ASX Announcement

15 December 2020 **ASX Announcement**

Drilling Confirms Mineralised System at Leane's Copper Prospect in North QLD

Highlights:

- Nine drillholes were completed (961m) and geological logging validates the proposed exploration model
- Drilling has confirmed the presence of a shallow hydrothermal breccia system at Leane's and the potential for deeper porphyry-related copper-gold mineralisation
- Initial diamond drilling to test the deeper porphyry-related copper-gold mineralisation intersected altered, polymictic breccias containing porphyry fragments (Figure 1). Some intervals contain disseminated sulphides to 5%, comprising pyrite and pyrrhotite with traces of chalcopyrite
- Assays have been received for the first three Reverse Circulation ("RC") drillholes confirming elevated copper grades of up to 0.29% Cu in the breccia zone, confirming portable XRF measurements. Assays for the remaining RC drillholes are due to be received in late December / early January
- Planning for the 2021 exploration program at the Palmerville Project is well advanced and field work will begin immediately after the wet season concludes in early 2021. Exploration at Eastern Goldfields tenements will also commence Q1 2021

Copper and gold exploration company Native Mineral Resources Holdings Limited (ASX: NMR), or ("**NMR**" the "**Company**"), is pleased to advise that it has completed its first drilling program at the Leane's Copper Prospect ("**Leane's**") in North Queensland. A total of nine drillholes (7 RC and two diamond) were completed for a 961m.

RC drilling has successfully demonstrated that the proposed exploration and mineralisation model implemented at Leane's is valid, confirming the geological interpretation and the presence of the skarn/hydrothermal breccia at the contact of sediments and limestone in the Chillagoe Formation.

Initial follow-up diamond drilling has also confirmed the potential for deeper porphyry-related copper-gold mineralisation.

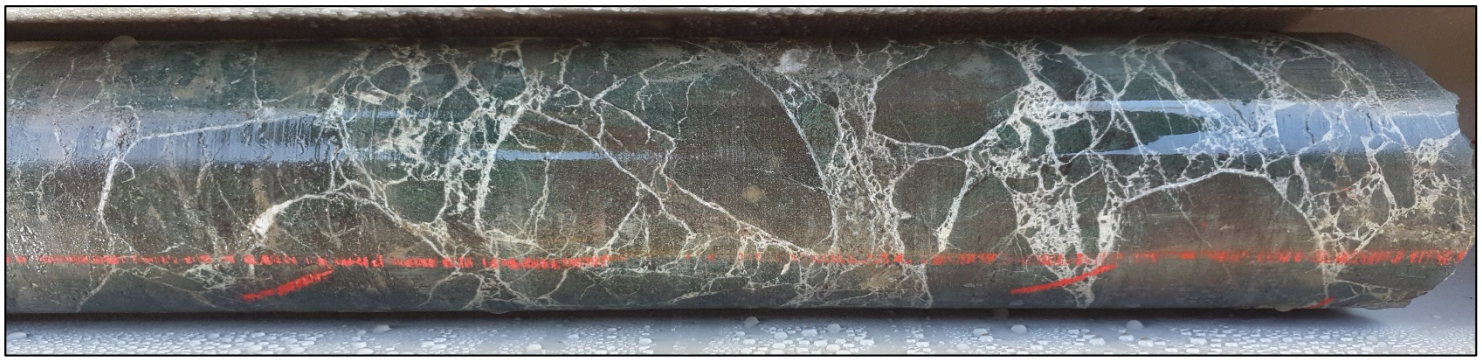

Figure 1: LDD001 core showing breccia with quartz-carbonate stockwork infill

Management Commentary:

NMR's Managing Director, Blake Cannavo, commented: *"Our initial drilling program at the Leane's Copper Prospect has validated our exploration model and exceeded our expectations. In a short space of time, we have been able to confirm the presence of a shallow hydrothermal breccia system and diamond drilling has indicated the strong potential for a larger intrusive system to be located at depth.*

Every hole completed so far has intersected breccia with elevated copper grades, and assays from the first three holes have confirmed copper grades of 0.29% associated with the breccia which is very encouraging.

The first diamond drillhole, LDD001, intersected porphyry veins suggesting the presence of a larger intrusive system below the breccia zone. Due to the onset of the wet season our team has suspended drilling and planning is now well advanced to resume drilling at Leane's following cessation of the wet season. In the interim, we are waiting to receive the remaining assays from RC and diamond drilling which we expect to arrive in late December / early January.

In addition to following up this impressive first campaign at Leane's early next year, we are also looking forward to commencing exploration at our highly prospective Eastern Goldfields tenements."

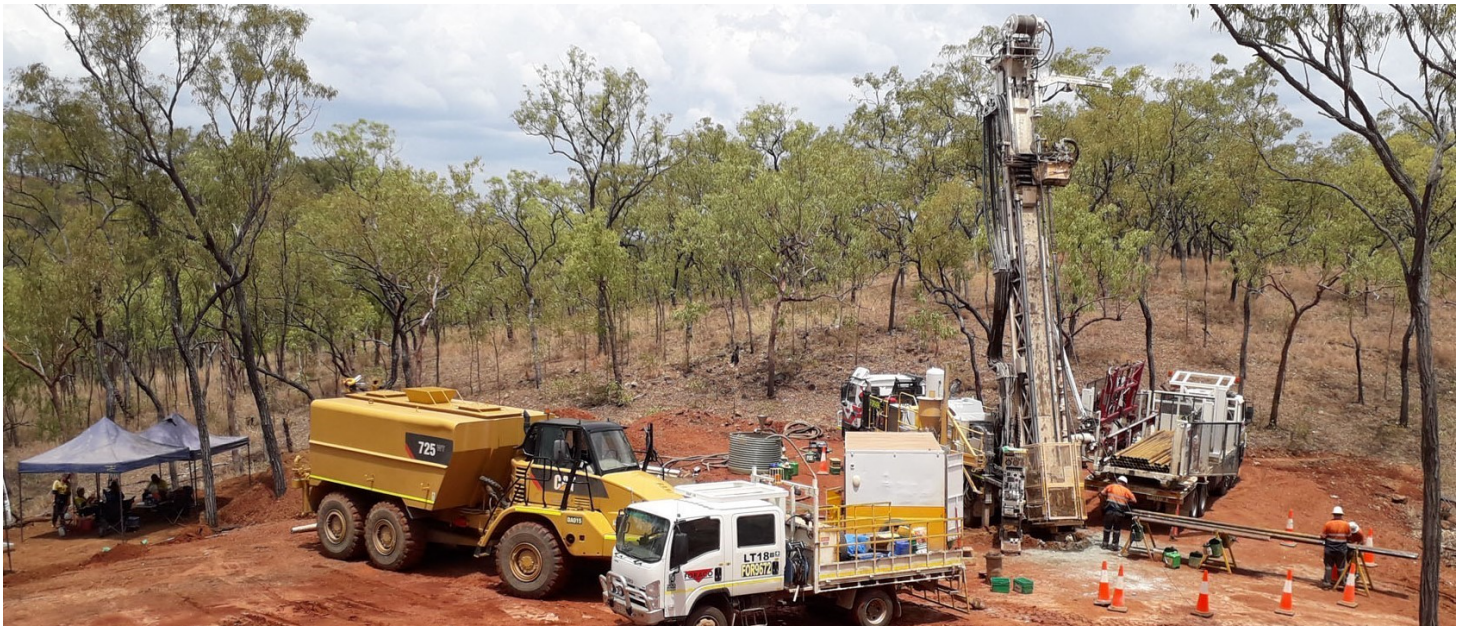

Figure 2: Diamond drilling operations at Leane's Prospect

Leane's Copper Prospect Overview

Leane's Copper Prospect is in the central area of the Palmerville Project, located 200km west-northwest of Cairns in North Queensland. It was discovered in 2007 by Lodestone Exploration Limited and tested by a shallow 8 drillhole RC program in 2010. The best intervals in that program intersected 28m @ 0.55% Cu in drillhole LRC004, 4m @ 0.55% Cu in drillhole LRC003, and 11m @ 0.32% Cu in drillhole LRC002. All drilling intersected the breccia zone in the weathered horizon. No further exploration has been undertaken at Leane's since 2010.

NMR considers that Leane's is analogous to the Red Dome and Mungana deposits some 100km to the south, where gold and base metal-bearing intrusive magmatic porphyry bodies were partially overprinted and modified by late-stage breccias formed by degassing and explosive release of over-pressured fluid. Red Dome and Mungana are examples of porphyry gold and base metal systems in which the economic mineral content is either disseminated or hosted in vein networks within the intrusive body itself or as a surrounding halo in the host rocks. The exploration model proposed for Leane's is illustrated in Figure 3.

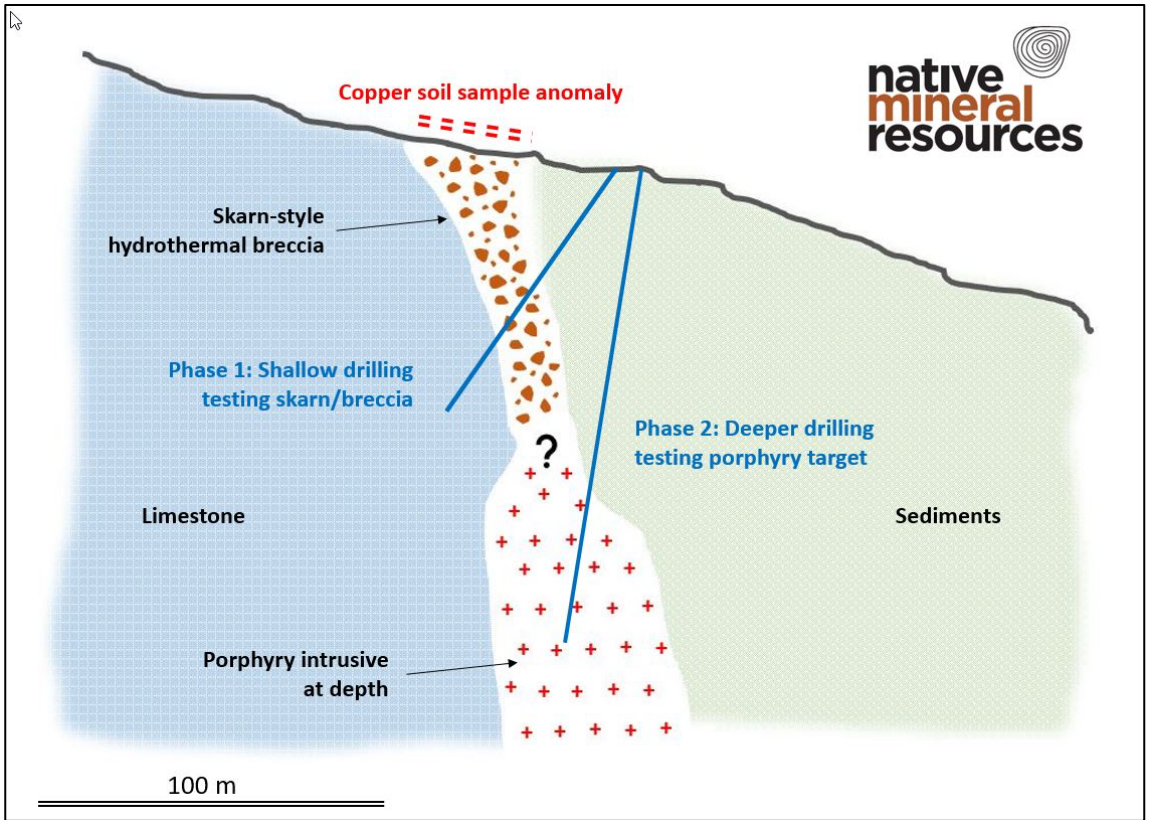

Figure 3: Exploration model proposed for Leane's Copper Prospect

Leane's 2020 Drilling Program

Nine drillholes totaling 961m of RC and diamond drilling were completed at Leane's Prospect to 11 December, prior to the onset of heavy rain (Figure 4, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2).

Five shallow RC drillholes were completed to test for near-surface skarn-style breccia mineralisation below a strong linear copper-dominant soil anomaly (Figure 3). All holes intersected a ferruginous breccia horizon as expected associated with the contact between metasediments and limestone. Logging has confirmed the validity of the proposed exploration model, with most holes containing intervals of elevated copper (greater than 0.1% Cu), as measured using a portable XRF instrument on the RC chips. Assay results from the first three RC holes confirm the measurements from the portable XRF instrument (refer to Appendix 2 for details).

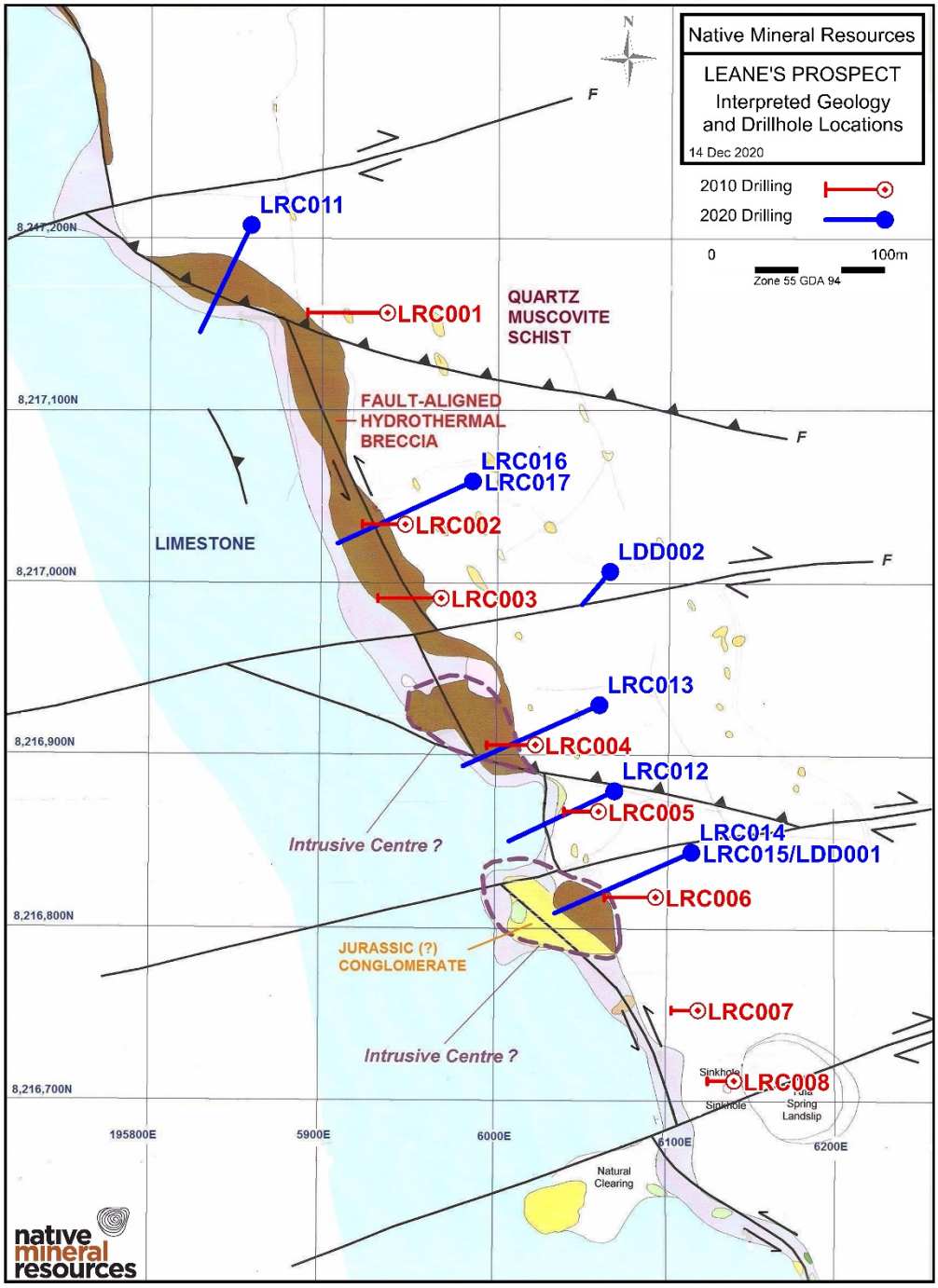

Figure 4: Leane's Prospect interpreted geology and drillhole locations

Four drillholes (two RC holes and two diamond holes) were designed to test the proposed exploration model of deeper intrusive-related mineralisation below the breccia zone (Figure 3). Results have confirmed the validity of this model, with diamond hole LDD001 intersecting multiple intervals of polymictic breccia with silica-carbonate breccia infill and stockwork veining over a 40m interval from 96m (Figure 5). In places the polymictic breccia includes highly altered porphyry fragments.

Figure 5: LDD001 from 109.0-114.5m. Polymictic breccia including porphyry clasts

Next Steps

Following the onset of the wet season last week, NMR has stopped drilling and the Company will now use this time to finalise a targeted follow up drilling program at Leane's which will commence in Q1 2021 following cessation of the wet season. Planning is also well advanced to commence initial exploration work across the Company's highly prospective Eastern Goldfields tenements in Western Australia, with exploration expected to commence early in the New Year.

-Ends-

ASX Announcement

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

For more information please visit **www.nmresources.com.au** or contact:

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Competent Person Statement:
The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Berry, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Berry is a full-time employee of Derisk Geomining Consultants, an independent company appointed by the Company to provide technical and mining support services in relation to the Company's activities. Mr Berry has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style 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 Berry 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.

About Native Mineral Resources:
Native Mineral Resources (ASX: NMR) is an Australian publicly listed minerals exploration company established to explore for copper and gold deposits in the Palmerville and Mount Morgan regions in North Queensland and for gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields region in Western Australia (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Native Mineral Resources exploration portfolio

Palmerville Project Background

The Palmerville Project is the Company's principal exploration asset and covers a near continuous strike length of 130km over an area of ~1,820km^2 centered 200km west-northwest of Cairns in North Queensland.

The tenements consist of eight Exploration Permit Minerals (EPMs) and one EPM application in the highly prospective Chillagoe Formation, which hosts the large Red Dome and Mungana porphyry and skarn-associated gold-copper deposits to the south of the Palmerville Project. The Chillagoe Formation also hosts significant zinc-rich and copper-rich limestone-hosted skarn-associated deposits, particularly at King Vol, Mungana, Griffiths Hill and Red Cap.

The Project is considered prospective for the following deposit styles:

- Porphyry- and skarn-associated copper-zinc-gold mineralisation in Chillagoe Formation limestone-dominant strata.
- Porphyry-related copper-gold mineralisation in non-carbonate lithologies.
- Copper-zinc-gold volcanic massive sulphide or vein-style mineralisation.
- Orogenic-style gold-antimony mineralisation.
- Epithermal gold mineralisation distal to porphyry intrusions
- Alluvial gold akin to the historic Palmerville Goldfield.

Previous exploration over the tenements has, in places, been extensive with soil, stream sediment and rock chip sampling, trenching, and limited drilling. Elsewhere, exploration is at an early stage. NMR has completed a review of historical mining activity and past exploration and identified 65 mineralisation occurrences and eleven initial targets for exploration (Figure 7).

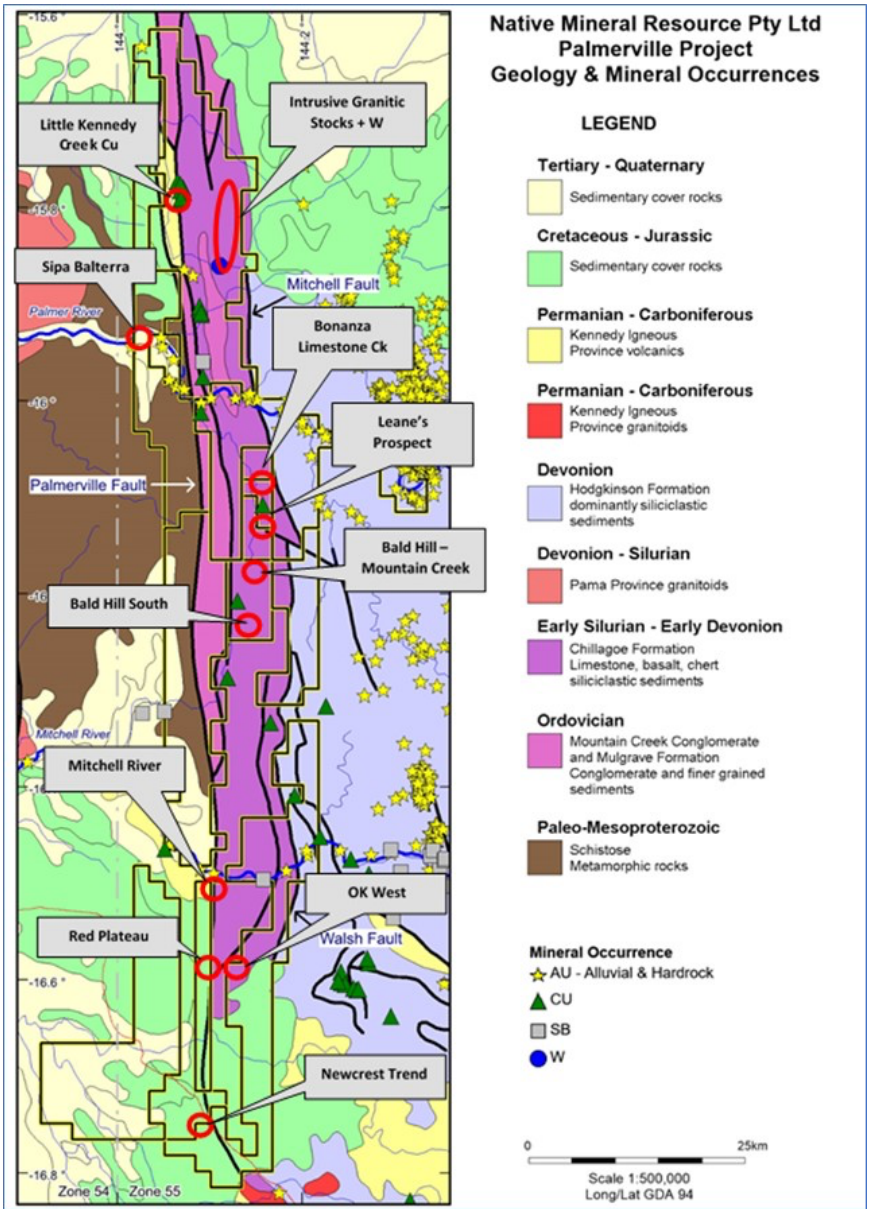

Figure 7: Palmerville Project geological setting and priority targets

Eastern Goldfield Project Background

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

NMR has secured a landholding of 540km^2 in the Eastern Goldfields between Kalgoorlie and Leonora, in areas of prospective intrusive rocks, close to operating gold mines (Figure 8). The tenements are underexplored and offer opportunities to discover relatively new concepts of gold mineralisation. Exploration will commence in early 2020.

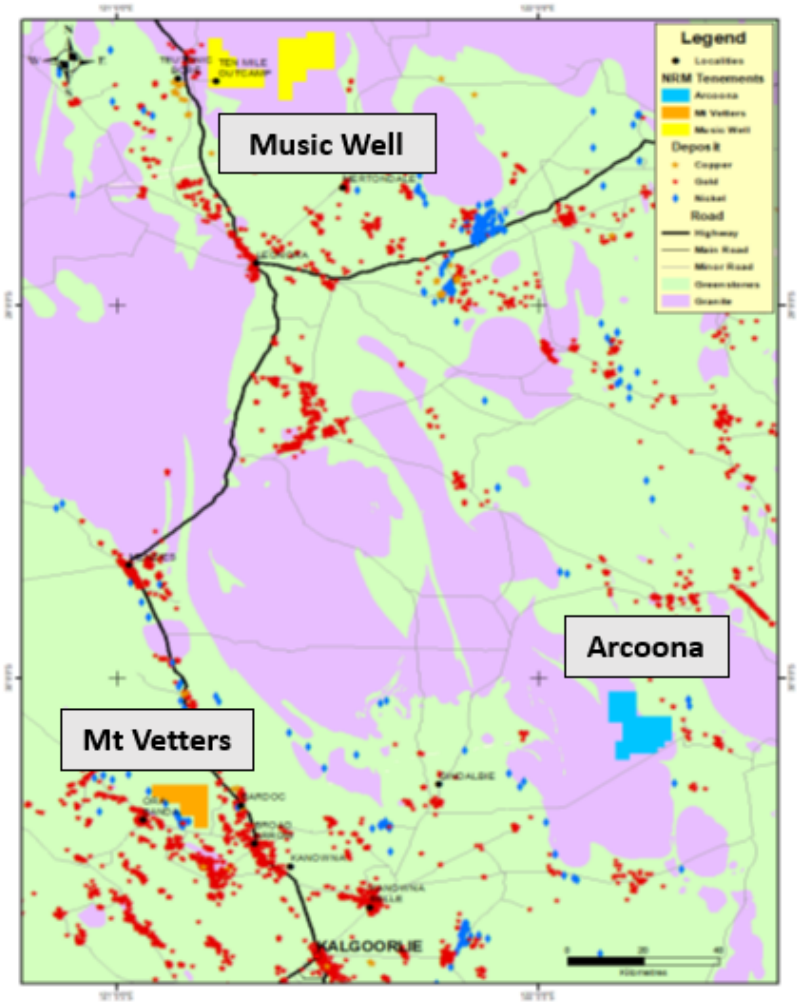

Figure 8: Eastern Goldfields Project geological setting and tenements

APPENDIX 1: 2020 DRILLING – SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS (GEOLOGY)

HOLE ID	EASTING (GDA94)	NORTHING (GDA94)	RL (m)	AZIMUTH (TRUE °)	DIP (°)	HOLE DEPTH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL DESCRIPTION
LRC011	195885	8217235	345	199	-55	106.0	104.0	106.0	Ferruginous breccia. Hole terminated due to caving at 40 m in a fault zone
LRC012	196074	8216876	354	239	-55	84.0	36.0	41.0	Ferruginous breccia
							72.0	84.0	Mixed ferruginous breccia and limestone with cavities. Hole terminated at 84 m due to high water flow and cavities
LRC013	196068	8216937	360	239	-55	140.0	75.0	103.0	Mixed ferruginous breccia and limestone with cavities. Elevated copper from 92-96 m (portable XRF)
LRC014	196097	8216846	356	239	-55	140.0	52.0	68.0	Ferruginous breccia with elevated copper from 51-53 m (portable XRF)
							68.0	80.0	Mixed breccia and limestone with elevated copper from 74-80 m (portable XRF)
LRC015	196106	8216849	356	239	-80	96.0	80.0	96.0	Breccia zone containing fragments of quartz-porphyry. Hole was to be completed by diamond drilling but collapsed (replaced by LDD001)
LRC016	195987*	8217060*	350*	239	-55	114.0	52.0	81.0	Altered schist with elevated copper from 79-81 m (portable XRF)
							81.0	91.0	Ferruginous and siliceous breccia with elevated copper from 81-86 m (portable XRF)
LRC017	195987*	8217060*	350*	239	-80	86.0	-	-	Hole terminated at 86 m due to hole collapse prior to testing deeper target
LDD001	196105	8216847	356	239	-80	135.0	26.0	36.0	Mixed breccia and limestone
							96.0	105.0	Polymictic breccia with silica stockwork/infill and some porphyry clasts
							105.0	135.0	Polymictic breccia with silica stockwork/infill
LDD002	196067	8217008	376	220	-75	60.0	18.0	60.0	Metasediments and metavolcanics, with intervals of disseminated pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite (<1%). Hole terminated at 60 m due to onset of heavy rain
Total depth (2020)						**961.0**			

Notes *LRC prefix – hole completed by RC drilling. LDD prefix – hole completed by diamond drilling*
Elevated copper grades are noted when on-site XRF measurements of RC chips are greater than 1,000 ppm Cu (0.1% Cu)
** Planned coordinates*

APPENDIX 2: 2020 DRILLING – SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS (LABORATORY ANALYSES)

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Zn (%)	Au (ppm)
LRC011	84.0	85.0	1.0	0.17	5.6	0.01	0.02	<0.01
LRC012	NSR							
LRC013	92.0	93.0	1.0	0.10	3.1	0.03	<0.01	0.02
	93.0	94.0	1.0	0.29	25.8	0.01	0.02	0.02
	94.0	95.0	1.0	0.28	25.8	0.01	0.02	0.01
	95.0	96.0	1.0	0.27	25.6	0.02	0.02	<0.01

Notes *All analyses of greater than 0.1% Cu reported*
All intervals are downhole lengths
NSR – No significant results

APPENDIX 3: JORC CODE TABLE 1 CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
SAMPLING TECHNIQUES	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	The 2010 drilling program was undertaken using RC drilling. The 2020 drilling program was mostly RC, but several drillholes were undertaken by diamond drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC drilling is an established method designed to minimise drilling-induced contamination of samples, aimed to deliver a representative sample of the interval being drilled. Diamond drilling is also an established method aimed at collecting representative samples of the interval being drilled.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	For the 2020 RC drilling program, all samples from the drilling operation will be collected through a cyclone mounted on the drill rig. 1.0 m sample intervals were collected, with a calico bag inserted to collect approximately 10% of the sample through a dedicated chute in the cyclone, with the remainder of the sample discharged into a large plastic bag. All sample material will be weighed at the drill rig to estimate recovery. For the 2020 diamond drilling program, core was recovered by triple tube methods to maximise core recovery and placed into core trays prior to logging.
DRILLING TECHNIQUES	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	The 2020 RC drilling program was undertaken using a 145 mm diameter face-sampling bit. Diamond drilling was undertaken using HQ size – 96 mm hole diameter and nominally 63 mm core diameter.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	For RC drilling, the entire recovered sample is weighed. Assumptions will be made of bulk density to estimate recovery. For diamond drilling the core recovered will be reassembled and the length measured in each drill run to assess core recovery.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	For RC drilling, the driller momentarily stops drilling at the completion of each 1.0 m interval to ensure all sample from the drilled interval is discharged from the cyclone into the sample bags. At the end of each rod, the hole is cleaned out and the cyclone checked. For diamond drilling, the drill contractor used appropriate drilling fluids to maximise drilling performance and core recovery, together with triple tube.
	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.	Not enough assay results have been received to date to allow an assessment of sample bias.
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.	RC chips and diamond core were geologically logged to support Exploration Results and a Mineral Resource estimate if results are positive.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative using a template of standard colour, grain size, lithology, and mineral codes.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of RC-drilled intervals and diamond-drilled intervals were logged.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond core is cut in half using a saw, then half will be cut again to produce a quarter for primary sampling.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The cyclone has chutes with predetermined settings to allow a primary and duplicate sample to be collected (nominally 10% of the sample each), with the remainder of the sample discharged into a large plastic bag. Samples are expected to be dry to 10-20m, then moist below the water table. In places, some samples may be very wet where drilling intersects broken zones or cavities.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Primary RC samples and half core samples will be dispatched to the laboratory for drying, crushing, pulverising and sub-sampling prior to analysis. This approach is appropriate for the copper mineralisation being targeted.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	RC coarse duplicates will be inserted at a nominal rate of 1 in 10 samples to assess sample preparation and analysis. Three certified reference materials (CRMs) will be inserted regularly to assess analysis. Quarter core diamond duplicates will be inserted at the rate of 1 in 20 together with CRMs.
	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.	All drilled material is passed through a cyclone mounted on the drill rig and drilling practices are designed to deliver representative samples. Drilling momentarily pauses at the end of each 1.0 m interval drilled and after rod changes, the hole is cleaned prior to inserting sample bags under the cyclone discharges at the commencement of drilling. The cyclone is cleaned of loose material at the end of each 6 m rod to minimise contamination.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	There is currently no available data to provide a semi-quantitative assessment of sample size vs mineralisation grain size, but the sampling protocol developed is expected to be appropriate for copper mineralisation.
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.	Gold will be analysed by 30 g fire assay methods and is expected to deliver a total analysis. Samples for a 49 element analysis by Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS) will be treated using a 4-acid digest, which should deliver a total analysis for most elements.
	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.	A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) instrument is used on site for qualitative measurement of RC samples to support direct observation and logging. No XRF measurements are publicly reported and the information is used to guide sampling decisions. Calibration standards to routinely check the accuracy of copper readings and measurement times of 60 seconds are used. Copper readings of >1,000 ppm are considered to be elevated.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Coarse duplicates and CRMs will be inserted to monitor laboratory performance.
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The 2020 drilling program represents an exploration phase. No independent verification is planned, but there will be the opportunity for checks on significant intersections by other company staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the 2020 program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All drill-site based documentation will be collected in hardcopy format then transferred to digital files. Verification of logging and sampling data will be undertaken by other company staff.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data are expected to be made.
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.	Planned and actual drillhole collar positions will be determined using handheld global positioning system (GPS) instruments.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used to date is Zone 55 GDA 94.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	There is no detailed topographic data available for the Leane's Prospect area. This is adequate to support reporting of Exploration Results and Inferred Mineral Resources.
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The 2020 drilling program generated drillholes spaced from 50 m to 200 m apart along strike, with several additional holes drilling down-dip on selected sections.
	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.	The drilling density is inadequate to support a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Some sample compositing of 1.0 m samples to 5.0 m was undertaken in the hangingwall sequence, where no economic mineralisation is anticipated.
ORIENTATION OF DATA IN	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the	The orientation of drilling is planned to be perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised horizon. Mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
RELATION TO GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE	extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	dipping and initial drilling will intersect mineralisation at a moderate angle and therefore will not represent true thickness.
	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.	This will be assessed once results from the current drilling program are received.
SAMPLE SECURITY	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Drilling is taking place on private property and only authorised staff are present. All RC samples are placed in large plastic bags at the drill site and secured. Samples are transported by company staff to a transport hub for despatch to a commercial laboratory. All diamond core is taken to Chillagoe for processing in a secured compound, These measures are considered appropriate for the style and tenor of mineralisation.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been undertaken to date.

Section 2: 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 settings.	Drilling is taking place on EPM 11980 (Limestone Creek), which is 100% owned by Native Mineral Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of NMR. The drilling site is located on Palmerville Station, where NMR has negotiated a Conduct and Compensation Agreement with the landowner. EPM 11980 is sited on Native Title Claim QCD2006/001. NMR has received approval from the Western Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation to complete the proposed drilling program at Leane's Prospect.
	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.	EPM 11980 expires on 2 June 2022. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All previous exploration at Leane's Prospect was undertaken from 2007 to 2010 by Lodestone Exploration Limited. Exploration included surface geochemistry, geological mapping and a shallow RC drilling program of 10 drillholes totalling ~500 m. The best intervals intersected in that program included 28 m @ 0.55% Cu in LRC004, 4 m @ 0.55% Cu in LRC003, and 11 m @ 0.32% Cu in LRC002.
GEOLOGY	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	EPM 11980 covers part of a north-trending belt of Ordovician-Silurian Chillagoe Formation rocks, up to 9 km wide, situated immediately east of the Palmerville Fault. This major structure forms the western edge of the Hodgkinson Basin Province. Leane's prospect is characterised by a +500 ppm Cu-in-soils anomaly that extends for about 1 km along a north-northwest trending brecciated contact between limestone to the west and siliciclastic sediments, and locally basalt to the east.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The breccia zone is interpreted as a combination fault and solution collapse breccia, linked to intrusion-related (skarn) copper and copper-gold systems similar to the Red Dome deposit and the Mungana deposit located ~100 km to the south.
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.	A 9-hole, 961 m drilling program was completed at Leane's Prospect. Drillhole information is provided in Appendix 1 of the announcement.
	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.	Refer to Appendix 2 in the announcement.
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No data aggregation has been applied to assay results.
	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.	No data aggregation has been applied to assay results.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	There is no information available to date to assess the relationship between mineralisation and intercept lengths.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The orientation of drilling is planned to be perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised horizon. Mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply dipping and initial drilling will intersect mineralisation at a moderate angle and therefore will not represent true thickness.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Mineralisation widths reported are downhole intervals
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.	Please refer to the body of the public release.
BALANCED REPORTING	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should	Reporting of assay results is balanced by noting drillholes where no significant results were received.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	Not applicable for this release.
FURTHER WORK	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	2020 drilling is complete, and results will be publicly reported once further information becomes available.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	2020 drilling is complete, and results will be publicly reported once further information becomes available.