12 June 2026

Significant 31% MRE upgrade at Bridge Creek's Central Gold Deposit.

Far Northern Resources Limited (ASX: FNR) (FNR or the Company) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Bridge Creek Gold Project in the Northern Territory.

Highlights

- **The Bridge Creek Resource has increased by + 31% in contained gold ounces to 93 koz Au**
- **Total Northern Territory Project contained gold ounces increased by + 23% to 117 koz Au**
- **Resource solidifies FNR's position in the highly prospective Pine Creek Goldfields in the Northern Territory and provides a strong base for future growth.**
- **Mineralisation extends from near surface and remains open along strike and down dip.**
- **Next step, diamond drilling for density, geotechnical and metallurgical studies.**
- **The updated MRE provides a current technical baseline to support ongoing study work, including evaluation of future development options.**

.

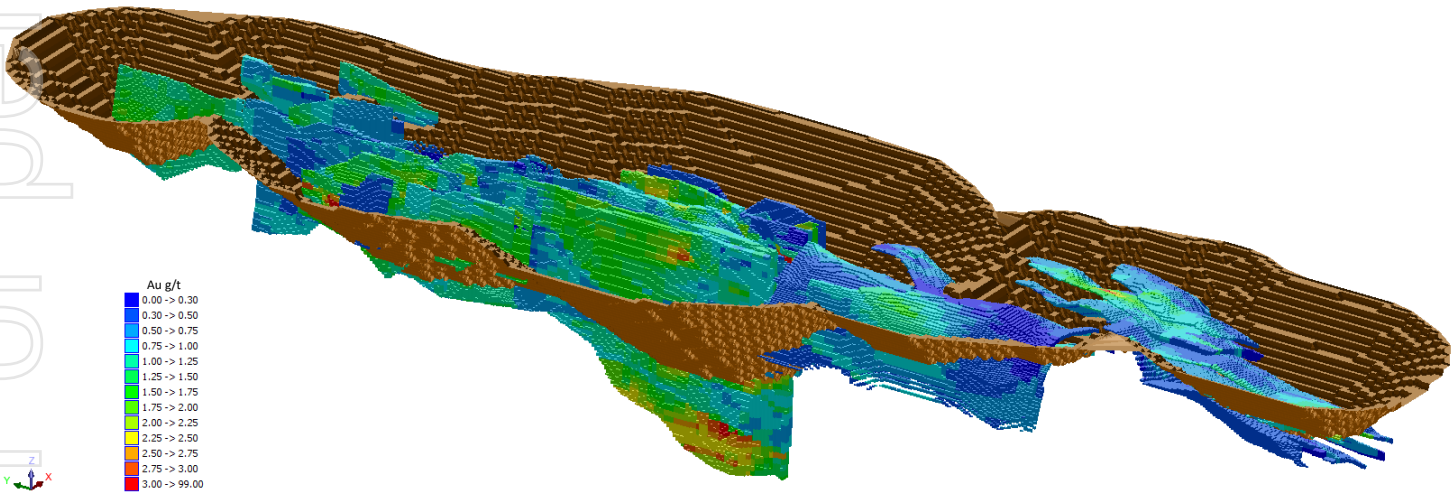


FIGURE 1: BRIDGE CREEK MRE WITH INFERRED RESOURCE & GRADE WITH WHITTLE SHELL

Far Northern Resources Managing Director Cameron Woodrow commented:

"This MRE update was better than expected and has reinforced the Company's focus on its Northern Territory tenements. We will continue to focus on identifying and confirming the best mineral inventory available to support the early years of a potential long-life operation in the Northern Territory.

The Central deposit is open to the north as far as Ios and to the south some 750m south of the current pit. The Company's work program moving forward will now look to complete diamond drilling programs that will assist with obtaining density, geotechnical and metallurgical samples for the central area of Bridge Creek. This work is designed to potentially help progress mining studies for a starter pit. It will also look to further test the extensions to the north and south of the Central deposit. The company is currently reviewing a larger drilling program that will progress toward the north of the Central pit and IOS.

FNR believes this approach will deliver the highest-value and lowest-risk development pathway and provide the best outcome for our shareholders. With 117,000 ounces of gold now centrally located just 135km outside of Darwin, FNR believes it will be in a position to commence early mining studies on a starter pit that could lead to a much larger operation".

Bridge Creek Resource Overview

The MRE includes drilling completed up to the end of 2025.

Table 1: Summary of June 2026 Bridge Creek Mineral Resource Estimate

Project	Cut-off (g/t)	Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Bridge Creek Central	0.5	2.0	1.18	76	2.0	1.18	76
Bridge Creek South	0.5	0.7	0.80	17	0.7	0.80	17
Bridge Creek Project Total		**2.7**	**1.08**	**93**	**2.7**	**1.08**	**93**

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources are classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
2. The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is 12 June 2026.
3. Part of the Mineral Resource that would potentially be extractable by open-pit techniques is the portion of the block model that is constrained within assumed gold price of ~AUD$6500/oz, within a first pass whittle pit shell and above a 0.50g/t Au cut-off grade.
4. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting. Rounding may cause computational discrepancies.
5. The Mineral Resources (and RPEEE shell that constrained the MRE) are reported within the FNR licence boundaries.

This estimate enables formal mining studies to advance and forms the basis for ongoing resource definition drilling. Ongoing drilling is anticipated to further increase the confidence level of key high-grade zones contained within this MRE, as well as improve the quality of geological domaining, which is set to underpin ongoing metallurgical testwork programs and mining studies.

The central deposit, subvertical mineralisation strikes for approximately 650m, is approximately 290m wide, and 200m down dip. The deposit is open to the north, and to the south, where the orebody is interpreted to plunge 10-20°. The south deposit, consisting of the saddle reefs, extends 530m along strike, and is approximately 240m wide limb to limb and 150m down dip. The deposit is open to the south, where it is also interpreted to plunge to the south.

The Competent Person has made an initial assessment of factors that are likely to influence the prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) and considers that the MRE is a fair and reasonable reflection of the Project's potential.

Technical Overview

The following is a material information summary relating to the MRE, consistent with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 requirements. Further details are provided in the JORC Code Table 1, which is included in Appendix 1.

Project Location

The project area is located about 135 km South of Darwin and about 15 km NW of Cosmo Howley mine. Access to the tenements may be achieved via the Stuart Highway that passes just west of the group. A seasonal track traverses longitudinally through the tenements, passing north from Bridge Creek. Access is severely affected during the wet season due to creek crossings and black soil flats associated with Bridge Creek.

Topography of the Ios & Bridge Creek site is dominated by moderately inclined low hills; the majority of the site is situated along the western foothills of an adjacent north-south running lateritic ridgeline. Landform has been altered by historical and more recent alluvial mining activities within the area, including water dams, tailings dam and old workings.

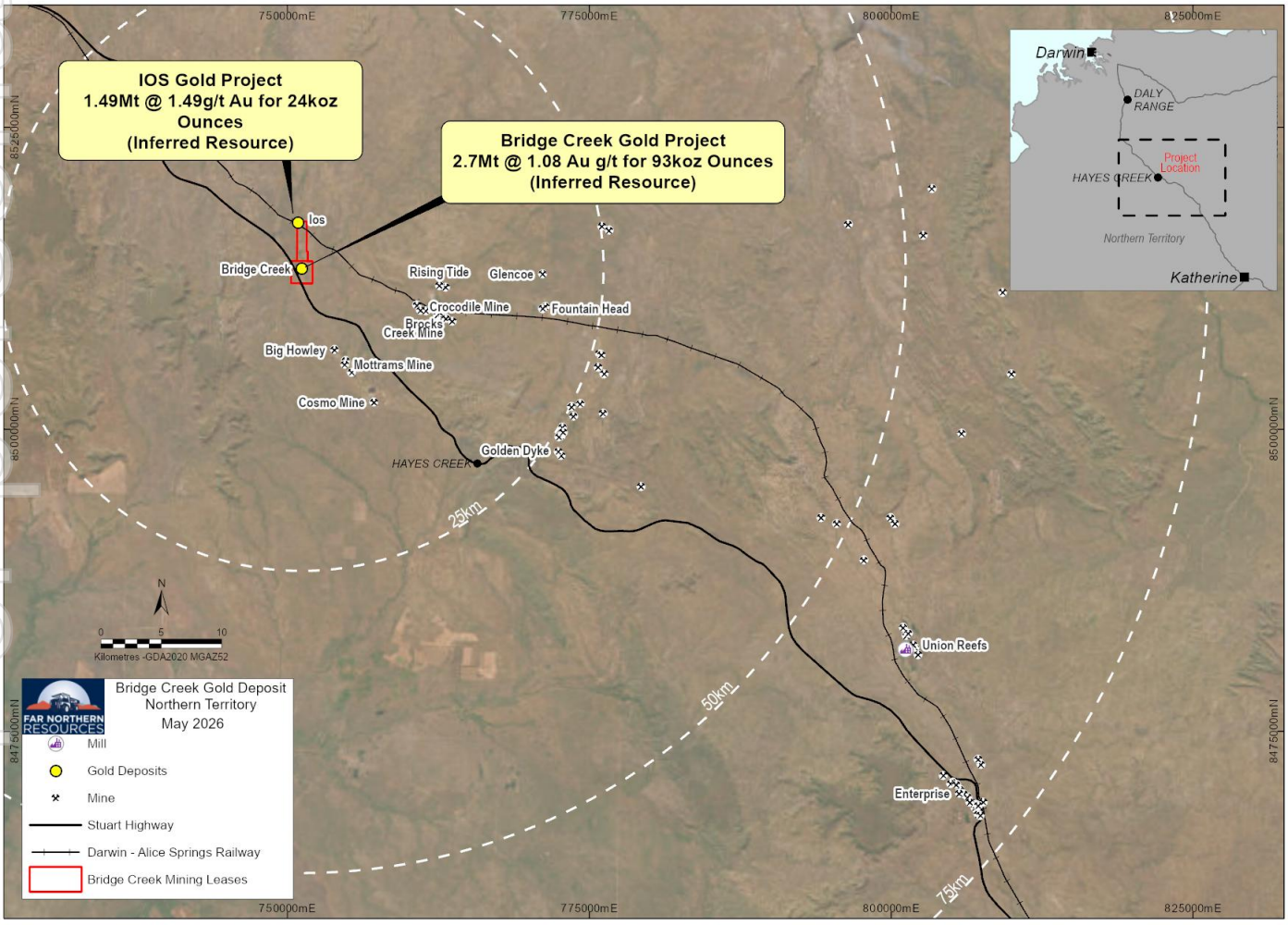


FIGURE 2: PROJECT LOCATION

Project History

Small deposits of alluvial gold were first mined near Metro Howley in 1883, following the discovery of gold in hard rock at Cosmo Howley in 1873. Later, the hard-rock deposits at Metro and Chinese Howley were discovered. Alluvial mining soon spread to Chinese Howley, Bridge Creek and Mount Paqualin. Dry blowing was used to recover the gold, but production from the early alluvial diggings is not known. In many of the deeper gravel deposits (3-4m), shafts, drives and even stopes were dug to follow the gold bearing gravels. Chinese alluvial mining continued until 1896, when the lease arrangements with the Chinese Mandarins, who organised the work, expired and were not renewed. The alluvial deposits were only intermittently mined on a small scale from 1896 up until Metana major alluvial operations in the 1980s, and then again in the early 2010s.

In 1985-1986, General Gold entered into a farm-in agreement with Northern Gold NL (NGNL) and conducted a diamond drilling and percussion drilling program . GGRNL drilled five diamond holes in 1985 to test a Rapid Reconnaissance Magnetic Induced Polarisation ("RRMIP") anomaly. In 1987, NGNL commenced hard-rock exploration on the Bridge Creek prospect, with the majority of the work being conducted in 1988.

In 1991 NGNL, reverse circulation and diamond drilling were undertaken to determine the extent and style of bedrock mineralisation as indicated by previous drilling. NGNL in 1995-1996, reverse circulation drilling was conducted over MLNs 766 and 1060 to test the bedrock gold resources in the central and northern sector of the prospect.

Geology & Geological Interpretation

The Bridge Creek Prospect is located 12 km north along strike from the Cosmo Howley deposit and is situated on the hinge zone of the Howley Anticline, where Lower Proterozoic sediments of the South Alligator River Group have been folded into a tight, inclined antiform that plunges shallowly to the southeast. All volcano-sedimentary and intrusive rocks have been regionally metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies and affected by a subsequent hornblende-hornfels facies contact metamorphic event associated with the intrusion of late-orogenic granitoids. Pervasive chloritisation of almandine garnet hornfels is evidence of a later and final retrograde metamorphic event. Exposure in the prospect area is generally restricted to rubbly sub-crop on low foothills adjacent to a long range of steep ridges. Alluvial mining by Metana (1980s) and more recent alluvial mining in the 2010s have removed the soil and alluvium to expose the highly weathered soil/bedrock interface.

The mineralisation at Bridge Creek extends over a strike distance of approximately 1500 metres in length and 250 metres in width and lies at the gradational contact between carbonaceous mudstone of the Upper Koolpin Formation and a sequence of interbedded volcanic tuffs and pelitic rocks in the overlying Gerowie Tuff, above and below a sill of Zamu Dolerite. The mineralisation has been interpreted to form classic "saddle reef" type lodes above and in the doleritic sill (southern part of the deposit) and a steeply dipping/subvertical lode system in the limbs of the fold (central part of the deposit). The mineralisation has a shallow to moderate southerly plunge.

From geological mapping, drilling and petrologic work, the mineralisation has been interpreted to be associated with a stockwork of fine stringer veins comprising either quartz + sulphide or thicker laminated quartz sulphide veins. Sulphides associated with the mineralisation consist of in decreasing abundance: pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Gold generally occurs as inclusions with chalcopyrite within pyrite, as visible gold rimming secondary pyrite rimming earlier pyrite, and as free grains associated with wall rock inclusions.

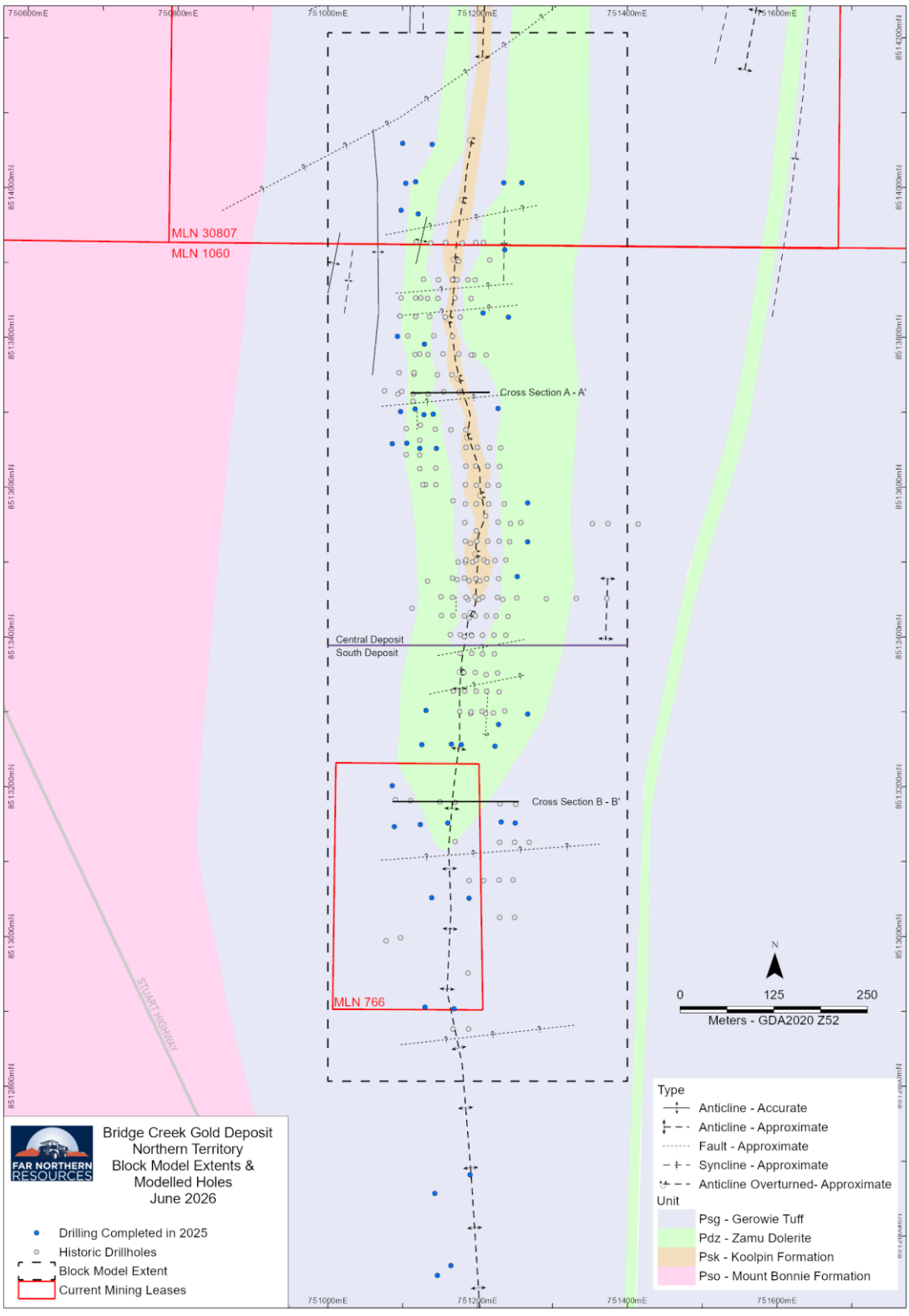


FIGURE 3: LOCAL GEOLOGY

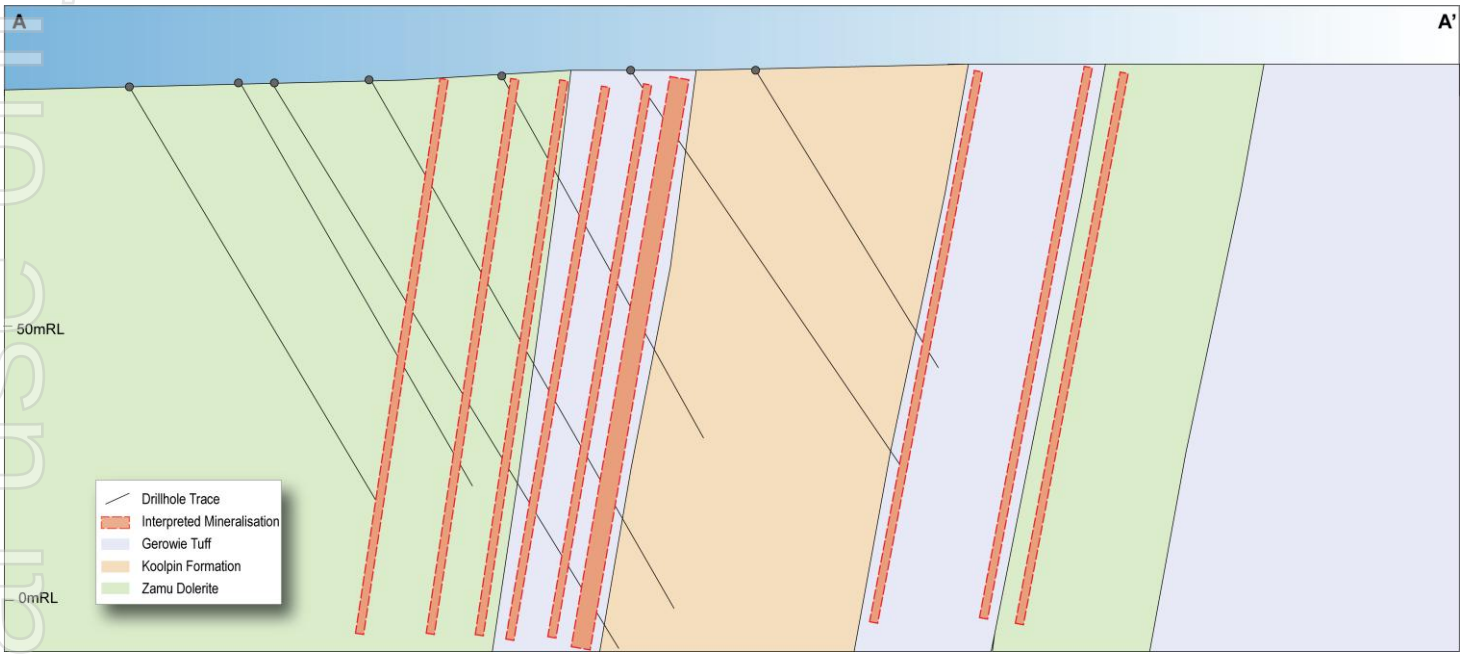


FIGURE 4: STYLISED GEOLOGY –CENTRAL DEPOSIT - 8,513,720MN

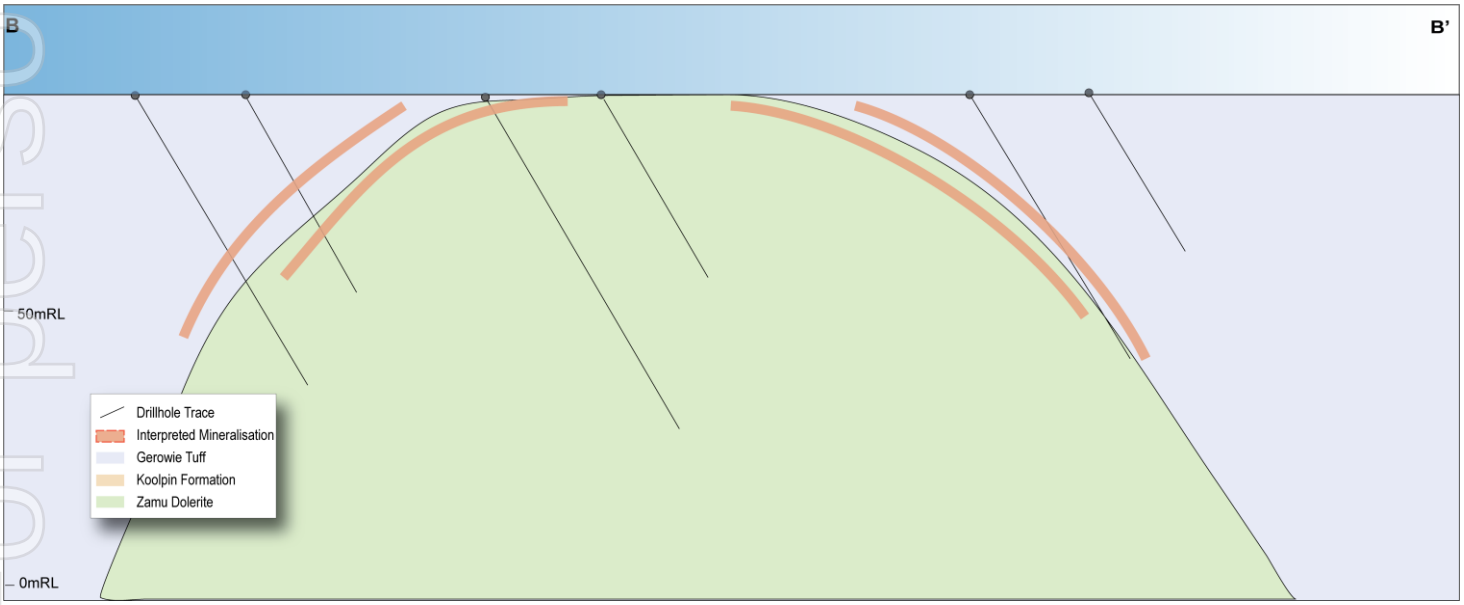


FIGURE 5: STYLISED GEOLOGY –SOUTH - 8,513,170MN

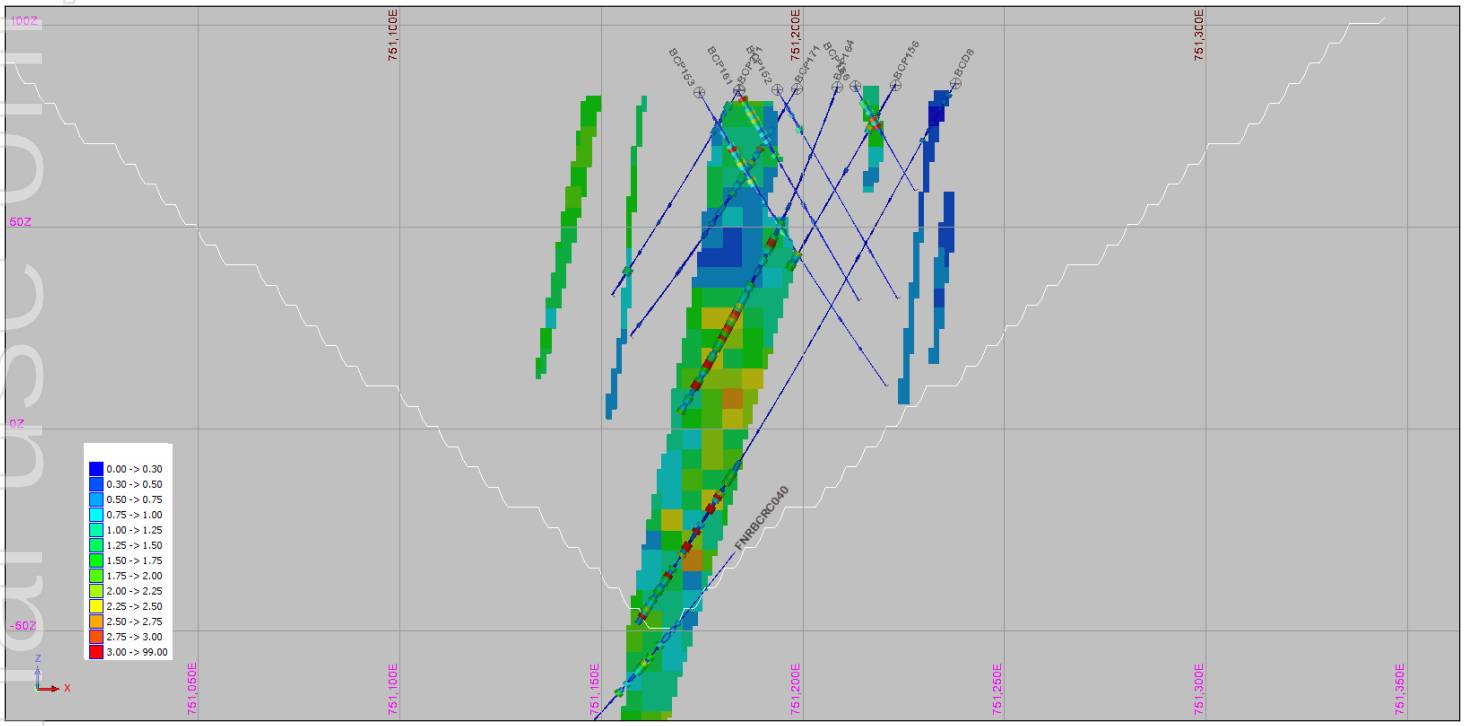


FIGURE 6: CROSS SECTION THROUGH BLOCK MODEL AND WHITTLE SHELL AT 8,513,495MN

Drilling Techniques

The exploration drilling carried out was predominantly of HQ diameter (63.5 mm) diamond drill core except where a reduction to NQ diameter (47.6 mm) was required to attain target depths. RC drilling was performed with a face sampling hammer (bit diameter 5.25 inches), and samples were collected using a cone splitter for 1m samples.

Percussion - Early holes (BCP010 to 134) using a cross-over sub behind a conventional percussion hammer.

Drillhole data was limited to RC and DD hole types and within the Bridge Creek Project boundary. Drillhole data is kept in an Oracle database, which is then exported into an MS Access Database for use in the Surpac Software package. This excludes any excluded drillhole data as mentioned below.

Table 2: Data Summary

Table	Parameter	Value
Drillhole	Count Total Length (m)	230 18,847.75
Survey	Count	997
Assays	Count Total length (m)	16,295 18,763.05
Lithology	Count Total Length (m)	16,097 18,804.75

Excluded Drillholes

- Cross Over drilling – BCP010-134.
- RAB drilling PSP & MCB drillholes.
- BCD9 redrilled as BCD9a
- BCP140 & 155, which conflict with the new drilling in relation to conflicting ore lode positions

The average drill spacing in the central portion of the model is ~25mE x 25mN; in the southern part of the model, it increases to 25mE x 50-100mN

Sampling & Sub-Sampling

For the 1985 Diamond drill program, sampling consisted of half-splitting the core using a diamond saw. One section of the core was submitted to the laboratory. Quartz vein systems, sulphide zones and quartz-carbonate alteration zones in dolerite close to tuff contacts were sampled at 1-metre intervals. The remainder of the core was sampled at 1-metre intervals, crushed, split, and bulked to 5 metres before being submitted for assay. If any 5-metre sample returned anomalous gold values, the 1-metre samples were sent for re-assay

In 1986, GGRNL drilled four percussion holes, one of which (BCP086/6) was drilled in the Bridge Creek area. Samples were collected on a one-metre basis "directly from the cutting box", bagged, split several times through a riffle splitter down to 3-4 kg and submitted to AAL (Pine Creek) for gold analysis (fire assay – 50 g charge).

For the 1991-1996 drilling, all samples were split through a 4:1 cascade riffle splitter mounted on the drill rig, with the small sample (approx 2kg) collected in a calico for analysis, and the remainder collected in a plastic bag for retention on site. All plastic bags were either emptied or removed to a permanent bag farm for future reference. All samples were sent to Assaycorp in Pine Creek for analysis by 50g fire assay.

For the 1991 & 1993 Diamond drill programs, sampling consisted of half-splitting the core using a diamond saw. One section of the core was submitted to the laboratory.

The 2025 FNR drilling was completed by RC drilling. Bullion Drilling was the drilling contractor.

Industry standard practices were applied to the drilling programme and sampling. All samples were one-metre single splits taken off the rig using a cone splitter. The sample sizes (2.5-3kg) are typical for the RC drilling method and are considered appropriate.

Sampling Analysis & Methods

1986 - General Gold Samples were submitted to AAL (Pine Creek) for gold analysis (fire assay – 50 g charge).
1993-1996 - BC8-9, sent to Assaycorp (Pine Creek) for fire assay gold determination (method code FA50 – 50 g charge).

A small number of the samples taken by Northern Gold NL in drillhole BCP136 (45-94 metres) were tested for base metals (Cu, Zn, As, Ag, Pb).

The samples from the earlier drilling (to BCP134) were sent to Analabs (Darwin, method code GG313 - fire assay 30 g charge) for gold analysis, and most samples (~92 %) collected from the latter drill programmes were sent to Assaycorp

(Pine Creek, method code FA50 - fire assay 50 g charge) with the remainder (~8 %) sent to Analabs (Darwin, fire assay – 30 g charge).

Analabs Sample Flow Sheet

- Split sample (uncertain % used) → Oven dried at 120 degrees for 12 hours → Sample was then jaw crushed to -3mm and then riffle split with 1-2 kg, proceeding to be pulverised in LM2 to 85% passing -75um and roll mixed → 200g was scooped into lab packets and was fire assayed using a 30g charge with an AAS finish detection limit of 0.01. Method GG309

Assaycorp Sample Flow Sheet

- Split sample (uncertain % used) → Oven dried at 130 degrees for 12 hours → Sample was then jaw crushed to -3mm and then riffle split with 1-2 kg, proceeding to be pulverised in Keegormill to 90% passing -100um and then roll mixed →500g was scooped into lab packets and was fire assayed using a 50g charge with an AAS finish detection limit of 0.01.

2025
The first phase of drilling at Bridge Creek was sent to North Australian Laboratories (NAL).

- Samples have been milled to 100µm, 90% passing using Disc Mill →Composites have been made out of 150g per sample submitted → Samples were fire assayed with 50g with AAS finish

Due to the shuttering of the NAL lab, split samples were sent to Aurum Laboratories.
For phase 2, All Samples were submitted to Jinning Testing and Inspection, Perth, for assay. After crushing and pulverising to -75 microns with 85% passing using disc mills, each sample is homogenised within the bowl, and a 150g sub-sample of the pulverised sample is submitted for conventional fire assay for gold (FA50) with AAS finish.

Bulk Density
In the absence of any other bulk density data, the 2001 & 2022 models used the average of the data derived from the core samples of the fresh material (2.76) for the fresh material in this estimate. There are only two oxide samples, which give an average bulk density of 2.08 g/cm3. Compared to the other resource estimates, this value appears to be low, and thus, a bulk density of 2.50 g/cm3 was used for the oxide material.

Analysis for surrounding projects that have been mined or are in the process of being mined, with a far greater number of density measurements taken in the lithological and different weathered zones, has been considered and has been assigned in the model

- Oxide: Gerowie Tuff – 2.57, Koolpin Formation – 2.20, Zamu Dolerite – 2.50
- Transitional: Gerowie Tuff – 2.69, Koolpin Formation – 2.54, Zamu Dolerite – 2.60
- Fresh: Gerowie Tuff – 2.77, Koolpin Formation – 2.80, Zamu Dolerite – 2.88

It is recommended that a suite of samples be collected by diamond drilling for bulk density work. These samples should be representative of the rock types, alteration and oxidation levels encountered at Bridge Creek.

Resource Estimation Methodology

The Bridge Creek MRE was prepared by Angora Resources based on RC and DD drilling.

Geological Domains

Mineralisation

Angora digitised the wireframes encompassing material at a 0.3 /t Au cut-off grade. Angora reviewed the data populations and confirmed that a grade population starting at 0.3 g/t Au is present, which warranted the wireframing cut-off used. Angora generated these wireframes on drill sections adjusted to the localised drill spacing, approximately 25m. Where required, the minimum grade for wireframing was lowered to ensure the geological continuity of the wireframes. The wireframes were constructed with a two-metre minimum mining width, and snapping was turned on. Wireframes were extrapolated approximately half of the average drill spacing past the last mineralised intercept; confidence in the interpretation is high.

The Central mineralisation at the Bridge Creek deposit is contained in parallel lodes dipping 75-88 degrees primarily to the west (minor lodes dip east at the northern part of the deposit, on a syncline) and striking close to North and extending for ~650m along strike and at a maximum 200m down dip. confidence in the interpretation is high.
The southern mineralisation (just below 8513400mN) at the Bridge Creek deposit is characterised by saddle reefs, the limbs dip 75-85 degrees, and can thicken dramatically at the hinge.

A substantial amount of time in 2025 was dedicated to digitising the historical drill logs and entering missing information that was previously missing in digital files. The numerous logging dictionaries were recoded to the QLD GSQ dictionary.

Lithology

- Wireframes were built for the Zamu Dolerite and Koolpin Formation, with the difference set in the block model as the Gerowie Tuff.
- The Zamu dolerite was constructed using the Rocktype equal to DOLR (Dolerite) (some minor DIOR (Diorite) codes were also included).
- The Koolpin formation was constructed using the CBSH (Carbonaceous Shales), primarily with some minor SHLE (Shale) included to keep the solid consistent section to section.
- The Gerowie formation is characterised by SHLE (shale), SLST (siltstone), or TUFF (tuff) logging codes, and the remainder is the difference.

Weathering

- Two surfaces have been modelled. Enough logging has occurred that it allows the weathering surfaces to cover the entire model (refer to the figure below).
- BOCO – Base of Complete Oxidation (where weathering code = C (Colour Red in the figure below).
- Transitional material encompasses slightly, partially and moderately weathered material (Black Colour in the figure below)
- TOFR – Top of Fresh (where Weathering code = F) (Green Colour in the figure below)
- In the southern part of the project, the excluded cross-over drilling was used to help define the top of fresh. The early cross-over drilling (BCB010-BCP134) weathering wasn't logged in detail and was missing the transitional zone, and this was interpreted solely from the latter Northern Gold NL RC drilling and the latest FNR drilling.

Resource Estimation

Resource Estimation was undertaken as follows:

- Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was undertaken using Surpac software. Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1m composites). This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor. These investigations have been completed on the ore domain and the above-ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor in various locations on the ore domain to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance.
- One element, Au g/t was estimated using parent cell estimation, with density being assigned by lithology and oxidation state. Drill hole data were coded using three-dimensional domains reflecting the geological interpretation based on the structural, lithological, alteration and oxidation characteristics of the Mineral Resource. One metre composited data was used to estimate the domains. The domains were treated as hard boundaries and only informed by data from the domain. The impact of outliers in the sample distributions used to inform each domain was reduced by the use of grade capping. Grade capping was applied on a domain scale, and a combination of analytical tools such as histograms of grade, Coefficient of Variation (COV) analysis and log probability plots was used to determine the grade caps for each domain.
- Various top cuts were used
- A Parent block size was selected at 5mE x 10mN x 5mRL for both the deposits, with sub-blocking down to 1.25 x 2.5 x 1.25
- Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 18 samples and a maximum of 22 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search, limited to a maximum of 6 samples per drillhole. Search pass 2 was a minimum of 14 samples and a maximum of 22 samples with an ellipsoid search, limited to a maximum of 6 samples per drillhole. In the third pass, an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 22 samples, limited to a maximum of 6 samples per drillhole. Search pass 4 was a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 22 samples
- A dynamic search strategy was used with the search ellipse oriented to the semi-variogram model. The first pass was at 0.65x the variogram range, with subsequent passes expanding the ellipse by factors of 1 and 1.5, then a final factor of 3 was used to inform any remaining unfilled blocks. The majority of the Mineral Resource was informed by the first two passes; domains that were informed by the third and fourth passes were flagged with a lower resource classification or remain unclassified.
- Eight (2) historical resources (non-JORC compliant) and 1 JORC compliant resource have been completed on the Bridge Creek deposit.
- Metana mined shallow alluvial shows between the mid 1980's 1996/97. Minor alluvial occurred in the 2010s. There is currently alluvial mining taking place.
- No assumption of mining selectivity has been incorporated into the estimate.
- Only Au was estimated in the Mineral Resource.
- No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
- No by-products are present or modelled. No deleterious elements have been estimated or are important to the project economics/planning.
- The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade.
- Validation checks included statistical comparison between drill sample grades, the OK and ID2 estimate results for each domain. Visual validation of grade trends for each element along the drill sections was completed, and trend plots comparing drill sample grades and model grades for northings, eastings and elevation were completed. These checks show reasonable correlation between estimated block grades and drill sample grades.

Initial Assessment of Modifying Factors

Mining Methods & Parameters

The deposit is expected to be mined using conventional open-pit mining techniques, with a small portion expected to be 'free-dig' material. Mining rates are set to align with reasonably assumed processing rates.

Any groundwater is anticipated to be used within the processing plant, workers' camp, and for dust suppression in mining operations. Any excess groundwater will be appropriately managed, with a number of options being assessed.

Metallurgy

A total of 3 composite samples were collected, each of about 10kg, representing the oxide, transition, and fresh zones. These samples were spread over the length of the orebody and contain a spread of rock types and head grades.

The testing showed that the oxide ore would be amenable to heap leaching. Conventional gravity, CIP processing using a grind of p80% 75µm gave recoveries between 58% - 90%. Further testing was recommended at a finer grind size, as well as testing of separate lithologies, as it is anticipated that the problems are associated with the dolerite.

ESG

Bridge Creek is an early-mid stage greenfields project. As such, the determination of potential ESG impacts is not well advanced.

Resource Classification

A range of criteria has been considered in determining the classification, including (1) Geological continuity, Geology sections plan and structural data, (2) Quality of data, (3) Previous resource estimates and assumptions used in the modelling and estimation process, (4) Interpolation criteria and estimate reliability based on sample density, search, and interpolation parameters, not limited to kriging efficiency, kriging variance and conditional bias, drill hole spacing.

The Competent Person has classified the Mineral Resource in the Inferred category in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). In the areas defined as Inferred Resources, geological evidence is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity; a lack of density and downhole survey data has led to the Resources being downgraded. This is based on adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques. Once the criteria above were applied, shapes were then generated around contiguous lodes of classified material, which was used to flag the block model to ensure continuous zones of classification. The resource estimate for the Ios Gold deposit has been classified as Inferred Resources. Inferred Resource - Blocks are from estimation passes 1 to 3 and a minimum of 3 drillholes per lode. The average drill spacing in the central portion of the model is ~25mE x 25mN; in the southern part of the model, it increases to 25mE x 50-100mN. Average distance between samples: 57.26m.

An initial assessment of RPEEE was undertaken. In assessing RPEEE, the Competent Person has evaluated preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic, environmental, social, and geotechnical parameters. A pit optimisation process was carried out, using the block model as an input, and with the variables and inputs provided below.

Cut-off Grade

A cutoff grade of 0.50g/t Au was selected for reporting of the Mineral Resource. The Competent Person completed a high-level initial assessment of various factors solely for the purpose of reasonably assessing the potential for economic extraction of the Mineral Resource. These parameters should not be regarded as assumptions that are at the confidence level which is associated with any technical study. Accordingly, and for the sole purpose of this early-stage assessment, this work assumed a gold price of ~AUD$6500/oz, metallurgical recovery of 90%, mining costs of AUD$5.00/t, processing costs of AUD$50/t, batter angles of 45 degrees, Royalty of 3.5% and product and refining charge of 2.5%. A cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au presents a reasonable potential of providing the necessary head grade that would result in reasonable prospects of economic extraction.

Table 3: Summary of June 2026 Bridge Creek Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC Code 2012)

Project	Oxidation State	Cut-off (g/t)	Inferred			Total		
			Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Bridge Creek Central	Oxide	0.5	0.2	1.02	6	0.2	1.02	6
	Trans	0.5	0.1	1.06	4	0.1	1.06	4
	Fresh	0.5	1.7	1.20	66	1.7	1.20	66
	Total	**0.5**	**2.0**	**1.18**	**76**	**2.0**	**1.18**	**76**
Bridge Creek South	Oxide	0.5	0.2	0.82	5	0.2	0.82	5
	Trans	0.5	0.0	0.70	1	0.0	0.70	1
	Fresh	0.5	0.4	0.80	11	0.4	0.80	11
	Total	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.80**	**17**	**0.7**	**0.80**	**17**
Bridge Creek Project	Oxide	0.5	0.4	0.91	11	0.4	0.91	11
	Trans	0.5	0.2	0.95	5	0.2	0.95	5
	Fresh	0.5	2.1	1.12	77	2.1	1.12	77
	Total	**0.5**	**2.7**	**1.08**	**93**	**2.7**	**1.08**	**93**

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources are classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
2. The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is 12 June 2026.
3. Part of the Mineral Resource that would potentially be extractable by open-pit techniques is the portion of the block model that is constrained within an assumed gold price of ~AUD$6500/oz, within a first pass whittle pit shell and above a 0.50g/t Au cut-off grade.
4. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.
5. Rounding may cause computational discrepancies.
6. The Mineral Resources (and RPEEE shell that constrained the MRE) are reported within the FNR licence boundaries.

Risks & Opportunities

The JORC Code (2012) requires Competent Persons to disclose and discuss the technical risks in resource estimation studies. This announcement provides a transparent summary of these risks, and, in the opinion of the Competent Person, the balance of these risks warrants the Mineral Resource to be classified in the Inferred categories.

As with most Mineral Resource studies, the key risks include the quality of the drilling, the drillhole spacing, and the quality and integrity of the domains used for estimation. The drill spacing captures the uncertainty in geological interpretation adequately for the purpose of classification in the inferred categories. Future RC & DD infill drilling is expected to add further confidence to the quality of the data underpinning the resource estimate.

A number of drillholes had downhole surveyed performed by Eastman single-shot downhole camera or the latter day method used of a north seeking gyro, all azimuths are recorded as magnetic north. Approx ~26% of drillholes have an assumed downhole dip due to either no measurements taken or measurements were not recorded in the documentation. The accuracy of the drill path is considered low, due to the lack of readings.

A significant risk lies in the accuracy of the bulk density data. Samples are required through the various weathering zones and through the three major stratigraphic units (Gerowie Tuff, Koolpin Formation & Zamu Dolerite). It is recommended that further drilling is undertaken to gain this data.

Lastly, in the initial assessment of the modifying factors it is acknowledged that a number of these factors are still at an early stage of being addressed through the Company's ongoing workstreams and studies. As such, more metallurgical information is required from appropriately selected geo-metallurgical domains to more confidently demonstrate the potential for economic extractability.

Enquires:
Cameron Woodrow
cwoodrow@farnorthernresources.com

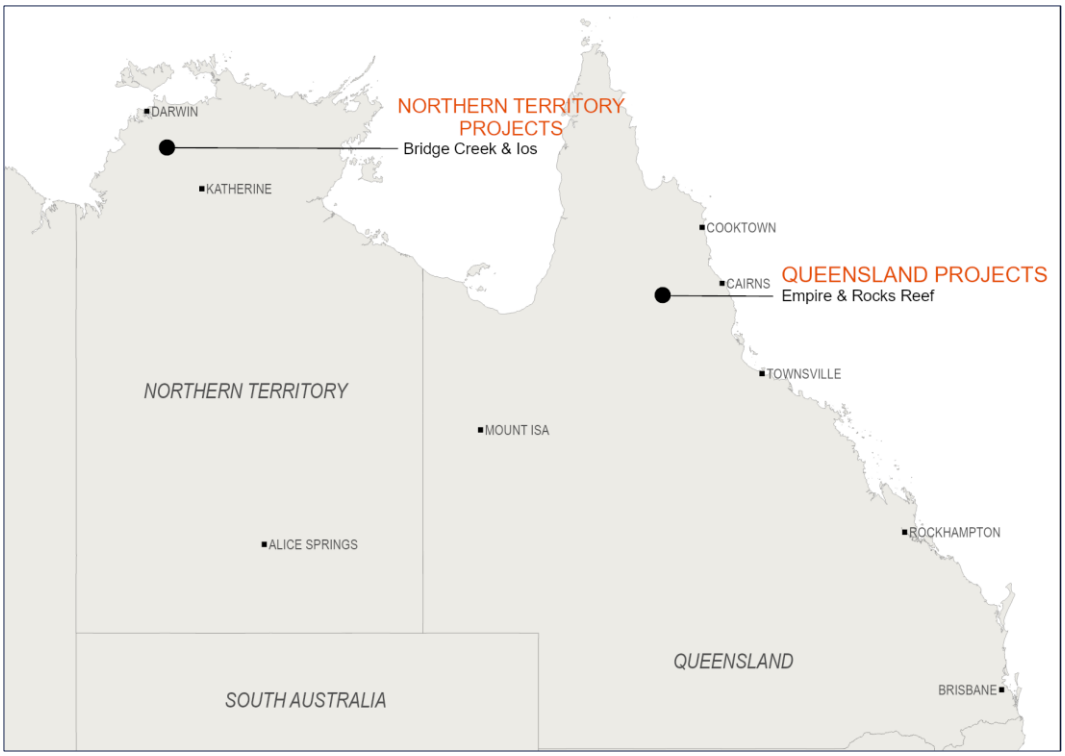
For further information regarding Far Northern Resources Limited, please visit our website at www.farnorthernresources.com

Authorisation
This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

TABLE 4: FAR NORTHERN RESOURCES MINERAL RESOURCES AS AT JUNE 2026

Project	Cut-off (g/t)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Empire Stockworks – Queensland	0.2	0.5	0.97	17	0.3	0.63	6	0.8	0.85	23
Queensland Total		**0.5**	**0.97**	**17**	**0.3**	**0.63**	**6**	**0.8**	**0.85**	**23**
Bridge Creek Central	0.5				2.0	1.18	76	2.0	1.18	76
Bridge Creek South	0.5				0.7	0.80	17	0.7	0.80	17
Ios	0.5				0.5	1.49	24	0.5	1.49	24
Northern Territory Total					**3.2**	**1.15**	**117**	**3.2**	**1.15**	**117**
Total		**0.5**	**0.97**	**17**	**3.5**	**1.10**	**123**	**4.0**	**1.09**	**140**

Numerical differences arise from rounding to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the Mineral Resource Estimate.



JORC and Previous Disclosure

The information in this release that related to Mineral Resource for Empire Stockworks and Bridge Creek, is based on information previously disclosed in the following company ASX announcement available from the ASX website www.asx.com.au

- Far Northern Resources Limited (FNR) ASX Announcement 10 April 2024 - Prospectus.
- Far Northern Resources Limited (FNR) ASX Announcement 6 August 2025 – Ios Gold Project Inferred Mineral Resources.

The Company confirms that is not aware of any new information as at the date of the announcement that materially affects the information include in the Release and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and results 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.

These ASX announcements are available on the Company's website (www.farnorthernresources.com) and the ASX website (www.asx.com.au) under the Company's ticker code 'FNR'.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Ios Gold Project, is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Christopher Speedy who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Christopher Speedy is employed by Angora Resources on a full-time basis. Mr Speedy has sufficient experience which 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". Mr Speedy consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

Forward Looking Statements regarding FNR's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that FNR's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that FNR will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of FNR's mineral properties. The performance of FNR may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results.

All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and

(vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the company's prospects, properties, and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward- looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Appendix 1 - Table 1 – Section 1 to Section 3

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 (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	1985 • For the 1985 Diamond drill program, sampling consisted of half-splitting the core using a diamond saw. One section of the core was submitted to the laboratory. Quartz vein systems, sulphide zones and quartz-carbonate alteration zones in dolerite close to tuff contacts were samples at 1-metre intervals. The remainder of the core was sampled at 1-metre intervals, crushed, split, and bulked to 5 metres before being submitted for assay. If any 5-metre sample returned anomalous gold values, the 1-metre samples were sent for re-assay 1986 • In 1986 GGRNL drilled four percussion holes, one of which (BCP086/6) was drilled in the Bridge Creek area. Bravo (1986) records that the samples were collected on a one-metre basis "directly from the cutting box", bagged, split several times through a riffle splitter down to 3-4 kg and submitted to AAL (Pine Creek) for gold analysis (fire assay – 50 g charge). 1987-1988 • Two samples. one for assay and one for reference were taken for each lm advance. In dry ground. the cuttings were directed through a cyclone into a collection bag. After each metre, this bag was taken off the cyclone and put through a triple cascade type riffler to give a one-eighth split. The small sample was put into a calico bag ready for assay, the larger sample went into a pre-numbered plastic bag and placed in rows adjacent to the drill site. These samples remain on site for future reference if necessary. The calico bags for assays were collected upon completion of each hole and forwarded to Darwin for analysis by Analabs Ltd. • In wet ground. the cuttings were directed through a different cyclone. This "wet" cyclone was fitted with a rotary splitter which cut a proportion of the cuttings from the sample flow and directed them into a calico bag for assay. The rest of the cuttings were directed into a plastic bag for retention on site 1991-1996 • All sample was split through a 4:1 cascade riffle splitter mounted on the drill rig with the small sample (approx 2kg) collected in a calico for analysis and the remainder collected in a plastic bag for retention on site. All plastic bags were either emptied or removed to a permanent bag farm for future reference. All samples were sent to Assaycorp in Pine Creek for analysis by 50g fire assay. • For the 1991 & 1993 Diamond drill program, sampling consisted of half-splitting the core using a diamond saw. One section of the core was submitted to the laboratory 2025 • All drilling was completed by RC drilling. Bullion Drilling was the drilling contractor. • Industry standard practices were applied to the drilling programme and sampling. All samples were one-metre single splits taken off the rig using a cone splitter. The sample sizes (2.5-3kg) are typical for the RC drilling method and are considered appropriate. • Regular air and manual cleaning of the rig cyclone was undertaken to remove potential contaminants. • Samples were submitted for Au analysis using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. • Sample representativity – All chip samples were logged in full. Sample intervals are 1m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).*	• The exploration drilling carried out was predominantly of HQ diameter (63.5 mm) diamond drill core except where a reduction to NQ diameter (47.6 mm) was required to attain target depths. • Percussion - Early holes (BCP010 to 134) using a cross-over sub behind a conventional percussion hammer. • RC drilling was performed with a face sampling hammer (bit diameter between 4.5 – 5.25 inches) and samples were collected using a splitter for 1m composites. • Percussion and RAB holes have been excluded from the Estimation.
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.*	• Core recoveries were recorded for BCD1 and were 90%. The drilling of holes BCD8, 9 and 9A were carried out by Thompson Drilling (Pine Creek) using a track mounted Longyear GK850 drill rig, using HQ3 drilling tools. Consequently, the drilling produced good (>90 %) core recovery • For the FNR drilling, the RC recovery and meterage were assessed by comparing drill chip volumes for individual meters. Estimates of poor sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken for every RC rod. RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleared to ensure no material buildup. Due to the good standard of drilling conditions around sample intervals (dry), the geologist believes the samples are representative. • No relationship has been established between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC chip logging was carried out adjacent to the drill rig, at the same time, the samples are being extracted from the hole. Recorded logging data includes lithology, weathering, texture, grain size, colour, mineralisation, sulphide content, veining and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. The entire length of every hole is logged. • Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Semi-quantitative logging includes estimated percentages of identified minerals, sulphides and veining. • All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers, validated in the field, and then transferred into the Oracle database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support future mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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.*	Historical • Diamond drill program, sampling consisted of half splitting the core using a diamond saw. One section of the core was submitted to the laboratory. Quartz vein systems, sulphide zones and quartz-carbonate alteration zones in dolerite close to tuff contacts were samples at 1 metre intervals. The remainder of the core was sampled at 1 metre intervals, crushed, split, and bulked to 5 metres before being submitted for assay. • Approximately 2.0-3 kg subsamples were collected over 1m sample intervals for the Percussion & RC sampling. RAB - the samples were collected on a one metre basis "directly from the cutting box", bagged, split several times through a riffle splitter down to 3-4 kg • Wet sampling in latter programmes (up to hole BCP246) was made by pipe splitting; it is unknown how wet sampling in drilling beyond BCP246 was conducted. It is not known how many samples were wet. • Samples are dried, crushed to 10mm, and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm • Minor Duplicate field samples were taken in 1991 & 1993 2025 • All samples were one metre single split taken off the rig with a cone splitter. The sample sizes (2.5-3kg) are typical for the RC drilling method and are considered appropriate. • Individual samples are placed in individual sample bags and clearly identified before submission to the laboratory for assay. • Duplicate field samples were taken every 20th sample by using a hand-splitter identical to the cone splitter to check the representivity of samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	1986 • General Gold Samples were submitted to AAL (Pine Creek) for gold analysis (fire assay – 50 g charge). 1987 • Metana Gold analyses were carried out by Analabs using fire assay techniques (30 g charge). 1987-1988 • NGNL were carried out by Analabs using fire assay techniques (30 g charge). 1991-1995 • BC8-9, sent to Assaycorp (Pine Creek) for fire assay gold determination (method code FA50 – 50 g charge). • A small number of the samples taken by Northern Gold NL in drillhole BCP136 (45-94 metres) were tested for base metals (Cu, Zn, As, Ag, Pb). The samples from the earlier drilling (to BCP134) were sent to Analabs (Darwin, method code GG313 - fire assay 30 g charge) for gold analysis, and most samples (~92 %) collected from the latter drill programmes were sent to Assaycorp (Pine Creek, method code FA50 - fire assay 50 g charge) with the remainder (~8 %) sent to Analabs (Darwin, fire assay – 30 g charge). • Analabs Sample Flow Sheet: Split sample (uncertain % used) > Oven dried at 120 degrees for 12 hours > Sample was then jaw crushed to -3mm and then riffle split with 1-2 kg proceeding to be pulverised in LM2 to 85% passing -75um and roll mixed > 200g was scooped into lab packets and was fire assayed using a 30g charge with a AAS finish detection limit 0.01. Method GG309 • Assaycorp Sample Flow Sheet: Split sample (uncertain % used) > Oven dried at 130 degrees for 12 hours > Sample was then jaw crushed to -3mm and then riffle split with 1-2 kg proceeding to be pulverised in Keegormill to 90% passing -100um and then roll mixed > 500g was scooped into lab packets and was fire assayed using a 50g charge with a AAS finish detection limit 0.01. 2025 • The first phase of drilling at Bridge Creek was sent to North Australian Laboratories (NAL). • Samples have been milled to 100µm, 90% passing using Disc Mills. • Composites have been made out of 150g per sample submitted. • Samples were fire assayed with 50g with AAS finish • Due to the shuttering of the NAL lab, split samples were sent to Aurum Laboratories • For phase 2, All Samples were submitted to Jinning Testing and Inspection, Perth, for assay. After crushing and pulverising to -75 microns with 85% passing using disc mills, each sample is homogenised within the bowl, and a 150g sub-sample of the pulverised sample is submitted for conventional fire assay for gold (FA50) with AAS finish. • Assaying method used for the majority of samples was a 30-50g charge for Fire Assay. Fire Assay is the industry standard for gold and is considered appropriate. • No field standards or blanks were submitted for any drill program • Assessment of field duplicates shows a bias with med-high variability, which is associated with nuggety gold. • Assessment of the Lab Duplicates, show med-high variability, which is associated with nuggety gold. • No laboratory audits were undertaken
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, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustments to assay data.*	• Independent personnel have visually inspected the significant intersections in core or RC chips. Numerous highly qualified and experienced company personnel from exploration positions have visually inspected the significant intersections in core and RC chips throughout the history of the project. • Historical data was provided by FNR in MS Access as well as historical Company Records. A number of data validation checks were made to ensure accurate data • No adjustments have been made to the assay data • Twinned Holes: About 40% of the holes drilled by Northern Gold at the Bridge Creek Project have utilised a crossover sub behind the bit. This type of technique is susceptible to producing contaminated samples, especially below the water table. These drillholes were excluded from 2001, 2002, 20005, 2014, and 2022 Resource Updates. Between the Phase 1 and 2 drilling completed in 2025, 17 drillholes were deemed as twinned, 15 of these were within 5m (at surface) of the existing drillholes and two drillholes at 6.5m (average distance apart 3.17m), to test the excluded data. From the analysis, the bias between the recently completed RC drilling and the crossover drilling sample grades is statistically significant and solely attributable to differences in drilling techniques. There are no valid reasons to reintroduce the crossover data that are currently excluded.
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.*	• Historical collars have been surveyed by contract surveyors (either Qasco Northern Surveys or Micro Survey). • A significant number of drillholes (out of the 230 holes used in the resource estimate, 62 holes only have a nominal record at the surface (27%)) have an assumed downhole dip due to either no measurements taken or measurements were not recorded in the documentation. • 2025 drillholes were downhole surveyed by the drilling supervisor/senior driller at regular intervals downhole using a north-seeking gyroscopic survey instrument. • 2025 The collars were surveyed using a Garmin GPSMap 66i by the supervising geologist. Licensed surveyors will pick up the collar in due course. • Magnetic north is used in the projection of the drillholes downhole. True North to Magnetic North (-2.28°) • Metana mined shallow alluvial shows between the mid 1980's. More alluvial mining took place in the early 2010's. The drillholes used in the model were drilled both pre- and post- alluvial mining • Cross Solutions was engaged to supply a new orthomosaic imagery and LIDAR survey of the Bridge Creek Mining Leases; capture and processing were completed in July 2025. The LiDAR covered an area of 6km2 (MLN 766, 1060, 30807) • Terrain following flights were conducted at an altitude of 70m above ground level, producing an approximate point density of 1000 points per metre. • The LiDAR was checked by Cross Solutions against and tied to ground control points. • The LiDAR ground point cloud data was processed to yield a 10cm resolution bare earth DTM • The LIDAR Residuals RMS Error Pointcloud Z (RL) Error (m) is 0.027, and the Final Surface Z (RL) Error (m) is 0.028. • Project Datum MGA 94 Zone 52. Height Datum: AHD.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution are 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.*	• Nominal hole spacing of the deposit is approximately 25 metres along strike and 25m across strike in the central part of the model. In the south model, spacing is 50-100m across strike and 25-50m across strike • The data spacing and distribution are sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code.
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 drilling is predominantly orientated west (270°) with a 60-degree dip, which is roughly perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation, therefore ensuring intercepts are close to true-width. • No orientation-biased sampling has been identified in the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples from the earlier drilling (to BCP134) were sent to Analabs, samples collected from the latter drill programmes were sent to Assaycorp (Pine Creek), with the remainder (~8 %) sent to Analabs • Historical information does not make mention of Sample Security. • Phase 1 FNR samples were delivered by FNR personnel to NAL. NAL completed the composite assay testing before forwarding all split samples to Aurum by freight. • Phase 2 FNR samples were delivered by FNR personnel to Jinning Laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audits have been conducted

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.*	• The Bridge Creek gold deposit is located within granted Mining Leases MLN 766, 1060, and 30807, wholly owned by Bridge Creek Mining Pty Ltd. The tenements are located approximately 125km SSE of Darwin and 35km SE of Adelaide River. The Bridge Creek Deposit is located approximately 29km from Fountain Head via the sealed Stuart Highway and Fountain Head Road. There are two alternate routes between Bridge Creek and Fountain, one a combination of sealed and unsealed roads, the other via unsealed roads. • Kirkland Lake Gold retains a 1% NSR on any mineral production from the leases • The tenements are in good standing with no known encumbrances that might impede future activities.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Small deposits of alluvial gold were first worked near the Metropolitan Howley mine in 1883, following the discovery of primary gold there in 1873. Further primary deposits were located at Metropolitan and Chinese Howley. Alluvial mining quickly spread to Chinese Howley, Bridge Creek and Mount Paqualin. Alluvial mining by Chinese indentured labour continued until about 1896, when the lease arrangements with the Mandarins expired and were not renewed. The alluvial deposits were then only intermittently mined, on a small scale, until Metana Minerals N. L's Bridge Creek operation in 1986 and later by Mr R.J. Edwards in 1996-1997 • In 1985-1986, General Gold entered into a farm agreement with Northern Gold NL and conducted a diamond drilling and percussion drilling program (Stokes et al, 1994). GGRNL drilled five diamond holes in 1985 to test a Rapid Reconnaissance Magnetic Induced Polarisation ("RRMIP") anomaly • In 1986, Metana Minerals NL agreed with Northern Gold NL to explore and treat alluvial gold on the Howley leases. Metana carried out mapping, reconnaissance, costeaning, and sampling of the alluvial areas on the lease • In 1987, Northern Gold NL commenced hard-rock exploration on the Bridge Creek prospect, with the majority of the work being conducted in 1988. A comprehensive soil sampling was carried out over the lease, and RC drilling and mapping were conducted. • In 1991, reverse circulation and diamond drilling were undertaken to determine the extent and style of bedrock mineralisation as indicated by previous drilling. Early holes (BCP010 to 134) were drilled by Civil Mining Services using an Ingersoll-Rand T4 rig with a crossover sub behind a conventional percussion hammer. • During 1995-1996, reverse circulation drilling was conducted over MLNs 766 and 1060 to test the bedrock gold resources in the central and northern sector of the prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• within the Pine Creek Geosyncline, a tightly folded sequence of Lower Proterozoic rocks, 10km to 14km in thickness, laid down on a rifted granitic Archaean basement during the interval ~2.2-1.87Ga. The sequence is dominated by pelitic and psammitic (continental shelf shallow marine) sediments with locally significant inter-layered tuff units. Pre-orogenic mafic sills of the Zamu Dolerite event (~1.87Ga) intruded the lower formations of the South Alligator Group. • During the Top End Orogeny (Nimbuwah Event ~1.87-1.85Ga), the sequence was tightly folded, faulted, and pervasively altered with metamorphic grade averaging greenschist facies with phyllite in sheared zones • The Cullen intrusive event introduced a suite of fractionated calc-alkaline granitic batholiths into the sequence in the period ~1.84-1.80Ga. These high-temperature I-type intrusives induced strong contact metamorphic aureoles ranging up to garnet amphibolite facies and created regionally extensive biotite and andalusite hornfels facies. • Less deformed Middle and Late Proterozoic clastic rocks and volcanics have an unconformable relationship to the older sequences. Flat-lying Palaeozoic and Mesozoic strata, along with Cainozoic sediments and proto-laterite cementation, overlie parts of the Pine Creek Geosyncline lithologies. Recent scree deposits occupy the lower hill slopes while fluviatile sands, gravels and black soil deposits mask the river/creek flats areas. • There is a tendency for gold mineralisation to be focused in the axial zone of anticlinal settings within strata of the South Alligator Group (1900-1880Ga) and lower parts of the Finniss River Group. This sequence evolved from initial low-energy shallow basinal sedimentation to higher-energy deeper water flysch facies. Dated at ~1720-1740Ga, (Sener, 2004) gold in the Burnside region post-dated the Pine Creek Orogeny and Cullen intrusive events and has favoured suitable litho-structural trap sites in the biotite-hornfels facies of the thermal aureole. • The Bridge Creek Prospect is located 12 km north along strike from the Cosmo Howley deposit and is situated on the hinge zone of the Howley Anticline, where Lower Proterozoic sediments of the South Alligator River Group have been folded into a tight, inclined antiform that plunges shallowly to the southeast. All volcano-sedimentary and intrusive rocks have been regionally metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies and affected by a subsequent hornblende-hornfels facies contact metamorphic event associated with the intrusion of late-orogenic granitoids. Pervasive chloritisation of almandine garnet hornfels is evidence of a later and final retrograde metamorphic event. Exposure in the prospect area is generally restricted to rubbly sub-crop on low foothills adjacent to a long range of steep ridges. Recent alluvial mining by Metana has removed the soil and alluvium to expose the highly weathered soil/bedrock interface. • The mineralisation at Bridge Creek extends over a strike distance of approximately 1500 metres in length and 50 metres in width and lies at the gradational contact between carbonaceous mudstone of the Upper Koolpin Formation and a sequence of interbedded volcanic tuffs and pelitic rocks in the overlying Gerowie Tuff, above and below a sill of Zamu Dolerite. The mineralisation has been interpreted to form classic "saddle reef" type lodes above and in the doleritic sill (southern part of the deposit, similar to that seen at Enterprise), and a steeply dipping/subvertical lode system in the limbs of the fold (central part of the deposit, similar to that of Cosmo Howley) and in the core of the fold hinge below the dolerite. Best mineralisation is developed in the hinge zone below the dolerite within the carbonaceous mudstone. In the southern zone, the mineralisation has a shallow to moderate southerly plunge, which flattens in the core mineralised area to the north. • From geological mapping, drilling and petrologic work, the mineralisation has been interpreted to be associated with a stockwork of fine stringer veins comprising either quartz + sulphide or thicker laminated quartz sulphide veins. Sulphides associated with the mineralisation consist of, in decreasing abundance, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Gold generally occurs as inclusions with chalcopyrite within pyrite, as visible gold rimming secondary pyrite rimming earlier pyrite, and as free grains associated with wall rock inclusions.

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*
		• No exploration results are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *downhole 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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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.*	• No exploration results are being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been 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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• The majority of the Bridge Creek drill holes were drilled at -60º to the west, and the mineralised zone dips at 80-90° to the west, so the intercepts reported are slightly greater than the true mineralised width.
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.*	• Refer to figures in the body of the document.
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 practised, avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration results have previously been reported, see below. 10/04/2024 – Prospectus 08/04/2025 – Drilling to commence on Bridge Creek Mining Lease 01/05/2025 – Phase One of the Bridge Creek drilling program completed 22/05/2025 – Bridge Creek Phase 1 Assay Composites Received 24/06/2025 – Bridge Creek Phase 1 Assays 23/09/2025 – LiDAR identifies potential Au targets at Bridge Creek 16/10/2025 - Drilling to Recommence on Bridge Creek Mining Lease 08/04/2026 – Bridge Creek Phase 2 Drilling Results
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.*	• All interpretations for Bridge Creek mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous exploration and modelling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.*	• Further drill programs targeting along strike and down dip extensions • Further diamond drilling for geotechnical, metallurgical and density testing

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All assay and geological data are stored in an electronic Oracle database • Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by validation by the Competent Person. The supplied data was subjected to a series of basic logic tests by the CP upon loading into the modelling software. Validation tests were conducted to identify the following: a) Collars with missing depths, missing coordinates, switched or duplicated coordinates b) Surveys with depths greater than TD or with inappropriate readings (azimuths above 360° or below 0°; dips outside –90°) c) Assays with incorrect from and to intervals, excessively large or small assay intervals, assay intervals greater than TD, and gaps and overlaps in assay intervals d) Geology with incorrect from and to intervals, excessively large or small geologic intervals, geologic intervals greater than TD, and gaps and overlaps in geologic intervals When minor data integrity issues were found, they were evaluated and corrected, if warranted, in the modelling database. • The following drillholes were excluded: Cross Over drilling – BCP010-134. RAB drilling PSP & MCB drillholes. BCD9 redrilled as BCD9A. BCP140 & 155, which conflict with the new drilling in relation to conflicting ore lode positions.
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.*	• No site visit has been conducted by the CP. A site visit was not deemed necessary as it would not materially impact the outcome of these resource estimates. A site visit is scheduled for the diamond drilling campaign.
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.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Angora digitised the wireframes encompassing material at a 0.3 /t Au cut-off grade. Angora reviewed the data populations and confirmed that a grade population starting at 0.3 g/t Au is present, which warranted the wireframing cut-off used. Angora generated these wireframes on drill sections adjusted to the localised drill spacing, approximately 25m. Where required, the minimum grade for wireframing was lowered to ensure the geological continuity of the wireframes. The wireframes were constructed with a two-metre minimum mining width, and snapping was turned on. Wireframes were extrapolated approximately half of the average drill spacing past the last mineralised intercept; confidence in the interpretation is high. • The Central mineralisation at the Bridge Creek deposit is contained in parallel lodes dipping 75-88 degrees primarily to the west (minor lodes dip east at the northern part of the deposit, on a syncline) and striking close to North and extending for ~650m along strike and at a maximum 200m down dip. confidence in the interpretation is high. • The southern mineralisation (just below 8513400mN) at the Bridge Creek deposit is characterised by saddle reefs, the limbs dip 75-85 degrees, and can thicken dramatically at the hinge. • A substantial amount of time in 2025 was dedicated to digitising the historical drill logs and entering missing information that was previously missing in digital files. The numerous logging dictionaries were recoded to the QLD GSQ dictionary. Lithology • Wireframes were built for the Zamu Dolerite and Koolpin Formation, with the difference set in the block model as the Gerowie Tuff. • The Zamu dolerite was constructed using the Rocktype equal to DOLR (Dolerite) (some minor DIOR (Diorite) codes were also included). • The Koolpin formation was constructed using the CBSH (Carbonaceous Shales), primarily with some minor SHLE (Shale) included to keep the solid consistent section to section. • The Gerowie formation is characterised by SHLE (shale), SLST (siltstone), or TUFF (tuff) logging codes, and the remainder is the difference. Weathering • Two surfaces have been modelled. Enough logging has occurred that it allows the weathering surfaces to cover the entire model (refer to the figure below). • BOCO – Base of Complete Oxidation (where weathering code = C (Colour Red in the figure below). • Transitional material encompasses slightly, partially and moderately weathered material (Black Colour in the figure below) • TOFR – Top of Fresh (where Weathering code = F) (Green Colour in the figure below) • In the southern part of the project, the excluded cross-over drilling was used to help define the top of fresh. The early cross-over drilling (BCB010-BCP134) weathering wasn't logged in detail and was missing the transitional zone, and this was interpreted solely from the latter Northern Gold NL RC drilling and the latest FNR drilling
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.*	• The central deposit, subvertical mineralisation strikes for approximately 650m, is approximately 290m wide, and 200m down dip. The deposit is open to the north, and to the south, where the orebody is interpreted to plunge 10-20°. The south deposit, consisting of the saddle reefs, extends 530m along strike, and is approximately 240m wide limb to limb and 150m down dip. The deposit is open to the south, where it is also interpreted to plunge to the south.
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 the 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 the recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., 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.* • *Any assumptions behind the modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about the correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of the 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 the use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was undertaken using Surpac software. Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1m composites). This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor. These investigations have been completed on the ore domain and the above-ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor in various locations on the ore domain to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance. • One element, Au g/t was estimated using parent cell estimation, with density being assigned by lithology and oxidation state. Drill hole data were coded using three-dimensional domains reflecting the geological interpretation based on the structural, lithological, alteration and oxidation characteristics of the Mineral Resource. One metre composited data was used to estimate the domains. The domains were treated as hard boundaries and only informed by data from the domain. The impact of outliers in the sample distributions used to inform each domain was reduced by the use of grade capping. Grade capping was applied on a domain scale, and a combination of analytical tools such as histograms of grade, Coefficient of Variation (COV) analysis and log probability plots was used to determine the grade caps for each domain. • Various top cuts were used • A Parent block size was selected at 5mE x 10mN x 5mRL for both the deposits, with sub-blocking down to 1.25 x 2.5 x 1.25 • Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 18 samples and a maximum of 22 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search, limited to a maximum of 6 samples per drillhole. Search pass 2 was a minimum of 14 samples and a maximum of 22 samples with an ellipsoid search, limited to a maximum of 6 samples per drillhole. In the third pass, an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 22 samples, limited to a maximum of 6 samples per drillhole. Search pass 4 was a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 22 samples • A dynamic search strategy was used with the search ellipse oriented to the semi-variogram model. The first pass was at 0.65x the variogram range, with subsequent passes expanding the ellipse by factors of 1 and 1.5, then a final factor of 3 was used to inform any remaining unfilled blocks. The majority of the Mineral Resource was informed by the first two passes; domains that were informed by the third and fourth passes were flagged with a lower resource classification or remain unclassified. • Eight (2) historical resources (non-JORC compliant) and 1 JORC compliant Resource has been completed on the Bridge Creek deposit. • Metana mined shallow alluvial shows between the mid 1980's - 1996/97. Minor alluvial occurred in the 2010s. There is currently alluvial mining taking place. • No assumption of mining selectivity has been incorporated into the estimate. • Only Au was estimated in the Mineral Resource. • No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated. • No by-products are present or modelled. No deleterious elements have been estimated or are important to the project economics/planning. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade. • Validation checks included statistical comparison between drill sample grades, the OK and ID2 estimate results for each domain. Visual validation of grade trends for each element along the drill sections was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed, and trend plots comparing drill sample grades and model grades for northings, eastings and elevation were completed. These checks show reasonable correlation between estimated block grades and drill sample grades. • No reconciliation data is available as no mining has taken place.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages have been estimated 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.*	• A cutoff grade of 0.50g/t Au was selected for reporting of the Mineral Resource. The Competent Person completed a high-level initial assessment of various factors solely for the purpose of reasonably assessing the potential for economic extraction of the Mineral Resource. These parameters should not be regarded as assumptions that are at the confidence level which is associated with any technical study. Accordingly, and for the sole purpose of this early-stage assessment, this work assumed a gold price of ~AUD$6500/oz, metallurgical recovery of 90%, mining costs of AUD$5.00/t, processing costs of AUD$50/t, batter angles of 45 degrees, Royalty of 3.5% and product and refining charge of 2.5%. A cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au presents a reasonable potential of providing the necessary head grade that would result in reasonable prospects of economic extraction.
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 the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The deposit is expected to be mined using conventional open-pit mining techniques, with a small portion expected to be 'free-dig' material. Mining rates are set to align with reasonably assumed processing rates. • Any groundwater is anticipated to be used within the processing plant, workers' camp, and for dust suppression in mining operations. Any excess groundwater will be appropriately managed, with a number of options being assessed. • Given the inferred classification of the resource, no further or detailed mining assumptions or modifying factors have been considered necessary for application to the estimation process.
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.*	• A total of 3 composite samples were collected, each of about 10kg, representing the oxide, transition, and fresh zones. These samples were spread over the length of the orebody and contain a spread of rock types and head grades. • The testing showed that the oxide ore would be amenable to heap leaching. Conventional gravity, CIP processing using a grind of p80% 75µm gave recoveries between 58% - 90%. Further testing was recommended at a finer grind size, as well as testing of separate lithologies, as it is anticipated that the problems are associated with the dolerite.
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.*	• Geochemical Testwork undertaken on waste rock samples indicates that the majority of waste samples are non-acid-producing. The proportion of potentially acid-forming samples classified by Testwork is 8 of 30 samples (3 indeterminate). • Bridge Creek is an early-mid stage greenfields project. As such, the determination of potential environmental impacts is not well advanced. Further environmental review in relation to open-pit mining is recommended. • Given the inferred classification of the resource, no further or detailed environmental assumptions or modifying factors have been considered necessary for application to the estimation process.
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 (vugs, 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.*	• In the absence of any other bulk density data, the 2001 & 2022 data used the average of the data derived from the core samples of the fresh material (2.76) for the fresh material in this estimate. There are only two oxide samples, which give an average bulk density of 2.08 g/cm3. Compared to the other resource estimates, this value appears to be low, and thus, a bulk density of 2.50 g/cm3 has been used for the oxide material. • Analysis for surrounding projects that have been mined or are in the process of being mined, with a far greater number of density measurements taken in the lithological and different weathered zones have been considered, and have been assigned in the model • Oxide: Gerowie Tuff – 2.57, Koolpin Formation – 2.20, Zamu Dolerite – 2.50 • Transitional: Gerowie Tuff – 2.69, Koolpin Formation – 2.54, Zamu Dolerite – 2.60 • Fresh: Gerowie Tuff – 2.77, Koolpin Formation – 2.80, Zamu Dolerite – 2.88 • It is recommended that a suite of samples be collected by diamond drilling for bulk density work. These samples should be representative of the rock types, alteration and oxidation levels encountered at Bridge Creek.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade 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.*	• The Bridge Creek Mineral Resource has been classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 edition. Resource classification is based on confidence in the geological domaining, drill spacing and geostatistical measures. The initial classification process was based on an interpolation distance minimum samples within the search ellipse within the search ellipse as defined by the Surpac macro. The main components of the macro are summarised as follows: • A range of criteria has been considered in determining the classification, including Geological continuity, Geology sections plan and structural data, Previous resource estimates and assumptions used in the modelling and estimation process, Interpolation criteria and estimate reliability based on sample density, search, and interpolation parameters, not limited to kriging efficiency, kriging variance and conditional bias, Drill hole spacing • Once the criteria were applied above, shapes were then generated around contiguous lodes of classified material, which was used to flag the block model to ensure continuous zones of classification. The resource estimate for the Bridge Creek deposit has been classified as Inferred Resources based on the confidence levels of the key criteria - Inferred Resource - Blocks are from estimation passes 1 to 3 and a minimum of 3 drillholes per lode. The average drill spacing in the central portion of the model is ~25mE x 25mN; in the southern part of the model, it increases to 25mE x 50-100mN
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or review of the Mineral Resource estimate has been conducted.
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.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified as Inferred. The drilling, geological interpretation and grade estimation reflect the confidence level applied to the Mineral Resource. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.