**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**
**16 September 2022**

# Interim Drilling Results Confirm Extensive Stibnite Veining and Visible Gold

- **NAD008 C1 Vein 1.2m EHT @ 10.3 g/t AuEq – 3.4 times mineable cut-off grade (MCOG)**
  **NAD008 C2 Vein 2.5m EHT @ 3.7 g/t AuEq – 1.2 times MCOG**
- **First ever visible gold at the 100%-owned Nagambie Mine intersected at 150m vertical depth in NAD013 (photo below)**
- **More stibnite veining intersected in NAD012 – 200m west of the C1 / C2 vein system and also striking N-NNW. The veining further confirms the expanded structural model for high-grade, gold-antimony, cross-fault mineralisation at the Nagambie Mine, and points to significant cross faulting occurring to the SW of the West Pit**
- **C1 & C2 Veins showing good continuity and predictability, with recent holes intersecting the veins close to the estimated target positions**
- **Assays now pending for five holes, NAD009-013. Given the visual logging of significant massive stibnite veins in the NAD009-011 intersections and the good correlation in the NRP02 hole between high-grade antimony and high-grade gold, the NAD009-011 holes could give very high antimony and gold assays**

**Nagambie Resources' Executive Chairman, Mike Trumbull,** commented: *"The first ever intersection of visible gold at the Nagambie Mine in diamond hole NAD013 is very exciting news. We were always confident that we would hit visible gold at some stage and now expect to intersect progressively higher-grade gold as we extend our drilling deeper. It is noteworthy that first visible gold was intersected at the Fosterville Mine, the world's highest-grade gold mine, at around 200m vertical depth and spectacular gold results were subsequently drilled at around 800m vertical depth.*

*"The discovery of more N to NNW-striking stibnite veining to the west of the C1 & C2 veins in NAD012 is also very exciting. This further confirms the strong potential for extensive Costerfield Mine-style gold-antimony mineralisation to the SW of the West Pit."*

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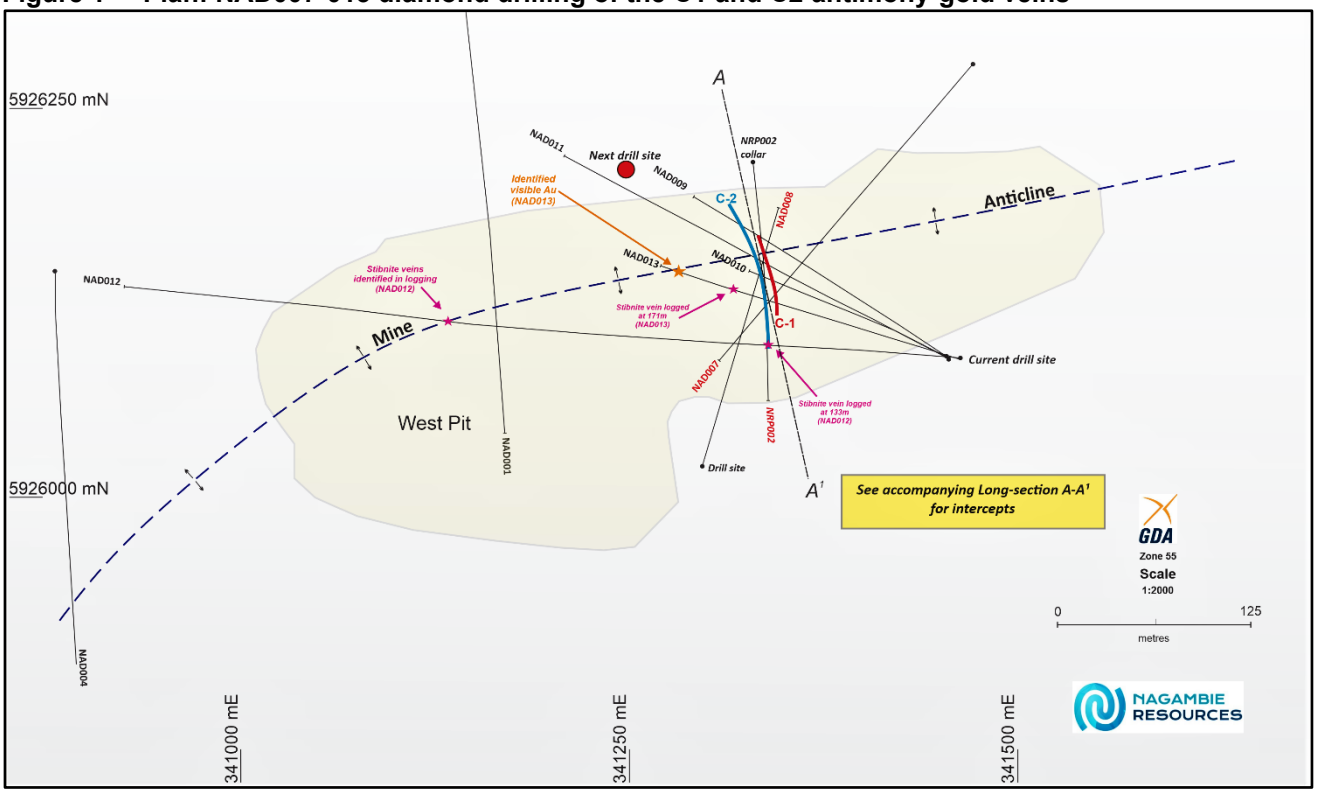
**Figure 1 Plan: NAD007-013 diamond drilling of the C1 and C2 antimony-gold veins**




All significant assays (greater than 1.0 g/t gold or 1.0% antimony) received for the first two holes in the 2022 program, NAD007 and NAD008, are summarised in Table 1. The drill traces for the two holes are shown in Figure 1 (plan view) and Figure 2 (long section view, looking E).

**Table 1 NAD007-008 assays >1.0 g/t Au or >1.0% Sb**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Intercept (m) | Au g/t | As ppm | % Sb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAD007 | 130.5 | 131.2 | 0.7 | 1.51 | 1285 | 0.003 |
| NAD007 | 221.5 | 222.5 | 1.0 | 1.47 | 1040 | 0.006 |
| NAD007-C1 | 232.8 | 233.0 | 0.3 | 5.55 | 1245 | 0.007 |
| NAD007-C2 | 249.2 | 249.5 | 0.3 | 1.14 | 1910 | 0.029 |
| NAD007-C2 | 249.5 | 250.0 | 0.5 | 1.81 | 2810 | 0.037 |
| NAD007-C2 | 250.0 | 250.4 | 0.4 | 1.22 | 2380 | 0.097 |
| NAD007-C2 | 250.4 | 250.8 | 0.4 | 2.32 | 2980 | 1.006 |
| NAD007-C2 | 250.8 | 251.2 | 0.4 | 1.47 | 1860 | 0.191 |
| NAD007 | 252.3 | 252.6 | 0.3 | 1.63 | 2400 | 0.291 |
| | | | | | | |
| NAD008 | 144.2 | 144.6 | 0.4 | 1.76 | 916 | 0.006 |
| NAD008 | 146.9 | 147.3 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 922 | 0.003 |
| NAD008 | 158.0 | 158.3 | 0.3 | 3.96 | 7530 | 0.006 |
| NAD008-C2 | 161.7 | 162.8 | 1.1 | 3.62 | 7550 | 0.006 |
| NAD008-C2 | 162.8 | 163.8 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3820 | 0.004 |
| NAD008-C2 | 163.8 | 164.2 | 0.4 | 4.18 | 7230 | 0.006 |
| NAD008-C2 | 164.2 | 164.6 | 0.4 | 2.67 | 7360 | 0.004 |
| NAD008-C2 | 164.6 | 165.1 | 0.5 | 7.82 | 10150 | 0.007 |
| NAD008-C2 | 165.1 | 165.6 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 8280 | 0.004 |
| NAD008-C1 | 178.8 | 179.4 | 0.6 | 3.58 | 4490 | 0.303 |
| NAD008-C1 | 179.4 | 179.7 | 0.3 | 5.55 | 166 | 16.900 |
| NAD008-C1 | 179.7 | 180.0 | 0.3 | 0.726 | 1735 | 1.855 |

For samples containing significant antimony, the individual gold and antimony assays were weighted for both intercept length 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 bulk density weighting, AuEq calculation, minimum mineable EHT and MCOG, refer to the Nagambie Resources' ASX announcement of 25 August 2022.

**Figure 2 Long Section looking E: NAD007-013 drilling of the C1 and C2 antimony-gold veins**

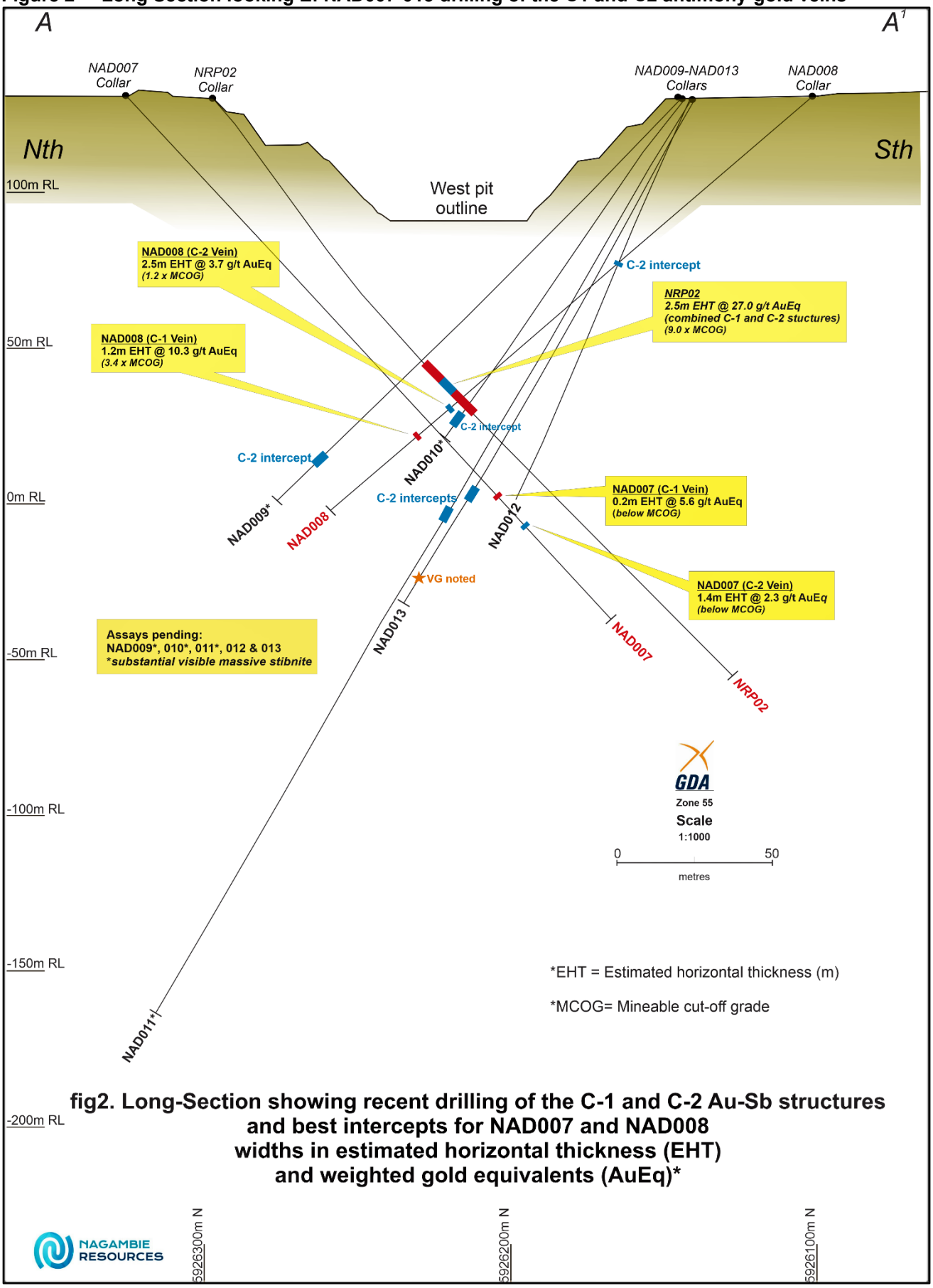



**fig2. Long-Section showing recent drilling of the C-1 and C-2 Au-Sb structures and best intercepts for NAD007 and NAD008 widths in estimated horizontal thickness (EHT) and weighted gold equivalents (AuEq)***

The best intersections of the C1 and C2 veins for the NAD007-008 holes, in relation to the minimum mineable EHT (1.2m) and the mineable cut-off grade (MCOG), are:

NAD007 - C1 0.2m EHT @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (undiluted)
Or 1.2m EHT @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (diluted) (below MCOG)

NAD007 - C2 1.4m EHT @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (below MCOG)

**NAD008 - C1** 0.2m EHT @ 50.2 g/t AuEq (undiluted)
Within 0.8m EHT @ 15.5 g/t AuEq (undiluted)
Or **1.2m EHT @ 10.3 g/t AuEq (3.4 times MCOG)**

**NAD008 - C2** **2.5m EHT @ 3.7 g/t AuEq (1.2 times MCOG)**

**Drilling Sites and Early Trends**

With reference to Figure 1, the first two holes, NAD007 and NAD008, were respectively drilled towards the SW and NE from separate drill sites. Subsequent holes, NAD009-013, were all drilled from the current site. Two more holes. NAD014 and NAD015, are being drilled from the current site before the drilling rig is relocated to the northern side of the West Pit ("Next drill site", indicated by the red dot in Figure 1).

From this next site, the drilling angles will be optimum to test for the northern extension of the C1 / C2 vein system and to test the vein system at depth. In this regard, the most northern intersection to date, NAD009 – C2 (refer Figure 2), contains solid massive stibnite (refer Photo 1), indicating that the vein system is very much open to the north. The C-style cross-fault veins are associated with the E-W-striking Nagambie Mine Central Anticline and the various E-W-striking thrust faults, all of which dip to the north (due to the N to S compression event at the time of first mineralisation, circa 375 Ma) and are known to continue regionally to kilometres in depth.

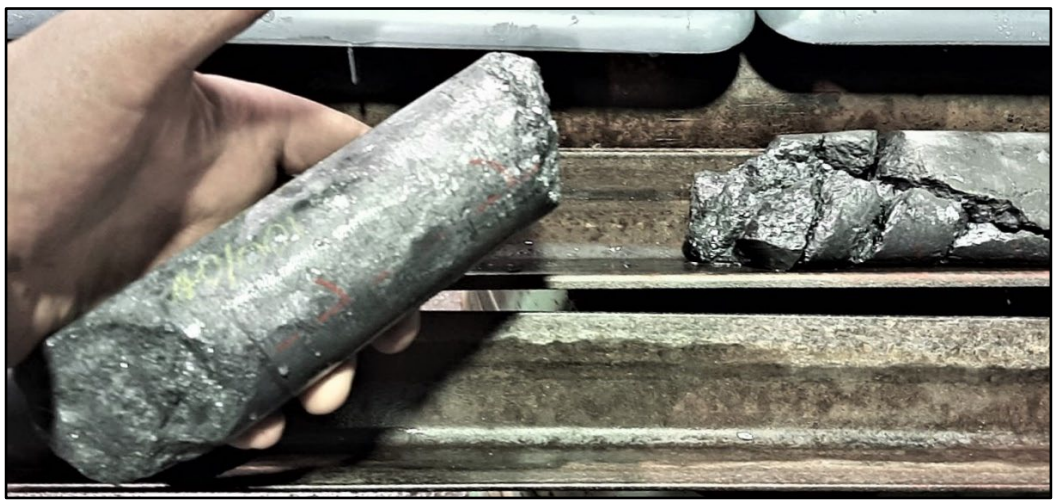


**Photo 1 Solid Massive Stibnite Veining in NAD009**

The NAD011 – C2 intersection (refer Figure 2) is the deepest significant intersection to date, based on the visual logging of massive stibnite veins within it, and could give the highest antimony and gold grades to date, better than the intersections for NRP02, NAD009 and NAD010. The NAD012 – C2 intersection (refer Figure 2) is the shallowest stibnite intersection to date, occurring just below the base of oxidation at around 50m vertical depth.

Based on the above intersections, the strike length and vertical depth of the C1 / C2 vein system could be around 60m and 80m respectively but are expected to increase substantially once drilling commences from the next site to the north of the West Pit in the near future.

**First Ever Visible Gold at the Nagambie Mine**

NAD013 intersected the first ever visible gold around 40m W of the C1 / C2 veins and close to the Mine Anticline (refer Figure 1 and photo on page 1). The gold occurs next to stibnite within a quartz-stibnite vein.

Gold precipitates out of hydrothermal fluids when and where the temperature and pressure during the mineralising phase are conducive for that to occur. Having the first ever visible gold observed at the Nagambie Mine occur only approximately 150m below surface (refer Figure 2) is considered very promising geologically.

**More Stibnite Veining Intersected 200m west of the C1 / C2 Veins**

The discovery of more N to NNW-striking stibnite veining to the west of the C1 & C2 veins in NAD012 (refer Figure 1) was expected under Nagambie Resources' expanded structural model. The Nagambie Mine Central Anticline 'appears' to curve progressively more to the south, the further to the west that it extends. In fact, movement to the south of the E-W-striking anticline, thrust faults and sedimentary host rocks occurs wherever there has been N-NNW-striking cross-fault movement. Resulting from blocks of ground failing under the continuing N to S compression event at that time, these cross faults post-dated the E-W-striking quartz-carbonate gold mineralisation and established openings that were filled with deeply-sourced, antimony-rich hydrothermal fluids rising under pressure.

"Overall movement to the south, established by the drilling of the NAD004-006 holes (completed in early 2022), is known to be more than 1,100m, the great majority of it occurring to the SW of the West Pit."

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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**About Nagambie Resources:**

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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 all revenues and costs 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.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition Nagambie Mine NAD007 and NAD008 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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 NAD007-008 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.<br>• Sample lengths will be usually no less than 0.1m or greater than 1.2m.<br>• Samples are submitted to 'ALS' Laboratory, Adelaide.<br>• Samples are pulverised and sub-sampled to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. Samples are analysed using technique Au-TL43 plus ME-ICP41 (As,Sb,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn,S). All Au analysis using TL43 that are greater than 1 ppm are further analysed for ore grade Au-ORE (>1ppm). |
| ***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'.<br>• Core is digitally oriented.<br>• Down-hole surveys are carried out every 30m down hole to EOH. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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 will 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Logging is being progressively carried out.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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 'ALS' Laboratory, Adelaide.<br>• Samples pulverised and sub-sampled to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. Samples analysed using technique Au-TL43 plus ME-ICP41 (As,Sb,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn,S). All Au analysis using TL43 that greater than 1 ppm are further analysed for ore grade Au-ORE (>1ppm). |
| ***Verification of sampling*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Collars are picked up with Trimble DA1 DGPS with horizontal accuracy of 10cm.<br>• Topographical control in vertical RL has been verified against inhouse mine survey control from previous mining of the open pit in 1993.<br>• Grid is reported in GDA 94, Zone 55. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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* | • NAD007-008 drilled on MIN 5412.<br>• MIN5412 is 100% owned by Nagambie Resources Limited. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *settings.*<br>• *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-Minestyle, 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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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:<br>Easting: 341471.15<br>Northing: 5926278.36<br>RL: 131.68m<br>Collar dip: -33°<br>Collar magnetic azimuth: 209°<br>Collar azimuth (true): 220°<br>Interception depth down hole: approximately 250.5m<br>Total depth down hole: 302.5m<br>• Summary of NAD008:<br>Easting: 341296.88<br>Northing: 5926019.79<br>RL: 130.84m<br>Collar dip: -37.5°<br>Collar magnetic azimuth: 5.0°<br>Collar azimuth (true): 16°<br>Interception depth down hole: approximately 178.9m<br>Total depth down hole: 218.7m |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values*<br>• *should be clearly stated.* | • For each sampled interval, gold assays are reported as g/t Au and antimony assays as Sb%.<br>• **<u>Gold equivalent assays</u>** are calculated as:<br>**AuEq g/t = Au g/t + (Sb% x 2.36)**<br>The gold equivalent factor of 2.36 is calculated using a formula applied at the Costerfield gold-antimony mine, 45 km west of the |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Nagambie Mine.<br><br>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:<br><br>***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]***<br><br>The Costerfield Mine is 100% owned by Mandalay Resources Corporation and the latest projections for CY2022 on the Mandalay website adopt average CY2022 prices for gold and antimony of US$1,750/ounce gold and US$13,000/tonne antimony. For these prices, the AuEq factor using the above equation is **2.36.**<br><br>• **Bulk density (BD) used to weight each sample assay** in addition to weighting for sample width.<br><br>BD is calculated for each intercept using the formula that the Costerfield Mine uses for the Augusta, Cuffley and Brunswick orebodies - refer page 191 of the 2022 Technical Report for the Costerfield Mine:<br><br>( www.mandalayresources.com/operations/overview/costerfield-mine/mnd_costerfield_ni-43_101_technical )<br><br>$BD$ = $((1.3951*Sb\%)+(100-(1.3951*Sb\%)))/(((1.3951*Sb\%)/4.56)+((100-(1.3951*Sb\%))/2.74))$<br><br>for which:<br>• Empirical formula of stibnite: Sb2S3<br>• Sb%: Antimony assay as a percentage by mass<br>• Molecular weight of Antimony (Sb): 121.757<br>• 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<br>• BD of pure stibnite: 4.56<br>• BD of unmineralised waste (predominantly sandstones, siltstones, mudstones): 2.74<br><br>In time, when a sufficiently representative range of diamond core 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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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 assay sample in NAD007-008. |
| ***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 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Five further drillholes, NAD009-013, have been drilled and further holes are planned. Assays are pending for NAD009-013 . |