FAR NORTHERN RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: FNR

farnorthernresources.com

24 June 2025

ENCOURAGING GOLD MINERALISATION WITH HIGH GRADE ZONE AT BRIDGE CREEK

Far Northern Resources Limited (ASX:FNR) (**FNR** or the **Company**) is pleased to report that it has received the 1m assay results from Phase One of the drilling program that was recently completed on the mining lease at Bridge Creek in the Northern Territory.

Highlights

- **1m drilling results from Bridge Creek confirm high grade, including:**
  - **FNRBCRC002 - 2m @ 21.44g/t Au from 14m (incl. 1m @ 41.55 g/t Au)**
    12m @ 1.79g/t Au from 25m
    3m @ 2.80g/t Au from 58m
    11m @ 3.07g/t Au from 63m
  - **FNRBCRC003 - 1m @ 15.26g/t Au from 47m**
    3m @ 2.27g/t Au from 64m
  - **FNRBCRC004 – 2m @ 2.92g.t Au from 4m**
  - **FNRBCRC007 - 2m @ 1.75g/t Au from 73m**
  - **FNRBCRC010 – 1m @ 2.69g/t Au from 58m**
  - **FNRBCRC012 - 2m @ 2.56g/t Au from 32m**
  - **FNRBCRC013 – 7m @ 1.07g/t Au from 15m**
  - **FNRBCRC015 - 1m @ 4.60g/t Au from 51m**
  - **FNRBCRC019 - 1m @ 6.28g/t Au from 87m**
  - **FNRBCRC022 - 3m @ 36.82g/t Au from 12m (incl. 1m @ 104g/t Au)**
    1m @ 3.63g/t Au from 19m
    1m @ 3.63g/t Au from 32m
    6m @ 1.07g/t Au from 100m
- **Historic drilling results (previously released[1]) from Bridge Creek include:**
  - **BCP144 – 30m @ 2.44g/t Au from 64m**
  - **BCP165 – 10m @ 2.79g/t Au from 46m**
  - **BCP212 – 18m @ 3.34g/t Au from 100m**
  - **BCP259 – 11m @ 1.63g/t Au from 45m**

Far Northern Resources Managing Director Cameron Woodrow commented: “We are extremely pleased with these significant gold grades. With the RC drilling results that extend the mineralisation to the north and south, this has the potential to grow the current Resource. With each set of drill results our understanding of mineralisation and geological controls is evolving. The 1m samples will further confirm the gold mineralisation. Overall, the prospectivity of this project continues to grow. The FNR team has been on the ground preparing the site for phase 2.“

[1]ASX: FNR Drilling to commence on Bridge Creek Mining Lease with Exceptional Gold Intercepts from Historical Drilling. 8th April 2025

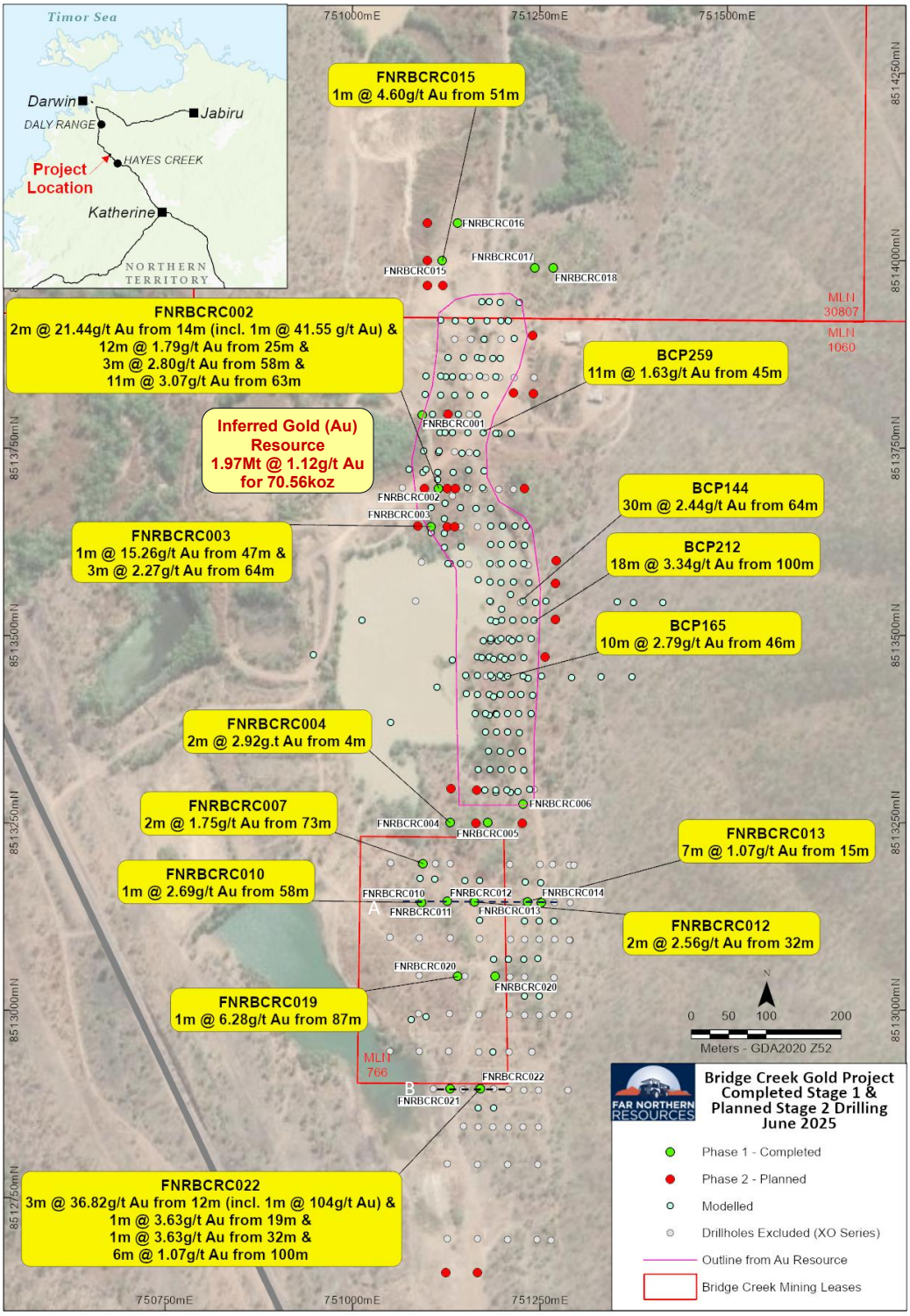

FIGURE 1: PLAN OF COMPLETED DRILLING – BRIDGE CREEK – PHASE 1

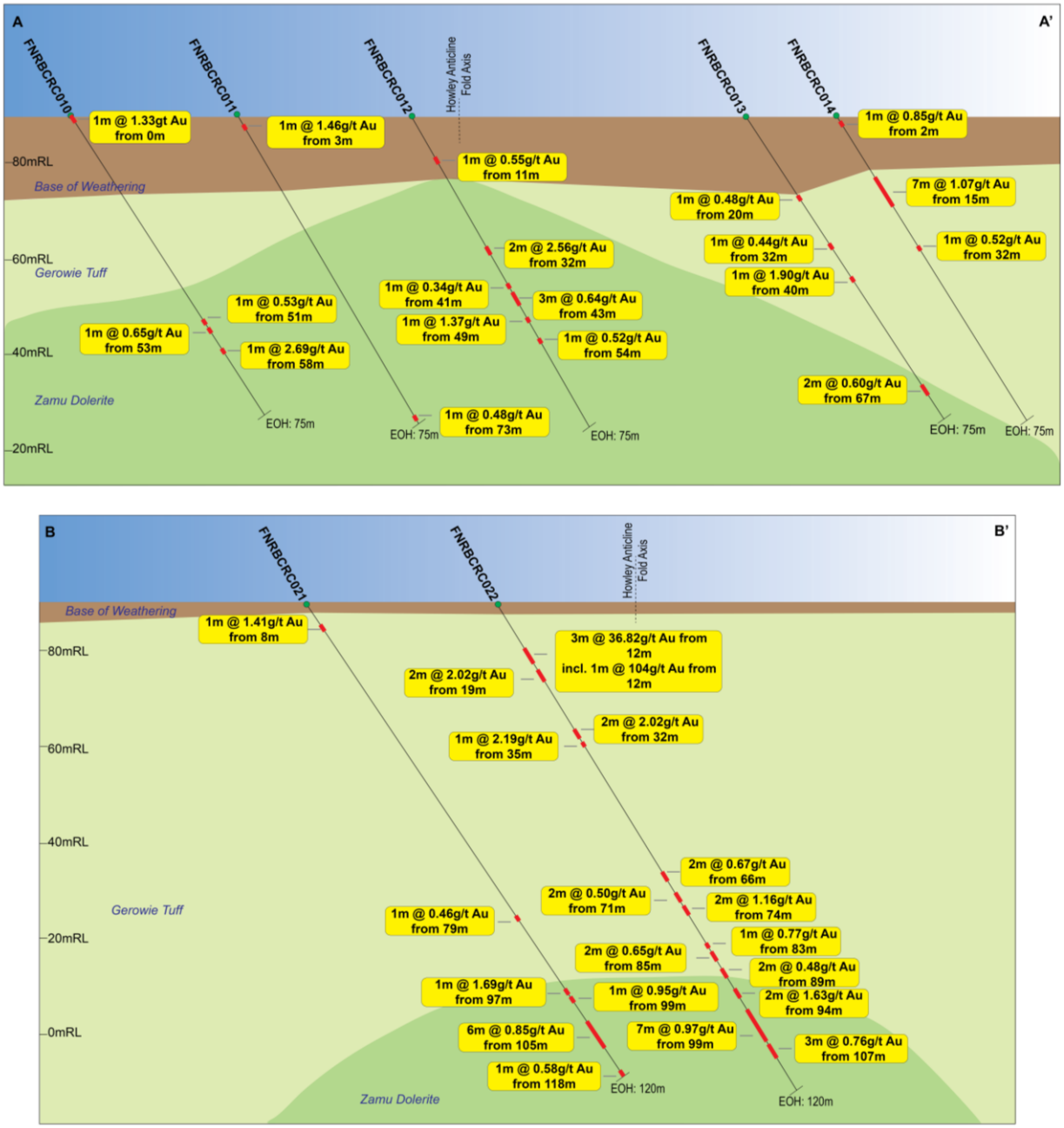

FIGURE 2: CROSS SECTION (A-A') & CROSS SECTION (B-B'): LOOKING NORTH ±20M SECTION VIEW, SHOWING INTERPRETED GEOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS (AU >0.30G/T). DRILLING RESULTS ARE DOWNHOLE WIDTH AND NOT TRUE WIDTH

Next Steps

The Company has now outlined almost 1.5km of strike along the Cosmo Howley anticline with the recent 1m splits confirming high grade gold hits from the phase 1 drilling programme. With the anticline open at depth and to the north and south FNR will now continue a targeted drilling program aimed at increasing the resources at Bridge Creek along the anticline.

Table 1: Completed Phase 1 drilling at Bridge Creek, Northern Territory

Holename	Easting (m) GDA2020 Z52	Northing (m) GDA2020 Z52	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Declination (°)	Hole Type
FNRBCRC001	751,093	8,513,795	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC002	751,115	8,513,696	90	100	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC003	751,105	8,513,646	90	100	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC004	751,130	8,513,250	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC005	751,180	8,513,250	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC006	751,227	8,513,275	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC007	751,094	8,513,196	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC010	751,092	8,513,144	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC011	751,126	8,513,145	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC012	751,162	8,513,145	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC013	751,233	8,513,145	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC014	751,252	8,513,144	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC015	751,120	8,514,000	90	100	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC016	751,140	8,514,050	90	100	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC017	751,243	8,513,991	90	100	270	-60	RC
FNRBCRC018	751,268	8,513,991	90	100	270	-60	RC
FNRBCRC019	751,140	8,513,045	90	100	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC020	751,190	8,513,045	90	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC021	751,130	8,512,895	90	120	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC022	751,170	8,512,895	90	120	90	-60	RC

Table 2: Significant Intersections (greater than 0.3 g/t Au). Table Shows downhole width and not true width.

Holename	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Holename	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
FNRBCRC001	41	42	1.85	FNRBCRC003	18	19	0.32
FNRBCRC001	43	44	0.34	FNRBCRC003	47	48	15.26
FNRBCRC001	57	58	0.61	FNRBCRC003	51	52	0.46
FNRBCRC002	14	15	41.55	FNRBCRC003	52	53	0.43
FNRBCRC002	15	16	1.32	FNRBCRC003	59	60	1.16
FNRBCRC002	19	20	0.35	FNRBCRC003	64	65	0.52
FNRBCRC002	22	23	0.32	FNRBCRC003	65	66	4.96
FNRBCRC002	23	24	0.44	FNRBCRC003	66	67	1.32
FNRBCRC002	25	26	0.68	FNRBCRC004	0	1	0.31
FNRBCRC002	26	27	2.29	FNRBCRC004	1	2	2.83
FNRBCRC002	27	28	0.85	FNRBCRC004	4	5	1.79
FNRBCRC002	28	29	3.92	FNRBCRC004	5	6	4.05
FNRBCRC002	29	30	3.57	FNRBCRC004	16	17	1.00
FNRBCRC002	30	31	3.92	FNRBCRC004	69	70	0.54
FNRBCRC002	31	32	0.60	FNRBCRC004	72	73	1.14
FNRBCRC002	32	33	1.43	FNRBCRC004	73	74	0.47
FNRBCRC002	33	34	1.74	FNRBCRC005	1	2	0.38
FNRBCRC002	34	35	0.50	FNRBCRC006	*No significant intersections*		
FNRBCRC002	35	36	0.55	FNRBCRC007	44	45	1.32
FNRBCRC002	36	37	1.47	FNRBCRC007	73	74	0.48
FNRBCRC002	38	39	0.39	FNRBCRC007	74	75	3.02
FNRBCRC002	41	42	0.87	FNRBCRC010	0	1	1.33
FNRBCRC002	43	44	0.80	FNRBCRC010	51	52	0.53
FNRBCRC002	45	46	0.70	FNRBCRC010	53	54	0.65

Holename	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Holename	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
FNRBCRC002	46	47	1.32	FNRBCRC010	58	59	2.69
FNRBCRC002	47	48	0.46	FNRBCRC011	3	4	1.45
FNRBCRC002	48	49	0.31	FNRBCRC011	73	74	0.48
FNRBCRC002	49	50	0.35	FNRBCRC012	11	12	0.55
FNRBCRC002	51	52	1.06	FNRBCRC012	32	33	4.80
FNRBCRC002	52	53	0.36	FNRBCRC012	33	34	0.32
FNRBCRC002	56	57	0.38	FNRBCRC012	41	42	0.34
FNRBCRC002	58	59	1.40	FNRBCRC012	43	44	0.50
FNRBCRC002	59	60	6.18	FNRBCRC012	44	45	0.96
FNRBCRC002	60	61	0.83	FNRBCRC012	45	46	0.45
FNRBCRC002	63	64	7.78	FNRBCRC012	49	50	1.37
FNRBCRC002	64	65	3.11	FNRBCRC012	54	55	0.52
FNRBCRC002	65	66	1.69	FNRBCRC013	20	21	0.48
FNRBCRC002	66	67	2.08	FNRBCRC013	32	33	0.44
FNRBCRC002	67	68	13.08	FNRBCRC013	40	41	1.90
FNRBCRC002	68	69	0.80	FNRBCRC013	67	68	0.76
FNRBCRC002	69	70	3.28	FNRBCRC013	68	69	0.44
FNRBCRC002	70	71	0.35	FNRBCRC014	2	3	0.85
FNRBCRC002	71	72	0.34	FNRBCRC014	15	16	1.34
FNRBCRC002	72	73	0.87	FNRBCRC014	16	17	2.21
FNRBCRC002	73	74	0.36	FNRBCRC014	17	18	0.79
FNRBCRC003	0	1	0.47	FNRBCRC014	18	19	0.36
FNRBCRC003	1	2	0.44	FNRBCRC014	19	20	0.78
FNRBCRC003	17	18	1.07	FNRBCRC014	20	21	0.43
FNRBCRC014	21	22	1.60	FNRBCRC021	118	119	0.58
FNRBCRC014	32	33	0.52	FNRBCRC022	12	13	104.00
FNRBCRC015	4	5	1.31	FNRBCRC022	13	14	4.95
FNRBCRC015	12	13	0.39	FNRBCRC022	14	15	1.50
FNRBCRC015	24	25	0.32	FNRBCRC022	18	19	0.42
FNRBCRC015	26	27	0.65	FNRBCRC022	19	20	3.63
FNRBCRC015	51	52	4.60	FNRBCRC022	32	33	3.63
FNRBCRC015	52	53	0.44	FNRBCRC022	33	34	0.42
FNRBCRC015	54	55	0.36	FNRBCRC022	35	36	2.19
FNRBCRC015	55	56	0.54	FNRBCRC022	66	67	0.99
FNRBCRC015	56	57	0.46	FNRBCRC022	67	68	0.35
FNRBCRC015	57	58	1.27	FNRBCRC022	71	72	0.48
FNRBCRC015	84	85	0.65	FNRBCRC022	72	73	0.52
FNRBCRC016	*No significant intersections*			FNRBCRC022	74	75	2.00
FNRBCRC017	*No significant intersections*			FNRBCRC022	75	76	0.31
FNRBCRC018	8	9	0.56	FNRBCRC022	83	84	0.77
FNRBCRC019	46	47	0.71	FNRBCRC022	85	86	0.89
FNRBCRC019	83	84	0.37	FNRBCRC022	86	87	0.41
FNRBCRC019	87	88	6.28	FNRBCRC022	89	90	0.65
FNRBCRC019	89	90	0.51	FNRBCRC022	90	91	0.31
FNRBCRC019	94	95	0.62	FNRBCRC022	94	95	2.85
FNRBCRC019	95	96	0.49	FNRBCRC022	95	96	0.41
FNRBCRC019	96	97	0.46	FNRBCRC022	99	100	0.32
FNRBCRC020	3	4	0.55	FNRBCRC022	100	101	1.56
FNRBCRC020	4	5	0.37	FNRBCRC022	101	102	1.60
FNRBCRC020	5	6	0.33	FNRBCRC022	102	103	0.35
FNRBCRC020	6	7	0.32	FNRBCRC022	103	104	1.65

Holename	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Holename	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
FNRBCRC020	8	9	0.41	FNRBCRC022	104	105	0.90
FNRBCRC020	18	19	1.39	FNRBCRC022	105	106	0.40
FNRBCRC020	20	21	0.45	FNRBCRC022	107	108	0.42
FNRBCRC020	22	23	0.38	FNRBCRC022	108	109	1.39
FNRBCRC020	23	24	0.32	FNRBCRC022	109	110	0.46
FNRBCRC020	24	25	0.44				
FNRBCRC020	25	26	0.40				
FNRBCRC020	33	34	0.39				
FNRBCRC020	36	37	1.81				
FNRBCRC020	38	39	0.43				
FNRBCRC020	40	41	0.40				
FNRBCRC020	46	47	0.64				
FNRBCRC020	68	69	0.32				
FNRBCRC020	69	70	0.35				
FNRBCRC021	8	9	1.41				
FNRBCRC021	79	80	0.46				
FNRBCRC021	97	98	1.69				
FNRBCRC021	99	100	0.95				
FNRBCRC021	105	106	0.60				
FNRBCRC021	106	107	0.65				
FNRBCRC021	107	108	1.06				
FNRBCRC021	108	109	1.66				
FNRBCRC021	109	110	0.77				
FNRBCRC021	110	111	0.34				

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

Authorisation

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

TABLE 3: FAR NORTHERN RESOURCES MINERAL RESOURCES AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

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 – QLD	0.2	0.54	0.97	16.89	0.28	0.63	5.62	0.82	0.85	22.50
Bridge Creek - NT	0.5				1.97	1.12	70.56	1.97	1.12	70.56
Total		**0.54**	**0.97**	**16.89**	**2.25**	**1.06**	**76.18**	**2.79**	**1.04**	**93.06**

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.

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 Bridge Creek Gold Project, is based on information compiled 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.

JORC Code 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1
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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• 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 split taken off the rig with cone splitter. The sample sizes (2.5-3kg) are typical for 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 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).*	• 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.
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.*	• For the FNR drilling the RC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes for individual meters. Estimates of poor sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod. RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleared ensuring no material build up. 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, grainsize, 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 an 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.*	• All samples were one metre single split taken off the rig with cone splitter. The sample sizes (2.5-3kg) are typical for RC drilling method and are considered appropriate. • Individual samples are placed in individual sample bags and clearly identified prior to submission to the laboratory for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Duplicate field samples were taken each 20th sample by using a hand-splitter identical to the cone splitter to check representivity of samples
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.*	• All Samples were submitted to Northern Australian Laboratory (NAL) in Pine Creek, Northern Territory for assay. • After crushing and pulverizing to -100 microns with 90% passing using disc mills, each sample is homogenized within the bowl, and a 150g sub-sample of the pulverized sample is submitted for conventional fire assay for gold (FA50) with AAS finish. • FNR submitted duplicates every 20th sample, and also submitted blank quartz material to check laboratory analytical and sample preparation quality at a rate of every 20th sample • NAL have internal QAQC procedures, including certified reference materials, duplicates and blanks, results of which are reviewed by NAL prior to reporting to FNR • Assessment of the standards, blanks and duplicates shows that a high degree of confidence can be placed in the accuracy and precision of the assay data. • Once the selected 1m samples were requested for testing, the samples after crushing and pulverizing to -100 microns with 90% passing using disc mills, each sample is homogenized within the bowl, and a 150g sub-sample of the pulverized sample is submitted for conventional fire assay for gold (FA50) with AAS finish. Assay testing was completed at Aurum Laboratories in Perth. • Aurum have internal QAQC procedures, including certified reference materials, duplicates and blanks, results of which are reviewed by NAL prior to reporting to FNR • Assessment of the standards, blanks and duplicates shows that a high degree of confidence can be placed in the accuracy and precision of the assay data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts were collated and verified by FNR personnel. Downhole intercepts are generated via a stored procedure in Oracle database, using an elected minimum cutoff grade and maximum internal waste with no manual manipulation of the data. • A number of drillholes were twinned as part of an ongoing QAQC program to determine the validity of the currently excluded Crossover (XO) drilling. No comparison of the twinned holes has been completed until the completion of the Phase 2 drilling programme. • All assay data were received in electronic format from NAL via email to the Managing Director, saved onto the company server imported and merged into the Oracle database by an external consultant. The database is sorted on a secure Oracle server with limited permissions. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The grid used is GDA 2020 Zone 52. • The collars were surveyed using a Garmin GPSMap 66i by the supervising geologist. The collar will be picked up by licensed surveyors in due course. • All drillholes were downhole surveyed by the drilling supervisor/senior driller at regular intervals downhole using a north-seeking gyroscopic survey instrument.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation*	• Data spacing for the Phase One exploration program is widely spaced. • The overall data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred & Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	JORC code. • 1m composites have been analysed and tested and reported in this release.
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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• FNR samples were delivered by FNR personnel to the Pine Creek Assay Laboratory. Samples forwarded onto Aurum Laboratories in Perth, by registered Courier, where the listing of samples was checked off with the provided listing.
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 Lease MLN 766; 1060, & 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 northern portion of MLN 30807 is encumbered by the railway RO 24350 (Reserved Land).
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 in 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 entered into an agreement with Northern Gold NL to explore and treat alluvial gold on the Howley leases. Metana carried out mapping, reconnaissance, costeaning, 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, RC drilling and mapping was conducted. • In 1991 reverse circulation and diamond drilling were undertaken in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		order to determine the extent and style of bedrock mineralisation as indicted by previous drilling. Early holes (BCP010 to 134) were drilled by Civil Mining Services using an Ingersol Rand T4 rig, using a cross-over sub behind a conventional percussion hammer. • During 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. This comprised 50 holes for a total of 3,641m. Five diamond core holes were also drilled.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• MLN 766, MLN 1060 and MLN30807 are situated 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 minor inter-layered tuff units. Pre-orogenic mafic sills of the Zamu Dolerite event (~1.87Ga) intruded the lower formations of the South Alligator Group. • MLN 766 and MLN 1060 cover a sector of the axis of the Howley Anticline, approximately 12km along strike north from the Cosmopolitan Howley Gold Mine, Exploratory drilling at Bridge Creek intersected lower to middle units of the South Alligator Group. These are represented by foliated, sulphidic and carbonaceous black mudstones and wackes of the Koolpin Formation, which is overlain by foliated epiclastic and volcanoclastic tuffaceous rocks of the Gerowie Tuff Formation. These lithologies lie between sub-vertical limbs of semi concordant Zamu Dolerite that brackets the axis of the Howley Anticline. • The contact zone between the Zamu Dolerite and the Gerowie Tuff is strongly deformed with some apparent tectonic interleaving of lithologies. Sulphide rich, quartz porphyries, probably of Cullen vintage, cut the sequence. Generally, these are massive to weakly deformed and appear to occur as near-vertical, dyke like bodies that locally are bedding parallel • At Bridge Creek primary gold occurs as three different styles, which post-date the F1-F3 regional folding events • (1) In quartz-sulphide (pyrite-arsenopyrite) stockwork zones and associated alteration haloes within the pyritic and carbonaceous black shales of the Upper Koolpin Formation (the dominant style). (2) In quartz-sulphide impregnated shear zones at the contact between the Gerowie Tuff and the Zamu Dolerite. (3) In quartz-sulphide veins within the Zamu Dolerite. The veins appear to be arranged as a fracture cleavage set around the hinge zone of the Howley Anticline. Veins on the east side of the anticline appear to dip west, those on the west side appear to dip east.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drillhole collar information is presented in Table 1

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-*	• All significant intersections (>0.3 Au g/t) are reported in this announcement (refer to Table 2), with no allowance for internal dilution. • No metal equivalents have been reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole 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.*	• All relevant figures are included in this release
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration results have been reported in Tables 1 & 2 • ASX Announcement – Drilling to Commence on Bridge Creek Mining Lease with exceptional gold intercepts from Historical Drilling – Released to Market 08/04/2025 • ASX Announcement – Phase One of Bridge Creek Drilling Program Completed – Released to Market 01/05/2025 • ASX Announcement – Bridge Creek Phase 1 Assay Composites Received – Released to Market 22/05/2025
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 the redrilling of the cross over holes, increasing QAQC support and targeting the oxide lodes. • Further drill programs targeting along strike and down dip extensions • Further diamond drilling for geotechnical, metallurgical and density testing