ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
23 January 2023

NAGAMBIE RESOURCES

Second Antimony-Gold Vein System Discovered

Highlights

- **Second high-grade vein system, C2, discovered 200m west of the C1 vein system at the 100%-owned Nagambie Mine.**
- **Greatly increased confidence in the structural model that predicts additional vein systems will be discovered to the west.**
- **The C2 discovery drillhole, NAD012, has given two mineable intersections:**
  - **1.68m EHT at 10.4 g/t AuEq (gold equivalent) in C2 East; and**
  - **1.25m EHT at 7.1 g/t AuEq in C2 West.**
- **The 10 high-grade intersections within the C1 and C2 vein systems to date average 16.3 g/t AuEq (6.3% antimony, 4.3 g/t gold) and have an average potential stope width of 1.8m EHT (estimated horizontal thickness).**
- **Consideration being given to adding a second drill rig to fast-track the resource drilling program.**

Table 1 Mineable Intersections => 1.2m EHT and => 3.0 g/t AuEq MCOG

	BD of unmineralised waste: 2.74 BD of pure Stibnite: 4.56					EHT and BD Weighting			
Intersection and potential stope	EHT (m)	Au Assay (g/t)	Sb Assay (Sb %)	AuEq (g/t)	BD based on Sb%	EHT & BD Weighted Au	EHT & BD Weighted Sb	EHT & BD Weighted AuEq	Times MCOG
NRP002 C1 E&W	2.50	4.84	7.51	19.18	2.89	5.42	9.15	22.90	7.6
NAD008 C1 E	1.20	3.51	3.05	9.33	2.79	3.55	3.26	9.77	3.3
NAD009 C1 E	1.20	0.08	2.36	4.58	2.78	0.08	2.52	4.89	1.6
NAD009 C1 W	4.70	4.86	4.20	12.87	2.81	5.32	4.74	14.37	4.8
NAD010 C1 E	1.20	13.38	16.14	44.21	3.05	13.56	18.44	48.79	16.3
NAD010 C1 W	1.20	0.19	2.81	5.56	2.79	0.21	3.05	6.03	2.0
NAD011 C1 E	1.20	0.10	1.47	2.90	2.77	0.10	1.61	3.18	1.1
NAD011 C1 W	2.25	1.46	10.38	21.30	2.94	1.52	12.01	24.45	8.2
NAD012 C2 E	1.68	6.90	1.83	10.41	2.77	6.88	1.86	10.43	3.5
NAD012 C2 W	1.25	3.24	1.94	6.94	2.77	3.23	2.00	7.06	2.4
Average to date	1.84				2.84	4.32	6.25	16.26	5.4

AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + (Sb% x 1.91), BD = bulk density, MCOG = mineable cut-off grade

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COMMENTARY

Nagambie Resources' Executive Chairman, Mike Trumbull, commented: *"Intersecting two potential stopes in the C2 vein system with our first wildcat hole, NAD012 which tested to the west of the C1 vein system, is an exceptional result. Our new structural model for the Nagambie Mine predicted the hole would be successful but a lot of exploration models don't survive the drill-bit, assay-lab test. Success in locating C2 greatly increases the likelihood of progressively locating C3, C4, C5 etc to the SW of the West Pit, as predicted by the model. In exploration terms, we are now considering a very significant ultimate target to 1,000m vertical depth but we are committed to exploring from underground as soon as possible.*

"We intend to continue drilling the C1 and C2 vein systems and search for the next one, C3, in the coming months. Consideration will be given to contracting a second diamond drilling rig to speed up the calculation of a maiden resource, a necessary precursor for the permitting of an exploration decline and strike-driving of the vein systems underground on our Mining Licence MIN5412.

"Nagambie has been working through a backlog of detailed core logging and the core-sawing of mineralised logged samples and we expect to have largely caught up by the end of February. The purchase of an Almonte 3-phase-powered auto core saw now gives the best possible half-core samples for assaying and eliminates any possible injuries. Changing to the On Site lab in Bendigo is also expected to speed up the delivery of assays.

"When reporting our gold-antimony exploration drilling results, a point of difference with Nagambie is that we don't only report all significant downhole sample assays, we simultaneously report all economically-mineable intersections (or potential stopes) that meet our thresholds of being greater than or equal to 1.2m EHT and being equal to or greater than our mineable cut-off grade (MCOG) of 3.0 g/t AuEq. All relevant criteria are considered - including the weighting of sample assays for both downhole length and bulk density, the dip of the veins intersected, the mining method, and the AuEq factor. The aim of this detailed reporting method is to provide the most accurate, consistent and meaningful way of reporting the gold-antimony drilling results (see Appendix 1 for further information)."

SIGNIFICANT DOWNHOLE ASSAYS FOR NAD007-012

NAD007-011 had been previously assayed and reported to the ASX on 16 September and 16 November 2022. With the change to the On Site laboratory in Bendigo in late 2022, all the mineralised samples in NAD007-011 were resubmitted to On Site, together with mineralised samples in NAD012.

All significant On Site assays (greater than 1.0 g/t gold or 1.0% antimony) received for diamond drill holes NAD007-012 are summarised in Table 2. Detailed drillhole data for the NAD007-012 holes are set out in the attached JORC Table 1 and drill holes testing the C1 and C2 vein systems to date are shown in Figures 1 and 2 (plan and cross-section views).

Assays are pending for NAD013-018 and NAD020-NAD028 (NAD019 has not been drilled yet).

MINEABLE INTERSECTIONS (OR POTENTIAL STOPES)

For samples containing significant antimony, the individual gold and antimony assays were weighted for both sample thickness and bulk density. Consideration was then given to the mineable cut-off grade (MCOG) of 3.0 g/t gold equivalent (AuEq) over at least 1.2m estimated horizontal thickness (EHT).

For full details regarding the calculation of sample bulk density, AuEq calculation, minimum mineable EHT and MCOG, refer to the attached Appendix 1: **Summary of Mining-Method Considerations and Developed Assay-Reporting Criteria**. The relevant equations regarding bulk density and AuEq calculation are also repeated in the attached JORC Table 1.

Nagambie calculates AuEq grades by applying a Costerfield Mine AuEq factor, the relative value of 1.0% antimony (Sb) in the mine to 1.0 g/t gold (Au) in the mine. In CY2022, the AuEq factor was 2.36 based on Mandalay Resources' (owner of the Costerfield Mine) annual guidance in January 2022 of US$1,750 / oz Au and US$13,000 / tonne Sb. The Mandalay guidance for CY2023 is US$1,797 / oz Au and US$10,805 / tonne Sb. The CY2023 AuEq factor applied is 1.91 as a result.

All mineable Intersections (potential stopes) within the MCOG zones for the C1 and C2 vein systems to date are summarised in Table 3.

Figure 1 Plan: Diamond drilling of the C1 and C2 antimony-gold vein systems

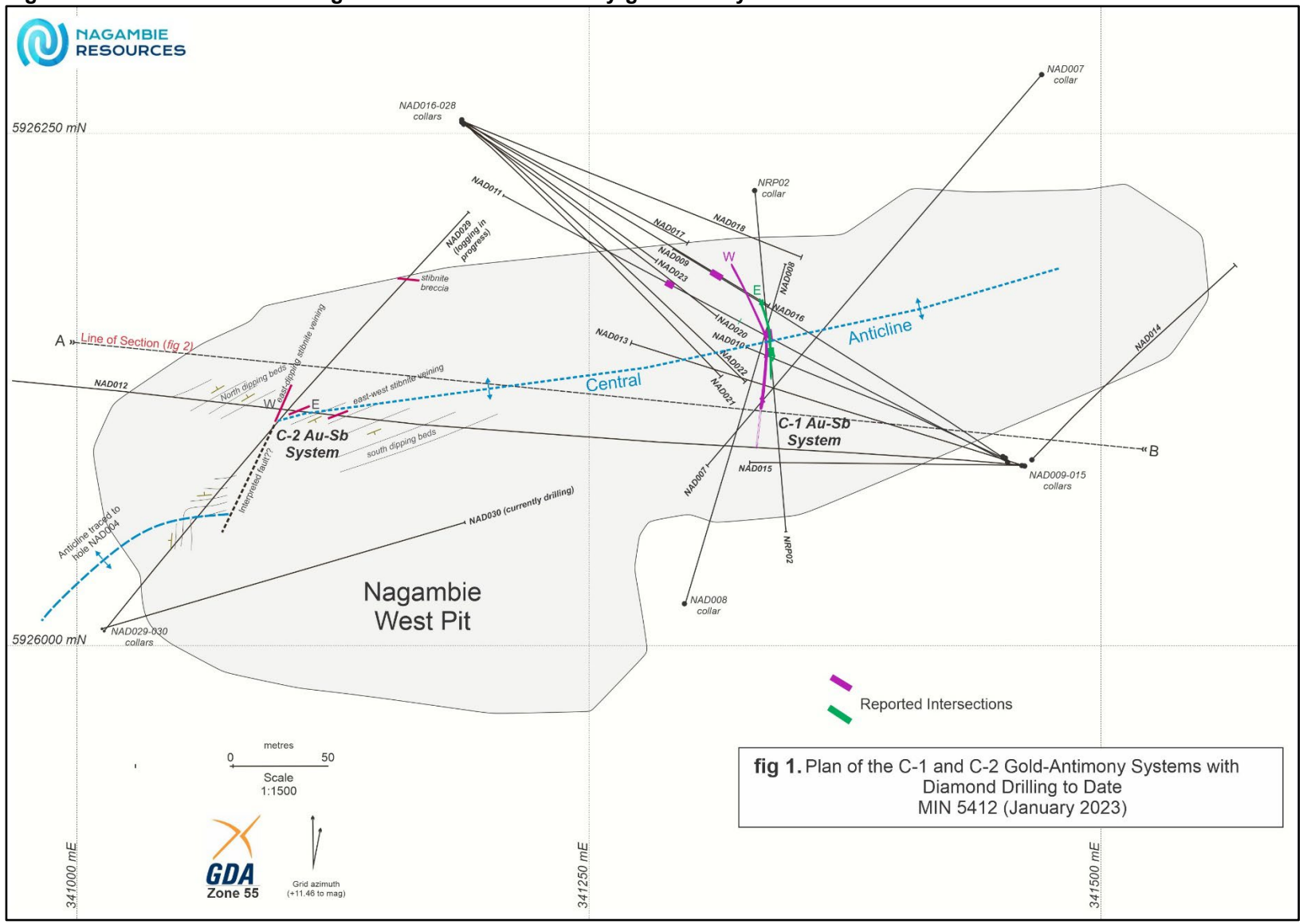

fig 1. Plan of the C-1 and C-2 Gold-Antimony Systems with Diamond Drilling to Date MIN 5412 (January 2023)

Figure 2 Cross Section A-B, looking NNE: Showing C1 and C2 vein systems, each with two potential sub-vertical stopes

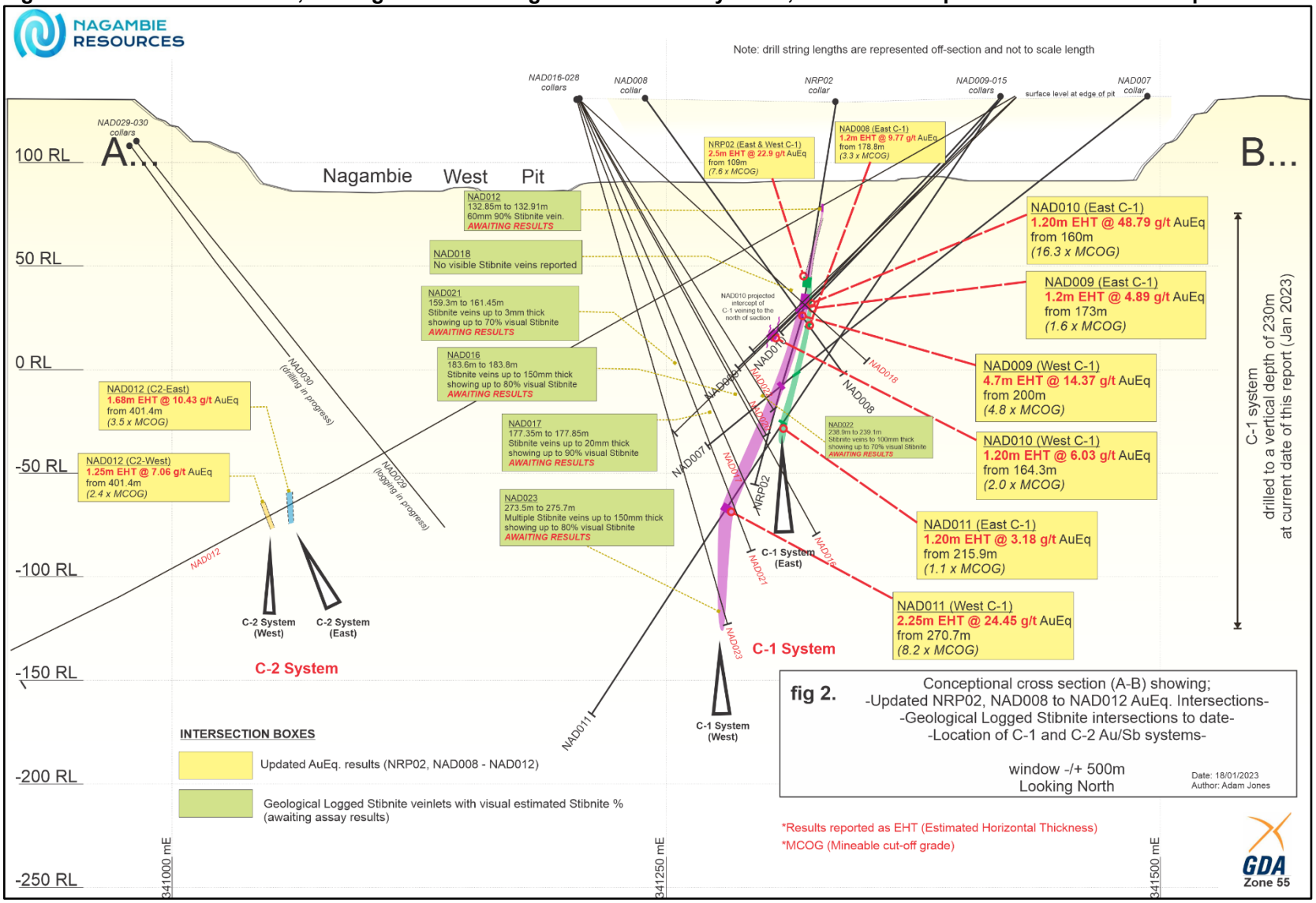

Table 2 NAD007-012 assays >1.0 g/t Au or >1.0% Sb

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (%)
NAD007	249.2	249.5	0.3	2.21	2720	0.02
NAD007	249.5	250	0.5	3.94	4060	0.08
NAD007	250	250.4	0.4	1.75	3520	0.10
NAD007	250.4	250.8	0.4	3.55	4280	0.96
NAD007	250.8	251.2	0.4	2.84	2770	0.17
NAD007	251.2	251.8	0.6	1.16	1250	1.40
NAD007	251.8	252.3	0.5	1.12	748	0.71
NAD007	252.3	252.6	0.3	2.34	3420	0.30
NAD008	176.4	177	0.6	1.53	1550	0.21
NAD008	178.8	179.4	0.6	5.66	6350	0.23
NAD008	179.4	179.7	0.3	6.63	4200	16.10
NAD008	179.7	180	0.3	1.32	2740	1.63
NAD009	173	173.3	0.3	0.19	108	5.82
NAD009	200	200.7	0.7	1.66	1820	0.00
NAD009	200.7	201	0.3	1.33	1820	0.00
NAD009	203	203.4	0.4	2.55	3180	0.00
NAD009	203.4	203.7	0.3	38.50	2060	20.70
NAD009	203.7	204	0.3	1.91	3290	0.00
NAD009	204	205	1	2.29	4240	0.00
NAD009	205	205.6	0.6	7.31	1690	0.00
NAD009	205.6	205.9	0.3	7.08	2560	4.81
NAD009	205.9	206.7	0.8	2.41	764	0.00
NAD009	206.7	207.3	0.6	15.40	562	6.78
NAD010	159.2	160	0.8	3.66	284	0.11
NAD010	160	160.4	0.4	40.00	197	4.80
NAD010	160.4	160.8	0.4	6.89	350	5.81
NAD010	160.8	161.2	0.4	12.80	155	25.80
NAD010	164.3	164.6	0.3	1.13	389	6.95
NAD010	164.6	165	0.4	1.26	585	0.27
NAD011	215.9	216.2	0.3	1.11	4350	7.49
NAD011	270.7	271	0.3	0.56	122	22.20
NAD011	271	272	1	1.07	1150	0.00
NAD011	272.5	272.8	0.3	2.56	4220	8.51
NAD011	272.8	273.2	0.4	2.36	5230	0.00
NAD011	273.2	273.9	0.7	3.31	770	23.50
NAD011	275	276	1	1.13	2140	0.00
NAD012	293	294	1	1.16	212	0.01
NAD012	300	301	1	1.94	885	0.04
NAD012	307	308	1	1.38	491	0.01
NAD012	378.6	379.9	1.3	1.72	1000	0.01
NAD012	379.9	380.6	0.7	1.17	818	0.02
NAD012	399	400	1	2.20	5500	0.03
NAD012	400	400.3	0.3	3.72	6980	0.02
NAD012	400.3	401	0.7	3.64	10300	0.02
NAD012	401	401.4	0.4	1.21	2790	0.03
NAD012	401.4	402.4	1	2.77	3220	5.49
NAD012	402.4	403	0.6	14.90	15500	0.28
NAD012	403	403.4	0.4	15.20	19900	0.56
NAD012	403.4	403.65	0.25	6.94	4590	4.03
NAD012	403.65	404	0.35	7.26	4830	0.38
NAD012	404	404.6	0.6	5.99	3960	0.48
NAD012	404.6	404.8	0.2	3.62	3910	2.70
NAD012	404.8	406	1.2	1.66	1240	0.05
NAD012	408	409	1	2.31	2780	0.89
NAD012	409	409.4	0.4	2.02	3430	0.01
NAD012	409.4	409.8	0.4	2.95	2310	0.15
NAD012	415	416	1	1.67	3190	0.01
NAD012	416	416.3	0.3	2.59	3500	7.85
NAD012	416.3	416.5	0.2	1.80	2120	0.21
NAD012	416.5	417	0.5	3.75	3550	0.05
NAD012	417	417.6	0.6	4.14	4430	0.04

Table 3 All Mineable Intersections (Potential Stopes) to date

				BD of unmineralised waste: 2.74 BD of pure Stibnite: 4.56				EHT and BD Weighting				
Intersection and potential stope	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	EHT (m)	Au Assay (g/t)	Sb Assay (Sb %)	AuEq (g/t)	BD based on Sb%	EHT & BD Weighted Au	EHT & BD Weighted Sb	EHT & BD Weighted AuEq	Times MCOG
NRP002 C1 E&W	109.00	136.10	27.10	**2.50**	4.84	7.51	19.18	**2.89**	**5.42**	**9.15**	**22.90**	**7.6**
NAD008 C1 E	178.20	180.00	1.80	**1.20**	3.51	3.05	9.33	**2.79**	**3.55**	**3.26**	**9.77**	**3.3**
NAD009 C1 E	172.34	174.20	1.86	**1.20**	0.08	2.36	4.58	**2.78**	**0.08**	**2.52**	**4.89**	**1.6**
NAD009 C1 W	200.00	207.30	7.30	**4.70**	4.86	4.20	12.87	**2.81**	**5.32**	**4.74**	**14.37**	**4.8**
NAD010 C1 E	160.00	161.78	1.78	**1.20**	13.38	16.14	44.21	**3.05**	**13.56**	**18.44**	**48.79**	**16.3**
NAD010 C1 W	163.56	165.35	1.79	**1.20**	0.19	2.81	5.56	**2.79**	**0.21**	**3.05**	**6.03**	**2.0**
NAD011 C1 E	214.30	217.80	3.50	**1.20**	0.10	1.47	2.90	**2.77**	**0.10**	**1.61**	**3.18**	**1.1**
NAD011 C1 W	270,7	276.00	5.30	**2.25**	1.46	10.38	21.30	**2.94**	**1.52**	**12.01**	**24.45**	**8.2**
NAD012 C2 E	401.40	404.80	3.40	**1.68**	6.90	1.83	10.41	**2.77**	**6.88**	**1.86**	**10.43**	**3.5**
NAD012 C2 W	416.00	417.60	1.60	**1.25**	3.24	1.94	6.94	**2.77**	**3.23**	**2.00**	**7.06**	**2.4**
Average to date				**1.84**				**2.84**	**4.32**	**6.25**	**16.26**	**5.4**

The 10 high-grade intersections within the MCOG zones for the C1 and C2 vein systems to date **average 16.3 g/t AuEq (6.3% antimony, 4.3 g/t gold) and have an average potential stope width of 1.8m EHT**. The average of 16.3 g/t AuEq is 5.4 times the estimated mineable cut-off grade (MCOG) of 3.0 g/t AuEq. This indicates potentially very-low operating cost, very-high operating margin mineralisation.

Trends to Date

The epizonal N-striking C1 and C2 vein systems are associated with the EW-striking Nagambie Mine Central Anticline and the various EW-striking thrust faults which dip to the north (due to the N to S compression event at the time of first mineralisation, circa 375 million years ago) and are known to continue regionally to kilometres in depth.

The strike length of the C1 vein system is currently around 80m. The vertical extent of the C1 vein system is currently around 200m but could increase substantially, to 1,000m or more, with extensive further drilling – initially from surface and later from underground. The Fosterville epizonal mineralisation extends to more than 1,000m vertical depth and the Costerfield epizonal mineralisation is approaching 1,000m vertical depth.

By the order of the Board.

James Earle
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT AS TO COMPETENCY

The Exploration Results in this report have been compiled by Adam Jones who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Adam Jones has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, 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". He consents to the inclusion in this report of these matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "target", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "objectives", "outlook", "guidance" or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Nagambie Resources and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates. Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Nagambie Resources assumes no obligation to update such information.

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Oriented diamond drilling of structurally-controlled, high-grade antimony-gold underground targets within the Nagambie Mine Mining Licence and elsewhere in the 3,000 sq km of tenements in the Waranga Domain is being methodically carried out.

Nagambie Resources and Golden Camel Mining (GCM) have received approval for the construction and operation of a CIL gold toll treatment plant at the Nagambie Mine. GCM will pay 100% of all construction and commissioning costs; thereafter net operating cash flow will be shared 50:50. A future antimony flotation circuit is also planned.

Underwater storage of sulphidic excavation material (PASS) in the two legacy gold pits at the Nagambie Mine is an excellent environmental fit.

Bacterial recovery of residual gold from the 1990s heap leach pad is being investigated.

Mining and screening of sand and gravel deposits at the Nagambie Mine is also planned.

APPENDIX 1: Summary of Mining-Method Considerations and Developed Assay-Reporting Criteria

Mining Plus, a global mining services provider, reviewed the assay-reporting criteria developed by Nagambie Resources for the antimony-gold veins drilling program at the Nagambie Mine and agreed that the criteria were appropriate and meaningful in terms of reporting to the ASX. The developed criteria draw heavily on the publicly-available information for the antimony-gold Costerfield Mine, 45 km to the west of the Nagambie Mine.

1) The C-veins (Costerfield-Mine-style veins) at the Nagambie Mine are generally striking N and dipping vertically or sub-vertically to the W or E (similar to the Costerfield Mine).
2) The C-veins could be mineable from ~50m vertical depth from surface, the depth of the oxidised zone. An appropriate vertical geotechnical pillar under the West Pit would be determined in due course but could be of the order of 10m.
3) The mining method could be up-hole-drill, retreat stoping with ore drill drives 10m vertically apart (as for the Costerfield Mine). Cemented rock fill (using the underground development waste) would allow for future stopes above, below and besides each filled stope (also as for the Costerfield mine).
4) Minimum stoping width could be 1.2m estimated horizontal thickness (EHT) (similar to the Costerfield Mine).
5) For stopes side by side, the waste between them should be at least 1.5m EHT to cover the additional costs for multiple stopes of strike driving, stoping, backfilling and potential ore mining losses.
6) All individual sample assays to be weighted by both EHT and sample bulk density (BD) – using the Costerfield Mine BD formula based on Sb% (see below).
7) Gold equivalent grade (g/t AuEq) to be calculated for each sample by multiplying the Sb% by the AuEq factor and adding that figure to the g/t Au. For the relevant formula, see below.
8) All intersection grades (Au, Sb, AuEq) to be reported for the EHT of the vein and, where the vein EHT is less than 1.2m, for the minimum mineable EHT of 1.2m by adding appropriate waste dilution (similar to the Costerfield Mine).
9) Mineable cut-off grade (MCOG) of 3.0 g/t AuEq over 1.2m EHT or greater (similar to the Costerfield Mine).

Bulk Density Calculation

BD is calculated for each intercept using the formula that the Costerfield Mine uses for the Augusta, Cuffley and Brunswick orebodies - refer page 191 of the 2022 Technical Report for the Costerfield Mine:

(www.mandalayresources.com/operations/overview/costerfield-mine/mnd_costerfield_ni-43_101_technical)

Formula:

$$BD = ((1.3951*Sb\%)+(100-(1.3951*Sb\%)))/(((1.3951*Sb\%)/4.56)+((100-(1.3951*Sb\%))/2.74))$$

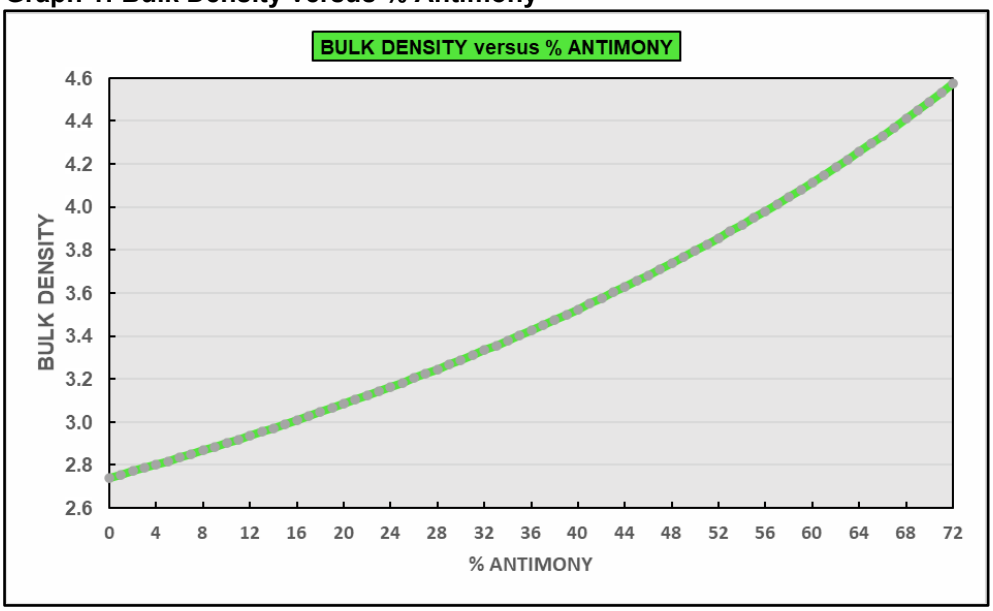
for which:

- Empirical formula of stibnite: Sb_2S_3
- Sb%: Antimony assay as a percentage by mass
- Molecular weight of Antimony (Sb): 121.757
- Molecular weight of Sulphur: (S): 32.066
- 1.3951 is a constant calculated by 339.712/243.514 where 339.712 is the molar mass of Sb_2S_3, and 243.514 is the molar mass of antimony contained in one mole of pure stibnite
- BD of pure stibnite: 4.56
- BD of unmineralised waste (predominantly sandstones, siltstones, mudstones): 2.74

In time, when a sufficiently representative range of material is available, Nagambie will need to calculate the BD of the unmineralised waste (predominantly sandstones, siltstones and mudstones) at the Nagambie Mine. However, Nagambie does not consider that it will vary significantly from 2.74.

A graphical representation of the Costerfield BD formula is shown in Graph 1. For 0% Sb, BD = 2.74 and for 71.7% Sb (the maximum possible in stibnite), BD = 4.56 (pure stibnite).

Graph 1: Bulk Density versus % Antimony



Nagambie considers that the above bulk density formula, while being appropriate, is a little conservative in that, for both the Costerfield Mine and the Nagambie Mine, the stibnite (Sb_2S_3) is known to contain variable amounts of the gold-antimony mineral, aurostibite ($AuSb_2$). While pure stibnite has a BD of 4.56, aurostibite has a BD of 9.98, reflective of its very high gold content – meaning that otherwise pure stibnite containing aurostibite will have a BD greater than 4.56.

Gold Equivalent Factor

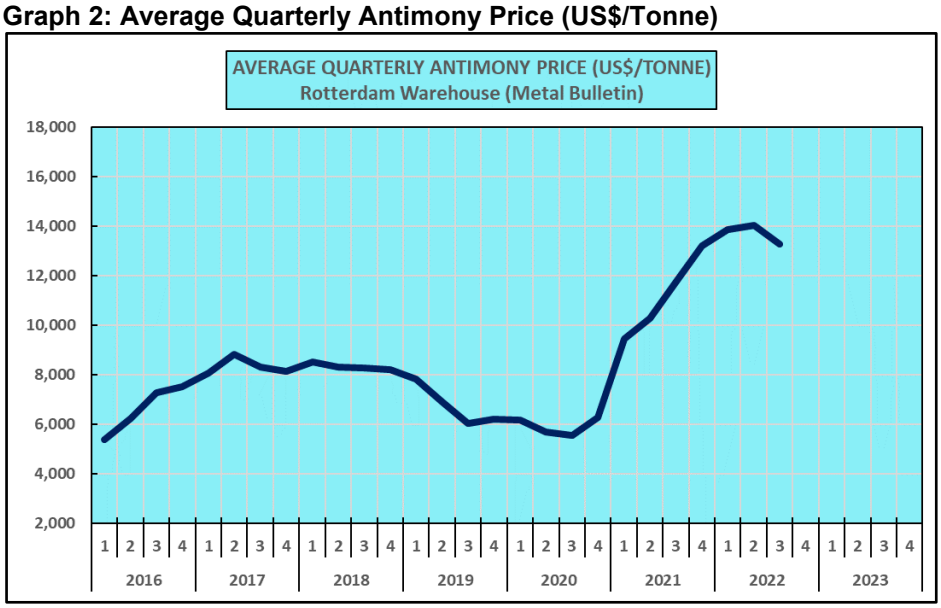
Nagambie considers that both gold and antimony will be economically recoverable at the Nagambie Mine, as they are at the Costerfield Mine which is 45 km to the west of the Nagambie Mine.

The gold-antimony Costerfield Mine currently calculates its gold equivalent (AuEq) factor, the relative value of 1.0% antimony in the mine to 1.0 gram / tonne gold in the mine as:

AuEq factor = [US$/tonne antimony price x 0.01 x 0.95 antimony recovery] / [US$/ounce gold price / 31.10348 grams per ounce x 0.93 gold recovery]

The Costerfield Mine is 100% owned by Mandalay Resources Corporation and the projections for CY2023 on the Mandalay website adopt average CY2023 prices for gold and antimony of US$1,797 / ounce gold and US$10,805 / tonne antimony (refer Graph 2). For these prices, the AuEq factor using the above equation is **1.91**.

Graph 2: Average Quarterly Antimony Price (US$/Tonne)



JORC Code, 2012 Edition Nagambie Mine NAD007-012 Holes Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling of NAD007-012 holes from surface was carried out by Starwest using a Boart Longyear LM75 underground diamond core drilling rig. The diamond core (HQ and NQ sizes) are cut in half following logging with the sawed core lengths determined by the company geologist. One half is sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half retained on site. • Sample lengths will be usually no less than 0.1m or greater than 1.2m. • Samples are submitted to On Site Laboratory Services, Bendigo. • Samples are pulverised and sub-sampled to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. Samples are analysed using technique Au-PE01 (ppb) plus ME-ICP (As,Sb,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn, Bi, S) method BM011. All Sb analysis using BM011 that are greater than 1000 ppm are further analysed for ore grade using method B050 (% Sb).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drill core is standard 'HQ' and 'NQ'. • Core is digitally oriented. • Down-hole surveys are carried out every 30m or 40m down hole to EOH.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Hard-copy details exist for any recorded drilled core loss.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging is being progressively carried out. • Qualitative data regarding core loss and drill core recovery is being noted within logging.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sampling is done using industry standards. Diamond core samples will be one half of cut HQ and NQ sized core.
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assaying carried out by On Site Laboratory Services, Bendigo. • Samples are pulverised and sub-sampled to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. Samples are analysed using technique Au-PE01 (ppb) plus ME-ICP (As,Sb,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn, Bi, S) method BM011. All Sb analysis using BM011 that are greater than 1000 ppm are further analysed for ore grade using method B050 (% Sb).
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data*	• Data includes a digital historic drilling database compiled by company geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	*verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are picked up with Trimble DA1 DGPS with horizontal accuracy of 10cm. • Topographical control in vertical RL has been verified against inhouse mine survey control from previous mining of the open pit in 1993. • Grid is reported in GDA 94, Zone 55.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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 procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Diamond drilling is sampled to geological contacts.
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.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Yet to be carried out.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The Nagambie Resources core shed is locked at night.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits of the data generated will be undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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*	• NAD007-012 drilled on MIN 5412. • MIN5412 is 100% owned by Nagambie Resources Limited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	settings. • *The security of the 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Style of mineralisation is considered to be "Costerfield-Mine-style, antimony-gold veining".

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.*
	• *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.*
		• Summary of NAD007:
		  Easting: 341471.15
		  Northing: 5926278.36
		  RL: 131.68m
		  Collar dip: -33°
		  Collar magnetic azimuth: 209°
		  Collar azimuth (true): 220°
		  Interception depth down hole: approximately 250.5m
		  Total depth down hole: 302.5m
		• Summary of NAD008:
		  Easting: 341296.88
		  Northing: 5926019.79
		  RL: 130.84m
		  Collar dip: -37.5°
		  Collar magnetic azimuth: 5.0°
		  Collar azimuth (true): 16°
		  Interception depth down hole: approximately 178.9m
		  Total depth down hole: 218.7m
		• Summary of NAD009:
		  Easting: 341454.18
		  Northing: 5926090.26
		  RL: 131.21m
		  Collar dip: -35°
		  Collar magnetic azimuth: 294°
		  Collar azimuth (true): 305°
		  Interception depth down hole: approximately 203.4m
		  Total depth down hole: 232.7m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Summary of NAD010: Easting: 341454.18 Northing: 5926090.26 RL: 131.21m Collar dip: -38.5° Collar magnetic azimuth: 290° Collar azimuth (true): 301° Interception depth down hole: approximately 160.8m Total depth down hole: 178.0m • Summary of NAD011: Easting: 341455.22 Northing: 5926089.00 RL: 130.92m Collar dip: -46.8° Collar magnetic azimuth: 290° Collar azimuth (true): 301° Interception depth down hole: approximately 204m Total depth down hole: 407.9m • Summary of NAD012: Easting: 341462.688 Northing: 5926089.500 RL: 131.834m Collar dip: -29° Collar magnetic azimuth: 265.5° Collar azimuth (true): 276.9° Interception depth down hole: approximately 401.4m Total depth down hole: 650.7m
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values* • *should be clearly stated.*	• For each sampled interval, gold assays are reported as g/t Au and antimony assays as Sb%. • **Gold equivalent assays** are calculated as: **AuEq g/t = Au g/t + (Sb% x 1.91)** The gold equivalent factor of 1.91 is calculated using a formula applied at the Costerfield gold-antimony mine, 45 km west of the

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		Nagambie Mine. The Costerfield Mine currently calculates its gold equivalent (AuEq) factor, the relative value of 1.0% antimony (Sb) in the mine to 1.0 gram / tonne gold (Au) in the mine as: ***AuEq factor = [US$/tonne antimony price x 0.01 x 0.95 antimony recovery] / [US$/ounce gold price / 31.10348 grams per ounce x 0.93 gold recovery]*** The Costerfield Mine is 100% owned by Mandalay Resources Corporation and the projections for CY2023 on the Mandalay website adopt average CY2023 prices for gold and antimony of US$1,797/ounce gold and US$10,805/tonne antimony. For these prices, the AuEq factor using the above equation is **1.91.** • **Bulk density (BD) used to weight each sample assay** in addition to weighting for sample width. BD is calculated for each intercept using the formula that the Costerfield Mine uses for the Augusta, Cuffley and Brunswick orebodies - refer page 191 of the 2022 Technical Report for the Costerfield Mine: (www.mandalayresources.com/operations/overview/costerfield-mine/mnd_costerfield_ni-43_101_technical) $BD = ((1.3951*Sb\%)+(100-(1.3951*Sb\%)))/(((1.3951*Sb\%)/4.56)+((100-(1.3951*Sb\%))/2.74))$ for which: • Empirical formula of stibnite: Sb2S3 • Sb%: Antimony assay as a percentage by mass • Molecular weight of Antimony (Sb): 121.757 • Molecular weight of Sulphur: (S): 32.066

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1.3951 is a constant calculated by 339.712/243.514 where 339.712 is the molar mass of Sb2S3, and 243.514 is the molar mass of antimony contained in one mole of pure stibnite • BD of pure stibnite: 4.56 • BD of unmineralised waste (predominantly sandstones, siltstones, mudstones): 2.74 In time, when a sufficiently representative range of material is available, Nagambie Resources Limited will need to calculate the BD of the unmineralised waste (predominantly sandstones, siltstones and mudstones) at the Nagambie Mine. However, NRL does not consider that it will vary significantly from 2.74.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Both down-hole sample length and sample estimated horizontal thickness (EHT) have been reported for each significant assay sample in NAD007-012.
Diagrams	• *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 of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Drillhole locations have been geo-referenced in diagrams and maps to existing physical features and adjacent drillholes.
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.*	• No other data to report
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, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No data to report
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further drillholes, NAD013-018 and NAD020-NAD029, have been drilled. Assays are pending for NAD012 onwards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	