

High-resolution magnetic survey defines new targets at Blackjack Gold Mine, QLD

Highlights

- High-resolution Drone Magnetic (DMAG) survey has delineated 15 new anomalies either within Blackjack mining leases or the surrounding EPM 27814 (Fig 3)
- DMAG survey consisted of 25m line spacing and covered an area of 387ha (Fig 2)
- Survey identified 15 targets which NMR has separated into three priority levels
- Anomaly BJ_1 aligns with the three known open pits at Blackjack and is characterised as a zone of magnetite destruction and alteration
- Multiple anomalies are parallel to BJ_1 and are characterised as similar to BJ_1 (Fig 3)
- Anomaly BJ_14 is associated with a lithological contact that has not been thoroughly explored
- All targets are drill ready; work to commence on ground mapping and geochemical sampling this week
- Drilling expected to commence in November 2025, with targets within the mining leases to be prioritised
- NMR commenced gold production at Blackjack in July 2025 and has reached steady-state production, with 700oz gold doré poured on 14 September and next gold pour due late September.¹

Native Mineral Resources Holdings Limited (ASX: **NMR**), or (“**NMR**” the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce it has received the structural interpretation for its recently completed high-resolution drone magnetic survey (DMAG) over the Blackjack Gold Project near Charters Towers, Queensland. The DMAG survey covered the majority of NMR’s mining leases at Blackjack and also extended to the west to cover part of EPM 27814 (**Figure 2**).

Pleasingly, the survey data has confirmed multiple anomalous targets that parallel and are similar in nature to the BJ_1 anomaly which covers the known historical open pits at blackjack (**Figure 3**). Additional targets are similar structures that run perpendicular (east-west) to BJ_1 and are thought to be possible mineralisation corridors between the north-south structures.

NMR’s technical team will investigate new Blackjack targets and prioritise new drill targets ahead of planned follow-up drilling in November this year.

NMR’s Managing Director Blake Cannavo commented: “With the results of the high-resolution DMAG survey, NMR is building on our knowledge of Blackjack, identifying multiple new compelling drill targets for follow up in coming months.

The survey completed at Blackjack has uncovered a potentially larger anomalous footprint than previously thought, so we are very eager to commence the next phases of exploration as quickly as possible.

In the meantime, we continue to produce gold from mining at Blackjack and expect our next gold pour before the end of the month. I look forward to providing regular updates as activity increases.”

¹ Refer ASX announcement dated 15 September 2025: [700oz gold dore produced in latest Blackjack pour](#)

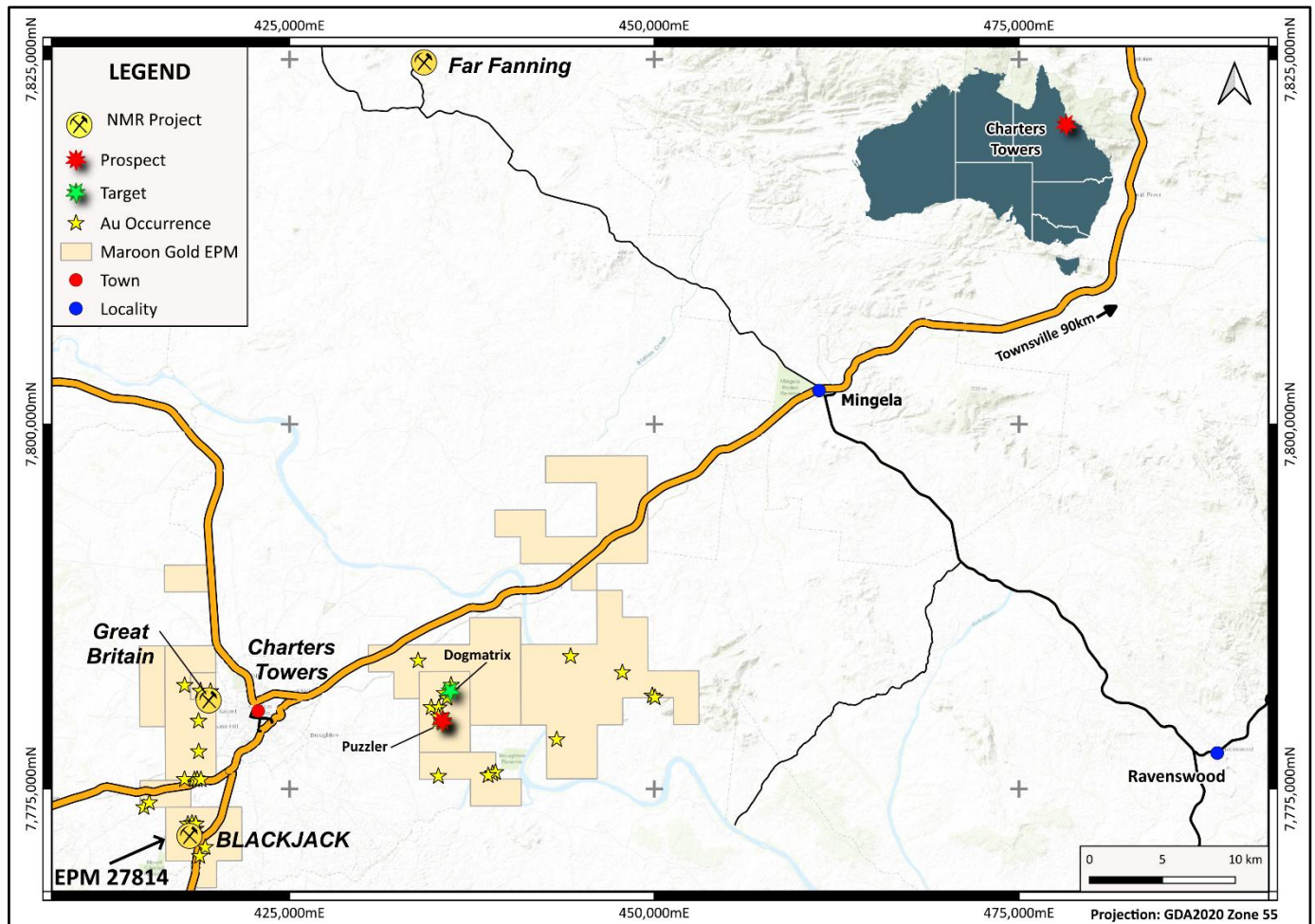


Figure 1: Location Plan of Blackjack near Charters Towers, QLD

Location	Survey Method	Survey Year	Flight Line Spacing	Mean Terrain Clearance	Flight Line Direction	Tie Line Spacing	Tie Line Direction
Blackjack	DMAG	2025	25m	36m	090 – 270°	250m	0 -180°

Table 1: Blackjack DMAG Parameters

Blackjack DMAG Survey

NMR's DMAG survey covered 387 hectares, and a summary of the dataset is listed in **Table 1**.

A 1:5,000 scale structural interpretation with target generation has been completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) for NMR's Blackjack project. The area of interest is situated in the Lolworth-Ravenswood geological province and the local geology consists of the Ravenswood Batholith and the Charters Towers Metamorphic Complex. The Charters Towers region hosts multiple gold mines, and is one of the major goldfields in Australia.

The primary aim of the survey was to produce a structural interpretation based on the drone magnetic data (DMAG). Interpretation was aided by processing and imaging of this data and was constrained by geological data derived from available geological mapping and drilling.

The structural interpretation formed the basis of target generation, and 15 target areas were identified to focus future exploration efforts. The targets are based on the interpreted presence of lithologies, structures and unusual magnetic anomalism that may be favourable to host gold mineralisation and a full summary is shown in **Table 2**, which includes detailed descriptions of each target. The target locations are shown in **Figure 3**.

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Survey Details

The survey was flown utilising a drone towing a caesium magnetometer bird towed under the aircraft which is aerodynamically designed to maintain a constant heading at a slow airspeed.

The bird consists of the magnetometer, laser altimeter, GPS, IMU, data acquisition system that saves to a local SD card and battery. It does not connect to or use any power from the drone.

The aircraft autopilot updates position and attitude of the aircraft at a rate of 400hz. The attitude of the aircraft is determined by three IMU's and a fluxgate magnetometer. The GPS used is an RTK GPS with 1cm positional accuracy. The altitude of the aircraft is determined by a mix of GPS altitude above a loaded terrain model and a barometric altimeter.

In total 112 traverse lines were flown with a line spacing of 25m and flown in a 090 – 270° direction, while seven tie lines were completed with a tie line spacing of 250m and flown in a 0-80° direction. In total 192.4 kilometres were flown.

Mean traverse altitude was 36m.

Equipment used for the survey was:

- Magnetometer
 - Caesium optical magnetometer
 - Sensitivity: 0.0001nT sq rt Hz RMS
 - Noise envelope: 0.01nT P-P
 - Compensated heading error: +/- 0.1nT
 - 20 to 40Hz (0.05 to 0.025 second) sampling rate
- Laser Altimeter
 - Lightware SF11/C Laser Altimeter
 - 1cm resolution
 - 5cm accuracy
 - Range: 0-120 m
 - 10Hz (0.1 second) sampling rate
 - 100m range
- GPS
 - RTK differential GPS unit
 - Ublox NEO-M9N Antenna
 - GPS L1, QZSS L1, GLONASS, BeiDou, Galileo antenna with EMI protection
 - 20Hz (0.05 second) sampling rate
 - 1 cm resolution
 - 2 m horizontal, 3 m vertical accuracy
 - 0.6 m lateral standard deviation.
 - 1.5 m vertical standard deviation
- Base Station Diurnal Magnetometer
 - Caesium optical magnetometer
 - Sensitivity: 0.0001nT sq rt Hz RMS
 - Noise Envelope: 0.01nT P-P
 - Compensated Heading Error: +/- 0.1nT
 - 5Hz (0.2 second) magnetometer sampling rate
 - GPS is PPS time synchronised at 1hz and recorded at 1 Hz.

Data

The magnetic data is of good quality and well-suited to interpretation at the target resolution of 1:5,000. However, it was noted that the infrastructure present on site has resulted in two areas of noise which obscure the signal from the underlying basement, these are shown in **Figure 3**.

One is around the processing plant and the second is the powerline which runs through the survey in a NE-SW direction. The powerline interference is the more significant as it is adjacent to and extends into the high-grade zone the survey was focused on. Little can be done to improve the signal beneath this powerline due to its strong dominating response.

Interpretation

Previous mapping and regional scale geological interpretations completed by the Geological Survey of QLD in the Charters Towers region have identified major shear zones and faults. Within the survey area there is limited detailed structural mapping available, with five 'dykes or veins' identified by company mapping at a 1:5,000 scale.

Large, prominent, or regionally extensive structures are marked as major faults in the interpretation. Splays off these faults, or shorter faults with obvious offset are marked as secondary faults. Minor breaks with minimal or no apparent offset (e.g., where the offset may be less than resolution of the data) are marked as minor faults or fractures. The lowest order of structures represents the internal magnetic texture of the lithology. Structures with lower confidence are marked with a dashed line.

The DMAG data has defined two sets of magnetite destruction and possible alteration zones, which appear as magnetic lows in the data (**Figure 4**):

- An earlier stage east-west trending set and a later stage north-south trending set.
- A later north-south series that is considered to be the most prospective for gold mineralisation, as all three open pits on site at Blackjack are located within the same north-south orientated magnetite destruction and alteration zone.

In addition, the data clearly delineates the contact between the three lithologies in the survey area, with the younger, more magnetic, diorite-dominated Ravenswood Batholith in the north, the older granitoid dominated Ravenswood Batholith located in the centre and the Charters Towers Metamorphics in the south.

Compared to the existing mapping, the closer scale of this interpretation and high-quality DMAG data has allowed for a much more accurate position of the contacts to be interpreted.

Targeting

Targeting focused on identifying anomalous geophysical features, or structures and lithologies that may be more favourable to host gold mineralisation based on the set of criteria below. It should be noted that not all of the criteria were present within the survey. Target areas that meet multiple criteria would be ranked as a higher priority.

Targeting criteria:

- Zones of magnetite destruction indicating possible alteration. Alteration suggests significant fluid flow and chemical reactions have occurred.
- Along strike from known mineral occurrences.
- Zones of structural complexity acting as a potential fluid flow conduit and structural trap (e.g. the intersection of several faults).
- The hinge zones of folds, where there is enhanced permeability and structural traps for mineralising fluids.
- The contact of an intrusive body, where hydrothermal fluids associated with the intrusive have interacted with the host rock.
- Interpreted dilation zone along secondary faults as a preferential environment for mineral deposition.

Priority one targets are all focused on zones of magnetite destruction and alteration around the known main north-south trend containing the three open pits.

Priority two targets are also focused on zones of magnetite destruction and alteration, but those that are located further away from the known mineralised trend.

Priority three targets include magnetite destruction and alteration zones and a lithological contact along strike from a known gold occurrence.

The target areas presented here should be assessed against all other available geological information (existing drilling, geochemistry, mapping) and (re-)prioritised as appropriate.

Target ID	Priority	Description
BJ_01	1	Zone of magnetite destruction and alteration. Known to contain gold deposits. Coincident with Blackjack pit, Newton Butler pit and South pit.
BJ_02	1	Zone of magnetite destruction and alteration. Parallel to known gold deposits.
BJ_03	1	Zone of magnetite destruction and alteration. Parallel to known gold deposits.
BJ_04	1	East-west orientated zone of magnetite destruction located between main north-south gold trend and possible repetition. Similar characteristics to known high-grade zone.
BJ_05	1	East-west orientated zone of magnetite destruction located between main north-south gold trend and possible repetition. Similar characteristics to known high-grade zone.
BJ_06	2	Zone of magnetite destruction and alteration. Parallel to and possible repetition of main north-south gold trend.
BJ_07	2	Zone of magnetite destruction and alteration. Same north-south orientation as the known gold trend.
BJ_08	2	East-west zone of magnetite destruction adjacent to north-south magnetite destruction and alteration zone.
BJ_09	2	East-west zone of magnetite destruction between north-south magnetite destruction and alteration zones. Possible repetition of known high-grade zone.
BJ_10	2	East-west zone of magnetite destruction adjacent to north-south magnetite destruction and alteration zone.
BJ_11	3	Zone of magnetite destruction and alteration. Same north-south orientation as the known gold trend.
BJ_12	3	Intersection of east-west and NE magnetite destruction zones.
BJ_13	3	Intersection of east-west and north-south magnetite destruction zones.
BJ_14	3	Lithological contact between Tower Hills Granite and Charters Towers Metamorphics. Along strike from a known gold occurrence.
BJ_15	3	Zone of magnetite destruction and alteration in Ravenswood Batholith.

Table 2: Summary of the Blackjack project targets.

Future Work

Following discussions with Southern Geoscience, NMR site personnel will begin to ground truth the target areas starting with Priority One targets. This work will include mapping, rock chip and soil sampling and will begin this week.

In addition to the above fieldwork, planning of an RC drilling program will occur in parallel, with drilling expected to commence in early November 2025.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The recently acquired DMAG survey across the Blackjack project has allowed for the completion of a structural interpretation with targeting at 1:5,000 scale. This includes mapping of major and minor structural features, and magnetic trends.

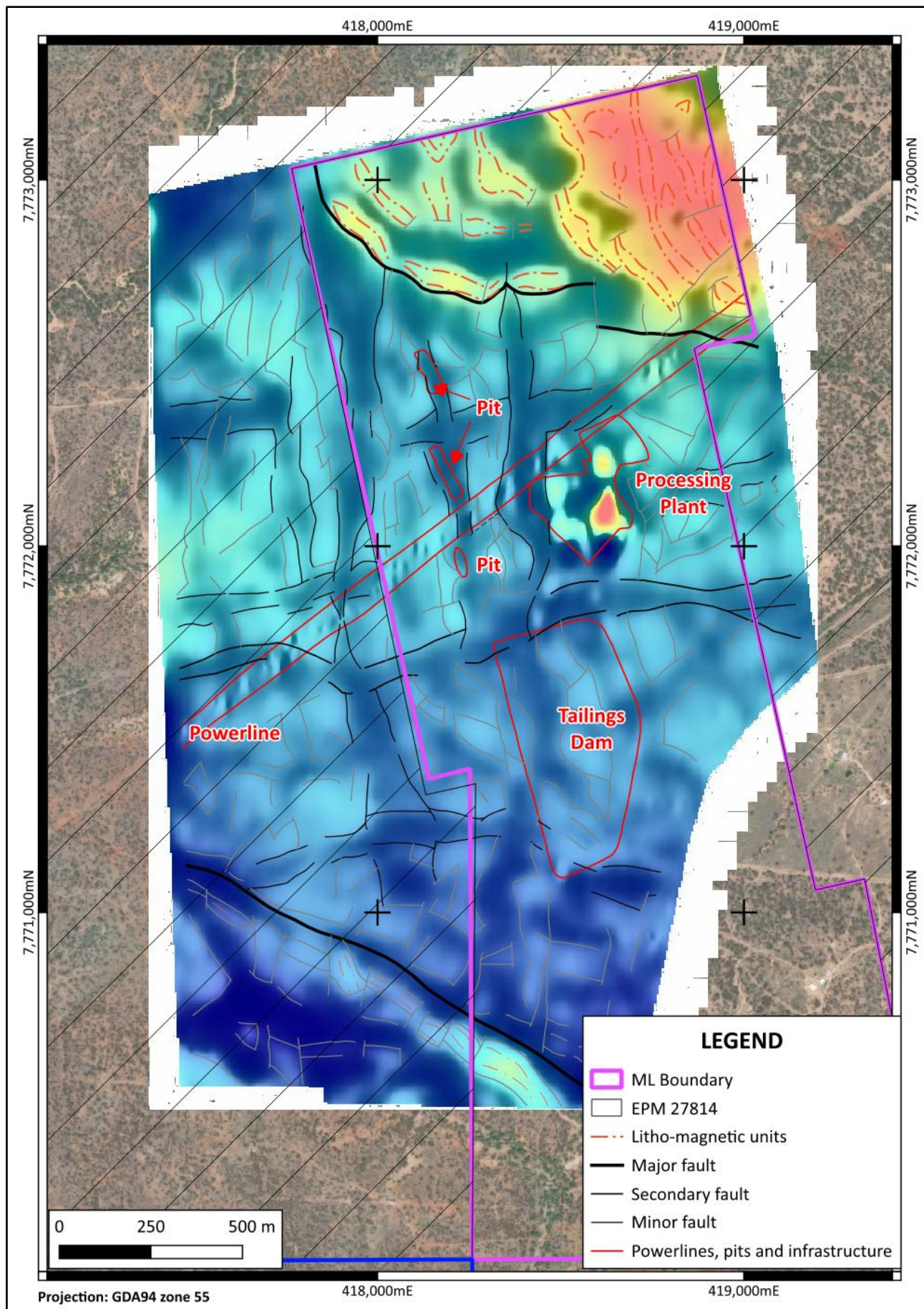
The interpretation represents the best assessment and correlation of units given the available data and should be considered a live interpretation to be updated as new geological information becomes known.

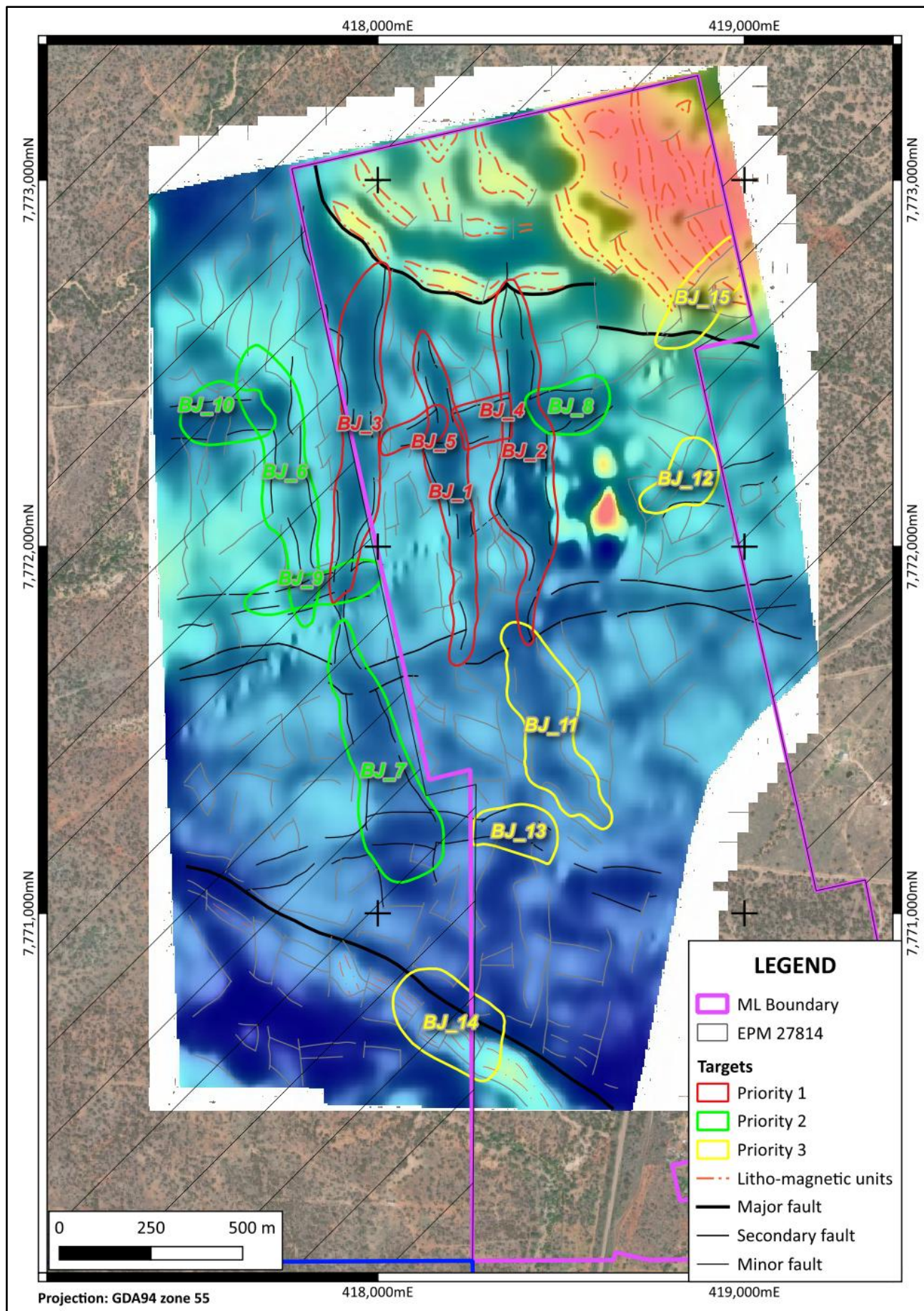
The interpretation identified 15 target areas, of which five are considered to be high priority.

Targets areas were based on zones of magnetite destruction and alteration and along strike from known gold mineralisation. It is recommended that the proposed targets be assessed and followed up with further work, which may include mapping, soil sampling or drilling.

Blackjack Targets

- **BJ_1** is a zone of magnetite destruction and alteration and is known to contain gold deposits. Coincident with Blackjack pit, Newton Butler pit and South pit.
- **BJ_2** is a similar target and parallel to BJ_1 and aligns with the known historical underground workings at John Bull and Blackjack block shaft. Very little modern exploration has been carried out in the area and it is the main target for any future drilling.
- **BJ_3** is also a similar target and parallel to BJ_1 but is located to the west of BJ_1 and the historic workings. There is little to no known historical exploration in this area and is a high priority target for NMR.
- **BJ_4, BJ_5 & BJ_8** are three east-west magnetite low targets that align and are thought to be a potential feeder structure. Little drilling has been carried out on the three targets and they are considered to be a high priority target by NMR.
- **BJ_6** is a parallel structure to BJ_1 but is considered a Priority two target as it is on EPM 27184 making it a medium priority target.
- **BJ_7** seems to be a continuation of BJ_6, with the two being cut by the powerline. At present it is considered a low priority target and will be re-assessed after any drilling of BJ_6 has been completed.
- **BJ_9 & BJ_10** are east-west targets similar to BJ_4, 5 & 8 connecting into BJ_3 and BJ_6. At present, these are considered low priority targets and will be re-assessed after any drilling of BJ_3 and BJ_6 has been completed.
- **BJ_11** is covered by the tailings facility and is considered low priority.
- **BJ_12 & BJ_13** are considered low priority targets and will be re-assessed after fieldwork is completed.
- **BJ_14 & BJ_15** are considered medium targets due to their relationship to faulting and lithological contacts. They will be assessed for drilling following the fieldwork and geochemical sampling.





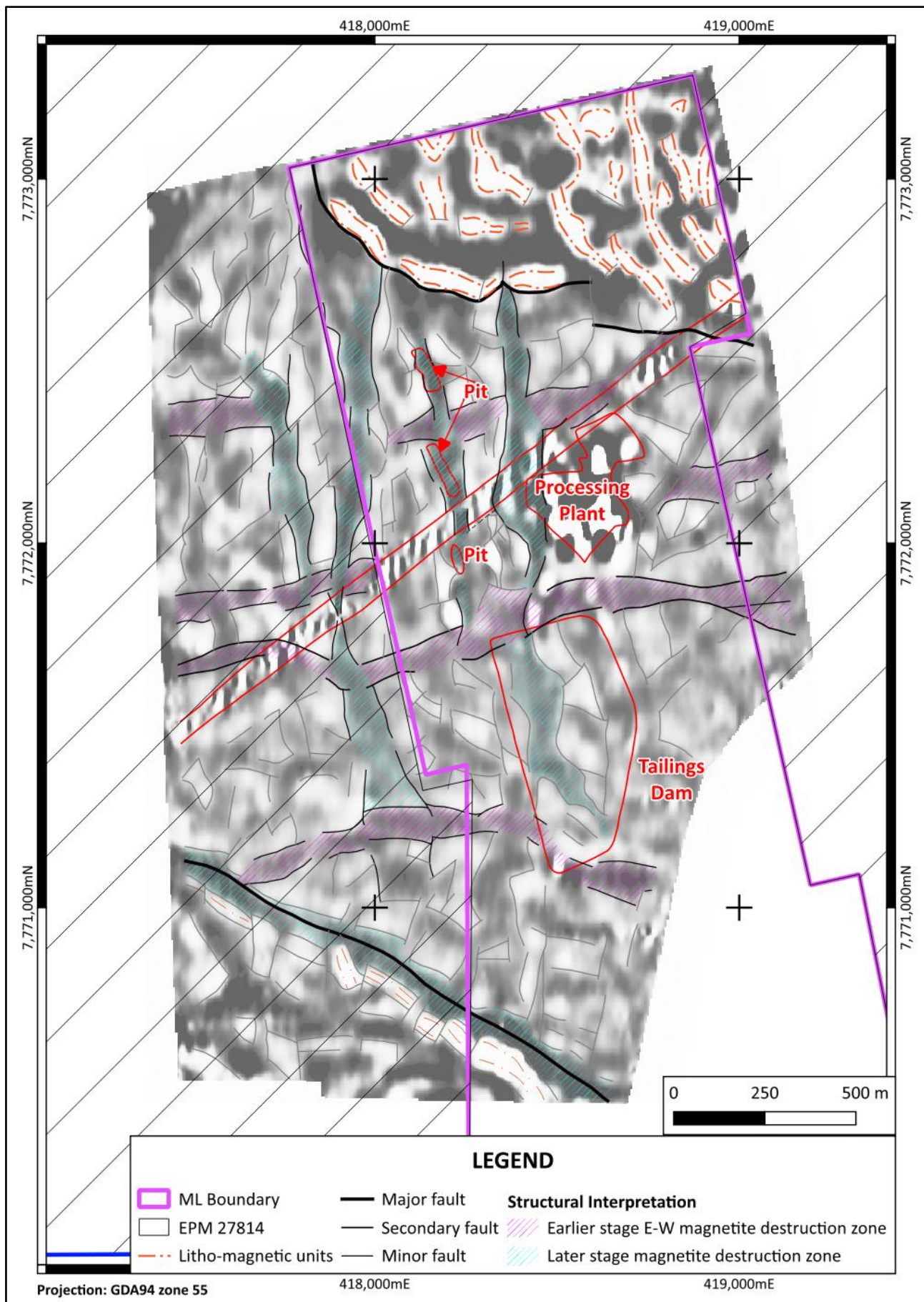


Figure 4: Blackjack DMAG Interpretation (background is Reduced To Pole TMI 2VD)

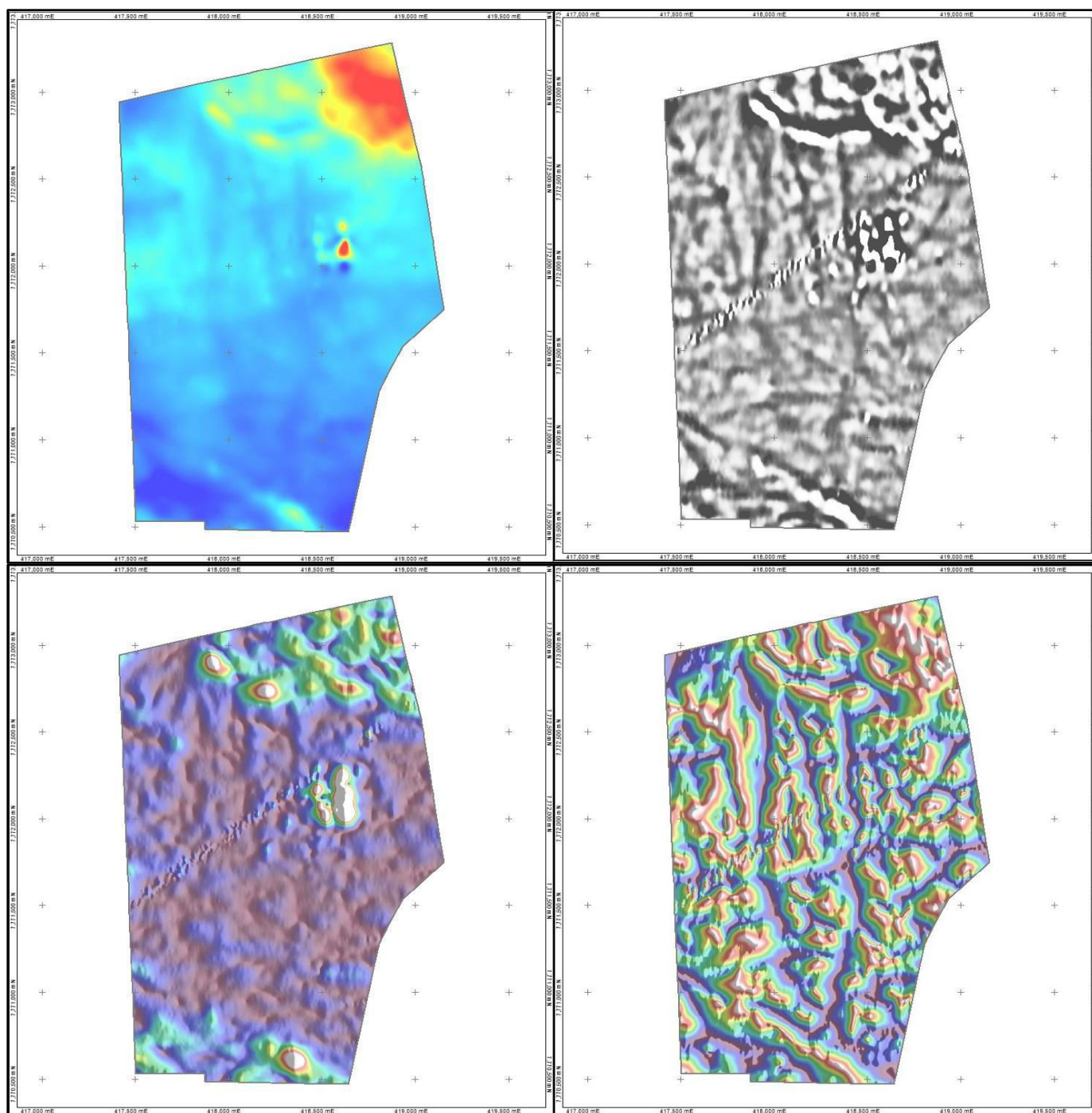


Figure 5: Top left - RTP magnetic data pseudo colour image with a linear stretch. Top right – V2D of the RTP magnetic data. Bottom left – RTP TILT image. Bottom right – analytical signal image of the magnetics.

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

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Competent Person Statement:

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

Forward Looking Statements

Native Mineral Resources prepared this release using available information. Statements about future capital expenditures, exploration programs for the Company's projects and mineral properties, and the Company's business plans and timing are forward-looking statements. The Company believes such statements are reasonable, but it cannot guarantee their accuracy. Forward-looking information is often identified by words like "pro forma", "plans", "expects", "may", "should", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential" or variations of such words, including negative variations thereof, and phrases that refer to certain actions, events, or results that may, could, would, might, or will occur or be taken or achieved. The Company's actual results, performance, and achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements due to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors. The information, opinions, and conclusions in this release are not warranted for fairness, accuracy, completeness, or correctness. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Native Mineral Resources, its directors, employees, agents, advisers, or any other person accepts any liability, including liability arising from fault or negligence, for any loss arising from the use of this release or its contents or otherwise in connection with it.

JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (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.	N/A - No sampling was undertaken as part of this program.
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).	N/A - No drilling was undertaken as part of this program.
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.	N/A - No drilling was undertaken as part of this program.

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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.	N/A - No drilling was undertaken as part of this program.
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.	N/A - No sampling was undertaken as part of this program.
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.	N/A - No sampling was undertaken as part of this program.
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.	- Data collected using Caesium optical magnetometer - Sensitivity - 0.0001nT sq rt Hz RMS - Noise envelope - 0.01nT P-P - Compensated heading error - +/- 0.1nT 20 to 40Hz (0.05 to 0.025 second) sampling rate
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	- RTK differential GPS was used for line navigation - GPS L1, QZSS L1, GLONASS, BeiDou, Galileo antenna with EMI protection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Survey was flown using the geodetic WGS84 coordinate system. • The output coordinate system for the survey was: ○ Datum – GDA94 ○ Projection – MGA55
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Survey Line spacing was 25m. • Flight lines direction was 090 - 270° • Tie lines spacing 250m • Tie Line direction was 0 -180° • Mean altitude was 36m • This orientation is perpendicular to the main geological trends associated with mineralisation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• The orientation of the east to west flight lines was chosen to best represent an orthogonal direction to the main geological trends
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All data was collected and digitally stored by contractor.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No audits have been completed.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - 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.	- Information contained within the related document is for EPM 27814 which is a granted exploration permit. - Information contained within the related document is for ML 1387, ML 1407, ML 1409, ML 1428, ML 1429, ML 1431, ML 1432, ML 1433, ML 1458, ML 1735, & ML 10285 - Blackjack Milling Pty Ltd is the holder of the tenements and is a subsidiary of NMR. - The tenements are in good standing and NMR is unaware of any impediments for exploration on these tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous work included exploration & mining conducted by multiple companies. - Mineralisation was identified by historic miners and expanded on by Citigold drilling. - Additional drilling was completed by Maroon Gold Pty Ltd.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The mineralisation occurs within the Palaeozoic Ravenswood Batholith, and comprises mesothermal quartz reefs containing gold, pyrite, sphalerite and galena, hosted by the Ordovician age Towers Hill Granite. - Mineralisation at Charters Towers has been isotope dated to the Late Silurian to Early Devonian geological age. - The gold-bearing reefs at Charters Towers are typically 0.3 metres to 1.5 metres thick, comprising hydrothermal quartz reefs in granite, tonalite and granodiorite host rocks. - There are some 80 major reefs in and around Charters Towers region. - gold at Charters Towers is typically associated with galena and sphalerite in the pyritic sections of the quartz reefs and with associated shearing. - Significant gold is not normally present in the disseminated pyrite which occurs in the proximal zone sericitic alteration. - Blackjack project area is in the Towers Hill Granite and the Blackjack Reef mineralisation dips 30° to 50° east and plunges gently to the south. - Flat lying mineralised veinlets have also been noted in the underground

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		workings and in the pits.
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 - total drillhole 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.	N/A - No drilling was undertaken as part of this program.
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.	No data aggregation or intercept calculations are included in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• N/A - No drilling was undertaken as part of this program.
Diagrams	• <i>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.</i>	• Representative plans are provided in this report.
Balanced reporting	• <i>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.</i>	• The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	• <i>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.</i>	• Results from NMR's drilling and sampling are available in earlier announcements. • Previous explorers' results are available in publicly available reports on QLD Government websites.
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling.</i>	• Further work may include ground mapping and sampling, and further drilling.