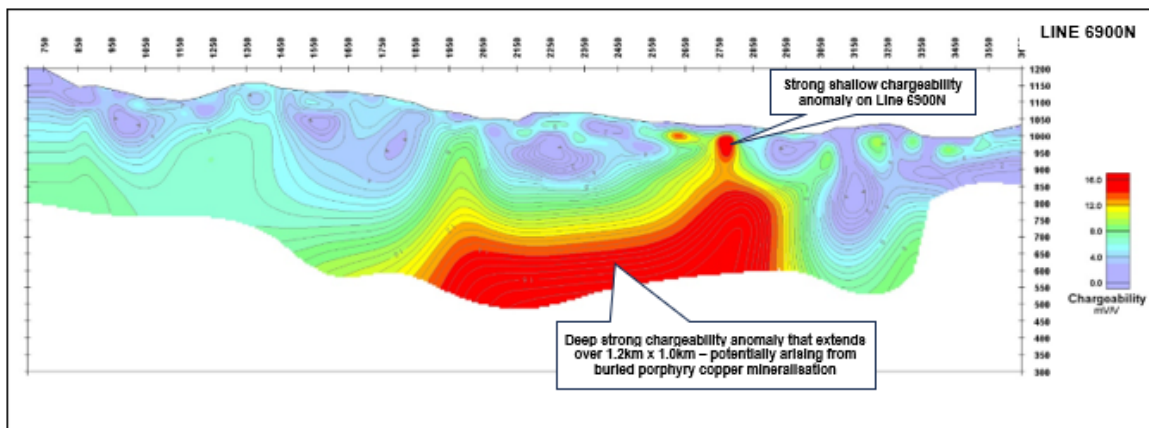


EXCEPTIONAL DRILL TARGETS DELINEATED AT THE JAVELIN VMS PROJECT, ARIZONA, USA

Very strong chargeability anomalies provide excellent opportunities to discover shallow VMS and potentially deeper porphyry copper mineralisation

Highlights

- Exceptional drill targets delineated from an IP survey completed at the Company's Javelin VMS Project in northern Arizona, USA.
- Several shallow and very strong chargeability anomalies delineated which offer considerable potential to discover shallow VMS base metal mineralisation.
- A deeper, very strong IP chargeability anomaly extends over 1.2km x 1.0km:
 - This large anomaly is located just 7km south-west of Freeport's Bagdad Porphyry Copper Deposit – the 5th largest copper mine in the US.
 - This IP response may arise from deep VMS mineralisation however it is more akin to the response expected over a buried porphyry copper deposit.
- These IP anomalies provide compelling near-term drill targets:
 - A drill permit application has been submitted, with approval expected during Q4 2023 and drilling scheduled to begin immediately thereafter.



New World's Managing Director, Mike Haynes, commented:

"With past production from six very high-grade VMS deposits in the immediate vicinity, coupled with its proximity to the 5th largest copper mine in the US, the Bagdad Porphyry Copper Deposit, the Javelin Project always had considerable exploration potential.

"However, the IP results we received recently have exceeded our expectations. We have defined a very strong, distinct, shallow IP anomaly that lies in the exact position in the geological sequence where we would expect to find VMS mineralisation.

"What's even more encouraging is that we have defined a different, but also very strong, deeper chargeability anomaly that extends over a 1.2km by 1.0km area. While this anomaly may arise from deep VMS mineralisation, the response is more akin to the IP response that would be expected over a buried porphyry copper deposit – in a district that hosts a world-class porphyry copper deposit. These are compelling exploration targets!

"We have already applied for a drill permit and we expect to commence drilling to test these targets in the fourth quarter of this year."

ASX RELEASE

31 JULY 2023

New World Resources
Limited

ABN: 23 108 456 444

ASX Code: NWC

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Richard Hill
Non-Exec. Chairman

Mike Haynes
Managing Director/CEO

Nick Woolrych
Exec. Director & COO

Tony Polglase
Non-Executive Director

Ian Cunningham
Company Secretary

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares: 2,105.5m

Share Price (28/7/23):

\$0.030

PROJECTS:

Antler Copper Project,
Arizona, USA

Javelin VMS Project,
Arizona, USA

Tererro Copper-Gold-
Zinc Project, New
Mexico, USA

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New World Resources (“NWC”, “New World” or the “Company”) is pleased to advise that it has defined several compelling, near-term drill targets after receiving processed data from the Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey commissioned recently at its 100%-owned Javelin VMS Project, located 75km to the south-east (and within trucking distance) of its high-grade Antler Copper Project in northern Arizona, USA (see Figure 1).

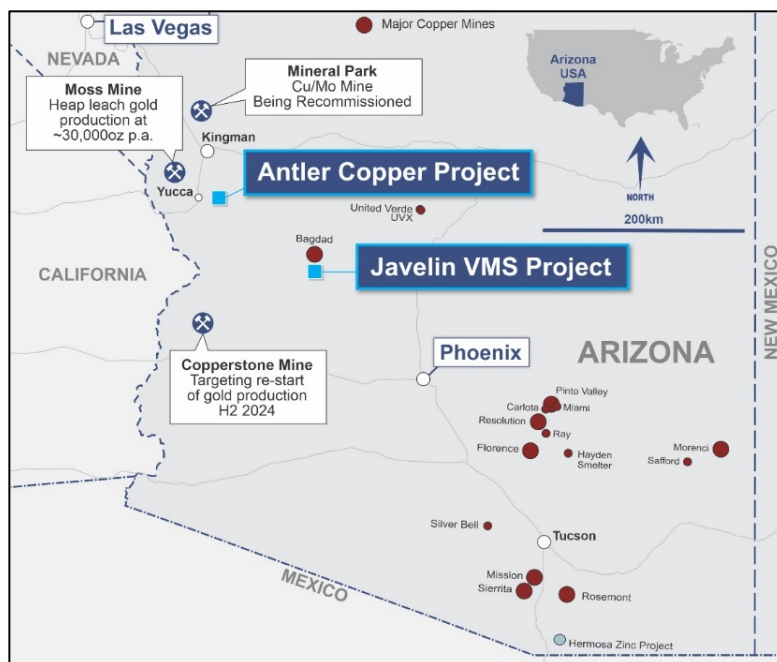


Figure 1. Location of the Javelin VMS Project in Arizona, USA.

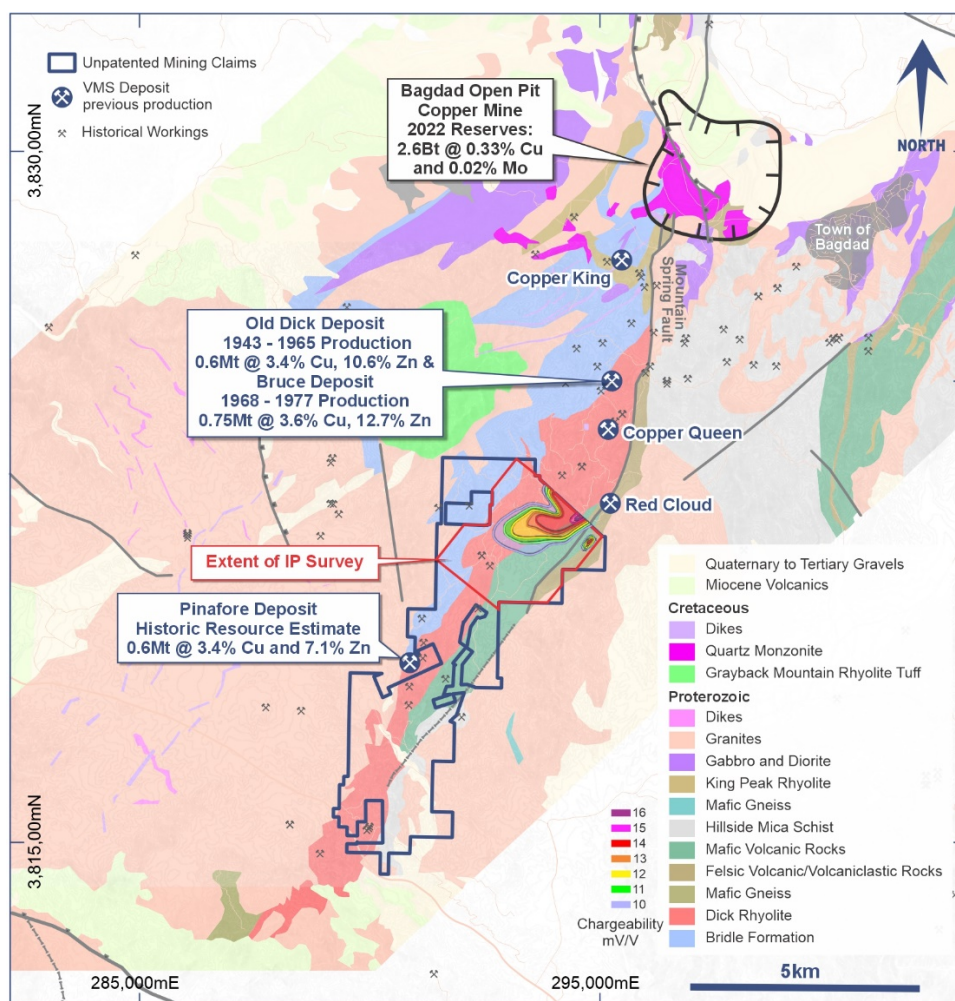


Figure 2. Geology of the Javelin VMS Project in Arizona, USA (also illustrating the location of the recent IP survey and chargeability anomalies arising). Significantly the Bagdad Copper Mine is located only 7km from the large, very strong IP chargeability anomaly delineated within New World’s project area.

Pole-dipole IP data were acquired on a total of 11 NW-SE oriented survey lines, each spaced 300m apart. Only the northern portion of the Company's project area was covered in this recent phase of IP surveying – over the areas hosting the strongest soil geochemistry anomalism (see Figure 2 and the Company's ASX Announcements dated 7 and 13 June 2023).

Very strong chargeability anomalies were delineated on five of the eleven survey lines (Lines 5800N, 6100N, 6400N, 6700N and 6900N, see Figure 3).

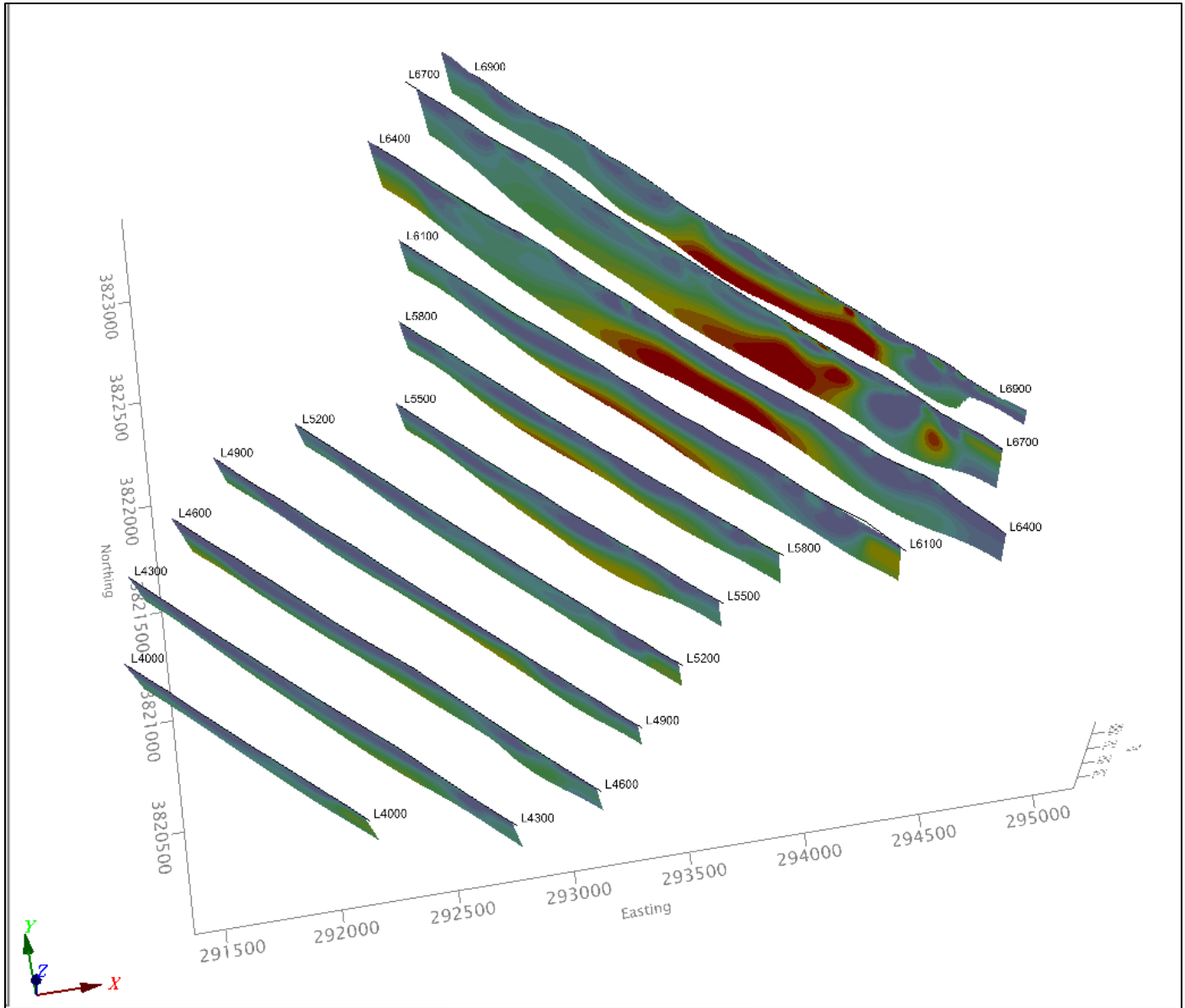


Figure 3. Stacked cross-sections of chargeability data from the 11 lines surveyed with IP recently at the Javelin VMS Project in Arizona, USA.

The most notable of the IP anomalies include:

1. A Shallow Chargeability Anomaly on Line 6900N

A strong, shallow, chargeability anomaly has been delineated around 2750E on the northernmost survey line, Line 6900N (see Figure 5). There is a strong but slightly deeper chargeability anomaly centred on 2850E on adjoining line 6700N (see Figure 6), which suggests that these two responses may arise from a chargeable source that plunges from north to south.

These anomalies lie in a position in the geological sequence where VMS deposits would be expected to occur (see Figure 4), and therefore represent compelling exploration targets.

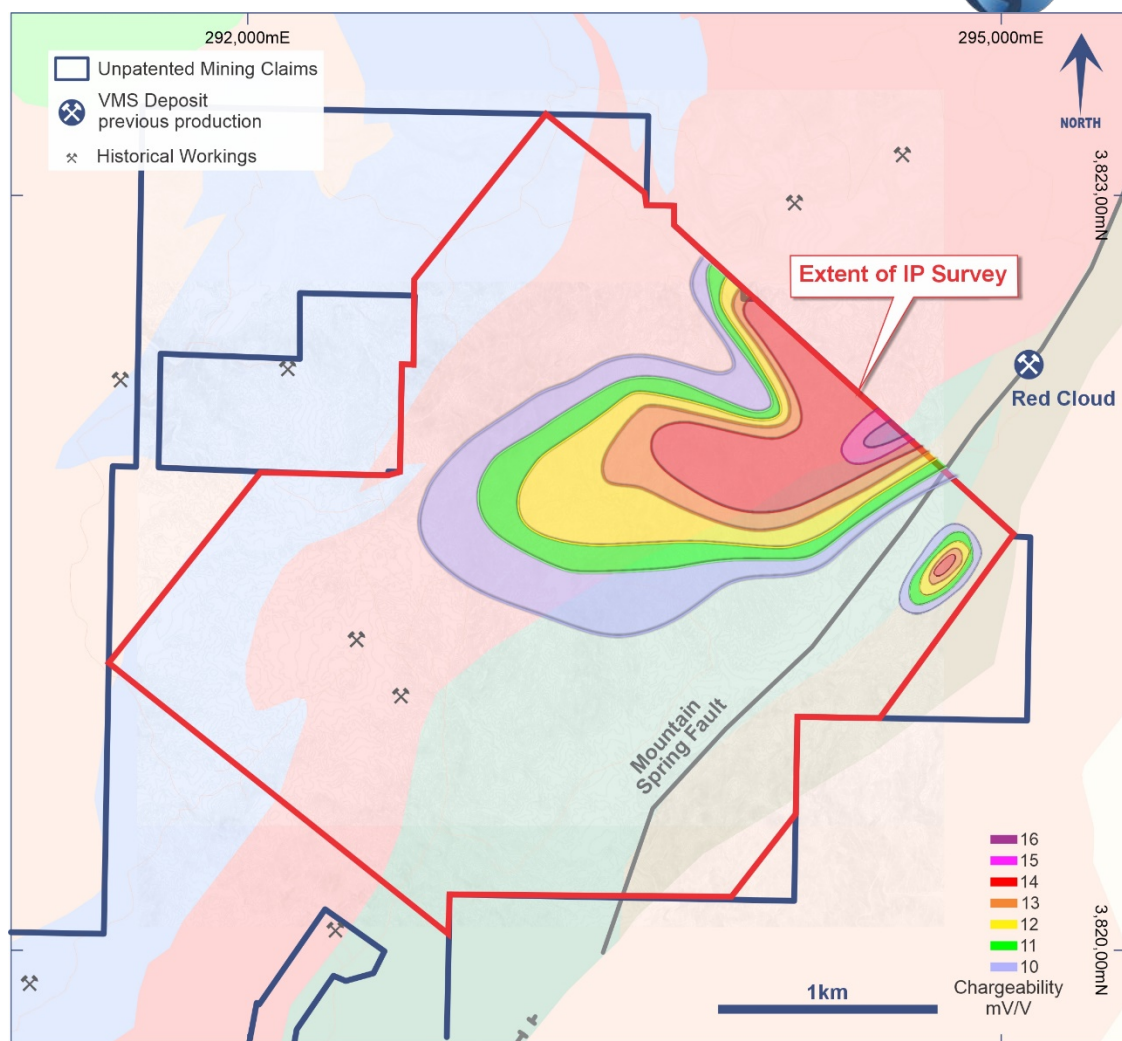


Figure 4. Plan view showing contours of chargeability at the 650m RL (approximately 350-400m below surface), superimposed on geology (see Figure 2 for geology legend). Note that the chargeability anomalies are located within geological sequences that host multiple VMS deposits from which previous production of very high-grade mineralisation is recorded.

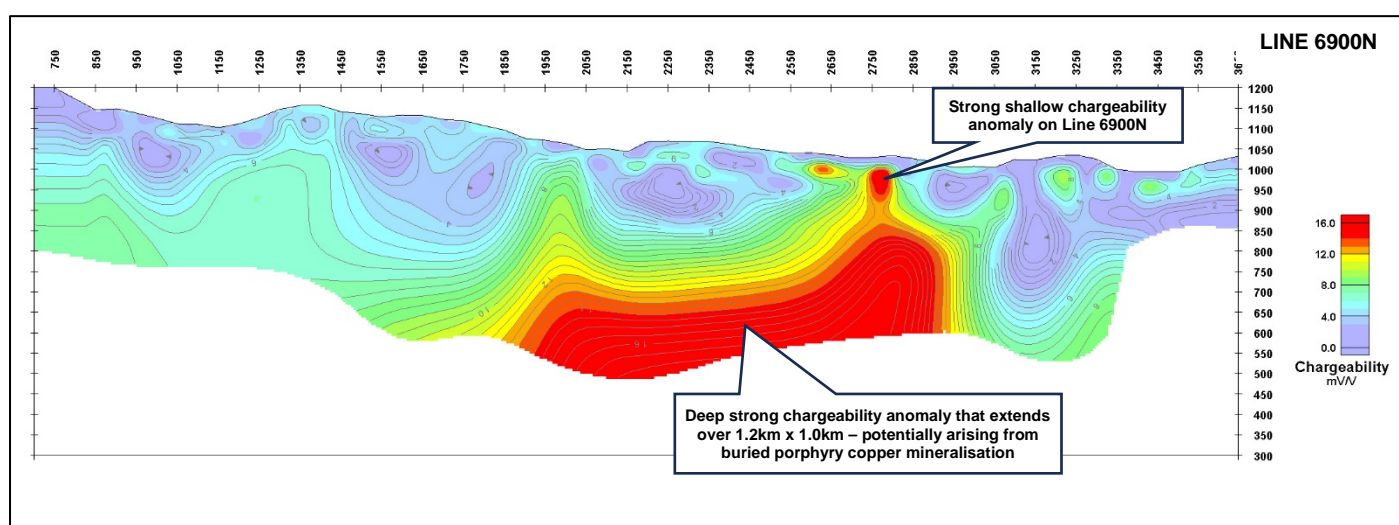


Figure 5. Cross-section of chargeability data from Line 6900N.

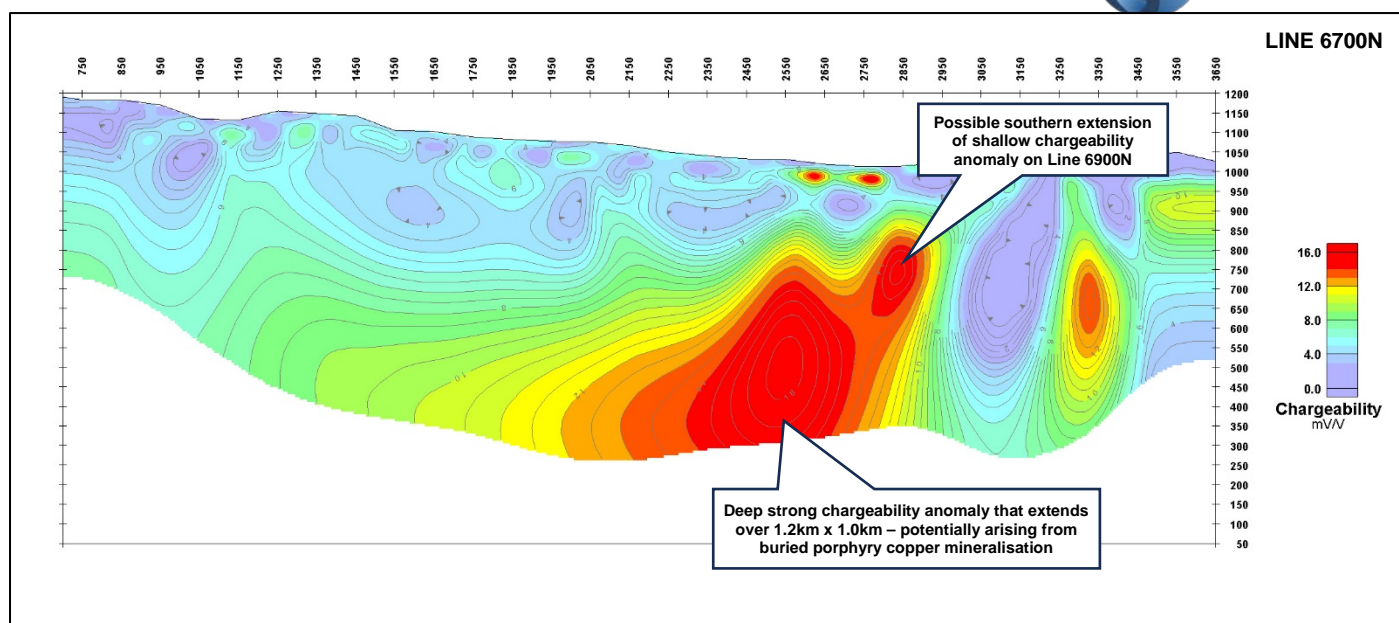


Figure 6. Cross-section of chargeability data from Line 6700N.

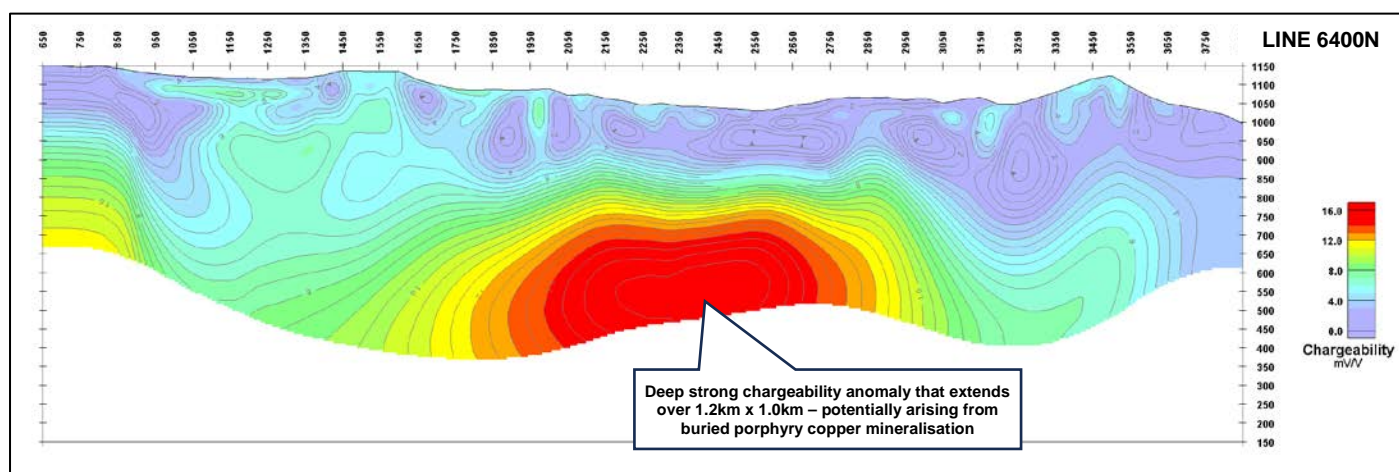


Figure 7. Cross-section of chargeability data from Line 6400N.

2. A Deeper, Very Strong Chargeability Anomaly Extending Over 1.2km x 1.0km

A very strong, apparently flat-lying chargeability anomaly is evident on the five northernmost survey lines (see Figures 3-7). This anomaly covers an area measuring approximately 1.2km x 1.0km.

While this IP response may arise from deep VMS mineralisation, it is more akin to the response that would be expected over a porphyry copper deposit.

Given that the world-class Bagdad Copper Mine is located 7km to the north-east (see Figure 2; Reserves total 2.6Bt @ 0.33% Cu and 0.02% Moⁱ – currently the 5th largest copper mine in the US), and that this IP chargeability anomaly is located adjacent to the regional-scale north-north-easterly trending Mountain Spring Fault, which is interpreted to be a major control on the porphyritic intrusion at the Bagdad mine (see Figure 2), it is conceivable that this large IP response may arise from another, but buried, porphyry copper system.

Multiple holes will be drilled to evaluate this large, highly prospective target.

Initial Drilling to Commence Testing the IP Targets

The Company has applied for a permit to commence drill testing of these targets. Approval is expected during the fourth quarter of 2023. Drilling is scheduled to begin immediately thereafter.

Authorised for release by the Board

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Javelin VMS Project, Arizona, USA - Background

New World recently completed an Updated Scoping Study that confirms the strong potential to develop the Company's Antler Copper Deposit in northern Arizona.

In line with this, the Company has been assessing growth opportunities in the district surrounding the Antler Project where additional high-grade mineralisation could be discovered and developed as "satellite" deposits, with mineralisation potentially mined and trucked to the processing plant at Antler.

This could further enhance the economics of, and potentially extend the scale and/or life of, the Antler Project.

New World has staked a contiguous series of mining claims covering approximately 3,900 acres in an area approximately 75km to the south-east of the Antler Deposit, just south of the Bagdad porphyry copper deposit (the location of the 5th largest copper mine in the US; currently operated by Freeport-McMoRan Inc.). These 100%-owned mining claims comprise the Company's Javelin VMS Project (see Figures 1 and 2).

These mining claims cover almost 10km of the strike extensions of the geological sequences that host numerous high-grade Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au deposits that are of similar age and style to the Antler Deposit. Notable deposits in the district include (see Figure 2):

- The Old Dick Mine – where 614,000 tonnes @ 3.36% Cu and 10.6% Zn were mined between 1943 and 1965ⁱⁱ;
- The Bruce Mine – where 746,000 tonnes @ 3.65% Cu and 12.7% Zn were mined between 1968 and 1977ⁱ;
- The Pinafore Deposit – where several thousand tonnes of ore were mined and processed on site between 1935 and 1957 from underground development on 2 levels; and where, subsequently, Arizona Explorations Inc. (a syndicate comprising Barrick, Placer Dome and Homestake) drilled nine holes for 2,726m culminating in a historic resource estimate of 630,000 tonnes at 3.4% Cu and 7.1% Znⁱⁱⁱ;
- The Copper Queen Mine – where 127,000 tonnes of past production is reported, at average grades of 4.7% Cu, 14.4% Zn and 13.0g/t Agⁱ;
- The Copper King Mine – where approximately 15,000 tonnes of ore were mined between 1917 and 1951 at 1.7% Cu, 10-25% Zn, 3.6% Pb and approximately 200g/t Ag^{iv}; and
- The Red Cloud Deposit – with 200 tonnes reportedly mined at average grades of 6.4% Cu, 2.7% Zn, 23.6 g/t Ag and 2.6 g/t Auⁱ.

While reconnaissance exploration has been undertaken previously, including mapping that identified numerous highly anomalous characteristics that could be associated with VMS mineralisation, there are no records of any drilling being undertaken within the boundaries of New World's current project area.

New World recently completed soil sampling over the entire project area. Numerous highly elevated multi-element geochemistry anomalies have been delineated, including strong copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold anomalies.

An IP survey was subsequently undertaken to refine and prioritise targets in advance of the Company's maiden drilling program.

Additional Information

Qualified and Competent Persons

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Patrick Siglin, who is the Company's Exploration Manager. Mr Siglin is a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration. Mr Siglin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources (JORC Code). Mr Siglin consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 7 and 13 June 2023.

Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

All references to the Updated Scoping Study and its outcomes in this announcement relate to the announcement of 2 May 2023 titled "Enhanced Scoping Study – Antler Copper Project, USA". Please refer to that announcement for full details and supporting information.

Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this announcement constitutes forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources and reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation as well as other uncertainties and risks set out in the announcements made by the Company from time to time with the Australian Securities Exchange.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

ⁱ 2022 Freeport-McMoRan Inc. 2022 Annual Report 118 pages. <https://investors.fcx.com/investors/financial-information/annual-reports-and-proxy/default.aspx>

ⁱⁱ 1987 M.E. Donnelly, C.M. Conway and R.L. Earhart; United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey; Records of Massive Sulfide Occurrences in Arizona Open File Report 87-0406.

ⁱⁱⁱ 1998 Anthony Lane and Associates; Geological Report (unpublished), Pinafore Mine (Eureka Claim) Yavapai County, Arizona, USA.

^{iv} Mindat.org/loc-61212.html Copper King Mine (Lawler Mines), Bagdad, Eureka Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, USA.

APPENDIX 2 –

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1 REPORT

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1**Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data**

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.• In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done, this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time domain Induced Polarisation/Resistivity surveying was completed.• 2D pole-dipole data were collected on eight survey lines oriented NW-SE on a local grid, with each line spaced 300m apart (Lines 4000N, 4300N, 4600N, 4900N, 5200N, 5500N, 5800N and 6100N). The receiver dipole length was 100m.• 3D pole-dipole data acquisition was completed on Lines 6100N, 6400N, 6700N and 6900N with concurrent in-line and off-line transmitter/receiver measurements. In-line transmitter and receiver spacing was 100m with receiver dipole length of 100m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
Drill Sample Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement. • An independent consultant geophysicist was engaged by NWC throughout the survey to oversee the acquisition of the IP data and to implement appropriate quality control procedures. • Pole-Dipole, double offset, including inline IP/Resistivity survey. Nominal dipole length of 100m. • Receiver: GDD GRx16 • Transmitter: GDD 5000W-2400V-20A IP Tx4

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey location points were determined with hand-held GPS utilising the UTM NAD 83 Zone 12 datum and projection.
Data Spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double offset with inline pole-dipole IP surveying was undertaken on parallel grid lines spaced 300m apart, with transmitters spaced 100m along lines and receivers spaced 100m along lines. IP (chargeability) and resistivity acquisition was completed in both 2- and 3-dimensions with both in-line and off-line (on adjacent lines) readings.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid lines were oriented roughly perpendicular to the interpreted geological strike.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An independent consultant geophysicist was engaged by NWC throughout the survey to oversee the acquisition of the IP data and to implement appropriate quality control procedures.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New World holds a 100% interest in 216 Federal mining claims (approximately 3,900 acres) that currently comprise the Javelin VMS Project. New World will be required to obtain local, state and/or federal permits to operate at the Javelin VMS Project. There is a long history of exploration and mining in the project area, so it is considered likely requisite permits will be obtained as and when they are required. The southern portion of the Javelin VMS Project coincides with an area that is a habitat for the desert tortoise, hence has been categorised as the Poachie Desert Tortoise Habitat Area of Critical Environmental Concern by the Bureau of Land Management. To obtain permits for ground-disturbing activities, more intensive biological characterisation of this area may be required than for comparable activity in the northern portion of the Javelin VMS Project.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company does not possess any reports that document any previous exploration activities in the Javelin Project area.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is targeting discovery of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-type mineralisation within Proterozoic metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks at the Javelin Project. Given the large Bagdad Porphyry Copper Deposit is located just 7km to the NE of the Javelin project, the Company believes there is also potential to discover porphyry copper mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • downhole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Javelin Project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Javelin Project. • Appropriate maps and plans showing recent exploration results are included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Javelin Project.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data is available at this time. • An independent consultant geophysicist was engaged by NWC throughout the survey to oversee the acquisition of the IP data and to implement appropriate quality control procedures. • Pole-Dipole, double offset, including inline IP/Resistivity survey. Nominal dipole length of 100 m. • Receiver: GDD GRx16 • Transmitter: GDD 5000W-2400V-20A IP Tx4

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New World intends undertaking initial drilling to test for mineralisation associated with the recently delineated IP anomalies. • New World has applied for permits to undertake this drilling program. Approvals are expected during Q4 2023, with drilling scheduled to commence shortly thereafter.