

## STRONG SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY ANOMALIES FURTHER ENHANCE THE POTENTIAL OF THE JAVELIN VMS PROJECT, ARIZONA

*Very strong Cu, Zn, Pb, Au and Ag anomalies defined over 1,300m of strike between the past-producing Red Cloud VMS Deposit and the Rudkins Prospect*

### Highlights

- New, very strong copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver soil geochemistry anomalies defined over 1,300m of strike over the recently acquired area that encompasses the Red Cloud VMS Deposit and the Rudkins Prospect, part of NWC's Javelin VMS Project.
- Previous production from the Red Cloud Deposit is reported to have totalled:
  - 200 tonnes @ 6.4% Cu, 2.6 g/t Au, 2.7% Zn and 23.6 g/t Ag
- Massive sulphides were previously discovered a further 700m along strike from the Red Cloud Deposit, at the Rudkins Prospect, where a 30m deep shaft was developed.
- IP surveys will now be undertaken over this highly prospective 1,300m-long corridor in advance of first-pass drilling.
- Multiple indicators of VMS mineralisation have now been defined over a 4,500m-long corridor at the northern end of the Javelin VMS Project, including:
  - Very strong multi-element soil geochemistry anomalism;
  - Extensive mineralisation and alteration mapped at surface in favourable geological sequences; and
  - A very strong IP anomaly at the Discus Prospect.
- A diamond core rig is currently drilling at the Javelin Project to begin to test the Discus Prospect. This program will now be expanded, with several additional holes to be drilled under the Red Cloud Deposit from immediately accessible areas.

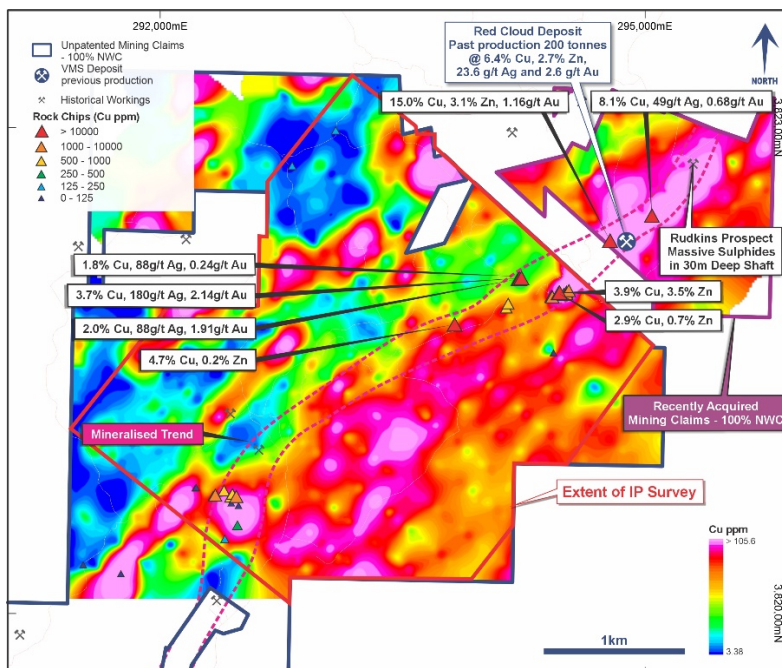


Figure 1. Image of copper-in-soil geochemistry anomalism at the northern end of the Company's Javelin VMS Project – including recently defined very strong anomalism over 1,300m between the Red Cloud VMS Deposit and the Rudkins Prospect, where massive sulphides are reported to be present in historical underground workings.

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: 2,268.5m

Share Price (21/3/24):

\$0.04

### PROJECTS:

Antler Copper Project,  
Arizona, USA

Javelin VMS Project,  
Arizona, USA

Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc Project,  
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**New World's Managing Director, Mike Haynes, commented:**

*"New World recently secured a 100% interest in the past-producing high-grade Red Cloud VMS Deposit as well as the Rudkins Prospect, located 700m further along strike, where massive sulphides were also reported to be present in underground workings.*

*"We subsequently mapped considerable alteration and mineralisation along this trend, which appears to be VMS-related.*

*"We are very pleased to have now delineated new, very strong, continuous multi-element soil geochemistry anomalies over 1.3km including this entire trend. This further reinforces the considerable prospectivity of what is now a 4.5km-long corridor that is highly prospective for the discovery of VMS mineralisation.*

*"We have been generating a series of drill targets at the Javelin Project very quickly.*

*"As we already have a diamond core rig operating there to test the very strong IP anomaly that we delineated recently at the Discus Prospect, we are going to expand the program so that we drill at least a couple of holes under the Red Cloud Deposit – as, historically, ore grading 6.5% copper and 2.7% zinc was mined from there and, with only 200 tonnes mined previously, this is a very good opportunity to discover additional mineralisation.*

*"While we do so, we will prepare to systematically cover this new 1,300m-long geochemically anomalous trend with IP – as the IP data we acquired late last year at Javelin revealed the very exciting Discus Anomaly.*

*"With multiple strong indicators of high-grade VMS mineralisation now evident over such a large area, I anticipate that we'll be undertaking considerably more drilling in the near term."*

**New World Resources (ASX: NWC; "New World" or the "Company")** is pleased to announce that it has received highly encouraging assay results from a systematic soil sampling program conducted recently at the northern end of its Javelin Project in Arizona, USA. The Javelin Project is located approximately 75km southeast of New World's flagship high-grade Antler Copper Project (see Figure 6).

Previously, high-grade mineralisation has been mined from six volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits that are all located within 5km of the Javelin Project (see Figure 7). Deposits in the district include:

- The Old Dick Mine – where 614,000 tonnes @ 3.36% Cu and 10.6% Zn were mined between 1943 and 1965<sup>i</sup>;
- The Bruce Mine – where 746,000 tonnes @ 3.65% Cu and 12.7% Zn were mined between 1968 and 1977<sup>i</sup>;
- The Pinafore Deposit – where there is a historic resource estimate of 630,000 tonnes at 3.4% Cu and 7.1% Zn<sup>ii</sup>).

The Company believes there is considerable potential to discover additional high-grade mineralisation within its project area. Any such mineralisation could potentially be trucked to the processing plant the Company intends building at its Antler Project, which could further enhance the already very robust economics of potentially developing the Antler Project. Accordingly, undertaking further exploration at the Javelin Project is a key part of the Company's district-wide growth strategy.

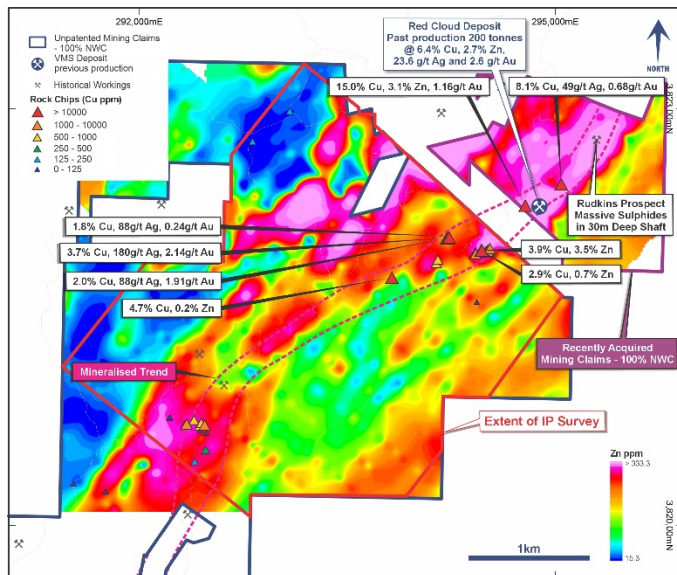
## **Soil Sampling Program – 1,300m Anomaly Defined from the Red Cloud Deposit to the Rudkins Prospect**

In November 2023, New World staked claims to secure a 100% interest in the mineral rights over an additional circa 500-acre area at the northern end of its Javelin VMS Project. Strategically, this new area includes and encompasses the historic Red Cloud VMS Deposit as well as the Rudkins Prospect.

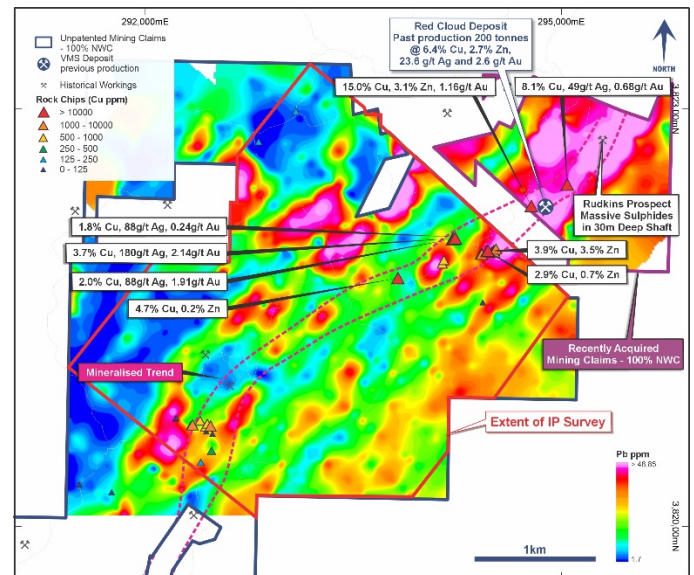
200 tonnes of ore were reportedly<sup>i</sup> mined previously from the Red Cloud Deposit at very-high grades of **6.4% Cu, 2.6 g/t Au, 2.7% Zn and 23.6 g/t Ag**. Massive sulphides were previously discovered a further 700m along strike from the Red Cloud Deposit, at the Rudkins Prospect, where a 30m deep shaft was developed. While the quantities mined previously are modest, the grades of the mined mineralisation are very attractive. As no work has been undertaken since the early 1990s, further exploration is warranted.

During January 2024, New World collected approximately 170 soil samples on a nominal 200m x 50m grid over and around the Red Cloud Deposit and the Rudkins Prospect.

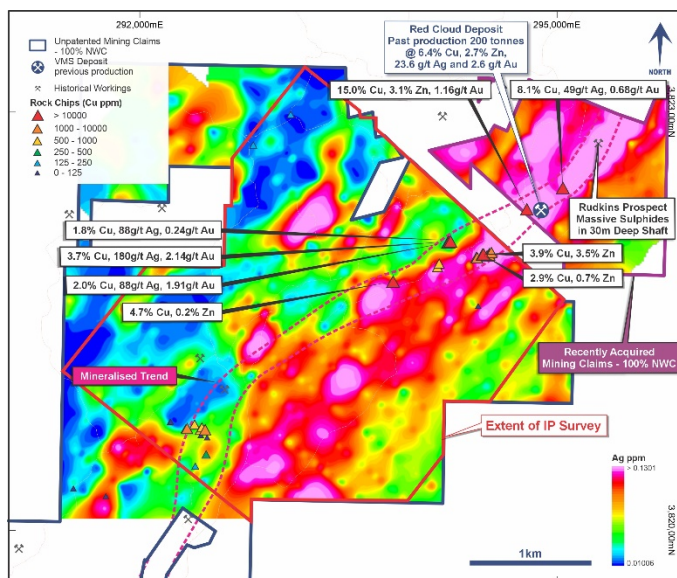
The Company has now received assay data for these soil samples. A coherent corridor of very strong copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver anomalism extends over and between Red Cloud and Rudkins – extending over more than 1,300 metres (see new results in the northeastern claim block in Figures 1-5). Very high assays up to 955ppm copper and 2,000ppm (0.2%) zinc were returned.



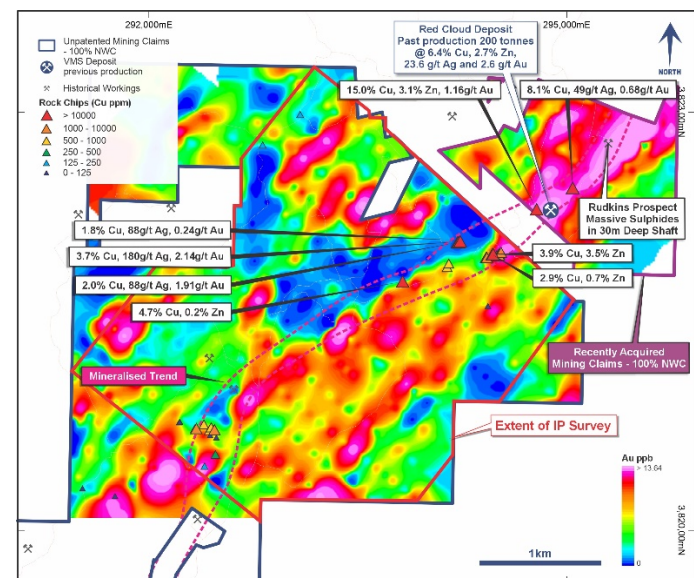
**Figure 2. Image of zinc-in-soil geochemistry anomalism at the northern end of the Company's Javelin VMS Project.**



**Figure 3. Image of lead-in-soil geochemistry anomalism at the northern end of the Company's Javelin VMS Project.**



**Figure 4. Image of silver-in-soil geochemistry anomalism at the northern end of the Company's Javelin VMS Project.**



**Figure 5. Image of gold-in-soil geochemistry anomalism at the northern end of the Company's Javelin VMS Project.**

This new soil geochemistry anomalism coincides with considerable outcropping alteration and VMS mineralisation within favourable geological sequences. Accordingly, **this 1,300m long corridor is now regarded as another very high-priority target for further exploration and drilling.**

## Further Work

The Company has commenced the process of securing a permit to undertake an Induced Polarisation ("IP") geophysical survey over this newly-defined target area to help define areas where sulphide-rich mineralisation could be concentrated. It is anticipated that the IP survey will be conducted during Q2 2024.

Notwithstanding the plans for IP, there are several readily accessible (and permitted) locations from which the Company can immediately commence drill-testing the depth extensions of the Red Cloud Deposit. **In line with the considerable prospectivity of the area, New World will now expand its ongoing drilling program at the Javelin Project to drill several additional holes under the Red Cloud Deposit.**

Additional baseline environmental work will be required before drilling is undertaken to the north of the Red Cloud Deposit (through to the Rudkins Prospect). This baseline work will be completed in the coming months, such that permits to drill along this trend should be in place by the time the new IP data are acquired and processed.

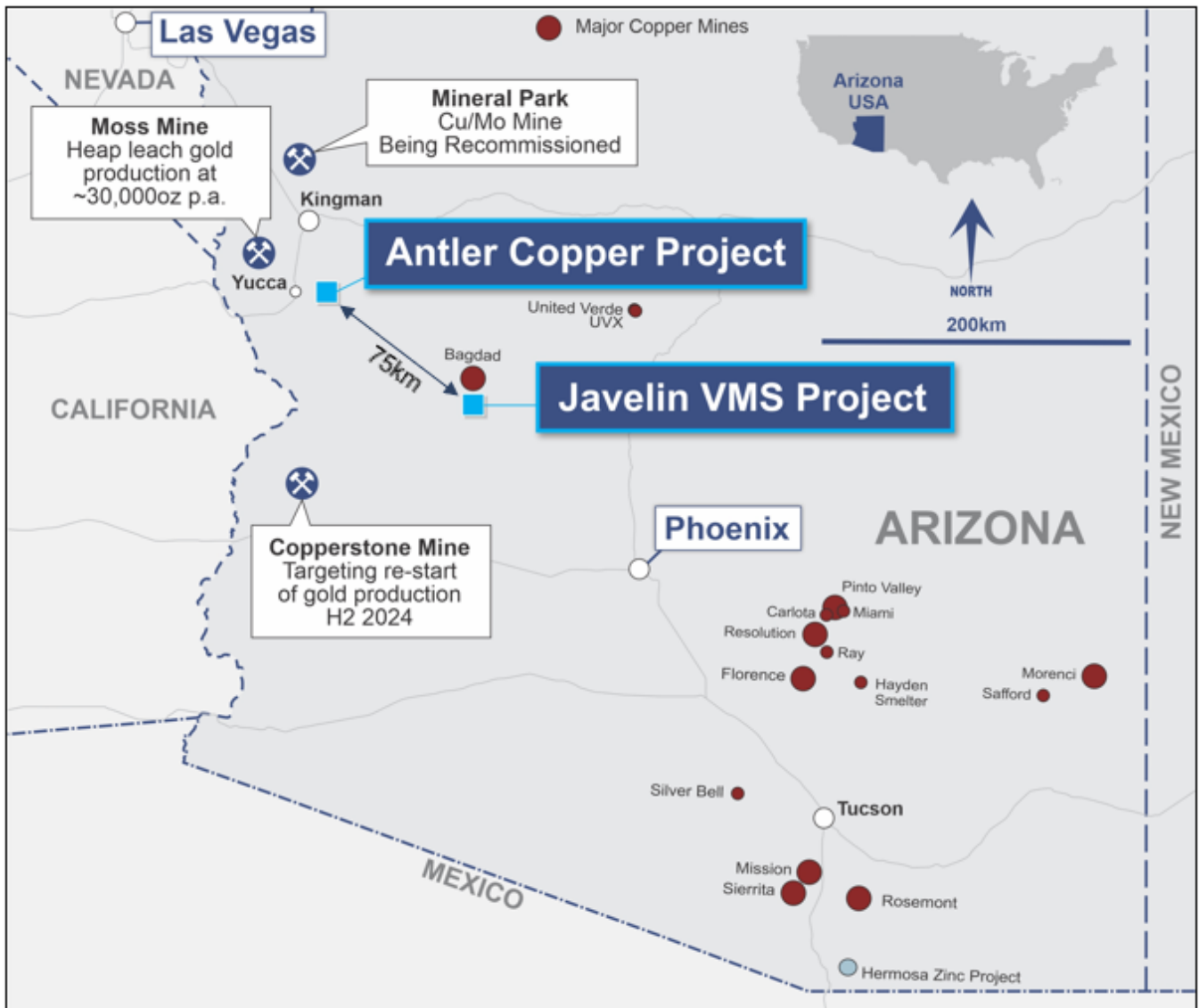


Figure 6. Location of the Javelin VMS Project in Arizona, USA.

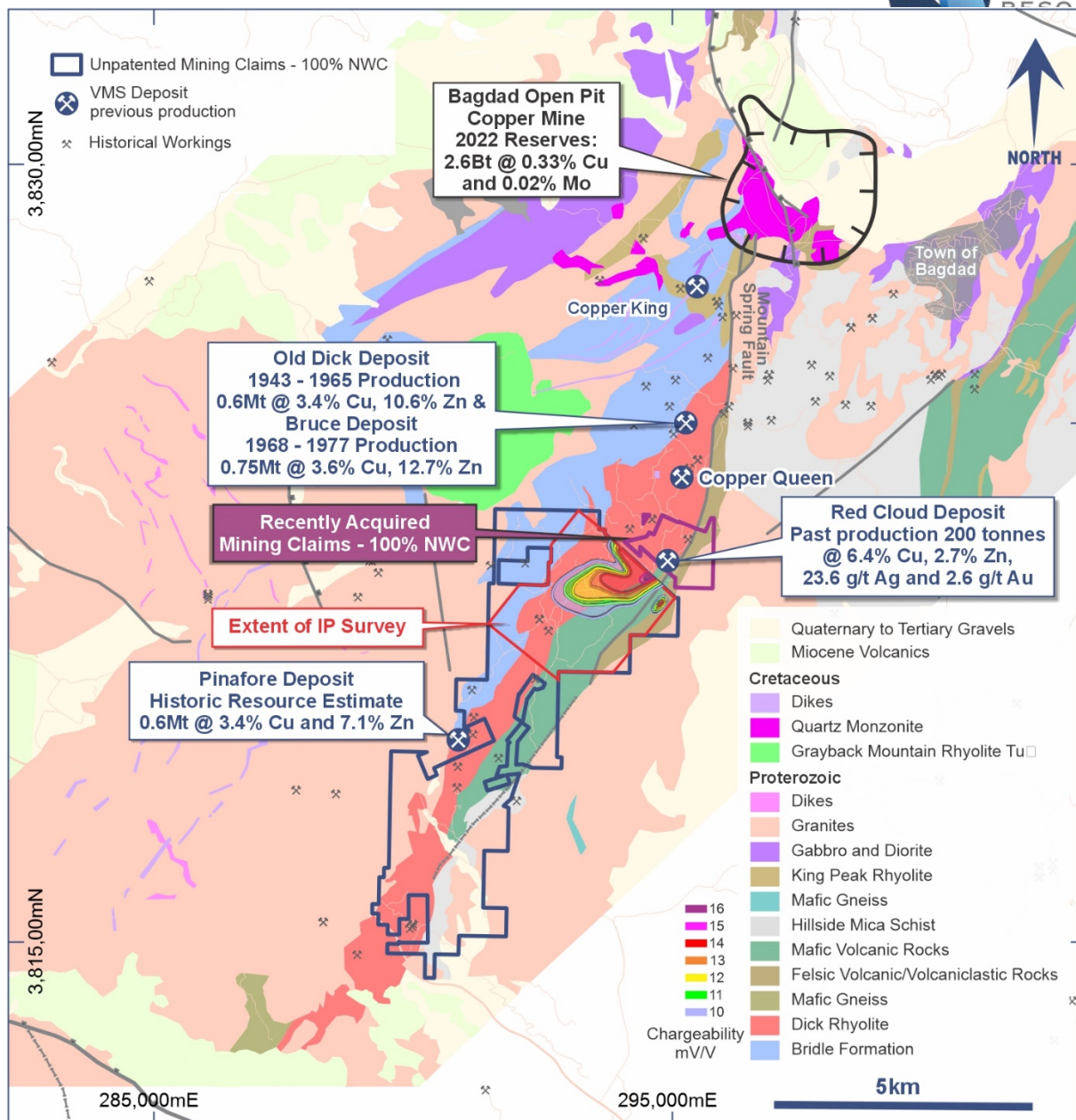


Figure 7. Geology of the Javelin VMS Project in Arizona, USA.

**Authorised for release by the Board**

For further information please contact:

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## **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 and 7 and 13 June, 31 July and 13, 23 and 30 November 2023 and 5 February 2024.

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.

### **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.

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<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>ii</sup> 1998 Anthony Lane and Associates; Geological Report (unpublished), Pinafore Mine (Eureka Claim) Yavapai County, Arizona, USA.

**APPENDIX 1 –**

**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"><li>• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li><li>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li><li>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li><li>• 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</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Soil samples were collected by experienced personnel at 50m intervals on lines spaced 200m apart. Approximately 0.5kg of soil was collected at each sample location, hand-sorting the sample onsite to ensure large fragments weren’t sent to the laboratory. The entire sample was sent to the laboratory for further screening and assay.</li></ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This announcement pertains to soil sampling, not drilling.</li> </ul>
Drill Sample Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This announcement pertains to soil sampling, not drilling.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This announcement pertains to soil sampling, not drilling.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whole soil samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> <li>• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil samples were dried and screened to -80# (180 microns). They were then assayed for multi-elements using ALS Global's AuME-TL43 methodology. This is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration and targeted style of mineralisation. Lab blanks, standards and duplicate samples were assayed during this program.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More credence is placed on clusters of anomalous soil samples, with further preference afforded to such clusters that demonstrate anomalism across multiple key indicator elements.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil sample locations were determined to an accuracy of +/- 5 meters with hand-held GPS utilising the UTM NAD 83 zone 12 datum and projection.</li> </ul>
Data Spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil samples were collected at 50m intervals on lines spaced 200m apart. This spacing is considered suitable for first-pass sampling. More credence is placed on clusters of anomalous soil samples, with further preference afforded to such clusters that demonstrate anomalism across multiple key indicator elements (as opposed to single point anomalies).</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil samples were collected on lines oriented perpendicular to the strike of the local geology, hence the orientation is considered appropriate to detect significant anomalies.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil samples were placed in individual bags as they were collected and the bags were immediately tied closed to ensure there was no contamination of samples.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not undertaken. Follow-up sampling and mapping within anomalous areas will now be undertaken.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New World holds a 100% interest in 284 Federal mining claims (approximately 4,900 acres) that currently comprise the Javelin VMS Project.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Company recently obtained copies of reports pertaining to some of the previous exploration activities in the Javelin Project area. The Company is in the process of evaluating and collating this information to ascertain its relevance to New World's current project area.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Company is targeting discovery of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-type mineralisation within Proterozoic metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks at the Javelin Project.</li> </ul>

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numerous plan view diagrams showing images that summarise the assays returned from the soil sampling program are included in this announcement.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Images include assays for all soil samples.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Javelin VMS Project (other than the copies of historic reports that were obtained recently – which the Company is in the process of evaluating and collating the information to ascertain its relevance to New World's current project area).</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New World recently commenced its inaugural drilling program at the Javelin Project.</li> <li>• The Company intends undertaking more IP surveying in advance of expanding its exploration drilling.</li> </ul>