ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **23 September 2021**

POSITIVE OUTCOMES FROM DIAMOND DRILLING AT MUSIC WELL GOLD PROJECT

Highlights:

- **Successful completion of four maiden diamond drill holes into the Music Well target vein**
- **All four drill holes intercepted the target vein at the interpreted depth of approximately 50m down-hole confirming the down-dip continuation of the gold-bearing vein found at the surface**
- **Drilling confirmed that the combined width of the main target vein(s) is over 1.4m in MWDDH_001, 002A and 003A, with MWDDH_001 intercepting a 3.8m wide quartz vein at the target depth of ~50m down-hole**
- **New zone of previously unidentified quartz veining and massive sulfide veining was intercepted below the main target vein at between 77-96m depth**
- **Surface work programmes continue - 1,000t quartz vein bulk sampling programme complete and awaiting final results.**

Native Mineral Resources Holdings Limited (ASX: NMR), or ("NMR" the "Company"), is pleased to report the completion of the diamond drilling programme at its high-grade Music Well Gold Project ("Music Well") located approximately 55 km north of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

A total of four diamond drill holes for a total of 456.7m have been completed testing the depth and characteristics of the Music Well target vein.

Initial results have confirmed that the main target vein was intersected in all four holes and a new quartz vein and massive sulphide vein have been discovered at 77-96m depth.

NMR has completed core logging and drill core sampling and is expecting to receive the assay and geochemical results over the coming weeks. The four diamond drill holes were completed with the assistance of the Western Australian governments EIS co-funded drilling grant programme announced on 5 May 2021. The four diamond drill holes were completed with the assistance of the Western Australian governments EIS co-funded drilling grant program announced on 5 May 2021.

Management Commentary

NMR's Managing Director, Blake Cannavo, commented: *"We are delighted with the initial outcomes from our diamond drilling programme at Music Well with the target vein being hit in every hole at the depth predicted. We have*

already confirmed that the vein is gold-bearing near the surface, so the confirmation that the quartz vein continues to at least 40m depth below the surface is significant.

Confirmation of the target vein at depth supports our ongoing work at surface, including our large-scale bulk sampling programme, and we remain confident that this is not just a small patch of quartz, but a vein that has lateral and depth extent.

We are also encouraged that the drilling, which extended well beyond the target vein, has identified a new quartz vein and other sulfide-rich veins. The full suite of assay and geochemistry results from this drilling will provide further important detail for our technical team and we expect to receive these soon.

NMR continues to make significant progress at Music Well, and these key work programmes have improved our geological understanding of the mineralised structures and further highlighted the potential for significant gold mineralisation in this area."

EIS Co-Funded Diamond Drilling

NMR is pleased to report the drilling of four HQ2 diamond drill holes, which commenced on 26 July 2021 (Figure 2), has now been completed. The main target vein has been confirmed in each hole and a new quartz vein and massive sulphide veins have been discovered at 77-96m depth. This second vein was not found at the surface due to shallow cover to the south of the main target vein.

Figure 1. New zone identified below target vein containing quartz veining and massive sulphide veining. The vein above is an example of a pyrite-rich massive sulphide vein in MWDDH_002A.

In March 2021, NMR carried out its first field visit to the Music Well project area and has, since then, successfully completed surface sampling and mapping of the main target vein. Rock chip assay results of up to 147 g/t Au (NMRMWRC034) and an average gold grade from the vein of over 3.2g/t Au have encouraged NMR to undertake further exploration of the vein.

The recently completed four diamond drill holes were aimed at testing the depth extent of the vein. In addition, the drilling was used to determine whether the vein maintains its width of approximately 0.5-1.5m observed at the surface down to approximately 50m depth. The drill holes were planned to extend beyond the target vein intersection to test for other veins located parallel to, but structurally below the target vein.

- **Four diamond drill holes have been completed:**
  - *MWDDH_004: 29 July 2021 to 3 August 2021 (EOH: 100.3m)*
  - *MWDDH_001: 4 August 2021 to 12 August 2021 (EOH: 150.1m)*
  - *MWDDH_002A: 13 August 2021 to 17 August 2021 (EOH: 100.3m)*
  - *MWDDH_003A: 21 August 2021 to 26 August 2021 (EOH: 106m)*

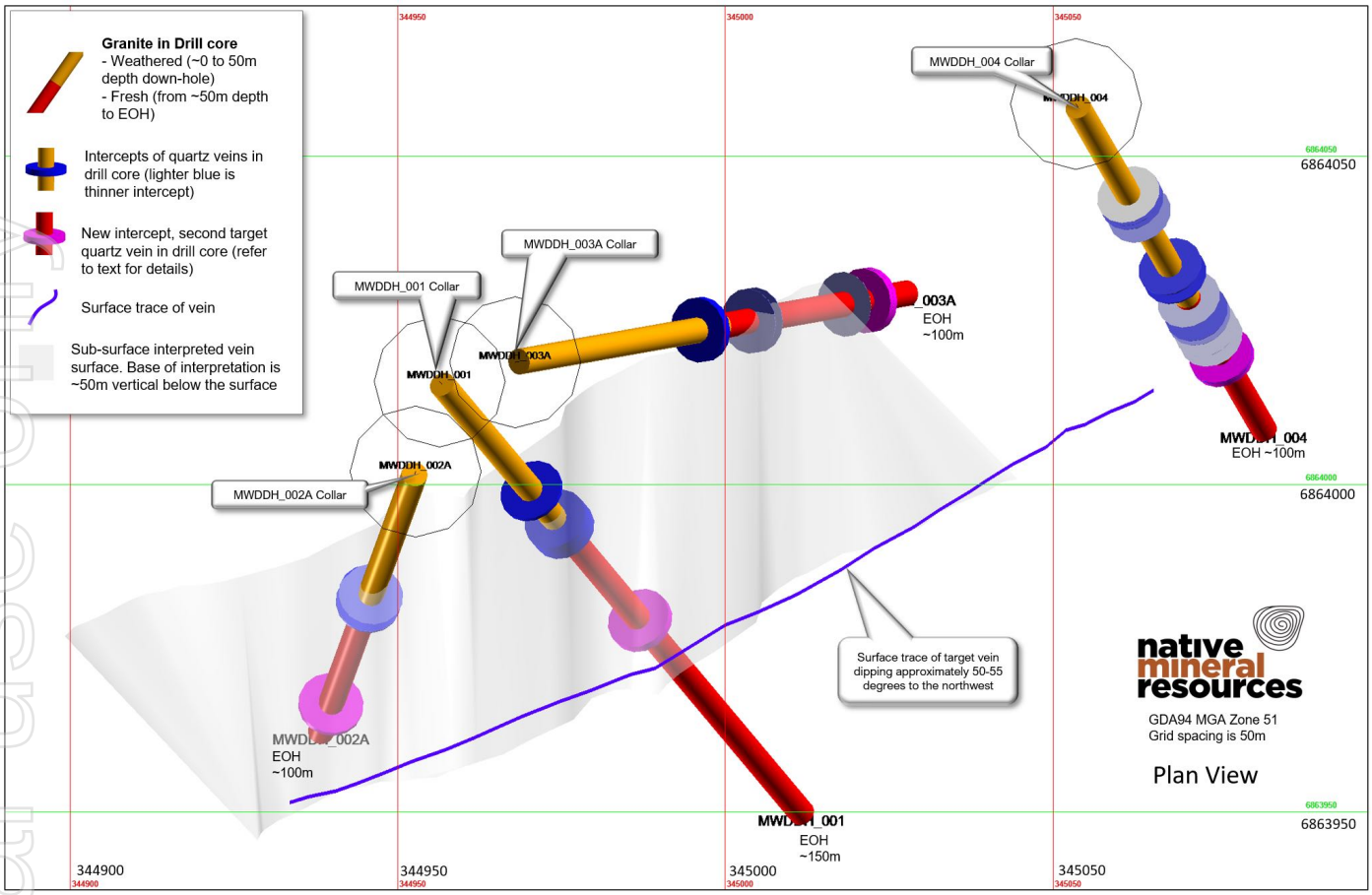

Figure 2. Map showing the location of diamond drill holes projected below the surface. The vein dips at approximately 50-55 degrees to the NW (semi-transparent grey surface) and the diamond drill holes dip back towards the vein (East-to-south) aimed at intercepting the vein at high angles. The various quartz intercepts are shown as blue discs on the drill holes. Purple discs a 75-90m are the second intercepted vein of interest. Map grid is GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

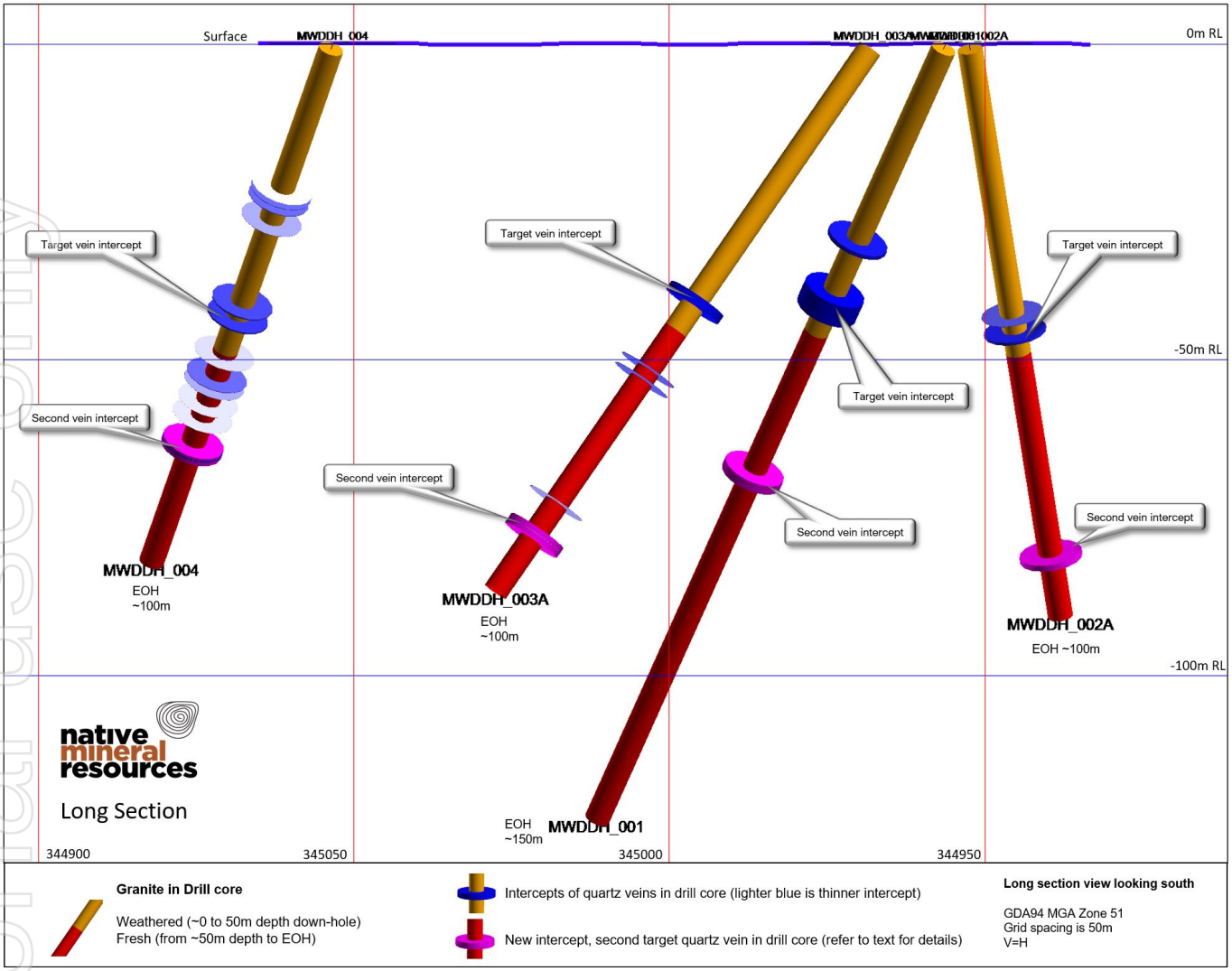

Figure 3. Long section view of the completed HQ2 diamond drill holes at the Music Well target vein area.

Diamond drill holes MWDDH_001, 002A and 003A were all drilled from the same pad location. Each of the four diamond holes was oriented to optimise the intercept depth and angle with the western, laterally continuous section of the quartz vein at depth (Figure 2). Drill hole MWDDH_004 was "stepped back" to the south-east in order to intercept a section of the vein that is offset to the SE from the main target vein.

A compilation and preliminary examination of the drill logs shows that the host rocks are almost entirely granite with only a few mafic dykes and pegmatite veins intercepted over the combined 456m length of drill core. The granite host-rock is intensely weathered between the surface and 55-65m depth down-hole (marked as orange in Figure 2 and Figure 3). Accordingly, the main target vein at approximately 50m down hole occurred exclusively within the highly weathered granite. Below the base of the weathered granite occurs relatively fresh, hornblende-bearing granodiorite with localised variability in the amount of potassium feldspar such that in places, the composition trends towards more tonalitic compositions. In some instances, hybrid mafic enclaves are present within the granite.

The contact between the granite and the target vein (e.g. Figure 4) is characterised by as a series of parallel veins and cm-scale intervening sheets of altered and weathered host-rock granite. The quartz is mostly massive, white milky quartz, similar to the vein observed at the surface. The drilling aimed to intercept the vein at high angles, particularly in MWDDH_001 where the intercept between the lower contact is almost perpendicular to the drill core. Accordingly, the over all intercept width of the vein in MWDDH_001 of 3.8m is close the true width of the vein at that depth. Drill holes MWDDH_002A and 003A were drilled at lower intercept angles to the target quartz vein, therefore their intercept width does not exactly match the true in-situ vein thickness.

Figure 4. MWDDH_001 main vein intercept at approximately 50m down-hole depth. The angle of the drill holes at 55 degrees means that the true width of the vein is close to the intercept width.

Figure 5. Main quartz vein intercept in diamond drill hole MWDDH_002A at approximately 50m down-hole depth.

Figure 6. Intercept of the main quartz vein at approximately 50m down hole in MWDDH_003A.

In each of the diamond drill holes MWDDH_001, 002A and 003A, the target vein occurred as at least two parallel sections of quartz but with one principal section of semi-continuous quartz marking the main vein. The intercept in MWDDH_004 differs, however, in that it was dominated my many veins over a longer zone of drill core. This hole was drilled into the offset segment of the main vein, and it is proposed that this domain of numerous, but narrow veins, marks a transition zone between two offset segments of the thicker and more consistent, main vein.

New target vein identified in drilling

NMR are excited to have discovered a second vein in the drill core which is locally associated with massive sulphide veins in the adjacent host granodiorite. Extending the drilling beyond the target intercept at 50m has revealed a second narrow, high-priority vein between 77m and 96m down-hole depth in the different drill cores. The vein is narrow (true width not provided at this stage), but in MWDDH_003A for example, the vein is spatially associated with veins of massive sulphide in the granodiorite (principally pyrite) (Figure 1, Figure 9). NMR are eagerly awaiting assays on this second vein and the surrounding granite. This second, structurally below the main target vein, but is also different to the main vein as the quartz is "dirty", containing grey laminations within the vein material (e.g. Figure 8).

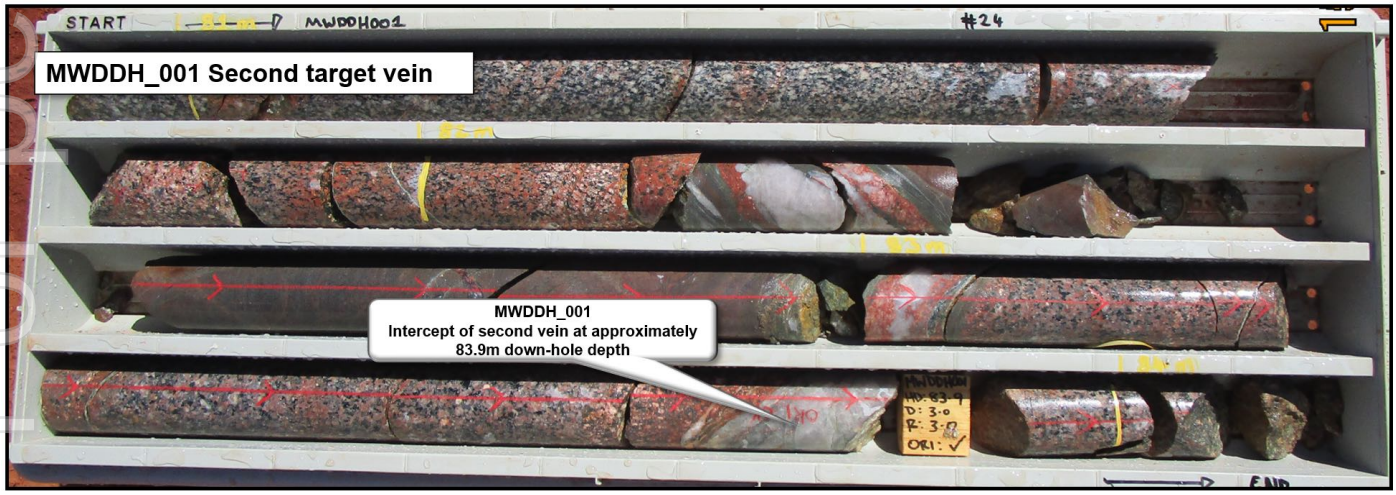

Figure 7. Second vein intercepted in MWDDH_001. Three small quartz veins are evident in the section of core shown here but the small vein at 83.9m depth shows characteristics similar to the second intercepts in the adjacent drill holes. Note that the angle of intercept is not perpendicular to the drill hole, therefore the true width is not equivalent to the intercept width.

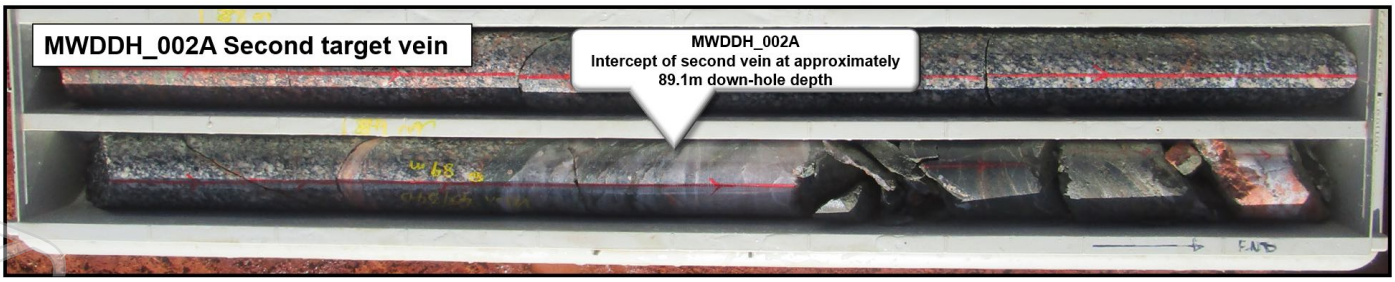

Figure 8. Second vein intercepted in MWDDH_002A. The type of quartz in the second vein differs markedly from the white, milky quartz of the intercept at ~50m deep in the drill core. NMR are awaiting assays on this and other intercepts of the second vein.

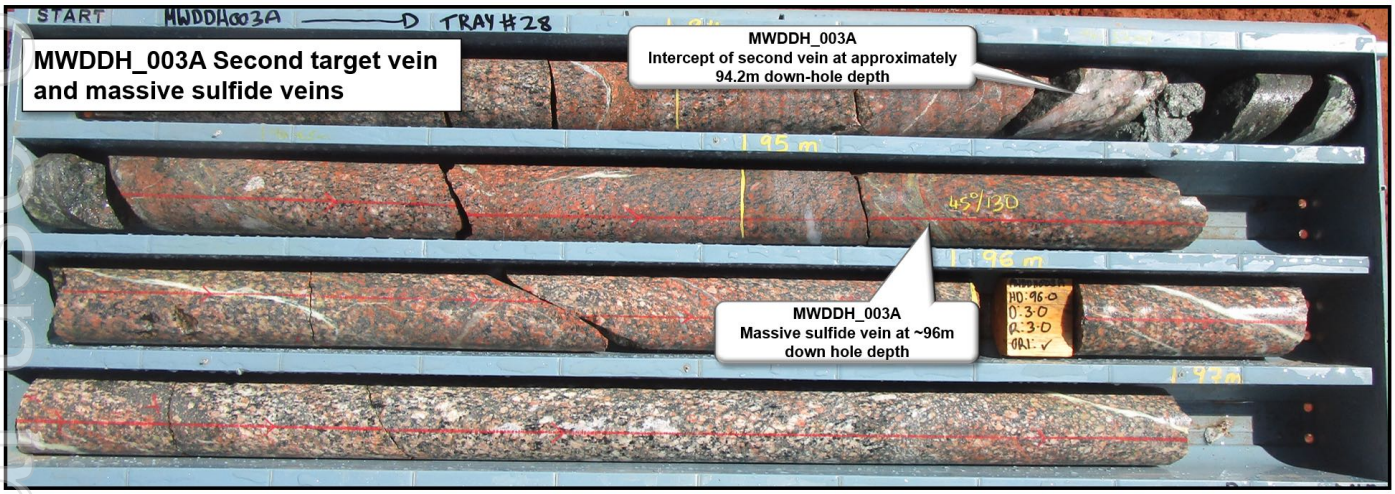

Figure 9. Second vein intercepted in MWDDH_003A. The small quartz vein is also associated with a number of sulphide-bearing and massive sulphide veins hosted within the granite. The sulphides labelled in the section above occur approximately 1m below the small quartz vein intercept.

Figure 10. Second vein intercepted in MWDDH_004.

Diamond drill hole assays and geochemical results

NMR have completed sampling of the diamond drill core and are awaiting assays on the target vein and the second, newly identified quartz vein and associated sulphide veins. Both the vein and adjacent wall rock have been sampled and submitted for assay. Intervals containing sulfides in granite were sampled and submitted for assay and multi-element geochemistry.

Eastern Goldfield Project Background

The Yilgarn Craton is one of Australia's premier mineral provinces and host to major deposits of gold, nickel, zinc, silver, tantalum and iron ore and other commodities. Recent exploration success has discovered new gold deposits that are intrusion-related gold systems (IRGS), which has led to a greater exploration focus in areas that have received little exploration focus.

NMR has secured a landholding of 540km² in the Eastern Goldfields between Kalgoorlie and Leonora, in areas of prospective intrusive rocks, close to operating gold mines (Figure 11). The tenements are underexplored and offer opportunities to discover relatively new concepts of gold mineralisation. All four tenements are currently being explored for fracture-hosted gold mineralisation. The Mt Vetters and Arcoona Projects are located within close proximity to Kalgoorlie and near several large operating mines.

The Music Well Gold Project is located approximately 55 km north of Leonora and is comprised of the two tenements E37/1362 and E37/1363 and is NMR's most advanced gold target.

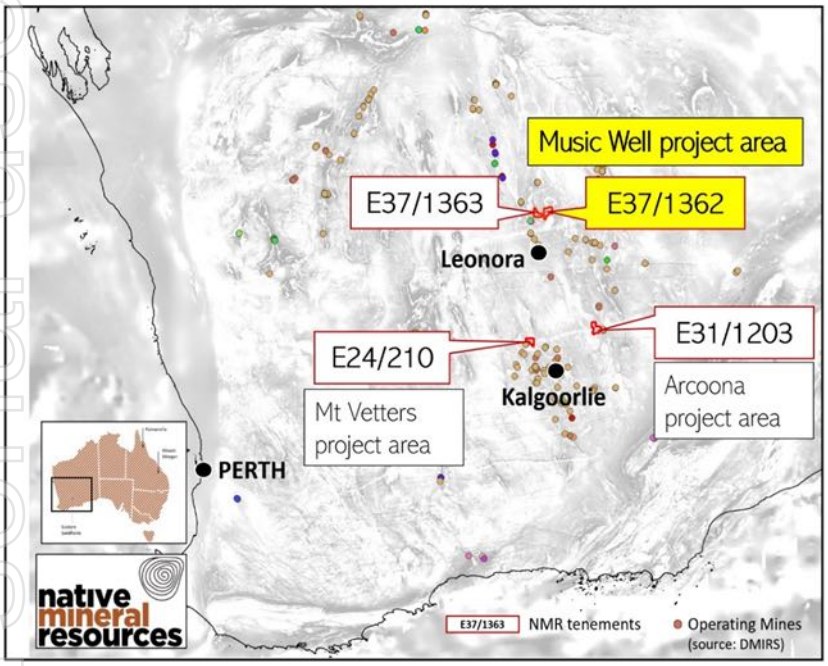

Figure 11. Location map of the three NMR projects (four tenements) in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. All three projects are located within regions with operating mines and proven mineralisation. NMR's principal Music Well Project is located approximately 70km north of Leonora.

-Ends-

The Board of Native Mineral Resources Holdings Ltd authorised this announcement to be lodged with the ASX.

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information provided to Dr Simon Richards, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Simon Richards is a full-time employee of Native Mineral Resources. Dr Richards has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Richards has no potential conflict of interest in accepting Competent Person responsibility for the information presented in this report and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Notes – Specific ASX announcements:

Material contained in this release refers to information including, but not limited to sample results and the methodologies used for sample acquisition and processing (JORC table) presented in the previous ASX Announcements listed below.

ASX Announcement, 27th June 2021 - NMR Confirms Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at Music Well Project in WA
ASX Announcement, 29th March 2021 - High-grade and free-milling gold at Music Well
ASX Announcement, 5th May 2021 - NMR awarded EIS grant to fund diamond drilling at Music Well

Appendix 1. Drill hole details

HOLE ID	X (m)	Y (y)	Z (m asl)	EOH(m)	DIP	AZI (grid)	TARGET 1 (CENTROID)	TARGET 2 (CENTROID)
MWDDH_001	344956.2835	6864015.58	484.6629	150.1	-55	140	50	83.9
MWDDH_002A	344952.608	6864001.833	486.9337	100.3	-65	200	50	89.1
MWDDH_003A	344967.8189	6864018.509	484.7005	106	-55	80	50	94.2
MWDDH_004	345053.4411	6864057.934	486.9057	100.3	-55	150	52	77.5

JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	Mineral identification was carried out by a contract geologist employed by Native Mineral Resources (NMR). The contract geologist was employed at senior geologist level and was determined to have sufficient experience to be able to correctly identify key sulphides and other minerals in the field where they occurred. Any reference to mineralogy or mineral type has been conveyed to NMR from the contract geologist. Samples of drill core have been sent for assay and multi-element geochemistry in order to determine the grade and selected element composition to assist in constraining the mineralogy of specific sampled sections.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'), In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary aid blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.,) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so by what method, etc.).*	Four diamond drill cores were completed at Music Well. The diamond drill is all HQ2. Drill core orientation was attempted for the diamond core using Reflex ACT III N/N2/N3. In the upper 50m where the granite was extremely weathered, core orientation failed, however, the lower part of the drill core where fresh granite was more abundant, core orientations were more successful. Drill hole surveys were collected using Reflex Ez Trac XTF.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of samples*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here

	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	The diamond drill core was logged, primarily for lithology, by an experienced contract geologist in the field using NMR core logging sheets which include fields for documenting from (m), to (m), core recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, sample and general comments including, but not limited to, rock type description, colour, alteration and alteration type. The core was logged in sufficient detail to enable an evaluation of the lithological changes as well as the identification of key target vein intercepts. Small changes in the composition of the host rock granites for example were not logged at this stage.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.,) photography.*	Logging of the four diamond drill holes was entirely qualitative and is a simple visual interpretation of the rock types present in the drill core. The identification of minerals was via visual inspection also an no analytical equipment has been used to analyse the rocks or minerals in the drill core at the time of writing.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	The four diamond drill holes had a total length of only 456.7m, therefore the entire drill hole was logged at the same scale. No set interval logging was required. Features such as rock type, alteration and quartz veining were logged at the depth of occurrence which in-turn defined the intervals. Major changes in rock type and the change from weathered to fresh granite for example were also logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc., and whether sampled wet or dry*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second half sampling.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instruments make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks,*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here

	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At the time of writing, the only intercepts are those identified by visual inspection of the core and no assay data has been obtained for these intersections. Nevertheless, the drill core was logged in the field by an experienced contract geologist. All core was photographed both wet and dry and photos made available to NMR chief geologist for further inspection and confirmation of intersection of the target vein. Accordingly, the drill core has been reviewed and the logging of major intercepts in the drill core has been confirmed by two independent geologists.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	N/A
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Drill hole logs were recorded in the field in paper form. These logs were scanned and stored as digital copies by NMR. The original paper copies remain with the core in Western Australia until all sampling and inspection has been completed. Photographs of the entire core (both wet and dry) from all four drill holes are stored as digital photographs by NMR. Both drill logs and photographs will be used to constrain sample intervals and results
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	N/A
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys) trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The location of sample points was recorded using two independent GPS instruments. Drill collar locations were collected using a Trimble differential GPS. All data points were collected in GDA94 Z51.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	In all cases, unless otherwise stated, grid references and points are provided in GDA94 MGA Zone 51J (Southern Hemisphere).
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topographic information was recorded where necessary, but the lack of terrain/elevation change at the target area (Music Well) means that topographic information is not a significant factor. Drill hole collars were collected using differential GPS with sufficient vertical resolution to constrain the precise depth of the intercept.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure.	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Diamond drill hole MWDDH_001 and 004 were oriented almost perpendicular (to within a few degrees) to the interpreted dip of the main target structure. Visual inspection of the intercept angle confirms that the vein and the drill core are almost perpendicular, therefore, the width of the vein(s) is very close to the in-situ true width of the feature. The two remaining drill holes MWDDH002A and 003A were drilled at an angle to the target structure, therefore the true width is less than the intercept width. True width calculations will be provided along with assay results in following announcement as the sample interval has a significant impact on the grade over a specific width of the vein.
	• *If the relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	As above, drill holes MWDDH002A and 003A were drilled at an angle to the target structure, therefore the true width is less than the intercept width. True width calculations will be provided along with assay results in following announcement as the sample interval has a significant impact on the grade over a specific width of the vein.

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
Audits and review	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	N/A.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Sampling and geological mapping occurred on E37/1362 which is 100% owned by Native Mineral Resources Pty Ltd. Landholders were notified prior to arrival as well as multiple times during the visit in order to provide ongoing updates to sampling operations.
	• *The security of tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	No previous diamond drilling has been carried out I the area. The majority of previous exploration carried out on the Music Well tenement was by Voyager Gold and Fairstar Resources who relinquished the tenement in 1999 and 2014 respectively. Fairstar resources collected samples from various sites across the tenement including the primary target area referred to in this document. Previous sampling returned samples of over 30g/t. NMR have carried out the current field campaign in order to corroborate both the high-grade gold samples as well as repeating the extraction of visible gold via milling and panning. Very little other targeted vein sampling work has been completed on the tenement. In 1999, Voyager Gold carried out a gridded soil sampling campaign with mixed results, but the highest gold grade was found near the two primary target areas with grades of 5ppb which is above the generally less than 1ppb background level reported.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The mineralisation style found on E37/1362 during the current field campaign is interpreted to be quartz-vein hosted, nuggety style gold. The deposit style at Music Well differs from the traditional green-stone hosted gold deposits of the Eastern Goldfields. The area has a history of gold production from gold-bearing veins hosted within the various granitic intrusions of the area. Northern Star Resources currently own and are developing the Bundarra project which is host to a 0.66Moz Au total JORC resource. The Bundarra project is less than 4 kilometres from the western margin of NMR's tenement E37/1363 which forms part of the Music Well project. Some quartz veins are gold-bearing whereas others appear barren, however this may be due to the difficulty in sampling this style of mineralisation. Two main target veins have been identified located several kilometres apart. The model for mineralisation is under ongoing development, however, it is interpreted that the presence of unexposed greenstones either below the intrusive or weathered away from above is a potential source for gold. Much of the tenement is covered by shallow soil cover or thick, up to 40m of cover rocks therefore surface exploration is limited to outcropping veins and granitic areas.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes;* • *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *Elevation or RL (reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Down hole length and interception depth* • *Hole length*	REF APPENDIX AT END OF MAIN BODY TEXT
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Included in the Appendix 1 of the main body text.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	N/A. No new sample results are presented here
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results*	NMR are reporting the results from rock chip sampling only and no drilling or channelling has been completed at the time of writing.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported*	Diamond drill hole MWDDH_001 and 004 were oriented almost perpendicular (to within a few degrees) to the interpreted dip of the main target structure. Visual inspection of the intercept angle confirms that the vein and the drill core are almost perpendicular, therefore, the width of the vein(s) is very close to the in-situ true width of the feature. The two remaining drill holes MWDDH002A and 003A were drilled at an angle to the target structure, therefore the true width is less than the intercept width. True width calculations will be provided along with assay results in following announcement as the sample interval has a significant impact on the grade over a specific width of the vein.
	• *If it is known and only the down hole lengths reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	In this announcement, only the down-hole length is stated. No analytical results are provided that are impacted by the difference between true and apparent width in this instance.
Diagrammes	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view*	Please refer to the body of the public release. The primary area of sampling and results has been presented. Map and cross-section (long section) views of the drill hole traces, collar locations and the main quartz vein intercepts and rock type changes are shown in the body of the report. Photos and markup for example drill hole intervals are included for clarity.

	of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	The grid reference used for each site is in coordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51J (southern hemisphere).
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	Photos of drill hole intervals are provided, except for MWDDH_004 which is represented by multiple thinner quartz vein intercepts over a "zone", therefore not appropriate to display as a photograph. No sample results are presented here.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, ground water, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Not applicable for this release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extension or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	No further drilling is planned by NMR until the return of geochemical and assay results form the current diamond drill programme.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	