

UNDERGROUND POTENTIAL CONFIRMED AT CROWN PRINCE GOLD PROJECT

Cautionary Statement regarding newly reported hole NGGRCDD980: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Recent drilling has confirmed the presence of strongly gold mineralised zones at depth below the planned Crown Prince open pit, including an extremely high-grade gold result received from NGGRCDD974 (visible gold previously reported to ASX 10 March 2025).
- The Company has been undertaking a diamond drill program targeting South-Eastern Zone (SEZ) mineralisation at depth to underpin resource growth and conversion of inferred Mineral Resources to indicated category.
- Assay results from diamond hole NGGRCDD974 have returned **0.28m @ 17,240g/t Au** within a broader intersection of **1.64m at 3,090g/t Au** from 251.36m.
- Two diamond holes in the program were extended well through SEZ targeting the Main Zone (MZ) at depth. One of these holes (NGGRCDD980) successfully intersected the Main Zone structure at depth with visible gold specs in a strongly sheared lithology encountered which is typical of mineralisation in this zone.
- The visible gold intersected in NGGRCDD980 was observed at a depth of 568m down hole which is the deepest gold occurrence at Crown Prince to date. This mineralisation was intersected on the western side of the Crown Prince central shear (northerly trending) which offsets and separates MZ and SEZ.
- Interpretations and assays received will be incorporated into a revised resource estimate for the underground component of Crown Prince. The Company notes these results are likely to support the decision to progress studies on an underground scenario for production from Crown Prince following the open pit development.

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

The Company has recently finalised a deep diamond drilling program consisting of 13 holes targeting mineralisation down plunge from the south-eastern and northern zone of mineralisation. The target is outside the current Mineral Resource Estimate envelope.

Assays received for NGGRCDD974 confirm the presence of a high-grade gold bearing structure continuing below the planned Crown Prince open pit development. Additionally, newly reported Diamond hole NGGRCDD980 intersected a narrow zone of alteration and shearing at 568m with visible gold specs (**Photo 2**) in the deepest drilling undertaken at the project to date.



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Projects

Garden Gully Gold Project

Corporate

Shares on Issue	9,851m
Share Price	\$0.018 (At 29/04/2025)
Market Cap	\$177m

ASX Code	NMG
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Alex Passmore, NMG’s CEO, commented: “We are delighted to announce an amazing headline grade for the visual gold intercept which we reported to the ASX in March which equates to a gold grade in excess of 550 troy ounces Au per tonne. Together with new information from the surrounding drill holes we also have strong confidence in the mineralising structure persisting at depth. We look forward to progressing our understanding of a potential underground mining operation following the commencement of open pit operations at Crown Prince. We are well advanced in the development schedule and planning for Crown Prince and are awaiting final approvals from DWER and DEMIRS ahead of site operations commencement”.

0.28m @ 17,240 g/t Au – Assays confirm high grade gold intercept (refer Table 1)



Photos 1 & 2: Visible Gold in Quartz - Carbonate Vein intersected at 252m down hole in NGGRCD974 within a broader 16m wide shear zone.

NMG is pleased to confirm that the visible gold reported in NGGRCD974 (see ASX release 10 March 2025) has returned spectacular gold grades (including **0.28m @ 17,240g/t Au** within a broader intersection of **1.64m at 3,090g/t Au** from 251.36m) as could be expected given the visual indication of gold mineralisation. The shear zone below this intersection was mineralised although at a lower grade (Figure 2, Appendix 1).

A further highlight was hole NGGRCD979A which intersected a **2m @ 11.25g/t Au** within a broad 38m zone grading 1.1 g/t Au (from 309m). This broad zone comprises well-developed chlorite-sericite alteration, boudinaged quartz-carbonate veinlets and 0.5-2% pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite with trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite.



Photo 3: Visual free gold at 568m within Q-Carb vein in NGGRCDD980.

Table 1: Drill hole details from the recent drill program.

Hole ID	Max Depth (m)	Collar Dip	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	RL	Type	Pre-collar (m)
NGGRCDD971	283	-60	330	646058	7073529	489	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD972	319.7	-60	330	646072	7073505	489	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD973	371.02	-60	330	646083	7073481	489	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD974	704	-60	330	646040	7073513	490	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD975	336.97	-60	330	646059	7073485	490	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD976	282	-60	330	646018	7073517	490	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD977	325	-60	330	646029	7073493	490	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD978	397	-60	330	646045	7073469	490	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD979A	451	-60	330	646061	7073443	490	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD980	666	-60	330	646074	7073420	489	RCDD	90
NGGRCDD982A	355	-60	330	646097	7073500	489	RCDD	120
NGGRCDD1034	313	-60	330	646123	7073551	480	RCDD	150
NGGRCDD1035	361	-61.5	327	646142	7073550	480	RCDD	150

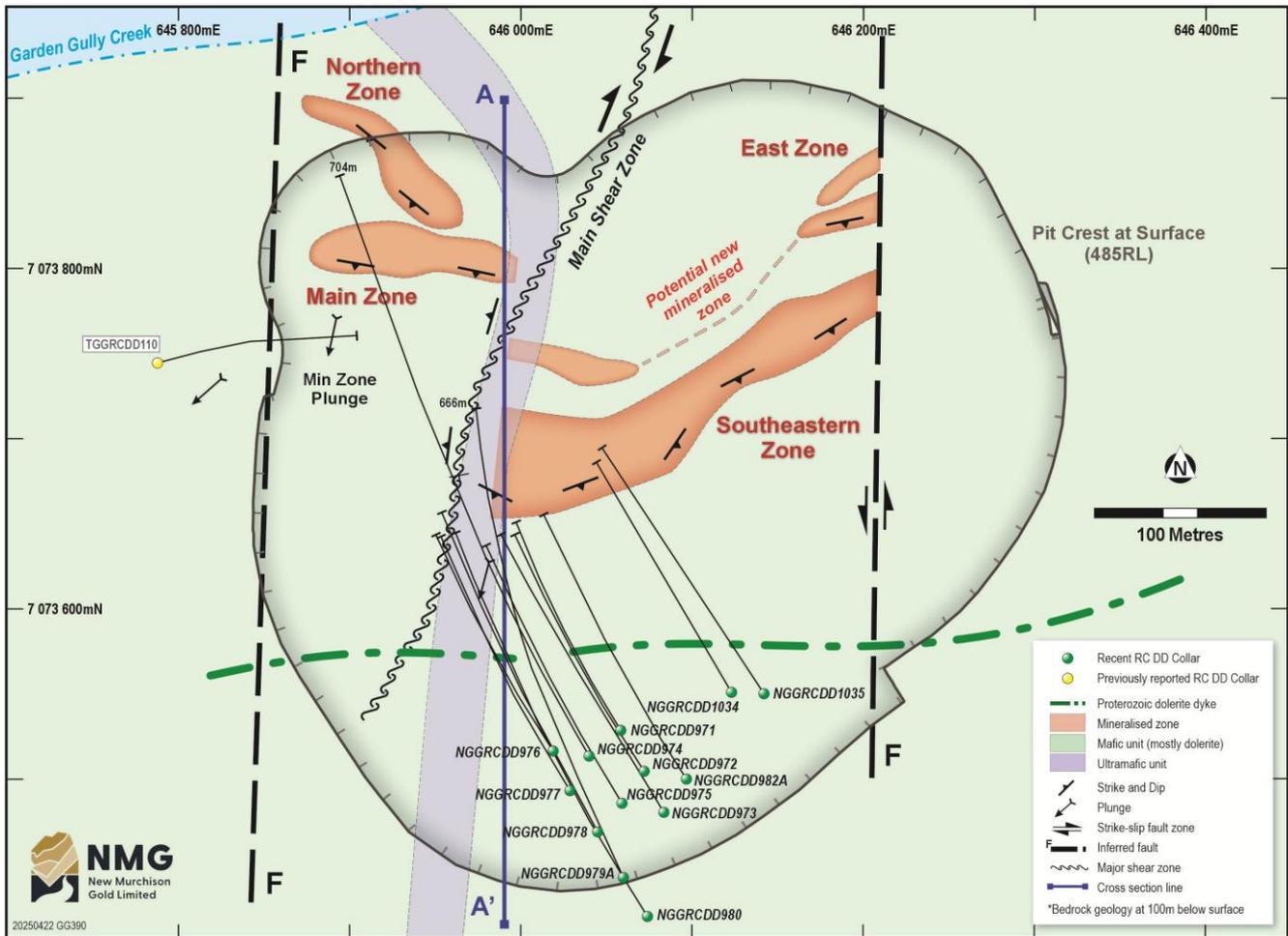
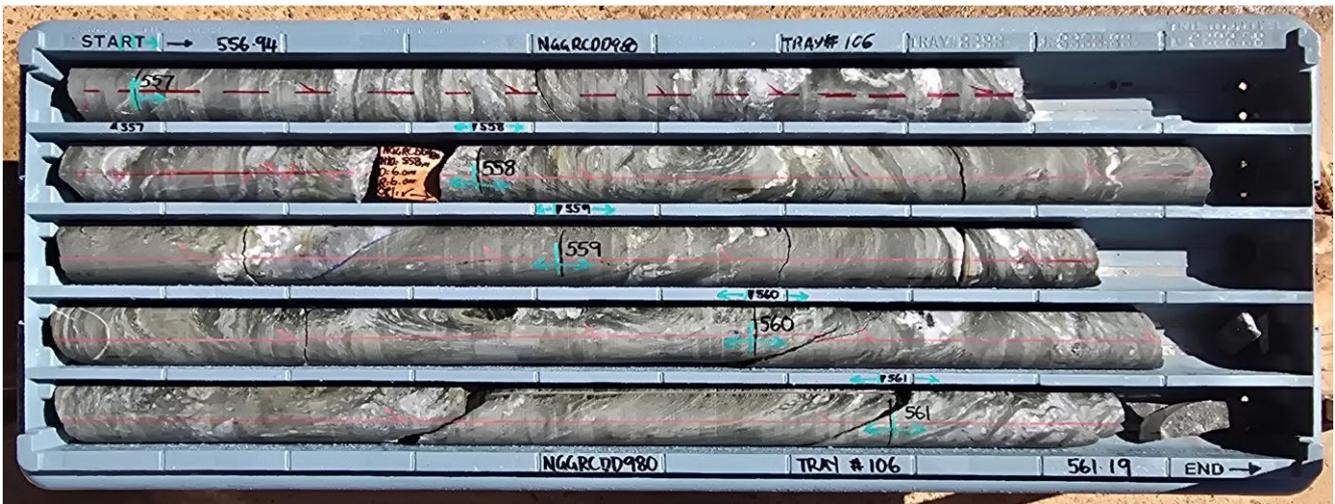


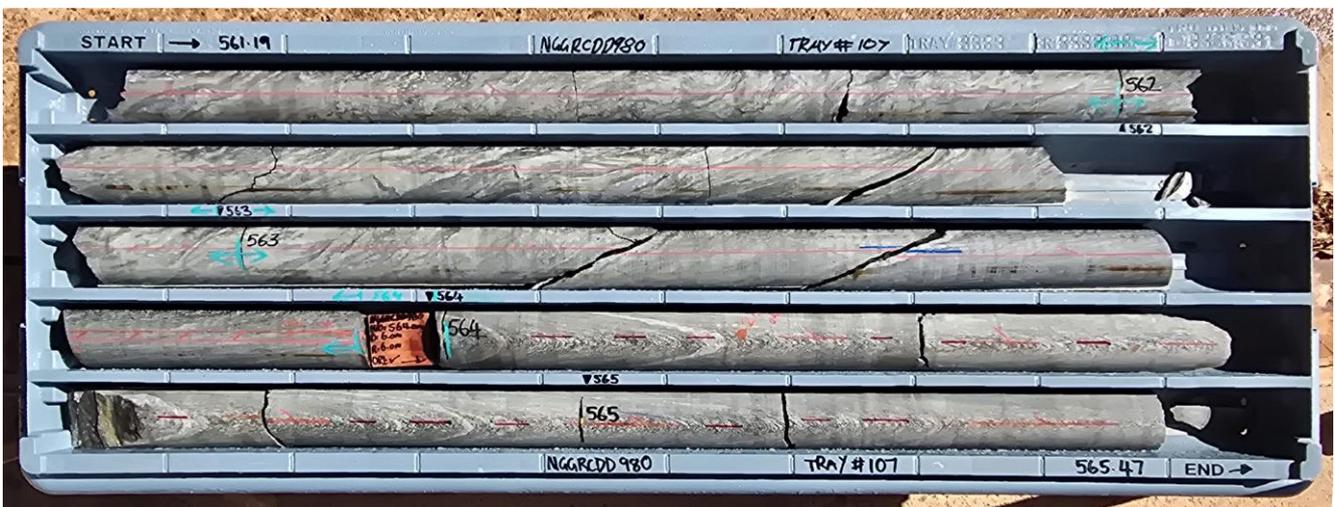
Figure 1: Plan view with recent drillhole traces, ore bodies and simplified geology.



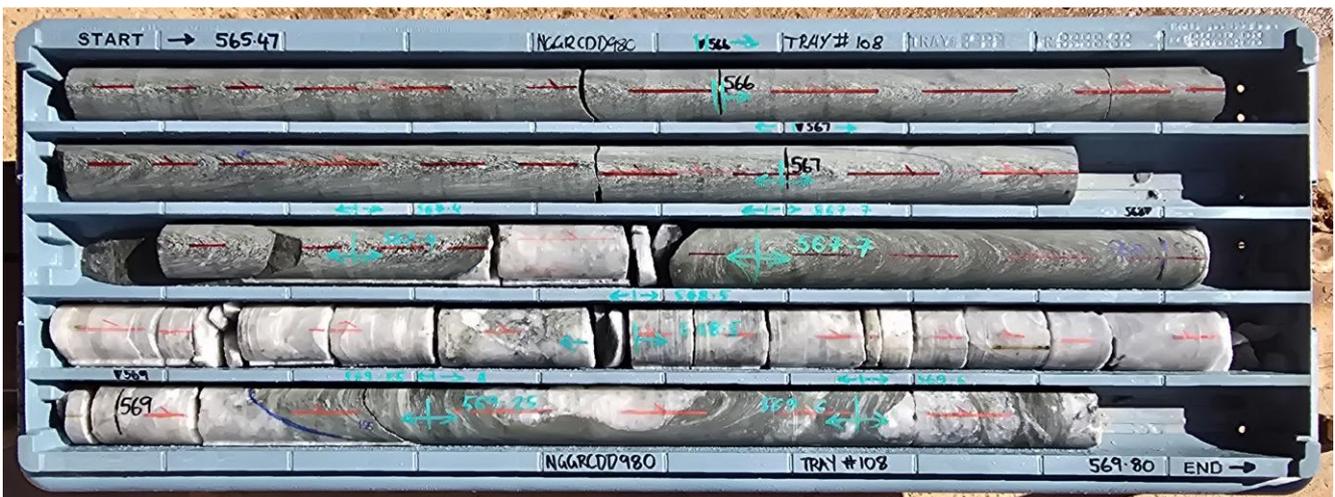
Tray 105 (552.53m – 556.94m) - Start shear zone, foliated and sheared mafics with quartz-carbonate veining and chlorite-sericite alteration.



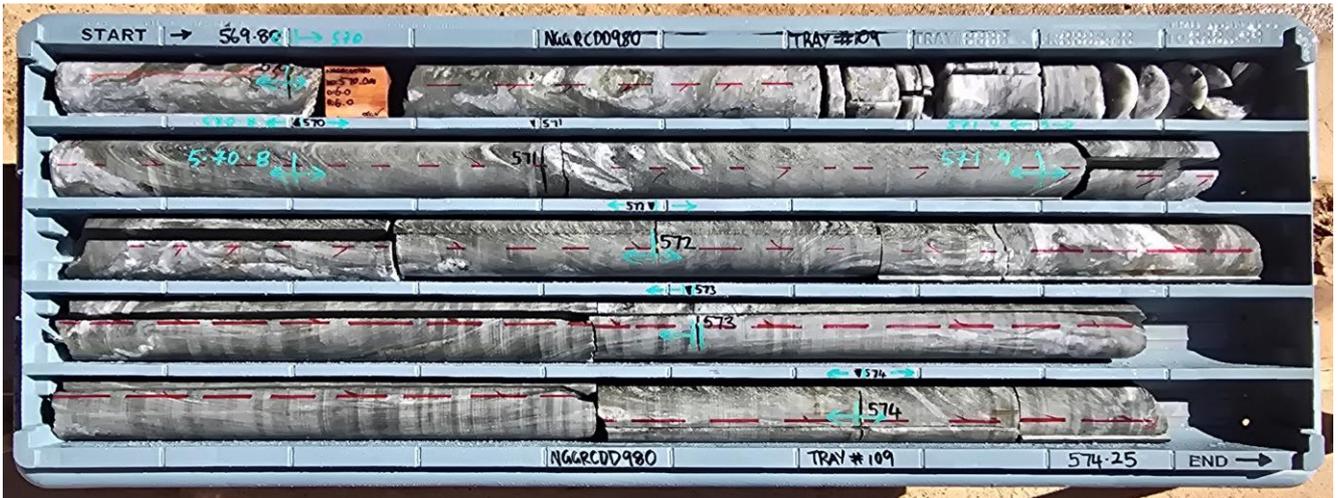
Tray 106 (556.94m – 561.19m) – Sheared and folded mafic with quartz-carbonate veining and alteration.



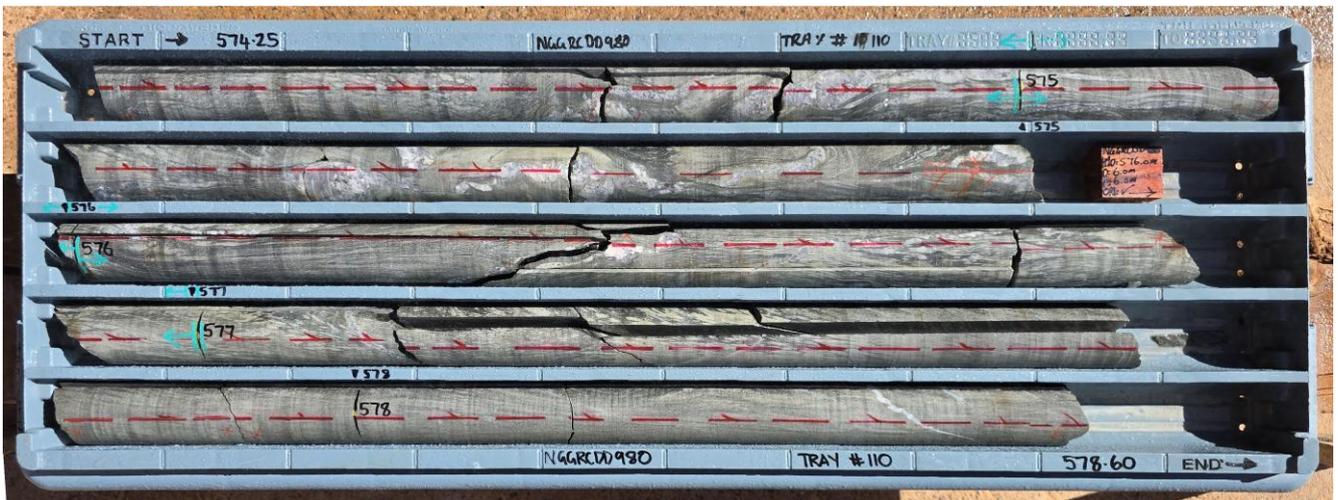
Tray 107 (561.19m – 565.47m) – Continued shearing, quartz-carbonate veining and alteration.



Tray 108 (565.47m – 569.80m) – Start of main quartz vein at 567.4m, massive quartz vein with slithers of folded wall rock with chlorite-sericite alteration and free gold at 568mm.



Tray 109 (569.8m – 574.25m) – Intense shearing, folding and quartz-carbonate veining.



Tray 110 (574.25m – 578.60m) – Footwall zone with continued shearing and stronger sericite alteration.

Table 2: Drill hole details from the recent drill program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Description	Mineral Occurrence	Visual Estimated Quartz /Carbonate Alteration	Intensity of Shearing / Brecciation (Low / Medium / Strong)
NGGRCD980	544.2	555	10.8	Strong shear zone in basaltic unit, 30% quartz-carbonate veining strong chlorite-sericite alteration, 1% Py, 1% Po, trace Cpy	Veins – foliation parallel	30% Quartz/Carbonate	Strongly sheared
NGGRCD980	555	557.17	2.17	Foliated basalt			Weakly sheared
NGGRCD980	557.17	558.3	1.13	Strong shear zone with 30% quartz-carbonate veining, strong Chl-Ser alteration, 1% Py, 0.3% Po, trace As	Minor sulphides and foliation parallel veins	30% Quartz/Carbonate	Strongly sheared
NGGRCD980	558.3	561.3	3	Strong shear zone in basalt with 30% quartz-carbonate veining, strong Chl-Ser alt, 1% Py, 0.3% Po, trace As, 0.2% Cpy	Moderate sulphides	30% Quartz/Carbonate	Strongly sheared
NGGRCD980	561.3	567.5	6.2	Foliated basalt with moderate chl-se-si alteration	Trace sulphides	5%	Moderately sheared
NGGRCD980	567.5	567.65	0.15	Quartz vein with 0.5% Py, 0.5% Po	Minor sulphides	100%	NA
NGGRCD980	567.65	567.85	0.2	Weakly foliated basalt	Trace sulphides	NA	NA
NGGRCD980	567.85	569.15	1.3	Quartz vein with 0.3% Py, 0.3% Po, 0.1% As mostly on edges, VG @ 568.02m	Au at 568.02m	100%	NA
NGGRCD980	569.15	569.6	0.45	Moderately foliated basalt with 10-20% quartz veining, 0.5% Py, 0.5% Po	Minor sulphides	10-20% Quartz/Carbonate	Moderately sheared
NGGRCD980	569.6	570.2	0.6	Strong shear zone with 50% quartz-carbonate veining, 0.5% Py, 0.5% Po, 0.2% As	Minor sulphides	50% Quartz/Carbonate	Strongly sheared
NGGRCD980	570.2	570.65	0.45	Quartz vein with 50% quartz-carbonate, 0.5% Py, 0.5% Po, 0.2% As	Minor sulphides	50% Quartz 50% Quartz/Carbonate	NA
NGGRCD980	570.65	572.6	1.95	Foliated basalt with 10% quartz-carbonate veinlets, 0.5% Po, 0.3% Py, 0.2% As, trace Cpy	Minor sulphides	10% Quartz/Carbonate	Moderately sheared
NGGRCD980	572.6	574.6	2	Foliated basalt with 0.3% Po, 0.3% Py, 0.2% As	Minor sulphides	NA	Moderately sheared
NGGRCD980	574.6	576.6	2	Foliated basalt with 10% quartz-carbonate veinlets, 1% As, 0.5% Py, 0.3% Po	Minor sulphides	10% Quartz/Carbonate	Moderately sheared
NGGRCD980	576.6	588	11.4	Foliated basalt with trace Po, trace Py.	Trace sulphides	NA	Weakly sheared

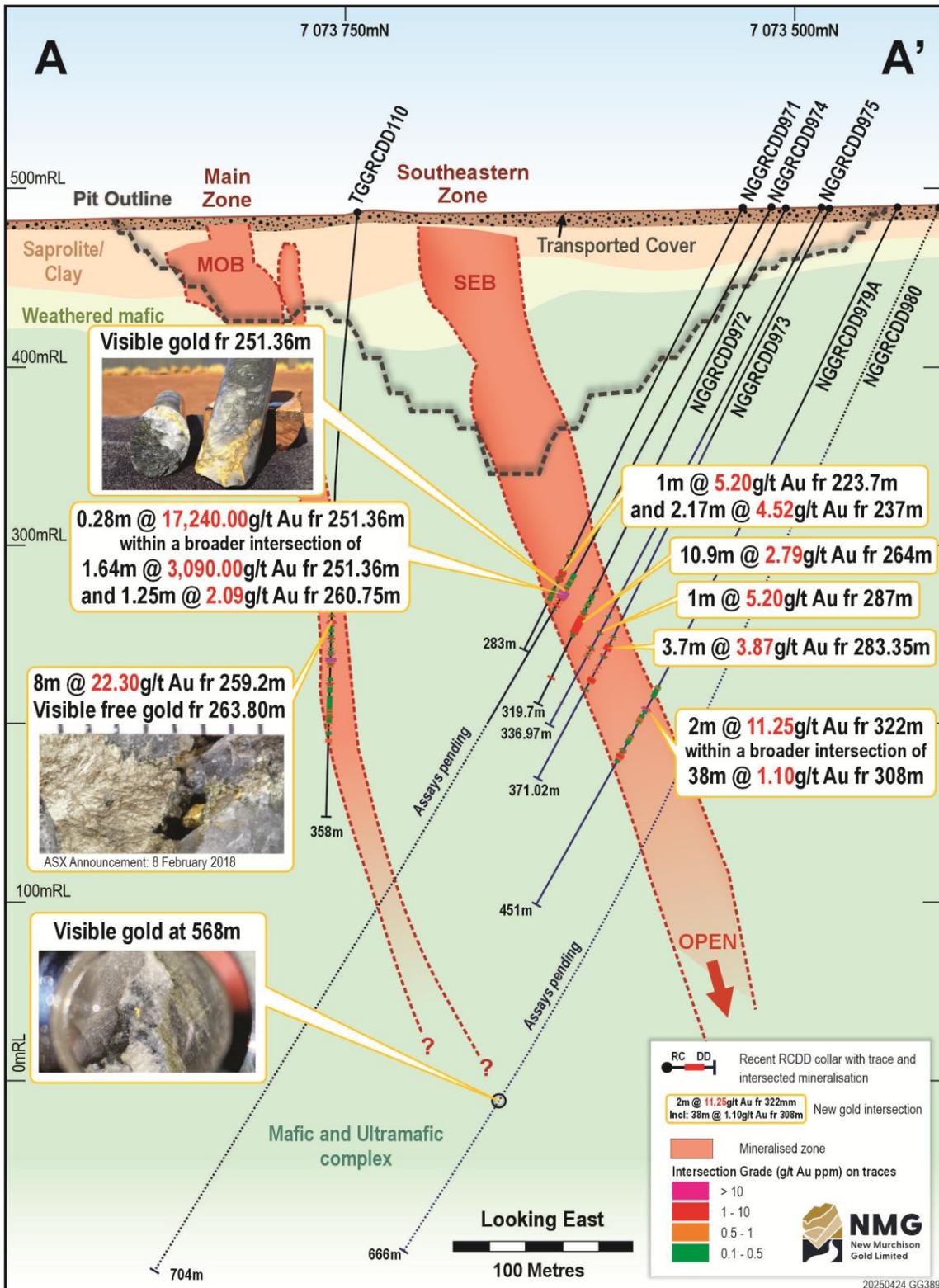


Figure 2: Cross section looking easterly showing the inferred ore bodies at depth.

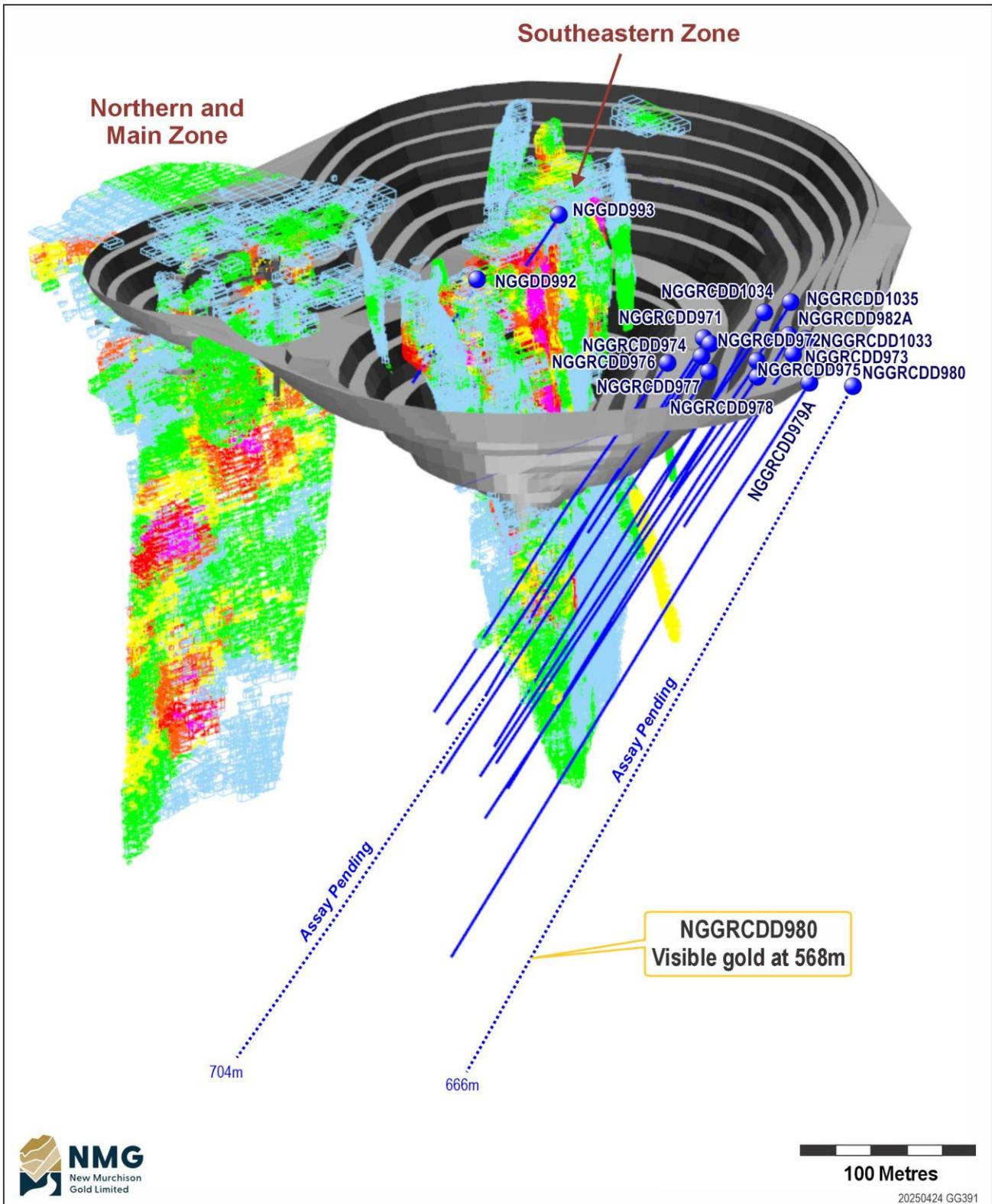


Figure 3: Perspective diagram showing mineralised zone wireframes (extended well beyond existing resource block model) and DD drill hole traces from drilling recently undertaken at Crown Prince.

The results outlined in this release are from outside the existing resource, along strike to the south west (Figure 3).

The company reported a maiden open pit ore reserve for the Crown Prince gold project in February (see ASX 03 February 2025) which outlines production of circa 140koz from an open pit operation. The global resource at Crown Prince (see ASX 28 November 2024) extends well below this pit (see Figure 4 below) particularly in the area closest to Garden Gully drainage which is not accessible using open pit mining methods (proximity to creek) unless further environmental approvals are sought.

These results add confidence to the mineralised structure at depth and further enhance the prospectivity of the underground scenarios outlined in Figures 4 and 5.

Unconverted Resource

Global Resource above 0.5g/t is 333koz - 195koz of gold sits outside pit design for a Reserve of 138koz. Of this, 168koz (86%) is under the Gully Creek or in three low grade zones around and below pits

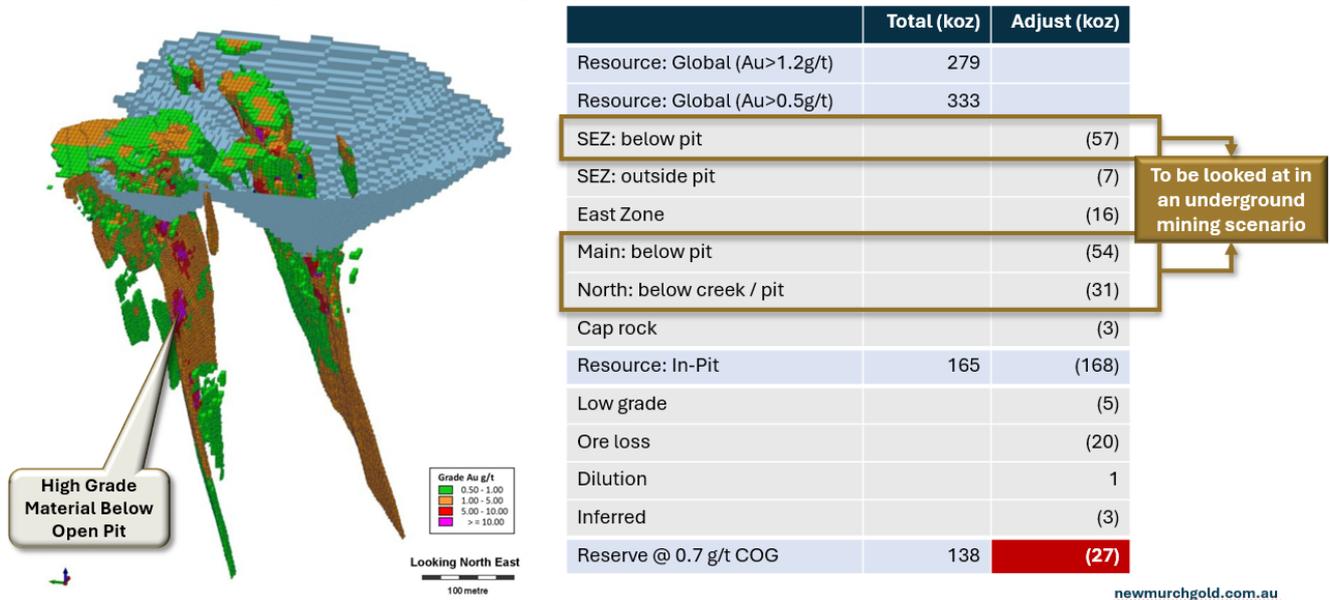


Figure 4: Summary adapted from Crown Prince Feasibility Study (see ASX release 03 February 2025) showing mineralisation in the Crown Prince mineral resource outside of the current pit envelope.

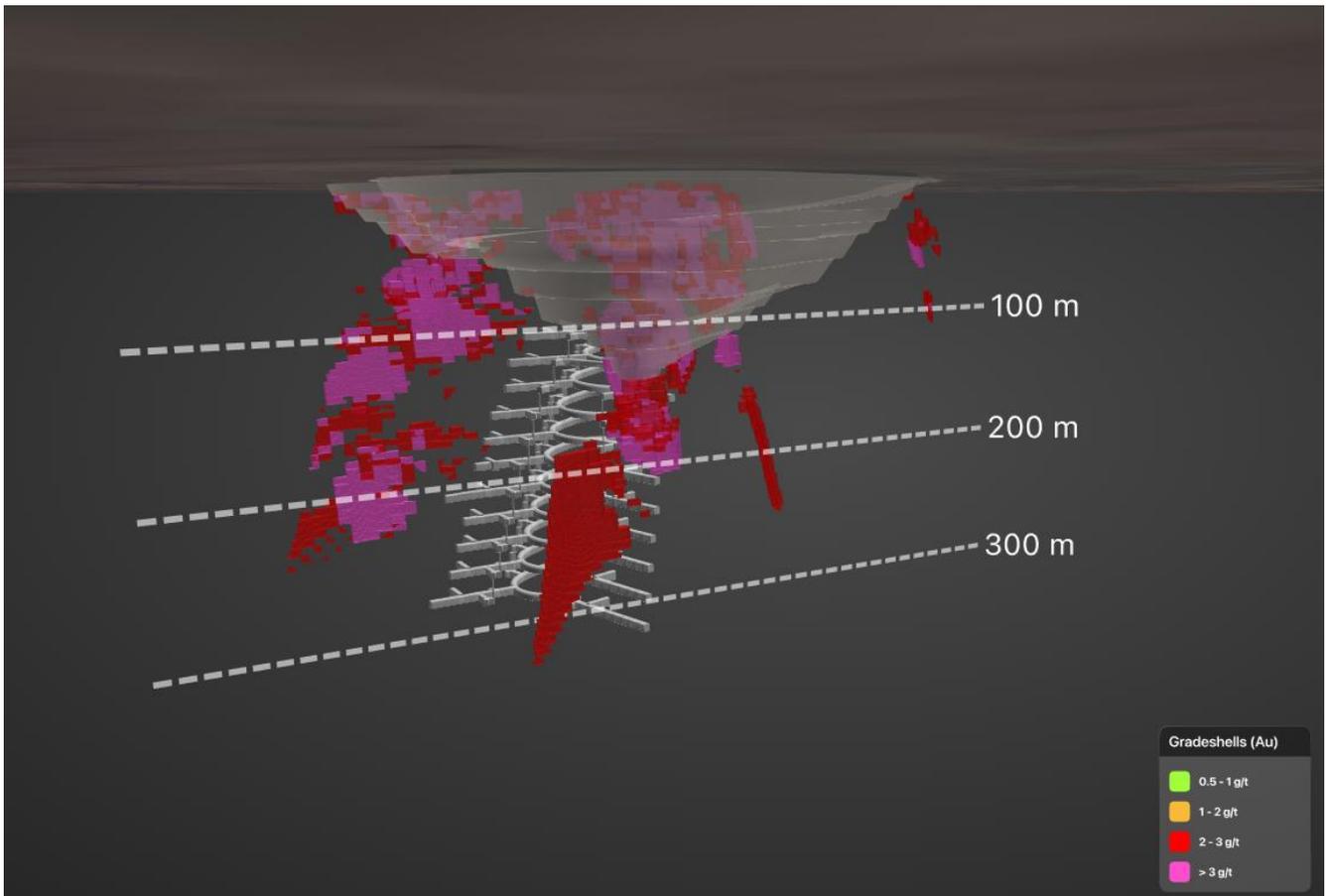


Figure 5: Pit design from Crown Prince Feasibility Study (see ASX release 03 February 2025) mineralisation in the Crown Prince Mineral Resource outside of the current pit envelope and conceptual underground development scenario.

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

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ABOUT NEW MURCHISON GOLD

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

The Company is focused on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 677km² tenure package covering the Abbots Greenstone Belt and other key regional structures. The project has multiple gold deposits along the belt with the most advanced being the Crown Prince Deposit.

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

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

Disclaimer

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

Refer to www.newmurchgold.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Competent Person's Statement

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1. Assay results (>0.1g/t Au) - Fire Assay 50g charge and analysed by ICP-OES at Intertek labs, Perth.

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGRCDD971	220	221	1	0.321			
	222	223.2	1.2	0.091			
	223.2	223.7	0.5	0.46			
	223.7	224.7	1	5.208			1m at 5.2g/t Au (223.7-224.7m)
	224.7	225.5	0.8	0.173			
	232	233	1	0.339			
	233	234	1	1.958			
	234	235	1	0.268			
	235	236	1	0.063			
	236	237	1	0.588			
	237	238	1	1.758	1.349	1.5535	2.17m at 4.52g/t Au (237-239.17m)
	238	238.85	0.85	6.907	5.766	6.3365	
	238.85	239.17	0.32	1.691	2.152	1.9215	
	239.17	240	0.83	0.265	0.257	0.261	
	244	244.55	0.55	0.397			
	244.55	245	0.45	0.061			
	245	246	1	0.225			
	246	247	1	0.271			
	247	247.9	0.9	0.287			
	247.9	248.65	0.75	9.613			
	248.65	249.5	0.85	0.127			
	249.5	250.5	1	0.125			
	250.5	251.3	0.8	0.13			
251.3	251.65	0.35	0.439				
251.65	252.5	0.85	0.773				
252.5	253.6	1.1	0.834				
253.6	253.85	0.25	3.952				
263	264	1	0.227				
NGGRCDD972	223	224	1	0.254			
	245	245.8	0.8	0.307			
	245.8	246.3	0.5	0.713			
	246.3	246.8	0.5	5.385	5.85	5.6175	
	250	251	1	0.117			
	255	255.85	0.85	0.22			
	255.85	256.72	0.87	0.889			
	256.72	257.20	0.48	0.655			
257.20	258.00	0.8	0.292				

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGRCDD972	259.00	260.00	1	0.226			
	260.00	261.00	1	0.239			
	261.00	262.00	1	1.048			
	262.00	263.00	1	0.387			
	263.00	264.00	1	0.72			
	264.00	265.00	1	2.096			10.9m at 2.79g/t Au (264-274.9m)
	265.00	266.00	1	3.124			
	266.00	267.00	1	1.571			
	267.00	268.00	1	3.197			
	268.00	269.00	1	1.921			
	269.00	270.00	1	1.833			
	270.00	270.90	0.9	4.775			
	270.90	271.20	0.3	1.383			
	271.20	271.55	0.35	9.678	9.591	9.6345	
	271.55	272.00	0.45	2.793			
	272.00	273.00	1	1.508			
	273.00	274.00	1	2.566			
	274.00	274.90	0.9	3.594			
	274.90	275.60	0.7	0.498			
	275.60	276.55	0.95	0.121			
276.55	277.00	0.45	0.555				
302.50	303.20	0.7	1.31				
303.20	303.65	0.45	2.436				
NGGRCDD973	277.4	278.8	1.4	0.209			
	278.8	278.9	0.1	0.189			
	278.9	280	1.1	0.745			
	282.5	283.35	0.85	0.461			
	283.35	284	0.65	6.011	6.389	6.2	3.7m at 3.87g/t Au (283.35-287.2m)
	284	285	1	6.065	6.457	6.261	
	285	286	1	1.658			
	286	287.2	1.2	1.984			
	290	291	1	2.204			
	291	292.2	1.2	0.27			
	297	298	1	0.819			
	300	301	1	0.876			
	304.3	305.3	1	0.679			
	305.3	306.3	1	1.396			
	306.3	307.6	1.3	1.376			
	307.6	308.6	1	0.705			
	312	313	1	0.174			

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGRCDD973	313	313.6	0.6	1.026			
NGGRCDD974	240	241	1	0.135			
	241	242	1	0.19			
	242	243	1	0.206			
	243	244	1	0.226			
	244	245	1	0.563			
	245	246	1	0.391			
	246	247	1	0.282			
	247	248	1	0.15			
	248	249	1	0.526			
	249	250	1	0.488			
	250	251	1	0.549			
	251	251.36	0.36	0.416			
	251.36	251.64	0.28	17563.69	16916.05	17239.87	1.64m at 3,090g/t Au (251.36-253m)
	251.64	252	0.36	140.366	120.079	130.22	
	252	253	1	73.124	85.465	79.295	
	253	254	1	0.862			
	254	255	1	1.214			
	255	256	1	0.134			
	256	257	1	1.333			
	257	258	1	0.047			
	258	259	1	0.86			
	259	260	1	0.05			
	260	260.55	0.55	0.522			
	260.55	260.75	0.2	0.719			
	260.75	261.05	0.3	4.176			1.25m at 2.09g/t Au (260.75-262m)
	261.05	261.66	0.61	1.668			
261.66	262	0.34	1.001				
262	263	1	0.044				
263	263.67	0.67	0.177				
263.67	264.1	0.43	0.255				
NGGRCDD975	261.18	261.76	0.58	0.77			
	266	267	1	0.383			
	276.3	276.94	0.64	1.685			
	276.94	278	1.06	0.194			
	286	287	1	0.459			
	287	287.27	0.27	2.192			1m at 5.2g/t Au (287-288m)
	287.27	287.71	0.44	6.393			
	287.71	288	0.29	6.208			
288	289	1	0.091				

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGRCDD975	289	290	1	0.554			
	290	290.48	0.48	0.127			
	290.48	291	0.52	0.614			
	291	292	1	0.126			
	292	292.64	0.64	0.58			
	292.64	293	0.36	1.271			
	322.59	322.79	0.2	0.209			
NGGRCDD978	289	290	1	0.233			
	290	291	1	0.273			
	291	292	1	0.181			
	292	293	1	0.147			
	294	295	1	0.517			
	301.7	302.7	1	2.197			
	302.7	303.7	1	0.64			
	303.7	304.7	1	1.733			
	304.7	305.7	1	0.141			
	305.7	306.73	1.03	0.127			
NGGRCDD979A	308	309	1	0.28			
	309	310	1	0.715			
	310	311	1	0.163			
	311	312	1	0.276			
	312	313	1	0.311			
	313	314	1	0.435			
	314	315	1	0.183			
	315	315.7	0.7	0.343			
	315.7	316	0.3	0.183			
	321	322	1	0.376			
	322	323	1	3.55			2m at 11.25g/t Au (322-324m) Deepest Int, so far
	323	324	1	18.763	19.13	18.947	2m at 11.25g/t Au (322-324m) Deepest Int, so far
	324	325	1	0.415			
	325	326	1	0.203			
	326	327	1	0.048			
	327	328	1	0.155			
	328	329	1	0.201			
	329	330	1	0.779			
	330	331	1	0.95			
	331	332	1	0.185			
332	332.7	0.7	0.718				

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGRCDD979A	332.7	333.1	0.4	0.261			
	333.1	334	0.9	0.238			
	334	335	1	0.163			
	337	338	1	0.127			
	340	340.5	0.5	0.466			
	340.5	341	0.5	0.28			
	341	342	1	0.703			
	342	343	1	0.189			
	343	343.35	0.35	0.9			
	343.35	344	0.65	0.436			
	344	345	1	0.494			
	345	346	1	0.324			
	349	350	1	0.183			
	350	351	1	1.51			
	351	352	1	0.448			
	352	353	1	0.726			
	353	354	1	1.064			
	354	355	1	2.926			
	355	356	1	0.798			
356	356.5	0.5	0.193				
356.5	357	0.5	0.337				
357	358	1	0.148				
NGGRCDD982A	274.4	275.5	1.1	6.654			4.6m at 3.86g/t Au (274.4-279m)
	275.5	276.5	1	4.374			4.6m at 3.86g/t Au (274.4-279m)
	276.5	277.25	0.75	4.759			
	277.25	278	0.75	1.824			
	278	279	1	2.497			
	279	280	1	0.816			
	289	290	1	0.143			
	290	291	1	0.283			
	292	293	1	1.363			
	295	296	1	0.209			

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD sample was collected based on lithology, type of alteration and visible mineralization on core before was cut on various lengths. The core was examined visually and logged by the geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralization was noted on the drill logs. Intervals selected by the site geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated arsenic contents or other pathfinder elements have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The Vanta XRF Analyzer is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. The presence or absence of mineralization is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralization being sought.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling technique was diamond drilling using a Sandvick DE880 truck mounted drill rig with HQ diameter from surface which was changed to NQ2 within the fresh rocks below 100m.
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"> Diamond core was cut in half and sampling was done on various lengths based on lithology, alteration and visual mineralization. No significant core loss was encountered over the current sampled intervals. Half of the core was retained into the tray with the orientation mark preserved.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colour, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Representative cores are retained in core trays for each metre interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.
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 representativity 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"> • Drill core was cut in half using an Almonte core saw. All the samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half. • The samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well- established standard industry best practice techniques. Samples are dried and crushed and pulverized (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards at every 20m. One duplicate sample is submitted for every • 20 samples and a blank at 50 samples, approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high-grade interval. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Vanta XRF Analyzer and Ora Gold Ltd. follows the manufacturer’s recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. Ora Gold Ltd. uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		addition to the QA/QC implemented by Ora Gold Ltd, as its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by New Murchison Gold Ltd.
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"> • All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed prior to reporting. • The program included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole locations have been established using a differential GPS with an accuracy of $\pm 0.3\text{m}$. Regular surveys were undertaken every 18m using a Gyro survey tool. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA2020, Zone 50. • Site DTM and differential GPS results for collar elevations are close i.e. within an acceptable margin of error
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"> • Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model to be tested and assessed effectively. • This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • Various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. All anomalous sample intervals are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled.
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"> • This program is the deepest exploration drilling to test the south-east extension of the Crown Prince main ore bodies. Most of the drill holes within this area have been drilled 330 degrees north-westerly at -60 degrees dip. • The current holes have been designed to test at depth the south-western part of the SEZ/SEB nose of the overturned anticline.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient data has been collected and compiled to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies and the nature of structural control. Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
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"> Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks from this program have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> The Garden Gully project comprises of one prospecting license, P51/3009, twenty-one granted exploration licenses E51/1737, E51/1661, E51/1708, E51/1609, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/2150, E51/1709, E51/1888, E51/1924, E51/1936, E51/1963, E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/2012, E51/2013, E51/2014, E51/2015, E51/1932, E51/1972, E51/1973, E51/2013 and four mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 and M51/889, totalling approximately 677 km². NMG holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. The Crown Prince deposit is located on M51/886. The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
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"> First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown gold mine. 264 tonnes of ore at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in “strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock”. Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>“gossanous” rock from chip sampling and drilling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: “no significant mineralisation”: drilling was “sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation”; best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. • 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. • In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole; best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open. • 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). • In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. • 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggest the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine. • 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbots Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcanoclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernathy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbots and Meekatharra

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<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 drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 1. The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this program at the Crown Prince prospect confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralization in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralization was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralization associated with sulphides, mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite, which offers a very positive outlook for deep potential for the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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"> All significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figures 2 and 3. Full assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 322m to 324m in NGGRCCDD979A is reported as 2m at 11.25g/t Au. This comprised 2 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: $[(1*3.55)+(1*18.947)] = [22.48/2] = 11.24g/t Au.$ No metal equivalent values are used.

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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From early geological data the geometry of the mineralisation is interpreted to be a SSW plunging anticline. High-grade shoots are hosted in the hinge zone of the anticlinal structure. Additionally late-stage shear zones also host gold away from the hinge zone. • True widths are variable with current information suggesting 6-7m width.
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 1 to 3). • Sufficient data have been collected to allow two meaningful cross-sections to be drawn with confidence (Figure 3).
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"> • This announcement includes only the results of the recent deep DD holes drilled at the Crown Prince South-East Extension (SEB) Prospect. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced. It represents early results of a larger program to investigate the potential for economic mineralization at Garden Gully.
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"> • This announcement includes qualitative data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations made during the program. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programs.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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"> • Deeper RC and diamond drilling is planned to commence at Crown Prince to test the potential for down-dip primary mineralisation to the south-east, north-west and down-dip under the main ore bodies. • Additional diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralised system under the current pit design.