21 January 2021 **ASX Announcement**

PORPHYRY INTRUSIONS CONFIRMED AT LEANE'S COPPER PROSPECT

Highlights:

- Analysis of core samples from two diamond drill holes confirms presence of high-level porphyry intrusions similar to that found at Mungana and Red Dome Copper deposits
- NMR currently undertaking further test work to investigate the 'age relationship' between the Leane's and Mungana / Red Dome mineralised systems
- Assays from diamond drillholes testing for porphyry under the breccia system completed
- Diamond drilling was interrupted due to onset of wet season in December with holes LDD001 and LDD002 stopped at 135m and 60m respectively
- Drilling will continue immediately after cessation of wet season to effectively test the mineralised system at the targeted depths of 200-300m
- Field work at Mt Morgan tenements in February with preliminary reconnaissance work at other Palmerville targets to resume as soon as weather permits
- Eastern Goldfields field work campaign on-track to commence this quarter at Music Well

Copper and gold exploration company Native Mineral Resources Holdings Limited (ASX: NMR), or ("**NMR**" the "**Company**"), is pleased to advise that it has received assay results from the initial diamond drill holes completed at the Leane's Copper Prospect ("**Leane's**") in North Queensland.

This batch comprised 155 samples from drillholes testing for porphyry intrusions. Drilling was stopped short of the intended target depths of 200-300m due to the onset of the wet season in December. As a result, drilling to date has only tested to shallow depths with hole LDD001 stopping at 135m and LDD002 stopped at 60m. Both holes will be completed to a minimum of 200m as soon as access permits.

Due to drilling not reaching the intended target depths, no significant intersections of either copper or gold were returned. However, further detailed analysis of the diamond core under digital microscope have confirmed the existence of porphyry intrusions throughout the core in both holes LDD001 and LDD002.

Comparisons have been drawn between Leane's and the large Red Dome and Mungana porphyry-and-skarn associated copper-gold deposits due to the presence of these porphyry intrusions.

Further similarities have been noted between the Phase 1 (320Ma) gold mineralised aplitic rock at Mungana and the late-stage Phase 3 (290Ma) unmineralized aplite associated with high-level epithermal breccias such as the Griffiths Hill historic pit on the south east edge of Red Dome.

Planning for the exploration programme in 2021 is well advanced and will be announced this quarter. The programme will include the extension of depth and completion of LDD001 and LD002 along with additional diamond drilling to intersect the porphyry intrusive systems at depth.

Management Commentary

NMR's Managing Director, Blake Cannavo, commented: "The confirmation of the porphyry intrusion within the Leane's system is significant and these early indications continue to support our view that Leane's has the potential to host a significant mineralised system at depth. Our technical team has also drawn early comparisons between the mineralisation identified at Leane's and the nearby Red Dome / Mungana deposits and further work is currently underway to investigate this relationship.

"Our two diamond holes in December were not able to reach the intended target depths of 200-300m due to the onset of the wet season, however finishing these holes and testing Leane's at depth will be the number one priority once weather permits.

"NMR has established a diversified portfolio of highly prospective exploration assets in proven mining jurisdictions, and this quarter we will be rolling out initial exploration programmes across both our Eastern Goldfields and Mt Morgan tenements which is very exciting. We expect a steady flow of exploration updates from across our three key tenements areas over the coming months."

Drill Core Analysis

During the microscopic examination, it was noted that some of the aplitic core had clasts of other often coarser aplite. This was evident at LD001 49.5m and LDD 002 at 24.5m, 34m and 40.85m. These could potentially represent an earlier intrusive phase. Given the importance of the age relationship between the Mungana and Leane's systems, quarter core from LDD002 at 20-21m will be submitted for radiometric dating at James Cook University to further establish the similarities. Results from this testing are expected in April. Further, 16 core samples have also been sent to Mintex Petrology for petrographic analysis with reports due towards the end of February 2021.

Figure 1: Griffiths Put; Aplite Intrusive with granophyric texture

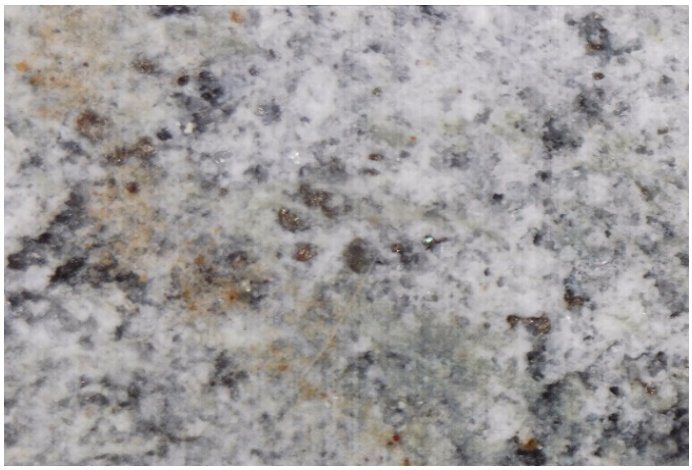

Figure 2: LD002; Aplite intrusive with granophyric texture at 20m with granophyric texture

Figure 3: Schistose porphyry in sandstones & bands of massive pyrite LDD002 40.85m with granophyric texture

Figure 4: Aplitic core with clasts of coarser aplite. LDD002 24.45m with granophyric texture

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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. 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.

Relevant Previous Announcements

27 November 2020. Significant Results from Drilling at Leane's Copper Prospect.
https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02314609-2A1266401?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4

15 December 2020. Drilling Confirms Mineralisation System at Leane's Copper Prospect
https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02322203-2A1270192?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4

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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 compiled by Kathy Hughes, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Hughes is a full-time employee of Hughes Consulting, an independent company appointed by the Company to provide technical and mining support services in relation to the Company's activities. Ms Hughes 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'. Ms Hughes 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 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.

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 2021.

APPENDIX 1: 2020 DRILLING – DRILLHOLE DETAILS

HOLE ID	EASTING (GDA94)	NORTHING (GDA94)	RL (m)	AZIMUTH (MAGNETIC °)	DIP (°)	HOLE DEPTH (m)
LRC011	195885	8217235	345	199	-55	106.0
LRC012	196074	8216876	354	239	-55	84.0
LRC013	196068	8216937	360	239	-55	140.0
LRC014	196097	8216846	356	239	-55	140.0
LRC015 precollar	196106	8216849	356	239	-80	96.0
LRC016	195987	8217060	350	239	-55	114.0
LRC017 precollar	195987	8217060	350	239	-80	86.0
LDD001	196105	8216847	356	239	-80	135.0
LDD002 precollar	196067	8217008	376	220	-75	60.0
Total depth (2020)						**961.0**

Notes LRC prefix – hole completed by RC drilling. LDD prefix – hole completed by diamond drilling

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

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Zn (%)	Au (ppm)
LRC011 [A]	84.0	85.0	1.0	0.17	5.6	0.01	0.02	<0.01
LRC012 [A]	0.0	84.0	84.0	NSR reported from the breccia zone				
LRC013 [A]	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
LRC014	50.0	51.0	1.0	0.22	1.9	0.04	0.02	0.01
	51.0	52.0	1.0	0.12	2.8	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
	52.0	53.0	1.0	0.13	32.6	<0.01	0.07	<0.01
	53.0	74.0	21.0	NSR				
	74.0	75.0	1.0	0.27	2.7	0.09	<0.01	0.10
	75.0	76.0	1.0	0.40	1.0	0.22	<0.01	0.09
	76.0	77.0	1.0	0.61	2.0	0.23	<0.01	<0.01
	77.0	78.0	1.0	0.22	1.2	0.41	<0.01	<0.01
	78.0	79.0	1.0	0.17	1.4	0.09	<0.01	<0.01
	79.0	80.0	1.0	0.28	0.6	0.09	<0.01	<0.01
	80.0	81.0	1.0	0.13	0.6	0.07	<0.01	<0.01
LRC015 [B]	0.0	96.0	96.0	NSR				
LRC016	79.0	80.0	1.0	0.15	7.6	0.04	0.01	<0.01
	80.0	81.0	1.0	0.20	13.1	0.03	0.02	0.02
	81.0	82.0	1.0	0.42	9.1	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
	82.0	83.0	1.0	0.23	4.5	0.02	0.03	<0.01
	83.0	84.0	1.0	0.28	7.3	<0.01	0.02	0.02
	84.0	85.0	1.0	0.20	7.3	<0.01	0.01	<0.01
	85.0	86.0	1.0	0.15	4.6	<0.01	0.01	0.01
	86.0	87.0	1.0	0.27	6.5	0.02	0.04	0.07
	87.0	88.0	1.0	0.29	13.6	<0.01	0.03	0.05
LRC017 [B]	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.21	15.5	0.02	0.01	<0.01

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

[A] Previously reported on 15 December 2020

[B] LRC015 and LRC017 did not test the breccia target

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 were 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 was 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.
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 are 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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 were dry to 10-20m, then moist below the water table. In places, some samples were very wet where drilling intersected 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 were 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 were inserted at a nominal rate of 1 in 10 samples to assess sample preparation and analysis. Three certified reference materials (CRMs) were inserted regularly to assess analysis. Quarter core diamond duplicates were 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 RC 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.
	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 was 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) were 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 was used on site for qualitative measurement of RC samples to support direct observation and logging. No XRF measurements were 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 were 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 were inserted to monitor laboratory performance.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 was done, 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 was 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 were 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 were 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 hanging wall sequence, where no economic mineralisation was anticipated.
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.	The orientation of drilling was 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 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 took place on private property and only authorised staff were present. All RC samples were placed in large plastic bags at the drill site and secured. Samples were transported by company staff to a transport hub for despatch to a commercial laboratory. All diamond core was 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 took 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. 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 and 2 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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Reporting of assay results is balanced by noting drillholes where no significant results were received.
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 as 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 as information becomes available.