

GOLD-RICH ALTERATION ZONE IDENTIFIED AT ANTLER DEPOSIT

Gold mineralisation identified outside the existing high-grade Copper Antler Resource and close to planned underground mining infrastructure development

Highlights

- Ongoing geological review of the Antler Copper Project has led to the identification of previously unrecognised gold mineralization associated with an intensely altered zone outside of the current mine plan and Resource model
- The intense alteration and gold mineralization is interpreted to be part of the hydrothermally altered stratigraphic footwall and stringer zone of the Antler Deposit
- Analysis of drill core from the altered zone has revealed elevated gold grades over 550m of strike and 1000m dip extent
- A significant portion of the altered zone is located close to planned underground development and will be included in the Resource update, to be completed in the coming months and the DFS to be completed in Q4 2025
- This mineralised zone has the potential to enhance the Antler Copper Project's mineable inventory, economic returns and funding options

New World's Managing Director, Nick Woolrych, commented:

"As Antler rapidly proceeds to development, the identification of significant gold mineralization within the stringer zone at Antler represents an exciting potential new source of value for the Company. We are currently in the process of a detailed exploration review and field work programs following the 2024 drilling programs, with one of the world's leading VMS experts appointed to assist. This exciting development is a direct result of this work.

"The ongoing work at the Antler Copper Project continues to generate positive results, highlighting the Project's significant exploration upside. The Company remains committed to advancing the Project through systematic exploration and evaluation alongside permitting and financing, with the goal of unlocking its full value as we finalise feasibility studies in 2025 and proceed to production in 2027."

Directors and Officers

Richard Hill
Chairman
Nick Woolrych
Managing Director/CEO
Mike Haynes
Non-Executive Director

Tony Polglase
Non-Executive Director
Ian Cunningham
Company Secretary
Beverley Nichols
CFO

Capital Structure

Shares: 2,840.3
Share Price (28/1/25): \$0.018

Projects

Antler Copper Project, Arizona, USA
Javelin VMS Project, Arizona, USA
Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc Project, New Mexico, USA

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New World Resources (“NWC”, “New World” or the “Company”) is pleased to report the identification of significant additional gold mineralization associated with the footwall alteration and stringer zone, a domain of the Antler Deposit which has been extensively explored for its base metal potential. As a result of the ongoing exploration review, recent sampling and analysis of drill core from outside the previously reported massive sulphide domains and in the newly identified stringer zone has revealed elevated gold grades over 550m of strike and 1000m dip extent, all of which falls outside the current mine plan. To date, the best gold intercepts identified in the alteration zone include:

- ANT0023: 7.0m @ 2.03 g/t Au, 3.95m @ 1.53 g/t Au, and 1.85m @ 0.68 g/t Au;
- ANT0009 : 1.17m @ 7.53 g/t Au;
- ANT0017: 4.35m @ 1.84 g/t Au and 2.50m @ 2.28 g/t Au;
- ANT0055: 3.30m @ 2.18 g/t Au;
- ANT0022: 4.0m @ 1.70 g/t Au, and 3.2m @ 1.23 g/t Au ; and,
- ANT0077 : 0.9m @ 3.46 g/t Au, 2.0m @ 3.69 g/t Au, and 2.0m @ 1.38 g/t Au.

The Company is currently undertaking further work to define the extent, continuity, and grade of the gold mineralization, and how any such mineralisation may be included in future mine plans. This includes additional sampling and analysis, as well as geological modelling, all of which will be incorporated into the Resource model update currently being developed.

Additional alteration zone assays will be reported in Q1 2025 when assays are completed.

Background

The Antler Resource model has evolved from the initial two-lode interpretation to a more detailed understanding incorporating an alteration zone and distinct mineralization domains (alteration, stringer sulphide, massive and semi-massive sulphide, etc) in an overturned setting. This shift reflects a deeper understanding of the deposit's geological morphology and controls on mineralization. The recognition of the alteration zone as a significant contributor to the resource base is a key development. This zone, previously underestimated, hosts substantial gold mineralization within the structural hanging wall to the Antler Deposit. This mineralization appears to be outside the previously defined two-lode model, opening up new exploration targets and resource expansion potential.

Resource Update

The ongoing Resource estimation work, using the updated geological model and domaining, is expected to provide a more accurate and comprehensive assessment of the overall confidence and robustness of the Antler Copper Project and Resource growth and exploration potential.

The JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Antler Deposit currently comprises: **11.4Mt @ 2.1% Cu, 5.0% Zn, 0.9% Pb, 32.9g/t Ag and 0.36g/t Au (11.4Mt @ 4.1% Cu-equivalent)**. This makes the Antler Deposit one of the highest-grade copper deposits in the world (on a copper-equivalent basis), and the inclusion of additional gold mineralisation at grades significantly higher than currently modelled is material to the Project economics and development funding opportunities.

The identification of gold mineralization in the structural hanging wall and the evolving understanding of the deposit's controls suggest significant potential for further resource expansion through ongoing exploration. Exploration programs will be designed to test the potential for further resource expansion.

The updated Resource estimate will be incorporated into the ongoing economic evaluation of the Project, culminating in the release of the DFS by the end of 2025.

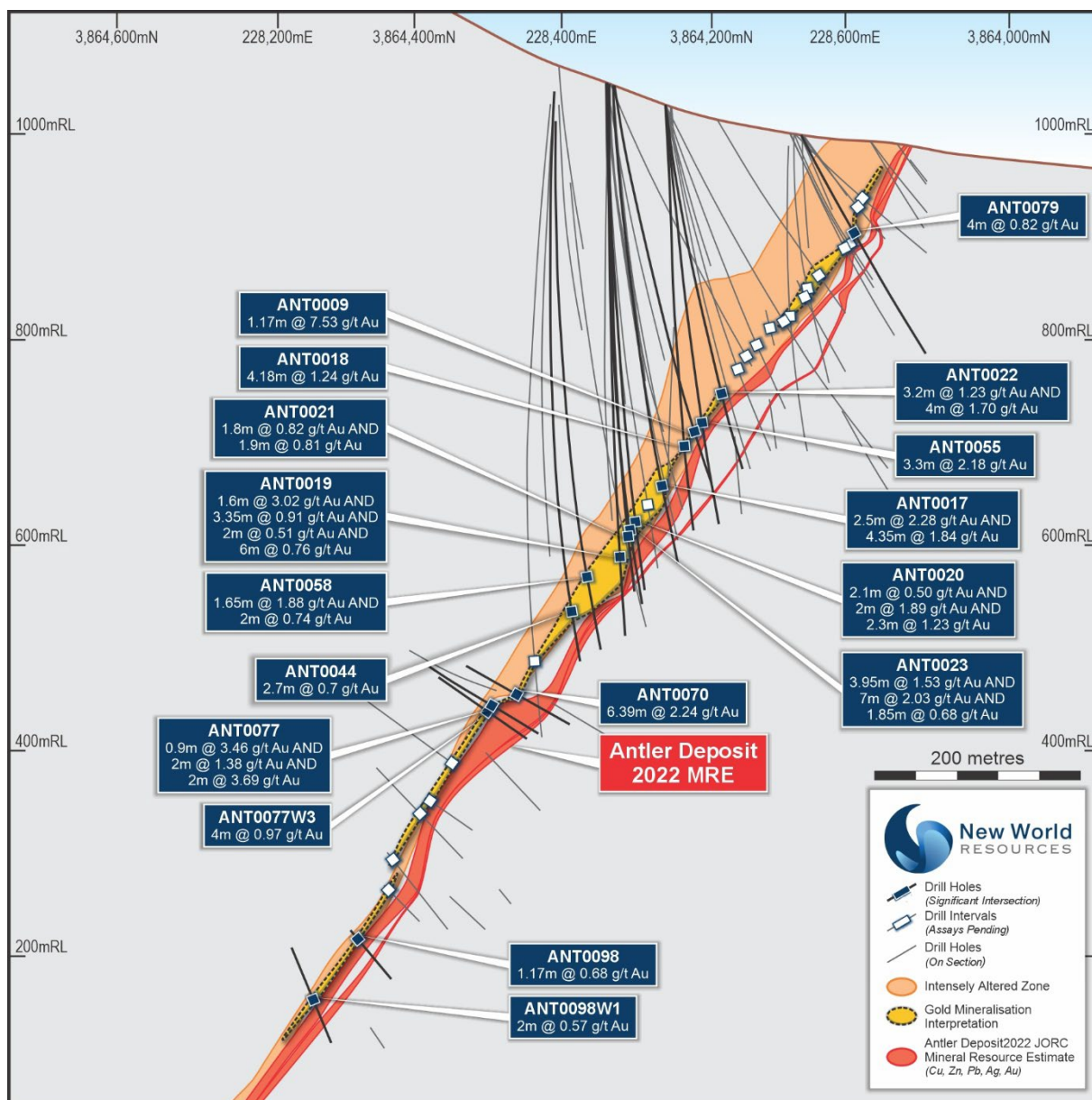


Figure 1 cross section through “Main Shoot” area, Highlighting significant zones of intensely altered and potentially gold mineralized stringer zone

Antler Copper Project – Project Summary

The Antler Copper Project is located in a sparsely populated part of northern Arizona, approximately 200km south-east of Las Vegas and 350km north-west of Phoenix. New World currently bases its operations 40km to the north of the Project, in the city of Kingman, which has a population of approximately 35,000. The area is very well serviced with large scale infrastructure and there are multiple mining operations in the region.

A PFS, released on 17 July 2024, evaluated the development of an underground mining operation, together with construction of a processing plant, pastefill plant, a fully-lined dry-stack tailings storage facility and associated infrastructure.

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The Antler Deposit remains open at depth and along strike. The Company is committed to ongoing local and regional exploration and is currently continuing to drill to test numerous priority targets. Additional discovery could potentially extend the life of the mining operation at Antler and/or result in a larger production profile, both of which would likely further enhance the already very robust economics of developing the Antler Project.

Authorised for release by the Board

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Additional Information

Qualified and Competent Persons

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

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to:

- (i) the Ore Reserve Estimate for the Antler Copper Deposit, which was previously announced on 17 July 2024;
- (ii) the November 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Antler Copper Deposit, which was previously announced on 28 November 2022; and
- (iii) exploration results which were previously announced on 14 January, 9 and 20 March, 17 and 24 April, 12 May, 3 June, 7, 21 and 28 July, 3 and 31 August, 22 September, 22 October and 2 and 10 and 25 November 2020 and 18 January and 2, 12 and 19 March and 8 and 20 April, 20 May, 21 June, 15 and 29 July, 16 August, 22 September, 13 October, 1, 5 and 30 November 2021 and 20 January, 1 March, 20 April and 14 and 22 July, 26 September, 4 and 11 October, 23 November and 5 December 2022, 7 and 13 June, 31 July, 18 September, 20 October, 13 November and 30 November 2023, 8 January, 5 February, 18 and 22 March, 30 May, 31 July, and 27 August, 2024.

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

All references to the Pre-Feasibility Study and its outcomes in this announcement relate to the announcement of 17 July 2024 titled "Antler Copper Project Pre-Feasibility Study". Please refer to that announcement for full details and supporting information.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

Copper Equivalent Calculations

Copper equivalent grades have previously been calculated based on the parameters set out in New World’s announcements to the ASX on 12 May, 3 August, 31 August, 22 September and 2 and 25 November 2020, and 18 January, 19 March, 8 April, 20 May, 21 June, 15 and 29 July, 16 August, 22 September, 13 October, 5 and 30 November 2021 and 20 January, 1 March, 20 April, 14 July 26 September, 11 October and 5 December 2022 and 18 March and 17 July 2024.

For the JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for the Antler Copper Deposit: copper equivalent grades were calculated based on the following assumed metal prices that closely reflect the spot prices prevailing on 10 October 2022; namely: copper – US\$7,507/t, zinc – US\$3,011/t, lead – US\$2,116/t, silver – US\$20.26/oz and gold – US\$1,709/oz. Potential metallurgical recoveries have been included in the calculation of copper equivalent grades. These recoveries have been based on metallurgical testwork that New World had conducted. This metallurgical testwork is continuing, but recoveries are expected to be in the order of: copper – 87.2%, zinc – 88.9%, lead – 59.1%, silver – 50.3% and gold – 70.0%. New World believes that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

The following formula was used to calculate the copper equivalent grade, with results rounded to one decimal point: Resource Cu equiv. (%) = (Cu% x 0.872) + (Zn% x 0.889 x 3,011/7,507) + (Pb% x 0.591 x 2,116/7,507) + (Ag oz/t x 0.503 x 20.26/7,507 x 100) + (Au oz/t x 0.700 x 1,709/7,507 x 100)

Table 1. November 2022 JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for the Antler Deposit above a 1.0% Cu-Equivalent cut-off grade (see NWC ASX Announcement dated 28 November 2022 for more information).

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu-Equiv. (%)
Indicated	9,063,649	2.25	5.11	0.90	35.94	0.40	4.3
Inferred	2,371,673	1.55	4.46	0.85	21.32	0.17	3.3
Total	11,435,323	2.10	4.97	0.89	32.9	0.36	4.1

Note: Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves

APPENDIX 1 –

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1 REPORT

RECENT DRILLING AT THE ANTLER COPPER PROJECT

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

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.• In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done, this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No new drilling was completed to support the data in this announcement. Previously unsampled diamond core was accessed and sampled to obtain the data.• HQ and NQ diamond core samples obtained during drilling were analysed.• Core was logged and marked up for sampling by experienced geologists. Altered and potentially mineralized intervals of core were 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.• Sample intervals were typically 2.0m in length.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling was completed to support the data in this announcement. Previously unsampled diamond core was accessed and sampled to obtain the data. • Diamond core was drilled from surface to the end of the hole. • HQ or NQ diamond core drilling was undertaken through the targeted mineralised horizon(s). • HQ diamond core diameter is 63.5mm. • NQ diamond core diameter is 47.6mm.
Drill Sample Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling was completed to support the data in this announcement. Previously unsampled diamond core was accessed and sampled to obtain the data.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling was completed to support the data in this announcement. Previously unsampled diamond core was accessed and sampled to obtain the data. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core was 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 begin and end each sample batch and duplicates or standards are included in every 10 samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • Sample preparation in advance of assay was ALS Tucson's Prep-31, and SGS Lakefield's standard sample preparation methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical analytical techniques, including use of duplicates and blanks, have been adopted. • Assays have been determined using ALS Geochemistry's ME-ICP61a or ME-MS61 methods for base metals, silver and OG-62 for over limits; and Au-AA23 method for gold; or using SGS Canada's GC_ICP42C, GEICP40Q12, or GE_ICP40Q100 methods for base metals, silver and over limits; and GO FAA303, GOFAG30V, or FAG30V5 method for gold.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical data have been incorporated into the Company's Project database. Significant intersections of mineralisation were then calculated by the Company's technical personnel.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling was completed to support the data in this announcement. Previously unsampled diamond core was accessed and sampled to obtain the data.
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"> • 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 0.5m and no greater than 1.0m in length. • Sample intervals through the alteration are typically 2.0m in length • The sample spacing is suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimations. • No sample compositing has been applied. • Significant intersections of mineralisation were calculated by the Company's technical personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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"> All holes completed to date for exploration purposes have been drilled as close to perpendicular to the geological horizon and/or structures that are interpreted to be hosting mineralisation as practicable, given there are topographic and property boundary limitations on where drill rigs can operate from.
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core is being stored and processed within a secure workshop facility on private property. Samples are regularly dispatched to a laboratory for analysis as they are processed.
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"> 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	<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"> In January 2020 New World entered into an option agreement that provided 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. In October 2021, New World exercised its option, thereby taking 100% ownership of the 2 patented mining claims and surrounding Federal mining claims. New World's ongoing obligations are summarized in an ASX announcement dated 5 October 2021. In December 2023 New World completed the purchase of a 100% interest in two parcels of mineral rights that cover a total of approximately 1,000 acres comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 640 acres located immediately south of the Antler Deposit, which contains the Bullhorn Target; and (ii) 360 acres located several hundred metres due east of the Antler Deposit, which contains the Longhorn Target. A 3.0% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty is payable to the vendor (see NWC ASX Announcement dated 9 November 2023). In these two areas, the mineral and surface rights are "split" (i.e. the mineral and surface rights are held by different owners). The Company already holds an option to purchase 680 of the 1,000 acres of the surface rights that coincide with these mineral rights (see NWC ASX Announcement dated 3 March 2022). The remaining 320 acres of surface rights are managed by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"), a US federal government agency. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The northernmost, deep, down-dip extension of the Antler Deposit lies beneath lands that were zoned “Wilderness” in 1990. New World has received legal advice that, in accordance with Federal mining laws that were established in 1872 (and continue in existence today), the Company has the right to mine these down-dip extensions as far north as the lateral projection of the end line of the boundary of the patented claim because they comprise the continuation of the outcropping Antler Deposit that was patented in 1894 (provided no surface infrastructure is constructed within the Wilderness area).
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"> A summary of the history of previous exploration activities was included in an ASX announcement on 14 January 2020.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation at the Antler Copper Project comprises volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-type mineralisation within Proterozoic metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks. Copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold mineralization is associated with massive and semi-massive sulphide deposit domains. This announcement references data from a gold mineralization domain that is interpreted as the hydrothermally altered footwall to the massive sulphide domains.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • downhole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling was completed to support the data in this announcement. Previously unsampled diamond core was accessed and sampled to obtain the data. • Drill hole collar details for holes in this announcement have been released previously. • Depths and lengths of intercepts discussed in this announcement are down-hole depths and lengths. • A cross-section in the announcement illustrates the location of the mineralisation intersected in these drill holes relative to the known mineralisation at the Antler Copper Project.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intercepts were calculated by length-weighted averaging. No maximum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) were applied. • Significant intersections of mineralisation in the drill holes reported in this announcement were calculated on a weighted-average basis by including assay results within continuously mineralised intervals that satisfied the following thresholds: >0.50 g/t Au with no continuous internal dilution. Consideration was also given to whether potential mining operations are likely to target thicker, lower-grade intervals of mineralisation or whether select higher-grade intervals may eventually be targeted during potential mining operations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant intersections of mineralisation in new drill holes reported in this announcement refer to down-hole thicknesses of mineralisation. True thickness has not been analysed for each individual hole. Typically the true thickness for all drill intercepts at the Antler Deposit range from 65-100% of down hole thickness.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cross section in the announcement illustrates the location of the mineralisation intersected in the recent samples relative to the known mineralisation at the Antler Copper Project. • A plan view has not been included as no new drilling was completed to support the data in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Antler Copper Project.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to) geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Antler Copper Project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New World intends undertaking further drilling to test for extensions of thick high-grade mineralisation. • In line with the positive outcomes of a recent PFS, New World has commenced preparation of a Definitive Feasibility Study. • New World submitted an initial mine permit application to the federal government in January 2024. It intends progressively submitting a series of applications for requisite state and county permits during 2024 and early 2025. • New World will continue to utilize data collected in its exploration drilling to evaluate numerous targets at both its Antler and Javelin Projects, which provide opportunities for discovery of additional mineralisation at other “satellite” prospects, where mineralisation could be mined and transported to the processing plant it intends building at the Antler Copper Project.