NAGAMBIE RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **18 FEBRUARY 2022**

BALACLAVA HILL INITIAL DRILLING RESULTS VERY ENCOURAGING WITH A PEAK ASSAY OF 49.7 G/T GOLD

Mawson Gold Limited ("Mawson") (TSX: MAW) overnight issued a news release to the Toronto Stock Exchange regarding drilling results within Nagambie Resources' 100%-owned Whroo JV Property in the Waranga Domain of the Melbourne Zone. The link for the Toronto Stock Exchange is https://tsx.com and the 'Q' for Mawson is 'MAW'. Clicking 'News' then brings up all the MAW releases, starting with the newest release.

Michael Hudson, Executive Chairman of Mawson, commented in the release: ***"There remains a lot of gold to be found in Victoria. Our drilling below one of the largest historic epizonal mines in Victoria, at Balaclava Hill, has produced the best drill result on the field since hard rock mining commenced 167 years ago. Grades up to 49.7 g/t gold over 0.6 metres are impressive as are the antimony grades including 0.2 metres @ 16.5% antimony, and the +200-metre-wide zone of anomalous "mine sandstone" host. These results provide [Mawson] with its second bona fide high grade drill project [in Victoria] …."***

The Whroo goldfield lies to the east of the Heathcote-Mt William Fault Zone, 35 km northeast of the Costerfield gold-antimony mine and 40 km east of the Fosterville gold mine. There has been no detailed geophysical data collected over the goldfield to date, but the regional Bouguer Anomaly image shows Whroo is located above a local gravity high, as is the Fosterville mine.

The significant intersections of stibnite (antimony sulphide) clearly indicate that the target below Balaclava Hill is high grade gold-stibnite, epizonal, Fosterville-style mineralisation. Mawson are comparing the early Whroo intersections with the published orebody dimensions and grades at the Costerfield Mine, the 6th-highest-grade global underground gold mine and a top 5 global producer of antimony.

In the first year of the option / joint venture agreement, Mawson has spent $400,000 on exploration on the Whroo JV Property and paid $100,000 cash to Nagambie Resources for a 0% interest. Mawson must now spend a further $500,000 on exploration and pay a further $50,000 cash to Nagambie Resources before 2 December 2022 to earn a 25% interest. Mawson can earn up to 60% or 70%, at Nagambie Resources' option, by expending a total of $2.75 million or $4.25 million respectively.

Mawson has transferred its' Australian interests into Southern Cross Gold Pty Ltd ("Southern Cross") which is working towards an A$8 to A$10 million initial public offering ("IPO") on the ASX in coming months in order to significantly increase its' gold exploration in Victoria. Southern Cross recently raised A$2.725 million to fund its' ongoing drilling and IPO costs.

EXTENSION OF NAGAMBIE RESOURCES' 2022 SPP

In light of the very encouraging initial Balaclava Hill drilling results, the Board of Nagambie Resources has extended the Closing Date for applications for the Share Purchase Plan ("SPP") by two weeks from Thursday 24 February 2022 to Thursday 10 March 2022 (refer page 2).

NAGAMBIE RESOURCES
www.nagambieresources.com.au

Oriented diamond drilling of Fosterville-style, structural-controlled, high grade sulphide-gold underground targets within the Waranga Domain tenements is being methodically carried out.

Nagambie Resources and Golden Camel Mining (GCM) have received approval for the construction and operation of a gold toll treatment facility at the Nagambie Mine. GCM will pay 100% of all construction and commissioning costs; thereafter all revenues and costs will be shared 50:50.

Underwater storage of sulphidic excavation material (PASS) in the two legacy gold pits at the Nagambie Mine is an excellent environmental fit with a major infrastructure project for Melbourne such as the North-East Link.

Recovery of residual gold from the 1990s heap leach pad using naturally-occurring bacteria is being investigated.

Mining and screening of sand and gravel deposits at the Nagambie Mine to produce sand and quartz aggregate products is also planned.

SHARES ON ISSUE
499,932,346

ASX CODE: NAG

Nagambie Resources Limited
ABN 42 111 587 163

Registered, Operations & Head Office
533 Zanelli Road
Nagambie Vic 3608
(PO Box 339)
Tel: (03) 5794 1750

info@nagambieresources.com.au

New Key Dates for 2022 SPP

• **Record Date to determine entitlements**	**7.00pm (Melbourne time) on Monday 24 January 2022**
• **ASX Announcement of SPP**	**Tuesday 25 January 2022**
• **Despatch of documents to shareholders and SPP Opening Date**	**Friday 28 January 2022**
• **Closing Date for application for Shares**	**5.00pm (Melbourne time) on Thursday 10 March 2022 ***
• **ASX Announcement and SPP results**	**Monday 14 March 2022 ***
• **Allotment Date for SPP Shares**	**Wednesday 16 March 2022 ***
• **Quotation Commences**	**Thursday 17 March 2022 ***

** These dates are indicative only and may be changed at the discretion of Nagambie Resources*

To limit potential dilution under the SPP, the Board has also capped the SPP raising at $2.0 million (37.736 million SPP shares or 7.5% of the current issued shares of 499.932 million).

BALACLAVA HILL DRILLING DETAILS AND ASSAY RESULTS

A JORC Table 1 is attached to this announcement.

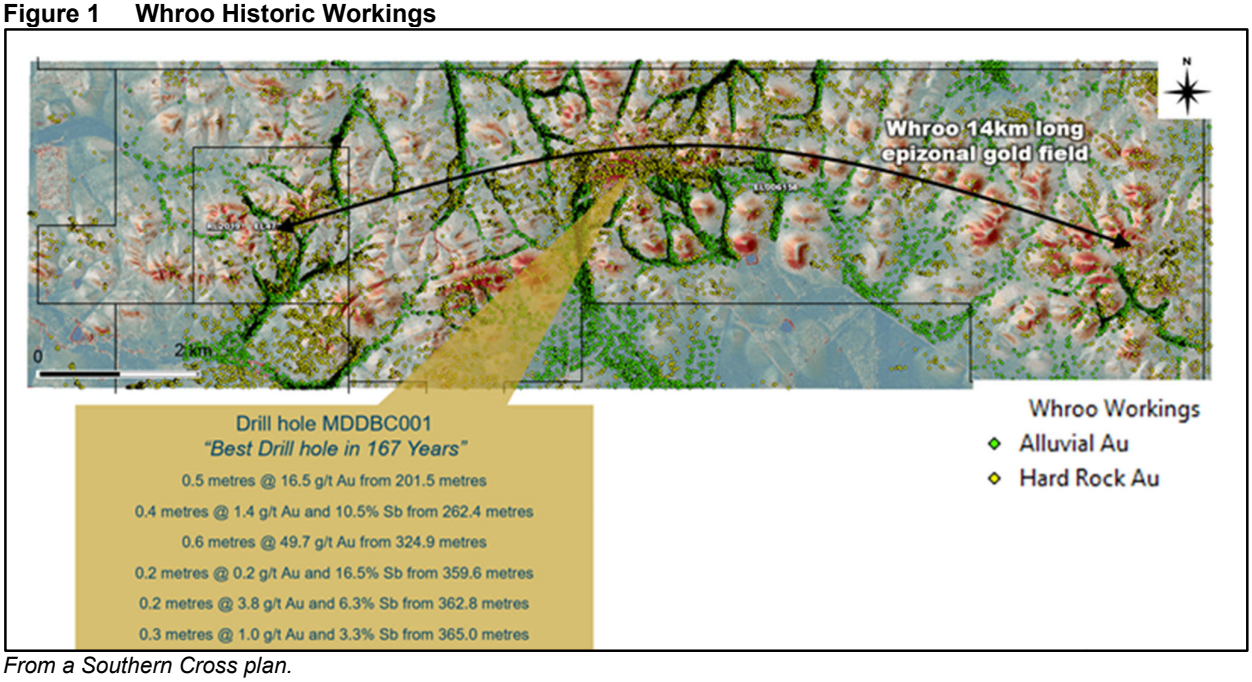
The collar coordinates for the two diamond holes are shown in Table 1 below. The 14km historic length of workings in the field is shown in Figure 1. The regional location of the Whroo goldfield, in relation to the Fosterville, Costerfield and Nagambie epizonal gold-stibnite mines is shown in Figure 2.

Table 1 Drill Hole Collar Information: Coordinate Reference System GDA94, Zone 55 (EPSG:28355)

Area	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	RL (m)	Depth (m)
Balaclava Hill	MDDBC001	323223	5942899	-50	145	184.54	456
Balaclava Hill	MDDBC002	323223	5942899	-50	185	184.54	447

The collar azimuth for MDDBC002 was 40 degrees to the west of that for MDDBC002 (refer Table 1) and the EOH for MDDBC002 was approximately 150m west of that for MDD001.

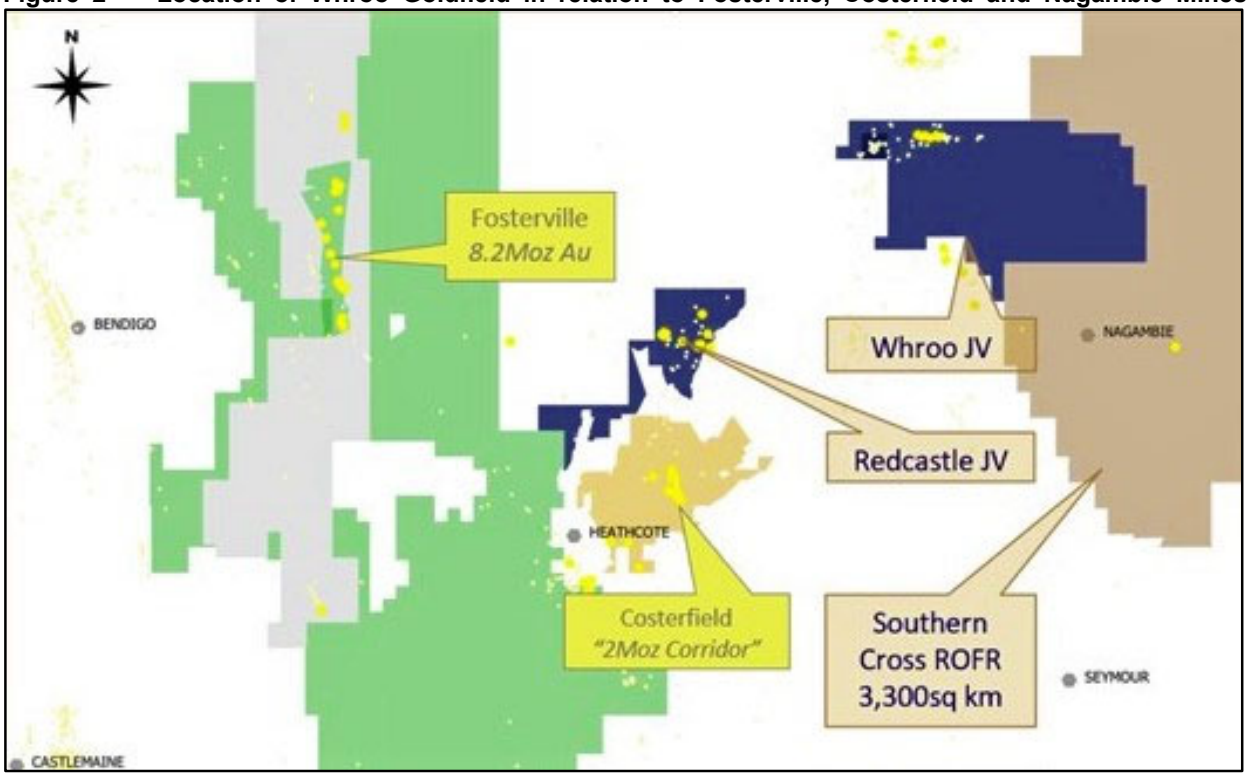
Figure 1 Whroo Historic Workings



From a Southern Cross plan.

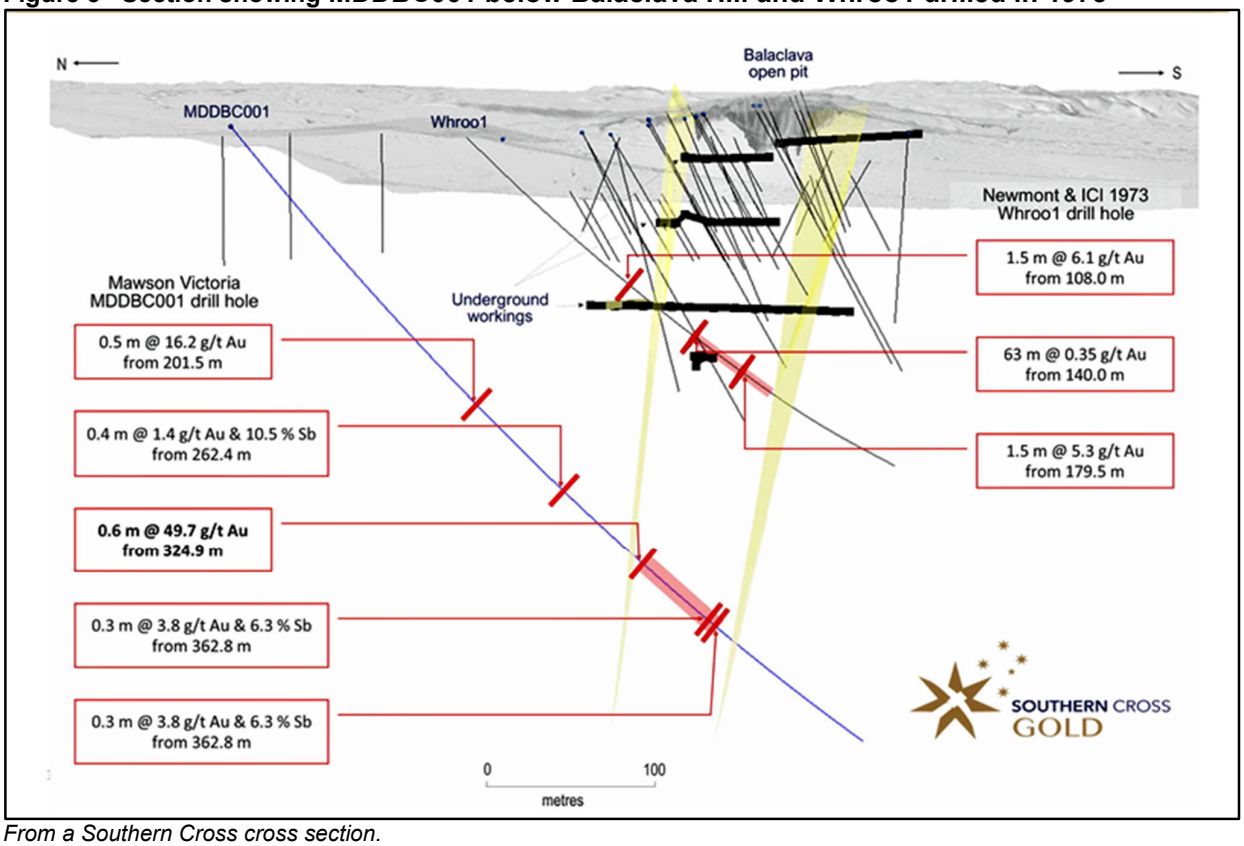
Table 2 sets out the intersections in the MDDBC001 andMDDBC002 diamond holes at Balaclava Hill using a lower cut off of 0.5 g/t gold times the intersection width in metres (Au g/t x width (m) >= 0.5) except where significant stibnite grades have been intersected.

Figure 2 Location of Whroo Goldfield in relation to Fosterville, Costerfield and Nagambie Mines



From a Southern Cross plan.

Figure 3 Section showing MDDBC001 below Balaclava Hill and Whroo1 drilled in 1973



From a Southern Cross cross section.

Figure 3 shows the drill trace for MDDBC001 below the Balaclava Hill historic workings and the Whroo1 hole drilled in 1973 by Newmont and ICI. The deeper broad mineralised zone in MDDBC001 of 44.8m at 0.8 g/t gold (refer Table 2) relates well to the 63.0m at 0.35 g/t gold intersected in the shallower Whroo1 hole and could indicate that grade increases with depth.

Table 2 Intersections from MDDBC001 and MDDBC002

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	width (m)	Au g/t	Sb%
MDDBC001	201.0	202.0	**1.0**	**8.4**	0
including	201.5	202.0	**0.5**	**16.5**	0
MDDBC001	228.0	239.0	11.0	0.4	0
including	236.0	237.5	1.5	1.2	0
MDDBC001	262.4	262.8	**0.4**	1.4	**10.5**
MDDBC001	323.0	367.8	**44.8**	**0.8**	0.1
MDDBC001	324.9	325.5	**0.6**	**49.7**	0
MDDBC001	359.6	359.8	**0.2**	0.2	**16.5**
MDDBC001	362.8	363.0	**0.2**	**3.8**	**6.3**
MDDBC001	365.0	365.3	**0.3**	**1.0**	**3.3**
MDDBC001	403.0	416.2	13.2	0.3	0
MDDBC001	409.8	410.5	0.7	1.5	0
MDDBC002	69.0	70.0	1.0	1.1	0
MDDBC002	212.6	227.0	14.4	0.4	0
including	214.6	215.4	0.8	0.9	0
including	225.0	226.0	1.0	2.2	0
MDDBC002	332.1	332.8	**0.7**	**5.0**	0

Nagambie Resources understands that the peak gold assay in MDDBC001 of 49.7 g/t gold is the highest gold grade ever intersected in a deep diamond hole in the Waranga Domain (the northernmost domain in the Melbourne Zone). The significant intersections of stibnite (antimony sulphide) within the MDDBC001 hole clearly indicates that the mineralisation below the surface oxide zone at Balaclava Hill is gold-stibnite, epizonal, Fosterville-style mineralisation.

The Whroo goldfield (indicated in gold within the dark-blue Whroo JV Property in Figure 2) consists of the Balaclava Hill area which contains thirteen named reefs mined from an open pit and 137m deep shaft, while shallow workings extend across the trend over 14 km. Total production from the Whroo goldfield was estimated at 40,000 ounces of gold, at grades varying from 5 g/t gold to greater than 700 g/t gold from reefs and spurs within an E-W-striking pyritic sandstone. Based on the detailed logging of MDDBC001, gold at Balaclava Hill appears closely associated with quartz veins, arsenian-pyrite and stibnite. Arsenian-pyrite has also been logged by Nagambie Resources in the recent NAD-series of deep diamond holes targeting the Nagambie Mine Feeder Zone.

As Mawson noted in its' TSX release: Antimony is a critical metal, where China produces approximately 53% of the raw material and processes 80% of global production. Antimony alloys with lead and tin which results in improved properties for solders, bullets, bearings and batteries. Antimony is a prominent additive for halogen-containing flame retardants. Antimony is also used as a dopant in semiconductor devices. Mandalay Resources' Costerfield Mine is the target model sought by Mawson at Whroo. The widths and grades observed in Mawson's initial drilling are consistent with those observed from Costerfield, which is located 35 km SW from Whroo (refer Figure 1). The Costerfield mine corridor contains 2 million ounces of equivalent gold (pers. comm. Mandalay Q3 2021 Results), and in 2020 was the 6th-highest-grade global underground gold mine and a top 5 global producer of antimony. Average drill hole widths and grades at Costerfield are: Brunswick lode (0.7m @ 9.0 g/t Au and 4.0% Sb); Youle lode (0.4 metres @ 47.7 g/t Au and 11.4% Sb); Kendal Splay (0.3m @ 92.8 g/t Au and 41.3% Sb); and Peacock lode (0.4m @ 13.0 g/t Au and 6.0% Sb). The average vein width at Augusta is 0.3m, while the Cuffley lode averages 0.4m. Average mined widths at Costerfield are 2.0 metres (Mandalay Technical Report, 2021).

By the order of the Board.

James Earle
Chief Executive Officer

Attachment: JORC Table 1

STATEMENT AS TO COMPETENCY

The Exploration Results in this report have been compiled by Mike Hudson B.Sc. (Hons 1st) who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and Executive Chairman of Mawson Gold Limited, the Manager of the Whroo JV with Nagambie Resources Limited. Mike Hudson 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.

Attachment JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Whroo Project

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 (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.*	• Sampling has been conducted on drill core (half core for >90 % and quarter core for check samples), grab samples (field samples of in-situ bedrock and boulders; including duplicate samples), trench samples (rock chips, including duplicates) and soil samples (including duplicate samples). Locations of field samples were obtained by using a GPS, generally to an accuracy of within 5 metres. Drill hole and trench locations have been confirmed to <1 metre using a differential GPS. Samples locations have also been verified by plotting locations on the high-resolution Lidar maps • Drill core is marked for cutting and transported to an automated diamond saw used by Company staff in Bendigo. Samples are bagged at the core saw and transported to the nearby OnSite Laboratory for assay. At OnSite samples are crushed using a jaw crusher combined with a rotary splitter and a 1 kg split is separated for pulverizing (LM5) and assay. • Standard fire assay techniques are used for gold assay on a 30 g charge by experienced staff (used to dealing with high sulphide and stibnite-rich charges). OnSite gold method by fire assay code PE01S. • Screen fire assay is used to understand gold grain-size distribution where coarse gold is evident. • ICP-OES is used to analyse the aqua regia digested pulp for an additional 12 elements (method BM011) and over-range antimony is measured using flame AAS (method known as B050). • Grab and rock chip samples are generally submitted to OnSite Laboratories for standard fire assay and 12 element ICP-OES as described above.
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).*	• HQ diameter diamond drill core, oriented using Boart Longyear TruCore orientation tool with the orientation line marked on the base of the drill core by the driller/offsider. A standard 3 metre core barrel has been found to be most effective in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		both the hard and soft rocks in the project.
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.*	• Core recoveries were maximized using HQ diamond drill core with careful control over water pressure to maintain soft-rock integrity and prevent loss of fines from soft drill core. Recoveries are determined on a metre-by-metre basis in the core shed using a tape measure against marked up drill core checking against driller's core blocks. • Plots of grade versus recovery and RQD (described below) show no trends relating to loss of drill core, or fines.
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.*	• Geotechnical logging of the drill core takes place on racks in the the company core shed. Core orientations marked at the drill rig are checked for consistency, and base of core orientation lines are marked on core where two or more orientations match within 10 degrees. Core recoveries are measured for each metre RQD measurements (cumulative quantity of core sticks > 10 cm in a metre) are made on a metre by metre basis. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • The ½ core cutting line is placed approximately 10 degrees above the orientation line so the orientation line is retained in the core tray for future work. • Geological logging of drill core includes the following parameters: Rock types, lithology Alteration Structural information (orientations of veins, bedding, fractures using standard alpha-beta measurements from orientation line; or, in the case of un-oriented parts of the core, the alpha angles are measured) Veining (quartz, carbonate, stibnite) Key minerals (visible under hand lens, e.g. gold, stibnite) • 100 % of drill core is logged for all components described above into the company MX logging database. • Logging is fully quantitative, although the description of lithology and alteration relies on visible observations by trained geologists. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • Logging is considered to be at an appropriate quantitative standard to use in future studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill core is typically sampled using half of the HD diameter. The drill core orientation line is retained. • Quarter core is used when taking sampling duplicates (termed FDUP in the database). • Sampling representivity is maximized by always taking the same side of the drill core (whenever oriented), and consistently drawing a cut line on the core where orientation is not possible. The field technician draws these lines. • Sample sizes are maximized for coarse gold by using half core, and using quarter core and half core splits (laboratory duplicates) allows an estimation of nugget effect. • In mineralized rock the company uses approximately 10 % of ¼ core duplicates, certified reference materials (suitable OREAS materials), laboratory sample duplicates and instrument repeats. • In the soil sampling program duplicates were obtained every 20th sample and the laboratory inserted low-level gold standards regularly into the sample flow.
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.*	• The fire assay technique for gold used by OnSite is a globally recognized method, and over-range follow-ups including gravimetric finish and screen fire assay are standard. Of significance at the OnSite laboratory is the presence of fire assay personnel who are experienced in dealing with high sulphide charges (especially those with high stibnite contents) – this substantially reduces the risk of in accurate reporting in complex sulphide-gold charges. • The ICP-OES technique is a standard analytical technique for assessing elemental concentrations. The digest used (aqua regia) is excellent for the dissolution of sulphides (in this case generally stibnite, pyrite and trace arsenopyrite), but other silicate-hosted elements, in particular vanadium (V), may only be partially dissolved. These silicate-hosted elements are not important in the determination of the quantity of gold, antimony, arsenic or sulphur. • A portable XRF has been used in a qualitative manner on drill core to ensure appropriate core samples have been taken (no pXRF data are reported or included in the MX database). • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established using the following methods *¼ duplicates* – half core is split into quarters and given separate sample numbers (commonly in mineralised core) – low to medium

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		gold grades indicate strong correlation, dropping as the gold grade increases over 40 g/t Au. *Blanks* – blanks are inserted after visible gold and in strongly mineralised rocks to confirm that the crushing and pulping are not affected by gold smearing onto the crusher and LM5 swing mill surfaces. Results are excellent, generally below detection limit and a single sample at 0.03 g/t Au. *Certified Reference Materials* – OREAS CRMs have been used throughout the project including blanks, low (<1 g/t Au), medium (up to 5 g/t Au) and high-grade gold samples (> 5 g/t Au). Results are automatically checked on data import into the MX database to fall within 2 standard deviations of the expected value. *Laboratory splits* – OnSite conducts splits of both coarse crush and pulp duplicates as quality control and reports all data. In particular, high Au samples have the most repeats. *Laboratory CRMs* – OnSite regularly inserts their own CRM materials into the process flow and reports all data *Laboratory precision* – duplicate measurements of solutions (both Au from fire assay and other elements from the aqua regia digests) are made regularly by the laboratory and reported. • *Accuracy and precision* have been determined carefully by using the sampling and measurement techniques described above during the sampling (accuracy) and laboratory (accuracy and precision) stages of the analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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 verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The Company Geologist has visited the Whroo project area and inspected drill core held at the Nagambie core shed. • Visible inspection of drill intersections matches the both the geological descriptions in the database and the expected assay data (for example, gold and stibnite visible in drill core is matched by high Au and Sb results in assays). • In addition, on receipt of results Company geologists assess the gold, antimony and arsenic results to verify that the intersections returned expected data. • The electronic data storage in the MX database is of a high standard. Primary logging data are entered directly by the geologists and field technicians and the assay data are electronically matched against sample number on return from the laboratory. • Certified reference materials, ¼ core field duplicates (FDUP), laboratory splits and duplicates and instrument repeats are all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		recorded in the database. • Exports of data have the option of including all primary data, or a subset with average field duplicates for some reporting. • Adjustments to assay data are recorded by MX, and none are present (or required). • Twinned drill holes are not available at this stage of the project.
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.*	• Differential GPS used to locate drill collars, trenches and some workings • Standard GPS for some field locations (grab and soils samples), verified against Lidar data. • The grid system used throughout is Geocentric datum of Australia 1994; Map Grid Zone 55 (GDA94_Z55), also referred to as ELSG 28355. • Topographic control is excellent owing to sub 10 cm accuracy from Lidar data.
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.*	• The data spacing is suitable for reporting of exploration results – evidence for this is based on the improving predictability of high grade gold-antimony intersections. • At this time the data spacing and distribution are not sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates. This however may change as knowledge of grade controls increase with future drill programs. • Sample compositing has not been applied to the reporting of any drill results.
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.*	• Drilling is oriented in an optimum direction when considering the combination of host rock orientation and apparent vein control on gold and antimony grade. The steep nature of some of the veins may give increases in apparent thickness of some intersections, but more drilling is required to quantify. • A sampling bias is not evident from the data collected to date (drill holes cut across mineralised structures at a moderate angle).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are marked up by company staff at the Nagambie core shed, loaded onto strapped pallets and trucked by commercial transport to Bendigo where they are cut by company staff in an automated diamond saw and bagged before submission to the laboratory. There is no evidence in any stage of the process, or in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data for any sample security issues.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous monitoring of CRM results, blanks and duplicates is undertaken by geologists and the company data geologist.