

NMR confirms further high-grade gold mineralisation at Music Well Project in WA

Highlights:

- High-grade gold – up to 129 g/t Au - identified in rock chip samples from vein material excavated down to 1 m depth.
- Average grade of all 128 samples collected from the target vein is 3.16 g/t Au.
- 28 samples returned over 1g/t Au and six samples over 10g/t Au.
- Small flakes and nuggets of visible gold were detected in rock chip samples collected from material excavated for bulk sample processing.
- NMR will undertake an EIS co-funded diamond drilling program in late July and early August 2021.
- NMR has a portfolio of advanced copper and gold exploration projects in both WA and QLD with aggressive exploration programs scheduled for the next six months.

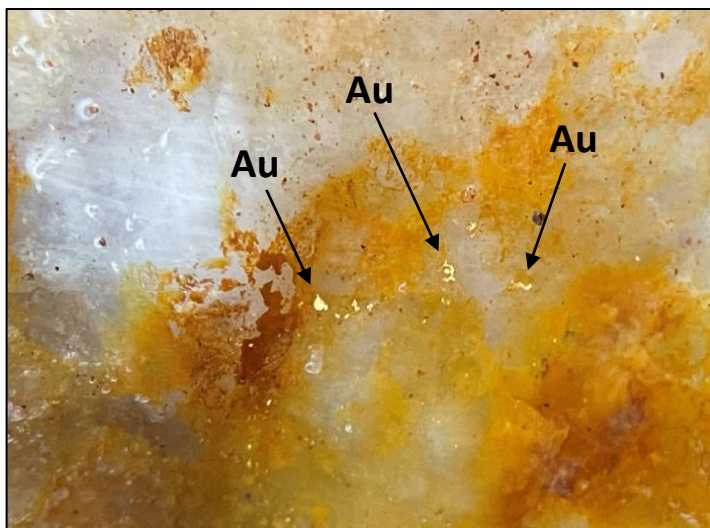


Figure 1. Visible gold found in grab-sample of broken quartz extracted from the target zone. The gold occurs as small flakes embedded within the white quartz. The dark red-to-brown coloration of the quartz is oxide staining on the fractured surface. The largest gold flake is approximately 0.3mm across.

Copper and gold exploration company Native Mineral Resources Holdings Limited (ASX: NMR), or (“NMR” the “Company”), is pleased to advise that it has successfully completed a second round of sampling at the Music Well Gold Project (“Music Well”) located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

NMR can confirm that the target vein continues to yield high-grade gold results measuring up to 129 g/t Au to the maximum sample depth of approximately 1 m below surface. Further, positive assay results, multiple hand specimens contain visible gold confirming the style of mineralisation as narrow-vein nuggety gold. NMR continues to evaluate the potential depth extent of the vein as it is currently open in all directions.

Importantly, these high-grade results continue to validate NMR’s belief that Music Well has the potential for a granite/intrusion-hosted, structurally controlled (IHSC) gold mineralised system.

As a result of these positive assays, NMR has expedited the start date for the EIS co-funded diamond drilling program to late July 2021.

Management Commentary

NMR’s Managing Director, Blake Cannavo, commented: *“These latest sampling results from Music Well are exciting and highlight the significant upside and potential of the project. Given what we have uncovered so far from our first two field programs, our planned drilling program has been expedited to commence in late July.*

Music Well continues to evolve as a very high-quality gold project and these latest results demonstrate that the gold grades obtained from previous surface samples continue at depth, with the target zone remaining open in all directions. We have a busy pipeline of work planned for our gold and copper projects over the coming months and I look forward to providing further updates on progress.”

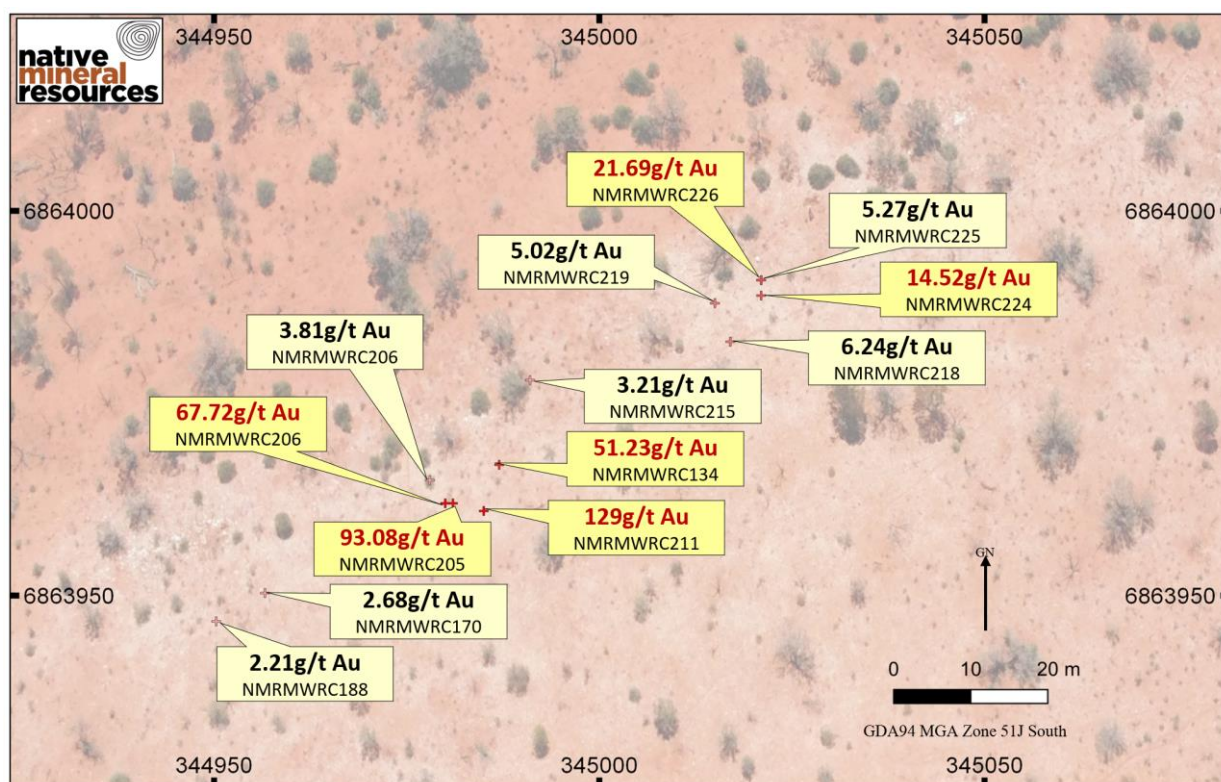


Figure 2. Map highlighting the location of samples and their respective gold grades obtained from assay as g/t. The results presented are a combination of the results obtained during the recent field campaign as well as historical samples from the site. Only results above 2.0g/t are shown here. To the NE and SW, the vein is hidden by shallow cover. *Sample locations shown are from the point where they were collected from the crushed pile of material and not the in-situ location from within the vein. Crushed material was placed in a pile or row adjacent the section of vein from where they were collected. Samples were taken from these piles and rows.

Music Well Background and Sampling Summary

The Music Well Project is located approximately 55 kilometers north of the town of Leonora in the eastern Goldfields. NMR acquired the two tenements (E37/1362 and E37/1363) in November 2020 and has been exploring the potential for granite/intrusion-hosted, structurally controlled (IHSC) gold mineralisation. The results presented here were obtained during a second follow-up field campaign aimed at exploring the potential for gold mineralisation to continue within the quartz vein at depth.

Much of the tenement and target structure lies under shallow cover of soil but sufficient outcrop exists to quickly define areas of interest for further investigation. The principal target vein is mostly outcropping along a strike length of approximately 250m and dips below cover to the north-east and south-western ends. The full lateral and depth extent of the vein is unknown. The vein is mostly planar but exhibits sub-meter to meter offsets to the right along its length and therefore forms segments that were exposed and sub-sampled during the recent sampling campaign.

The results reported here are gold assay results on samples collected from crushed vein derived after digging along the mineralised zone (which may include multiple veins) to depths of up to 1 m. Unlike previous field campaigns at Music Well, which were limited to surface samples, the results presented here are from principally fresh quartz vein from depth with some samples showing sulfide oxidation around the fractured quartz.

SAMPLE ID	Xm (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Ym (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) (repeat)
NMRMWRC211	344985	6863961	129	
NMRMWRC205	344981	6863962	93.08	92.47
NMRMWRC209	344980	6863962	67.72	65.84
NMRMWRC134	344987	6863967	51.23	57.37
NMRMWRC226	345021	6863991	21.69	
NMRMWRC224	345021	6863989	14.52	
NMRMWRC218	345017	6863983	6.24	
NMRMWRC225	345021	6863991	5.27	
NMRMWRC219	345015	6863988	5.02	
NMRMWRC206	344978	6863965	3.81	
NMRMWRC215	344991	6863978	3.21	
NMRMWRC170	344957	6863950	2.68	
NMRMWRC188	344950	6863947	2.21	

Table 1. Assay results from samples collected by NMR in June 2021 on tenement E32/1362. Samples presented are those over 2 g/t Au only. Samples are rock chips collected from fresh exposed quartz vein material as described in body text.

Results

Along-strike, shallow trenching along the vein revealed several key features:

- 1) The target vein is variable in thickness along strike exhibiting a “pinch-and-swell” form. In some sections the vein reached up to, or over a meter thick (swell) but in others the vein either disappeared (pinch) or formed multiple thin parallel veins separated by remnant granite sheets centimeters to tens of centimeters wide.
- 2) The vein(s) has/have a consistent dip of approximately 50 degrees to the north-west.
- 3) In places the zone is characterised by more than one vein and the target is interpreted to be made up of multiple parallel to sub-parallel veins rather than one single quartz vein.
- 4) As expected in narrow-vein high-grade nuggety vein systems, the gold appears to be variably distributed with “pods” of high (>5g/t) and pods of low (<5g/t) grade gold.

Excavation of the vein took place in several sections which allowed NMR to expose the vein at depth and to provide sample access to approximately 10 tonnes of quartz vein material. The results reported here are assays returned from grab samples along the excavated and coarse crushed material. The large (~400mm) excavated pieces of vein quartz were put through a portable diesel jaw crusher on-site to produce stockpiles of coarse material (see inset in Figure 3) ranging from 60mm to 120mm in size. The stockpiles were located adjacent to the location from where they were extracted in order to retain an approximate position of resulting assays. The samples reported on here were collected from the stockpiles of crushed quartz. In order to obtain representative sample grades for this deposit style, each sample is a composite collection of two or more smaller fragments combined into approximately 400 gram composites. The added advantage of compositing samples is to provide a better distribution of material from any given section of vein. The method used is similar to Run-of-Mine (ROM) sampling at an active mine site, albeit at a much smaller scale. The method used here allows a direct comparison between grade variability and position along and within the target vein.

Samples presented here were assayed for gold only. Results ranged from 129g/t Au to <0.01 g/t Au (below detection). Only one sample (NMRMWRC100) exhibited gold grades below the limit of detection.

The average grade of all 128 rock chip samples is 3.1564 g/t Au which includes all 13 samples above 2 g/t Au.

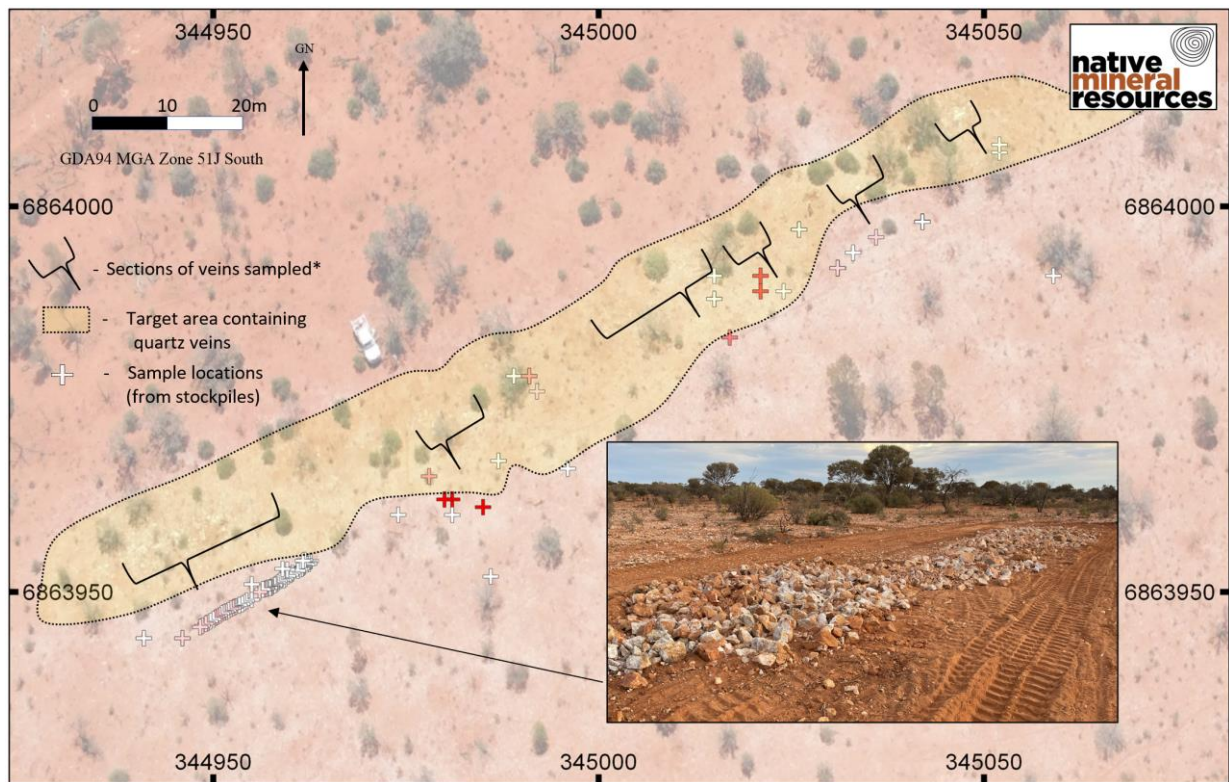


Figure 3. The map presented above is a photo of the site obtained using a small drone. The approximate locations of the sections sampled and reported here are shown. *The sample location sites do not match the location of the vein as the material was removed, stacked into vein-parallel piles (see insert) and then crushed prior to sampling. Accordingly, the sample location sites are representative of the location on each of the piles of material from which the samples were obtained.

During the excavation process, it was noted that several samples were found to have visible gold, however, these samples were not used for assay and have been retained by NMR staff in order to avoid unwanted bias in results. The presence of visible gold in samples, including some found within massive white quartz, however, provides further support to the interpretation that the vein is very similar to other high grade narrow vein gold styles of mineralisation.

Conclusions

The results from this field campaign are extremely positive with several key conclusions. NMR is continuing to discover the potential of granite-hosted structures as major sources of mineralisation within the Eastern Goldfields. The results presented here demonstrate that the gold-bearing quartz vein samples found at surface continue to at least 1 m depth and that gold, including visible gold, is present in the vein beneath the surface.

- 1) NMR were able to demonstrate that the target vein and smaller parallel veins contain gold at depth.
- 2) The gold may also be free-milling at depth based on the observation of small gold flakes in white quartz. Additional work on-site is planned in order to explore this aspect of the gold mineralisation style further.
- 3) The vein, like other narrow vein gold deposits, contains high- and low-grade pods along its length but the average grade of all 128 samples collected is 3.1564 g/t Au.



Figure 4. One of many grab samples found containing visible gold. The gold here, which is less than 0.5mm, is associated with a small fracture in the quartz containing oxidized material. This small piece of gold has a different habit to the flakes found in white quartz. No samples containing visible gold were used for assay.

-Ends-

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 Dr Simon Richards, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Simon Richards is a full-time employee of Native Mineral Resources. Dr Richards has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration (narrow vein gold) 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'. Dr Richards 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 this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Notes – Specific ASX announcements:

Material contained in this release refers to information including, but not limited to, sample results and the methodologies used for sample acquisition and processing (JORC table) presented in the previous ASX Announcements listed below.

ASX announcement, 29th March 2021 - *High-grade and free-milling gold at Music Well*

ASX announcement, 5th May 2021 - *NMR awarded EIS grant to fund diamond drilling At Music Well Gold Project in WA.*

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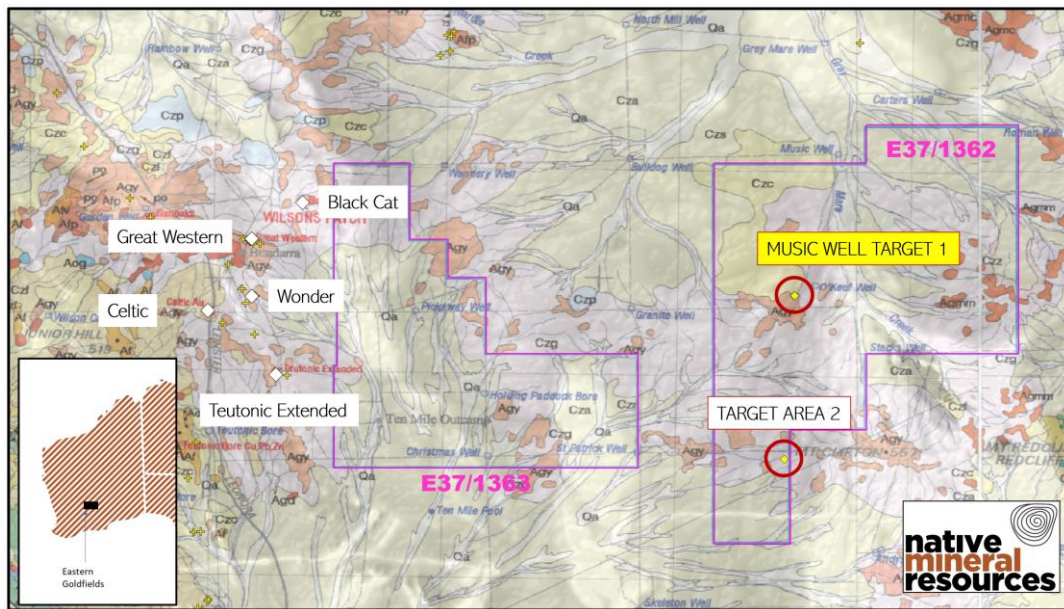


Figure 5. Map showing the location of the two Music Well tenements E37/1362 and E37/1363. Target areas 1 and 2 are the principal areas being explored by NMR. The results presented here are from Target area 1 “Music Well” site located near the centre of the tenement. The mineralisation style is interpreted to be similar to the intrusion-hosted gold deposits shown near the western margin of the map which lie within the same intrusive suite as the Music Well target areas. The Wonder Reef and mine is considered by NMR to be the closest analogue to the two target veins identified.

Appendix 1: Sample assays (Rock chips)

The table provided below is a list and associated location and assay data for each sample. Missing sample numbers are standards removed for clarity. Grid reference for all samples is GDA94 MGA Zone 51J South and referred to in meters. Au is in ppm and referred to in text as g/t.

SAMPLE ID	Xm (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Ym (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) (repeat)
NMRMWRC100	345031	6863992	0	
NMRMWRC101	345042	6863998	1	
NMRMWRC102	345042	6863998	1.41	
NMRMWRC103	345042	6863998	0.78	
NMRMWRC104	345042	6863998	0.05	
NMRMWRC105	345042	6863998	0.14	
NMRMWRC106	345042	6863998	0.09	
NMRMWRC107	345042	6863998	0.05	
NMRMWRC108	345042	6863998	0.1	
NMRMWRC109	345042	6863998	0.18	
NMRMWRC111	345042	6863998	0.09	
NMRMWRC112	345042	6863998	0.04	
NMRMWRC113	345042	6863998	0.56	
NMRMWRC114	345042	6863998	0.57	
NMRMWRC115	345042	6863998	0.11	
NMRMWRC116	345042	6863998	0.03	
NMRMWRC117	345042	6863998	0.15	

SAMPLE ID	Xm (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Ym (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) (repeat)
NMRMWRC118	345042	6863998	0.53	
NMRMWRC119	345042	6863998	0.13	
NMRMWRC120	345042	6863998	0.15	
NMRMWRC122	345042	6863998	0.16	
NMRMWRC123	345042	6863998	0.13	
NMRMWRC125	345031	6863992	0.18	
NMRMWRC126	345031	6863992	0.19	
NMRMWRC127	345031	6863992	0.19	
NMRMWRC128	345031	6863992	1.08	
NMRMWRC129	345031	6863992	0.27	
NMRMWRC130	345031	6863992	0.04	
NMRMWRC131	345031	6863992	0.05	
NMRMWRC132	345031	6863992	1.34	
NMRMWRC133	345031	6863992	0.1	
NMRMWRC134	344987	6863967	51.23	57.37
NMRMWRC135	344987	6863967	0.5	
NMRMWRC136	344987	6863967	0.06	
NMRMWRC137	344963	6863954	0.5	
NMRMWRC138	344962	6863954	0.26	
NMRMWRC139	344962	6863954	0.03	
NMRMWRC140	344962	6863954	0.14	
NMRMWRC142	344962	6863953	0.1	
NMRMWRC143	344962	6863953	0.39	
NMRMWRC144	344962	6863953	0.1	
NMRMWRC145	344961	6863953	0.19	
NMRMWRC146	344961	6863953	0.29	
NMRMWRC147	344961	6863953	0.49	
NMRMWRC148	344960	6863952	0.06	
NMRMWRC149	344960	6863952	0.41	
NMRMWRC150	344962	6863954	0.21	
NMRMWRC151	344962	6863954	0.11	
NMRMWRC153	344960	6863952	0.23	
NMRMWRC154	344959	6863952	0.06	0.04
NMRMWRC155	344959	6863952	0.02	
NMRMWRC156	344959	6863952	0.05	
NMRMWRC157	344960	6863953	0.28	
NMRMWRC158	344959	6863951	0.27	
NMRMWRC159	344958	6863951	0.47	
NMRMWRC160	344958	6863951	0.83	
NMRMWRC161	344958	6863951	0.19	
NMRMWRC162	344958	6863951	0.14	
NMRMWRC163	344958	6863951	0.2	
NMRMWRC164	344957	6863951	0.53	
NMRMWRC166	344957	6863951	0.2	
NMRMWRC167	344957	6863951	0.03	

SAMPLE ID	Xm (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Ym (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) (repeat)
NMRMWRC168	344957	6863950	0.27	
NMRMWRC169	344957	6863950	0.19	
NMRMWRC170	344957	6863950	2.68	
NMRMWRC171	344956	6863950	0.23	
NMRMWRC172	344956	6863950	1.46	
NMRMWRC173	344955	6863949	0.24	
NMRMWRC174	344954	6863949	0.39	
NMRMWRC175	344954	6863949	0.28	
NMRMWRC176	344954	6863948	0.49	
NMRMWRC177	344953	6863948	0.06	
NMRMWRC178	344953	6863948	0.07	
NMRMWRC179	344953	6863948	1.69	
NMRMWRC180	344953	6863948	0.56	
NMRMWRC181	344952	6863948	0.95	
NMRMWRC182	344952	6863948	0.06	
NMRMWRC183	344952	6863947	1.53	
NMRMWRC184	344951	6863947	0.54	
NMRMWRC185	344951	6863947	0.21	
NMRMWRC186	344951	6863947	1.33	
NMRMWRC187	344951	6863947	1.07	
NMRMWRC188	344950	6863947	2.21	
NMRMWRC189	344950	6863946	0.48	
NMRMWRC190	344950	6863946	0.11	
NMRMWRC191	344949	6863946	0.64	
NMRMWRC192	344949	6863946	1.23	
NMRMWRC193	344949	6863946	0.84	
NMRMWRC194	344948	6863945	0.79	
NMRMWRC196	344941	6863944	0.27	
NMRMWRC197	344941	6863944	0.11	
NMRMWRC198	344946	6863944	0.41	
NMRMWRC199	344946	6863944	1.12	
NMRMWRC200	344955	6863951	0.28	
NMRMWRC201	344959	6863953	0.27	
NMRMWRC203	345031	6863992	1.26	
NMRMWRC205	344981	6863962	93.08	92.47
NMRMWRC206	344978	6863965	3.81	
NMRMWRC207	344981	6863960	0.08	
NMRMWRC208	344974	6863960	0.25	
NMRMWRC209	344980	6863962	67.72	65.84
NMRMWRC210	344986	6863952	0.45	
NMRMWRC211	344985	6863961	129	
NMRMWRC212	344989	6863978	0.43	
NMRMWRC213	344991	6863978	0.31	
NMRMWRC214	344991	6863978	0.05	
NMRMWRC215	344991	6863978	3.21	

SAMPLE ID	Xm (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Ym (GDA94 MGA Zone 51J)	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) (repeat)
NMRMWRC216	344992	6863976	1.19	
NMRMWRC217	344996	6863966	0.04	
NMRMWRC218	345017	6863983	6.24	
NMRMWRC219	345015	6863988	5.02	
NMRMWRC220	345015	6863988	1.41	
NMRMWRC221	345015	6863988	0.03	
NMRMWRC222	345015	6863991	0.1	
NMRMWRC223	345021	6863989	0.18	
NMRMWRC224	345021	6863989	14.52	
NMRMWRC225	345021	6863991	5.27	
NMRMWRC226	345021	6863991	21.69	
NMRMWRC227	345026	6863997	0.09	
NMRMWRC228	345026	6863997	0.14	
NMRMWRC229	345026	6863997	0.94	
NMRMWRC230	345026	6863997	0.15	0.14
NMRMWRC231	345033	6863994	0.04	
NMRMWRC232	345024	6863989	0.05	
NMRMWRC233	345036	6863996	1.19	
NMRMWRC234	345052	6864007	0.23	
NMRMWRC235	345052	6864008	0.21	
NMRMWRC236	345059	6863991	0.2	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The sampling method and rock chip samples referred to in this announcement were collected as part of a test of the gold grade in fresh quartz derived from the target vein(s) at up to 1 meter below the surface.</p> <p>The principal vein occurs within a zone approximately 5m wide that also includes multiple smaller veins. The main vein, which makes up the principal of the outcropping rock, was targeted using a small 2.5 ton excavator and rock breaker. The rock breaker was used to break the quartz into smaller fragments of 400-500mm. These large fragments were set aside in piles or runs parallel to the vein. Care was taken to locate the piles and samples in their approximate location parallel to, but beside the part of the vein from which they were extracted. The main reason for doing this was so that NMR could correlate, albeit approximately, the lateral variations in grade. Care was taken not to mix samples from different sections of the vein or from separate excavations.</p> <p>The coarse rocks were fed into a mobile jaw crusher which enabled the samples to be reduced from 400mm to sub-120mm sample size. The material was fed into the jaw crusher and</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>approximately 300-400 kilogram piles were created before the jaw crusher was moved further along the vein to prevent too much sample build-up at one site. This retained the lateral continuity between sample piles and the location of extraction from the vein. The result was the generation of small elongate, vein-parallel piles of samples ranging in size from 120mm to <40mm.</p> <p>The piles were used to collect samples for assay.</p> <p>The sampling process involved grabbing a handful of samples from the sides, tops and/or below the surface of the piles in order to make up approximately 200-500 gram samples. The method was similar to that utilised for ROM sampling where grab samples are collected from various locations along and over a ROM pile prior to feeding to a mill for processing.</p> <p>The samples, which were often made up of two to five (sometimes more) smaller samples were placed in a calico bag with the sample number and date recorded.</p> <p>Samples were stored in calico bags and delivered to laboratory for assay where a 30g charge was obtained for fire assay.</p> <p>Samples were assayed for gold only at SGS labs in Kalgoorlie.</p> <p>Standards were incorporated in the sample set.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>The sampling was carried out in multiple stages whereby mixing of material from throughout the vein likely occurred. This is beneficial to the sampling method as it helps homogenise samples from different parts of the vein which in turn allows for a more representative value. Any specific part of a pile that was sampled may contain smaller fragments from anywhere in the vein. As described above, the samples were a composite of the material therefore a composite sample from throughout the vein at that location. The transfer of material from the in-situ vein to the vein-parallel piles of smaller chips was controlled in such a way that the location along the pile was proportional to the location of the sample along the vein as described in the text above. Sample assays recorded from the piles came from the vein adjacent to that pile. Accordingly, lateral variations in gold can be approximated to location along the vein.</p> <p>Samples were taken from along the western edge or around the edges of any row or pile. In addition, several samples were also taken from the tops of piles to ensure a good representative sample set. The technique utilised is adopted from that used to sample Run of Mill piles at narrow vein gold mines. This ensures a best estimate of the grade of a sample set. Nuggety gold is difficult to sample, however, NMR have taken all possible precautions to ensure that the samples are not biased. For example, during sampling, several random samples were checked for mineralisation. Visible gold was discovered in several of these samples. The samples containing VG were removed and not used for assay to avoid the sample bias that can be introduced with one high grade sample.</p> <p>The samples used for assay are considered to be a representative array of grades from within the quartz vein.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<p>The mineralisation at Music Well has been determined to be “nuggety” meaning that the gold, albeit fine grained in most cases, is very irregularly distributed. The results from the field campaign reported here support this style of mineralisation. All further sampling methodology other exploration activities will be guided by the style of mineralisation. An average gold grade</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was provided in the attached announcement as NMR consider 128 samples from the vein to be a reasonable number to be able to start to examine the vein and the variability in gold distribution with more rigor.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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 30g 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.</i> 	The measures taken in the field with regards to sample size were adopted to help understand the nature of gold mineralisation. Both fine and coarse nuggety gold is present and, during the field campaign, the collection of a large number of samples was used to try to minimise the impact of highly variable grades at the scale of a typical rock chip sample. In the tables of results, assays returned from the laboratory are referred to in ppm (on a mass basis). In the body text, results are referred to as gold grade in g/t in order to aid in the understanding of the results.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary aid 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 orientated and if so by what method, etc.).</i> 	N/A
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of samples</i> 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	N/A
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken</i> 	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc., and whether sampled wet or dry 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	Sampling was undertaken using the methods described above whereby small (200-500gram) samples were collected from piles of crushed rock. A total of approximately 10 tones of material was extracted and crushed and from this the 128 samples were recovered and sent for gold assay.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	Described above in detail.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	As described in detail above, the piles of crushed material were organised so that their location is as close to representative of the location along the vein. The location of the sample within the vein cannot be constrained but for positive reasons as described above. The benefit of “mixing” in small batches means that the grade is more homogeneous.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	An attempt was made to ensure sample sizes were similar across the campaign. For the current field campaign, NMR did not utilise large sample sizes as confirmation of visible gold and gold in all surface samples has already been completed. The aim of the current round of sampling was to increase the number of samples in order to attain a representative grade for the vein below the level of exposure at the surface.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	Samples were assayed for gold using fire assay at SGS labs in Kalgoorlie. 30 g fire assay methods were used and repeat samples completed with good consistency.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instruments make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Standards were inserted randomly through the set of rock chip samples in order to monitor laboratory performance. Repeats were completed on high grade samples and selected samples during assay in order to assess repeatability. Both high and low-grade standards were used and blanks were used by SGS as part of their QAQC.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	The 2021 sampling 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. Sampling was completed by NMR to replicate existing high grade gold samples collected at the target site as a means of independently checking other company results.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	All site and sample information were collected in the field as both a hardcopy and as a digital copy recorded directly to a tablet.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	N/A
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	The location of sample points was recorded using a handheld GPS and/or a GPS app on a mobile phone not requiring mobile connectivity.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	In all cases, unless otherwise stated, grid references and points are provided in GDA94 MGA Zone 51J (Southern Hemisphere).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	Topographic information was recorded where necessary, but the lack of terrain/elevation change at the target area (Music Well) means that topographic information is not a significant factor.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	Sample spacing was, for the most part, defined by the amount of material that could be extracted without damage to flora. Sampling took place in areas where quartz was mostly outcropping and where the vein could be excavated to 0.5-1 meter below the surface. In the southwestern art of the vein sample spacing was more regular at approximately 1m intervals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 procedures and classifications applied. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	Compositing of samples was part of the process adopted by NMR to help overcome the issues associated with variability of gold distribution in nuggety golds systems. As described above, the piles from which samples were taken were, were mixed and therefore the samples collected were composites from within the vein.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	Sampling was considered to be random within the section of vein in alignment with the pile from which the samples were taken. At this stage of the field campaign, no trenching or drilling across the structure has been completed partly due to the difficulty penetrating the ground.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	N/A
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Sample piles are retained on-site for further processing. Rock chip samples containing visible gold are retained by NMR staff in Brisbane.</p> <p>All other samples are stored along with NMR equipment in Perth.</p> <p>Samples were delivered by NMR staff directly to Kalgoorlie for processing thereby removing the possibility of tampering.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits and review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	As this is part of the early phase of exploration at Music Well, no audits or reviews have been undertaken or are planned in the short term.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Sampling and geological mapping occurred on E37/1362 which is 100% owned by Native Mineral Resources Pty Ltd. Landholders were notified prior to arrival as well as multiple times during the visit in order to provide ongoing updates to sampling operations. All operations were undertaken avoiding live vegetation and cultural heritage clearance has been carried out and the areas cleared for any sites of significance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security of tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	N/A
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	<p>The majority of previous exploration carried out on the Music Well tenement was by Voyager Gold and Fairstar Resources who relinquished the tenement in 1999 and 2014, respectively. Fairstar resources collected samples from various sites across the tenement including the primary target area referred to in this document. Previous sampling returned samples of over 30g/t. NMR have carried out the current field campaign in order to corroborate both the high-grade gold samples as well as repeating the extraction of visible gold via milling and panning. Very little other targeted vein sampling work has been completed on the tenement.</p> <p>In 1999, Voyager Gold carried out a gridded soil sampling campaign with mixed results but the highest gold grade was found near the two primary target areas with grades of 5ppb which is above the generally less than 1ppb background level reported.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation 	<p>The mineralisation style found on E37/1362 during the current field campaign is interpreted to be quartz-vein hosted, nuggety style gold. The deposit style at Music Well differs from the traditional green-stone hosted gold deposits of the Eastern Goldfields. The area has a history of gold production from gold-bearing veins hosted within the various granitic intrusions of the area. Northern Star Resources currently own and are developing the Bundarra project which is host to a 0.66Moz Au total JORC resource. The Bundarra project is less than 4 kilometers from the western margin of NMR's tenement E37/1363 which forms part of the Music Well project.</p> <p>Some quartz veins are gold-bearing whereas others appear barren, however this may be due to the difficulty in sampling this style of mineralisation. Two main target veins have been identified located several kilometres apart. The model for mineralisation is under ongoing development, however, it is interpreted that the presence of unexposed greenstones either below the intrusion or weathered away from above is a potential source for gold.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Much of the tenement is covered by shallow soil cover or thick, up to 40m of cover rocks therefore surface exploration is limited to outcropping veins and granitic areas.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	No drilling has been completed at the target site.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All assay results have been reported in ppm as received from the testing laboratory. Table 1 contains gold grades over 2ppm (2g/t Au) and the map in Figure 2 shows gold grades also over 2.0 g/t Au. Sample number NMRMW-RC211 returned an assay of 129 ppm Au. The current method adopted by NMR utilising large sample numbers will be used in combination with all other samples to generate a better understanding of grade distribution at which time upper and lower cut-off limits will be used in accordance with other narrow vein gold deposit resource and reserve calculation methodologies. NMR will follow up the current sampling campaign with detailed cross-vein sampling in order to obtain m.g.t results.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results 	NMR are reporting the results from rock chip sampling only and no drilling or channelling has been completed at the time of writing.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the 	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>	<i>drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If it is known and only the down hole lengths reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	N/A
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	Please refer to the body of the public release. The primary area of sampling and results has been presented in Figures 2 and 3. Other results are included in the attached appendix along with grid reference for each sample site in coordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51J (southern hemisphere).
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	Figure 2 presents all results over 2.0g/t Au which NMR consider the low baseline sample grade for gold. Other samples returned lower values, and these are shown in Figure 3. All assay values and associated sample locations are provided in the appendix.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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, ground water, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	Not applicable for this release.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extension or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	The results obtained here are critical as they will help refine the location of drill holes planned as part of NMR's successful EIS granted co-funded drilling program. NMR will anticipate drilling as soon as plausible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diagrammes clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	