

MINERAL RESERVES

Donlin Gold	Tonnage	Grade	Metal Content	Attributable to NOVAGOLD
	kt	g/t Au	koz Au	koz Au
Reserves¹				
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

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

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

Reserves¹ 0.57 g/t gold

Resources² 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.
- 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.

Mineral Reserves are reported within the pre-feasibility pit designs, and supported by a mine schedule, featuring variable throughput rates, stockpiling and cut-off optimization. The point of reference for the Mineral Reserve estimate is where the reserves are delivered to the mill. The pit designs are contained within an optimized pit shell based on the following economic and technical parameters: Metal price for gold of \$1,200/oz; reference mining cost of \$2.16/t incremented \$0.0033/t/m with depth from the 220 m elevation (equates to an average mining cost of \$2.64/t), fixed processing cost \$13.78/t processed; sustaining capital of \$1.54/t processed; general and administrative cost of \$3.66/t processed; stockpile rehandle costs of \$0.24/t processed assuming that 45% of mill feed is rehandled; variable metallurgical recoveries by rock type, ranging from 86.7% in shale to 94.2% in intrusive rocks in the Aktivik domain; refining and freight charges of \$1.21/oz gold; royalty considerations of 4.5% NSR and \$0.50/t processed; and variable pit slope angles, ranging from 23° to 43°. Mineral Reserves are reported using an optimized block value (BV) based on the following equation: $BV = Au \text{ grade} * \text{Recovery} * \$1,200/\text{oz} - \text{royalties \& refining costs} - \text{process operating costs} - \text{G\&A cost}$ reported in \$/t. Assuming an average gold recovery of 89.5% the marginal gold cut-off grade would be approximately 0.57 g/t, or the gold grade that would equate to a \$0.001 BV cut-off at these same values. The life-of-mine (LOM) strip ratio is 5.48:1. The assumed LOM throughput rate is 53,500 t/d. The technical parameters referenced herein are based on the specifications utilized in the Donlin Creek Gold Project Alaska, USA, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Second Updated Feasibility, effective November 18, 2011 (as amended January 20, 2012). The economic parameters are derived from the NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Donlin Gold Project, Alaska, USA, effective June 1, 2021, and the S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary on the Donlin Gold Project, Alaska, USA, November 30, 2021.

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Donlin Gold	Tonnage	Grade	Metal Content	Attributable to NOVAGOLD
	kt	g/t Au	koz Au	koz Au
Resources², exclusive of Reserves				
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
Resources², inclusive of Reserves				
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

Except as noted, Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Resources are in addition to Measured and Indicated Resources. Inferred Resources have great uncertainty as to their existence and whether they can be mined legally or economically. The cut-off date for the sample database used in the Mineral Resource estimate is 1 November 2009. However, more recent drilling data were used to validate the resource model as remaining current. Mineral Resources are constrained within a conceptual Measured, Indicated and Inferred optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: gold price of \$1,200/oz; variable process cost based on $2.1874 * (\text{sulphur grade}) + 10.6485$; administration cost of \$2.29/t; refining, freight & marketing (selling costs) of \$1.85/oz recovered; stockpile rehandle costs of \$0.20/t processed assuming that 45% of mill feed is rehandled; variable royalty rate, based on royalty of $4.5\% * (\text{Au price} - \text{selling cost})$; and a variable metallurgical recovery depending on the host rock type ranging from 86 to 94%. Assuming an average recovery of 89.5% and average S% grade of 1.07, the marginal gold cut-off grade is 0.47 g/t. These technical and economic parameters are those that were used in the Donlin Creek Gold Project Alaska, USA, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Second Updated Feasibility Study, effective November 18, 2011 (as amended January 20, 2012) to establish reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. Based on the QP's review of the estimate, there would be no material change to the Mineral Resources if the gold price were updated to \$1,500/oz and other economic parameters were updated to the 2020 parameters used in the Mineral Reserve estimate. As a result, the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates shown above remain unchanged from the 2011 estimates contained in the prior technical report.

See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates".

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. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as “expects”, “continue”, “ongoing”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “intends”, “estimates”, “potential”, “possible”, and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions, or results “will”, “may”, “could”, “would” or “should” occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on several opinions, estimates and assumptions that management of NOVAGOLD considered appropriate and reasonable as of the date such statements are made, are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that may cause the actual results, activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include statements regarding the anticipated timing of certain judicial and/or administrative decisions; becoming one of the highest annual gold producers in the Americas; the 2024 forecast spending; the timing and potential for a new feasibility study on the Donlin Gold project; our goals, planned activities and planned expenditures for 2024; ongoing support provided to key stakeholders including Alaska Native Corporation partners; Donlin Gold’s continued support for the state and federal permitting process; the potential development and construction of the Donlin Gold project; the sufficiency of funds to continue to advance development of Donlin Gold, including to a construction decision; perceived merit of properties; mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; Donlin Gold’s ability to secure the permits needed to construct and operate the Donlin Gold project in a timely manner, if at all; legal challenges to Donlin Gold’s existing permits and the timing of decisions in those challenges; whether the Donlin Gold LLC board will continue to advance the Donlin Gold project up the value chain; the success of the strategic mine plan for the Donlin Gold project; the success of the Donlin Gold community relations plan, uncertainties related to fluctuations in gold prices and demand, and other risks and uncertainties. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, intentions, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not historical facts but instead represent the expectations of NOVAGOLD management’s estimates and projections regarding future events or circumstances on the date the statements are made. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations include the need to obtain additional permits and governmental approvals; the timing and likelihood of obtaining and maintaining permits necessary to construct and operate; the need for additional financing to explore and develop properties and availability of financing in the debt and capital markets; COVID-19; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drill results and geological tests and the estimation of reserves and resources; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation and exploration successes; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices, expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in the United States or Canada; the need for continued cooperation between Barrick and NOVAGOLD, the need for additional capital if NOVAGOLD determines to proceed with an updated feasibility study on its own; development and eventual construction of the Donlin Gold property; the need for cooperation of government agencies and Native groups in the development and operation of properties; risks related to construction of mining projects such as accidents, equipment breakdowns, bad weather, disease pandemics, non-compliance with environmental and permit requirements, unanticipated variation in geological structures, ore grades or recovery rates; unexpected cost increases, which could include significant increases in estimated capital and operating costs; fluctuations in metal prices and currency exchange rates; whether or when a positive construction decision will be made regarding the Donlin Gold project; and other risks and uncertainties disclosed in NOVAGOLD’s most recent reports on Forms 10-K and 10-Q, particularly the “Risk Factors” sections of those reports and other documents filed by NOVAGOLD with applicable securities regulatory authorities from time to time. Copies of

these filings may be obtained by visiting NOVAGOLD’s website at www.novagold.com, or the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov, or at www.sedarplus.ca. The forward-looking statements contained herein reflect the beliefs, opinions and projections of NOVAGOLD 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 contained in this presentation 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 presentation 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”).

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 presentation 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.	“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.
	Michael Woloschuk, P.Eng.	
	Henry Kim, P.Geo. Wood Canada Limited	“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 presentation.