



# Half Year Consolidated Financial Report

## 31 December 2022

**New Age Exploration Ltd**  
**ACN 004 749 508**  
Level 2, 480 Collins Street  
Melbourne, VIC 3000

# NEW AGE EXPLORATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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## DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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Your Directors present their report, together with the consolidated financial statements of New Age Exploration Limited ('the Company') and its controlled entities ('NAE' or the 'Consolidated Entity') and the independent auditor's review report thereon, for the half year ended 31 December 2022.

### Directors

The names of the Directors of the Company in office at any time during or since the end of the period are as follows:

Mr A Broome, AM (Non-Executive Chairman)

Mr J Wellisch (Executive Director)

Mr A Wing (Non-Executive Director)

### Principal activities

During the financial half-year, the principal continuing activities of the Consolidated Entity consisted of exploration activities with the view to identifying and advancing attractive mineral deposits of sufficient grade and size to provide sustainable returns to shareholders.

### Review of Operations

The loss of the Consolidated Entity for the period, after providing for income tax, amounted to \$646,253 (31 December 2021: \$605,566). The detailed Review of Operations follows this Directors' Report.

### Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial half-year

### Subsequent events

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Consolidated Entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the Consolidated Entity's state of affairs in future financial periods.

### Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration in relation to the review for the half-year ended 31 December 2022 is included on page 31.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors, pursuant to section 306(3)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



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Joshua Wellisch  
Executive Director

7 March 2023

## REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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### HIGHLIGHTS

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#### PILBARA GOLD AND LITHIUM PROJECTS

##### Central Pilbara Projects

- First Phase Ultra-fine 200m x 200m spaced Gold and Lithium Soil Geochemical Surveys completed over several of the Company's Central Pilbara Project areas
- Results from Phase 1 Ultrafine Soil Geochemistry sampling revealed multiple extensive areas of exceptionally strong, coherent lithium anomalism
- Five lithium anomalies with coincident elevated pathfinder elements were identified up to 8km long, 3km wide and all remain open in all directions
- None of the areas have been previously explored and none have been drill tested
- NAE committed to be a key sponsor of CSIRO's Ultrafine Next Gen Geochemical Analytics Program ensuring access to industry leading, cutting edge soil geochemical sampling, analytical and data interpretation technology

##### Meentheena Project, East Pilbara

- Four New Exploration Licence Applications totalling 484 km<sup>2</sup> located east of, and mid-way between, the established mining towns of Marble Bar and Nullagine, 250 kilometres southeast of Port Hedland
- A significant growth opportunity supporting NAE's focus on Precious and Battery Metals within a highly contested, well-endowed, yet under-explored part of the rapidly emerging Gold and Lithium region of the East Pilbara, WA

#### NEW ZEALAND GOLD PROJECTS

##### Marlborough Gold Project

- NAE expands its strategic landholding in New Zealand following the granting of 499km<sup>2</sup> Prospecting Permit PP60725 over the Company's 100% owned Marlborough Gold Project
- The Marlborough Permit is underexplored and highly prospective with compelling targets, including historically productive hard-rock gold mines with little to no modern exploration methods applied
- An initial work program involving a geophysical review, mapping, rock chip and soil sampling planned in tandem with NAE's further exploration of its Otago permits

##### Lammerlaw Gold Project

- A review of recently acquired detailed geophysical data highlighted compelling new Gold targets on under explored locations
- XRF elevated Arsenic results indicate a significant extension to known Gold anomalies
- Contiguous tenement position allows proven targeting methodologies to be extended along the full ~25km of prospective structural corridor
- Extension of Duration granted for Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP60544, securing the strategic landholding

Otago Pioneer Quartz (OPQ) Gold Exploration Project

- Additional high-grade gold prospects identified from recent field work
- Coarse visible gold found in float samples close to historic workings
- Target lengths significantly extended to >6km along the highly prospective OPQ fault zone, capable of hosting significant gold deposits
- Re-processed geophysics identified new targeting methodology for structures hosting high-grade gold lodes

High-Grade gold identified in rock chip samples from Lammerlaw and OPQ

- Rock chip sampling at the historic Cox's, Cosmopolitan, ABC and Nuggety Gully, Fulton and Bucks mines/prospects in Otago returned multiple high-grade results
- Numerous rock samples assayed >1 g/t Au, with the majority of rock chip samples being mineralised above background levels
- Results confirm potential for multiple high-grade gold drill targets associated with the historic mines
- Lammerlaw in-fill gold assays for soil samples collected in 2021 highlight new areas of interest and highlight existing targets
- Maiden drilling program planned for Q1 2023

**LOCHINVAR METALLURGICAL COAL PROJECT**

- A review of the 2014 Scoping Study<sup>1</sup> as previously updated in 2017<sup>2</sup> has been completed by Palaris which confirms the project economics of the Lochinvar Metallurgical Coal Project remain robust, despite recent cost increases in the UK
- A metallurgical Coal Resource of 111 Mt<sup>3</sup> has previously been defined within the Lochinvar project area (49 Mt Indicated Resource and 62 Mt Inferred Resource)<sup>3</sup>
- Ideally positioned to become a supplier of low cost, high quality metallurgical coal

**CORPORATE****Cash**

The Company had cash reserves of A\$2.627m as at 31 December 2022.

<sup>1</sup> For full details of the Scoping Study, please refer to the ASX release dated 27 October 2014 *Lochinvar Scoping Study Confirms Robust Economics*.

<sup>2</sup> For full details of the previous update to the Scoping Study in 2017, please refer to the ASX release dated 15 March 2017 *Lochinvar Scoping Study Update*

<sup>3</sup> For full details of the Coal Resource estimate, please refer to ASX release dated 29 August 2014 *Lochinvar Resource Upgrade and Product Quality*. NAE confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

## PILBARA GOLD AND LITHIUM PROJECTS – WESTERN AUSTRALIA

In October, NAE announced that it had become a key sponsor of CSIRO's Ultrafine Next Gen Analytics Program, ensuring the Company's access to industry leading, cutting edge soil geochemical sampling, analytical and data interpretation technology.

The Company also completed its first phase geochemical soil surveys over several selected high priority areas of its extensive Central Pilbara Gold-Lithium Project, centred over the highly prospective yet under-explored Mallina – Whim Creek Basin of the Pilbara Craton, Western Australia, host to the recently discovered Hemi Gold Deposit and the World Class Wodgina and Pilgangoora Lithium Deposits.

The Company's Central Pilbara Project area (CPP) is largely covered by transported material of varying depths and as a consequence, conventional surface sampling is ineffective. Traditionally, particles of a quarter of a millimetre in size (250 microns) were considered the smallest fraction of soil to be analysed.

The CSIRO Ultrafine technique targets clays and iron oxide particles less than two microns in size. These have more surface area which can bind gold and other elements that move through the environment to form geochemical signatures of otherwise non-detectable orebodies laying hidden beneath many metres of soil or sand (CSIRO publication 2016).

In November, the Company received preliminary results from the completed first phase Ultrafine geochemical soil surveys. The results reveal multiple extensive areas of exceptionally strong, coherent lithium anomalism. Five lithium anomalies with coincident elevated pathfinder elements were identified up to 8km long, 3km wide and all remain open in all directions. None of the areas have been previously explored and none have been drill tested.

### Background

A total of 5,300 samples were collected and submitted to LabWest, Perth for multi-element ultrafine soil analyses to assess the lithium and gold prospectivity over a number of target areas selected on the basis of detailed geophysics and conceptual geology. The results presented are preliminary. Final interpretation of all of the results will be completed by the CSIRO's Department of Mineral Resources as part of NAE's key sponsorship role in the CSIRO's Ultrafine+ NextGen Analytics Project.

The areas sampled in this first phase program included:

- Brahman – 1,880 samples
- Bullock Well – 789 samples
- Quartz Hill – 2,631 samples

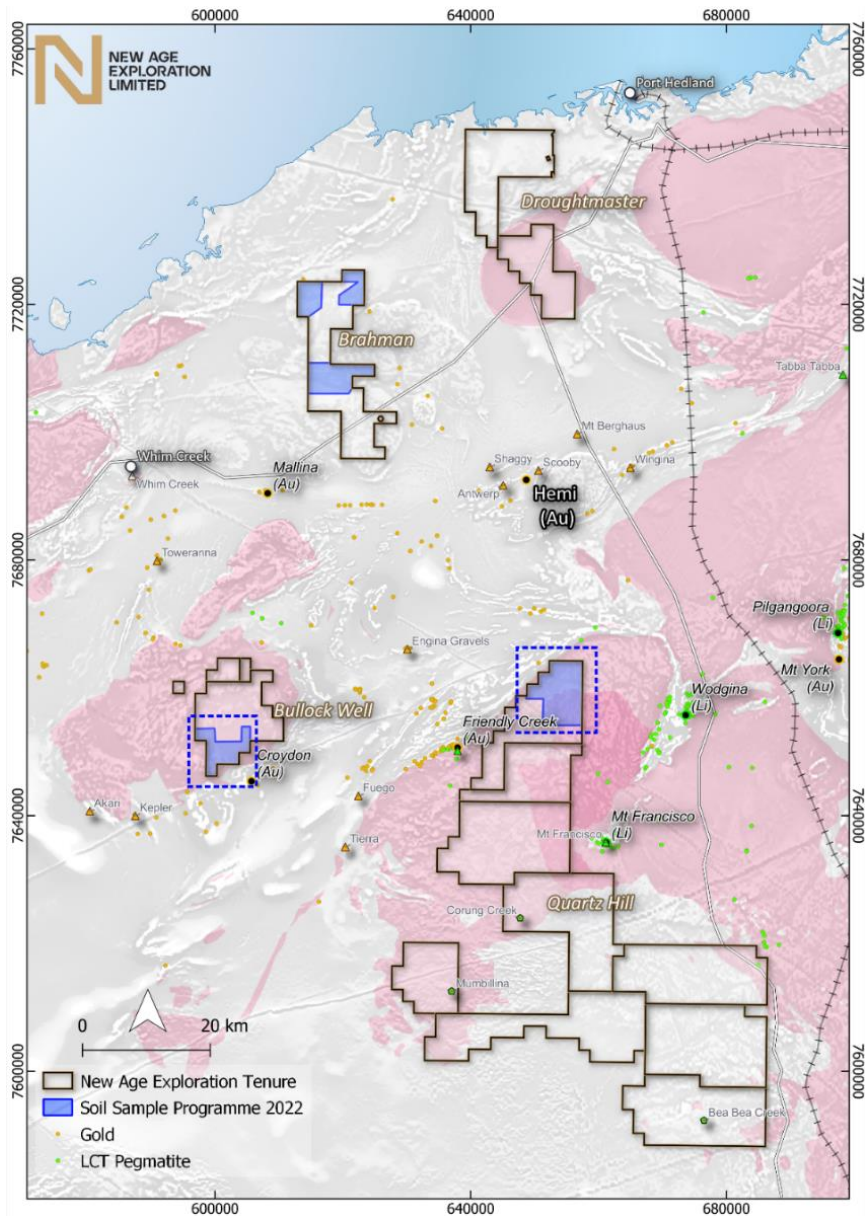


Figure 1. Location Map: NAE's Central Pilbara Gold and Lithium Projects showing recent Ultrafine Geochemical Soil Surveys, adjacent Gold and Lithium Mines, Deposits, and major prospects.

## Lithium Targets

### Bullock Well (E47/3886)

Two exceptionally robust lithium anomalies with coincident elevated pathfinder elements have been identified proximal to the southeastern margin of a targeted granite pluton of the Sisters Supersuite – a confirmed source of spodumene bearing pegmatites elsewhere in the Pilbara. The anomalies range from 3 to 8kms long, 2 to 4kms wide and are defined by lithium values ranging from 150ppm up to a maximum of 843ppm lithium. Each anomaly remains open.

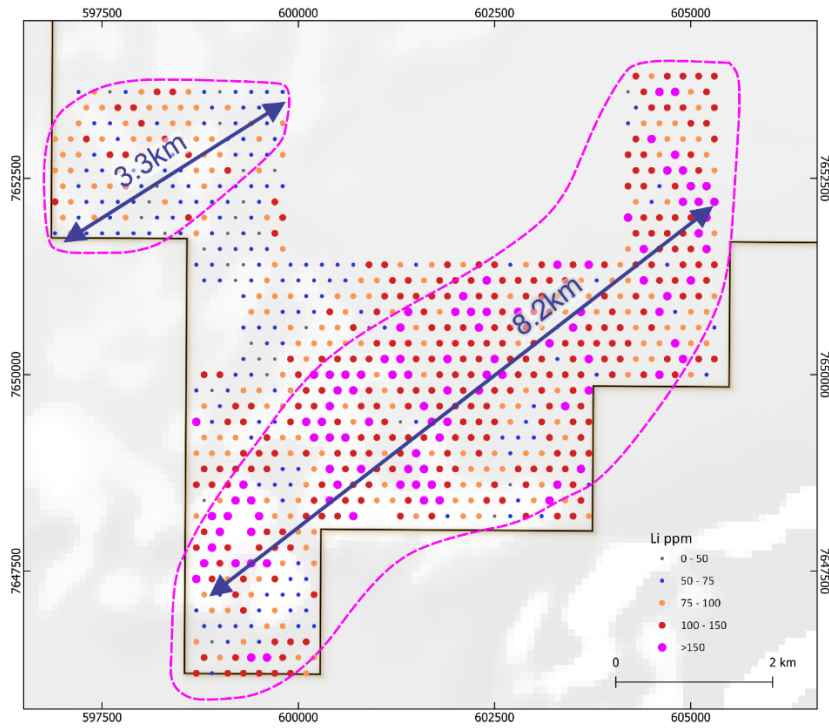
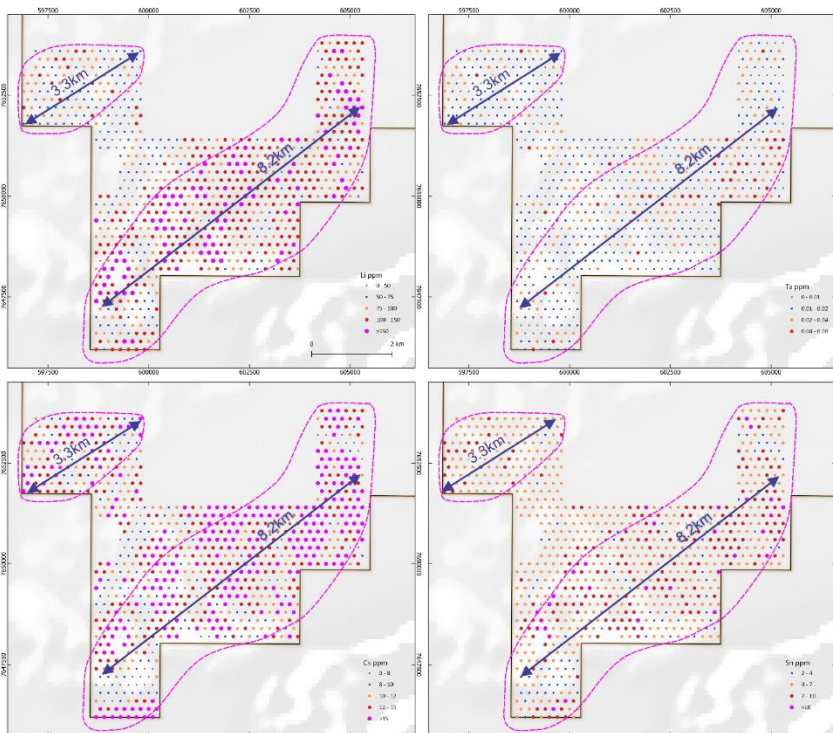


Figure 2. Bullock Well Lithium Caesium Tantalum Tin Anomaly



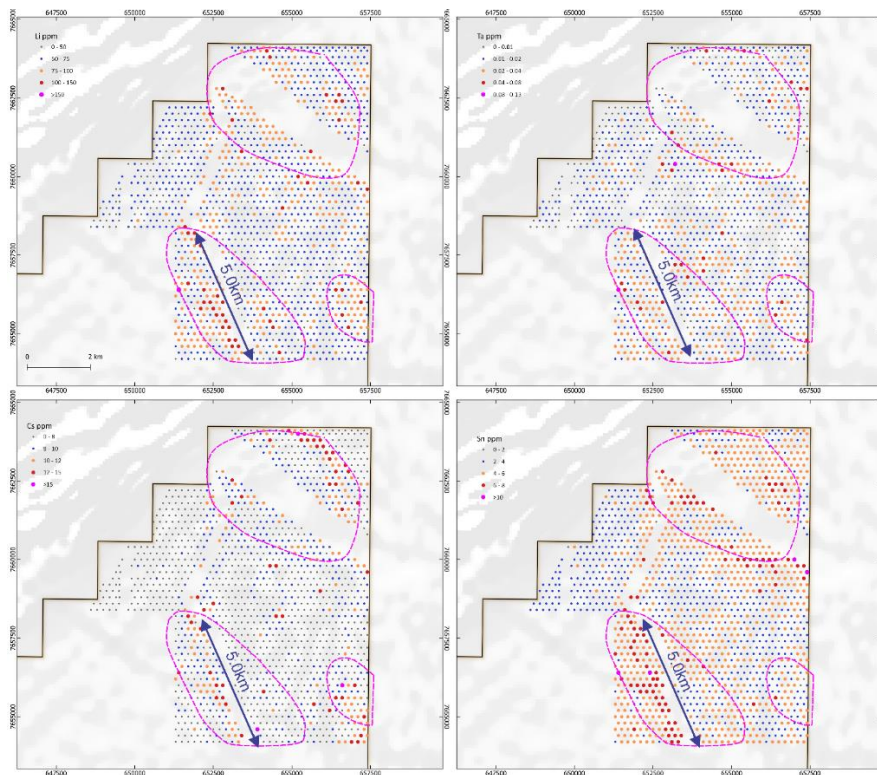
Figures 3 – 6: Bullock Well Lithium Caesium Tantalum Tin Anomalies

### Quartz Hill (E47/3891)

Three strong lithium anomalies with elevated pathfinder elements have been identified over strike lengths of 1km to more than 5kms and widths of 1km to 3kms. They are defined by coherent lithium values ranging from 100ppm up to a maximum of 225ppm lithium and are all supported by



coincident elevated multi-element pathfinders. The anomalies are situated several kilometers northeast of the historical Friendly Creek alluvial tin-tantalum mining centre within the western extension of the Wodgina Greenstone Belt which hosts the world class Wodgina Lithium Mine, (Mineral Resources/Albermarle JV (ASX:MIN) and the Mt Francisco Lithium Deposit, Pilbara Minerals (ASX:PLS).



Figures 7 - 10: Quartz Hill Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum-Tin Anomalies

### Next Steps

Final results will be presented following a full assessment by the CSIRO's Department of Mineral Resources as a part of NAE's sponsorship of the CSIRO's Ultrafine+ Next Gen Analytics Project. These are expected to be received in Q1 2023. The Company will commence an immediate follow up Helicopter reconnaissance programme to assess these priority areas in more detail prior to the closure of the 2022 field season. The outcomes from these activities will be used to refine and prioritise both gold and lithium drill targets.

### Meentheena Project, East Pilbara, WA

In October, the Company announced that it had applied for four new exploration licences, collectively described as the "Meentheena Project", in the rapidly emerging gold and lithium districts of Marble Bar-Nullagine in the East Pilbara, Western Australia. The new licences include E45/6094 E45/6095, E45/6096 and E45/6097 for a total combined area of 484 km<sup>2</sup> and secure the highly endowed, highly prospective yet under-explored margins of the Yilgalong Granitic Complex, and the associated inter-plutonic greenstone sequences (Yilgalong-Mt. Elsie-McPhees Dome) which occur between it and the Corunna Downs and Mt. Edgar Granitic Complexes. The project is located east of, and mid-way between, the established mining towns of Marble Bar and Nullagine, 250 kilometres southeast of Port

Hedland, easily accessible via the sealed Port Hedland-Marble Bar-Woodie Woodie- (gravel) Telfer Road.

Figure 11. Location of NAE's Central and East Pilbara Projects

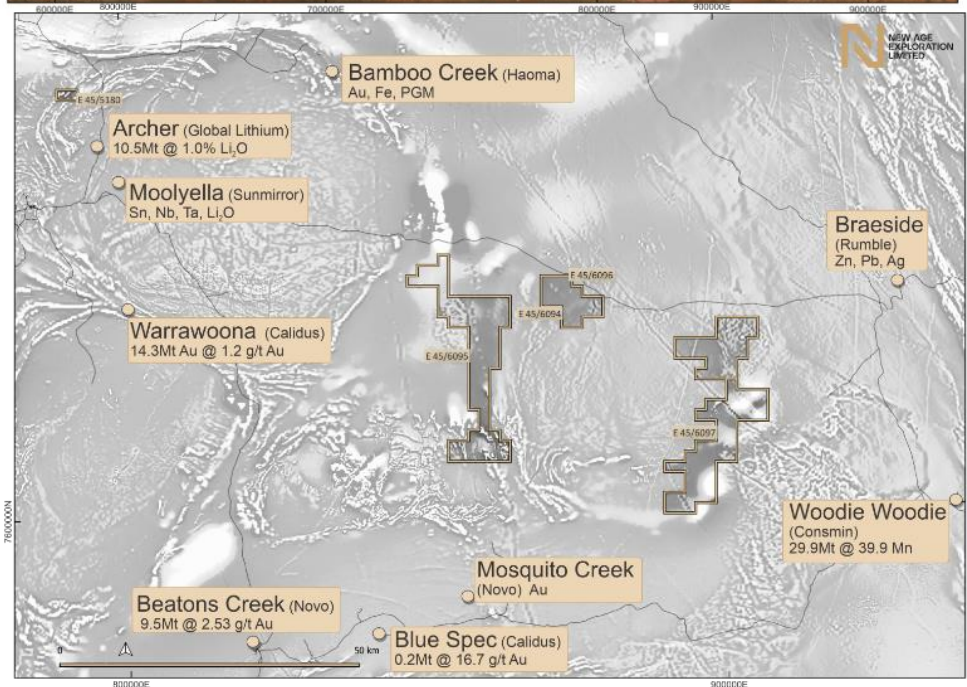


Figure 12. Location of NAE's East Pilbara Projects showing adjacent Mines, Deposits and Major Prospects.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD PROJECTS



Figure 13: Location of NAE’s Central Otago and Marlborough Gold Projects, New Zealand

**Marlborough Project**

In mid-August, the Company announced that Prospecting Permit PP60725 was granted, securing the Company’s 100% owned Marlborough Project. NAE’s Marlborough Prospecting permit is located between Nelson and Blenheim, on the north-western side of the Alpine Fault – a regional significant structure dividing the South Island into two related geological portions. The highly prospective Central Otago Schist/Gold Belt is offset by the Alpine Fault, the continuation known as the Marlborough Schist underlies the Marlborough Permit area. Recent discoveries by Santana Minerals at the Bendigo-Ophir Gold Project and the World Class Macraes Gold Mine, owned and operated by Oceana Gold highlight the gold endowment of the South Island schist belt.

NAE considers the Marlborough permit to potentially host structurally controlled orogenic gold mineralisation similar to the bulk tonnage Macraes and Bendigo-Ophir deposits, as well as high-grade quartz lode gold systems seen elsewhere in the Otago Goldfield. The Marlborough permit contains analogous rock types and was subject to the same geological setting during episodes of mineralisation in Otago. Despite this potential, no systematic ground-based exploration methodology

has been applied to the Marlborough Permit area, with prior explorers collecting scattered surface samples and airborne geophysics.

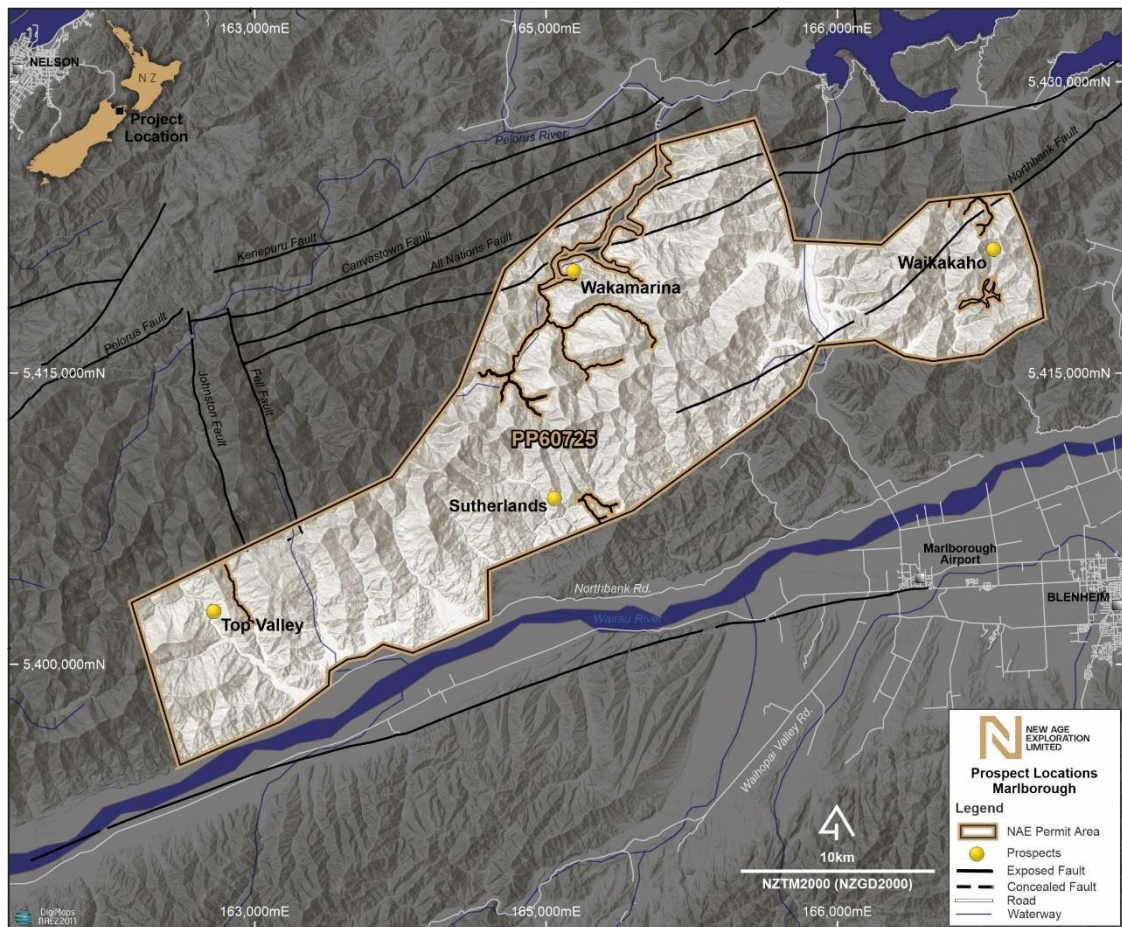


Figure 14. Location of existing prospect areas

Four significant gold/tungsten occurrences are recorded within the Marlborough Permit areas. All were first prospected in the late 1800's, highlights include:

**Wakamarina** Goldfield was an epicentre of New Zealand's gold rush in 1860's. As alluvial gold was exhausted, hard rock gold and tungsten mining commenced. The largest mine was the Golden Bar/Empire City vein system. Production record is patchy, with average recovered grades of 4g/t gold and 0.5% tungsten recorded. Notably, during mining the focus was tungsten production, with much of the gold lost during processing. Mining occurred over a strike of 850m and depths down 100m over four levels. Since the abandonment of the site in the 1940's, no drilling or significant on-the ground exploration has taken place. The Golden Bar/Empire City vein system represents and outstanding exploration target.

**Top Valley** Gold Field, which contains six or more historic quartz lodes with minor historic production are clustered in 1km x 4km NW trending area. The Top Valley NW trending mineralised structures have similarities to structurally controlled bulk tonnage orogenic gold systems seen in Otago (Macraes and Bendigo-Ophir). Gridded sampling across mineralised structures will be used to assess the tenure of Top Valley.

**Sutherlands Reef** is gold bearing quartz vein briefly mined from 1870 to 1880s with results up to 30g/t Gold. Limited modern sample shown gold grades up to 31.42g/t gold. More field work is required to understand the prospectivity of Sutherlands.

**Waikakaho** field contains gold and tungsten occurrences associated with quartz lodes contained within a pelitic schist unit. Trial mining was unsuccessfully in the late 1800's due to poor recovery. Geophysical review and further surface sampling will be used to assess the value of this area.

### **Otago Pioneer Quartz (OPQ) Gold Exploration Project**

In early August, NAE announced that additional high-grade gold prospects were identified from recent field work in the OPQ Gold Exploration Project area. Recent field work expanded the pool of highly prospective gold targets at OPQ. Sampling old working demonstrated the high-grade potential of the OPQ Fault Zone and adjacent narrow vein quartz lodes. NAE considers its OPQ Project to potentially host structurally controlled, high-grade quartz lode systems, as well as bulk tonnage Macraes and Bendigo-Ophir orogenic gold deposits.

### **Background**

The Central Otago Schist Belt is renowned for the famous Otago gold rush that began in the 1860s, when alluvial gold was discovered in extremely rich Gabriel's Gully, an area located less than 15km to the east of OPQ Project. Hard rock gold mining followed but stopped in the early 1900s. Since then, very little focused modern exploration has been applied and no drill has ever been completed within the OPQ Project area. This combination of historically productive ground in an under-explored area presents an exciting opportunity for NAE to make a significant discovery.

### **Anomalous Arsenic and Visible Gold**

Ongoing field activity in OPQ Project has accurately located numerous historic mines and prospects hosting high-grade gold mineralisation. Review of historic aerial photography was used to locate surface prospecting pits and shafts dug from the 1860. Some locations have not been visited or sampled in the past 120 years.

Recent samples collected from quartz lodes and geochemical trends were tested with pXRF and recorded highly anomalous arsenic, antimony, and tungsten geochemistry – all common pathfinder elements associated with gold mineralisation. Field work has greatly extended target lengths to scales capable of hosting significant gold deposits.

Visible gold was noted in float samples found close to old workings. Quartz veins have a laminar, multi-phase appearance and can contain rhombic arsenopyrite and free gold. Historic records indicate mined quartz lodes typically had grades of ~15g/t Au. This does not include gold contained within sulphide that could not be recovered at the time.

Geological structures hosting gold in the OPQ Project contain both mineralised fault breccia and high-grade quartz veins. There is currently no modern information on the potential grade of mineralised fault breccia hosting quartz veins, representing a significant up-side for the OPQ Project.

Re-processed geophysics and recently collected field data has greatly increased the geological understanding of gold mineralisation within the OPQ Project area, resulting in exciting new exploration targets that are yet to be field checked.

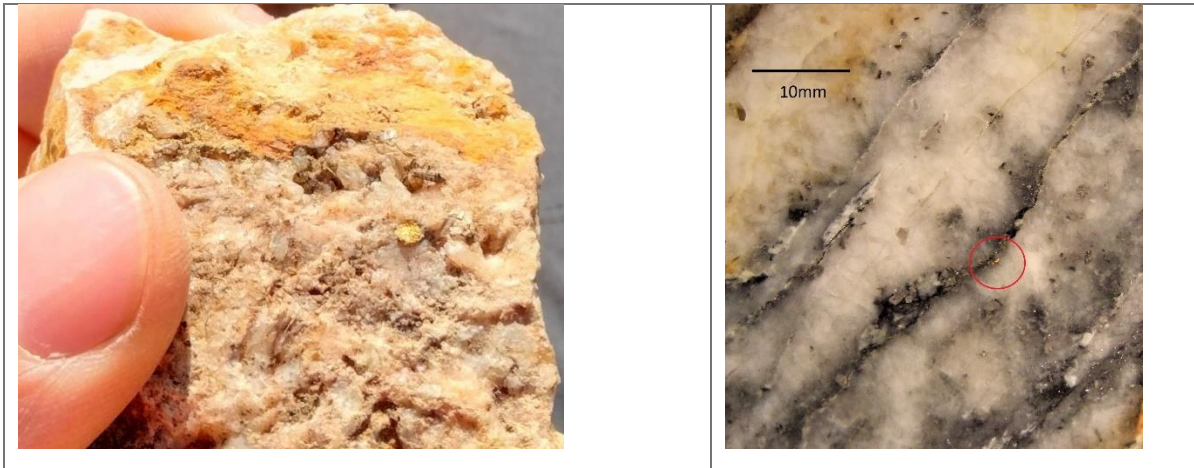


Figure 15 A) Chunky visible gold found in quartz float ~20m from Coxes Lode. The ragged gold grain measures 2mm in diameter and sits on a seam coated in limonite and additional fine gold. B) Example of visible gold and sulphide bearing quartz vein found in float 80m below the Nuggetty Gully Mine. Dominant sulphide mineral is 1-3mm rhombic arsenopyrite crystals hosted on seams subparallel to vein margins. This sample likely comes from the Nuggetty Gully Mine workings due to preservation of un-oxidized sulphide.

### Rich History of Historic Mining

Refined desk-top and field work has greatly improved the understanding of prospects within the OPQ Project. There are now ten or more prospects progressing towards a drill ready status, with additional prospects requiring further test work. NAE is now confidently advancing towards drill testing the highest-ranking targets.

### OPQ Fault Zone

The OPQ group of mines and prospects sit along, or parallel to, the OPQ Fault Zone which trends NW through the OPQ Gold Exploration Project. NW trending structures host both the Macraes and Bendigo-Ophir orogenic gold deposits. The OPQ Fault Zone has a mapped and inferred length >6km and represents a significant opportunity for discovery. Recent advances in understanding of historic mining, including location of old mine plans, have upgraded the **OPQ Mine, OPQ Victory and Burtenshaws Prospect** to drill ready targets. Access negotiation are to proceed towards drill testing these targets in the next phase of exploration.

The **OPQ Mine** was the largest and most productive hard rock gold mine in the area. Recent 3D modelling of old **OPQ Mine** plans demonstrates a known mined strike length of 480m and was developed to a vertical depth of 45m, across three levels.

Mined gold grades were extremely rich at surface, averaging 15g/t at depth, typically from a single quartz vein varying width up to a maximum of 3m. Quartz veining was intermittent along strike, but consistently sits within 3-6m of mineralised fault breccia – the OPQ Fault Zone (Marshall, 1918 and Rickard 1875). Historic mining focused entirely on high-grade lenses of quartz, from which free gold could easily be recovered. Drill testing the **OPQ Mine** now represents a significant opportunity for NAE to test a large structurally hosted target.

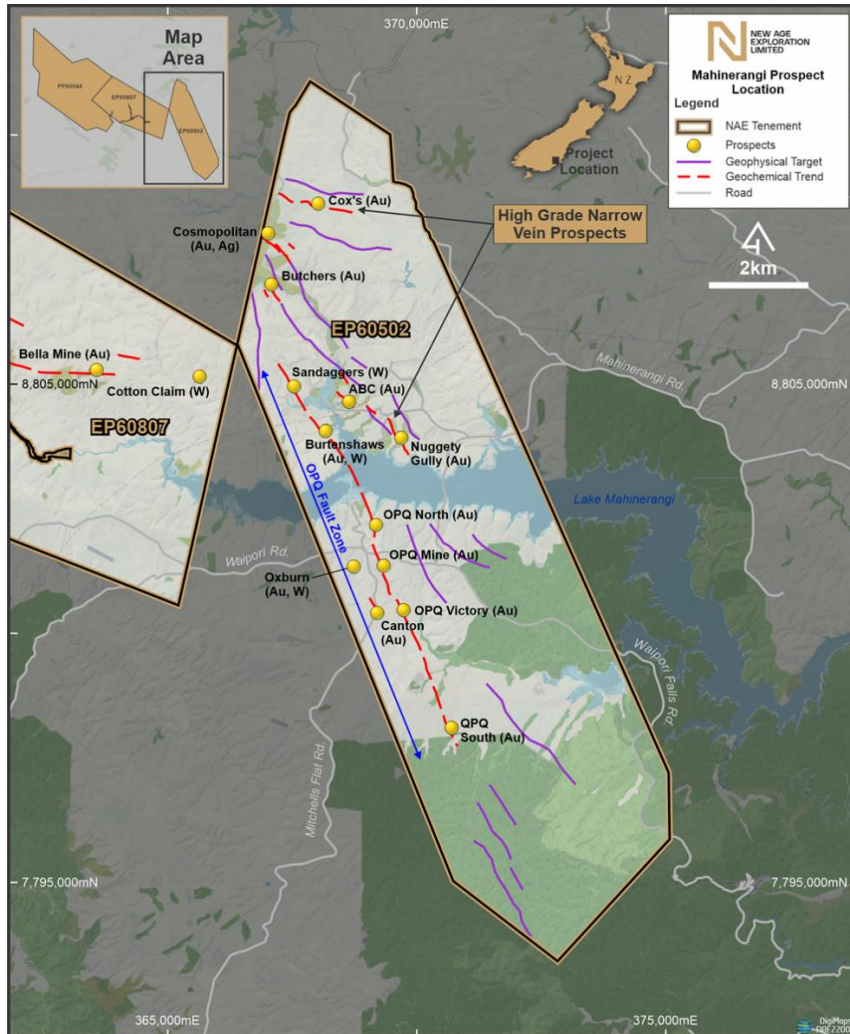


Figure 16. Overview of prospects locations within the OPQ Gold Exploration Project.

South of the OPQ Mine at **OPQ Victory**, the OPQ Fault Zone is masked by shallow swampy cover (6-15m deep). NAE sampling through this cover has demonstrated mineralisation may extend for 2.8km to the OPQ South Prospect. NAE now considers this area an outstanding opportunity for new discovery under shallow cover.

On the north side of Lake Mahinerangi at **Burtenshaws Prospect** mined a narrow slot of alluvium that was once the course of an ancient river. At the base of rich alluvial workings, outcropping mineralisation was uncovered (Rickard, 1875). Similar geological situations are common in the Victorian Goldfield, Australia where deep leads often sit above hard rock gold mines.

The alluvial slot at Burtenshaws Prospect (now filled with water) lines up perfectly with OPQ Mine working on the opposite side (south) of Lake Mahinerangi. The **Burtenshaws Prospect** represents a 600m long, highly prospective conceptual drill target, where historic records and NAE's recent sampling in the area provide confidence that the OPQ Fault Zones continue north of Lake Mahinerangi.

Additional prospects associated with the OPQ Fault Zone include **Canton Mine** and **OPQ South**. These prospects are currently considered second phase drill targets.

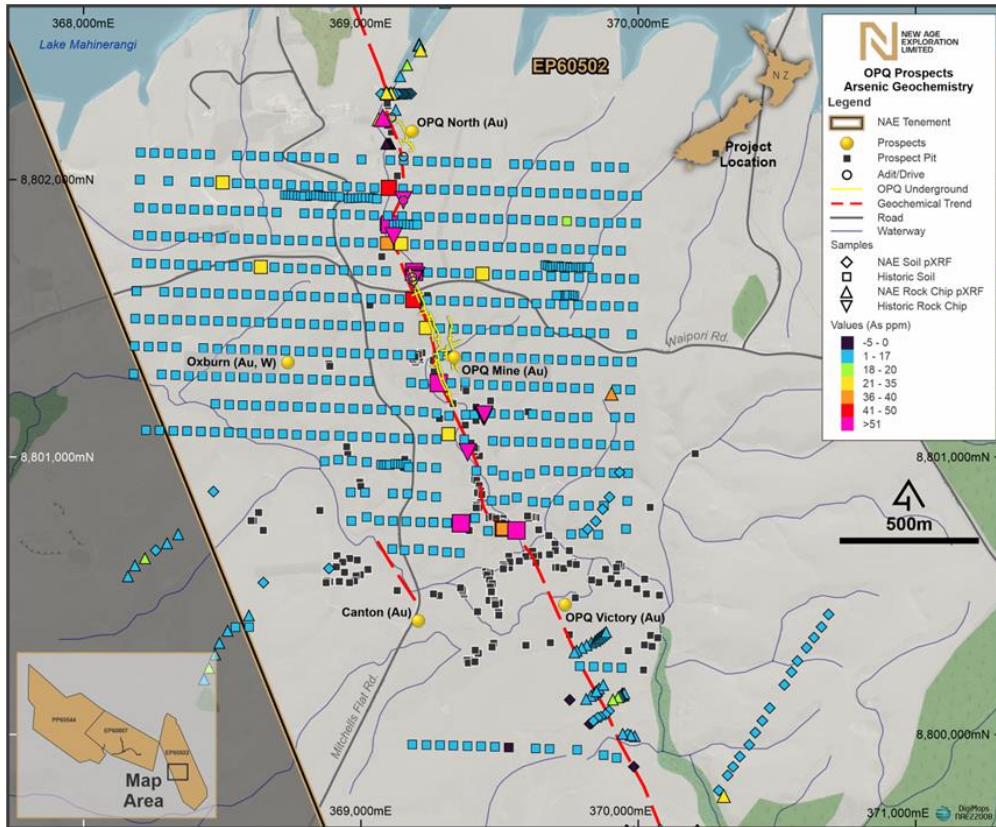


Figure 17. Detailed view of the OPQ Group of prospects.

Note the small arsenic footprint that highlights the OPQ Mine area.

### High-Grade Narrow Vein Prospects

Recent systematic exploration by NAE has located historic prospects and mines on the north side of Lake Mahinerangi for the first time. No previous geochemical sampling has been completed along some of these highly prospective trends.

The **ABC** and **Nuggety Gully** prospects are located on a semi-continuous geochemical trend marked by alluvial and hard rock workings traceable for roughly 2km in a NW direction from the northern shore of Lake Mahinerangi. **ABC** has shallow surface workings over a 250m strike that produced rich specimen gold.

**Nuggety Gully** is associated with 850m long alluvial working. Historic hard rock mining from one level 180m long with a historic test crush averaging 10.25g/t Au. Recent work found visible gold bearing float close to mine workings. The high-grade potential and significant strike length potential of Nuggety Gully make it a worthy target for further testing. Trenching across the **ABC** and **Nuggety Gully** trend is a likely next progression towards drill readiness.



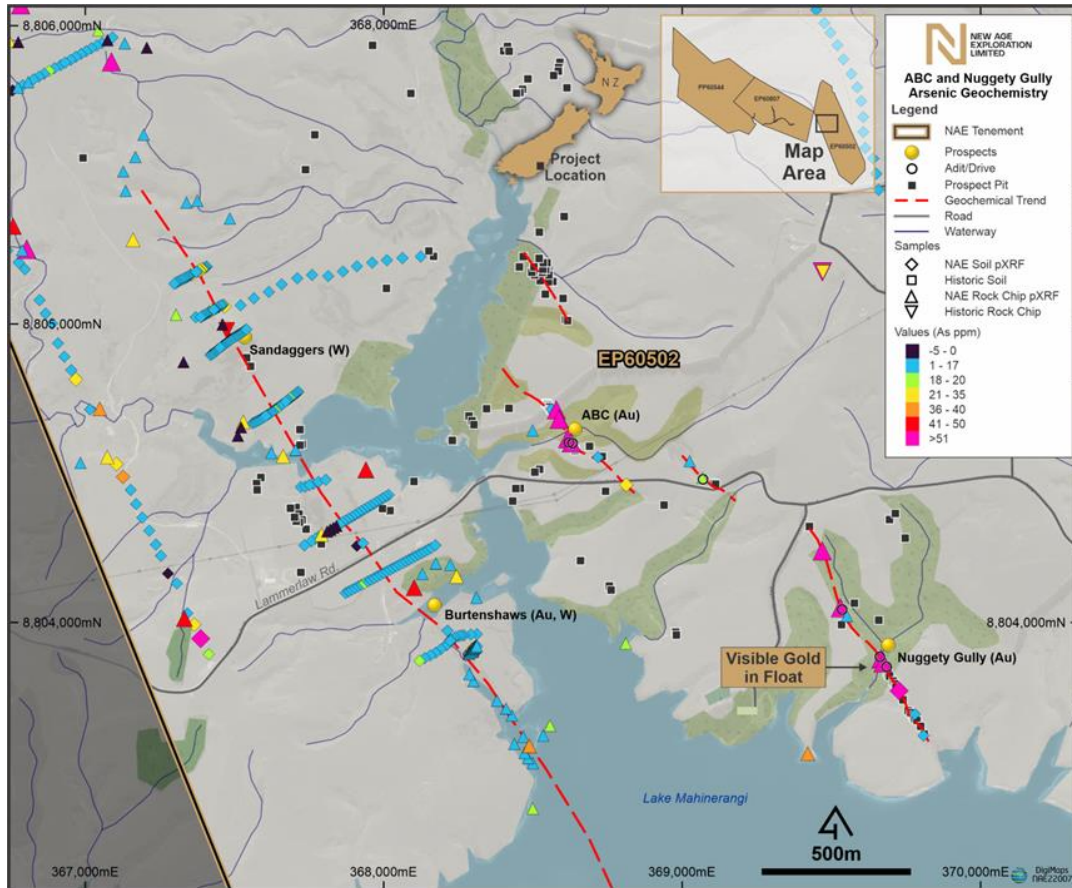


Figure 18. Detailed view of the ABC and Nuggety Gully Prospects. Sandaggers and Burtenshaws Prospects sit along the northern continuation of the OPQ Fault Zone.

The **Cox's** and **Cosmopolitan Prospects** are located in the northern part of the OPQ Gold Exploration Project. Quartz was worked from two steeply dipping shoots at **Cox's**. These shoots were narrow but contained up to 60g/t Au. Large quantities of specimen gold were obtained when first worked, with workings extending off three levels, with quartz still showing at foot along the lowest level (Marshall, 1918). During a recent visit to the **Cox's**, a piece of quartz float found in a field ~20m south of now ploughed in historic prospecting pits contained disseminated visible gold and arsenopyrite/scorodite.

The **Cosmopolitan** group of lodes is located ~1km south of **Cox's**. Historic records are sparse but suggest there were two or three sub-parallel reef lines worked. No production is recorded, historic test work indicate quartz contained 15g/t Au. Recent field work at **Cosmopolitan** found old prospecting pits could be traced over a ~800m strike length. Most of these old workings had been ploughed into fields, but where exposed, sulphide seamed quartz could be sampled.

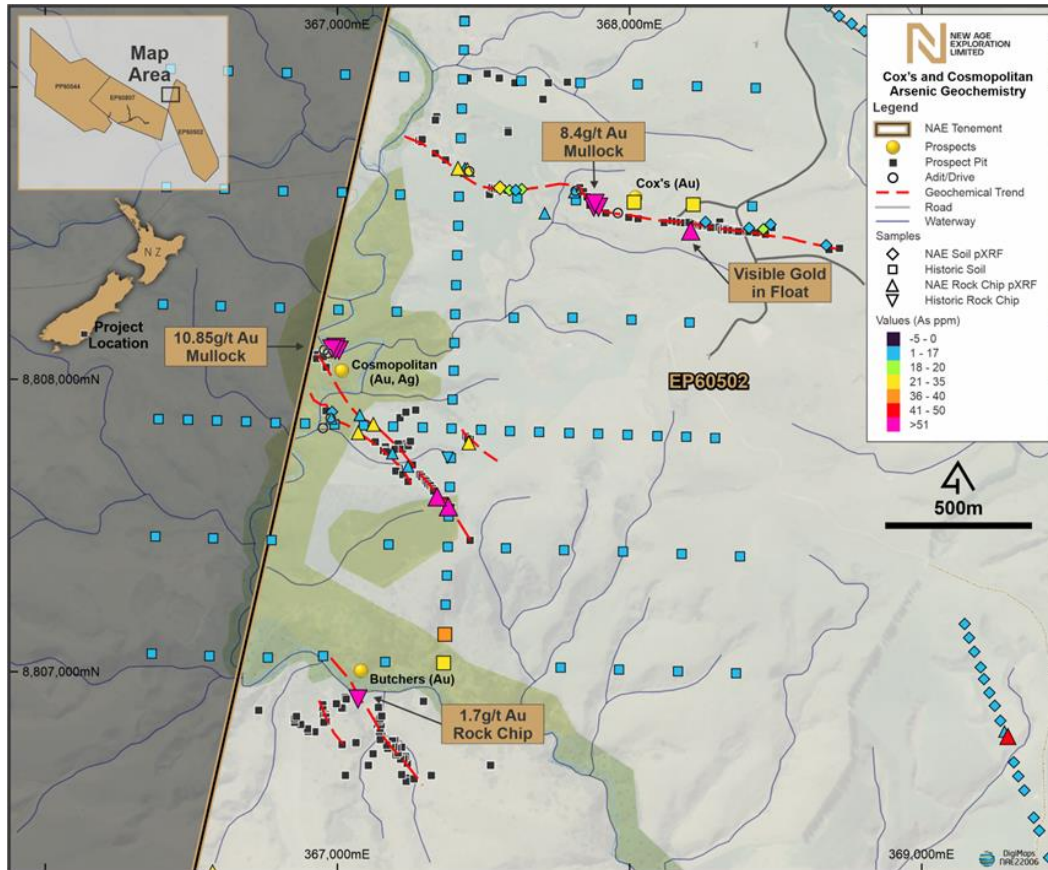


Figure 19. Cox's and Cosmopolitan Prospects in the northern part of the Mahinerangi Permit.

**References:**

- Marshall, p. 1918: The geology of the Tuapeka District, Central Otago Division. Department of Mines Geological Survey Branch. Bulletin 19.
- Rickard 1875. "The Goldfields of Otago", in Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng., vol. xxi, 1983, p.411

**Lammerlaw Gold Project**

In July, the Company announced exploration results and detailed geophysical review that highlighted expanded gold potential at its Lammerlaw Project. Newly re-processed legacy geophysical data was acquired for all NAE Otago permits. The resulting new imagery had an immediate impact, highlighting areas of interest and confirming targeting methodologies.

Ongoing field campaigns within Lammerlaw Exploration Permit EP60807 produced encouraging pXRF arsenic results from additional auger, float and rock chip sampling. New sampling extends arsenic-gold geochemical trends delineated by field campaigns carried out in November 2020 and February 2021.

An application submitted to New Zealand Petroleum & Minerals for an Extension of Duration (EoD) for Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP60544 was granted. This allows continued surface exploration until 26 November 2023. Proven targeting methodologies will continue to be extended for along a ~25km prospective structural corridor held under Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP60544 and Lammerlaw Exploration Permit EP60807.

The Central Otago Schist Belt has a proven gold endowment highlighted by Santana Minerals Limited (ASX:SML) recent discoveries at the Bendigo-Ophir Gold Project as well the World Class Macraes Gold Mine, owned and operated by Oceana Gold. NAE considers its Lammerlaw Project to potentially host structurally controlled orogenic gold mineralisation similar to the bulk tonnage Macraes and Bendigo-Ophir deposits, as well as high-grade quartz lode gold systems seen elsewhere in the Otago.

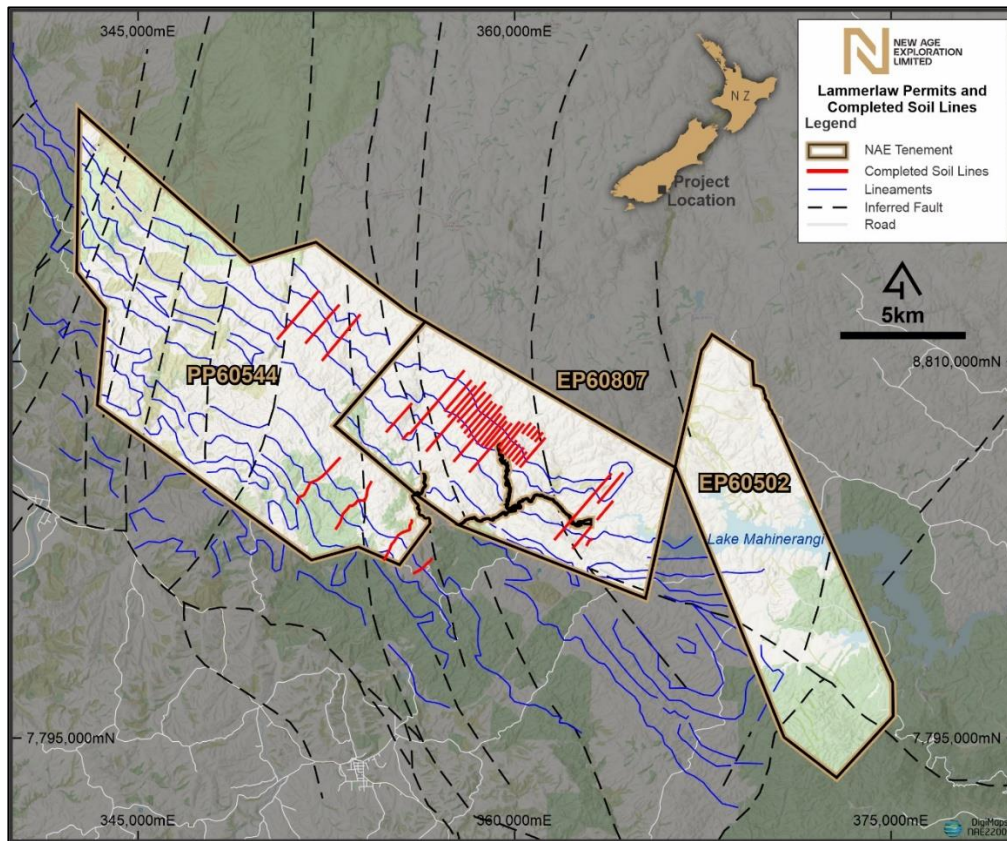


Figure 20. Location of NAE Permits in Lammerlaw (PP60544 and EP60807) and OPQ (EP60502), Otago, NZ. Red lines show the current extent of NAE auger sampling lines.

### Geophysical Data for NAE Otago Projects Re-Processed

Legacy electromagnetics and magnetics geophysical surveys data covering the NAE Otago permit areas have been reprocessed using the latest techniques by Fathom Geophysics Ltd (**Fathom**). Advance image processing over NAE Otago Project used cutting edge algorithms, to produce automated interpretation of topography, magnetics and electromagnetic images.

Fathom's structural detection algorithm produces images that highlight structural complexity and edge features (faults, contacts and other structures) to reduce subjectivity by the interpreter. When the products are combined with other exploration data sets such as geochemistry and mapping, target interpretation can be applied with limited cognitive bias. Results of this process have highlighted additional targets and improved structural understanding of the Lammerlaw area.

Re-processed geophysics and geochemical trends confirm the likely continuation gold targets across the full length of the Lammerlaw permits. Targeted geochemical sampling will now be used to test concepts.

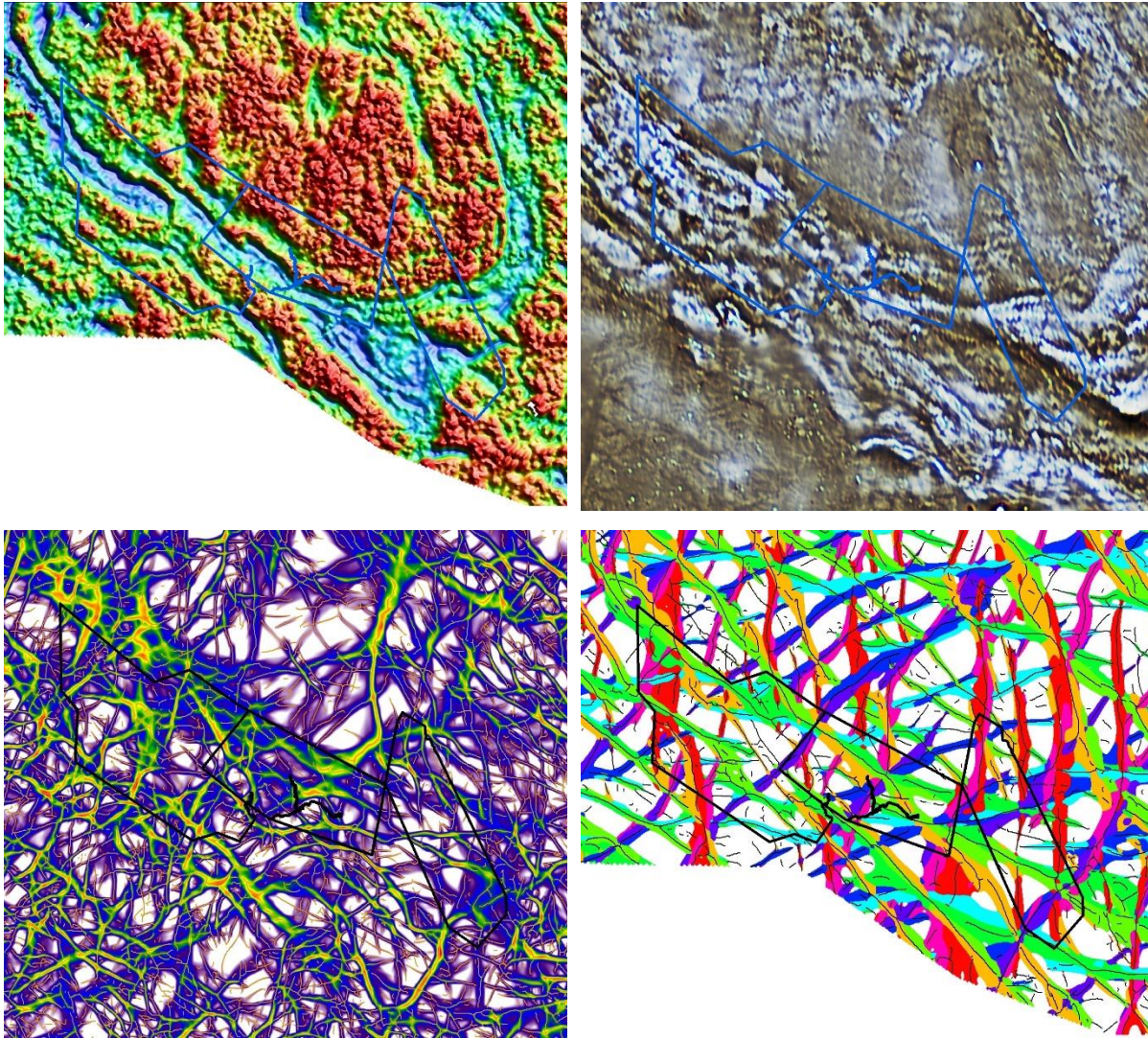


Figure 21. Examples of newly acquired geophysical images over the Lammerlaw/Mahinerangi area.

### Anomalous Arsenic Zones Extended in Lammerlaw EP60807

Ongoing activity in Lammerlaw Exploration Permit EP60807 has highlighted kilometer scale geochemical trends hosting anomalous arsenic-gold plus antimony and tungsten mineralisation. Arsenic geochemistry best highlights geochemical trends due to its common relationship with gold occurrence. Within Lammerlaw Exploration Permit EP60807 arsenic in auger and rock samples highlights two sub-parallel, semi-continuous structures roughly 5-6km in length and a third smaller linking structure.

Outcrop exposure at Lammerlaw is sparse, with only competent psammitic schist outcropping on ridges and in creeks. Shear zones and pelitic schists which are more likely to host geochemical trends are recessive in the landscape and rarely outcrop.

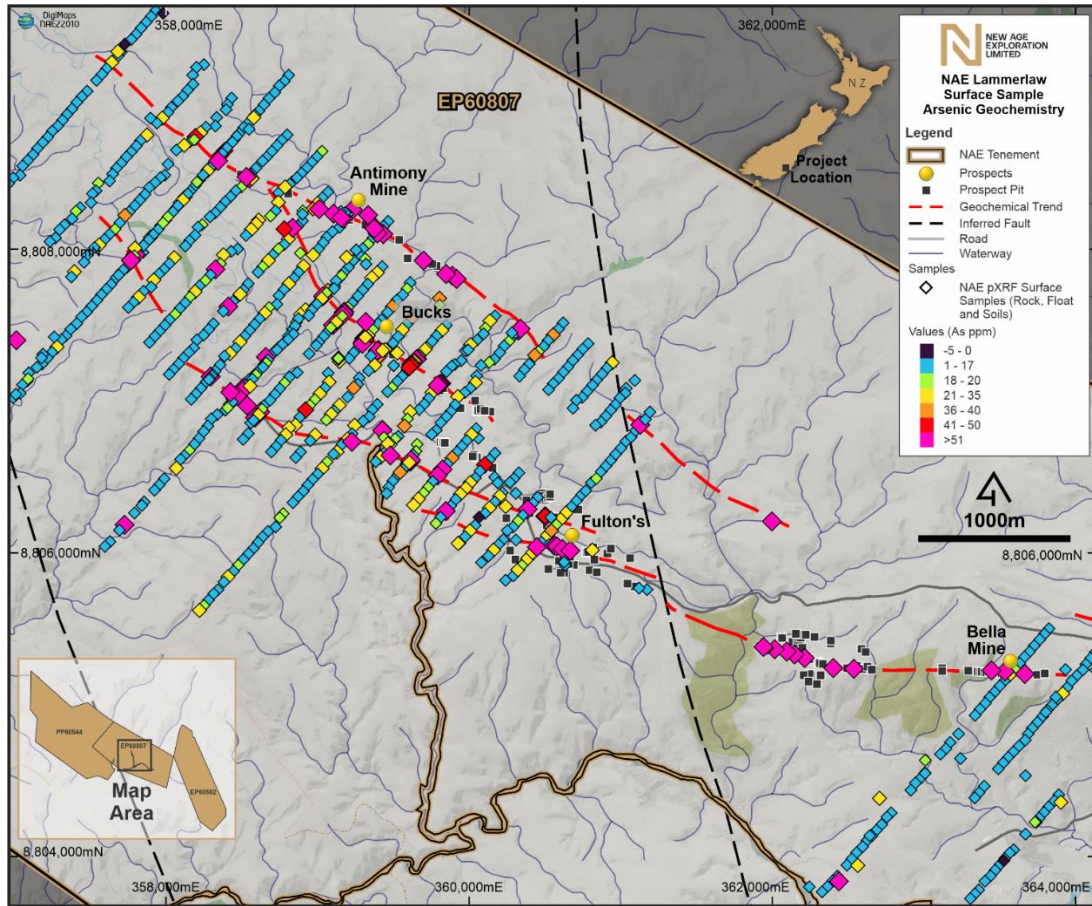


Figure 22. Arsenic pXRF geochemistry in surface samples (auger, float and rock samples) for Lammerlaw Exploration Permit EP60807. Red dashed lines show highlighted geochemical trends. Prospect location area highlighted.

Recent field work has utilised historic aerial photography to locate surface prospecting pits and shafts dug in the 1870-90's. Old workings were often dug intermittently along lines, following indicators of gold mineralisation. Recently collected samples from old workings commonly record anomalous arsenic, antimony and tungsten geochemistry using pXRF. These results extended the strike of prospective geochemical trends by hundreds of meters in some locations. Soil auger sampling continues to be an effective way of testing geochemical trends at Lammerlaw. During May 2022, an additional 120 auger samples and 64 rock chip samples were collected to extend known mineralised trends.

Geochemical trends within Lammerlaw EP60807 can be divided into four main prospects, Antimony, Bucks, Fulton's and Bella. Each prospect has a historic legacy of mining and exploration, historic records are summarised below:

**Antimony Mine**

The Antimony Mine was discovered in Stony Creek during the late 1870s, with intermittent mining occurring between 1880 and 1900. The lode strike WNW-ESE and dips 45o NE, with historic prospecting proving an 800m strike length. Two shafts were sunk in the bed of Stony Creek approximately 120m apart, from which mining of antimony rich ore took place. The structure housing mineralisation is 1.2-1.5m wide with the stibnite-bearing material being typically 0.5m thickness within. In one location massive scheelite was extracted from the center of the lode (Marshall, 1918). Historic records note the lode was had poor gold content (Finlayson, 1908).

Modern prospecting of the Antimony Mine has been entirely by surface sampling. Early work highlighted a 1km long antimony and tungsten geochemical tend centered on the historic Antimony

Mine. Limited gold focused exploration records a rock chip grade up to 9.57g/t Au and up to 22.6% Sb from mullock. Exploration completed by NAE has extended the length of the geochemical trend hosting the Antimony Mine to roughly 3.5km. Preliminary pXRF data for samples collected in May 2022 along newly defined geochemical trend, show anomalous geochemistry for arsenic, antimony and tungsten.

### **Bucks Prospect**

There is no historical documentation for Bucks Prospect, although it is commonly indicated on historic maps. The rough location of Bucks is coincident with an arsenic-gold geochemical trend defined by NAE auger sampling. This 1.9km geochemical trend is now well defined by auger and rock chip samples with peak values of 92ppb Au and 349ppm As in NAE auger samples. These results reflect the position of recently sampled quartz-arsenopyrite breccia in float samples.

### **Fulton's Prospect**

Fulton's Prospect is a group of quartz vein occurrences in an area worked extensively for alluvial gold and tungsten (other names include Neighborhood, Golden Crown and Reeferk). Fulton's Creek located below prospect area was noted as remarkably rich in coarse alluvial gold. Extensive areas were hydrosluiced, feed by an extensive network of water races. Only a small amount of prospecting was on quartz lodes directly, discontinuous veins up to 3ft thick are recorded (Marshall, 1918). Remnant prospecting pit and adits commonly follow individual quartz veins and indicate a E-W strike of mineralisation.

Prior to NAE work in the Fulton's area, there was no significant modern exploration sampling in the area. The recent westward extension of the auger sampling completed in 2021 to cover Fulton's Prospect has proven a large gold-arsenic geochemical trend. These results indicate Fulton's Prospect is part of a 3.4km geochemical trend with probable parallel trend in places. Peak values of 300ppm As and 50ppb Au are recorded in previous NAE auger samples. Recent sampling of quartz vein float and from prospecting pits has recorded strongly anomalous arsenic and tungsten values. Further sampling work is required at Fulton's to extend test the geochemical trend further west.

### **Bella Lode**

The Bella Lode was discovered in the 1890's and worked intermittently until 1900. The Lode runs E-W and dips steeply N, with a maximum thickness of 6ft and averaged 15g/t Au. Underground working followed the vein for 400ft where it pinched and swelled between 0.6-1.8m wide. At 15m in depth, the vein reportedly pinched out leaving only sheared host rock. In addition to lack of ore for processing, Bella required chemical treatment to recover gold, indicating it was very fine or locked in sulfides. The Lode also contained some scheelite (Marshall, 1918).

Modern prospecting has included sporadic soil and rock sampling. Previous soil sampling proved ineffective owing to the lack of dispersion of mineralisation in wall rock. Historic samples collected from the Bella Lode gave peak Au assay of 17.3g/t.

Recent activity by NAE has used historic aerial photography to extend the strike length of the Bella geochemical trend to roughly 2km. Samples from prospecting pits and shafts provide anomalous As and W values when analysis with pXRF. Float samples of mineralised quartz vein were also located along strike from the Bella Mine.

## Other Areas of Interest

As understanding of the Lammerlaw Project develops, it has become clear that there are overlapping chemistries of individual geochemical trends, as well as potentially narrow footprint size of anomalies. To ensure no potential targets have been overlooked within the existing soils grid, samples not previously sent for gold assay have now been submitted. This includes 109 samples from between the Fulton's and Bucks prospects.

Field work completed in May 2022 has highlighted the potential that geochemical trends may have semi-continuous strike across the Lammerlaw Project area. It now seems likely that Fulton's and Bella sit along the same structure. Further surface sampling will be used to highlight this potential in the area immediately north of Bella Prospect. In this area, a westward continuation of the Antimony Mine geochemical trend is projected and loosely defined by isolated sample points.

### Extension of Duration for Lammerlaw PP60544 Granted

NAE has been successful in application for an EoD for Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP60544. Importantly, this allows continued exploration along strike from the Lammerlaw Exploration Permit EP60807 where ongoing surface exploration continues to expand geochemical trends.

The extended permitting period for Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP60544 secures an extensive ground as holding part of the Company's 100% owned Otago Project. The granting of EoD for Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP60544 maintains NAE's Otago permitted ground, with the combination of the two contiguous Lammerlaw Permits provides ~25km of prospective structural corridor to test further.

The initial Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP60544 was granted on 26 November 2019. Surface exploration in the subsequent two years highlighted the northeastern portion of the original Permit as the most prospective for structurally controlled orogenic gold mineralisation, and at completion of the initial two years of tenure, became Lammerlaw Exploration Permit EP60807. Contemporaneously, an EoD application for the original Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP60544 was sort. The balance of the original Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit area has been relinquished due to its lower perspective.

The targeting strategy for Lammerlaw uses contrasting high and low electromagnetics response as lineaments, potential indicators of favorable structural and lithological contacts for gold mineralisation. Results returned for surface sampling Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP60544 have successfully proven this concept. Coincident arsenic and gold geochemical trends follow contacts between high and low electromagnetic response. Re-processed geophysics now allows accurate delineation of these prospective lineaments.

## References

- Finlayson, A. M. 1908: The Geology of the Quartz Veins of the Otago Goldfields. Transaction of the New Zealand Institute 41: 66-84.
- Marshall, p. 1918: The geology of the Tuapeka District, Central Otago Division. Department of Mines Geological Survey Branch. Bulletin 19

### High-grade gold in rock chip assay results at Lammerlaw and OPQ

In October, the Company reported high-grade gold in rock chip assay results for exploration work conducted in Q2 2022 at the Lammerlaw and OPQ Projects, Central Otago, New Zealand. High-grade gold assay results reflect positive pXRF arsenic results announced in July and August 2022.

Recent rock chip sampling focused on quartz vein-style lode gold mineralisation associated with historic workings and geochemical trends located by NAE soil sampling. Surface rock chip and float sampling from mine workings and recently identified geochemical trends have produced significant results at most Lammerlaw and OPQ Prospects. Results are presented in Figures 12, 13 and 14 and highlights include:

- 27.0 g/t Au from mineralised quartz float within the Bucks soil auger sampling trend
- 17.0 g/t Au from a quartz vein exposed in the historic ABC mine workings
- 14.1 g/t Au from a quartz vein exposed in the Fulton's Prospect adit entrance
- 12.1 g/t Au from mineralised quartz float located in 20m from the Cox's Mine line of workings.

Numerous +0.5 g/t Au samples were collected from other historic workings and geochemical trends (17 samples out of 104 submitted in the last round of assays). The tenor of results achieved is satisfactory given the lack of outcrop in the project area. Most historic workings were ploughed back into fields during the 1970's, greatly reducing opportunities to resample quartz lodes.

### **Follow-Up Work**

With the potential tenor of gold mineralisation within the Lammerlaw and OPQ permit better understood, follow-up work by NAE will test the continuity of gold grade between sample points and at depth.

This will initially involve the integration of historic mine plans, surface mapping and recently acquired geophysics, into a 3D geological model.

Trenching will be used where feasible to test narrow high-grade quartz veins under shallow cover. Trenching results will provide vital information on the widths and orientation of quartz lodes.

Drilling will be employed to test the highest ranked targets defined by a combination of recent results and 3D modelling. None of the Lammerlaw and OPQ prospects have ever been drill tested. Recent success at Santana Minerals Bendigo-Ophir Gold Project has demonstrated the proven discovery approach of drilling beneath historic workings.

NAE plans to accelerate its exploration programs Marlborough and Otago Gold Projects over the 2022-2023 summer season. For prospecting permits, field programs will focus on the continued advancement of targets towards a drill ready status. Recent exciting high-grade rock chip samples results presented herein, provide clear evidence that the Otago goldfields has significant discovery potential.



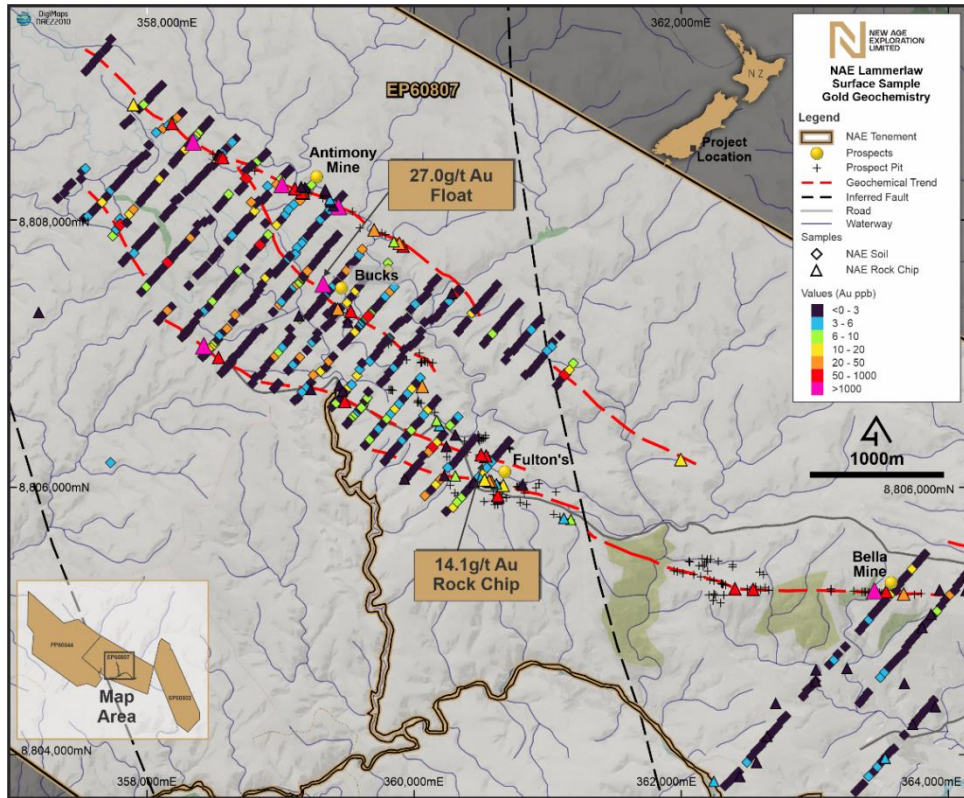
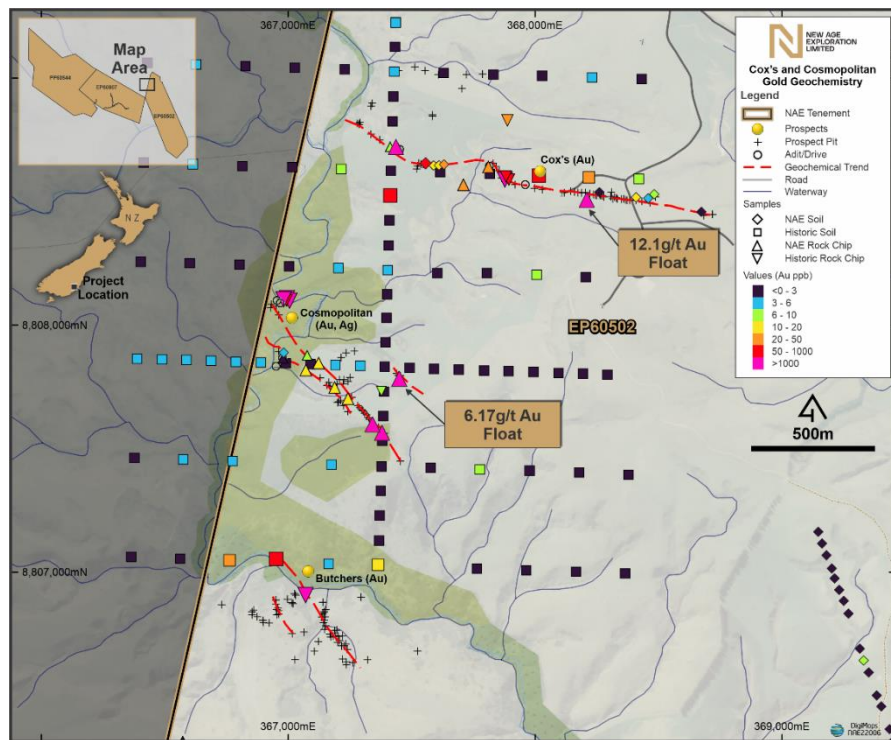


Figure 23: Lammerlaw Exploration Permit showing locations of recent high-grade rock chip samples and infill gold access soil samples collected in 2021.

Figure 24: Location of Cox's, Cosmopolitan and Butchers Gully prospect. Historic and recently sampled high-grade rock chip are highlighted.



highlighted.

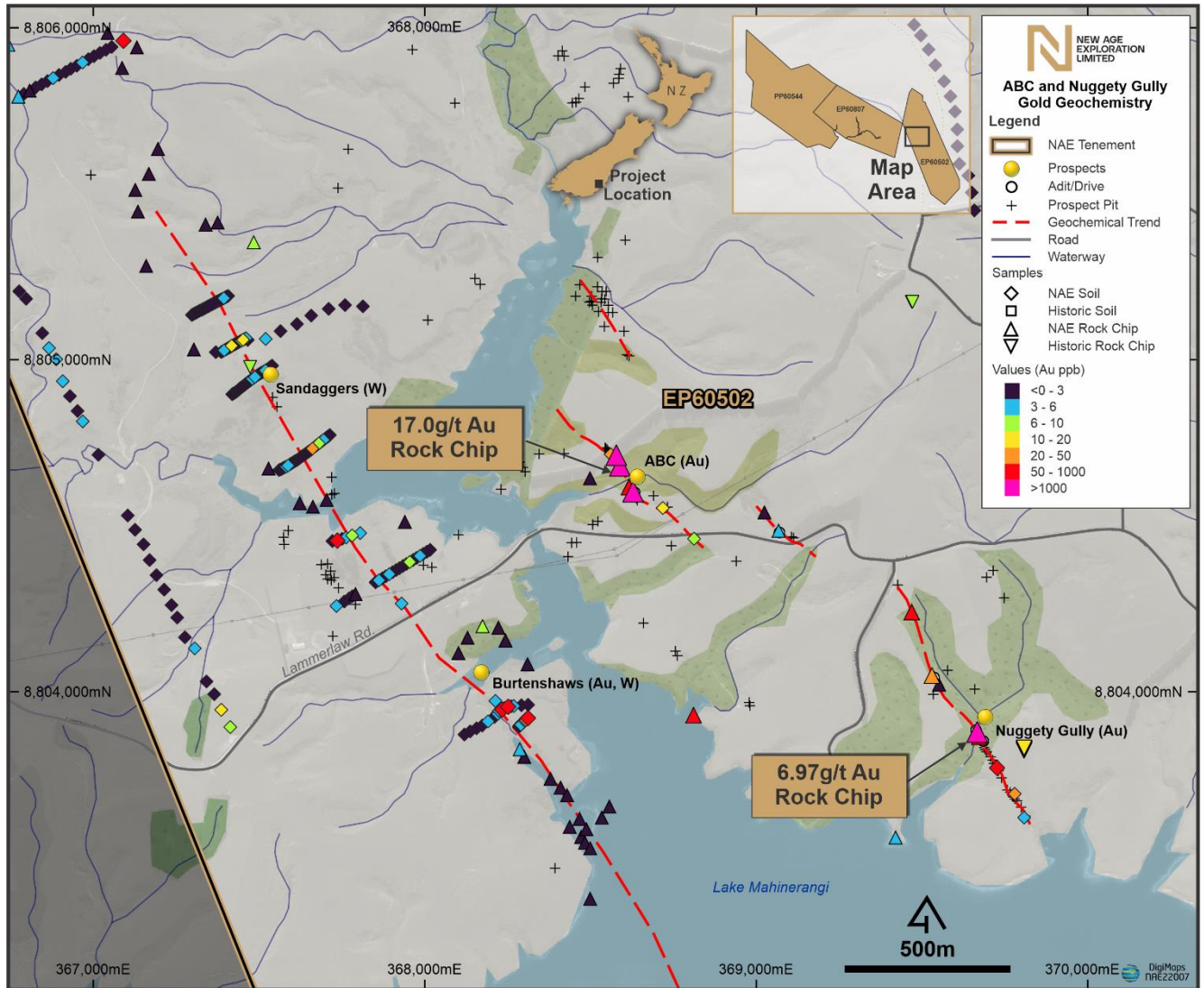


Figure 25: Gold rock chip results for ABC and Nuggety Gully.

Table 1. Summary of prospects in the OPQ tenement.

Prospect Name	Ranking	Current understanding	Status and Work Planned
OPQ Mine	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- History of mining spanning 1861-1915. Quartz veining intermittent and up to 3m thick in 3-6m thick mineralised fault zone, quartz grading on avg. 15g/t Au.</li> <li>- OPQ Mine surface working strike length ~1000m, lode mined from three levels up to 480m long by 45m deep.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geological 3D modelling and drill targeting complete.</li> <li>- Initial drill target size 500m long x open at depth x 6m wide.</li> <li>- Drill ready. Access negotiations to proceed.</li> </ul>
Burtenshaws (OPQ Northern continuation)	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of the OPQ Fault Zone north of Lake Mahinerangi</li> <li>- Historic alluvial mining located gold mineralisation at base of deep-lead.</li> <li>- Deep channel cut by alluvial workings is 600m long before becoming obscured by Lake Mahinerangi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drill targeting reliant on historic record as old alluvial working filled with water restricting access.</li> <li>- Initial drill target size 600m long x open at depth x 6m wide.</li> <li>- Drill ready. Access negotiations to proceed.</li> </ul>
OPQ Victory	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Immediately south and extending the OPQ Mine portion of the OPQ Fault Zone.</li> <li>- Pits sunk on quartz lodes in swampy ground. No historic record of production. Target completely blind.</li> <li>- Recent work by NAE has identified positive Au anomalism up to 2510ppb Au in percussion samples at OPQ Victory, indicating the OPQ Fault Zone can be extended a substantial distance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use aircore drilling to locate OPQ Fault Zone and potential quartz veining undercover.</li> <li>- Target strike length to test roughly 1.5km.</li> <li>- Drill ready. Access negotiations to proceed.</li> </ul>
OPQ South	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identified by NAE percussion sampling in 2018, with Au results up to 740ppb. OPQ South is located ~3km south of the OPQ Mine.</li> <li>- The area is covered by a 2-5m thick surface cover making surface prospecting difficult. Target completely blind.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target strike length to test roughly 1.5km.</li> <li>- Second phase drilling</li> </ul>

<b>Canton Lode</b>	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Historic mining from 1888 to 1912 with quartz providing similar results to OPQ Lode. Shaft sunk to 46m work from two levels over 50m strike length.</li> <li>- Exceedingly rich specimen gold hosted in quartz and mineralised fault breccias.</li> <li>- Currently no surface exposure. Shaft and workings now covered by swamp.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Initial drill target size 100m long x open at depth x 2m wide.</li> <li>- Field mapping and sampling of prospect surrounds.</li> <li>- Second phase drilling</li> </ul>
<b>ABC - Nuggety Gully Lode</b>	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intermittent 2km long line of alluvial and hard rock workings.</li> <li>- ABC has shallow surface workings over a 250m strike that produced rich specimen gold.</li> <li>- Nuggety Gully is associated with 850m long alluvial working. Historic hard rock mining from one level 180m long with test crush averaging 10.25g/t Au.</li> <li>- Recent work finds high-grade Au float close to mine workings (Figure 5)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collect further samples</li> <li>- Plan surface trenching to increase understanding of strike length.</li> </ul>
<b>Coxes Lode</b>	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two quartz lodes located on 1.5km structure demarcated by surface workings.</li> <li>- Historic mining from three levels. Records of work scars but not a 0.3m wide lode containing 30-60g/t Au. Modern rock chip samples from mullock up to 8.4g/t Au</li> <li>- Recent work finds high-grade Au float close to surface workings (Figure 6)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collect further samples</li> <li>- Plan surface trenching to increase understanding of strike length.</li> </ul>
<b>Cosmopolitan</b>	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two subparallel lodes worked from various points.</li> <li>- Limited historic record of production with trial crushing of vein material crushing 20 tons and averaged 10.85g/t Au. Gold in sulphide not recovered.</li> <li>- Modern rock chip samples from battery site up to 9.88g/t Au</li> <li>- Recent field visit traces surface workings ~800m with quartz and fault zone intermittently exposed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locate old battery location</li> <li>- Collect further samples</li> <li>- Plan surface trenching to increase understanding of strike length.</li> </ul>
<b>Butchers</b>	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Area of intense alluvial workings, with outcropping quartz vein noted.</li> <li>- Single modern rock chip sample records 1.7g/t Au</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visit prospect and collect further samples</li> </ul>
<b>Geophysical targets</b>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recent re-processing of legacy geophysics has highlighted structures with similar trends to known gold occurrences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visit locations of interest and collect further samples</li> </ul>

**LOCHINVAR METALLURGICAL COAL PROJECT - UNITED KINGDOM**

In November, NAE provided an update of its Lochinvar metallurgical coal project, located on the border of England and Scotland in the United Kingdom. The project consists of three adjacent exploration and conditional underground mining licences known as Lochinvar, Lochinvar North and Lochinvar South. All three licences are 100% owned by NAE.

The Company received a review of the Lochinvar project 2014 Scoping Study and as previously updated in 2017 from Palaris Australia Pty Ltd (Palaris). The review confirmed that the project economics of the Lochinvar metallurgical coal project remain robust, despite recent cost increase in the United Kingdom.

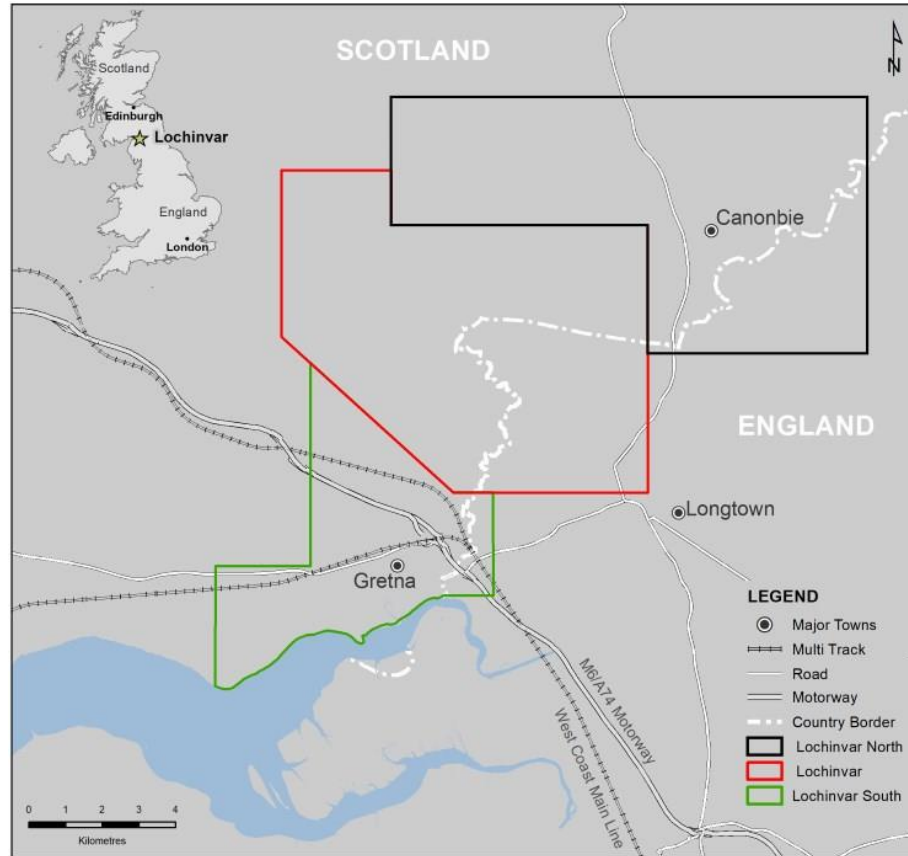


Figure 26: Location of the Lochinvar Metallurgical Coal Project

*For full details of the Scoping Study, please refer to the [ASX release dated 27 October 2014 Lochinvar Scoping Study Confirms Robust Economics](#). For full details of the previous update to the Scoping Study in 2017, please refer to the [ASX release dated 15 March 2017 Lochinvar Scoping Study Update](#). For full details of the Coal Resource estimate, please refer to [ASX release dated 29 August 2014 Lochinvar Resource Upgrade and Product Quality](#). NAE confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that release continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

### Scoping Study Background

In October 2014, NAE completed the initial Lochinvar Scoping Study with Palaris Australia Pty Ltd (**Palaris**) which confirmed the potential for a low cost long life 1.9Mtpa long wall mining project to deliver 1.4Mtpa metallurgical coal to UK and European markets. The Scoping Study was updated in March 2017 and delivered a robust set of economics highlighted by a post-tax NPV9% of US\$410M with an IRR of 27% and a payback of 4 years using the prevailing Hard Coking Coal (**HCC**) spot price US\$160/t at the time.

In an environment of elevated metallurgical coal prices and where global demand for metallurgical coal remains strong, NAE announced in September that Palaris had been commissioned to undertake a further update to the Scoping Study. The update focused on the areas of coal price assumptions, capital and operating cost structure and was released in November 2022.

**Resource Estimate and Exploration Target**

A total estimated metallurgical coal resource of 111Mt comprising 49 Mt Indicated Resource and 62Mt Inferred Resource was defined within the Lochinvar licence for the Nine Foot and Six Foot Seams in combination, located within the Lochinvar project area. The Resource Estimate was based on nine holes drilled by the National Coal Board (NCB) from 1979 through to 1983 and 10 holes drilled by NAE in 2013 and 2014. NAE confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

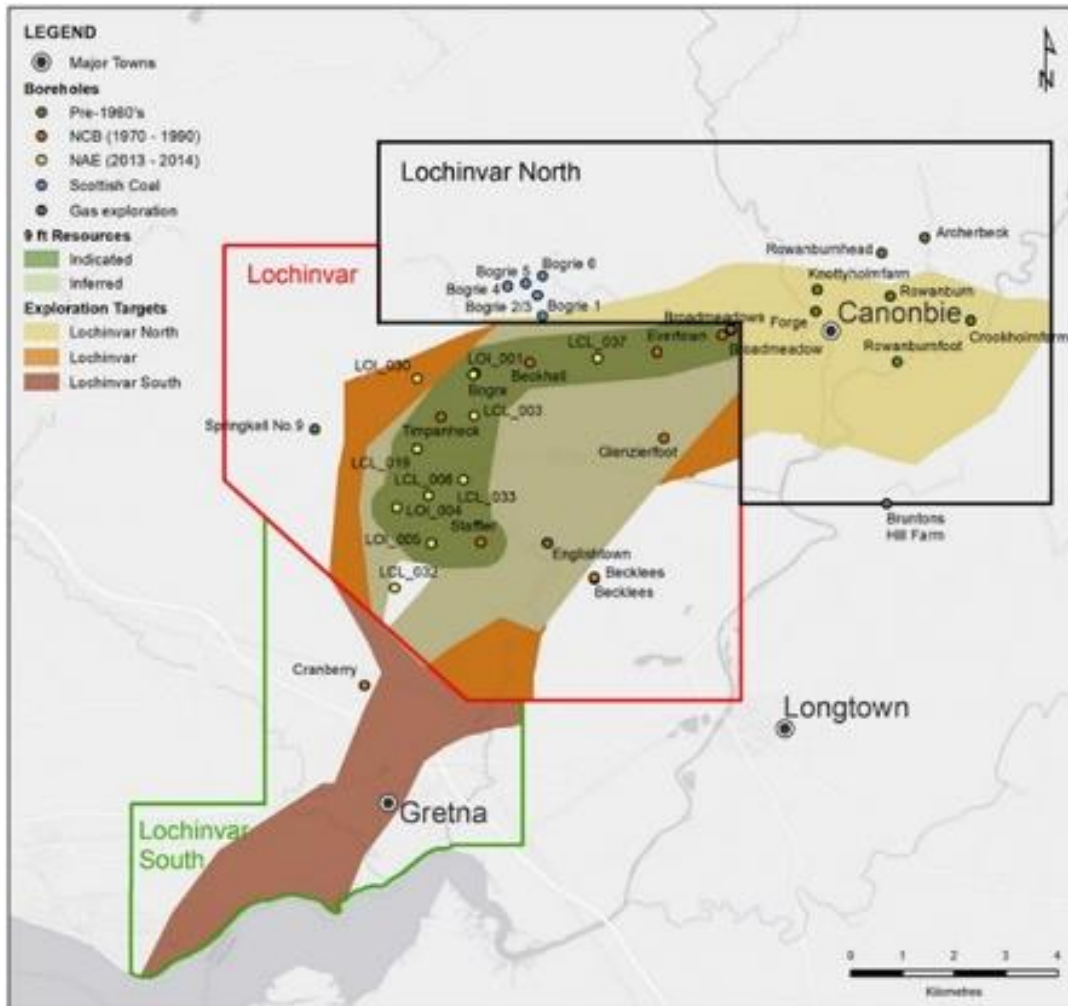


Figure 27: NAE Lochinvar Licences, Resource and Exploration Target areas

An Exploration Target of 31–64 Mt was also identified which includes the Lochinvar and Lochinvar South Leases and was reported in the same report as the Resource Estimate. A further Exploration Target for the Lochinvar North licence of 77-142 Mt was estimated by Palaris in April 2019. The Resource Estimate and Exploration Targets were reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

**Market and Infrastructure**

Lochinvar is ideally located to become a supplier of low cost, high volatile metallurgical coal to the European steel industry as a result of:

- Located 7km from the main West Coast Main Line railway – which links directly to UK steel mills and nearby ports to access European market
- Lower labour rates when compared to Australian mining costs

Lochinvar metallurgical coal enjoys a clear distance and freight cost advantage over competing metallurgical coal imports and the benefit of regular local deliveries reducing customer inventories.

### About Lochinvar

Historic exploration at Lochinvar commenced in the 1950s by the National Coal Board (NCB), which sank an initial four boreholes. This work proved the existence of the same sequence of thick coals of the Middle Coal Measures, which had been previously mined at Rowanburn colliery, within the Lochinvar North licence.

### Lochinvar Resource

1. The original report was “Scoping Study Confirms Robust Economics, Low Costs and Long Life for Lochinvar Coking Coal Project” which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Dr John Bamberry. The report was released to the ASX on 27 October 2014 and can be located at [www2.asx.com.au](http://www2.asx.com.au), search code NAE. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement 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.
2. The original report was “Lochinvar Scoping Study Update” which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Dr John Bamberry. The report was released to the ASX on 15 March 2017 and can be located at [www2.asx.com.au](http://www2.asx.com.au), search code NAE. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement 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.
3. The original report was “Lochinvar North Exploration Target” which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Dr John Bamberry. The report was released to the ASX on 15 April 2019 and can be located at [www2.asx.com.au](http://www2.asx.com.au), search code NAE. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement 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.

**RSM Australia Partners**

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[www.rsm.com.au](http://www.rsm.com.au)**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

As lead auditor for the review of the financial report of New Age Exploration Limited for the half year ended 31 December 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

**RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS****R J MORILLO MALDONADO**

Partner

Dated: 7 March 2023

Melbourne, Victoria

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	Half year ended 31 Dec 2022 \$	Half year ended 31 Dec 2021 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Other income		19,066	2,000
<b>Expenses</b>			
Consulting and corporate expenses		(255,913)	(160,956)
Employee benefits expense		(152,041)	(142,150)
Administrative expenses		(210,287)	(250,375)
Exploration and evaluation		(47,078)	(54,085)
<b>Loss before income tax expense</b>		<b>(646,253)</b>	<b>(605,566)</b>
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>Loss for the period from continuing operations</b>		<b>(646,253)</b>	<b>(605,566)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Movement in exchange differences on translating foreign operations		68	(133)
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive (loss)/ income</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>(133)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>		<b>(646,185)</b>	<b>(605,699)</b>
<i>Profit/(Loss) per share attributable to the owners of New Age Exploration Limited</i>			
		<b>Cents</b>	<b>Cents</b>
Basic loss per share		(0.05)	(0.04)
Diluted loss per share		(0.05)	(0.04)

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	31 Dec 2022 \$	30 June 2022 \$
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		2,627,259	4,180,504
Trade and other receivables		60,636	27,521
Prepayments		44,547	18,576
Other financial assets		25,000	25,000
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2,757,442</b>	<b>4,251,601</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment		19,484	26,973
Exploration and evaluation assets	2	2,690,479	1,835,098
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,709,963</b>	<b>1,862,071</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5,467,405</b>	<b>6,113,672</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables		141,134	141,216
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>141,134</b>	<b>141,216</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>141,134</b>	<b>141,216</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>5,326,271</b>	<b>5,972,456</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed equity	3	33,953,352	33,953,352
Reserves		1,862,632	1,862,564
Accumulated losses		(30,489,713)	(29,843,460)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>5,326,271</b>	<b>5,972,456</b>

The above consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Contributed Equity \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total \$
<b>At 1 July 2022</b>	33,953,352	1,862,564	(29,843,460)	5,972,456
Loss for the period	-	-	(646,253)	(646,253)
Other comprehensive income	-	68	-	68
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>	-	68	(646,253)	(646,185)
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	33,953,352	1,862,632	(30,489,713)	5,326,271
<b>At 1 July 2021</b>	33,880,516	1,864,165	(28,663,015)	7,081,666
Loss for the period	-	-	(605,566)	(605,566)
Other comprehensive income	-	(133)	-	(133)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>	-	(133)	(605,566)	(605,699)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>				
Monterey tenements acquisition	82,508	-	-	82,508
Issue costs	(3,284)	-	-	(3,284)
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	33,959,740	1,864,032	(29,268,581)	6,555,191

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Half year ended 31 Dec 2022	Half year ended 31 Dec 2021
	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Payments to suppliers (GST inclusive) and employees	(676,532)	(771,789)
Interest received	9,837	2,787
Other income	-	1,097
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities</b>	<b>(666,695)</b>	<b>(767,905)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Payments for exploration and evaluation costs	(886,912)	(573,856)
Payment for plant and equipment	-	(4,694)
<b>Net cash flows used in provided by investing activities</b>	<b>(886,912)</b>	<b>(578,550)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net cash flows provided by/ (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents held</b>	<b>(1,553,607)</b>	<b>(1,346,455)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,180,504	6,375,836
Effects of exchange changes on balances held in foreign currencies	362	376
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period</b>	<b>2,627,259</b>	<b>5,029,757</b>

*The above consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.*

# NOTES TO THE HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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## NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of preparation and accounting policies

This general-purpose financial report for the half year ended 31 December 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and AASB 134 'Interim Financial Reporting'. Compliance with AASB 134 ensures compliance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

The condensed half year financial report does not include notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report. Therefore, it cannot be expected to provide as full an understanding of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the Group as the full financial report.

It is recommended that the half year financial report be read in conjunction with the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022 and considered together with any public announcements made by New Age Exploration Limited during the half year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with the continuous disclosure obligations of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current period.

The accounting policies and methods of computation are consistent with those adopted in the most recent annual financial report, unless otherwise stated.

### Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

The Consolidated Entity has adopted all of the new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and AASB Interpretations that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current half-year. The adoption of the new and amended Standards and Interpretations has had no effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior half years.

The Directors have reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the half-year ended 31 December 2022. As a result of this review, the Directors have determined that the expected impact to the Consolidated Entity will be immaterial.

## NOTES TO THE HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### NOTE 2 EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	31 Dec 2022	30 June 2022
	\$	\$
Movement in the carrying amounts of exploration and evaluation assets between the beginning and end of the financial period:		
Balance at the beginning of the financial period	1,835,098	851,148
Additions	855,381	983,950
	<u>2,690,479</u>	<u>1,835,098</u>

The recoupmnt of costs carried forward in relation to areas of interest in the exploration and evaluation phases is dependent upon the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective areas.

### NOTE 3 ISSUED CAPITAL

	31 Dec 2022	30 June 2022	31 Dec 2022	30 June 2022
	Number	Number	\$	\$
Ordinary shares – fully paid	1,435,898,910	1,435,898,910	33,953,352	33,953,352

No movement in ordinary shares occurred during the period.

### NOTE 4 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Consolidated Entity operated predominantly as an explorer with the view to identify and advance attractive mineral deposits of sufficient grade and size to provide sustainable returns to shareholders.

The directors do not believe that there are any reportable segments that meet the requirements of AASB 8 *Segment Reporting*. The chief operating decision maker, being the Board of Directors, review geological results and other qualitative measures as a basis for decision making.

## NOTES TO THE HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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### NOTE 5 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Consolidated Entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the Consolidated Entity's state of affairs in future financial periods.

### NOTE 6 CONTINGENT ASSETS

In March 2019, NAE entered into an agreement to sell its 50% share in Cornwall Resources Ltd ("CRL") to Strategic Minerals plc ("SML"). The transaction was completed in July 2019 with the consideration including \$2.0m in royalty payments payable with \$1m falling due when net smelter sales arising from Redmoor production reaches A\$50m and the final \$1m falling due when net smelter sales arising from Redmoor production reaches A\$100m.

### NOTE 7 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In August 2021, the Company acquired the northern Pilbara tenements from Monterey Minerals Inc (CSE:MREY) (Monterey). Under the Option and Asset Sale Agreement dated 28 September 2020 between NAE, Monterey and their subsidiaries, NAE had the right to acquire 100% ownership of the tenements from Monterey. The purchase price includes deferred consideration consisting of 30 million shares upon NAE delineating a 250koz gold indicated JORC resource on the tenements and a further 30 million shares upon NAE delineating a 500koz gold indicated JORC resource on the tenements.

In June 2016, NAE's majority owned subsidiary, NAE Aurora JV Cesar SAS (liquidated in the commercial registry of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá on 17 December 2015), received notice from the mining authority in Colombia for unpaid exploration licence payments. No legal proceeding has been filed and based on legal advice, management believes that any payment on this matter is unlikely. No liability has been recorded in the statement of financial position for this contingency.

## DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 'Interim Financial Reporting', the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance for the financial half year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to section 303(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors:



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Joshua Wellisch  
Executive Director

Melbourne  
7 March 2023

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT To The Members of New Age Exploration Limited

### *Conclusion*

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of New Age Exploration Limited ('the Company') and its controlled entities (together 'the Group') which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the half-year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of New Age Exploration Limited does not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance for the half-year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

### *Basis for Conclusion*

We conducted our review in accordance with ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity* ('ASRE 2410'). Our responsibilities are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Review of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the annual financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of New Age Exploration Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's review report.



### *Directors' Responsibility for the Half-Year Financial Report*

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half-year financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### *Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. ASRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.



**RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS**



**R J MORILLO MALDONADO**

Partner

Dated: 7 March 2023

Melbourne, Victoria