Appendix 1

Red Chris (70% Newcrest; Imperial 30%) JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All samples are obtained from core drilling. Diamond core sizes range from PQ, HQ, NQ, and BQ for some older shallow drilling. PQ, HQ and NQ diameter diamond core was drilled on a 3m, or 6m runs. Core was cut using either a manual or automatic core-cutter and half core sampled at either 2m or 2.5m intervals. Some older shallow drilling was sampled at 10 foot intervals from manually split core. All historical sampling used in the Mineral Resource estimate is considered to have been collected by acceptable practices.
Drilling techniques	All drilling undertaken at Red Chris is diamond core ranging in diameter configuration from PQ3, HQ3, NQ2, and BQ2. Shallow areas of older BQ core size have now been mined, with all deeper drilling undertaken by Imperial Metals or Newcrest. Newcrest core from inclined drill holes are oriented on 3m or 6m runs using an electronic core orientation tool (Reflex ACTIII). At the end of each run, the bottom of hole position is marked by the driller, which is later transferred to the whole drill core run length with a bottom of hole reference line. Historical core from inclined drill holes and vertical drill holes were not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	Core recovery is systematically recorded from the commencement of coring to end of hole, by reconciling against driller's depth blocks in each core tray with data recorded in the database. Drillers depth blocks provided the depth, interval of core recovered, and interval of core drilled. Core recoveries were typically 100%, with isolated zones of lower recovery.
Logging	Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure for all core drilled. Geotechnical measurements were recorded including Rock Quality Designation (RQD) fracture frequency, solid core recovery and qualitative rock strength measurements. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded every metre by Newcrest and Imperial Metals. All geological and geotechnical logging was conducted at the Red Chris site. Digital data logging is now captured, validated, and stored in an acQuire database. Imperial Metals logging data was recorded into a Lagger database and has been transferred into acQuire. All historical logging data was transferred into acQuire. All drill cores were photographed, prior to cutting and/or sampling the core. The logging is of sufficient quality to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Core was cut or split and sampled at the Red Chris site core processing facility that was established by each of the various operators. Half core samples were collected in either plastic or poly-ore bags together with pre-numbered sample tags and grouped in plastic bags and strapped for dispatch to the laboratory. Sample weights typically varied from 5 to 10kg. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Drill core samples were freighted by road to the various laboratories used by each of the operators via secure transport. Chain of Custody management was achieved through solid boxing of samples with tamper proof tags. Sample preparation for Newcrest samples was conducted at the independent ISO 9001 certified and ISO 17025 accredited Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd Laboratory, Vancouver (Bureau Veritas). Samples were dried at 65^0C, and crushed to 95% passing 4.75 mm, and the split to obtain up to 1kg sub-sample, which was pulverised (using LM2) to produce a pulped product with the minimum standard of 95% passing 106µm. Duplicate samples were collected from crush and pulp samples at a rate of 1:20. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Periodic size checks (1:20) for crush and pulp samples and sample weights are provided by the laboratory and recorded in the acQuire database. Sample preparation for historical samples was conducted by various independent preparation labs in Smithers. Samples were dried, crushed to 4-5 mm, and then split to obtain a sub-sample, which was pulverised in a ring pulveriser to produce a pulped product with the minimum standard of either 85% passing 75µm or 95% passing 105µm. The sample pulps were then dispatched to the parent laboratories in Vancouver for analysis.

Appendix 1

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assaying of Newcrest drill core samples was conducted at Bureau Veritas. All samples were assayed for 59 elements using a 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-ES/ICP-MS determination (method MA250). Gold analyses were determined by 50g fire assay with ICP-ES finish (method FA350). Carbon and Sulphur were determined by Leco (method TC000) and mercury using aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-ES/MS determination (method AQ200). Assaying of historical drill core samples was conducted at various independent ISO 9001 certified laboratories in Vancouver. All samples were assayed for gold via fire assay fusion by ICP-ES on 30g samples. All samples were analysed for copper by ICP-ES or AAS with an aqua regia digestion. Additional analysis was undertaken by Imperial Metals with pulps analysed via ICP-MS with an aqua regia digestion for a 36 element suite. Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of inclusion of certified reference material (CRMs), coarse residue and pulp duplicates with each batch (at least 1:20). Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches. Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats and grind size results are currently captured in acQuire database and assessed for accuracy and precision for recent data. Imperial Metals quality control data has been imported into acQuire, whilst historical quality control data was reviewed from numerous technical reports. Samples have been periodically resubmitted to the primary laboratory and sent to a secondary laboratory. Analysis of the available quality control sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for estimation of Mineral Resources.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Sampling intervals defined by the geologist are electronically assigned sample identification numbers prior to core cutting. Corresponding sample numbers matching pre-labelled sample tags are assigned to each interval. All sampling and assay information are currently stored in a secure acQuire database with restricted access. Currently electronically generated sample submission forms providing the sample identification number accompany each submission to the laboratory. Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the acQuire database. No adjustments are made to assay data, and no twinned holes have been completed. Drilling intersects mineralisation at various angles. Historical sampling and assaying has been verified via the 5 years of production reconciliation from the current open pit operations. There are no currently known drilling, sampling, recovery, or other factors that could materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the data.
Location of data points	Newcrest drill collar locations were surveyed using a RTK GPS with GNSS with a stated accuracy of +/- 0.025m. Drill rig alignment was attained using an electronic azimuth aligner (Reflex TN14 GYROCOMPASS). Downhole survey was collected at 9 to 30m intervals of the drill hole using single shot survey (Reflex EZ-SHOT). At the end of hole, all holes have been surveyed using a continuous gyro survey to surface (Reflex EZ-GYRO). Historical drill collar locations were surveyed using either total station instrument tied into established property grid control, a survey quality GPS, or a handheld Garmin GPS with accuracy of +/- 3m. Downhole survey was collected at 9m intervals of the drill hole using various single shot Reflex survey methods. Topographic control is established from PhotoSat topographic data and derived digital elevation model. The topography is generally low relief to flat, with an average elevation of 1500 m, with several deep creek gullies. All collar coordinates are provided in the North American Datum (NAD83 Zone 9).
Data spacing and distribution	Drill hole spacing varies through the deposit, with the overall drill hole spacing ranging from 50 x 50m within the East Zone up to 100 x 200m in the Gully Zone. Both historical and recent Newcrest drilling intersects the mineralisation at various angles. The data spacing and distribution of drill holes is considered sufficient to define both the geological and grade continuity for the porphyry style mineralisation and to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Geological and grade continuity has been demonstrated during the 5 years of production from the current open pit operations.

Appendix 1

Criteria	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Newcrest drilling is oriented perpendicular to the intrusive complex. The intrusive complex has an east-northeast orientation, with drilling established on a north-northwest orientation. Historical drilling is oriented predominantly north-south along grid or are vertical. Drill holes exploring the extents of the East Ridge, East Zone, Main Zone and Gully Zone mineral system intersected moderately dipping volcanic and sedimentary units cut by sub-vertical intrusive lithologies. Steeply dipping mineralised zones with an east-northeast orientation have been interpreted from historic and Newcrest drill holes.
Sample security	Chain of Custody management has been achieved by all operators through solid boxing of samples with tamper proof tags. The current security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to database. Drill core was delivered from the drill rig to the Red Chris site core yard every shift. Geological and geotechnical logging, high resolution core photography and cutting of drill core was undertaken at the Red Chris core processing facility. Samples were freighted in sealed bags with security tags by road to the laboratory, and in the custody of Newcrest representatives. Historical samples were freighted by road to the various laboratories used by each of the operators via secure packaging and transport. Sample numbers have been generated from pre-labelled sample tags. All samples are collected in pre-numbered plastic bags. Sample tags are inserted into prenumbered plastic bags together with the sample. Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and sample receipt advice is currently issued to Newcrest. Details of all sample movement are now recorded in a database table. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested are recorded with the dispatch of samples to the laboratory analytical services. Any discrepancies logged at the receipt of samples into the laboratory analytical services are validated.
Audits or reviews	Internal verification and audit of Newcrest exploration procedures and databases are periodically undertaken. Reviews of assay laboratories are conducted on a regular basis by both project personnel and owner representatives. Historical data has been validated against public domain reports and is currently being digitally recaptured. In the Competent Persons opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures are consistent with current industry standards and are entirely appropriate and acceptable for the styles of mineralisation identified and is appropriate for use in Mineral Resource estimates. There are no identified drilling, sampling or recovery factors that materially impact the adequacy and reliability of the results of the drilling programmes.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Red Chris comprises 77 mineral tenures including five mining leases and is a joint venture between subsidiaries of Newcrest Mining Limited (70%) and Imperial Metals Corporation (30%). Newcrest Red Chris Mining Limited is the operator of Red Chris. Newcrest Red Chris Mining Limited and the Tahltan Nation (as represented by the Tahltan Central Government, the Tahltan Band and Iskut First Nation) signed an updated Impact, Benefit and Co-Management Agreement (IBCA) covering Red Chris on 15 August 2019. All obligations with respect to legislative requirements including minimum expenditure are maintained in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Conwest Exploration Limited, Great Plains Development Co. of Canada, Silver Standard Mines Ltd, Texasgulf Canada Ltd. (formerly Ecstall Mining Limited), American Bullion Minerals Ltd and bcMetals Corporation conducted exploration in the areas between 1956 and 2006. Imperial Metals Corporation acquired the project in 2007 and completed deeper drilling at the East and Main Zones between 2007 and 2012.
Geology	The Red Chris Project is located in the Stikine terrane of north-western British Columbia, 80 km south of the town of Dease Lake. Late Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group host a series of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic 204−198 Ma diorite to quartz monzonite stocks and dykes.

Appendix 1

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Gold and copper mineralisation at Red Chris consists of vein, disseminated and breccia sulphide typical of porphyry-style mineralisation. Mineralisation is hosted by diorite to quartz monzonite stocks and dykes. The main mineral assemblage contains well developed pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite sulphide mineral assemblages as vein and breccia infill, and disseminations. The main mineralisation event is associated with biotite and potassium feldspar-magnetite wall rock alteration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>No new exploration results are reported in this release. A total of 487 drill holes for 287,534 metres drilled have been used to inform the resource estimate.
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>No. Holes</th><th>Metres Drilled</th></tr>
<tr><td>Texasgulf Canada</td><td>71</td><td>13,117</td></tr>
<tr><td>American Bullion Minerals</td><td>167</td><td>57,783</td></tr>
<tr><td>bcMetals</td><td>80</td><td>26,920</td></tr>
<tr><td>Imperial Metals</td><td>94</td><td>101,940</td></tr>
<tr><td>Newcrest</td><td>75</td><td>87,774</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>487</td><td>287,535</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>No new exploration results are reported in this release, therefore this section is not relevant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>No new exploration results are reported in this release, therefore this section is not relevant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>As provided above.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>No new exploration results are reported in this release, therefore this section is not relevant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>No new exploration results are reported in this release, therefore this section is not relevant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>Growth drilling is underway within the Main Zone and east of the East Zone including the recent East Ridge discovery.</td></tr>
</table>

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	Data are stored in a SQL acQuire database. Over 90% of IMC assay data has been electronically loaded into acQuire from the original laboratory assay files, whilst historical assay data prior to IMC has been imported and validated against historical public reports. The Red Chris JV assay and geological data are electronically loaded into acQuire and the database is replicated in Newcrest's centralised database system in Melbourne. Regular reviews of data quality are conducted by site and corporate teams prior to resource estimation.
Site visits	The Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate is an employee of Newcrest Mining Limited and is based in Melbourne. The Competent Person has remained closely linked with the project and completed multiple site inspections during 2019. The Competent Person has reviewed the open pit mining and processing operations, historical core storage and sampling systems, and has monitored drilling, sampling, sample security, drill logging, and data management and is satisfied with the quality of the measures undertaken.
Geological interpretation	The geology model for the Red Chris deposit comprises a cover Bowser Lake Group of siltstone, sandstones and conglomerates, and the Upper Triassic clastic sedimentary and mafic volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group that was intruded by the late Triassic to early Jurassic Redstock monzonite to quartz monzodiorite intrusions. Broadly three phases of intrusive have been recognised as part of the Redstock that typically hosts the mineralisation and have been used as estimation domains. The confidence in the geological volumes used that were used to define the estimation domains is reflected in the resource classification.
Dimension	The mineralised zone define by the drilling to date occupies an area with dimension around 0.3 km in width x 3.4 km in length and 1.3 km in a vertical extent. Currently three zone of mineralisation have been identified to date that includes the Gully, Main, and East zones.

Appendix 1

Criteria	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	Geostatistical testing of the copper and gold grade distributions showed that the Redstock domain is highly diffusive in nature and satisfies the bi-gaussianity assumption of the data. Additionally, the grade distribution for sulphur, iron, calcium, and magnesium are also diffusive in nature. Therefore, gaussian based estimation is considered appropriate to be implemented for copper, gold, sulphur, iron, calcium, and magnesium within the Redstock domain. All drillhole samples were composited to 12 metre intervals downhole and honouring the domain boundary. In the Redstock domain, Localised Uniform Conditioning of copper, gold, sulphur, iron, calcium, and magnesium are undertaken into a panel size of 80 m x 80 m x 12 m blocks and localised into the selective mining unit (SMU) of 20 m x 20 m x 12 m blocks in a single pass run using a discretisation of 4x4x1, search radii for copper and gold were typically around 300-400 m (major), 400-600 m (intermediate) and 140-150 m (minor). The minimum and maximum number of informing composites were 12 and 16-20 respectively, depending on the domain and variable being estimated. Due to weak to moderate skewed nature of the grade distribution, no grade capping has been applied, however, to make sure that the potential smearing of the outliers grade is reduced, when necessary a grade and distance restriction is applied for some variables. Additionally, Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation of silver, mercury, antimony, arsenic, and carbon was undertaken within the Redstock domain directly into the SMU blocks respectively. The estimation for other domains including the sediment, volcanic and Bowser domain has utilised OK estimation for copper, gold, sulphur, iron, calcium, magnesium, silver, mercury, antimony, arsenic, and carbon directly into the SMU blocks respectively. Due to the very limited number of carbon data within the Bowser domain a Nearest Neighbour estimation was used. The block model used for interpolation was populated with local rotations for the Redstock domain based on the local orientation of the Redstock mineralisation and the orientation of the main structures. A soft boundary was applied between the Redstock domains, and a hard boundary with all other domains. The model has been validated using visual, statistical, and geostatistical methods, including statistical comparison, metal at risk analysis, swath plots, global change of support comparison, metal at panel and SMU comparison, and visual comparison of the drillholes and the blocks by sections and plan views. A ground truth model (GTM) within the current open pit area has also been estimated utilising the existing copper and gold blasthole data, where the comparison of the GTM and the resource estimate is considered acceptable.
Moisture	All tonnages are calculated and reported on a dry tonnes basis.
Cut-off parameters	A value algorithm is used to calculate the NSR for each block using revenue and cost assumptions as at December 2020. The NSR calculation takes into account the Mineral Resource revenue factors, metallurgical recovery assumptions, transport costs, refining charges and royalty charges with a gold price of US$1400 per ounce, copper price of US$3.40 per pounds, and a 0.80 CAD:USD exchange rate. The cut-off value for reporting within the open pit mining area is based on an NSR value above CAD 12.2/t that takes into consideration actual processing and general & administration costs. The cut-off value for reporting within the proposed underground mining area is based on an NSR value above CAD 21.0/t that takes into consideration proposed mining, processing, and general & administration costs based on Studies completed to date.
Mining factors or assumptions	Red Chris open pit is a surface bulk mining operation, so SMU mining assumptions are based on the current site parameters that are used in the open pit truck and shovel operation. An open pit optimisation footprint constraint is used, which is based on a maximum undiscounted cashflow at revenue factor 1.0 but with a relative level restriction of 1,112mRL to define the open pit to underground interface at approximately 50 metres below the current life of mine open pit design. For the proposed underground, the geometry, grade, indicative geotechnical properties, and size of the resource suggest an amenability to a mass underground mining method such as block caving based on the defined SMU with no internal selectivity. The underground footprint is based on a contiguous area with NSR value above CAD 21.0/t with a nominal minimum footprint of 160 x 160 m with assumed vertical walls and variable height of draw. These two contiguous footprints for open pit and underground are deemed appropriate to be used for the base of the reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction test at Red Chris.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	Metallurgical amenability is derived from current operating Red Chris JV plant performance for the open pit areas and additional composite test work samples derived from recent drilling for proposed underground areas. Metallurgical factors for gold and copper have been incorporated into the NSR value

Appendix 1

Criteria	Commentary
	algorithm which defines the resource footprint. Domain specific metallurgical recoveries can range on average from 50-61% for Au and 81-83% for Cu.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Conventional waste management of potentially acid forming and non-acid forming rock and tailings is currently undertaken at the Red Chris JV operations in accordance with permit requirements. Relevant variables are estimated to determine both acid and neutralising potential to determine waste material types.
Bulk Density	All bulk density measurements are carried out in accordance with site standard procedure. Intervals for bulk density determination are selected according to lithology/alteration/mineralisation type to best represent certain intervals as defined by the geologist. Historically, the measurement were undertaken at ACME laboratory using the Archimedes method. Since the Red Chris JV commenced, the measurements are performed on site by geologists or geological assistants as part of the logging process using the Archimedes method. Both historical and recent measurements are generally taken at 100 metre intervals down hole. Bulk density from several thousand measurements has been interpolated using an inverse distance method within the relevant geological domains.
Classification	The resource classification is based on drillhole spacing and geological and grade continuity including the assessment of average weighted distance of informing samples and the quality of estimation. Additionally, the mining method, mining selectivity, mining rate and the cut-off value are also taken into consideration. Generally, Indicated Resources are classified within the average weighted distance of informing data less than 100 metres and a slope of regression (SOR) greater than 0.7, while Inferred Resources are classified outside of the Indicated classification, with an average weighted distance less than 175 metres and a SOR greater than 0.4. The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classification appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person referred to below.
Audits or reviews	Derisk Geomining Consultants has conducted an independent review of the Red Chris Mineral Resource estimate and concluded that the estimate has been prepared using accepted industry practice, has been completed in accordance with the JORC Code guidelines, is suitable for preparing a public report documenting the Mineral Resource estimate, and as a basis for developing Ore Reserves.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	For the open pit and underground, Indicated Resources are considered reasonable for the relative uncertainty to be +/- 15% in tonnage, grade and metal (exclusive of each other, i.e., each variable has to satisfy the criteria) for an annual production volume at a 90% confidence level. Geostatistical evaluations indicate that based on the annual processing throughput these criteria are satisfied. Relative uncertainties and confidence level estimates are considered for both copper and gold. For the open pit, detailed monthly mine reconciliations have been maintained since production commenced in 2015. The mine reconciliations confirm that the in-situ tonnage, grade and metal variances are well within the Indicated Resource relative uncertainty band.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this document that relates to Mineral Resources, Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, and related scientific and technical information, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Rob Stewart. Mr Stewart is the Group Manager - Resources and a full-time employee of Newcrest Mining Limited. He is a shareholder in Newcrest Mining Limited and is entitled to participate in Newcrest's executive equity long term incentive plan, details of which are included in Newcrest's 2020 Remuneration Report. He is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Stewart has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code and as a Qualified Person under NI 43-101. Mr Stewart approves the disclosure of scientific and technical information contained in this document and consents to the inclusion of material of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further disclosure, refer to Newcrest's news release dated March 31, 2021 at newcrest.com.