



Annual Information Form

**For the year ended
December 31, 2025**

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Dated: March 20, 2026

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GLOSSARY

In addition to the terms defined elsewhere in this AIF, the terms below have the meanings shown.

"AC" means aircore.

"Ag" means Gold.

"AIF" means an annual information form that is prepared pursuant to Part 6 of National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*.

"ASX" means the Australian Securities Exchange.

"Au" means Silver.

"Becher" means the Becher project, comprising several prospects on the 100% Novo owned E47/3673 and part of the Egina JV.

"Belltopper Project" means the project comprised of Malmsbury and Queens.

"Calidus" means Calidus Resources Limited (ASX: CAI), formerly an ASX listed entity

"CDI" means a Common Share settled in the form of a CHESSE depository interest.

"CEO" means chief executive officer.

"CFO" means chief financial officer.

"CIM" means Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum.

"CIM Definition Standards" means the *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* adopted by the CIM Council in May 2014.

"Common Shares" means the common shares without par value in the authorized capital of the Company.

"Company" or **"Novo"** means Novo Resources Corp. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis unless otherwise indicated.

"Creasy Group" means Mark Gareth Creasy of Western Australia and entities controlled by him.

"Cu" means Copper.

"De Grey" means De Grey Mining Ltd., formerly an ASX-listed entity.

"Egina Properties" means those tenements listed in Appendix B hereto which include *Egina* in the column titled 'Project'.

"ESG" means Environmental, Social and Governance

"Fiscal 2023" means the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

"Fiscal 2024" means the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

"Fiscal 2025" means the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

"GBM" means GBM Resources Limited (ASX:GBZ).

"IFRS" means International Financial Reporting Standards.

"IMC" means, collectively, IMC Resources Gold Holdings Pte Ltd, Heritas Capital Management (Australia) Pty Ltd., and IMC Resources Ltd.

"Indicated Mineral Resource" has the meaning given in the CIM Definition Standards.

"Inferred Mineral Resource" has the meaning given in the CIM Definition Standards.

"IT" means information technology.

"JV" means Joint Venture.

"Kalamazoo" means Kalamazoo Resources Limited (ASX:KZR).

"Liatam" means Liatam Mining Pty Ltd.

"Malmsbury" means retention licence 6587 covering property located in Victoria, Australia.

"Measured Mineral Resource" has the meaning given in the CIM Definition Standards.

"Millennium" means Millennium Minerals Pty Ltd. (formerly Millennium Minerals Limited), formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

"Millennium Acquisition" means the Company's acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of Millennium from IMC.

"Mineral Reserve" has the meaning given in the CIM Definition Standards.

"Mineral Resource" has the meaning given in the CIM Definition Standards.

"NI 43-101" means National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

"NI 52-110" means National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees*.

"NGP" means the Company's former Nullagine Gold Project.

"Northern Star" means Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST)

"OTCQB" means the OTCQB® Venture Market.

"Queens" means exploration license 7112 covering property located in Victoria, Australia.

"Pb" means Lead

"RC" means Reverse Circulation.

"SEC" means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

"SEC Modernization Rules" means the amendments, adopted by the SEC effective February 25, 2019, to the SEC's disclosure rules with the stated objective of modernizing the mineral property disclosure requirements for issuers whose securities are registered with the SEC under the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended.

"SEDAR+" means the System for Electronic Data Analysis and Retrieval +.

"SQM" means SQM Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A.

"TSX" means Toronto Stock Exchange.

"Zn" means Zinc.

PRELIMINARY NOTES

Date of Information

Unless otherwise stated, the information herein is presented as at December 31, 2025.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Unless otherwise specified, in this AIF all references to “dollars” or to “\$” are to Canadian dollars.

“A\$” is used to indicate Australian dollar values. The closing rate of exchange on December 31, 2025 as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of Canadian dollars into Australian dollars was C\$1.00 equals A\$1.0933. The following table shows the conversion of Canadian dollars into Australian dollars as reported by the Bank of Canada for each of the three years ended December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023.

	Fiscal 2025 A\$	Fiscal 2024 A\$	Fiscal 2023 A\$
Closing	1.0933	1.1217	1.1110
High	1.1710	1.1444	1.1625
Low	1.0833	1.0715	1.0537
Average	1.1102	1.1070	1.1157

“USD” is used to indicate United States dollar values. The closing rate of exchange on December 31, 2025 as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of Canadian dollars into United States dollars was C\$1.00 equals USD\$0.7296. The following table shows the conversion of Canadian dollars into United States dollars as reported by the Bank of Canada for each of the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023.

	Fiscal 2025 U\$	Fiscal 2024 U\$	Fiscal 2023 U\$
Closing	0.7296	0.6950	0.7561
High	0.7376	0.7510	0.7617
Low	0.6848	0.6937	0.7207
Average	0.7157	0.7302	0.7410

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This AIF contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking information in this AIF includes, but is not limited to, information with respect to the Company’s business and future cash flows; the use of proceeds from available funds; the value of certain Company assets, in particular the fair value of marketable securities held by the Company; the potential for production from the Company’s mineral properties; the Company’s ability to raise additional funds; the future price of minerals, particularly gold and copper; the estimation of mineral resources; the realization of mineral resource estimates; capital expenditures; success of exploration activities; exploration and development issues; currency exchange rates; government regulation of exploration, development, and mining operations; and environmental risks.

Estimates regarding the anticipated timing, amount and cost of exploration and development activities are based on numerous factors including but not limited to assumptions underlying mineral resource estimates and the realization of such estimates. Capital and development cost estimates are based on extensive research of the Company, purchase orders placed by the Company to date, recent estimates of development and operating costs and other factors. Forward-looking information is characterized by words such as “plan”, “expect”, “budget”, “target”, “schedule”, “estimate”, “forecast”, “project”, “intend”, “believe”, “anticipate” and other similar words or statements that certain events or conditions “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, or “will” occur or be achieved. Forward-looking information is based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management considered reasonable at the date the statements are made and are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other known and unknown factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, without limitation: the fluctuating price of gold and its effect on investor sentiment; the level of success of exploration, development and operations activities; health, safety and environmental risks; risks relating to foreign operations and expropriation or nationalization of operations; variations in the estimation of mineral resources; uncertainty relating to mineral resources; the potential of cost overruns; risks relating to government regulation; the impact of Australian laws regarding foreign investment; access to additional capital; volatility in the market price of the Company’s securities; liquidity risk; risks relating to native title and Aboriginal heritage; risks relating to the construction and development of new operations; the availability of adequate infrastructure; the availability of adequate energy sources; seasonality and unanticipated weather conditions; limitations on insurance coverage; the prevalence of competition within the industry; currency exchange rates (such as the United States dollar and the Australian dollar versus the Canadian dollar); risks associated with foreign tax regimes; risks relating to potential litigation; risks relating to the dependence of the Company on outside parties and key management personnel; risks in the event of a potential conflict of interest; risks related to environmental permitting and approvals processes; as well as those risk factors discussed or referred to herein and in the Company’s management’s discussion and analysis for Fiscal 2025, which are incorporated herein by reference and are also available under the Company’s profile on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

If any of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements prove incorrect, actual results might vary materially from those anticipated in those forward looking statements. The assumptions referred to above and described in greater detail under “*Description of the Business - Risk Factors*” should be considered carefully by readers.

The Company's forward-looking statements are based on the reasonable beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date of this AIF (or as of the date they are otherwise stated to be made). Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There is no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking statements, except as, and to the extent required by, applicable securities laws in Canada.

Cautionary Note Concerning Technical Disclosure and U.S. Securities Laws

This AIF has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ in certain material respects from the disclosure requirements under United States securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource and reserve estimates included in this AIF have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. The definitions used in NI 43-101 are incorporated by reference from the CIM Definition Standards.

The SEC Modernization Rules replaced the historical disclosure requirements for mining registrants that were included in SEC Industry Guide 7, which has been rescinded. As a result of the adoption of the SEC Modernization Rules, the SEC now recognizes estimates of "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources". Readers are cautioned that while the above terms are "substantially similar" to the corresponding CIM Definition Standards, there are differences in the definitions under the SEC Modernization Rules and the CIM Definition Standards. Accordingly, there is no assurance any mineral resources that the Company may report as "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared mineral resource estimates under the standards adopted under the SEC Modernization Rules. Accordingly, information contained or incorporated by reference in this AIF describing the Company's mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Qualified Persons

Mr. Bruce Hooper (RPGeo) is a qualified person, as defined under NI 43-101, and the Competent Person as defined under the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012. He is responsible for, and has reviewed and approved, the technical information contained in this AIF for Fiscal 2025. Mr. Hooper is Novo's current General Manager Exploration.

Mrs. Karen (Kas) De Luca (MAIG.) was a qualified person, as defined under NI 43-101, and the Competent Person, as defined under the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012. She was responsible for, and reviewed and approved, the technical information contained in this AIF for Fiscal 2024 and 2023. Mrs. De Luca is Novo's former General Manager Exploration.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

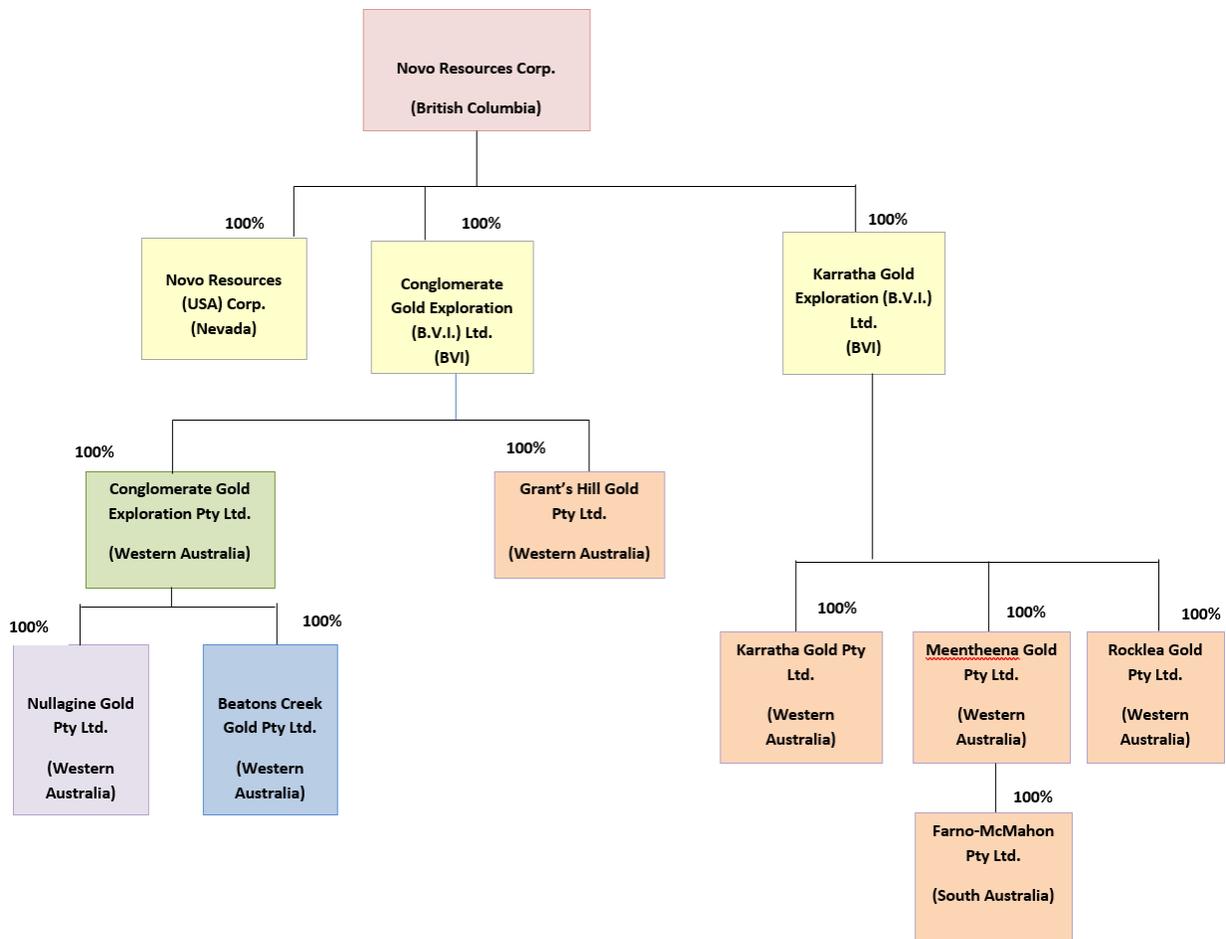
Name, Address and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on October 28, 2009 under the laws of British Columbia pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) under the name Galliard Resources Corp. The Company changed its name to Novo Resources Corp. on June 27, 2011. The Company registered as a foreign company with the Australian Securities & Investments Commission on January 13, 2023.

The head office of the Company and its Australian registered and operational office is located at Level 3, 46 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth, WA, 6005 Australia. The Company's registered office pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) is located at 2900 - 733 Seymour Street, Vancouver, BC, V6B 0S6 Canada.

Intercorporate Relationships

The following corporate organization chart shows the Company's material subsidiaries as at the date of this AIF. The corporate jurisdiction of each entity is shown within parentheses.



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Overview of the Business

The Company is engaged primarily in the business of evaluating, acquiring, exploring, and developing natural resource properties in Australia with a focus on gold. The Company holds approximately 4,160 km² of land in the Pilbara region of Western Australia as outlined in Figure 1 below, along with Belltopper in the Bendigo Tectonic Zone of Victoria, Australia (Figure 3). In addition to the above, Novo is part of two prospective farm-in agreements in New South Wales (Figure 2). The Company also holds equity investments in a number of companies.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and Nova Scotia. The Common Shares trade on the TSX under the symbol "NVO" and on the OTCQB under the symbol "NSRPF", and the CDIs trade on the ASX under the symbol "NVO".

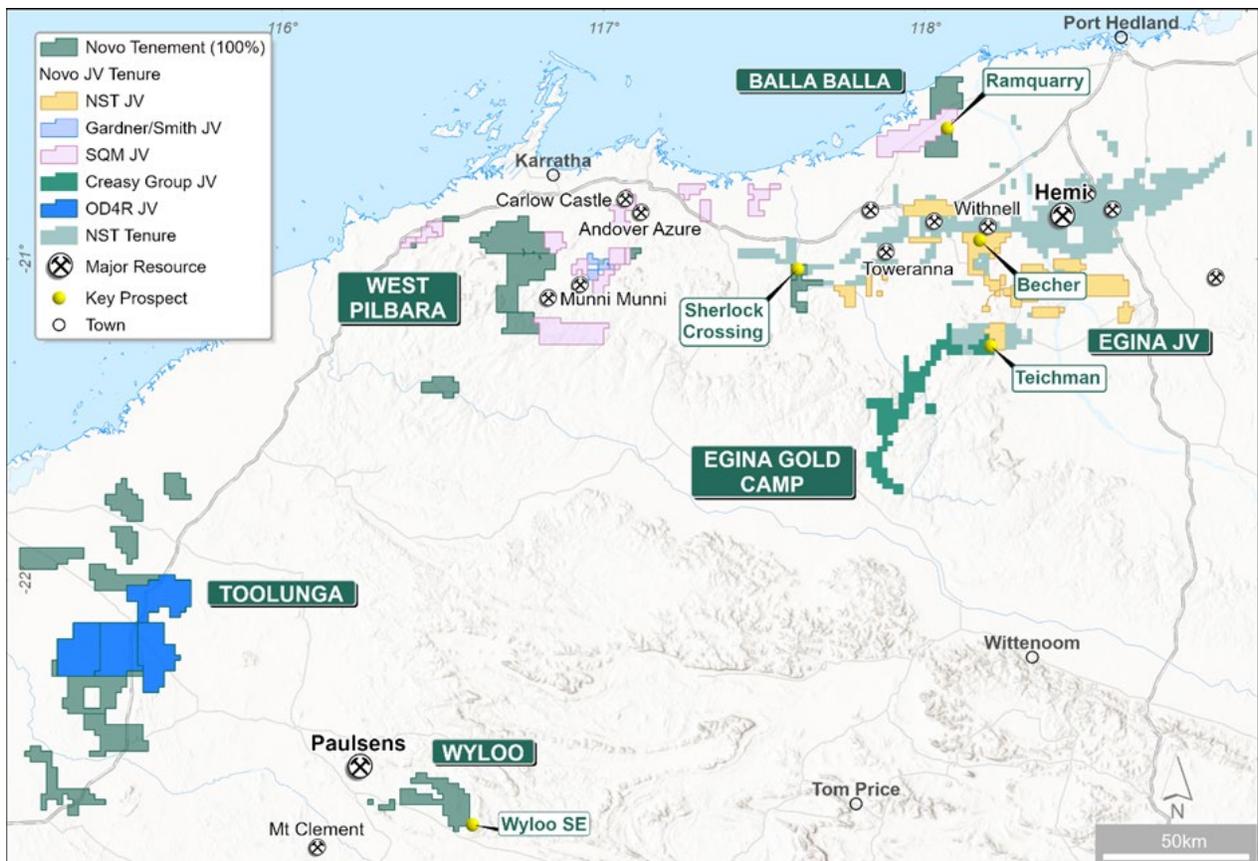


Figure 1 Map of Novo's Pilbara and Onslow tenure showing main projects and priority prospects as of 31 Dec 2025

Recent Developments

On February 28, 2026 the Company repaid A\$2,648,000 (\$2,513,000) owing to IMC.

On March 5, 2026, the Company closed the first tranche of its Canadian non-brokered private placement of units of the Company (the “Units”) and concurrent offering of CDIs in Australia and elsewhere outside of Canada to raise gross proceeds of \$5.90m (approximately A\$6.20m) through the issuance of:

(a) ~8.4m Units at \$0.10 per Unit to investors in Canada (with each Unit comprising one Common Share and one-half (0.5) share purchase warrant, with each whole share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one Common Share for a period of three years at a price of \$0.15 per Common Share); and

(b) ~50.6m CDIs) at A\$0.105 per CDI to investors outside of Canada. One Common Share underlies each CDI. The holder of each such CDI has the right to acquire one-half (0.5) share purchase option, with each whole share purchase option entitling the holder to purchase one CDI for a period of three years at a price of A\$0.15 per CDI.)

Strategy Execution

Novo is focused on orogenic gold and copper targets throughout its Pilbara landholdings supported by agreements with Northern Star (formerly De Grey) (“**Egina JV**”) and SQM (“**Harding Battery Metals JV**”).

Novo’s Pilbara exploration tenure covers more than 4,160 km², providing significant growth and discovery opportunities for the Company. The portfolio is led by the Becher Project in the north and several additional gold targets in the southern Egina Gold Camp, the Balla Balla Project, the Karratha District and at the Wyloo Project in the southern Pilbara.

In June 2023, following success with its exploration results at Becher, Novo entered into the Egina JV arrangement with +A\$2B Western Australian gold developer Northern Star for the advancement of exploration at Becher and the surrounding tenements. See “*Three Year History – Fiscal 2023 – Egina Corporate Activity*” below.

The Becher project (E47/3673, 100%-owned by Novo) contains multiple high-priority orogenic gold targets under shallow cover in the highly prospective, yet under-explored Mallina Basin. Becher is located ~28 km to the west-southwest of Northern Star’s Hemi deposit, along an interpreted gold-fertile corridor and only 2.5 km south of their Withnell South discovery (Figure 1).

The Company’s exploration programs across key Pilbara areas continue to be successful in identifying priority targets for exploration follow-up drilling along with identifying tenure that provides little further exploration value or follow-up. As a result, tenure which does not complement Novo’s exploration strategy continues to be relinquished to reduce land tenure holding costs.

Novo will continue to focus on key areas across its Pilbara portfolio to identify additional targets and develop the pipeline of exploration targets to provide a platform to grow the Company in size and scale and deliver on shareholder value.

Two high-grade gold projects were acquired in New South Wales: the John Bull Gold Project in the New England Orogen and the Tibooburra Gold Project in the Albert Goldfields (Figure 2). These projects are both highly prospective and strengthen Novo’s exploration target pipeline also adding to overall geographic diversity and reducing exploration risk. Exploration programs were completed on both projects during 2025, with targets developed in readiness for drilling.



Figure 2 Location of Current Priority Novo Projects at Tibooburra and John Bull in NSW

At the Belltopper Project in the highly prospective Bendigo Tectonic Zone of Victoria, (Figure 3) exploration is focused on a series of high-priority gold targets in the same terrain as Agnico Eagle Mines Limited’s (TSX: AEM) Fosterville gold mine. An exploration target based on several gold-bearing reefs was developed at Belltopper late in 2024. The evolving geology model at Belltopper continues to provide additional high priority, drill ready targets focusing on both near-surface reef systems and deeper conceptual targets.

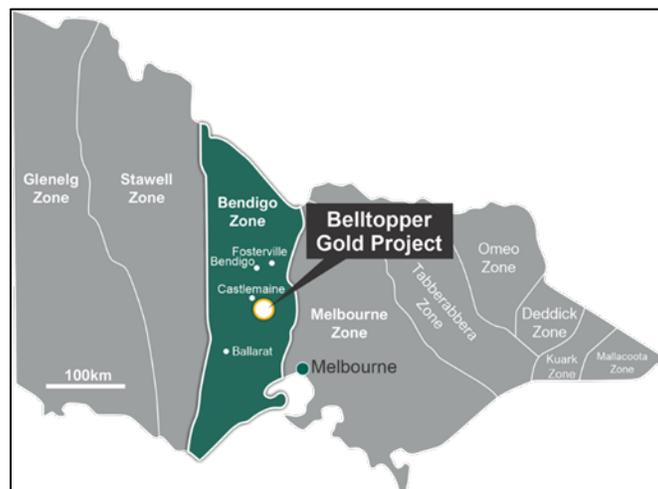


Figure 3 Location of the Belltopper Gold Project in Victoria

Novo will also continue to identify non-gold targets across its Pilbara and Onslow tenure, such as antimony, silver, copper and other base metals, to monetize through divestment and joint venture opportunities. Novo is currently a party to a number of earn-in or joint venture arrangements, including the Harding Battery Metals JV with SQM located in the West Pilbara. See “Three Year History – Fiscal 2023” below.

Three Year History

Fiscal 2025

In October 2025, the company sold 400,000 shares of San Cristobal Mining Inc. at USD \$16.00 per share resulting in gross proceeds of US\$6,400,000 (C\$8,900,000).

Exploration

Western Australia

Pilbara

During 2025, Northern Star completed field reviews of all technical work completed prior by both Novo and Northern Star. This work culminated in field mapping and sampling on the Gillies Prospect, and a small aircore drill program in the north of the Farno JV tenement (Figure 4).

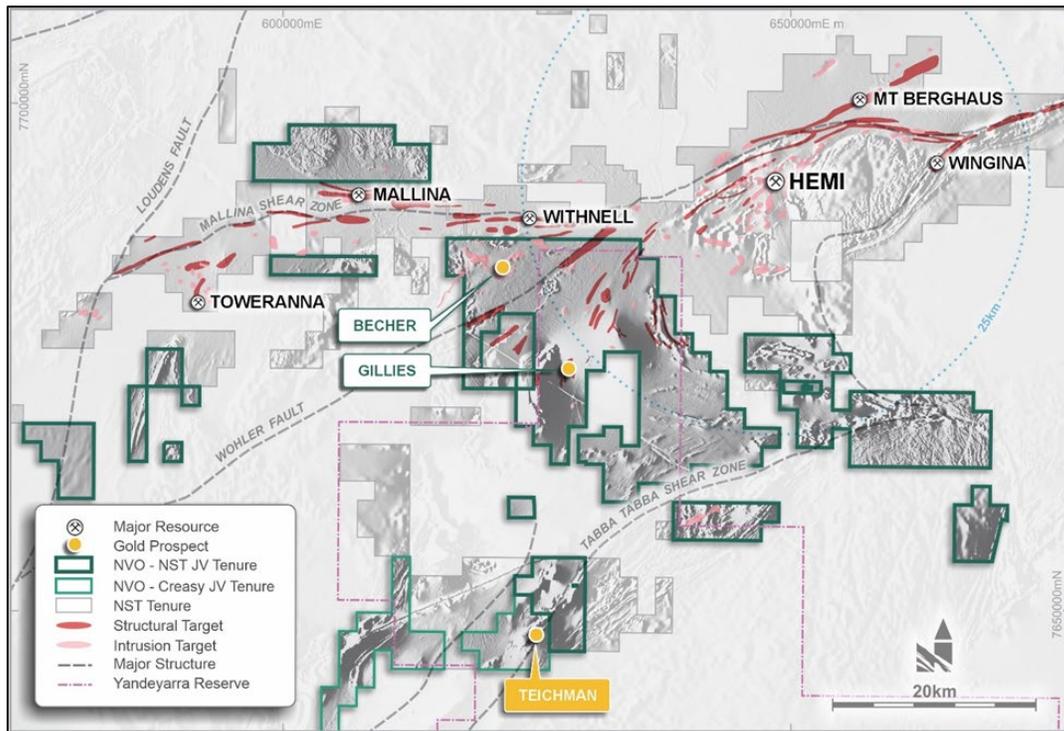


Figure 4 Egina Farm-in/JV Tenure in the Central Pilbara showing proximity to the Hemi Gold Project and priority prospects

The Egina Gold Camp (EGC) hosts Novo’s current high priority Pilbara targets (Figure 5) primarily at Becher in the north, but also with several emerging prospects throughout the southern sector.

This belt has been one of the main areas for Novo’s 2025 Pilbara exploration programs with mapping and surface sampling of targets along the northern Tabba Tabba Shear Corridor at the Teichman Project. Successful exploration at Teichman in late 2025 defined multiple prospects over an area of 1.3 x 2.5 km, with notable potential along two main shear corridors at Teichman and Pride. In addition to high grade gold in rock chips, significant silver and copper results were also returned. Follow up drilling is planned for 2026.

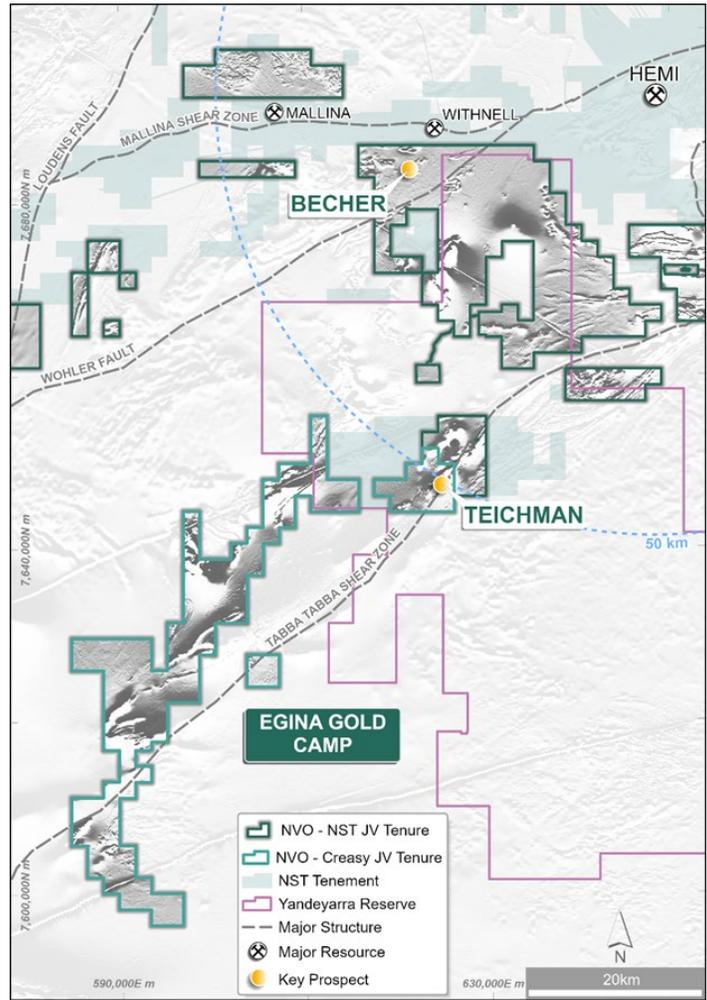


Figure 5 Novo Tenure in the Central Pilbara showing the Egina Gold Camp and priority prospects

At Balla Balla (Figure 1), maiden scout AC drilling (between 320 m and 1.2 km line spacings) was completed in April 2025 confirming low level gold fertility along the Sholl Shear and highlighting an interpreted hydrothermal geochemical signature in multielement geochemistry, where intense alteration was also identified. Follow up drilling is planned for 2026.

A review of antimony (Sb) prospectivity was completed across Novo's Pilbara ground holding during the 2023 field season, with two prospects (Sherlock Crossing and Wyloo – Figure 1) in the early stages of exploration ranking highly for antimony potential. Additional work was completed during 2024/2025 at both Sherlock Crossing and Wyloo. Scout RC drilling at Sherlock Crossing identified small zones of Au-Sb anomalism in quartz veining. At Wyloo, two large > 2 km coherent Sb trends were defined during 2024/5 in follow up field recon. At the Wyloo SE prospect, a mineralised Au-Sb-Ag (-Cu-Pb-Zn) vein array was identified in 2025 over ~150 m. Additional soil sampling also defined a strong multielement soil anomaly (with coherent high Sb grades) over 150 m strike, trending parallel to stratigraphy and crosscutting this array, suggesting a strong stratigraphic control to the anomaly and target. RC drilling is planned for 2026.

Onslow District – Toolunga Project (Figure 1)

The Toolunga Project covers a highly prospective under-explored Terrain, with substantial areas of untested shallow cover where prospectivity for large scale intrusion-related systems is deemed high. The district has geochemical signatures of Intrusion Related Gold (IRG), porphyry, Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) and related deposit styles (epithermal, intermediate sulphidation).

Novo tenure at Onslow now includes one granted exploration license for 102.4 sq km and the following exploration license applications:

- Cane River Project: Potential JV on four exploration license applications (once granted) for a total of 890 sq km
- 100% Novo owned area of ten exploration license applications for a total of 837 sq km on vacant ground in nearby area, under shallow cover of the Edmund Basin

The tenement package contains several old mining centers and numerous targets defined by gravity and magnetic anomalies and anomalous surface geochemistry.

Victoria

Belltopper

At the Belltopper Gold Project in Victoria, the evolving geology model continues to provide additional high priority, drill ready targets focusing on both near-surface reef systems and deeper conceptual targets, and is expected to provide an updated exploration target in 2026.

New South Wales

John Bull (TechGen Metals)

The John Bull Gold Project is an advanced exploration opportunity, located in the emerging New England district NSW, Australia. Field programs completed during 2025 have produced improved geological interpretation and additional positive results, which in turn have been utilised to develop a series of high priority drill targets.

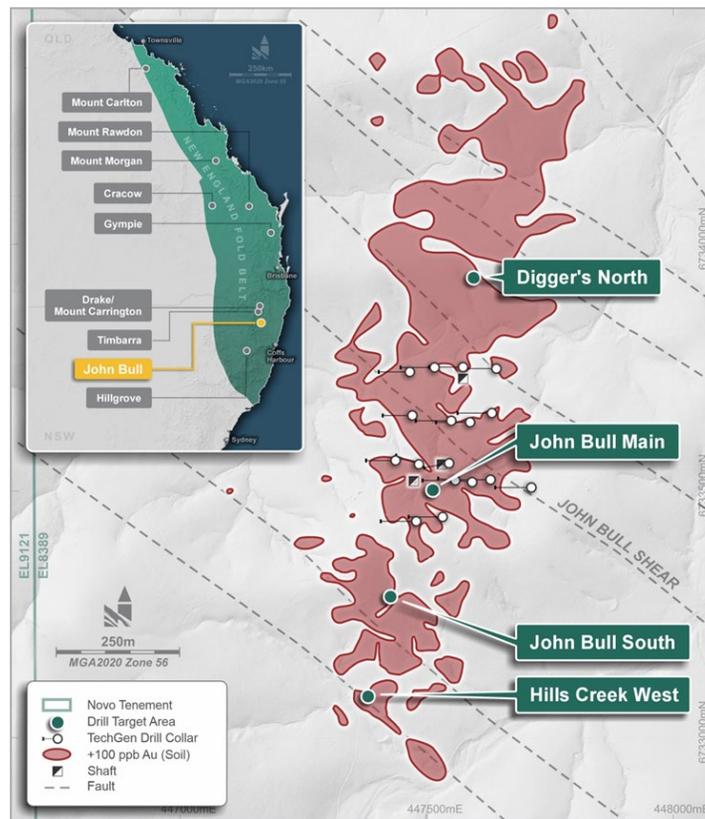


Figure 6 Gold in soil anomaly, historical drilling and priority target areas at John Bull (note location of the John Bull Gold Project in northern NSW shown in upper inset).

Tibooburra (Manhattan Corporation)

The Tibooburra Gold Project is an advanced exploration opportunity, located in northwestern NSW and covering the historic Albert Goldfield. Two tenement applications for additional tenure, comprising ~ 489 sq km in area were lodged in 2025 (Figure 7). The applications extend the project tenure for approximately 20 km northwest of Tibooburra and surround the project, contiguous to the farm-in tenure. The tenements include the northern extension of the Albert Goldfield, extensions to known mineralised trends and interpreted parallel trends, accompanied by numerous historic workings.

RC drilling was completed at Clone during April 2025 identifying a northern plunge control on gold mineralisation and producing very encouraging results. Refer to Novo's announcement dated 8 July 2025 – High-grade results from RC drilling at Tibooburra Gold Project

Exploration in the second half of 2025 at Tibooburra included two programs of mapping and surface sampling focused on testing the large-scale mineralised trends across the district and identifying new targets. The programs significantly advanced geological understanding of the high-grade gold system at Tibooburra to better assess targeted follow-up drilling.

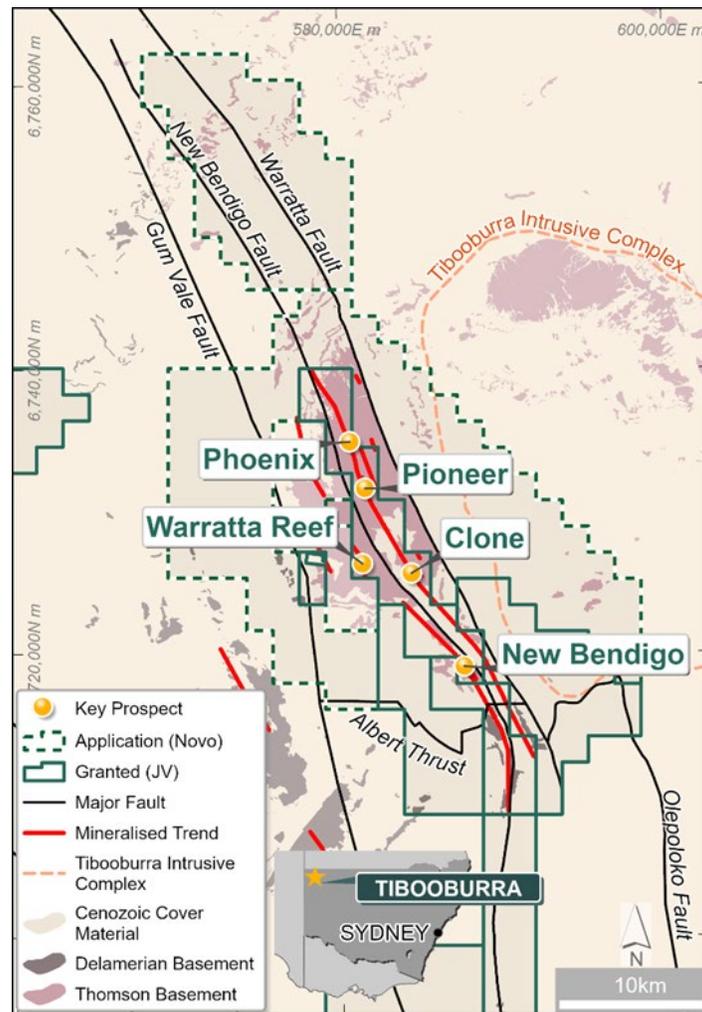


Figure 7 Geology and main prospects of the Tibooburra tenements highlighting the Albert Goldfields at the boundary of the Thomson and Delamarian orogens wrapping around the west side of a cluster of large granite intrusions to the east.

Fiscal 2024

Corporate Activity

In November 2024, the Company sold ~38% of its shareholding in San Cristobal Mining Inc. at USD \$10.00 per share resulting in gross proceeds of US\$7,575,000 (C\$10,574,000).

In September 2024, Novo sold the remaining 20% of the Quartz Hill Joint Venture and its 100% interest in gold and silver rights in the Quartz Hill Joint Venture for A\$850,000 (C\$774,000) cash.

In December 2024, SQM finalised their review of the option tenements which were part of the overall arrangement brokered in 2023 and added five more tenements to their 'priority tenements', increasing the joint venture lands to 892 sq km.

Northern Star continued to spend at the Egina farm-in and JV after satisfying its A\$7 million minimum expenditure commitment in September 2024, predominantly at the Becher Project area. A further A\$18 million required spend by June 30, 2027, will earn 50% in the JV. Egina is located near Northern Star's 13.6 Moz Hemi Gold Project.

Three new farm-in/JV deals were completed in December 2024, adding to Novo's Australian based exploration portfolio. A significant new ground position of approximately 1,520 sq km was secured at the Toolunga Project in the Onslow District of Western Australia (Figure 1). In addition, two advanced high-grade gold projects were acquired in New South Wales, the John Bull Gold Project in the New England Orogen and the Tibooburra Gold Project in the Albert Goldfields (Figure 2).

Exploration

Western Australia

The Egina Gold Camp ("**EGC**") is located centrally within Novo's Pilbara tenure and is the Company's flagship project area (Figure 3). The EGC covers some 80 km of continuous tenure across prospective stratigraphy of the Mallina Basin, with approximately 900 sq km in area managed by Novo and 1,050 sq km in the Egina Joint Venture managed by Northern Star. During the 2024 field season at the Becher Project, Northern Star completed AC and RC drilling programs at the Heckmair, Irvine, Lowe and Whillans prospects.

In addition to Novo's approx. 60,000 m AC and RC drilling completed in 2023, Northern Star completed over 43,000 m of AC and RC drilling across the four main prospects, testing prospective intrusions and regional structures. A drone magnetic survey was also completed across parts of the northern JV tenure in the latter part of 2024, which was flown to enable more detailed structural and geological interpretation of bedrock.

The EGC hosts Novo's current high priority Pilbara targets (Figure 8) primarily at Becher in the north, but also with several emerging prospects throughout the southern sector. This belt was the main focus for Novo's 2024 Pilbara exploration programs with drilling completed at Nunyerry North, and mapping and surface sampling of targets along the Tabba Tabba Shear Corridor.

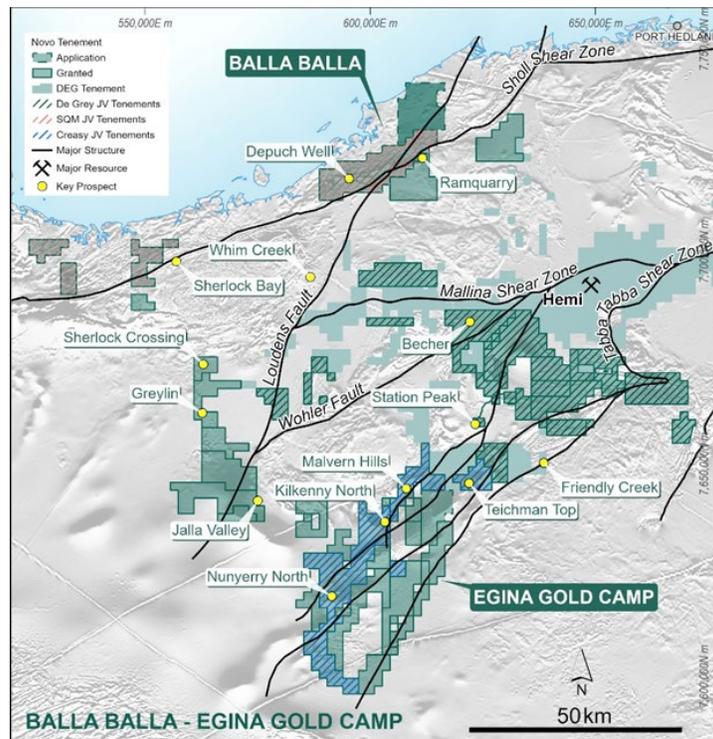


Figure 8 Novo Tenure in the Central Pilbara showing the Egina Gold Camp, Sherlock Crossing Au/Sb Prospect and Balla Balla Gold Project

Balla Balla is an emerging exploration project centered on the Sholl Shear and associated potentially fertile structural corridors undercover (Figure 8). The project is considered prospective for intrusion-hosted gold mineralisation, in addition to structurally controlled gold. Geophysical interpretation and research of historical data has advanced the Company's understanding of prospectivity in the project area and further delineated priority targets for drilling.

A review of Sb prospectivity was completed across Novo's Pilbara ground holding during the field season, with two prospects in the early stages of exploration ranking highly for antimony potential. Follow-up exploration work was completed at both Sherlock Crossing and Wyloo during 2024/2025. See "Three Year History – Fiscal 2025" above.

In the East Pilbara, a sampling and mapping campaign was recently conducted at the Miralga district (Figure 2). The project is located on the eastern flank of the North Pole Dome where porphyry style Cu-Au and epithermal Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn vein and breccia-style mineralisation have been historically observed. Geophysical and remote sensing interpretation, coupled with review of existing geochemical datasets identified several targets on Novo's tenure, some of which have seen little to no historical exploration.

Onslow District – Toolunga Project (Figure 1)

Novo pegged six exploration license applications for 634 sq km of 100% owned tenure in the Onslow District of WA, with a further 890 sq km in four exploration license applications) via an option arrangement with OD4 Rocklea Pty Ltd on the Cane River Project (under which Novo would acquire a 70% interest if the option is exercised).

Victoria

Belltopper

At the Belltopper Gold Project in Victoria, a relogging and infill sampling program on numerous historic drill holes was completed, with all results received during the period. In addition, an exploration target was defined through geological modelling of priority target reefs following completion of all 2024 drilling and receipt of all assay results (including the relogging program).

New South Wales

John Bull (TechGen Metals)

The John Bull Gold Project ("**John Bull**") is an advanced exploration opportunity, located in the emerging New England district NSW, Australia. The tenure consists of two tenements and covers some 32 sq km. Multiple targets have been identified for drill testing, based predominantly on previous exploration and historic workings, co-incident or separate Au soil anomalies and IP anomalies are also under consideration. Current drill sections remain open at depth and the system remains open along strike. An Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over part of the target also produced anomalies over known mineralisation.

Tibooburra (Manhattan Corporation)

The Tibooburra Gold Project ("**Tibooburra**") is an advanced exploration opportunity, located in northwestern NSW and covering the historic Albert Goldfield. Tenure includes six granted exploration licenses over 630 sq km. The Tibooburra project area itself displays more than 200 historic workings and over 34 km of mineralised trend on multiple lines of workings. Several immediate targets have been delineated by previous workers however, outside of the New Bendigo prospect, little systematic modern exploration has been conducted. The area is significantly under-explored, and satellite imagery and interpretation show abundant cover, particularly in the south. Two advanced drill ready target areas are defined at New Bendigo and Clone (and the associated Clone Trend).

Novo conducted field reconnaissance at both John Bull and Tibooburra Gold Projects in Q1 2025, including detailed structural work, broad scale geological and regolith mapping, surface soil and rock chip geochemical sampling prior to targeting RC drill programs.

Fiscal 2023

Corporate Activity

On December 28, 2023, the Company completed a private placement with Liatam comprising 9,000,000 Common Shares at a price of A\$0.20 (C\$0.18) per Common Share, raising gross proceeds of A\$1,800,000 (C\$1,600,000) and increasing Liatam's shareholdings at the closing from approximately 3% to approximately 6%. Liatam has the right to transmute the issued shares into CDIs. This private placement followed the formation of the Quartz Hill joint venture between Liatam and the Company.

The CDIs began trading on the ASX on September 11, 2023 following the completion on September 6, 2023 of the Company's oversubscribed initial public offering (the "**IPO**") in Australia raising A\$7,500,000 (C\$6,554,000), before costs, through the issuance of 37,500,000 Common Shares, settled in the form of CDIs issued in the ratio of one CDI for one Common Share.

On June 28, 2023, the Company closed a private placement with Northern Star comprising 35,223,670 Common Shares (the “**Northern Star Shares**”) at a price of \$0.255 per Common Share (the “**Northern Star Financing**”), raising gross proceeds of \$8,980,000. Immediately following completion of this private placement, Northern Star held an undiluted 11.6% interest in Novo, becoming Novo’s largest single shareholder.

Victoria Exploration

On March 9, 2023, Novo, and certain of its wholly owned subsidiaries, entered into sale and purchase agreements to acquire the residual 50% joint venture interests in Queens from Kalamazoo and Malmsbury from GBM. The acquisition completed on April 24, 2023, and, as a result, Novo became the sole owner of Belltopper.

Novo paid A\$1,000,000 (C\$906,000) and issued 4,037,872 Common Shares and 2,018,936 transferable Common Share purchase warrants to GBM for its residual 50% interest in Malmsbury, with each warrant entitling GBM to purchase one additional Common Share at a price of \$0.60 until April 24, 2025. GBM retained a 2.5% maximum net smelter returns royalty and has indemnified Novo with respect to potential pre-existing royalties encumbering Malmsbury.

Novo paid A\$750,000 (C\$680,000) and issued 2,088,554 Common Shares to Kalamazoo for its 50% interest in Queens on an encumbrance free basis. The royalty previously held by Kalamazoo was terminated in conjunction with this acquisition.

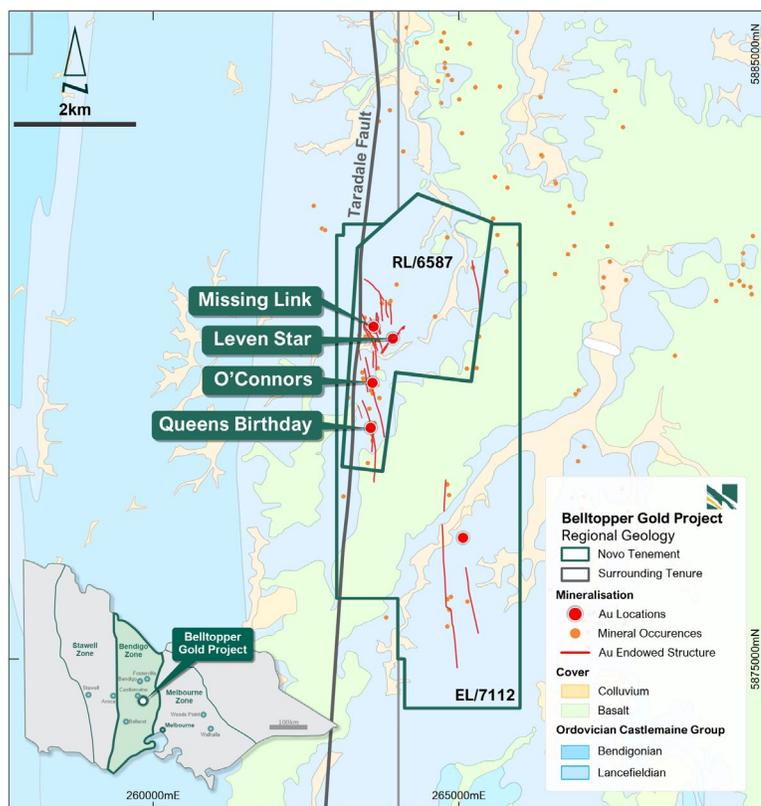


Figure 9 Geology and tenements of Belltopper.

Egina Corporate Activity

On June 21, 2023, in conjunction with the Northern Star Financing, a number of Novo's wholly-owned subsidiaries entered into the Egina JV Agreement with Northern Star. Pursuant to the Egina JV Agreement, Northern Star was granted the right to earn a 50% interest in the Egina Properties, covering approximately 1,000 km², by spending A\$25,000,000 on exploration within four years, with a minimum commitment of A\$7,000,000 within 18 months. Upon completion of the earn-in, an unincorporated joint venture will be established between the Company and Northern Star in respect of the Egina Properties.

Under the Egina JV, Novo and Northern Star will contribute equally to exploration expenditure according to their pro-rata interests in the Egina JV. If either party does not fund any cash call for expenditure under the Egina JV, such party's interest in the Egina JV will be diluted, and if either party's interest is diluted below 10%, such party will be deemed to have withdrawn from the Egina JV and its interest will convert to a 1% net smelter returns royalty.

Northern Star will manage exploration activities during the earn-in stage and will also manage the resultant Egina JV provided that its interest remains at or above 50%.

As certain of the relevant Egina Properties are subject to pre-existing joint ventures into which the Company has already earned an interest, the Egina JV Agreement includes a mechanism by which such joint ventures may be incorporated into the Egina JV, subject to agreement with relevant joint venture partners. The Egina JV Agreement is otherwise subject to industry-standard earn-in and joint venture conditions.

West Pilbara Corporate Activity

On December 18, 2023, the Company announced that (through its Australian subsidiaries) it had entered into a tenement sale agreement, joint venture agreement, and coordination agreement (collectively, the "**SQM Agreements**") with SQM Australia Pty Ltd ("**SQM**"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A., in relation to five of Novo's prospective lithium and nickel exploration tenements in the West Pilbara region (the "**SQM Priority Tenements**").

Pursuant to the SQM Agreements, SQM paid the Company A\$10,000,000 (C\$9,001,000) (the "**SQM Payment**") for a 75% interest in the SQM Priority Tenements and for an option (the "**SQM Option**") over additional Novo Pilbara exploration tenements, with Novo to retain a 25% interest, along with 100% ownership of the gold, silver, platinum group elements, copper, lead and zinc mineral rights.

Upon settlement of the SQM Payment, the Harding Battery Metals JV, an unincorporated joint venture, was established between the Company and SQM in respect of their 75% and 25% interests. Novo's 25% interest will be free carried by SQM until a decision to mine is made by the Harding Battery Metals JV. Novo will also be entitled to a contingent success payment, in certain circumstances, upon completion of a feasibility study.

If SQM exercises the SQM Option, SQM must reimburse Novo for the reasonable costs it incurs to keep the relevant tenements in good standing during the SQM Option period.

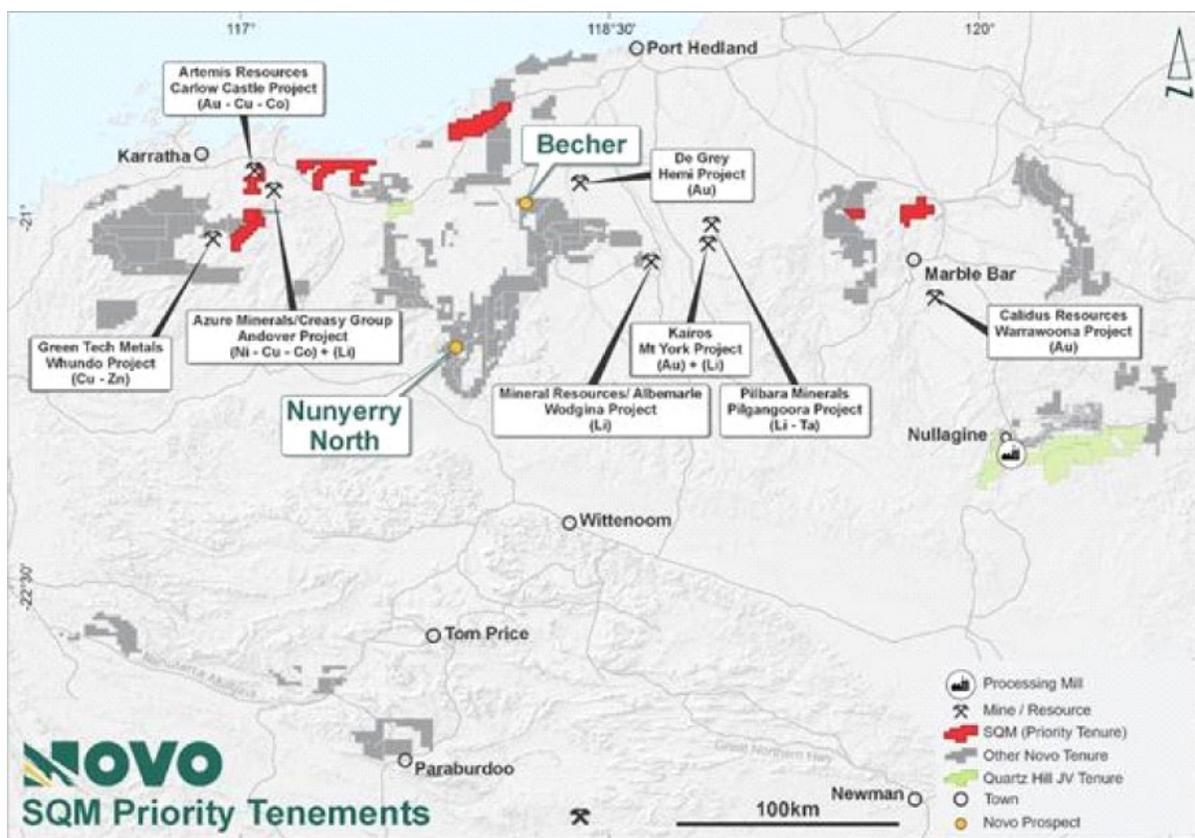


Figure 10: SQM Priority Tenements.

East Pilbara Corporate Activity

On December 21, 2023, the Company completed the sale of the NGP (the “**NGP Sale**”) to Calidus, pursuant to: (i) a share sale agreement, under which Calidus acquired all issued shares of Millennium; and (ii) an asset sale agreement, under which Calidus agreed to acquire additional tenements and assets in the broader Mosquito Creek Basin from certain of Novo’s subsidiaries (collectively, the “**NGP Sale Agreements**”). Pursuant to the NGP Sale, Calidus has assumed all obligations, royalties, claims and liabilities relating to the NGP, including the existing rehabilitation liability of A\$45,000,000 (C\$40,500,000). As a result of the divestment the Company has no remaining provision for closure and reclamation. In consideration for the NGP Sale, the Company received A\$250,000 (C\$225,025) in shares of Calidus and has a right to receive A\$5,000,000 upon reaching a production milestone of 100,000 ounces by Calidus with respect to the NGP assets within a 10-year period.

In connection with the Millennium Acquisition, the Company entered into a deferred consideration deed with IMC (the “**IMC Deed**”), pursuant to which the Company was required to pay IMC deferred consideration in the form of a fee on future gold production equal to 2% of all gold revenue generated by the Company up to the later of cumulative gold production of 600,000 ounces or cumulative payments of A\$20,000,000 having been made to IMC. As part of the NGP Sale, given that Novo would no longer be able to satisfy its obligations under the IMC Deed, the Company renegotiated the terms of the IMC Deed, such that Novo has agreed to pay a balance of A\$15,600,000 to IMC by December 2026, with a mechanism for reductions for early payments by Novo. On December 23, 2024 and February 28, 2026, the Company repaid A\$3,000,000 and A\$2,600,000 respectively to IMC, a balance of A\$10,000,000 remains outstanding.

On January 20, 2023, the Company announced that it had received approval from the Australian Foreign Investment Review Board to undertake the second and final tranche (the “**Creasy Second Completion**”) of its term sheet dated June 13, 2020 with the Creasy Group (the “**Creasy Terms Sheet**”). Pursuant to the Creasy Terms Sheet, the Company agreed to acquire the following in consideration for 2,590,700 Common Shares:

- the Creasy Group’s residual interest in 20 tenements comprising 510 km², then subject to joint venture arrangements between the Company and the Creasy Group, so as to acquire 100% ownership in those tenements;
- 100% ownership in 55 tenements comprising an additional 1,865 km² of new tenure for the Company, subject to the Creasy Group retaining limited prospecting rights on one tenement comprising 25 km²; and
- a 70% interest in 3 tenements comprising an additional 525 km² of new tenure for the Company and entry into joint venture arrangements over these tenements, pursuant to which the Company will hold a 70% interest in rights to all minerals and the Creasy Group will hold the other 30%.

Pursuant to the Creasy Second Completion, the Company issued 8,431 Common Shares to the Creasy Group in exchange for a 100% interest in mining lease 45/202 and a 70% interest in mining lease 45/1163, each located in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia. Immediately subsequent to closing of the Creasy Second Completion, the Creasy Group held 5.2% of the Company’s issued and outstanding Common Shares.

Mosquito Creek Basin Corporate Activity

On October 10, 2023, the Company announced that Liatam had exercised its one-time right under the Liatam Earn-In Agreements (defined below) to add additional tenements of its choosing to the subject land package, pursuant to which the earn-in area was increased from 615 km² to 818 km², and the earn-in amount was increased from A\$1,500,000 to A\$1,750,000.

On December 20, 2023, the Company announced that Liatam had exceeded its expenditure obligations under the Liatam Earn-In (defined below), and that the Quartz Hill JV between the Company and Liatam had been formed. Liatam will sole fund and free carry all of the Company’s required exploration costs in relation to the Quartz Hill JV, until the earlier of (i) Liatam having completed a feasibility study in respect of at least one deposit of relevant minerals; and (ii) Liatam having sole funded the exploration, up to A\$20,000,000.

The Company also transferred to Liatam the legal title to the tenements that are the subject of the Quartz Hill JV package, in consideration for A\$200,000 (C\$180,000) paid to the Company. Novo retained its 20% share of battery mineral rights as well as all gold and silver rights on these tenements.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Novo is engaged primarily in the business of evaluating, acquiring, exploring, and developing natural resource properties with a focus on gold. The Company's present focus is on its 4,160 km² land package in the Pilbara region of Western Australia along with the Belltopper comprising 22 km² in the Bendigo tectonic region of Victoria, Australia. In addition to the above, Novo is part of two prospective farm in agreements in New South Wales. The Company also holds equity investments in a number of companies.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

The nature of the Company's business requires specialized skills and knowledge. Such skills and knowledge include the areas of permitting, geology, drilling, engineering, metallurgical processing, environment compliance, government approvals, cultural approvals, stakeholder engagement, as well as finance and accounting. The Company has been able to locate and retain adequate specialized skills from its employees and consultants to enable it to carry out its operations. The Company uses its best efforts to maintain competitive compensation for its employees.

Competitive Conditions

The precious metal mineral exploration and development business is competitive in all phases of exploration, development and production. The Company competes with a number of other companies that have resources significantly in excess of those of the Company, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive precious metal mineral properties, qualified service providers, labour, equipment and suppliers. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Company. The ability of the Company to acquire precious metal mineral properties in the future will depend on its ability to develop its present properties and on its ability to select and acquire suitable properties for mineral exploration and development in the future. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the Company's competitive position. See *Description of Business – Risk Factors*.

Environmental Protection

The Company's material properties are located within Australia and are subject to Australian laws and regulations concerning the environment. The Company is required to submit and adhere to environmental plans lodged in relation to all its license areas. The financial and operational effects of environmental protection requirements on capital expenditures, earnings and the competitive position of the Company are not expected to be material during the current financial year. However, environmental protection requirements may cause additional capital expenditures, reduce any earnings and affect the competitive position of the Company in the future.

Employees

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had 18 full-time employees and 5 part-time employees.

Foreign Operations

The Company's material projects are located in Australia. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political attitudes in Australia, or other jurisdictions in which the Company has projects from time to time, are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Future development and operations may be affected in varying degrees by such factors as government regulations (or changes thereto) with respect to the restrictions on production, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, repatriation of profits, environmental legislation, land use, water use, land claims of local people, mine safety and receipt of necessary permits. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. See *Description of Business - Risk Factors*.

Environmental Policies

The Company seeks to conduct its activities in accordance with high environmental standards by complying in all material respects with all environmental laws, policies, regulations and plans, conducting extensive ongoing environmental operations, keeping environmental impacts of its operations to a minimum and rectifying or rehabilitating those impacts that necessarily occur as part of its operations. The Company established a sustainability committee in March 2018 in furtherance of its commitment to corporate social responsibility, environmentally sound and responsible resource development, and a healthy and safe work environment. The sustainability committee oversees the Company's practices and policies. The sustainability committee is comprised of at least three directors, as selected and appointed by the Company's board of directors, meeting at least once per quarter or more frequently as circumstances may require. In selecting members to serve on the sustainability committee, the Company's board of directors considers breadth of industry or relevant country experience and knowledge regarding health, safety, community, and environmental issues relating to the Company's operations.

In November 2025, October 2024 and November 2023, the Company released its sustainability reports, outlining the progress made by the Company over the 12-month period ended June 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023 respectively, copies of which are available on the Company's website at www.novoresources.com.

Risk Factors

The operations of the Company are subject to significant uncertainty due to the high-risk nature of its business, which is the exploration, development and operation of mining properties. The following risk factors could materially affect the Company's financial condition and/or future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company.

Dependence on exploration stage projects

The Company currently carries out exploration activities on properties in Western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. These properties may never develop into commercially viable deposits, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's potential production, profitability, financial performance and results of operations. The Company also relies on timely receipt of assay results in order to advance exploration programs. Any delay in such timing may have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to advance its objectives and obtain future financing on terms or conditions acceptable to the Company.

Dependence on future financing

There can be no assurance that the Company will have the funds required to carry out its business plans or that those business plans will prove commercially successful. Obtaining additional finance is subject to a number of factors, including market prices for minerals and commodities, investor acceptance of the Company's projects and investor sentiment. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms or conditions of additional financing unavailable or unacceptable to the Company. The most likely source of future funds presently available to the Company is through equity or debt financings or a combination thereof. Any issue of share capital will result in dilution to existing shareholders and may impact the Company's share price if conducted at a discount to the prevailing market price.

The speculative nature of the exploration of natural resource properties

While the discovery of a commercially viable deposit may result in substantial rewards, few mineral properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that any of the areas the Company will explore or acquire will contain commercially exploitable mineral reserves. Exploration for natural resources is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. Even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate such risk.

Permitting and license risks

The Company is required to obtain and renew licences and permits from various government, state and federal, and other regulatory bodies for its ongoing activities, including exploration, and rehabilitation as well as the possible future development, construction and commencement of mining at any of the Company's projects or tenements.

Obtaining or renewing the necessary governmental licences or permits is a complex and time-consuming process involving numerous jurisdictions, public hearings, and costly permitting and other legal undertakings. There can be no assurance that all licences and permits required for future exploration or development of the Company's projects will be obtainable at all or on reasonable terms.

Future changes in applicable laws or regulations could result in changes to terms of the Company's existing permits and licences, affecting its exploration activities or ability to develop and operate its properties. Failure to comply with licence and permit requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or other remedial actions.

Native title and aboriginal heritage

Native title claims and Aboriginal heritage concerns, including access to tenure, may affect the ability of the Company to pursue exploration, development and mining on Australian properties. By way of example, the Company must engage with relevant traditional owners in order to conduct heritage surveys over tenure prior to initiating any exploration activities, even on priority targets. There can be no assurance that claims by traditional owners will not be lodged in the future, including upon expiry of current tenure, which may impact the Company's ability to effectively operate in relevant geographic areas.

The Company also cannot predict the conditions that will attach to access to tenure or whether the Company will be able to fulfil such conditions. Further, any changes to, or more stringent enforcement of, existing laws and regulations regarding native title, could cause additional expenditures to be incurred or impose restrictions on, or suspensions of, the Company's operations and cause delays in the development of its properties.

Exploration and development

The Company's operations are subject to all of the risks normally encountered in the exploration and development of projects, including but not limited to unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to tenure and other facilities, personal injury or loss of life and damage to property, and environmental damage, all of which may result in possible legal liability.

Hazards such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, formation pressures, other geo-mechanical issues, failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability, cyclones, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave ins, landslides and the inability of the Company to obtain suitable machinery or labour due to industry disruptions, general shortages, or pandemics are all risks involved with the conduct of exploration and development programs. Even though the Company intends to maintain liability insurance in an amount which it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable or the Company might not elect to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition.

Uncertainty in the estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Even if Mineral Reserves are established in the future, there is no assurance that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved, that the indicated level of recovery will be realised or that Mineral Reserves will be mined or processed profitably.

Actual Mineral Resources may not conform to geological, metallurgical or other expectations, and the volume and grade of mineralised material recovered may differ from estimated levels.

Lower market prices, increased production costs, reduced recovery rates and other factors may result in a revision of Mineral Resource estimates from time to time or may render the Company's Mineral Resource uneconomic to exploit. The category of Inferred Mineral Resource is the least reliable Mineral Resource category and is subject to the most variability. There is no assurance that Inferred Mineral Resources will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category as a result of continued exploration. There is no certainty that any Mineral Resources (or Mineral Reserves, if any) identified on any of the Company's properties will in fact be realised or will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) deposit which can be legally and economically exploited. Until a deposit is mined and processed, the quantity of Mineral Resources (or Mineral Reserves, if any) and grade must be considered as estimates only and the Company may ultimately never realise production on any of its properties.

Negative operating cash flow

The Company does not currently have any profitable operations and has generally incurred losses since inception. The Company will continue to incur losses as it proceeds with exploration and potential development of its other mineral properties. The Company's efforts to date have been focused on exploring its mineral properties. None of the Company's mineral properties have established Mineral Reserves.

In addition, the Company will be obligated to pay royalties on any gold and, in some cases, silver production. These comprise state government royalties and third-party royalties (which may include native title holders).

Dependence on key management personnel

The Company is dependent upon a number of key management personnel. The Company's ability to manage its operating, development, exploration and financing activities will depend in large part on the efforts of these individuals. As the Company's business grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative, mining, marketing and public relations personnel as well as additional staff for operations. The Company faces intense competition for qualified personnel, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract and retain such personnel, particularly considering the current demand for labour in Western Australia. The loss of the services of one or more key employees or consultants or the failure to attract and retain new personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to manage and expand the Company's business.

Labour and employment matters

The Company's exploration efforts are dependent upon the efforts of its employees and the Company's operations would be adversely affected if it fails to maintain satisfactory labour relations. Factors such as work slowdowns or stoppages caused by high turnover, loss of key staff, and difficulties in recruiting and training qualified geologists and operational staff could materially adversely affect the Company's business. Western Australia is continuing to experience a surge in mining activity and operations, which has created significant demand for trained geologic, mining, and support staff. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to retain its staff or hire new staff in a timely manner.

In addition, relations between the Company and its employees may be affected by changes in the scheme of labour relations that may be introduced by the relevant governmental authorities. Changes in such legislation or in the relationship between the Company and its employees may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Previous work on the Company's mineral properties may give rise to environmental liabilities

There can be no assurance that historic activities (including, where relevant, those prior to the Company's ownership) on the Company's properties were conducted in full compliance with the various government and environmental regulations required under the Australian mining regime.

To the extent that any historic activities were not in compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations and permitting requirements, enforcement actions thereunder, including orders of regulatory or judicial authorities, may be taken against the Company as a result of its interest in its mineral properties. Any such actions or orders may cause increases in expenses or capital expenditures, or require abandonment or delays.

Reclamation costs

In the context of environmental permits, including the approval of reclamation plans, the Company must comply with standards, laws and regulations that may entail costs and delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and how stringently the regulations are implemented by the regulatory authority. Possible additional future regulatory requirements may impose additional reclamation obligations on the Company creating uncertainties related to future reclamation costs. Reclamation costs may also be greater than provisioned due to challenges experienced during rehabilitation processes. Should the Company be unable to post required financial assurance related to an environmental remediation obligation, the Company might be prohibited from starting planned operations or be required to enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Further, changes to the amount of financial assurance that the Company is required to post, as well as the nature of the collateral to be provided, could significantly increase the Company's costs, making the maintenance of current projects and development of new mines less economically feasible.

Although the Company previously made provisions for certain of its reclamation obligations, it continues to assess provisions for the reclamation obligations from other properties, and there is no assurance that these provisions will be adequate in the future. The requisite provision may increase significantly through negotiation with regulatory authorities. There can be no guarantee that the Company will have sufficient capital resources to cover the costs of reclamation when they become due and payable.

Failure to provide regulatory authorities with the required information could potentially result in the closure of the Company's operations, which could result in a material adverse effect on its operating results and financial condition.

Water supply, management and availability challenges

Water scarcity due to user demand and climate change is an inherent risk in the Pilbara, and rainfall can vary greatly from year to year. Novo's operations in this region face limited supply, increased demand and impacted water in various forms. Conversely, excessive rainfall or flooding may result in operational difficulties, including geotechnical instability and additional water management requirements.

The Company cannot predict the potential outcome of pending or future proceedings or negotiations related to water rights, claims, contracts and uses, which may impact Novo's operations. The loss of water rights for any of its properties could impact existing operations or prevent future exploration. In addition, laws and regulations may be introduced in Western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales which could limit Novo's access to sufficient water resources. All of these events could result in increased costs or disruptions that may impact Novo's operations, which in turn could adversely affect the Company's financial position.

The Company's ESG practices and reporting may be considered inadequate which may impact its reputation and/or ability to obtain financing.

In the last several years, stakeholder expectations relating to the Company's performance and disclosure on ESG performance and related issued has grown significantly. While the Company is advancing its ESG strategy and issued its 2025 sustainability report in November 2025, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to adequately address all ESG related expectations of priority stakeholders.

ESG factors, including climate change, are increasingly becoming a key metric for institutional shareholders and financiers to assess the performance of the Company and are a significant component in investment decisions. There are no assurances that the Company's efforts will be sufficient or meet the standards and frameworks applied by various ESG analysts or investors, or that the Company's efforts will accurately be reported on, which may adversely impact the Company's reputation and valuation. In addition, the Company's ability to obtain future financing or access capital may be impacted by its practices and third party evaluations in respect of ESG matters.

Acquisitions and integration

From time to time, the Company examines opportunities to acquire additional assets and businesses. Any acquisition that the Company chooses to complete may be of a significant size, may change the scale of the Company's business and operations, and may expose the Company to new geographic, political, operating, financial and geological risks. For example, there may be a significant change in commodity prices after the Company has already committed to complete a transaction and established a purchase price or exchange ratio. The Company may also have difficulty integrating the operations, systems and personnel of any acquired companies, or the integration may disrupt the Company's relationships with its employees, customers, suppliers and contractors. The acquired business may prove to be below expectations or its assets may have unknown liabilities which may include risk of future prosecution against which the Company may have limited legal defence options. There can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with such acquisitions.

Disclosure and internal controls

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed with securities regulatory agencies is processed and reported on a timely basis in accordance with IFRS. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation. The Company's failure to satisfy the requirements of applicable securities laws on an ongoing, timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which in turn could harm its business and trading price of its securities. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could negatively impact the Company's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations.

Litigation

Legal proceedings may arise from time to time in the course of the Company's business. Such litigation may be brought against the Company or one or more of its subsidiaries in the future from time to time or the Company or one or more of its subsidiaries may be subject to another form of litigation. Defence and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Should a claim be brought against the Company, the process of defending such claims could take away from management time and effort and the resolution of any particular legal proceeding could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Information technology

The Company is reliant on the continuous and uninterrupted operations of its IT systems. User access and security of all IT systems are critical elements to the operations of the Company. The Company's operations depend, in part, on how well the Company and its suppliers protect networks, equipment, IT systems and software against damage from a number of threats, including cable cuts, damage to physical plants, natural disasters, terrorism, fire, power loss, hacking, computer viruses, vandalism and theft.

Although, the Company has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches at the date of this AIF, there can be no assurance that it will not incur such losses in the future. A cyber security incident resulting in a security breach or failure to identify a security threat could disrupt business and could result in the loss of business sensitive, confidential or personal information or other assets, as well as litigation, regulatory enforcement, violation of privacy and security laws and regulations and remediation costs. The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorised access remain a priority. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

Industry specific risks

Price of gold and battery minerals

The Company's long term viability and ability to raise further funds via capital markets depends, in large part, upon the market price of gold and battery minerals. Metal prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including (i) changes in global and regional supply and demand for industrial products containing metals generally, (ii) increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods, (iii) decreased production due to mine closures, interest rates and interest rate expectation, (iv) expectations with respect to the rate of inflation or deflation, (v) currency rate fluctuations, (vi) availability and costs of metal substitutes, (vii) global or regional political or economic conditions, and (viii) sales by central banks, holders, speculators and other producers of metals in response to any of the above factors.

There can be no assurance that metal prices will remain at current levels or that such prices will improve. A decrease in the market prices could adversely affect the economic viability of the Company's projects as well as its ability to finance the exploration and development of additional properties, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, cash flows and financial position. A decline in metal prices may require the Company to write down Mineral Resource estimates (or Mineral Reserve estimates if ever established in the future), which could result in material write downs of investments in mining properties. As a result, the Company could lose its interest in, or be forced to sell, some or all of its properties.

Community relations

There is an increasing level of public concern relating to the perceived effect of exploration and mining activities on the environment, cultural heritage and on communities impacted by such activities. Publicity adverse to the Company, its operations or extractive industries generally, could have a detrimental effect on the Company and may impact relationships with the communities in which the Company operates and other stakeholders or the Company's ability to obtain timely approvals and secure access to land in a timely manner or at a reasonable cost.

While the Company strives to uphold and maintain a positive image and reputation, the Company does not ultimately have control over how it and the mining industry is perceived by others. Reputation loss may lead to increased challenges in developing, maintaining community relations and advancing its projects and decreased investor confidence, all of which may have a material adverse impact on the financial performance and growth of the Company.

Joint ventures

The Company is and will be subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures, which include disagreements as to how to develop, operate and finance a project, inequality of bargaining power, incompatible strategic and economic objectives, and possible litigation between the participants. These matters may have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to realise the full economic benefits of its interest in the property that is the subject of a joint venture, which could affect its results of operations and financial condition as well as the price of the Common Shares.

Nature and climatic conditions

The Company has properties located in Western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales which may be subject to unpredictable weather conditions, such as cyclones, heavy rains, strong winds and flash flooding in the wet season and extended dry periods and bush fires in the summer. The Company has undertaken several steps to minimise the effects of the wet and dry seasons on its operations but no assurance can be given that the unpredictable conditions will not adversely affect exploration activities.

The scientific community has predicted an increase in the frequency and severity of catastrophic natural phenomena as a result of climate change. The Company can provide no assurance that it will be able to predict, respond to, measure, monitor or manage the risks posed as a result. The occurrence of climate change events may result in substantial costs through either the modification of, or addition to, existing infrastructure at the Company's operations.

The Company's operations are, in some instances, energy intensive. The Company acknowledges climate change is an international and community concern. Legislation and regulations relating to emission levels and energy efficiency are becoming more rigorous and stakeholders may increase demands for emissions reductions which may result in increased costs at the Company's operations.

Hazards of exploration and development activities

Exploration and development activities involve various types of risks and hazards, including industrial accidents, metallurgical and other processing problems, unusual or unexpected rock formations, structural cave ins or slides, flooding and fires and periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions.

These risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or other properties, personal injury, environmental damage, delays in activities, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Insurance and uninsured risks

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground failures, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The businesses and properties of the Company are insured against loss or damage, subject to a number of limitations and qualifications. Such insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with an exploration company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration is not generally available to companies in the exploration industry on acceptable terms. The Company may suffer a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, and financial position if it incurs a material loss related to any significant event that is not covered, or adequately covered, by its insurance policies.

Exploration and mining tenements may be subject to forfeiture

The Australian title registration system provides for application for forfeiture of exploration and mining licences where there is, or has been, non-compliance with the prescribed royalties, rents or expenditure conditions. As at December 31, 2025, the Company managed 73 tenements in Western Australia, 2 tenements in Victoria and 9 tenements in New South Wales, all of which are required to be maintained.

Forfeiture of tenure may occur in one of a number of ways. A third party may file a plaint (an application for forfeiture) with the mining warden, who may (in the case of prospecting or miscellaneous licences) elect to forfeit the tenement or impose a fine not exceeding A\$10,000 for non-compliance with expenditure conditions and not exceeding A\$75,000 if the holder is an individual or A\$150,000 if the holder is a body corporate in any other case, or (in the case of exploration licences, mining and general purpose leases) make a recommendation to the Minister for Mines and Petroleum; Energy; Corrective Services; Industrial Relations (the “**Minister**”) for or against forfeiture.

In the latter case, the Minister may decide to forfeit the tenement, impose a fine not exceeding A\$10,000 per tenement, or impose no penalty. A tenement may not be forfeited or recommended for forfeiture unless non-compliance is of sufficient gravity to justify forfeiture. Alternatively, the Minister may himself institute forfeiture measures where non-compliance has occurred (or impose a fine not exceeding A\$10,000 which, if unpaid, results in deemed forfeiture). Forfeiture of any material tenements could have a materially adverse impact on the Company.

Government regulation

The Company's business, exploration operations and development activities are subject to extensive federal, territorial and local laws and regulations. Although the Company believes that its exploration and proposed development activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, new rules and regulations may be enacted and existing rules and regulations may be applied in a manner that could limit or curtail production or development of the Company's tenements.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial and technical resources than itself. Many competitors not only explore for and mine precious and battery minerals but also conduct refining and marketing operations on a global basis. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. Existing or future competition in the mining industry could materially adversely affect the Company's prospects for mineral exploration and success in the future.

General risks

Uncertainty in global markets and economic conditions

There remains considerable volatility in global markets and economic conditions together with the volatility in the price of gold and battery minerals and in the availability and price of critical supplies, including fuel. Geopolitical tensions, supply-chain disruptions and uncertain global economics continues to contribute to increased operating cost pressures and generate uncertainty for the mining sector worldwide. These conditions may affect market sentiment to the industry and potentially affects the Company's ability to obtain financing in a timely manner and on reasonably acceptable terms. The Company has and will continue to rely on the capital markets for financing necessary exploration and capital expenditures.

As a result, the business, financial condition and operations of the Company could be adversely affected by: (i) continued disruption and volatility in financial markets, (ii) continued increases or volatility in fuel, energy and other input costs impacting exploration expenditure, (iii) continued capital and liquidity concerns regarding financial institutions generally and hindering the Company's counterparties specifically, (iv) limitations resulting from governmental action in an effort to stabilise or provide additional regulation of the financial system, or (v) recessionary conditions that are deeper or last longer than currently anticipated.

Market price of securities

Over the past several years, the securities of many resource companies have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility that have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. For example, factors such as local and global macroeconomic developments and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries, have meant that the market price of the securities of a company at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the Company's long-term value. There can be no assurance that continued fluctuations in market prices will not occur. A decline in the Company's market capitalisation may also require the Company to write down the carrying value of its assets.

In some instances, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, shareholders have initiated class action securities litigation against those companies. Such litigation, if instituted, could result in substantial cost and diversion of management attention and resources, which could significantly harm profitability and the reputation of the Company.

Currency fluctuations

Currency fluctuations may affect the value of the Company's cash holdings, the Company's capital costs and the costs that the Company incurs at its operations. Gold is sold throughout the world based principally on a United States dollar price, but most of the Company's operating and capital expenses are incurred in Australian and Canadian dollars. Changes in these foreign currencies could materially and adversely affect the Company's profitability, results of operations and financial position.

Tax matters

The Company's taxes are affected by a number of factors, some of which are outside of its control, including the application and interpretation of the relevant tax laws and treaties. If the Company's filing position, application of tax incentives or similar benefits were to be challenged for any reason, this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company is subject to routine tax audits by various tax authorities. Tax audits may result in additional tax, interest payments and penalties which would negatively affect the Company's financial condition and operating results. Any additions or changes to laws and regulations or their interpretation by the courts or the tax authorities may also have a substantial negative impact on the Company's business.

Mining tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions are subject to differing interpretations and constant change. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to its transactions and activities may not coincide with that of the tax authorities. As a result, transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and the Company's operations may be assessed, which could result in significant additional taxes, penalties and interest. In addition, proposed changes to mining tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions could result in significant additional taxes payable by the Company, which would have a negative impact on the financial results of Novo.

The assessment of the Company's tax residency is an ongoing test. There is a risk that in the future the Company and / or a subsidiary member of group could be considered a tax resident outside of their country of incorporation, resulting in potential adverse taxing events (for example, deemed disposal of assets or forfeiture of tax losses), which may have a material adverse effect on the financial performance and operations of the Company and/or subsidiary members.

DIVIDENDS

The Company has never declared or paid any cash or stock dividends on its Common Shares since its inception. There is no restriction preventing the Company from paying dividends or distribution, however the Company currently has a policy of investing earnings in the expansion of its business and accordingly does not anticipate paying cash or stock dividends on its Common Shares for the foreseeable future. Future dividends will be determined by the board of directors in light of circumstances existing at the time, including its earnings and financial condition. There is no assurance that dividends will ever be paid.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares. Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of any meetings of shareholders of the Company, to attend and to cast one vote per Common Share at all such meetings. All of the issued Common Shares rank equally as to dividends, voting rights and distribution of assets on winding up or liquidation, after payment of debts and other liabilities.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Market

The Common Shares are currently listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the symbol “NVO” and on the OTCQB under the symbol “NSRPF”. The CDIs are currently listed and posted for trading on the ASX under the symbol “NVO”.

Trading Price and Volume

The following table sets forth the details of trading of the Common Shares on the TSX during Fiscal 2025:

Month	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Close (\$)	Volume (\$)
January 2025	0.09	0.09	0.09	2,875,981
February 2025	0.10	0.08	0.09	3,299,988
March 2025	0.12	0.08	0.11	4,688,389
April 2025	0.12	0.09	0.11	14,104,162
May 2025	0.11	0.09	0.10	5,093,353
June 2025	0.11	0.09	0.11	3,457,040
July 2025	0.11	0.10	0.10	3,685,052
August 2025	0.12	0.09	0.10	5,888,898
September 2025	0.12	0.09	0.11	9,889,208
October 2025	0.17	0.10	0.15	21,885,460
November 2025	0.15	0.11	0.13	7,117,524
December 2025	0.16	0.11	0.14	10,988,060

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER

The Company currently has no Common Shares in escrow or subject to a contractual hold period.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Name, Occupation and Security Holding

The following sets forth certain information concerning the directors and executive officers of the Company as of the date of this AIF:

Name, Position, Province or State and Country of Residence	Principal Occupation or Employment for the Past Five Years	Director Since
MICHAEL SPREADBOROUGH Western Australia, Australia <i>Executive Co-Chairman, Acting CEO and Director</i>	Executive Co-Chairman and acting CEO of the Company	January 12, 2021
QUINTON HENNIGH ^{1,2,3} Colorado, U.S.A. <i>Non-Executive Co-Chairman and Director</i>	Non-Executive Co-Chairman of the Company; previously, the Company's president and CEO; Executive Director and CEO of San Cristobal Mining Inc and technical advisor for Crescat Capital	October 28, 2009
GREG JONES ^{1,2,3} New South Wales, Australia <i>Director</i>	Director of ES Solutions, a geological service provider, which has provided technical and management services to a number of junior exploration and pre-development resource companies, both in Australia and overseas since 2014	October 2, 2023
KAREN O'NEILL ^{1,2,3} Western Australia, Australia <i>Director</i>	CEO of Koonenberry Gold Limited and Managing Director of Kingrose Mining Limited	March 25, 2024
ELZA VAN DER WALT Western Australia, Australia <i>CFO and Corporate Secretary</i>	Financial Controller of the Company	N/A

^{1.} Member of the audit, risk and corporate governance committee

^{2.} Member of the compensation and nomination committee

^{3.} Member of the sustainability committee

Term of Office

The term of office for each of the Company's directors expires immediately before each annual meeting of shareholders.

Share Ownership

As of March 20, 2026, the directors and executive officers of the Company, as a group, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over an aggregate of 5,161,061 Common Shares, which together represent approximately 1.25% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Shares. The statement as to the number of Common Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised by the directors and executive officers of the Company as a group is based upon information furnished by the directors and executive officers.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

None of the directors or executive officers of the Company are at the date of this AIF, or have been within the past ten years before the date of this AIF, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company), that:

- (a) was subject to an order (as defined below) that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or
- (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer and chief financial officer.

In this section, "order" means:

- (a) a cease trade order;
- (b) an order similar to a cease trade order; or
- (c) an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation,

that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

None of the directors or executive officers of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

- (a) are, as at the date of this AIF, or have been within the past ten years, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while acting in that capacity, or within a year of ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with any creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of that company; or

- (b) has, within the past ten years, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

None of the directors or executive officers of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company has been subject to:

- (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Conflicts of Interest

To the best of the Company's knowledge, and other than as disclosed herein, there are no known existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Company or any subsidiary of the Company and any directors or officers of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company, except that certain of the directors and officers serve as directors and officers of other public or private companies and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director or officer of the Company and their duties as a director or officer of such other companies.

The directors and officers of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interests that they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict is required to disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia).

Legal Proceedings

The Company and its properties or holdings are not subject to any legal or other actions, current or pending, which may materially affect the Company's operating results, financial position or property ownership, nor to the Company's knowledge are any such legal proceedings contemplated.

Regulatory Actions

The Company has not:

- (a) had any penalties or sanctions imposed against it by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during the most recently completed financial year;
- (b) had any other penalties or sanctions imposed against it by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; or

- (c) entered into any settlement agreements with a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the most recently completed financial year.

INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

For the purposes of this AIF, “informed person” means:

- (a) a director or executive officer of the Company;
- (b) a person or company that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of any class or series of the outstanding voting securities of the Company; and
- (c) any associate or affiliate of any of the persons or companies referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) above.

No informed person, no proposed director of the Company and no associate or affiliate of any such informed person or proposed director, has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction undertaken by the Company during its three most recently completed fiscal years or during the current fiscal year or in any proposed transaction, which, in either case, has materially affected or will materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The registrar and transfer agent for the Common Shares is Olympia Trust Company, 925 West Georgia Street, Suite 1900, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3L2 Canada. Automic Pty Ltd, Level 5, 191 St Georges Terrace, Perth Western Australia 6000, maintains the CDI registry in Australia.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

No material contracts were entered into during the year ended December 31, 2025 nor were there any material contracts entered into prior thereto which remain in effect as of the date of this AIF.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The Company’s current auditor, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, of Brookfield Place Tower 2, 123 St Georges Tce, Perth WA 6000, have reported on the Company’s consolidated financial statements for Fiscal 2025 and 2024. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu is independent from the Company within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Audit, Risk, and Corporate Governance Committee (the “Audit Committee”)

Pursuant to the provisions of NI 52-110, reporting issuers in those jurisdictions which have adopted NI 52-110 are required to provide disclosure with respect to its audit committee including the text of the audit committee’s charter, composition of the committee, and the fees paid to the external auditor. The Company’s Audit Committee charter is attached as Appendix A.

Composition of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is comprised of Karen O'Neill, Greg Jones, and Quinton Hennigh. All members of the Audit Committee are independent directors of the Company within the meaning of NI 52-110. The chairman of the Audit Committee is Karen O'Neill. All members of the Audit Committee are financially literate. The Company considers "financial literacy" to be the ability to read and understand a company's fundamental financial statements, including a company's balance sheet, statement of income (loss) and cash flow. The members of the Audit Committee are appointed by the board of directors at its first meeting following the annual shareholders' meeting to serve one-year terms and are permitted to serve an unlimited number of consecutive terms.

Relevant Education and Experience

In addition to each member's general business experience, the education and experience of each Audit Committee member that is relevant to the performance of his or her responsibilities as an audit committee member is as follows:

Karen O'Neill is an experienced mining executive and finance professional with international operational experience across a variety of industries including resources, investment banking and professional services. Ms. O'Neill's experience has been acquired working in Europe, Africa, Oceania, Asia and Australia and has given valuable insight into how to manage cross cultural and jurisdictional operations. Ms. O'Neill has held diverse roles in the resources sector including executive leadership, commercial project management and business development, which has provided a strong base of creating value with resource companies in different stages of their lifecycles, from exploration assets, through development and acquisition as well as production. Ms. O'Neill holds an MBA, Bachelor of Accounting Science degree, is a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia and the UK, and a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Greg Jones is a minerals geologist with more than 40 years of exploration and operational experience within Australia and overseas. Mr. Jones has held senior management positions in a number of resource companies including Western Mining Corporation, Sino Gold Mining Limited and Consolidated Broken Hill Ltd. His technical and management experience includes grass-roots exploration through to resource definition and new project generation, project assessment and acquisition, mine feasibility studies and mine operations. Mr. Jones has previously served on boards of a number of ASX listed resource companies including Astro Resources NL (now known as Astute Metals NL (ASX:ASE)), Thomson Resources Limited (ASX:TMZ), Eastern Iron Limited (ASX:EFE), Variscan Mines Limited (ASX:VAR) and Silver City Minerals Limited (ASX:SCI). Mr. Jones holds a Bachelor of Science (First Class Honours) from University of Technology Sydney.

Quinton Hennigh is an economic geologist with 25 years of exploration experience, mainly gold related. Early in his career, he explored for major mining firms including Homestake Mining Company, Newcrest Mining Ltd and Newmont Mining Corporation. Dr Hennigh joined the junior mining sector in 2007 and has been involved with a number of Canadian listed gold companies including Gold Canyon Resources where he led exploration at the Springpole alkaline gold project near Red Lake Ontario, a 5-million-ounce gold deposit. Dr Hennigh obtained a Ph.D. in Geology/Geochemistry from the Colorado School of Mines.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year, has the Company relied on the exemption in sections 2.4 (De Minimis Non-audit Services), 3.2 (Initial Public Offerings), 3.4 (Events Outside Control of Member), 3.5 (Death, Disability or Resignation of Audit Committee Member) of NI 52-110, or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110.

Reliance of the Exemption in Subsection 3.3(2) or Section 3.6

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemption in subsection 3.3(2) (Controlled Companies) or section 3.6 (Temporary Exemption for Limited and Exception Circumstances) of NI 52-110.

Reliance on Section 3.8

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on section 3.8 (Acquisition of Financial Literacy) of NI 52-110.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the board of directors.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee is required to approve the engagement of the Company's external auditor in respect of non-audit services.

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditor in each of the last two financial years for audit fees are as follows:

Financial Year Ending	Audit Fees	Audit Related Fees¹	Tax Fees²	All Other Fees³
December 31, 2025	\$304,207	\$-	\$54,541	\$8,653
December 31, 2024	\$242,824	\$-	\$17,953	\$-

1. Fees charged for assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of an audit, and not included under "Audit Fees".
2. Fees charged for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning services. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu were appointed as auditors on June 26, 2024 – all tax fees charged after this date have been disclosed. No tax fees were charged by the Company's previous auditor during Fiscal 2024.
3. Fees for products and services provided by the Company's external auditor, other than services reported under "Audit Fees", "Audit Related Fees", or "Tax Fees", including stamp duty assistance.

General

Additional information relating to the Company may be found under the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities, and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Company's information circular for its annual meeting held on June 23, 2025, which is available under the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

Additional financial information is provided in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and management discussion and analysis for Fiscal 2025 which are available under the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

APPENDIX A

AUDIT, RISK AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE CHARTER

At Novo, we embrace innovation to responsibly transform minerals for the benefit of our stakeholders.

Purpose

The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in overseeing, monitoring, and reviewing the Company's practices and governance in the following areas:

- accounting and financial reporting processes;
- integrity of the Company's financial statements;
- overall adequacy and maintenance of the systems of internal controls;
- overall responsibility for the Company's external and internal audit processes, including the external Auditor's qualifications, independence, performance, and compensation;
- compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- overall risk management framework and processes and management of said risks; and
- developing the Company's approach to, and reviewing the Company's effectiveness with respect to, corporate governance.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Committee will review and report to, and where appropriate, recommend for approval by, the Board in relation to:

Audit

1. the Company's accounting policies and any material change to such policies and the appropriateness of the material accounting judgements exercised by management in preparing the Company's financial statements;
2. the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements (prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards) and associated disclosure documents which accompany such financial statements to determine whether they provide a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company;
3. the effectiveness of the Company's corporate reporting processes and management's internal controls over the Company's business processes;
4. the independence and compensation of the external auditors and their performance, considered at least on an annual basis;
5. the procedures of the external auditors and rotation of audit partners;
6. the provision of non-audit services by the external auditors;
7. the appointment or dismissal of the external auditors and their terms of engagement;
8. the scope, programme, objectivity, performance, and resourcing of the internal audit function, along with performance review of the internal audit function;
9. the reports of the external and internal auditors and any material issues arising from their audits;

Risk

1. the overall adequacy of the Company's risk framework, risk identification, and assessment process and methodology and risk culture of the Company, including coordination of responsibility for some of these matters which may be allocated to other Board committees from time to time;
2. the Company's public disclosure of material risks;
3. the Company's compliance with applicable financial laws and regulations (including in relation to taxation) and accounting standards to the extent that the Company's financial position may be impacted;
4. the overall adequacy and effectiveness of compliance framework, the culture of compliance, within the Company, and the Company's compliance with relevant regulatory requirements, considered at least on an annual basis;
5. any material claims or issues in relation to taxation;
6. management of the Company's treasury and associated risks, including credit and foreign exchange risk;
7. the Company's policies, practices, and systems for detecting, reporting, and preventing fraud, serious breaches of conduct, and whistle-blowing procedures, including assistance with handling of any concerns raised by individuals pursuant to the Company's whistle-blower policy;
8. any material incident which has occurred involving the Company's internal controls;
9. the standard of corporate conduct in areas such as related party transactions and possible conflicts of interest;

Governance

1. the Company's overall approach to corporate governance and implementation and administration of corporate governance systems;
2. review and assessment of the Company's corporate governance policies and practices;
3. annual review of the Board's mandate and Committee charters; and
4. review of any disclosure regarding the Company's corporate governance practices.

Membership

The Committee is appointed by the Board and must be comprised of at least three directors, one of whom acts as Chairperson of the Committee and all of whom must be "independent" and "financially literate" as required by Canadian National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees*.

The Committee's activities are to be fully supported by the Executive Chairperson of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, and the Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary. This executive group is responsible for ensuring that adequate information is provided to enable the Committee to make assessments and judgements consistent with the stated purpose.

Authority

The Committee is a review and advice committee with no decision-making authority and no delegated authority from the Board, except as expressly authorized by the Board through a formal Board action.

In carrying out its duties, the Committee shall have the authority to discuss directly with management, internal auditors, external auditors, and legal counsel any issues within its remit and to request information respecting the Company.

The Committee is authorized by the Board to engage separate independent legal counsel and advisers if it considers this necessary.

The Committee will meet with the Chief Financial Officer, with or without other members of management present as considered appropriate by the Committee, and at times desired by the Committee or requested by the Chief Financial Officer.

Meetings

A majority of the Committee members will constitute a quorum. The Committee will meet as required but a minimum of four times a year. The Chairperson may call a meeting with the Company's internal or external auditors independent of management.

The Chairperson will prepare the meeting agenda with the Company Secretary acting as secretariat for the Committee.

Review Date: 2 March 2022

**APPENDIX B
LIST OF TENEMENTS**

Lease	Lease Status	Grant Date	Project
E08/3597	Application	N/A	Cane River
E08/3598	Application	N/A	Cane River
E08/3599	Application	N/A	Cane River
E08/3600	Application	N/A	Cane River
E47/3597	Granted	13/12/2017	Comet Well
E47/3601	Granted	13/12/2017	Comet Well
P47/1845	Granted	14/12/2017	Comet Well
P47/1846	Granted	14/12/2017	Comet Well
P47/1847	Granted	14/12/2017	Comet Well
E47/2973	Granted	24/11/2016	Croydon
E47/3467	Granted	27/03/2018	Croydon
E47/2502	Granted	14/12/2011	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3646	Granted	19/01/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3673	Granted	19/01/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3962	Granted	26/09/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3963	Granted	2/04/2019	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/4056	Granted	6/03/2019	Egina / Northern Star JV
M47/560	Granted	15/04/2013	Egina / Northern Star JV
L47/776	Granted	26/10/2017	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3625	Granted	2/11/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3783	Granted	26/03/2019	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3812	Granted	16/05/2019	Egina / Northern Star JV
M47/561	Granted	5/07/2006	Egina / Northern Star JV
EL9121	Granted	1/04/2021	John Bull
EL8389	Granted	3/09/2015	John Bull
E47/3615	Granted	27/07/2018	Langwell Creek
E47/3825	Granted	28/03/2019	Langwell Creek
E47/3712	Granted	19/09/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3773	Granted	19/03/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3774	Granted	19/07/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3775	Granted	19/07/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3776	Granted	19/07/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3780	Granted	19/07/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3782	Granted	19/07/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
RL6587	Granted	23/06/2020	Malmsbury
E45/3674	Granted	22/02/2012	Marble Bar
E45/3675	Granted	26/03/2012	Marble Bar (SQM Tenement)
E45/4922	Granted	15/02/2018	Miralga
E45/4923	Granted	3/10/2018	Miralga
E47/3700	Granted	3/07/2019	Pinder

Lease	Lease Status	Grant Date	Project
E47/4127	Granted	23/01/2020	Pinder
E45/4948	Granted	17/02/2020	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3318	Granted	1/04/2016	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3321	Granted	21/01/2016	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3945	Granted	2/10/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/4091	Granted	21/05/2021	Portland (SQM Tenement)
EL7112	Granted	3/07/2020	Queens
E47/3697	Granted	29/05/2018	Rocklea
E47/3677	Granted	20/12/2018	Sherlock Bay (SQM Tenement)
E47/5084	Application	N/A	Sherlock Bay
E45/3332	Granted	6/04/2010	Strattons
EL7437	Granted	23/12/2009	Tibooburra
EL8688	Granted	2/02/2018	Tibooburra
EL8691	Granted	2/02/2018	Tibooburra
EL9092	Granted	15/03/2021	Tibooburra
EL9094	Granted	16/03/2021	Tibooburra
EL9202	Granted	28/06/2021	Tibooburra
ELA6968	Application	N/A	Tibooburra
E08/3760	Application	N/A	Toolunga
E08/3761	Application	N/A	Toolunga
E08/3762	Application	N/A	Toolunga
E08/3763	Granted	14/07/2025	Toolunga
E08/3764	Application	N/A	Toolunga
E08/3765	Application	N/A	Toolunga
E08/3799	Application	N/A	Toolunga
E08/3800	Application	N/A	Toolunga
E08/3801	Application	N/A	Toolunga
E08/3812	Application	N/A	Toolunga
E08/2990	Granted	24/09/2019	Wyloo
E47/4016	Granted	23/09/2019	Wyloo
E47/4213	Granted	4/06/2020	Wyloo
E47/1745	Granted	16/05/2008	Yannery Well(SQM Tenement)
E47/3443	Granted	1/03/2018	Yannery Well (SQM Tenement)
E47/3608	Granted	16/07/2018	Yannery Well (SQM Tenement)
E47/3632	Granted	16/07/2018	Yannery Well
E47/3659	Granted	3/07/2019	Yanyare
E47/3660	Granted	3/07/2019	Yanyare (SQM Tenement)
E47/3701	Granted	3/07/2019	Yanyare (SQM Tenement)
E47/4012	Granted	6/02/2019	Yanyare (SQM Tenement)
E47/4041	Granted	4/04/2019	Yanyare
E47/5082	Application	N/A	Yanyare
E47/5083	Granted	28/11/2025	Yanyare
E47/4295	Granted	11/06/2020	Yule River
E47/4703	Granted	31/10/2024	Yule River (SQM Tenement)

Lease	Lease Status	Grant Date	Project
E08/3597	Application	N/A	Cane River
E08/3598	Application	N/A	Cane River
E08/3599	Application	N/A	Cane River
E08/3600	Application	N/A	Cane River
E47/3597	Granted	13/12/2017	Comet Well
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P47/1846	Granted	14/12/2017	Comet Well
P47/1847	Granted	14/12/2017	Comet Well
E47/2973	Granted	24/11/2016	Croydon
E47/3467	Granted	27/03/2018	Croydon
E47/2502	Granted	14/12/2011	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3646	Granted	19/01/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3673	Granted	19/01/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3962	Granted	26/09/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3963	Granted	2/04/2019	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/4056	Granted	6/03/2019	Egina / Northern Star JV
M47/560	Granted	15/04/2013	Egina / Northern Star JV
L47/776	Granted	26/10/2017	Egina / Northern Star JV
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E47/3825	Granted	28/03/2019	Langwell Creek
E47/3712	Granted	19/09/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3773	Granted	19/03/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV
E47/3774	Granted	19/07/2018	Egina / Northern Star JV