ANOTHER STANDOUT INTERCEPT OF MASSIVE AND SEMI-MASSIVE SULPHIDES AT THE ANTLER COPPER DEPOSIT, USA

24m intercept indicates thickness of mineralisation is increasing substantially with depth

Highlights

- **Continuous 24m thick interval of predominantly massive and semi-massive sulphides intersected in the most recent diamond core hole drilled at the high-grade Antler Copper Project in Arizona, USA – the deepest hole the Company has yet drilled at the Project.**
- **Considerable copper and zinc sulphide minerals have been observed and logged throughout the 24m interval.**
- **This is the thickest interval of mineralisation ever returned from the Project – surpassing the 16m thick interval reported last week from the Company's previous deepest hole.**
- **This recent drill hole intersected mineralisation approximately:**
  - **40m down-dip from, and 20m south of, the 16m interval of sulphide mineralisation intersected in the previous hole;**
  - **260m down-dip from the deepest levels of historical stoping; and**
  - **420m down-dip from the outcropping mineralisation at surface.**
- **The thickness of mineralisation appears to be increasing substantially with depth – with drilling continuing to evaluate the depth and strike extensions of both recent intercepts.**
- **Assay results are now pending for nine drill holes – eight of which intersected massive sulphide mineralisation from near-surface to more than 400m below surface.**
- **The mineralisation at Antler remains open at depth and along strike.**
- **Drilling continues.**

Massive sulphide mineralisation intersected recently in drill hole ANTRCDD202017 at the Antler Copper Deposit

ASX RELEASE

27 JULY 2020

New World Resources Limited

ABN: 23 108 456 444

ASX Code: NWC

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Richard Hill
Chairman

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Managing Director/CEO

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Ian Cunningham
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CAPITAL STRUCTURE:
Shares: 986.8m
Share Price (24/7/20): $0.024

PROJECTS:

Antler Copper Project, Arizona, USA

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

Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho, USA

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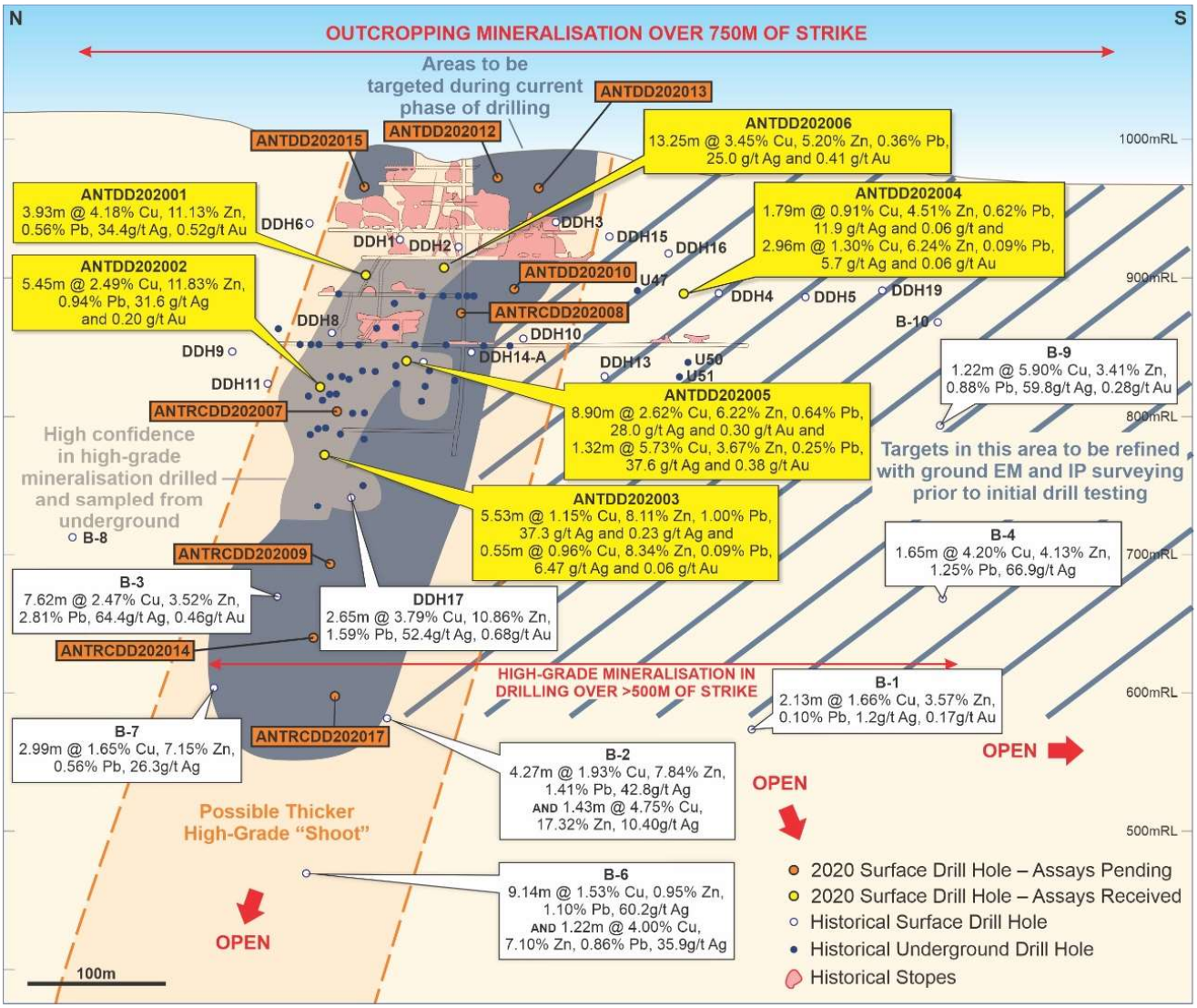

Figure 1. Long Section through the Antler Deposit showing the location of the Company's first 15 holes (gold and orange colours), including recently completed ANTRCDD202017, relative to historical underground workings, previous drilling and selected significant intersections in historical surface drilling. Areas being targeted in the current phase of drilling and the current ground EM and IP surveys are illustrated.

New World Resources Limited (ASX: NWC; "the Company", or "New World") is pleased to advise that it has intersected additional thick mineralisation in the most recently completed diamond drill hole at the Antler Copper Project in Arizona, USA (ANTRCDD202017).

A continuous interval of predominantly massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralisation was intersected over more than **24m from 414m down-hole in ANTRCDD202017.** Considerable copper and zinc sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite and sphalerite) have been observed and logged throughout the 24m interval (see Table 2).

This is the thickest interval of mineralisation encountered at the Project to date – surpassing the 16m interval of mineralisation reported last week from ANTRCDD202014 – the Company's previous deepest drill hole at the Project (see NWC's ASX announcement on 21 July 2020).

The new 24m intercept in ANTRCDD202017 is located approximately 40m down-dip from, and about 20m south of, the 16m thick interval of mineralisation intersected in ANTRCDD202014 (see Figure 1).

This latest intersection of mineralisation confirms that:

1. Mineralisation extends to at least 420m down-dip from surface; and
2. Mineralisation extends at least 260m down-dip from the historical stopes (see Figure 1).

Importantly, the thickness of the mineralisation at the Antler Deposit appears to be increasing with depth. If this trend continues, the economics of mining the deeper mineralisation will be significantly enhanced because:

(i) Of the opportunity to recover more tonnes for the same amount of capital development that is required to mine thinner zones; and

(ii) Lower operating costs and higher rates of production can usually be realised when mining thicker mineralisation.

The potential to rapidly delineate a large resource base is also enhanced if mineralisation is thick.

Assay results for ANTRCDD202017, together with eight other recently completed drill holes (seven of which intersected massive sulphide mineralisation, as reported to the ASX on 7 and 21 July 2020), are pending and expected in the coming weeks.

Drilling at the Project continues, including additional holes to continue to evaluate the immediate depth and strike extensions of the very thick mineralisation intersected recently in drill holes ANTRCDD202014 and ANTRCDD202017.

Authorised for release by Michael Haynes, Managing Director

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In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that this information has been sourced from geological logging and visual observations 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 July – August 2020.

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, 9 and 20 March, 17 and 24 April, 12 May, 3 June and 7 and 21 July 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 based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in mineral exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

Table 1. Collar information for holes drilled recently at the Antler Copper Project

Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
ANTRCDD202007	228556	3864230	1016	124	-83	226.47
ANTRCDD202008	228527	3864111	1008	87	-62	176.02
ANTRCDD202009	228424	3864255	1051	88	-77	406.14
ANTDD202010	228527	3864111	1008	133	-53	169.77
ANTRC202011*	228470	3864228	1031	82	-68	169.00
ANTDD202012	228602	3864061	1010	96	-50	68.58
ANTDD202013	228578	3864035	1008	91	-43	75.00
ANTRCDD202014	228424	3864255	1051	65	-84	436.32
ANTDD202015	228654	3864157	1006	120	-71	76.35
ANTRCDD202016	228424	3864255	1051	59	-77	Diamond core tail in progress
ANTRCDD202017	228424	3864255	1051	85	-87	474.26
ANTRCDD202018	228470	3864228	1031	102	-87	Diamond core tail not yet completed

* Hole deviated and abandoned before reaching target depth.

Table 2. Summary geological log for drill holes ANTRCDD202015 and ANTRCDD202017 completed recently at the Antler Copper Project

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Description	% Sulphides	Sulphide Minerals
ANTDD202015	0.00	8.88	8.88	Intermediate Schist, Intermediate Gneiss		
	8.88	10.82	1.94	Fault		
	10.82	29.47	18.65	Intermediate Schist, Intermediate Gneiss		
	29.47	30.48	1.01	Intermediate Schist, Pegmatite	7%	pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena
	30.48	30.78	0.30	Intermediate Gneiss		
	30.78	31.73	0.95	Intermediate Schist	3%	pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite
	31.73	32.11	0.38	Intermediate Schist	1%	pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite
	32.11	32.31	0.20	Intermediate Schist	4%	pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite
	32.31	33.13	0.82	Intermediate Schist	4%	pyrite-chalcopyrite
	33.13	33.53	0.40	Amphibolite	15%	pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena
	33.53	34.45	0.92	Intermediate Schist		
	34.45	35.37	0.92	Intermediate Gneiss		
	35.37	36.94	1.57	Intermediate Gneiss	5%	pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite
	36.94	37.50	0.56	Intermediate Schist		
	37.50	45.42	7.92	Fault, Brecciated Intermediate Gneiss		
	45.42	54.19	8.77	Intermediate Gneiss		
	54.19	57.15	2.96	Pegmatite		
	57.15	60.93	3.78	Intermediate Gneiss		
	60.93	61.76	0.83	Brecciated Pegmatite		
	61.76	68.88	7.12	Intermediate Schist		
	68.88	72.59	3.71	Magnetite Pegmatite		
	72.59	76.35	3.76	Intermediate Gneiss	3%	pyrite-galena

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Description	% Sulphides	Sulphide Minerals
ANTRCDD202017	0.00	18.29	18.29	Granite		
	18.29	36.58	18.29	Mafic Schist		
	36.58	45.72	9.14	Intermediate Schist		
	45.72	96.01	50.29	Mafic Schist		
	96.01	103.63	7.62	Intermediate Schist		
	103.63	134.11	30.48	Mafic Schist		
	134.11	227.08	92.97	Intermediate Schist		
	227.08	278.48	51.40	Intermediate Schist and Felsic Gneiss		
	278.48	279.05	0.57	Pegmatite		
	279.05	355.80	76.75	Felsic Gneiss to Intermediate Schist		
	355.80	356.50	0.70	Pegmatite		
	356.50	378.34	21.84	Intermediate Schist to Felsic Schist		
	378.34	404.00	25.66	Amphibolite and Amphibolite Breccia		
	404.00	406.92	2.92	Amphibolite	1%	pyrite-pyrrhotite
	406.92	411.82	4.90	Amphibolite	2%	pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite
	411.82	412.35	0.53	Amphibolite Shear Zone	1%	pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite
	412.35	413.87	1.52	Amphibolite	2%	pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite
	413.87	414.28	0.41	Amphibolite	7%	sphalerite-chalcopyrite
	414.28	**415.53**	**1.25**	**Semi-Massive Sulphides**	**60%**	**sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite-galena**
	415.53	**416.23**	**0.70**	**Amphibolite**	**40%**	**sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite**
	416.23	416.78	0.55	Amphibolite	4%	chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrite-pyrrhotite
	416.78	**417.53**	**0.75**	**Massive Sulphides**	**58%**	**pyrrhotite-sphalerite-pyrite-chalcopyrite**
	417.53	417.85	0.32	Amphibolite	5%	chalcopyrite-pyrite
	417.85	**418.25**	**0.40**	**Massive Sulphides**	**72%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**
	418.25	418.60	0.35	Amphibolite	7%	pyrrhotite-pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite
	418.60	**418.84**	**0.24**	**Massive Sulphides**	**50%**	**pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrite**
	418.84	419.64	0.80	Amphibolite	7%	chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite
	419.64	**420.01**	**0.37**	**Semi-Massive Sulphides in Amphibolite**	**17%**	**pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite**
	420.01	**421.75**	**1.74**	**Semi-Massive Sulphides in Amphibolite**	**40%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**

	421.75	**422.62**	**0.87**	**Massive Sulphides**	**70%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**
	422.62	**423.10**	**0.48**	**Massive Sulphides**	**55%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**
	423.10	**424.30**	**1.20**	**Massive Sulphides**	**65%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**
	424.30	**425.05**	**0.75**	**Massive Sulphides**	**60%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**
	425.05	**425.37**	**0.32**	**Massive Sulphides**	**90%**	**pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite**
	425.37	**425.75**	**0.38**	**Massive Sulphides**	**70%**	**pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite**
	425.75	**426.30**	**0.55**	**Massive Sulphides**	**60%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**
	426.30	**427.35**	**1.05**	**Massive Sulphides**	**65%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite**
	427.35	**429.80**	**2.45**	**Massive Sulphides**	**60%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite**
	429.80	**431.25**	**1.45**	**Massive Sulphides**	**75%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**
	431.25	**432.50**	**1.25**	**Massive Sulphides**	**68%**	**pyrrhotite-pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**
	432.50	**435.00**	**2.50**	**Massive Sulphides**	**85%**	**pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite**
	435.00	**436.38**	**1.38**	**Massive Sulphides**	**70%**	**pyrrhotite-sphalerite-pyrite-chalcopyrite**
	436.38	**438.04**	**1.66**	**Massive Sulphides**	**42%**	**sphalerite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite**
	438.04	438.50	0.46	Fault zone	6%	pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite
	438.50	449.00	10.50	Felsic Schist		
	449.00	451.55	2.55	Intermediate Schist		
	451.55	474.27	22.72	Felsic Gneiss		

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 (below 150m depth; 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.

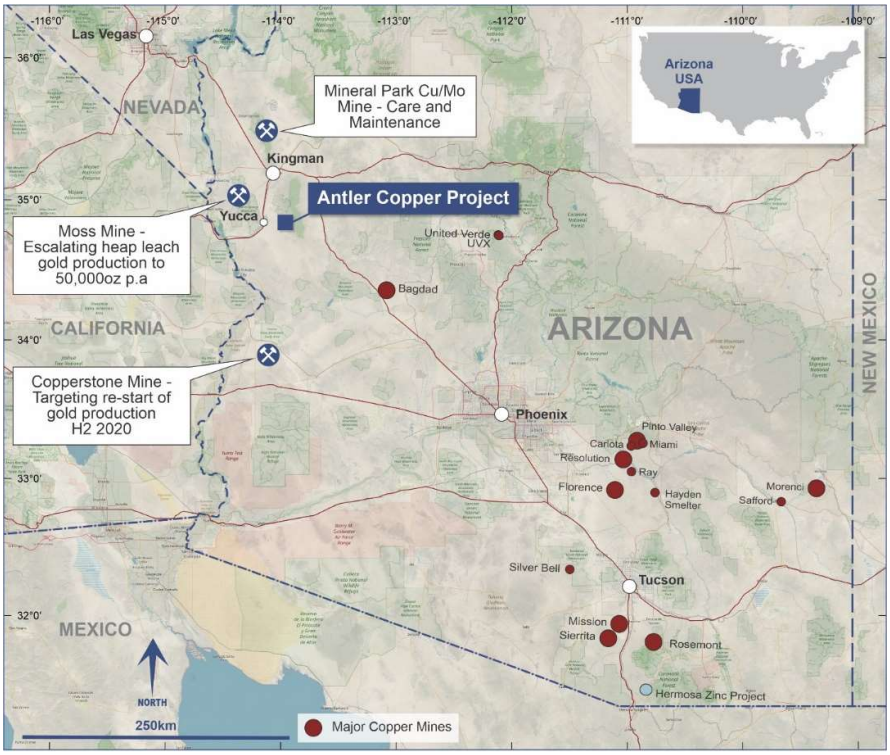

Figure 2. Location of the Antler Copper Project in Arizona, USA.

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 last historical 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 a JORC-Code Indicated Resource that can be used in mining studies to evaluate the potential to bring the Antler Deposit back into production in the near-term.

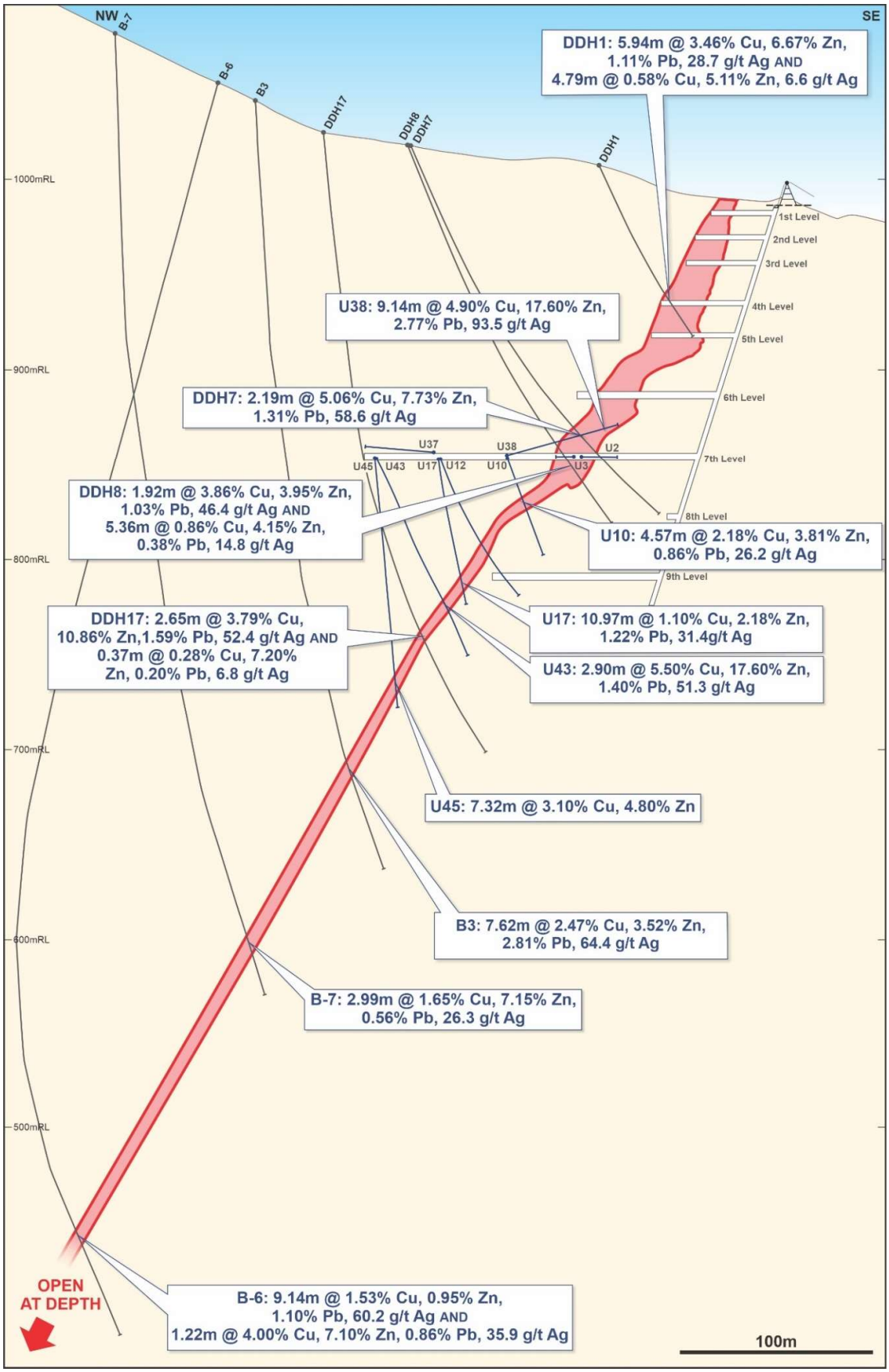

Figure 3. Cross-section through the Antler Deposit showing previous drilling and select significant intersections in drilling.

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	• A reverse circulation (RC) pre-collar was drilled before ANTRCDD202017 was completed with diamond core drilling through the targeted mineralised intervals. • ANTDD202015 was drilled from surface with diamond core. • RC chip samples and HQ diamond core samples were obtained during drilling. • RC chip samples were collected at 1.52m (5 foot) intervals; every interval is logged and those containing notable mineralisation and/or alteration are split and submitted to a laboratory for analyses. • 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.).	• For ANTRCDD202017 an RC pre-collar was drilled through the hangingwall at shallow levels before the hole was completed with diamond core drilling through the targeted mineralised intervals. Diamond core was drilled from surface in ANTDD202015. • HQ diamond core drilling was undertaken through the targeted mineralised horizons. • HQ diamond 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 good. • 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. • RC samples were logged to industry standards.

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. • Generally, the upper 60m of RC holes are dry and therefore dry-sampling of the 1.52 m intervals is achievable. Below 60m depth, RC chips were wet-sampled. RC intervals selected for assay sampling are split via riffle splitter prior to submittal to a laboratory for analyses. • 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 from the drill holes being reported here 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. Azimuth values are reported relative to true north. • Down-hole orientation surveys were undertaken every 30 m. • No Mineral Resource estimation has been undertaken. • A digital elevation model publicly available from the US Geological Survey, accurate to within 1/3 arc-second (~10 m), has been used to verify the accuracy of historical drill collar elevations.
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. • Sample intervals through the visible sulphide mineralisation were generally no greater than 0.5 m in length. • No Mineral Resource estimation has been undertaken, but this sample spacing will be suitable to use in such, in due course. • No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Drill holes ANTDD202015 and ANTRCDD202017 are believed to have been drilled close to perpendicular to the geological horizon and/or structures that are interpreted to be hosting mineralisation.
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 this agreement 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 within Proterozoic metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks.

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.
		• Depths and lengths of intercepts discussed in this announcement are down-hole depths and lengths.
		• 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 the 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 further drilling around and below the areas where stoping has historically been undertaken, with this drilling ongoing. • New World is currently undertaking a surface EM survey over, and along strike from, areas where mineralisation has previously been mapped to outcrop at the Antler VMS Project. • New World intends undertaking an IP survey over an area similar to that surveyed with EM, to help refine drill targets. • This data will be integrated with all technical data and assay results from ongoing drilling, at which time further drilling will be planned and implemented as appropriate.