MASSIVE-SULPHIDES INTERSECTED IN ALL SIX HOLES DRILLED TO DATE AT THE ANTLER COPPER PROJECT IN ARIZONA

Initial drilling confirms mineralisation over 250m of strike and to >250m depth

Highlights

- **Strong start to maiden 2,500m drilling program at the Antler Copper Project, USA.**
- **Massive-sulphides intersected in all six holes drilled to date – *assays expected May 2020*.**
- **Individual horizons of sulphide-rich mineralisation of up to 8.2m thick intersected; with multiple mineralised horizons intersected in most holes.**
- **Mineralisation confirmed over 250m of strike and to >250m depth.**
- **Drilling operations temporarily suspended in response to recently increasing numbers of COVID-19 infections in the region.**
- **Drilling to resume in the near-term once health risks are determined to be acceptable.**

New World Resources Limited (ASX: NWC; "the Company", or "New World") is pleased to advise that it has made an excellent start to its maiden 2,500m diamond drilling program at the high-grade **Antler Copper Deposit** in Arizona, USA.

Six HQ-sized diamond core holes have been completed to date, for a total of 1,252m; with massive-sulphide mineralisation intersected in all six holes.

Massive-sulphide mineralisation at 115.5m in ANTDD202001.

Massive-sulphide mineralisation at 196.1m in ANTDD202002.

Massive-sulphide mineralisation from 136.2-136.8m in ANTDD202006 (note: tape measure shows inches).

The initial holes have been reasonably broadly-spaced; generally intersecting the target horizon on 60-80m-spaced centres (see Table 1 and Figure 1). This approach has, to date, confirmed the lateral continuity of mineralisation over a strike length of 250m and to a depth of at least 250m.

Individual horizons of sulphide-rich mineralisation of up to 8.2m thick have been intersected; with multiple horizons of massive sulphides intersected in most holes. Summary geological logs for all drill holes are presented in Table 2.

ASX RELEASE

17 APRIL 2020

New World Resources Limited

ABN: 23 108 456 444

ASX Code: NWC

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Richard Hill
Chairman

Mike Haynes
Managing Director/CEO

Tony Polglase
Non-Executive Director

Ian Cunningham
Company Secretary

CAPITAL STRUCTURE:

Shares: 873.2
Share Price (16/4/20): $0.009

PROJECTS:

Antler Copper Project, Arizona, USA

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

Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho, USA

Goodsprings Copper-Cobalt Project, Nevada, USA

CONTACT DETAILS:

1/100 Railway Road, Subiaco, WA Australia 6008

Ph: +61 9226 1356

Info@newworldres.com

www.newworldres.com

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that this information has been sourced from geological logging and visual observations (see Table 2) and should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported. The Company will update the market when assay results become available, which is expected to be during May 2020.

Further drilling: (i) along strike; (ii) at depth; and (iii) between recent holes, is planned to facilitate the delineation of robust JORC-Code compliant Indicated Resources that can be used in mining studies to evaluate the potential to bring the Antler Deposit back into production in the near-term.

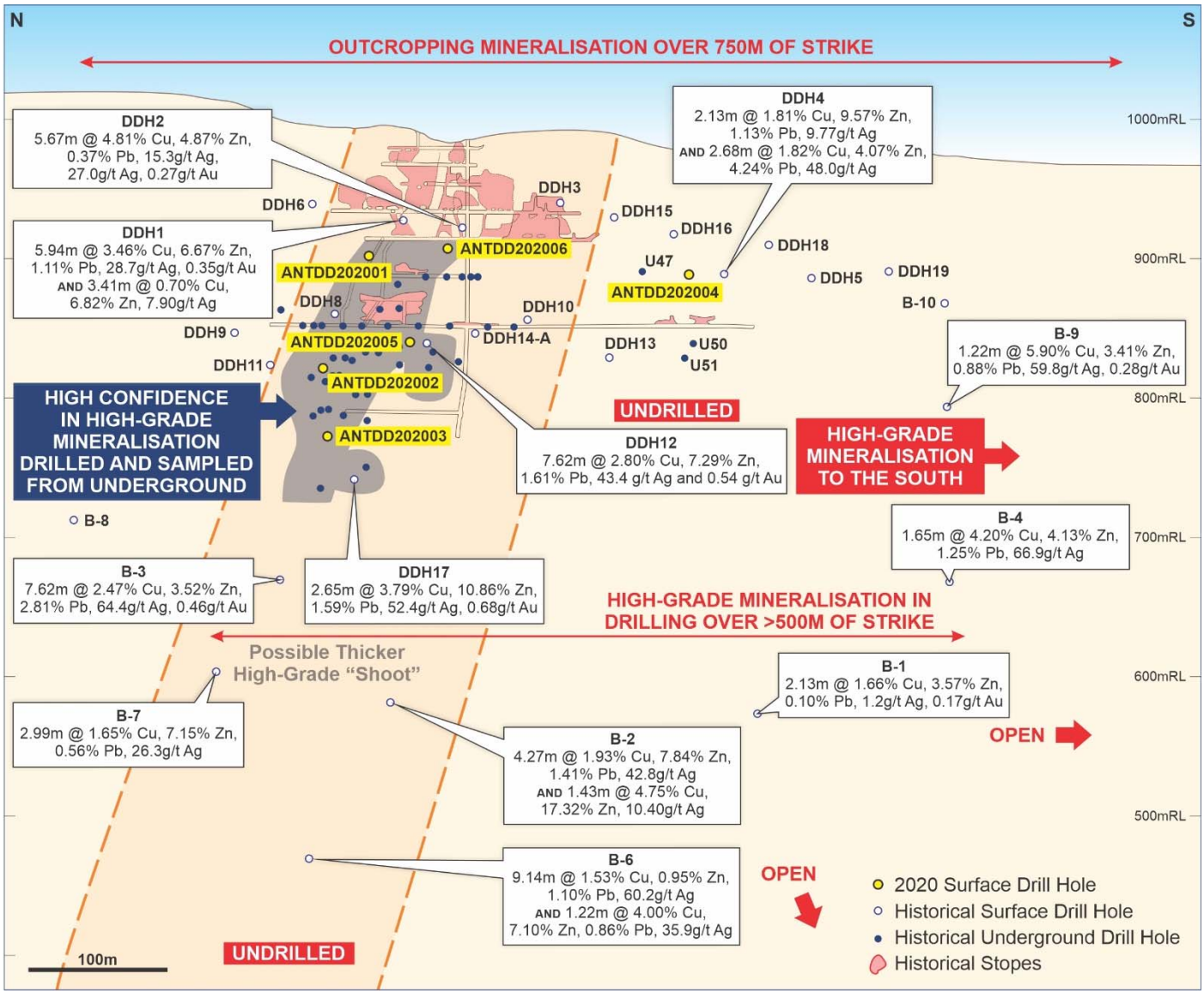

Figure 1. Long Section through the Antler Deposit showing the location of the Company's first six holes relative to previous drilling and selected significant intersections in surface drilling.

Temporary Suspension of Drilling Operations

The Company has been closely monitoring the threat the COVID-19 virus poses to its employees and contractors.

During the past week an increasing number of infections have been recorded in the local region. In light of this and recent changes in government directives, the Company and its drilling contractor have mutually agreed to temporarily suspend drilling operations until health and safety risks are determined to be acceptable.

The Company is optimistic that drilling will resume in the near term.

Authorised for release by Michael Haynes, Managing Director

For further information please contact:

Mike Haynes
Managing Director/CEO
New World Resources Limited
Phone: +61 419 961 895
Email: mhaynes@newworldres.com

Media Inquiries:
Nicholas Read – Read Corporate
Phone: +61 419 929 046
Email: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

Qualified and Competent Person

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and the historic resource estimate is based, 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 report 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 14 January and 9 and 20 March 2020. 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.

Forward Looking Statements

Any forward-looking information contained in this announcement is made as of the date of this announcement. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, New World does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information.

Table 1. Collar information for holes drilled as part of the Company's 2020 drilling program at the Antler Copper Project

Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
ANTDD202001	228587.0	3864168.0	1002.9	102.3	-66.0	123.4
ANTDD202002	228547.8	3864229.6	1013.0	120.2	-78.0	210.9
ANTDD202003	228421.0	3864260.0	1050.0	96.3	-64.5	355.2
ANTDD202004	228437.3	3863981.4	1001.1	105.3	-51.0	182.3
ANTDD202005	228498.2	3864186.9	1019.6	118.3	-60.0	227.5
ANTDD202006	228526.0	3864106.5	1006.9	92.3	-46.5	153.2

Table 2. Summary geological logs for holes drilled as part of the Company's 2020 drilling program at the Antler Copper Project

DRILL HOLE	FROM(m)	TO(m)	INTERVAL(m)	DESCRIPTION
ANTDD202001	0.00	29.72	29.72	Amphibolite Schist
	29.72	33.02	3.30	Quartz Pegmatite
	33.02	43.92	10.90	Amphibolite Schist
	43.92	45.18	1.26	Quartz Pegmatite
	45.18	91.44	46.26	Amphibolite Schist
	91.44	97.54	6.10	Amphibolite Schist; weak clay/chlorite alteration and trace pyrite-pyrrhotite
	97.54	99.50	1.96	Quartz-Biotite Schist; heavily altered and silicified; 2-5% sulphides (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite)
	99.50	103.75	4.25	Quartz-Biotite Schist; relatively unaltered; 1-3% sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite-sphalerite)
	103.75	107.50	3.75	Quartz-Biotite Schist; 5-7% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite)
	107.50	111.10	3.60	Quartz-Biotite Schist; 8% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite)
	111.10	112.50	1.40	Mafic Gneiss; altered with sporadic disseminations and stringers of pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite
	112.50	**113.00**	**0.50**	**Massive Sulphide. 45% sulphides (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena)**
	113.00	**113.93**	**0.93**	**Semi-Massive Sulphide in bladed silicates. 20-30% sulphides (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrite)**
	113.93	**116.43**	**2.50**	**Massive Sulphide. 40-85% sulphides (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrite)**
	116.43	123.44	7.01	Quartz-Biotite Schist; weakly bleached

DRILL HOLE	FROM(m)	TO(m)	INTERVAL(m)	DESCRIPTION
ANTDD202002	0.00	1.52	1.52	Overburden
	1.52	28.87	27.35	Amphibolite Schist
	28.87	37.00	8.13	Fault
	37.00	45.25	8.25	Amphibolite Schist. Intense Oxidation.
	45.25	65.65	20.40	Faulted Schist.
	65.65	71.83	6.18	Quartz-Biotite Schist
	71.83	144.37	72.54	Hornblende Gneiss
	144.37	192.44	48.07	Quartz-Biotite Schist
	192.44	193.49	1.05	Faulted and heavily chlorite-altered Amphobolite
	193.49	**194.57**	**1.08**	**Massive Sulphide. 70-80% sulphides (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena)**
	193.49	**198.70**	**5.21**	**Massive Sulphide. 65-85% sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite)**
	198.70	210.92	12.22	Quartz-Biotite Schist; trace pyrite-pyrrhotite

DRILL HOLE	FROM(m)	TO(m)	INTERVAL(m)	DESCRIPTION
ANTDD202003	0.00	0.35	0.35	Overburden
	0.35	13.39	13.04	Granite. Weakly Foliated
	13.69	152.70	139.01	Intermediate Schist
	152.70	159.20	6.50	Felsic Schist
	159.25	166.95	7.70	Intermediate-Mafic Schist. Strong chlorite alteration
	166.95	173.50	6.55	Faulted Intermediate Schist. Variable clay-chlorite alteration
	173.50	181.80	8.30	Fault Breccia. Intensely clay-altered
	181.80	228.35	46.55	Faulted Felsic Gneiss
	228.35	241.70	13.35	Intermediate to Mafic Schist. Strong chlorite alteration. 0.5-2% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-minor chalcopyrite)
	241.70	**242.47**	**0.77**	**Semi-Massive Sulphide. 30% sulphides (pyrite-minor pyrrhotite-minor chalcopyrite)**
	242.47	255.10	12.63	Intermediate to Mafic Schist. Strong chlorite alteration. 1-10% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-minor chalcopyrite)
	255.10	264.72	9.62	Mafic Schist
	264.72	276.65	11.93	Intermediate to Mafic Schist
	276.65	278.13	1.48	Fault Breccia.
	278.13	282.25	4.12	Intermediate Schist + 5% Garnet
	282.25	308.32	26.07	Intermediate Schist
	308.32	**308.55**	**0.23**	**Massive Sulphide. 55% sulphides (sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrite)**
	308.55	309.00	0.45	Intermediate Schist
	309.00	309.68	0.68	Intermediate Schist with up to 20% sulphides (pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite)
	309.68	310.95	1.27	Intermediate Schist with up to 1-2% disseminated and stringer sulphides (pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite)
	310.95	**311.89**	**0.94**	**Massive Sulphide. 75% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-galena)**
	311.89	311.98	0.09	Sheared mafic schist with 2% disseminated sulphides (pyrite-chalcopyrite)
	311.98	**313.47**	**1.49**	**Massive Sulphide. 60-70% sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena)**
	313.47	313.85	0.38	Mafic Schist 5% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite)
	313.85	346.25	32.40	Mafic to Intermediate Schist
	346.25	**346.80**	**0.55**	**Massive Sulphide. 30-70% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-galena-chalcopyrite)**
	346.80	355.24	8.44	Felsic Schist with up to 50cm thick quartz-pegmatite dikes

DRILL HOLE	FROM(m)	TO(m)	INTERVAL(m)	DESCRIPTION
ANTDD202004	0.00	14.31	14.31	Mafic Schist
	14.31	77.17	62.86	Intermediate Schist
	77.17	80.53	3.36	Mafic Gneiss
	80.53	110.69	30.16	Intermediate Gneiss
	110.69	133.84	23.15	Mafic Gneiss
	133.84	148.12	14.28	Intermediate Schist
	148.12	152.50	4.38	Intermediate Gneiss
	152.50	**152.88**	**0.38**	**Massive Sulphide. 65% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena-pyrrhotite)**
	152.88	154.03	1.15	Highly-altered Quartz-Biotite Schist with 5% sulphides (pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena)
	154.03	**154.29**	**0.26**	**Massive Sulphide. 80% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-galena)**
	154.29	157.16	2.87	Quartz Biotite Gneiss with minor disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite
	157.16	**157.34**	**0.18**	**Massive Sulphide. 80% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite)**
	157.34	**157.49**	**0.15**	**Semi-Massive Sulphide. 25% sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite)**
	157.49	157.99	0.50	Mafic Gneiss; 10% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite)
	157.99	**159.28**	**1.29**	**Massive Sulphide; 80% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite)**
	159.28	**159.56**	**0.28**	**Semi-Massive Sulphide. 30% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite)**
	159.56	**160.12**	**0.56**	**Massive Sulphide. 60% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena-pyrrhotite)**
	160.12	161.14	1.02	Intermediate schist 7% sulphides (pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-galena)
	161.14	161.57	0.43	Quartz vein
	161.57	175.63	14.06	Intermediate Gneiss
	175.63	175.96	0.33	Altered Quartz Biotite Gneiss 5% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena-pyrrhotite)
	175.96	**176.30**	**0.34**	**Massive Sulphide. 90% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite)**
	176.30	182.27	5.97	Quartz-Biotite Gneiss

DRILL HOLE	FROM(m)	TO(m)	INTERVAL(m)	DESCRIPTION
ANTDD202005	0.00	1.40	1.40	Overburden
	1.40	4.42	3.02	Felsic Gneiss
	4.42	30.49	26.07	Mafic Schist
	30.49	37.03	6.54	Fault Zone
	37.03	55.85	18.82	Mafic Schist. Heavily faulted and weakly bleached
	55.85	70.34	14.49	Intermediate Schist
	70.34	118.40	48.06	Mafic Schist
	118.40	127.40	9.00	Mafic Schist with 5% disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite)
	127.40	174.35	46.95	Mafic Schist
	174.35	197.10	22.75	Mafic Schist with up to 5% disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite).
	197.10	197.96	0.86	Fault Zone
	197.96	**198.20**	**0.24**	**Semi-Massive Sulphide. 15% sulphides (chalcopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-galena)**
	198.20	200.47	2.27	Heavily fractured and weakly brecciated fault zone. Minor sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite)
	200.47	**205.40**	**4.93**	**Massive Sulphide. 80-90% sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena)**
	205.40	205.93	0.53	Quartz-Biotite Schist
	205.93	**206.86**	**0.93**	**Massive Sulphide. 85% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena)**
	206.86	209.15	2.29	Intermediate Schist to Quartz-Biotite Schist
	209.15	**209.65**	**0.50**	**Massive Sulphide. 70% sulphides (pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-galena)**
	209.65	210.01	0.36	Heavily fractured and altered Quartz-Biotite Schist
	210.01	**210.47**	**0.46**	**Massive Sulphide. 50% sulphides (chalcopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-galena)**
	210.47	210.77	0.30	Brecciated quartz vein with 10% sulphides in fractures (chalcopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-galena)
	210.62	217.63	7.01	Intermediate Quartz-Biotite Schist; minor sulphides (galena-sphalerite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite)
	217.63	222.00	4.37	Strongly altered Quartz-Biotite-Garnet Schist with 2-3% fracture-hosted sphalerite
	222.00	227.53	5.53	Altered Quartz-Biotite Schist

DRILL HOLE	FROM(m)	TO(m)	INTERVAL(m)	DESCRIPTION
ANTDD202006	0.00	9.90	9.90	Heavily oxidized Intermediate Gneiss
	9.90	24.92	15.02	Intermediate Schist
	24.92	44.62	19.70	Mafic Schist/Gneiss
	44.62	60.22	15.60	Intermediate Schist
	60.22	62.64	2.42	Mafic schist; moderate to strong chlorite alteration
	62.64	64.62	1.98	Highly-altered Mafic Schist. Up to 3% sulphides (sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena)
	64.62	84.43	19.81	Mafic Gneiss
	84.83	85.95	1.12	Intermediate Gneiss with garnet
	85.95	94.79	8.84	Bladed Silicate zone and surrounding altered rock
	94.79	106.68	11.89	Intermediate Schist/Gneiss
	106.68	128.32	21.64	Intermediate Gneiss
	128.32	**128.77**	**0.45**	**Massive Sulphide. 70% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-galena)**
	128.77	**129.19**	**0.42**	**Semi-Massive Sulphide. 35% sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite).**
	129.19	**129.78**	**0.59**	**Massive Sulphide. 85% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite)**
	129.78	**130.24**	**0.46**	**Semi-Massive Sulphide. 40% sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite)**
	130.24	131.30	1.06	Bladed silicates. 20% sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite)
	131.30	131.52	0.22	Fault with 2% sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite)
	131.52	133.15	1.63	Bladed silicates. 20% sulphides (pyrrhotite-pyrite)
	133.15	**133.58**	**0.43**	**Semi-Massive Sulphide. 40% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite)**
	133.58	**139.19**	**5.61**	**Massive Sulphide. 60-85% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite)**
	139.19	**139.72**	**0.53**	**Pegmatite; including 8% sulphide veinlets (chalcopyrite-sphalerite)**
	139.72	**141.37**	**1.65**	**Massive Sulphide. 90-95% sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite)**
	141.37	141.57	0.20	Quartz-Biotite Schist. 15% sulphides (chalcopyrite)
	141.57	148.44	6.87	Altered Quartz-Biotite Schist
	148.44	153.16	4.72	Quartz-Biotite Schist

APPENDIX 1

Antler Copper Deposit – Background

On 14 January 2020 New World announced it had executed an agreement that provides it the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Antler Copper Deposit.

The Antler Deposit was discovered in north-western Arizona, USA, in the late 1800s (see Figure 2).

Intermittent production from the Deposit between 1916 and 1970 totalled approximately 70,000 tonnes of ore at a grade around **2.9% Cu, 6.9% Zn, 1.1% Pb, 31 g/t Ag and 0.3 g/t Au**.

Ore was extracted over approximately 200m of strike from an inclined shaft, to a maximum depth of 150m. The average thickness of ore was reported to be around 4 metres. Additional underground workings were developed to a depth of 200m – but no production was recorded from the deeper levels (see Figures 1 and 3).

Between 1970 and 1975, following completion of the most recent episode of mining, a total of 19 holes were drilled from the surface and underground with the objectives being to:

(i) Increase confidence in the known mineralisation immediately below the mined levels (predominantly below the "7th Level" which was developed 150m below surface) in advance of anticipated resumption of mining; and

(ii) Explore for additional mineralisation.

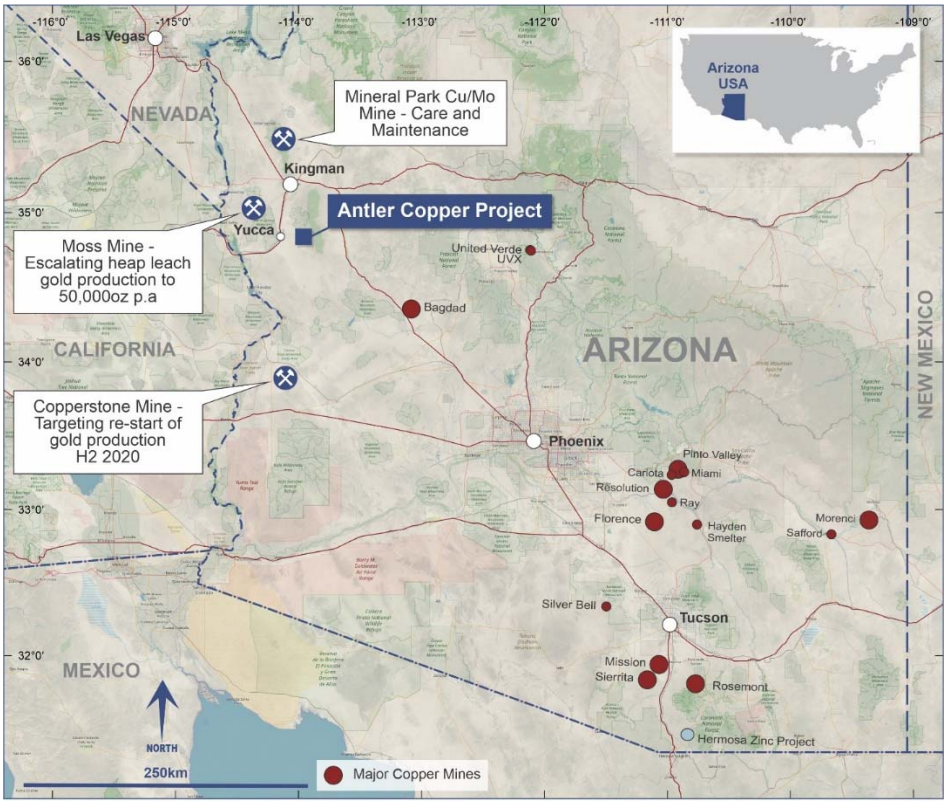

Figure 2. Location of the Antler Copper Project in Arizona, USA.

Considerable high-grade mineralisation was delineated with closely spaced drilling immediately below the historical stopes, over about 150m of strike by 200m down-dip (see Figures 1 and 3).

Significant intersections (in unmined mineralisation) included:

- **9.66m @ 3.57% Cu, 6.63% Zn, 0.82% Pb, 34.4 g/t Ag and 0.34 g/t Au (U30);**
- **7.62m @ 2.80% Cu, 7.29% Zn, 1.61% Pb, 43.4 g/t Ag and 0.54 g/t Au (DDH12);**
- **5.18m @ 2.90% Cu, 12.58% Zn, 2.08% Pb, 63.1 g/t Ag and 0.42 g/t Au (U16);**
- **7.62m @ 2.47% Cu, 3.52% Zn, 2.81% Pb, 64.5 g/t Ag and 0.46 g/t Au (B-3); and**

- **6.40m @ 1.51% Cu, 10.69% Zn, 1.95% Pb, 52.1 g/t Ag and 0.29 g/t Au, and**

  5.55m @ 4.39% Cu, 6.34% Zn, 0.53% Pb, 20.6 g/t Ag and 0.56 g/t Au (both in U18).

Other, widely-spaced drilling intersected additional high-grade mineralisation both (i) at depth, considerably below historical workings; and (ii) along strike from the historical workings.

Following completion of the most recent drilling, in 1975, a consultant to Standard Metals Corporation (the owner of the Project at the time), prepared a preliminary feasibility study into the redevelopment of the Antler Deposit. This included a mineral resource estimate, which comprised:

Table 1. Historical (1975) Mineral Resource estimate for the Antler Deposit.*

Deposit	Tonnes	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
Antler	4,660,000	1.95	4.13	0.94	35.9

Notes to Historical Mineral Resource Estimate for the Antler Deposit:

1. *Readers are referred to the Company's initial market release dated 14 January 2020 which provides supporting information on the historical resource estimate.*
2. *The Company confirms that the supporting information disclosed in the initial market announcement continue to apply and has not materially changed.*
3. *Readers are cautioned that that this estimate is a "historical estimate" under ASX Listing Rule 5.12 and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code.*
4. *A Competent Person has not yet undertaken sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.*
5. *It is uncertain that, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, it will be possible to report this historical estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.*

Despite the presence of this sizeable and high-grade resource, mining never resumed.

The detailed drilling, immediately below the 7th Level (150m depth; see Figure 3), indicates there is substantial high-grade mineralisation that may be rapidly extracted if mining operations resume. And the results from the deeper and more widely-spaced drilling, where high-grades were returned in all but several holes, indicates there is considerable potential to delineate additional, mineable, high-grade mineralisation at the Project with further infill drilling.

The Company's immediate objective is to delineate robust JORC-Code compliant Indicated Resources that can be used in mining studies to evaluate the potential to bring the Antler Deposit back into production in the near-term.

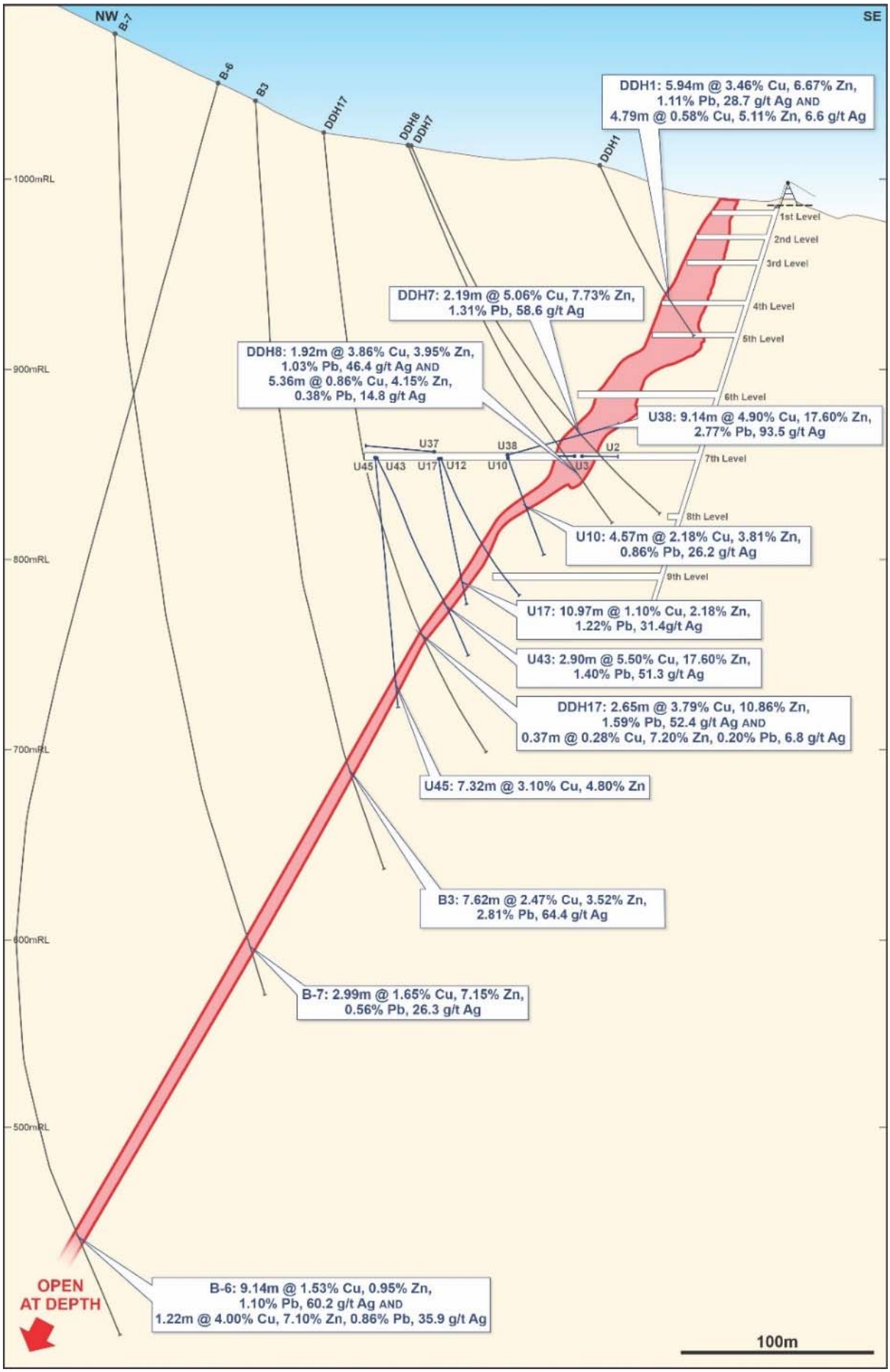

Figure 3. Cross-section through the Antler Deposit showing previous drilling and select significant intersections in drilling.

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	• 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	• HQ diamond core samples have been obtained during drilling. • Core is being logged and marked up for sampling by experienced geologists. Mineralised (and potentially mineralised) intervals of core is then cut in half (with a core saw), with half-core retained on site for further reference and the other half-core submitted to a laboratory for analysis. • To date information provided is restricted to visual analysis; no details of grade based on visual analyses are included herein.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• HQ diamond core drilling was undertaken • Diamond core was drilled from surface. • Core diameter is 63.5mm
Drill Sample Recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material	• Drill core recoveries were routinely recorded by the drilling contractors and subsequently cross-checked by the Company's geologists. • Recoveries were generally higher than normal. • There does not appear to be a relationship between sample recovery and grade. Recoveries were normal through the mineralized zone. • It is too early to ascertain whether there is any relationship between sample recovery and grade as assay results are pending.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• Drill core was logged to industry standards, with logging suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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.	• Drill core has been halved with a core saw; with one half of the core sent to a laboratory for assay and the other half retained on site in ordered core storage trays for future reference. • Blanks, duplicates and standards are included in every 30 samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	• Typical analytical techniques, including use of duplicates and blanks, have been adopted. • Assays will be determined using ALS Chemex's MS-ICP61 and MS-ICP61a methodologies for base metals and Au-AA23 methodology for gold.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data	• No assay results are available yet.
Location of data points	• 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.	• Drill hole collars have been determined with hand-held GPS utilising the UTM NAD 83 Zone 12 datum and projection. • Down-hole orientation surveys were undertaken every 30 m. • No Mineral Resource estimation has been undertaken.
Data Spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• 100% of drill core is logged. Samples containing visible sulphide mineralisation and/or significant alteration are sent to a laboratory for assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• All holes completed to date are believed to have been drilled close to perpendicular to the geological horizon and/or structures that are interpreted to be hosting mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Drill core is being stored and processed within a secure workshop facility. Samples are regularly despatched to a laboratory for analysis as they are processed.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• Not undertaken.

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	• 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	• New World has entered into an option agreement that provides it the right to acquire a 100% interest in 2 patented mining claims (approximately 40 acres) that cover most of the Antler Deposit and 7 Federal mining claims (approximately 340 acres) that cover the area immediately to the west, south and east of the Antler Deposit. The terms of these agreements were summarized in an ASX announcement on 14 January, 2020. • New World will be required to obtain local, state and/or federal permits to operate at the Antler 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• A summary of the history of previous exploration activities was included in an ASX announcement on 14 January, 2020.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	• The mineralisation at the Antler Copper Project comprises volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-type mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:
	  • 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
		• Drill hole collar details are tabulated in this announcement.
		• A long section in the announcement illustrates the location of the mineralisation intersected in these drill holes relative to the known mineralisation at the Project.

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high 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	• Assay results are not yet available.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the 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').	• All significant intersections of mineralisation in new drill holes reported in this announcement refer to down-hole thicknesses of mineralisation as, to date, New World has had insufficient time to evaluate the data to estimate approximate true thicknesses. Notwithstanding that, in most cases, true thicknesses are considered to generally be between 90% and 100% of the down-hole thicknesses.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views	• A long section in the announcement illustrates the location of the mineralisation intersected in the recent drill holes relative to the known mineralisation at the Project.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Antler Project.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to) geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Antler Project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• New World intends undertaking surface geophysical surveys over the 750m of strike where mineralisation has previously been mapped to outcrop at the Antler VMS Project. • This data will be integrated with historical technical data and assay results from recent drilling, at which time further drilling will be planned and implemented to delineate extensions of high-grade mineralisation below and along strike from historical workings.