

# MINERAL RESERVES & MINERAL RESOURCES

Donlin Gold	Tonnage	Grade	Metal Content	Attributable to NOVAGOLD
	kt	g/t Au	koz Au	koz Au
<b>Reserves<sup>21</sup></b>				
Proven	7,683	2.32	573	287
Probable	497,128	2.08	33,276	16,638
P&P	504,811	2.09	33,849	16,925
<b>Resources, exclusive of Reserves<sup>22</sup></b>				
Measured	869	2.23	62	31
Indicated	69,402	2.44	5,435	2,718
M&I	70,271	2.43	5,497	2,749
Inferred	92,216	2.02	5,993	2,997
<b>Resources, inclusive of Reserves<sup>22</sup></b>				
Measured	7,731	2.52	626	313
Indicated	533,607	2.24	38,380	19,190
M&I	541,337	2.24	39,007	19,503
Inferred	92,216	2.02	5,993	2,997

t = metric tonne    g/t = grams/tonne    oz = troy ounce    k = thousand    M = million

Donlin Gold approximate cut-off grades (see Mineral Resources and Reserves Footnotes):

**Reserves<sup>21</sup> 0.57 g/t gold**

**Resources<sup>22</sup> 0.47 g/t gold**

Notes:

- Mineral reserves and mineral resources are reported on a 100% basis and on a 50% basis. NOVAGOLD and Barrick each own 50% of the Donlin Gold project.
- These Mineral Resource estimates have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the 2014 CIM Definition Standard and S-K 1300, unless otherwise noted.
- Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.
- Tonnage and grade measurements are in metric units. Contained gold is reported as troy ounces. Currency is reported as U.S. dollars.

## REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes certain “forward-looking information” and “forward-looking statements” (collectively “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, including the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including, without limitation, statements regarding the permitting, potential development, exploration, construction and operation of Donlin Gold and statements relating to NOVAGOLD’s future operating and financial performance and production estimates are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as “expects”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “intends”, “estimates”, “potential”, “possible”, “poised”, and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions, or results “will”, “may”, “could”, “would” or “should” occur or be achieved. These forward-looking statements may also include statements regarding the exploration potential of Donlin Gold; NOVAGOLD’s sustainability commitments; anticipated Donlin Gold mine life; perceived merit of properties; anticipated permitting timeframes; commencement of updated feasibility study; anticipated 2023 activities at Donlin Gold; exploration and drilling results and budgets; mineral reserve and

resource estimates; work programs; capital expenditures; timelines; strategic plans; benefits of the project; market prices for precious metals, including the potential performance of the price of gold; the potential of gold equities to outperform broader equities during current inflationary environment; whether the final \$75 million promissory note from the sale of Galore Creek will mature and be payable; potential shareholder returns; statements regarding the work program; anticipated benefits from the 2022 drill programs; or other statements that are not statements of fact. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from NOVAGOLD’s expectations include the uncertainties involving unexpected cost increases, which could include significant increases in estimated capital and operating costs; the need for additional financing to explore and develop properties and availability of financing in the debt and capital markets; risks related to the coronavirus global pandemic (COVID-19); uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and geological tests and the estimation of reserves and resources; the need for continued cooperation with Barrick Gold Corporation for the continued exploration and development of the Donlin Gold property; the need for cooperation of government agencies and native groups in the development and operation of properties; risks of construction and mining projects such as accidents, equipment breakdowns, bad weather, non-compliance with environmental and permit requirements; unanticipated variation in geological structures, ore grades or recovery rates; the need to obtain permits and governmental approvals; fluctuations in metal prices and currency exchange rates; whether a positive construction decision will be made regarding Donlin Gold or Galore Creek; the timing and outcome of any decisions to reconsider any permit under appeal; and other risks and uncertainties disclosed in NOVAGOLD’s annual report filed on Form 10-K for the year-ended November 30, 2022, and subsequently in NOVAGOLD’s quarterly reports filed on Form 10-Q, with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Canadian securities regulators, and in other NOVAGOLD reports and documents filed with applicable securities regulatory authorities from time to time. Copies of these filings may be obtained at no charge by visiting our Investor Relations website at [www.novagold.com](http://www.novagold.com) or the SEC’s website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) or [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). NOVAGOLD’s forward-looking statements reflect the beliefs, opinions and projections of management on the date the statements are made. NOVAGOLD assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements of beliefs, opinions, projections, or other factors, should they change, except as required by law.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of material assumptions, including but not limited to the following, which could prove to be significantly incorrect: our ability to achieve production at any of our mineral exploration and development properties; estimated capital costs, operating costs, production and economic returns; estimated metal pricing, metallurgy, mineability, marketability and operating and capital costs, together with other assumptions underlying our resource and reserve estimates; our expected ability to develop adequate infrastructure and that the cost of doing so will be reasonable; assumptions that all necessary permits and governmental approvals will be obtained and the timing of such approvals; assumptions made in the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of our mineral deposits; our expectations regarding demand for equipment, skilled labor and services needed for exploration and development of mineral properties; and that our activities will not be adversely disrupted or impeded by development, operating or regulatory risks.

## CAUTIONARY NOTE CONCERNING RESERVE & RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This report uses the terms “mineral resources”, “measured mineral resources”, “indicated mineral resources” and “inferred mineral resources”. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. You should not assume that all or any part of measured or indicated mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves. Further, inferred mineral resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. On October 31, 2018, the SEC adopted new mining disclosure rules (“S-K 1300”) that are more closely aligned with current industry and global regulatory practices and standards, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). NOVAGOLD has elected to comply with S-K 1300 beginning with its fiscal year ended November 30, 2021.

While S-K 1300 is more closely aligned with NI 43-101 than the prior SEC mining disclosure rules, there are some differences. Notably, unlike NI 43-101, S-K 1300 requires that resources be disclosed exclusive of mineral reserves, and that mineral resources and reserves be disclosed on the basis of our interest in them. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators, which established standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource estimates contained in this report have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards, as well as S-K 1300.

Project	Qualified Person(s)	Most Recent Disclosure
Donlin Gold	Kirk Hanson, MBA, P.E. Michael Woloschuk, P.Eng. Henry Kim, P.Geo. Wood Canada Limited	“NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Donlin Gold Project, Alaska, USA” (“2021 Technical Report”) prepared by Wood Canada Limited (“Wood”), effective June 1, 2021. “S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary on the Donlin Gold project, Alaska USA” (“S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary”) prepared by Wood, dated November 30, 2021.

Paul Chilson, P.E., who is the Manager, Mine Engineering for NOVAGOLD and a “qualified person” under NI 43-101 and S-K 1300, has approved the scientific and technical information contained in this report.