

## VISIBLE GOLD INTERSECTED IN DIAMOND DRILL CORE AT CROWN PRINCE GOLD PROJECT

**Cautionary Statement:** Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- New Murchison Gold Limited (**NMG**) is currently undertaking diamond drilling underneath the planned Crown Prince open pit<sup>1</sup>.
- Diamond hole NGGRCDD974 comprises a circa 154m long diamond core tail commencing at the bottom of a 150m deep RC pre-collar. Drilling is targeting extensions down plunge of the south eastern zone (**SEZ**) mineralisation (outside of the high-grade Crown Prince mineral resource<sup>2</sup>).
- The diamond core hole was drilled to target mineralisation at around 260m down hole. At 252m down hole a quartz-carbonate vein with strong showings of native visible gold was intersected (refer Photos 1&2).
- The gold-bearing vein was intersected at the top of 16m strongly sheared interval (refer Table 1 – Lithological Description & Visual Estimates). The shear zone is predominantly sheared mafic schist (pre-cursor dolerite and basalt) and ultramafic rocks with rafts of black shale above the main sheared structure. Abundant quartz-carbonate veining (which is the typical host rock for gold mineralisation at the Crown Prince gold deposit) is present throughout this 16m interval.
- The visible gold intersected in this hole, NGGRCDD974, is the deepest example of gold mineralisation at the south-eastern zone (SEZ) zone of the Crown Prince gold deposit and is strongly encouraging for a continuation of mineralisation at depth down-plunge.
- The diamond drilling program is ongoing, assays from this hole have been prioritised and will be received in approximately two to three weeks.
- Other diamond holes in the program (12 planned in total at this stage, refer Table 2 – Collar Table) have intersected strong alteration and similar styles of structure (albeit with less visible gold). Assays are pending for two of the holes drilled prior to this hole (NGGRCDD971 and NGGRCDD972) and a third hole (NGGRCDD975) is awaiting processing and cutting on site. NGGRCDD973 is yet to be drilled.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to ASX release 03 February 2025 – Crown Prince Ore Reserve and Feasibility Study

<sup>2</sup> Refer to ASX release 28 November 2024 – Mineral Resource Update for the Crown Prince Gold Deposit



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#### Projects

Garden Gully Gold Project

#### Corporate

Shares on Issue 8.136m  
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ASX Code NMG



*Photos 1 & 2: Visible Gold in Quartz - Carbonate Vein intersected at 252m down hole in NGGRCDD974 within a broader 16m wide shear zone*

New Murchison Gold Limited (**ASX:NMG**) (“**NMG**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on diamond drilling activities at the Crown Prince Gold Project (**Crown Prince**) at the Company’s flagship Garden Gully Gold Project near Meekatharra, Western Australia.

The Company is currently drilling a series of deeper diamond holes targeting mineralisation down plunge from the south-eastern zone of mineralisation. The target is outside the current mineral resource estimate envelope.

Diamond hole NGGRCDD974 intersected a strong zone of alteration and shearing at 251.5m down hole which is interpreted to be at the target zone. At 252m an obvious zone, visible, vein hosted dendritic native gold was encountered. While assays will take two to three weeks to be returned for this hole the visual indications are considered highly encouraging, and material, in relation to the likely extension of the resource envelope. Raw (uncut) gold grades in this area are also likely to be materially above the resource average grade.

**Alex Passmore, NMG’s CEO, commented:** “While we caution that assays are awaited from Diamond Hole NGGRCDD974 we are pleased to report the strong visual indications of mineralisation in a key extensional area for the Crown Prince resource. We look forward to further updating the market on the assay results and what the broader results are from this deeper drilling program”.

Table 1. Lithological Description & Visual Estimates

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Description	Mineral Occurrence	Visual Estimated Quartz /Carbonate Alteration	Intensity of Shearing / Brecciation (Low / Medium / Strong)
NGGRCDD974	238	238.6	0.6	Fine-grained moderately foliated, weakly chlorite altered mafic schist with 1-2% quartz-carbonate micro veining and boudins, no sulphides	Veins – foliation parallel	1-2% - Quartz/Carbonate, <5% other	Moderately sheared
NGGRCDD974	238.6	251.21	12.61	Fine-grained black sulphidic shale with weak silicification, 1-3% py>>cp>po, 1-2% quartz/carbonate micro veining	Veins – foliation parallel and discordant	1-2% - Quartz/Carbonate, 5% - other	Moderately sheared
NGGRCDD974	251.21	251.51	0.3	Fine-grained smokey greyish white and fractured quartz-carbonate rock (lode) with intercalations of strongly chl-fu-ser altered ultramafic schist (described in the next interval). <b>Hosts chlorite&gt;fuchsite veinlets and fine grained dendritic visible gold</b> with elevated associated W, Se, Ag, Bi, U, Rb and K. Hosts disseminated/veinlets of 1% py/asp>cp	Veins – massive	70% - Quartz, 25% - Carbonate, 5% - other	Strongly brecciated and moderately sheared
NGGRCDD974	251.51	260.5	8.99	Fine-grained talcy and serpentinised ultramafic schist with moderate chl-fu-ser alteration and 1-2% quartz-carbonate micro veining and trace sulphides (mostly pyrite and arsenopyrite)	Veins – foliation parallel and discordant	1-2% - Quartz/Carbonate, <10% other	Moderately sheared
NGGRCDD974	260.5	261.6	1.1	Mixed 50/50 ultramafic schist and sulphidic black shale as described previously	Veins – foliation parallel and discordant	1-2% - Quartz/Carbonate, <10% other	Moderately sheared

NGGRCDD974	261.6	263.70	2.1	Fine-grained smokey greyish white and fractured quartz-carbonate rock (lode) with small intercalations of chl-fu-ser ultramafic schist and mafic schist. Hosts chlorite>fuchsite micro veining and disseminated/veinlets of 1% py>ap>cp. No visible gold but appears like the previous gold-hosting lode	Veins – massive	70% - Quartz, 25% - Carbonate, 5% - other	Strongly brecciated and moderately sheared
NGGRCDD974	263.70	264.05	0.35	Mixed 50/50 massive quartz/carbonate vein and fine-grained weakly chlorite-sericite altered and strongly foliated and sheared mafic schist	Veins – foliation parallel and discordant	35% - Quartz, 12% - Carbonate, 5% - other	Strongly brecciated and moderately sheared
NGGRCDD974	264.05	265	0.95	Fine-grained strongly foliated and sheared footwall mafic schist with weak chlorite alteration and 1% quartz-carbonate micro veining and boudins	Veins – foliation parallel	1-2% - Quartz/Carbonate, <5% other	Slightly sheared.



Table 2. Collar Table, drill hole status

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Dip	Azi	Planned / Actual Total Depth (m)	Status
NGGRCDD971	646057.9	7073528.8	489.4	-60.0	330.0	283	Drilled, core cut, in-lab
NGGRCDD972	646071.6	7073504.7	489.4	-60.0	330.0	318	Drilled, core cut, in-lab
NGGRCDD973	646083.3	7073480.7	488.9	-60.0	330.0	371	Pre-Collar Drilled, Awaiting DD Drilling
NGGRCDD974	646040.2	7073512.9	489.7	-60.0	330.0	305	Core cut, in transit to lab
NGGRCDD975	646059.2	7073485.0	489.5	-60.0	330.0	350	On site, awaiting core cutting
NGGRCDD976	646018.0	7073517.1	489.7	-60.0	330.0	281	Pre-Collar Drilled, Awaiting DD Drilling
NGGRCDD977	646029.0	7073493.2	490.0	-60.0	330.0	327	Pre-Collar Drilled, Awaiting DD Drilling
NGGRCDD978	646045.1	7073469.3	489.9	-60.0	330.0	372	Pre-Collar Drilled, Awaiting DD Drilling
NGGRCDD979	646060.5	7073442.7	489.6	-60.0	330.0	417	Pre-Collar Drilled, Awaiting DD Drilling
NGGRCDD980	646074.3	7073419.6	489.3	-60.0	330.0	463	Pre-Collar Drilled, Awaiting DD Drilling
NGGRCDD981	646022.2	7073469.0	490.1	-60.0	330.0	350	Pre-Collar Drilled, Awaiting DD Drilling
NGGRCDD982	646096.6	7073499.8	488.7	-60.0	330.0	349	Pre-Collar Drilled, Awaiting DD Drilling

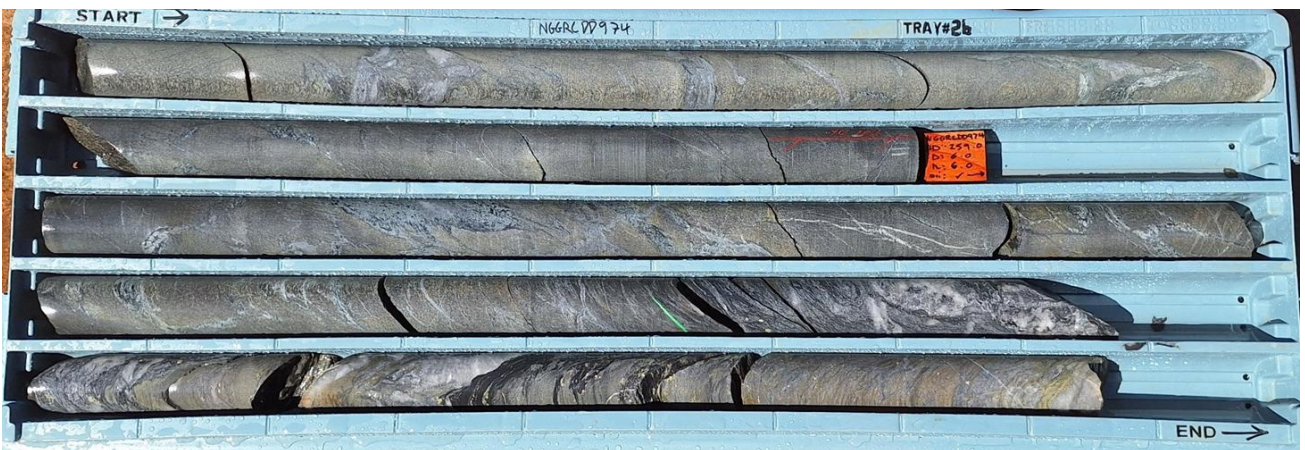


Tray 24 (249.91m – 253.11m) - Start shear zone, Raft of black shale, sheared and bleached mafic, quartz carbonate veins. Visible native gold in vein at 252m down hole. Veining and shearing continues.





**Tray 25 (253.11m – 257.51m) - Sheared and bleached mafic, quartz carbonate veins.**



**Tray 26 (257.51m – 261.66m) - Sheared and bleached mafic, quartz carbonate veins.**

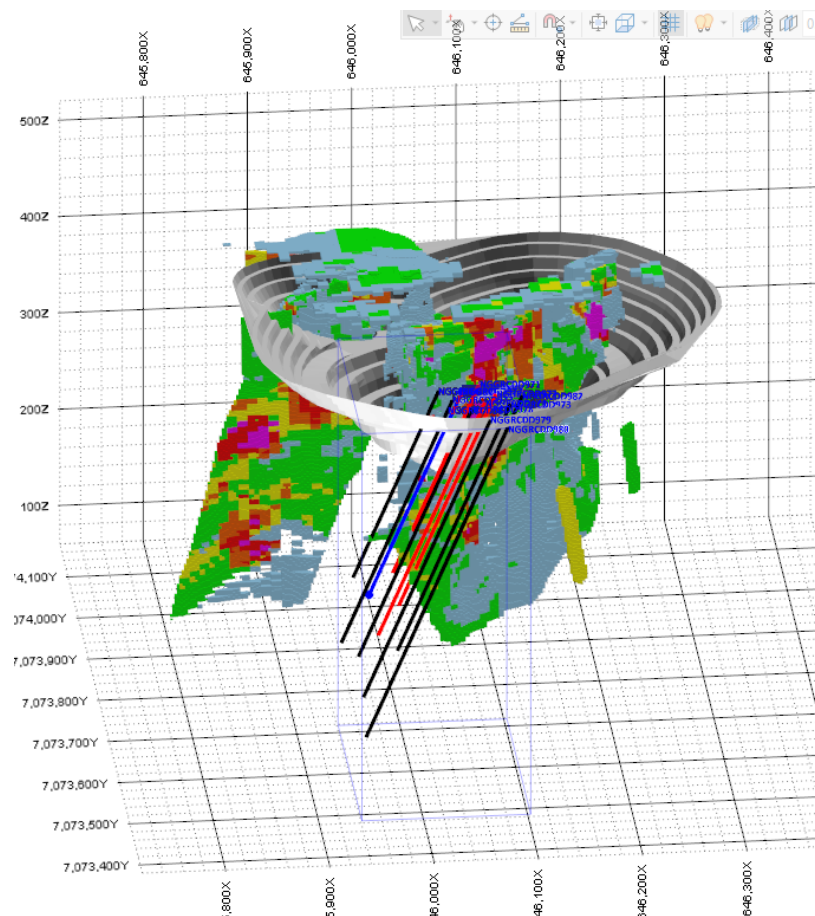


**Tray 27 (261.66m – 265.97m) – large quartz-carbonate vein. Sheared and bleached mafic. Footwall to structure at approximately at 263.8m**



**Figure 1 – Perspective Diagram of diamond drilling program currently underway at Crown Prince.**

**Note: Blue trace is OGGRCDD974, Black Traces = Planned DD Hole, Red Traces = Completed DD Hole**



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

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## **ABOUT NEW MURCHISON GOLD**

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

The Company is focused on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 677km<sup>2</sup> tenure package covering the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and other key regional structures. The project has multiple gold deposits along the belt with the most advanced being the Crown Prince Deposit.

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

NMG updated its Mineral Resource Estimate in November 2024 and reported a maiden Ore Reserve and Feasibility Study for the Crown Prince Deposit in February 2025. This places NMG on track towards becoming a gold producer.

### **Disclaimer**

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

Refer to [www.newmurchgold.com.au](http://www.newmurchgold.com.au) for past ASX announcements.



## Competent Person's Statement

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

Information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Brian Fitzpatrick MAusIMM (CP). Mr Fitzpatrick is a Principal Geologist with Cube Consulting Pty Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with CP accreditation. The Competent Person has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Fitzpatrick consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based upon his input into the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Competent Person for the Ore Reserve estimate is Mr Mark Cheshier, a mining engineer with more than 40 years' experience in the mining industry. Mr. Cheshier is a Fellow of the AusIMM, a Chartered Professional, a full-time employee of Cheshier Mine Consulting Pty Ltd (CMC) and has sufficient open pit mining activity experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Cheshier consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

## JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

### Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<p><u>New Murchison Gold Limited (NMG)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core is recovered from the rig every few hours by NMG staff. Sample recovery in this program has been near 100%.</li> <li>Drill core is examined visually and logged by NMG geologists. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation is noted on drill logs.</li> <li>Intervals selected by the site geologist are tested by hand-held XRF and those reporting relevant metal content are selected for laboratory analysis.</li> <li>Where selected, core was generally sampled at one metre intervals, unless the visual observations warranted narrower intervals. Core is marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a diamond blade saw. Visual observation of alteration / mineralisation was noted on the drill logs.</li> <li>Duplicate samples for DD are submitted at a rate of approximately 4% of total samples (i.e., one duplicate submitted per 25 samples).</li> <li>The Delta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule.</li> <li>RC pre-collars with diamond drilling (DD) tails to target mineralisation well below the 140 m deep planned open pit at Crown Prince.</li> <li>The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DD holes: NQ size (50.6 mm diameter) by a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted diamond drill rig</li> <li>All support equipment is all-wheel drive.</li> <li>Core was oriented using Axis North Seeking Gyro</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have</li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recording of the recovered core is by visual inspection. Core recovery is recorded after each run.</li> <li>Triple tube coring is used when required to maximise core recovery.</li> <li>One duplicate sample is submitted per 25 samples. DD samples are half or quarter-cored using a diamond blade core saw.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No evidence was observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. Coring generally provides excellent sample recoveries.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The entire length of each drillhole is logged and evaluated.</li> <li>Core is logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, structures (when possible), texture, colour, alteration type, mineral type and percentage estimates are recorded. DD core is also geotechnically logged.</li> <li>Each interval of core displaying features of geological interest is photographed and recorded prior to eventual sampling and assay.</li> <li>The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill core samples were sent to Intertek in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50 g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips and core are dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75 µm grind size.</li> <li>Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 15 samples, approximately.</li> <li>Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples indicate that assays appear to be within acceptable limits of variability. After all assays were received a comprehensive analysis of QA results was completed.</li> <li>Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade are being checked by re-sampling the relevant intervals and resubmitting new samples for assay.</li> <li>Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.</li> <li>DD samples are half cored using a large diamond blade Almonte core saw and quarter cored when duplicates were taken.</li> <li>Core samples comprised cut core and RC samples comprised three spear samples taken from different directions into the material for each metre interval. The samples were sent to Nagrom in Perth for Au assay by 50g fire assay and a 7 element analysis by 4 acid digest.</li> <li>Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Core is dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 85% of the sample passing -75 µm grind size.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 25 samples, approximately.</li> <li>Assay results of the standards, blanks and duplicate core samples has fallen within acceptable limits of variability.</li> <li>Core sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing -75 µm and assayed using ICP AES and ICP IMS following four-acid digest for the 7 element analyses; and Fire Assay for gold following a four-acid digest in Teflon tubes of a 50 g charge.</li> <li>Handheld XRF equipment, when used, is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser and NMG follows the manufacturer’s recommended calibration protocols and usage practices.</li> <li>The laboratory that carried out the assays is ISO certified and conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by NMG in the course of its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by NMG.</li> </ul>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed by the Competent Person(s) and management prior to reporting.</li> <li>The program included some twin holes.</li> <li>Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office.</li> <li>No adjustment to assay data has been made.</li> <li>Complete records of drill hole logs are retained in the database and maintained and updated daily. Any changes to logs (e.g., interpreted lithologies, error corrections etc) are kept, along with the original file in the database as a permanent record.</li> </ul>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and</li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collar locations were located and recorded using hand- held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with typical accuracy of ±3 m. Down-hole surveys every ~50 m</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro as applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50.</li> <li>• Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry (and thus the reporting of RLs for each drill collar) was not warranted in the field and collars were snapped to the topographical survey DTM provided by RM Surveys (previously MHR) of Geraldton.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill hole collars were located and oriented so as to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively.</li> <li>• This diamond drill programme is on a approximately 20 m x 20 m at the target zone</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling was across the interpreted strike orientation, so sampling is unbiased as far as possible.</li> <li>• Data collected so far does not indicate that any sampling bias was introduced.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When all relevant intervals were sampled, the samples are collected and transported by Company personnel to secure locked storage in Meekatharra before delivery by Company personnel to the laboratory for assay.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.</li> </ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><u>NMG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Garden Gully project comprises of one prospecting license, P51/3009, twenty-one granted exploration licenses E51/1737, E51/1661, E51/1708, E51/1609, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/2150, E51/1709, E51/1888, E51/1924, E51/1936, E51/1963, E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/2012, E51/2013, E51/2014, E51/2015, E51/1932, E51/1972, E51/1973, E51/2013 and four mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 and M51/889, totalling approximately 677 km<sup>2</sup>. NMG holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. The Crown Prince deposit is located on M51/886.</li> <li>The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown gold mine. 264 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24 m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in “strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock”.</li> <li>Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled “gossanous” rock from chip sampling and drilling. - In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a &gt;100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32 m: “no significant mineralisation”: drilling was “sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation”; best intersection: 15 m at 2.38 g/t from 5 m.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Crown Prince deposit is on the Abbots Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves and Meekatharra Formations (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcanoclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones.</li> <li>The Project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the regional drainage system.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All relevant drill hole details were presented in the previous NMG ASX releases between December 2017 and October 2024.</li> <li>The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from these programs at Crown Prince confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in what are</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<p>interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralisation was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralisation associated with sulphides, mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A table of the drill hole co-ordinates, collar elevations, depths and azimuth/dip information relevant to this release is included in the body of the document.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not applicable. No assay results are reported in this release.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Crown Prince SEZ mineralisation strikes NE (060 degrees and dips steeply to the South East)</li> <li>● This drilling is undertaken with dip -60 towards 330 degrees meaning the mineralisation is intersected at an almost perpendicular sense</li> <li>● The mineralisation is however variable and occasionally mineralisation can be drilled down dip in fold zones.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Results from hole NGGRCDD974 are preliminary in nature and accordingly further interpretations will be made once assays are in and drilling results from surrounding drill holes are incorporated into NMG’s geological model.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release describes visual estimates and visible gold intersected in drill core. Grades are not yet known and cautionary statements have been included.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See body of ASX release</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See body of ASX release</li> </ul>