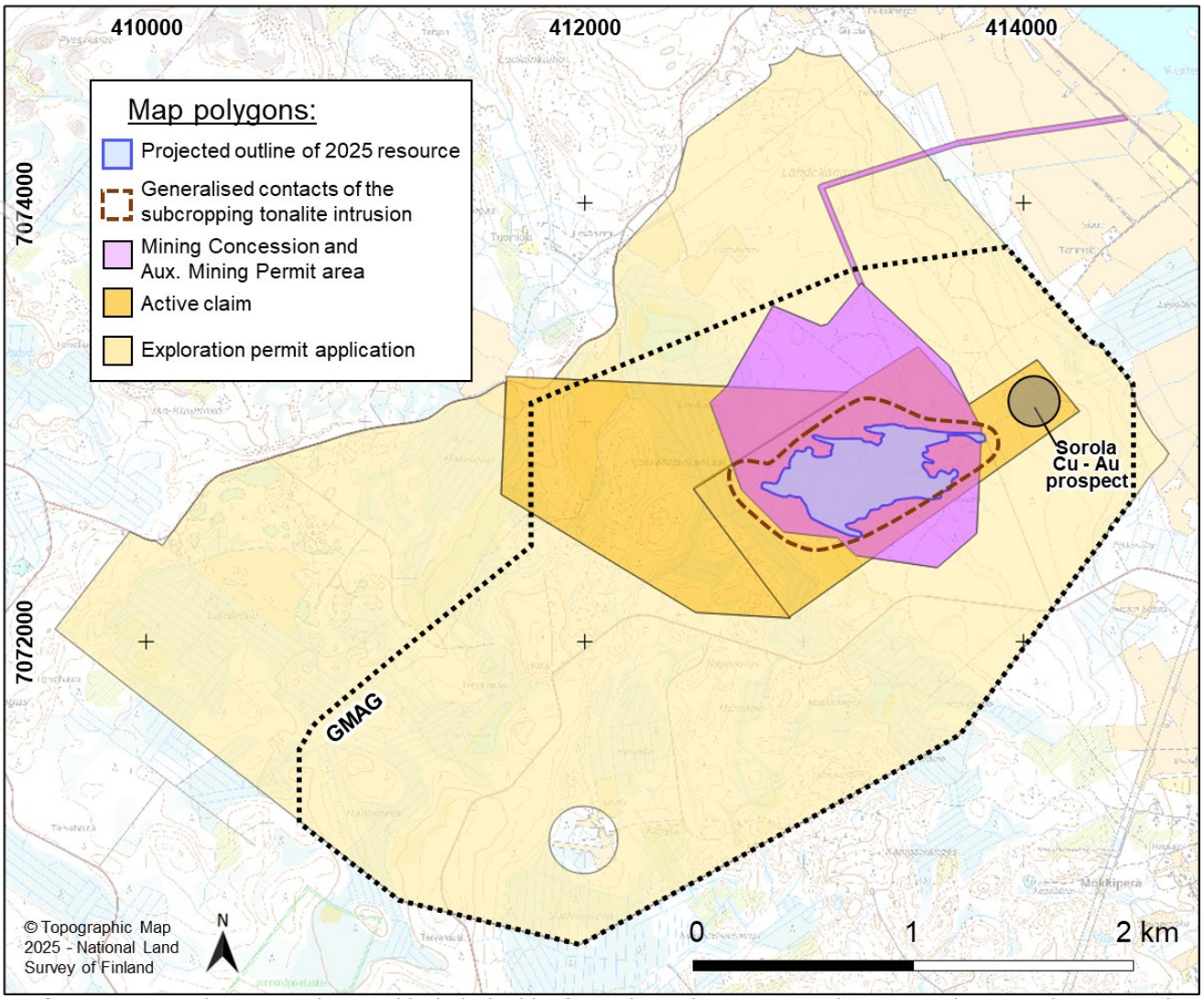

Figure 1: *Ground magnetic (GMAG, black dashed line) geophysical survey area shown over the Kopsa licences and outline of the current Kopsa Mineral Resource Estimate projected to surface. Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

The Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI) over the survey area is shown in Figure 2. The RMI shows local magnetic variations after the regional magnetic field and diurnal variations are corrected from the surveyed readings. As anticipated, the magnetic survey results have provided a greater structural understanding of the tonalite intrusion that hosts the known Kopsa deposit, given the tonalite has a known magnetic response. In addition, the survey has identified a number of similar magnetic signatures or otherwise promising anomalous regions along the Kopsa corridor that were previously unknown and have never been drill tested.

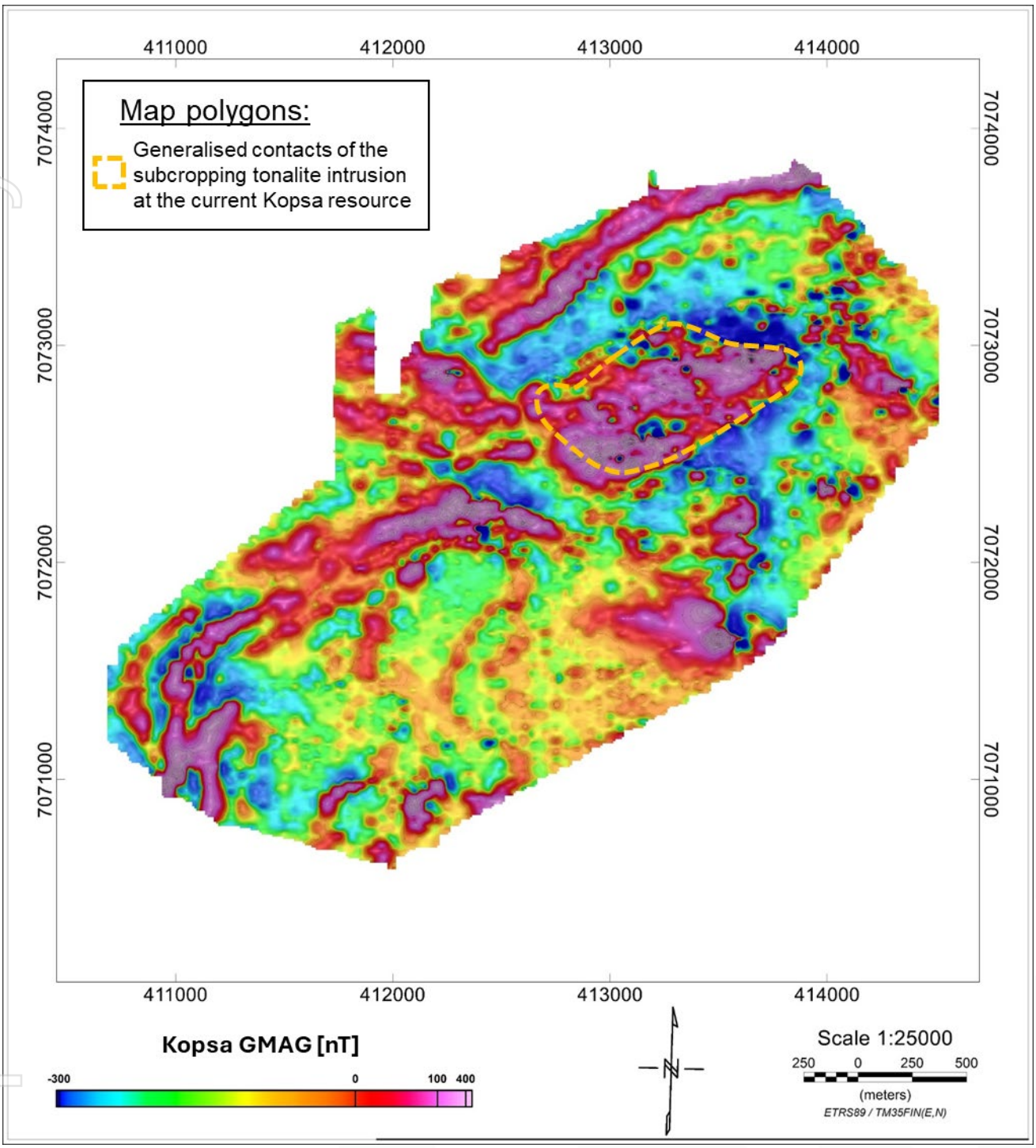

Figure 2: *Map of ground magnetic survey result, showing Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI). Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

The most prospective targets revealed in the GMAG survey are those lying in the 2.5km corridor extending to the southwest from the known extent of the Kopsa deposit and those lying in a second 1.5km corridor extending to the south.

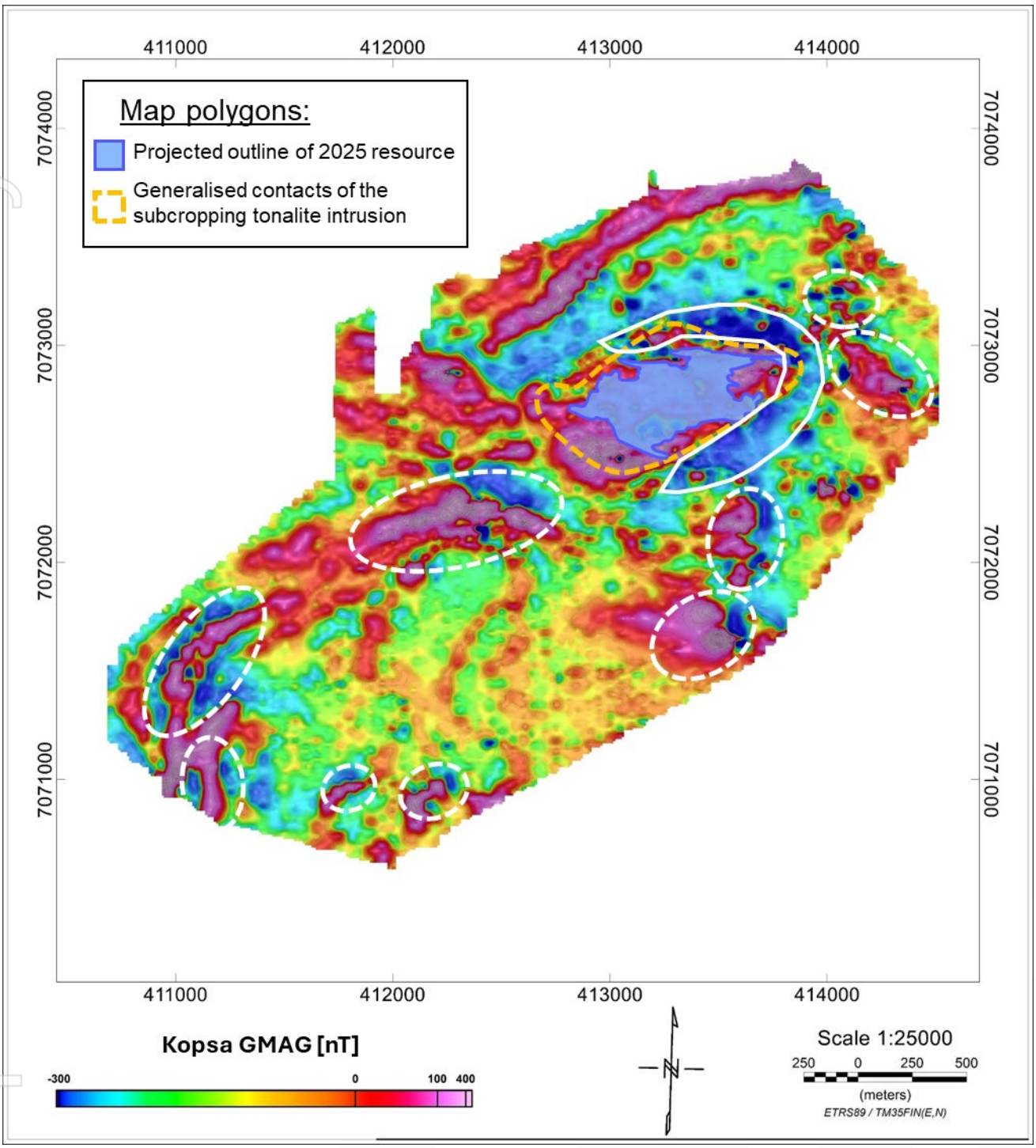

Figure 3: *RMI map of the GMAG results highlighting the negative anomaly (solid white line polygon) around the Kopsa tonalite, potentially indicating an alteration rim, and the other high priority magnetic anomalies showing signatures similar to the Kopsa tonalite (dashed white line ovals). Coordinates presented in ETRS-TM35FIN system (EPSG:3067).*

The darker blue (magnetic low) rimming effect observed to the east of the Kopsa tonalite's strongly positive magnetic anomaly, forming a steep magnetic gradient, may result from the geometry and orientation of the magnetic body, destroyed magnetic fabric, magnetic remanence, or a combination of these factors. Hydrothermal activity can precipitate iron oxides and/or sulphides, which distort the local magnetic field's orientation (magnetic remanence), but it can also destroy the magnetic fabric by altering the pre-existing magnetic minerals into non-magnetic minerals. Either of these processes may have produced the observed negative magnetic anomaly along the Kopsa tonalite contact zone.

The GMAG map shows potential alteration rimming in several locations to the south and southwest of the Kopsa deposit, highlighting some higher priority targets for drill testing. The broken positive and negative magnetic signatures over the Sorola Cu-Au prospect area located to the east of Kopsa

are also deemed to be prospective. It is intended to drill test at least one of these targets in the current drill program, and the Company intends to ground truth, rank and potentially drill test these other exciting targets at its next opportunity.

Overview of the MOGB Gold Projects

The Company's three gold projects are located in the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt (MOGB) of Finland (see Figure 1). This region contains a number of gold and base metal deposits, structurally controlled by the Raahe-Ladoga Trend. The MOGB represents a geological extension to the Gold Line and associated VMS trend seen in neighbouring Sweden. Compared to the Swedish part of this geological formation, the Finnish side is relatively underexplored.

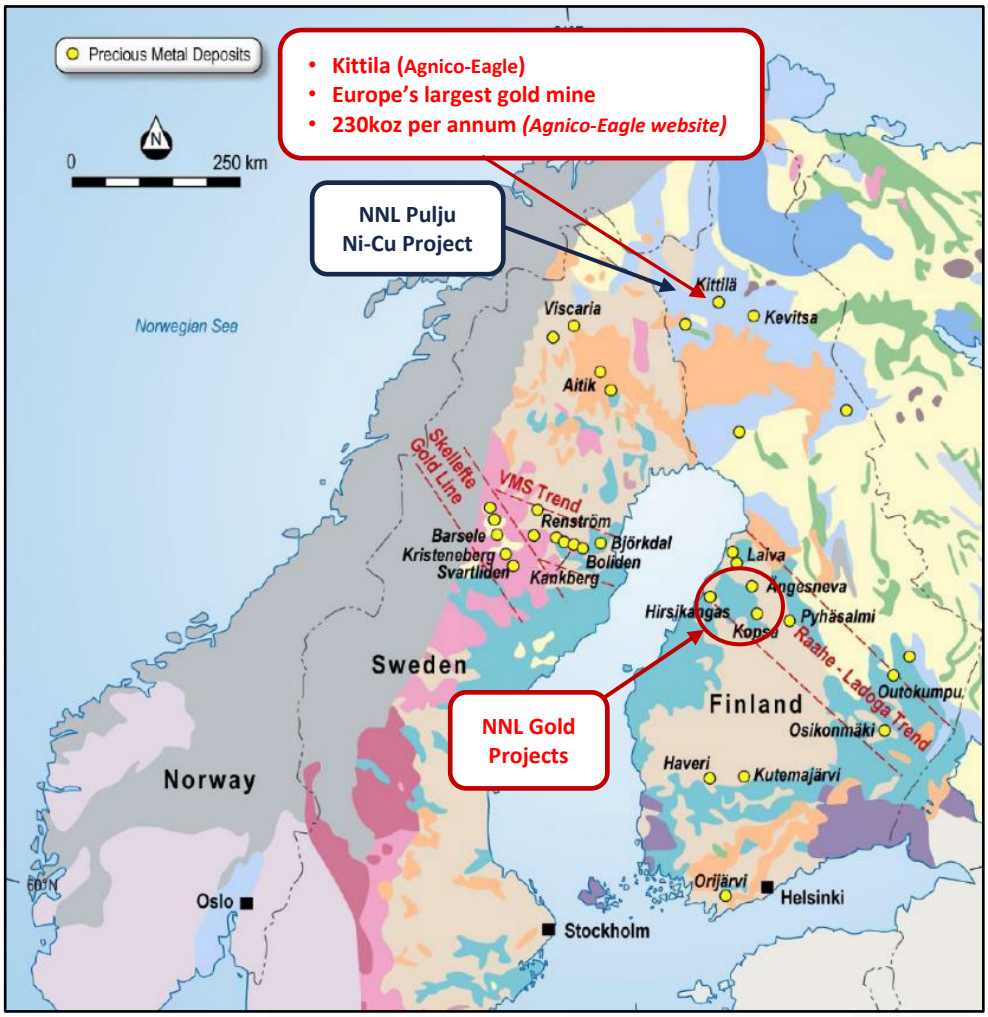

Figure 4: *Location of NNL's three Finnish gold projects shown over a geological map of Finland.*

The Kopsa gold-copper project is the largest and most advanced of the Company's gold projects in the region and hosts a JORC (2012) compliant resource of 23.2Mt @ 1.09g/t AuEq for 814,800oz AuEq (refer to Table 1). The nearby Kiimala Trend and Hirsikangas projects also host significant JORC (2012) compliant resources with exciting exploration upside. All three projects are located within 75km of each other and therefore constitute important elements of the Company's regional gold strategy in Finland.

The overall resource inventory across all the three MOGB gold projects now stands at **34.3Mt @ 1.11g/t AuEq for 1.23Moz AuEq, consisting 1.04Moz of contained gold and 38kt of contained copper** across all resource categories, as per Table 1. 66% of this overall resource inventory is currently in the Measured and Indicated categories.

MOBG Gold Project Resources

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

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

Notes:

1. *The resources should be considered in situ in accordance with JORC (2012) reporting guidelines.*
2. *Cutoff grade of 0.5g/t AuEq was applied for Kopsa and 0.5g/t Au was applied for the Angesneva and Hirsikangas resource estimates, for the mineralisation deemed potentially mineable by open pit methods.*
3. *AuEq figures were calculated for Kopsa using US$1,500/oz gold price and US$7,166/t copper price. Recovery factor of 80% applied for both Au and Cu based on 2013 Kopsa PEA metallurgical results and inputs. Resultant formula applied is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 1.49*Cu (%). In the Company's opinion, the metals included in the Kopsa equivalent calculation (Au,Cu) have reasonable potential to be both recovered and sold.*
4. *Discrepancies in the totals, products or percentages in the table are due to rounding effects.*

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Nordic Resources Limited.

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Competent Persons' Statements

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

Dr Makkonen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as 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). Dr Makkonen consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources has been extracted from various Nordic ASX announcements and are available to view on the Company's website at www.nordicresources.com or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "NNL"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Appendix 1 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• N/A - no new drilling reported
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).*	• N/A - no new drilling reported
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.*	• N/A - no new drilling reported
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant*	• N/A - no new drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• N/A - no new drilling reported
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Nordic Resources conducted a ground magnetic (GMAG) survey at Kopsa in August-September 2025. The survey was done with two sensors: a base station (Gem Systems GSM-19W with a 3 second sampling interval) and a rover (Gem Systems GSM-19W with a 0.2 seconds sampling interval). The base station was located within 4km of the survey lines, in an easy-access location, away from strongly anomalous magnetic field areas and man-made sources. The base station was used to record the diurnal variations in Earth's magnetic field to be used for later corrections.
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.*	• The data was captured and stored real time in ascii format, including: time, GPS location (x, y and z), quality of GPS signal, and measured total magnetic field. The stored daily survey data was in the end compiled to a single ascii file for further processing. • The regional magnetic field and diurnal variations were corrected from the surveyed readings using the recorded readings from the base station, resulting in a residual magnetic intensity. The data is low-noise and of high quality, and therefore no levelling, censoring or filtering was required. • The grid was interpolated at 10 meter cell size using the Minimum Curvature method.
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.*	• The planned GMAG survey lines were followed using a built-in GPS of the survey instrument, which also logged the surveyed point locations. The absolute accuracy of the used device is typically ±5 meters.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The GMAG survey area was 140 line-kilometers and 6.97 square kilometers in total and was covered with the rover magnetometer using a 50-meter line spacing and an average of 0.13 meter point spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The generalised deposit-scale envelope of the mineralisation is interpreted to dip ~20° towards south, whereas the smaller-scale structures (lodes, veins) have a near-vertical attitude and strike varyingly from E-W to NW-SE. The general orientation of the surrounding structures is varying, but interpreted to be mostly striking NE-SW. • Line orientation, in this case north-south, was selected roughly perpendicular to the general geological strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The survey data was captured and stored real time, and sent daily to a company geophysicist.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A company geophysicist has processed and quality checked the survey data.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The tenements are located in Haapajärvi, Finland and held by Fennia Gold Oy, a 100% owned subsidiary of Nordic Resources. • All results in this announcement pertain to the tenement package consisting of the exploration licences (type of licence by Finnish Mining Law nomenclature and status in parentheses): Kopsankangas 7405/1 (Claim, valid), Kopsankangas 2 7686/1 (Claim, valid), Kopsa S ML2022:0062 (Exploration Permit, granted and under appeal). • In addition to exploration licences, Fennia Gold Oy holds two mining licences in progress (type of licence by Finnish Mining Law nomenclature and status in parentheses): Kopsa K7405 (Mining Concession, conditionally approved), Kopsa KL2022:0005 (Aux Mining Permit, an auxiliary area to secure road access to the site, granted and under appeal). • Both the Aux Mining Permit and the Exploration Permit around the Kopsa Mining Concession and Claims have previously received approval from the Finnish Mining Authority, Tukes. The decisions are in an appeal process involving a consultation period and determination by the local administrative court. Additionally, two wind power projects have plans overlapping with parts of the Exploration Permit area, but zoning plans are not currently approved nor yet

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		being processed. • The licences are either valid or in the standard Finnish legal process and there are currently no known impediments to obtain the mining licence based on the current layout of the Mining Concession, nor to continue exploration within the current layouts of the two Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical diamond drilling used in resource estimation was commissioned and managed by Glenmore Highlands / Baltic Minerals, Belvedere Resources / Belvedere Mining and Northgold. Earlier drilling was commissioned and managed by the Geological Survey of Finland and Outokumpu, but this data is not used in the MRE. • Northgold conducted geophysical surveys, including 2D induced polarization in 2022, and borehole and fixed loop electromagnetic surveys in 2022 and 2023.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The main commodities of interest in the Kopsa projects are gold and copper. The main economic minerals of interest are native gold (fine-grained inclusions in arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite) and chalcopyrite. The bulk of the mineralisation occurs as disseminated and veinlets or stringers of sulphides with quartz veins, but there are also semi-massive sulphide veins. • The main mineralised lithologies are tonalite, quartz diorite, diorite and plagioclase porphyry inside an intrusive unit usually referred to as "Kopsa tonalite". Also, some mineralisation is hosted by metasedimentary rocks surrounding the Kopsa tonalite. • The host intrusion and the surrounding metasedimentary and other units are part of the Middle Ostrobothnia Gold Belt (MOGB), a region hosting multiple gold and base metal deposits and occurrences. The MOGB is part of the Paleoproterozoic Svecofennian crustal domain.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• N/A - no new drilling reported

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.*	• N/A - no new drilling reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A - no new drilling 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.*	• Relevant maps are provided in the announcement: Plan map of the survey area and tenements in relation to the latest MRE, results of the ground magnetic survey, and interpretation of the survey results.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available relevant information is reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The GMAG survey is reported in detail in Table 1 Sections 1 and 2.
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.*	• Diamond drilling of 4,500 meters total is planned for 2025 (ongoing and partially complete). The drilling is focused on continued resource growth in Kopsa, with some drilling planned for testing nearby targets somewhat farther outside the resource. • An additional FLEM survey is planned northeast from the previous FLEM surveys, to better delineate the low-resistivity zones north from the current resource. BHEM surveys on selected new and/or extended drill holes are planned to complement the modelling of these low-resistivity zones.