

HIGH-GRADE ASSAYS RETURNED FROM INITIAL PROSPECTING AT THE JAVELIN VMS PROJECT – ARIZONA, USA

*Extensive outcropping mineralisation identified coincident with a large, strong IP geophysical anomaly delineated recently over 1.2km x 1.0km.
Project area expanded.*

Highlights

- Extensive outcropping mineralisation identified during initial follow-up exploration of the strong 1.2 km x 1.0km Discus IP Anomaly delineated recently at the Javelin VMS Project.
- High-grade base and precious metal assays have been returned from widespread rock sampling, including:
 - 15.0% Cu, 3.1% Zn and 1.16 g/t Au;
 - 8.1% Cu, 49 g/t Ag and 0.68 g/t Au;
 - 4.7% Cu and 0.2% Zn;
 - 3.9% Cu and 3.5% Zn; and
 - 3.7% Cu, 180 g/t Ag and 2.14 g/t Au
- Considerable chalcopyrite (copper-sulphide) has been identified at multiple sites – confirming that primary, not just supergene, copper mineralisation is present.
- These results strongly reinforce the potential for the undrilled Discus IP Anomaly to be associated with VMS mineralisation at depth.
- Permits to drill this very high-priority target are expected in the near term, with drilling scheduled to commence late-2023/early-2024 once a requisite reclamation bond is lodged and accepted.
- New World has secured a 100% interest in an additional 132 acres of mineral rights along strike to the north-east of the Discus IP Anomaly; with high-grade mineralisation in this area already confirmed.

New World's Managing Director, Mike Haynes, commented:

"We are very excited to have discovered outcropping mineralisation over the shallowest portion of the large, strong Discus IP chargeability anomaly that we delineated recently at our Javelin VMS Project in Arizona.

"Furthermore, high-grade assays have now been returned from multiple rock samples that were collected over a widespread area over and around the target IP anomaly. This is somewhat unexpected, as the strongest parts of the IP anomaly had been modelled to lie 300-400 metres beneath the surface.

"Equally, the substantial lateral dimensions of the IP anomaly – which extends over an area of 1.2km x 1.0km – together with the considerable strength of the anomaly, provide significant encouragement that this response stems from a sizeable sulphide-rich mineralised system.

"We are expecting our application for a permit to drill test this anomaly for the first time to be approved in the near term. We will then get the requisite reclamation bond in place, before commencing a maiden drilling program late this year, or early next.

"With previous production of high-grade VMS mineralisation recorded from six deposits within this geological belt, this target provides us with a compelling opportunity to discover high-grade mineralisation."

New World Resources Limited

ABN: 23 108 456 444

ASX Code: NWC

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Richard Hill
Non-Exec. Chairman

Mike Haynes
Managing Director/CEO

Nick Woolrych
Exec. Director & COO

Tony Polglase
Non-Executive Director

Ian Cunningham
Company Secretary

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares: 2,261.7m
Share Price (10/11/23):
\$0.031

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 (ASX: NWC; “New World” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that it has received highly encouraging assay results from initial follow-up work undertaken following completion of an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey at its Javelin VMS Project in northern Arizona, USA.

In July the Company announced that it had delineated a very strong IP chargeability anomaly over an area of 1.2km x 1.0km – the “Discus IP Anomaly” (see NWC’s ASX Announcement dated 31 July 2023).

The strong anomalism was evident at the northern end of the surveyed area, on five (of eleven) NW-SE oriented survey lines spaced 200-300m apart (see Figure 1). The source of the anomalism was modelled to be shallowest at the northeastern end, with it progressively deepening towards the southwest (see Figures 2-4).

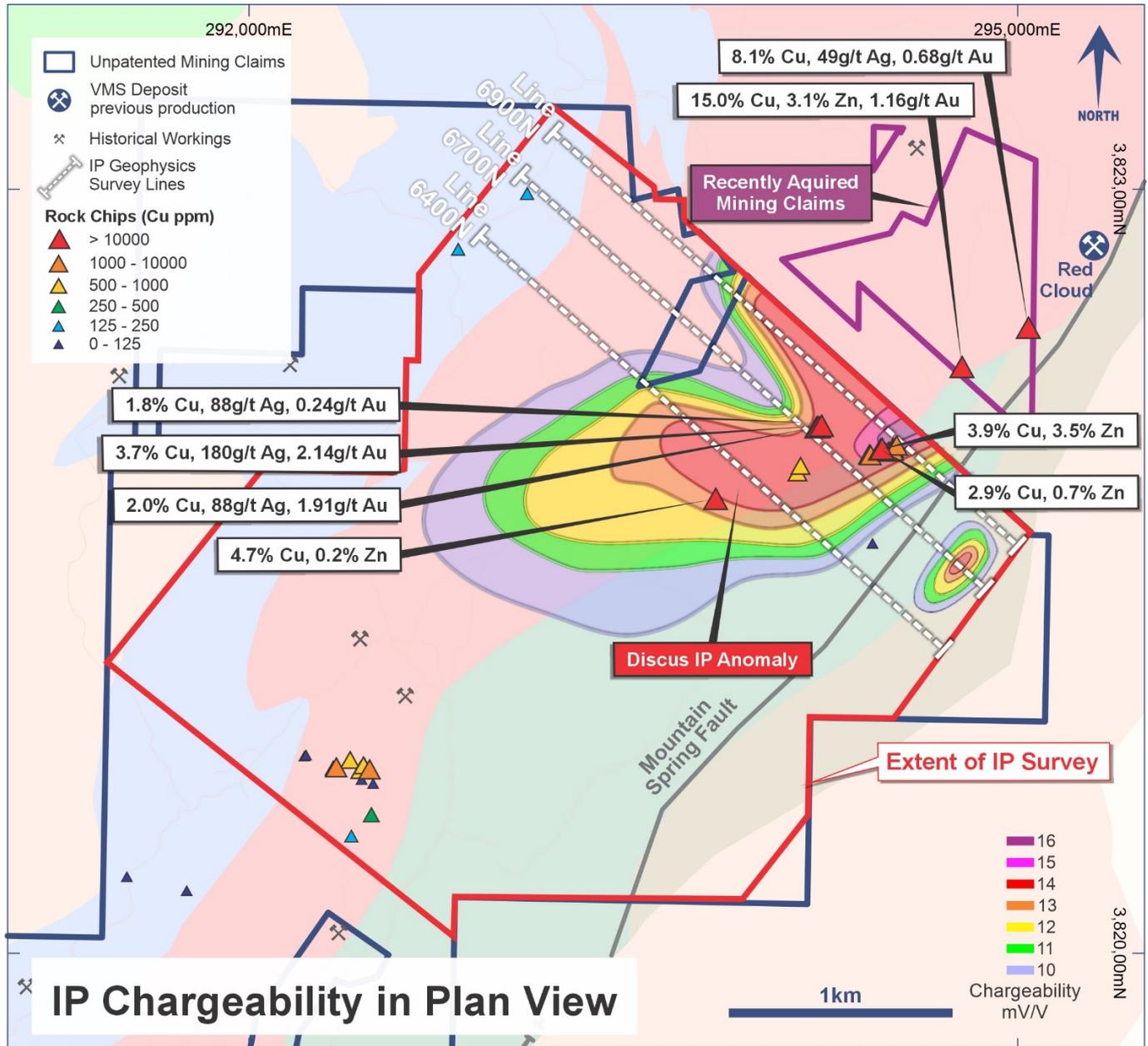


Figure 1. Plan view showing location of rock samples and select assay results, collected recently over the strong Discus IP Anomaly at the Javelin VMS Project. Contours show chargeability at the 650m RL (approximately 350-400m below surface) superimposed upon mapped geology.

Reconnaissance Rock Sampling

Over recent months New World’s geologists have conducted several phases of prospecting, mapping and sampling over and around the Discus IP Anomaly. Considerable outcropping mineralisation and alteration is evident. It is particularly encouraging that extensive mineralisation and alteration coincides with the shallowest portions of the Discus IP Anomaly.

Multiple rock samples were collected and submitted to a laboratory for analysis. Assay results have now been received (see Table 1). These show that widespread high-grade base and precious metal mineralisation is present at surface, with assays from individual samples including:

- 15.0% Cu, 3.1% Zn and 1.16 g/t Au;
- 8.1% Cu, 49 g/t Ag and 0.68 g/t Au;
- 4.7% Cu and 0.2% Zn;
- 3.9% Cu and 3.5% Zn; and
- 3.7% Cu, 180 g/t Ag and 2.14 g/t Au

Considerable chalcopyrite (copper-sulphide) has been located at multiple sites, which confirms that primary, not just supergene, copper mineralisation is present in the target area. This reinforces the potential for the undrilled Discus IP Anomaly to be associated with Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (“VMS”) mineralisation at depth.

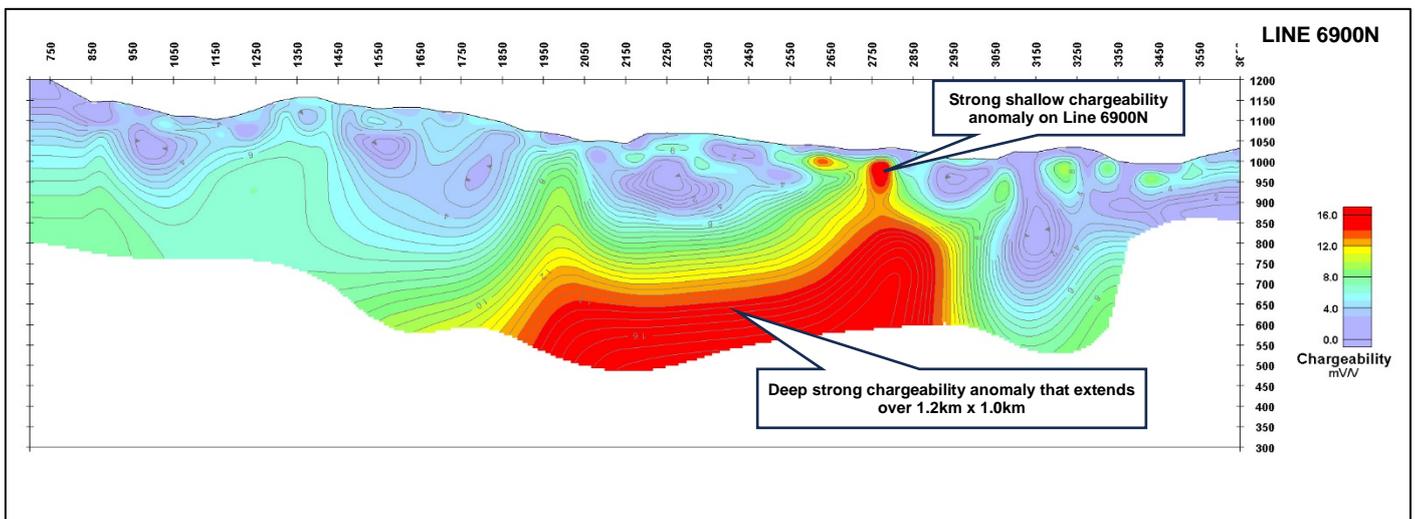


Figure 2. Cross-section of chargeability data from Line 6900N.

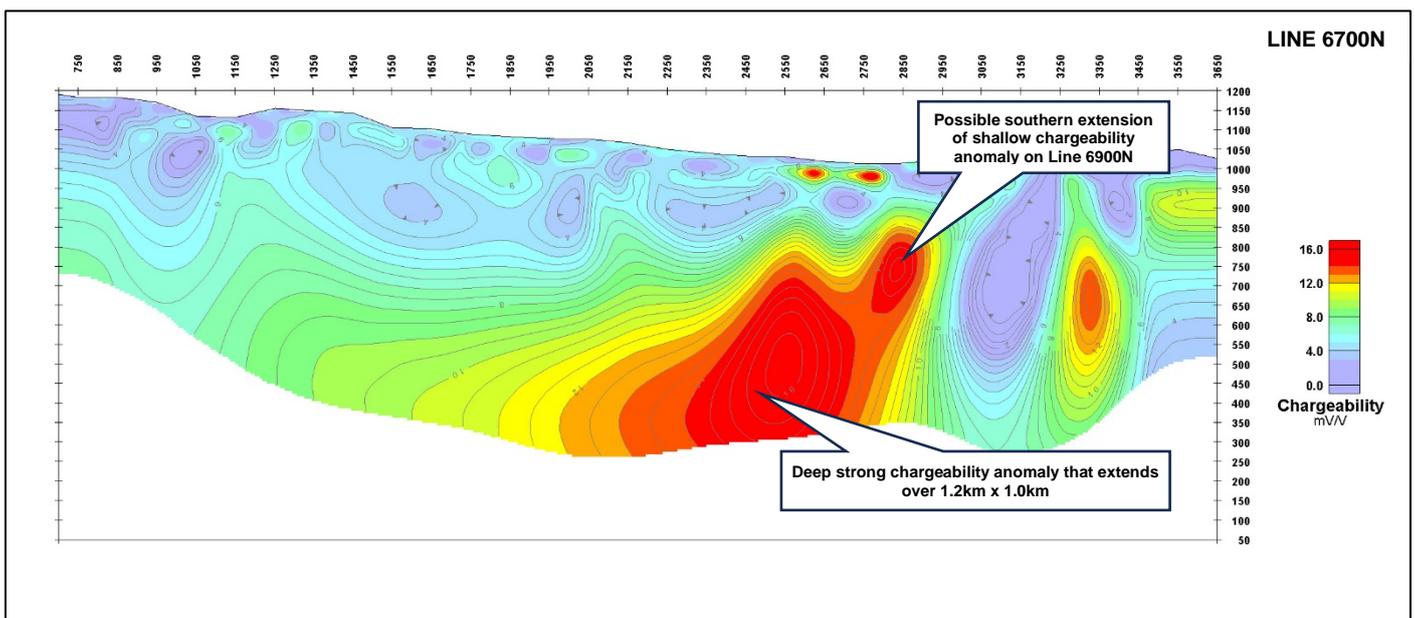


Figure 3. Cross-section of chargeability data from Line 6700N.

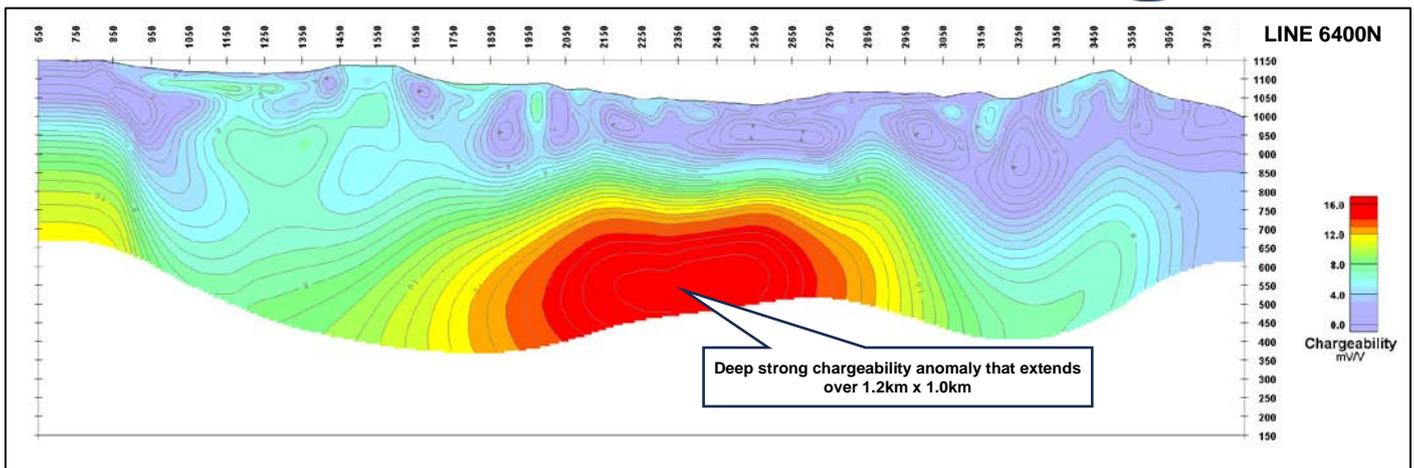


Figure 4. Cross-section of chargeability data from Line 6400N.

Expansion of Javelin VMS Project Area

During recent field work, the Company became aware that an area to the northeast of the Discus IP Anomaly was “open for staking”. Shortly thereafter the Company staked an additional 11 new claims covering an area of approximately 132 acres where it now holds a 100% interest in the mineral rights between the Discus IP Anomaly and the Red Cloud VMS Deposit (see Figure 1), where 200 tonnes of ore were reportedly mined at an average grade of 6.4% Cu, 2.7% Zn, 23.6 g/t Ag and 2.6 g/t Au.

Significantly, some of the highest grades returned from the Company’s recent rock sampling program came from these new claims (see Figure 1), including samples that assayed:

- **15.0% Cu, 3.1% Zn and 1.16 g/t Au; and**
- **8.1% Cu, 49 g/t Ag and 0.68 g/t Au**

The Company is planning to undertake IP surveying over this new area in the near-term – to determine whether strong IP anomalism may also be present below those samples. Such anomalism would help define initial drill targets.

Further Work, Including Initial Drilling

The Company intends extending its IP data coverage at the Project over the coming months. Additional magnetic data will be acquired over the recently acquired areas. Electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveying may also be undertaken over target areas, to help further refine drill targets.

Permits to drill the very high-priority Discus IP Anomaly target are expected in the near term. Once approved, the Company will be required to submit a reclamation bond. Drilling can commence immediately after this is registered (which may take 3-4 weeks).

The Company currently has a diamond core drilling rig operating 75km away at its Antler Copper Project (see Figure 5). It is anticipated this rig will be mobilised to the Javelin Project to undertake initial drilling. Otherwise, a second rig will be mobilised for the drilling at the Javelin Project. Drilling will commence in late-2023/early-2024.

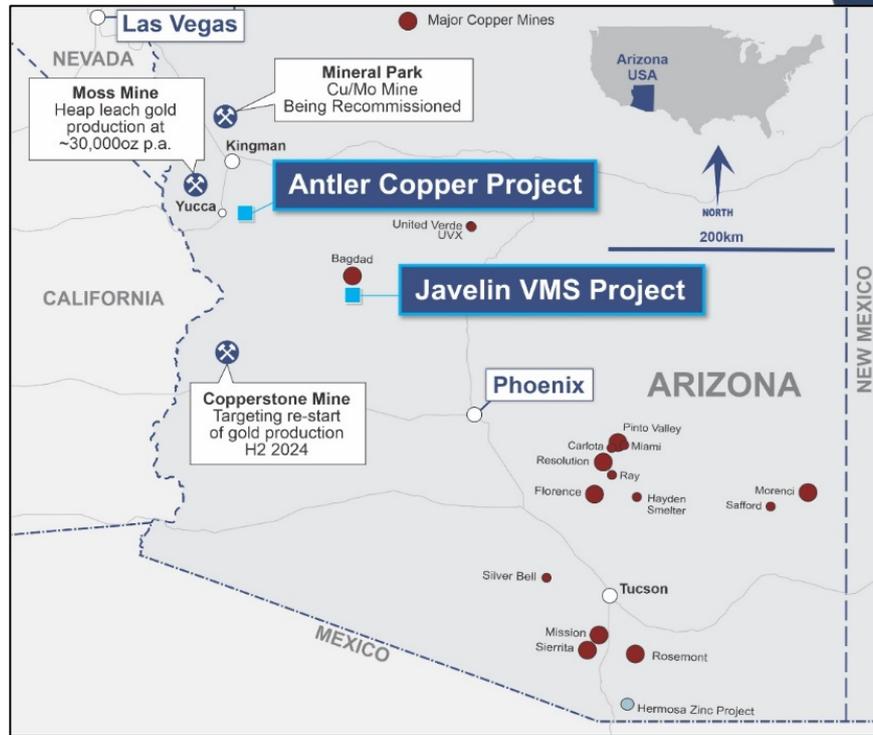


Figure 5. Location of the Javelin VMS Project in Arizona, USA.

Authorised for release by the Board

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Additional Information

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 7 and 13 June and 31 July 2023. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Recent rock samples collected at the Javelin VMS Project.

Sample ID	Sample Weight (g)	Easting	Northing	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Description
E567852	1750	292215	3820775	40	100	-20	-1	-0.005	Oxidized zone in quartz-mica schist between 3 quartz-tourmaline lenses. Sub-crop, no visible sulphides.
E567853	1490	292340	3820726	100	240	-20	1	-0.005	Float of quartz-tourmaline vein with minor limonite pits with tourmaline. No visible sulphides. Proximal to source?
E567854	1540	292438	3820683	110	130	-20	-1	-0.005	Representative sub-crop sample of rhyolite schist. Increased Fe-oxide stain on weathered surface. No sulphide visible.
E567855	1980	292483	3820667	20	180	-20	-1	-0.005	Sub-crop representative sample of large quartz-tourmaline vein. Banded, folded, and massive tourmaline in white clear quartz vein. Minor oxidized vugs.
E567857	1080	294781	3822304	150000	31100	440	32	1.165	Sample from waste pile - chlorite tuffs with gossanous Fe-oxide after sulphide, abundant malachite staining; near adit driven into rhyolite.
E567858	570	293629	3822782	81100	540	1690	49	0.684	Cu-oxide veins in an aphanitic rhyolite collected from an 8ft deep pit. The whole ridge is a massive cohesive rhyolite with some evidence of hyaloclastite and a large historic tunnel at the base.
E567902	2190	294533	3822189	8530	7520	400	1	0.126	Schist with dark black, possible ground, sulphide vein; bedding is folded slightly.
E567903	2390	294495	3821971	6350	9620	1410	4	0.032	Sample Fe-oxide stained/tarnished rocks from a pile at top of hill. Multiple small vugs in waste rock; dense.
E567904	2760	294511	3821986	3830	4820	3320	2	0.016	Rhyolite within Xfm unit? Visible oxides.
E567905	1990	294463	3821980	28900	6580	1060	6	0.054	Xfm sample with oxides; composite trench sample.
E567906	1240	294526	3821995	4240	9150	1020	2	0.025	Xfm sample with oxides from excavation.
E567909	2460	294233	3822073	36900	1900	2050	180	2.14	Sample taken in pit; malachite pervasive.
E567910	2010	295310	3822747	890	2830	2510	3	0.157	Basalt pit sample with sulfides.
E567911	3340	292221	3820779	80	210	-20	-1	0.022	Hydrothermal quartz with fine-grained black tourmaline interbedded with quartz altered rhyolitic schist. Rhyolitic schist shows evidence of Fe-oxides and possibly thin ground sulfides very fine grained.
E567912	2400	292327	3820728	260	280	-20	1	0.061	Xdr with 1-1.5cm black veins; float sample
E567913	2140	292339	3820731	3480	290	40	2	0.092	Quartz and very fine-grained tourmaline vein with trace malachite present.
E567914	4640	292393	3820760	750	60	-20	1	0.015	Quartz and tourmaline hydrothermal vein; float sample; malachite-filled vugs 1-3mm diameter and bedded/veined malachite.
E567915	2860	292433	3820720	930	40	-20	3	0.017	Quartz vein with trace malachite staining; float.
E567916	2050	292440	3820724	450	200	20	1	0.012	Quartz tourmaline vein; Fe-oxide stains in small 1-3mm vugs.
E567917	1980	292445	3820739	590	170	-20	-1	0.008	Quartz tourmaline vein intruding into altered rhyolite; trace malachite; vein 1-2m thick.

E567918	2180	292450	3820742	250	380	-20	-1	0.011	Qtz tourmaline with trace malachite and Fe-oxide vugs 1-2mm.
E567919	3090	292469	3820723	9490	320	-20	-1	0.105	Tourmaline vein coarse-grained with patchy malachite; 1-2m wide.
E567920	690	292476	3820545	390	200	-20	-1	-0.005	Xdr float with 1-4mm Fe-oxide vugs and trace malachite.
E567921	2240	292398	3820461	150	20	20	-1	0.01	Fe-oxide stained quartz, hydrothermal with possible trace sulfides; peacock iridescence.
E567922	1730	294214	3822067	18150	2390	310	88	0.239	Sample of Dick Rhyolite taken from pit; malachite coatings along with pervasive Fe-oxide staining; rattlesnake in pit!
E567923	370	294221	3822068	20200	1220	1990	88	1.91	Pervasive malachite sample taken from outcrop.
E567924	590	293084	3822985	130	110	-20	-1	0.007	Fe-oxide schist.
E567925	630	292815	3822766	160	-20	-20	1	0.009	Fe-oxide quartz-biotite schist.
E567927	1770	293819.5	3821786	47500	2020	200	4	0.064	Malachite-stained silica-chlorite altered volcanics. Apparent lithological contact between rhyolite and chlorite-tuffs?
E567928	1010	294139	3821890	860	30	30	2	0.011	Outcrop sample of patchy Fe-oxide alteration in grey porphyritic dacite. Numerous quartz veins in host. No visible Cu-staining, rare boxwork pitting.
E567929	1300	294150.8	3821915	560	90	50	-1	0.033	Maroon Fe-oxide alteration in chlorite schist near rhyolite contact. Dipping steeply to NW.
E567930	1150	294431.7	3821610	60	20	-20	-1	-0.005	Intensely silicified zone 1m wide between metavolcanics. Possible exhalative horizon. Strong very fine-grained silica, moderate Fe staining. No visible Cu-oxides.
E567931	1410	291755.4	3820246	60	130	-20	-1	-0.005	Tremolite-actinolite alteration in volcanics at top of ridge. Apparently following foliation. Dip is obscure. Light orange weathered surface, elongate radial habit. No visible garnet or sulfide.
E567997	2040	290429	3817645	30	320	150	2	10	
E567998	2350	290429	3817645	10	100	40	-1	2.09	
E567999	1880	290925	3817986	28400	7540	6330	28	0.124	
MH01	4670	294511	3821975	5830	11150	2750	2	0.009	Oxidized/mineralized float collected from large trench at NE of property.
PS01	1330	294424	3821957	9550	5650	420	9	0.111	Oxidized/mineralized float collected from large trench at NE of property.
PS02	310	295325	3822716	1080	1050	230	2	0.017	Waste dump near Red Cloud.
PS03	520	295311	3822751	900	320	310	1	0.021	Silicic and iron rich outcrop above the Red Cloud shaft/adit.
TR01	1070	291522	3820301	10	-20	60	1	-0.005	4' deep pit alongside road. sample taken from within walls of pit. Coarse-grained quartz-feldspar pegmatite with minor muscovite.
TR02	2110	291444	3820423	-10	30	-20	-1	-0.005	Quartz biotite vein along drainage at Li soil anomaly.
TR03	930	291520	3820301	-10	-20	30	-1	-0.005	Quartz feldspar + muscovite pegmatite. 4' deep pit alongside road.

TR04	200	294469	3821982	38700	35200	1360	27	0.029	Trench near skunk claims. Light grey, heavy malachite-azurite. Sheared with strong clay and waxy appearance. Patchy dark black oxide stain on surface.
TR05	1750	294419	3821960	3390	1790	420	9	0.079	Float on road just south of large trench on Mountain Springs Fault. Heavily oxidised to dark brown-maroon. Likely after pyrite.

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	<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">• Rock chip samples collected from outcrop or ground near outcrop after inspected for visual mineralization using rock hammer and sample bag.

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 results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
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 results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
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 results from drilling are reported in this announcement.

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"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
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"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement. • Rock chip samples were shipped to ALS USA Inc in Reno, Nevada, where they were prepped and analysed for multi-elements via method ME-ICP61a (high grade four acid ICP-AES), and gold by fire assay, method Au-AA23 (Au 30g FA-AA finish).

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"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
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"> • Survey location points were determined with hand-held GPS utilising the UTM NAD 83 Zone 12 datum and projection.
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"> • Samples were taken selectively at sites where evidence of alteration and/or mineralisation was observed while traversing areas of interest.
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"> • Traverses were varied depending on accessibility.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
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"> No audits or reviews have been 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"> New World holds a 100% interest in 267 Federal mining claims (approximately 4,700 acres) that currently comprise the Javelin VMS Project. New World will be required to obtain local, state and/or federal permits to operate at the Javelin VMS Project. There is a long history of exploration and mining in the project area, so it is considered likely requisite permits will be obtained as and when they are required. The southern portion of the Javelin VMS Project coincides with an area that is a habitat for the desert tortoise, hence has been categorised as the Poachie Desert Tortoise Habitat Area of Critical Environmental Concern by the Bureau of Land Management. To obtain permits for ground-disturbing activities, more intensive biological characterisation of this area may be required than for comparable activity in the northern portion of the Javelin VMS Project.
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"> The Company does not possess any reports that document any previous exploration activities in the Javelin Project area.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is targeting discovery of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-type mineralisation within Proterozoic metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks at the Javelin Project. Given the large Bagdad Porphyry Copper Deposit is located just 7km to the NE of the Javelin project, the Company believes there is also potential to discover porphyry copper mineralisation.

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"> • This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.
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"> • The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Javelin Project.

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"> • No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
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"> • The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Javelin Project. • Appropriate maps and plans showing recent exploration results are included in the body of 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 Javelin 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"> • No other exploration data is available at this time.

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 initial drilling to test for mineralisation associated with the recently delineated IP anomalies. • New World has applied for permits to undertake this drilling program. Approvals are expected during Q4 2023, with drilling scheduled to commence shortly thereafter.