ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 12 April 2022

MULTIPLE NEW TARGET AREAS REVEALED IN HIGH-RESOLUTION MAGNETIC DATA at "ARCOONA".

Highlights

- **A new, high-resolution airborne geophysical survey has added additional support to the interpretation that greenstones (igneous mafic volcanics) extend beneath cover rocks at NMR's Arcoona Project area in the world class Eastern Yilgarn, Western Australia.**
- **A >4600-line kilometre magnetics and radiometric survey has been completed over the southern Arcoona tenement area (E31/1203) providing unprecedented geophysical knowledge of the area.**
- **The data have reinforced but also expanded geological interpretations of a major greenstone lens/sheet extending northwest, into the southern part of the tenement.**
- **The data has led to the generation of 8 new high-priority target areas.**
- **This high-resolution dataset has provided NMR with the confidence to expedite exploration on the tenement located only 4km west of Northern Star's Carosue Dam gold mine.**
- **Field work is set to commence in late April to early May following the completion of drilling at its Nullarbor projects.**
- **Approvals for sampling have been completed and NMR is set to get "boots-on-ground" to test for gold and nickel at its eight new target areas.**

Native Mineral Resources Holdings Limited **(ASX: NMR)**, or ("**NMR**" the "**Company**"), is pleased to advise that it has recently completed a high-resolution airborne geophysical survey for a total of 4362-line kilometres at a 25m line spacing and 25m sensor height. This new dataset has been reviewed in context of existing information from the region and at least **eight (8) new target areas have been identified** for an immediate follow-up sampling campaign. The principal aim of the survey was to help NMR interpret the potential presence and extent of previously inferred greenstones (igneous mafic volcanics) at several locations on the tenement, but with a particular focus on the southern edge where previous exploration has not been carried out. The survey was successfully completed by professional geophysical acquisition company MagSpec Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd.

Management Commentary

NMR's Managing Director, Blake Cannavo, commented: "New, previously unrecognised exploration opportunities have been identified on the Arcoona project area. NMR will be targeting eight new areas that were pinpointed using the newly acquired airborne geophysical data. NMR couldn't be more impressed and excited with the geophysical results that have been obtained over the Arcoona Tenement. Areas under cover are often forgotten and lack sufficient exploration but this new dataset has provided us (NMR) with the confidence that there are likely to be significant volumes of greenstones under cover, and that these greenstones may hold gold or nickel mineralisation as they do in the same type of rocks in the region. The growing evidence of these greenstones, in a target area only 4 kilometres west of Northern Star's Carosue Dam, is extremely exciting news and we are looking forward to getting samples and the sample results back as soon as possible. NMR look forward to reporting results from the area in the very near future."

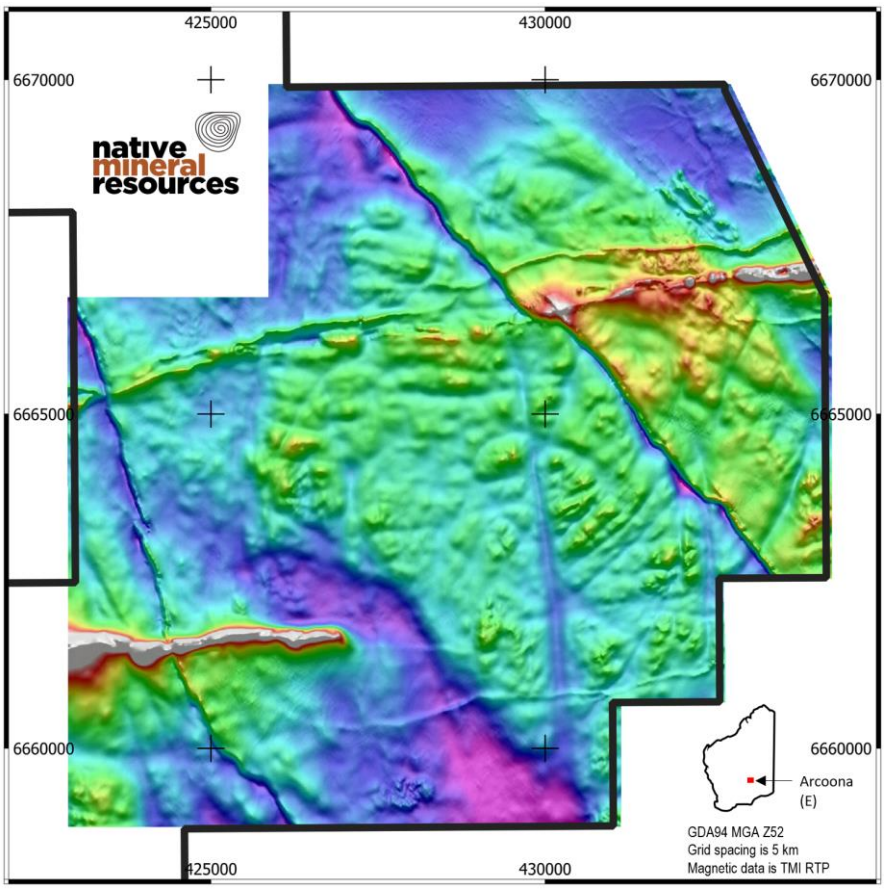


Figure 1. *Final magnetic results. Unannotated magnetics TMI RTP image generated for the southern part of the Arcoona tenement. Image was generated using a north-south lighting effect to help highlight key features.*

Survey location and background

The Arcoona project area, 100 km north-east of Kalgoorlie, covers the margins of a large Archaean granite (biotite monzogranite) intrusion with its emplacement interpreted to have been localised by a series of north-west and north-east trending regional structures. Greenstones are interpreted to bound the eastern margin of the granite intrusion known as the Relief Monzogranite. The tenement is marginal to a secondary granite intrusion and has faulted granite/greenstone contacts. The project area is adjacent to the crustal level Kilkenny–Yilgangi Fault, a major control of mineralisation. The area is located 4 km from Northern Stars' 4.2Moz at 2.0g/t (Total Gold Resource reported March 2021, Northern Star, 2021) Carosue Dam project.

The target rocks at Arcoona are referred to collectively as "Greenstones". NMR will be targeting mineralisation associated with the greenstones as well as the structures that penetrate from the greenstones into the adjacent monzogranite. The greenstones include variably metamorphosed Archean age intrusive mafic (basalt) volcanics. In the eastern Yilgarn, the term greenstones can include multiple geochemical variations of mafic rock and are host to numerous gold and nickel deposits. At Arcoona, the greenstones are primarily buried under cover, therefore NMR use the term greenstones to include mafic rocks that are likely to contain/exhibit multiple compositional variations and are classified by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) as intrusive mafic volcanic unit A-b-YEG on 1:2,000,000 geological maps. NMR plans to identify the major rock types in future drilling. The tenement is also cross-cut by approximately E-W-trending ca. 2408-2401 Ma dykes of the Widgiemooltha dyke swarm. High resolution magnetic data captured in December have been extremely useful in interpreting the under-cover extent of these mafic dykes. Near the eastern margin of the tenement, for example, NMR have recognised the opportunity for potential nickel, copper, PGE and gold mineralisation and will target parts of these dykes in the upcoming survey as discussed in more detail below.

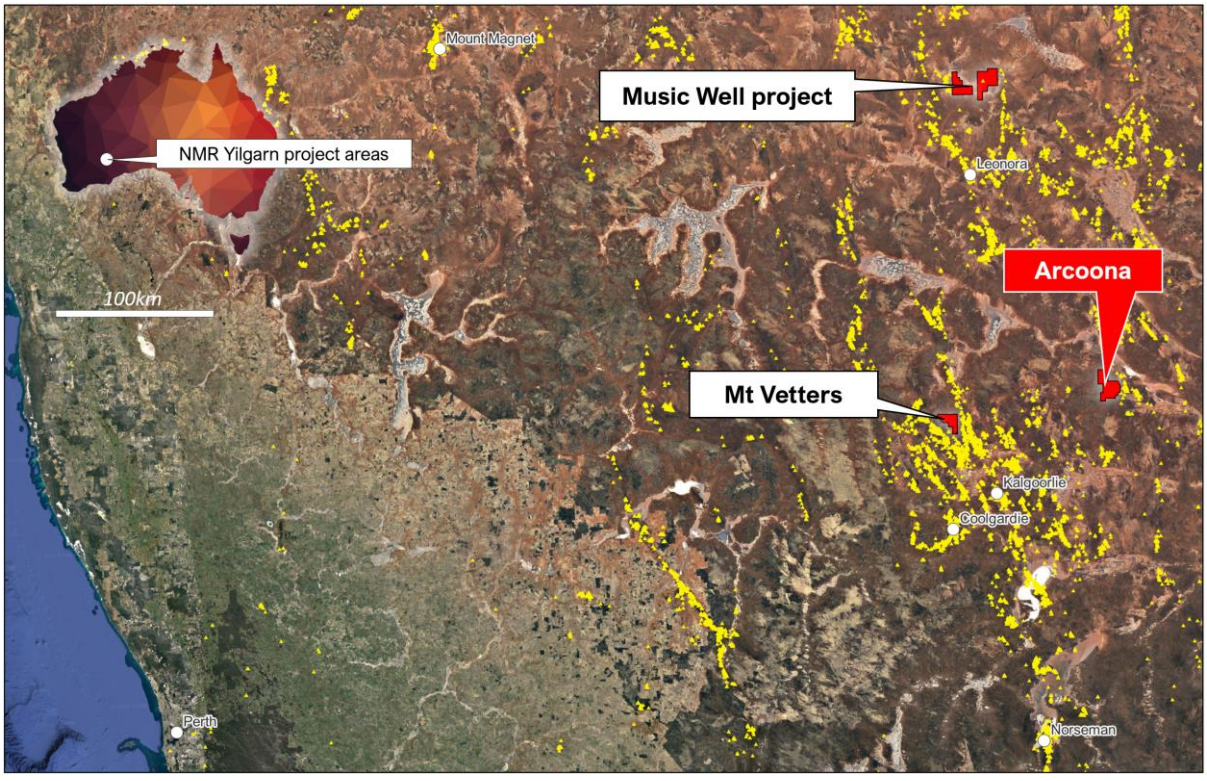


Figure 2. *Map showing the location of NMR project areas including Arcoona located approximately 100 kilometres to the northeast of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Yilgarn of Western Australia.*

Airborne geophysical survey

A high-resolution magnetic survey was completed over the "Arcoona" area (E31/1203) in December of 2021. The survey acquired 4632-line kilometres of magnetic and radiometric data over the region at a line spacing of 25m. The principal flight line direction was 090-270 (E-W) and tie lines flown at 250m spacing oriented 000-180 (N-S). The survey was completed with fixed wing aircraft with a sensor height of 25m. The survey was planned to provide magnetics data at a resolution that was sufficient to pinpoint rock type contacts, rock type variations and potential target areas for follow up field work over the Arcoona project. A contour map of the magnetic TMI RTP data is provided in the appendix.

Geophysical data interpretation

The geophysical data has been interpreted by NMR by including existing interpretations from the Geological Survey of Western Australia. The magnetic data (TMI RTP, **Figure 1**) shows two narrow, NW-trending features interpreted to be faults and two approximately E-W trending features (085) (high magnetic response) that align with previous interpretations of two separate dykes of the Widgiemooltha Dyke Swarm. Areas of low magnetic response are shown as cooler colours (purple and blue) on **Figure 1**. In the NE corner of the map, the low magnetic responses correspond closely with the location of previously interpreted greenstones (**Figure 3**).

A principal aim of the airborne magnetic survey was to explore the extent of the NW-trending "finger" of inferred greenstones in the southern part of the tenement. The greenstones appear on some geological maps, but due to extensive cover, their NW-limit was not well constrained. Based on the new, high resolution magnetic data, a region of low magnetic response is observed extending to the NW, and past the eastern termination of the southernmost of the two Widgiemooltha dykes (high magnetic response). NMR interpret this low magnetic zone in the southern part of the tenement as indicative of a finger of greenstones protruding some 5.5 kilometres into the tenement. This contrasts with the original interpretation of low-resolution magnetics by the GSWA which had the greenstones protruding only 2.8 kilometres to the northwest of the tenement boundary (**Figure 3**). This increase in interpreted area increases the exploration opportunities on the tenement.

Prospectivity for Gold, Nickel, Copper and Platinum Group Elements (PGE).

New, previously unrecognised exploration opportunities have been identified on the Arcoona project area. NMR will be targeting eight new areas pinpointed on the newly acquired airborne geophysical data shown on **Figure 3**. NMR will focus on exploring for greenstone-hosted gold, narrow vein hosted gold and intrusion-related nickel, copper and PGE's.

The areas specifically targeting anomalous gold are marked on the map below as T1A-T1D (**Figure 3**). The primary of interest lies in the SW corner of the tenement where the new magnetics results have improved NMR's interpretations of the basement rocks there. T1A corresponds to a region where both NMR and historical GSWA mapping have both interpreted greenstones as being present under cover. Accordingly, the T1A is the region of highest confidence but not necessarily highest prospectivity. T1B is the newly identified target area interpreted to be greenstones by NMR. Both regions will be covered by surface-based soil sampling to be completed in the coming months. The package of greenstones extends south to Kurnalpi where it is host to the famous Kurnalpi gold field.

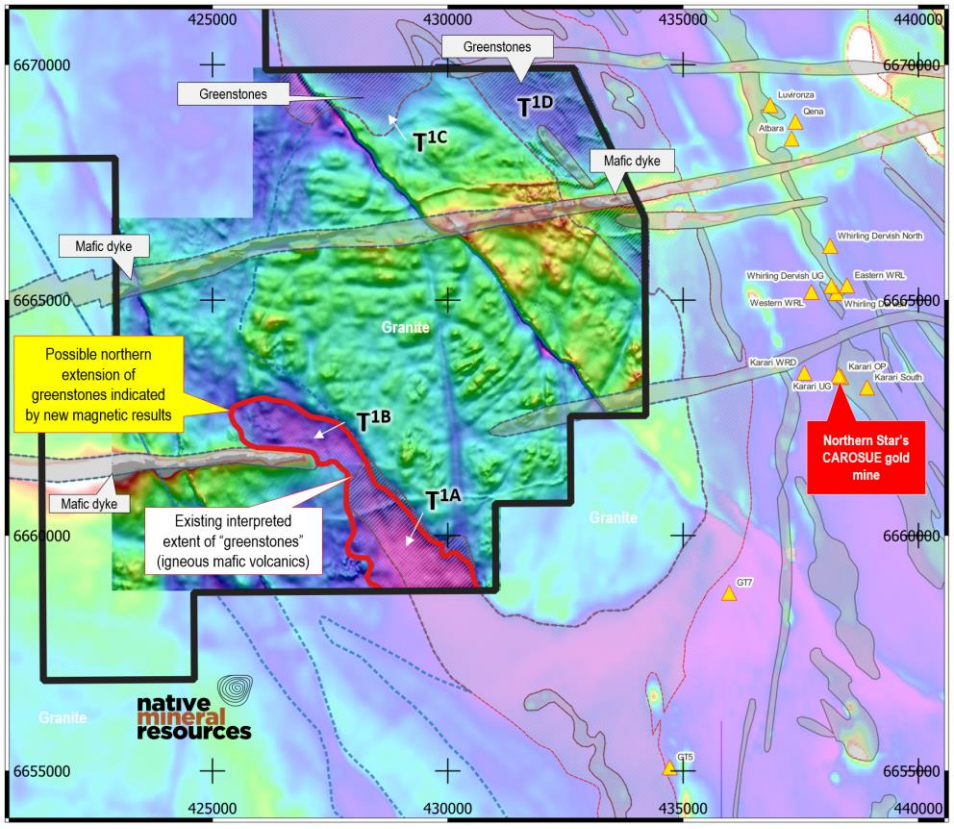


Figure 3. *Map highlighting the interpreted "finger" of greenstones interpreted to extend to the NW into the southern part of the Arcoona tenement.*

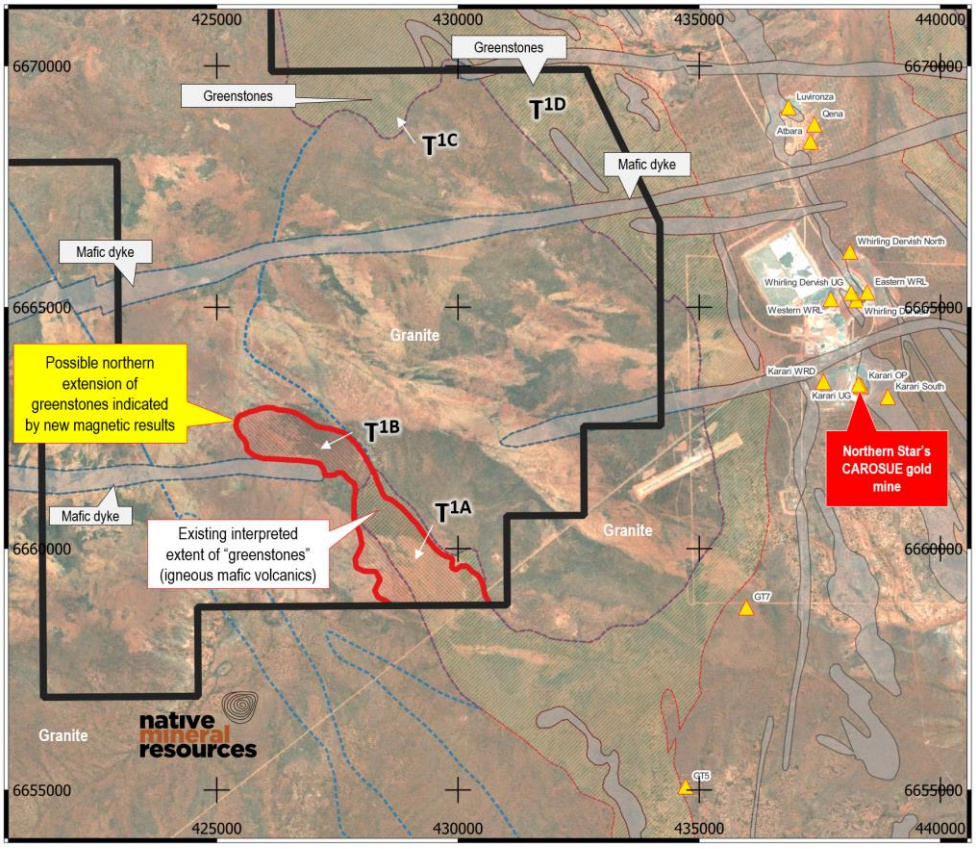


Figure 4. *Map showing the same features as above (**Figure 3**) overlain on satellite visible imagery.*

T1C and T1D target areas – previously sampled portion of greenstones both outcropping and under cover

The T1C and T1D target areas are located in the NE corner of the region where the high-resolution airborne magnetics was completed. The area has been interpreted (GSWA) to be underlain by greenstones that wrap around the eastern margin of the biotite monzogranite intrusive. The area was sampled by Goldfields and reported in 1996 (Allen, 1996, Report #A48557). Sample assays of up to 18ppb on the Arcoona tenement were the highest grades reported from the sample set at up to 20 kilometres from the target site. The sample results are considered anomalous relative to the generally lower grades further north (**Figure 5**, **Figure 6**).

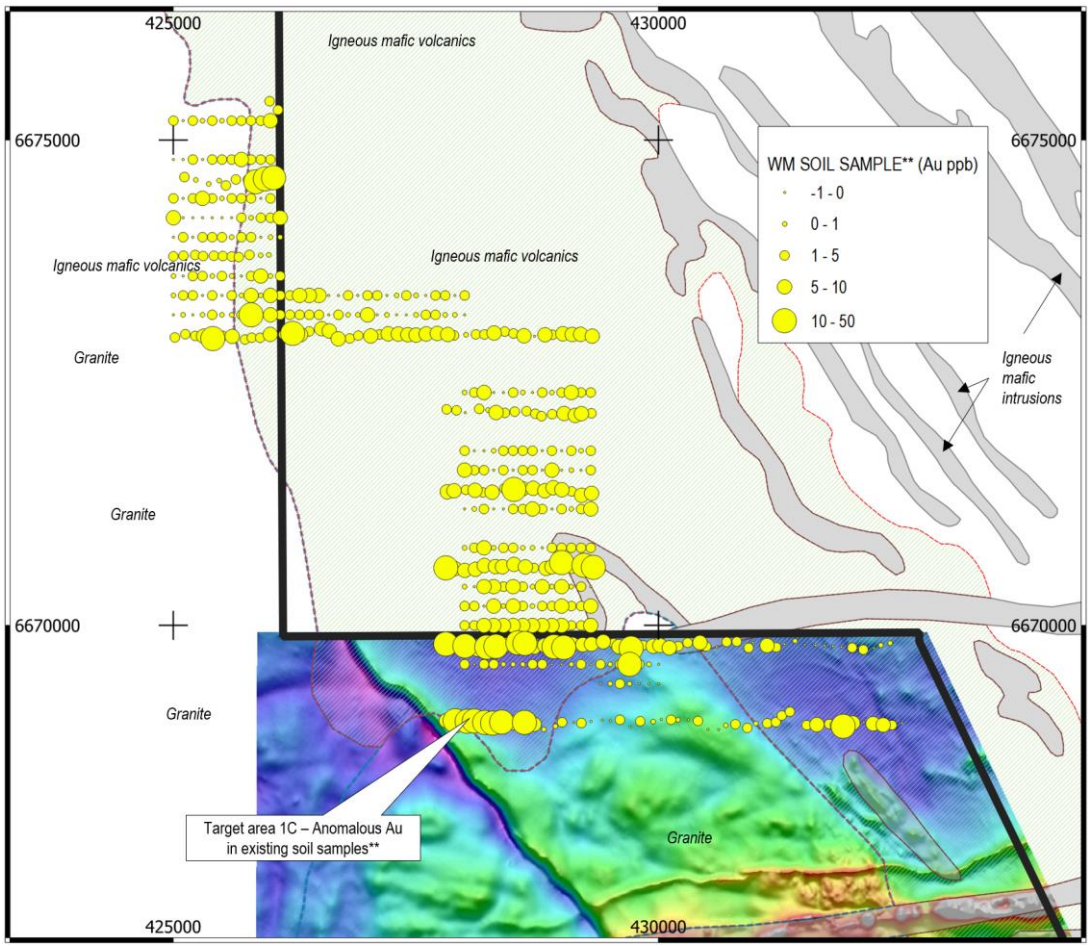


Figure 5. *Map showing the location of historical soil samples reported by Goldfields over target areas T1C and T1D (see* ***Figure 3****). The highest-grade samples are located over the greenstones on the Arcoona tenement area.*

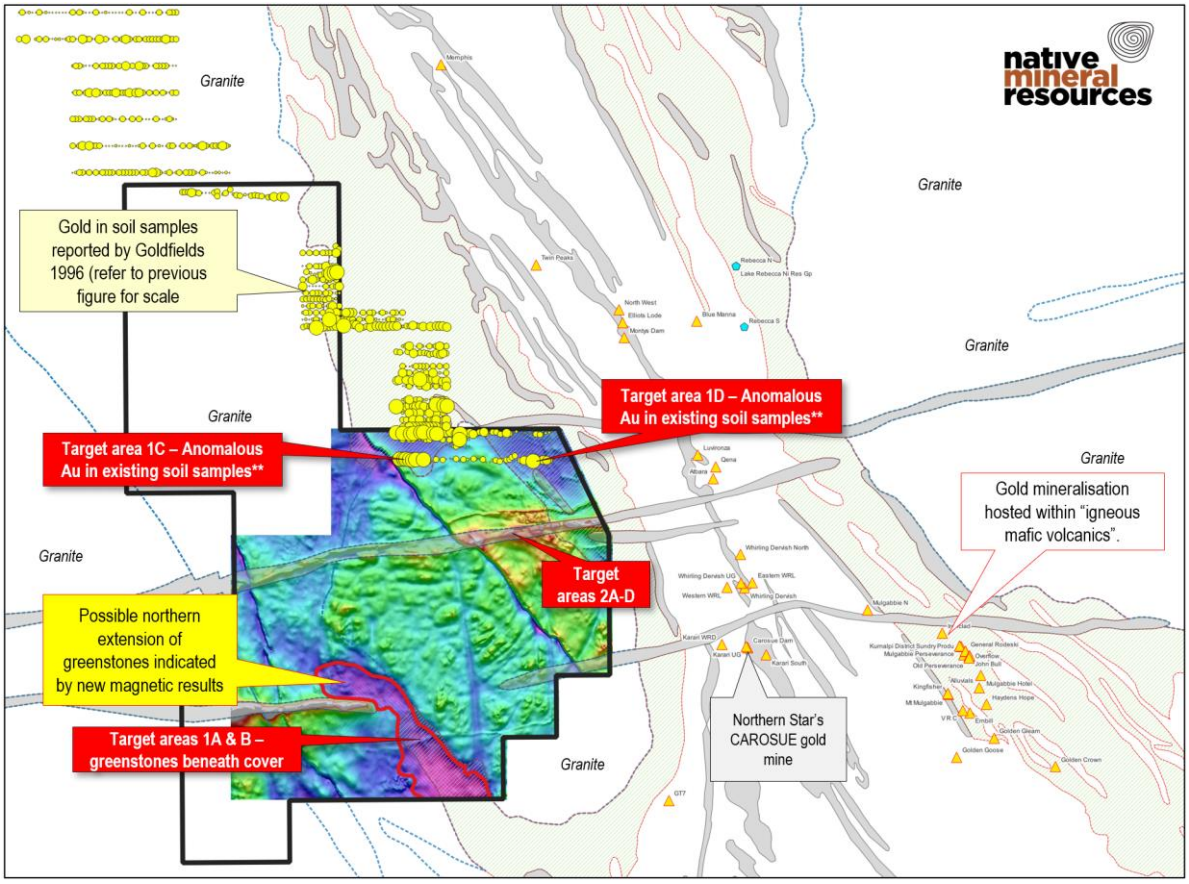


Figure 6. *Map showing the location of target areas, sample points (refer to body text), major geological marker units and gold occurrences derived from the GSWA MINDEX database.*

Gold-rich greenstones in the surrounding Yilgarn

The same target greenstone unit identified in the 1:2,500,000 geological map (A-b-YEG) forms part of the famous gold-bearing Kurnalpi Terrane. The same rock package is host to numerous significant gold mineralisation occurrences and NMR are exploring for gold in the same unit where it extends into the Arcoona tenement E31-1203. A plethora of gold occurrences and historical gold mines including Old Perseverance, Golden Crown, Kingfisher and Star, also exist in a mineralised belt of the same greenstone unit (A-b-YEG) located only 14 kilometres east of the T1 area (**Figure 6**).

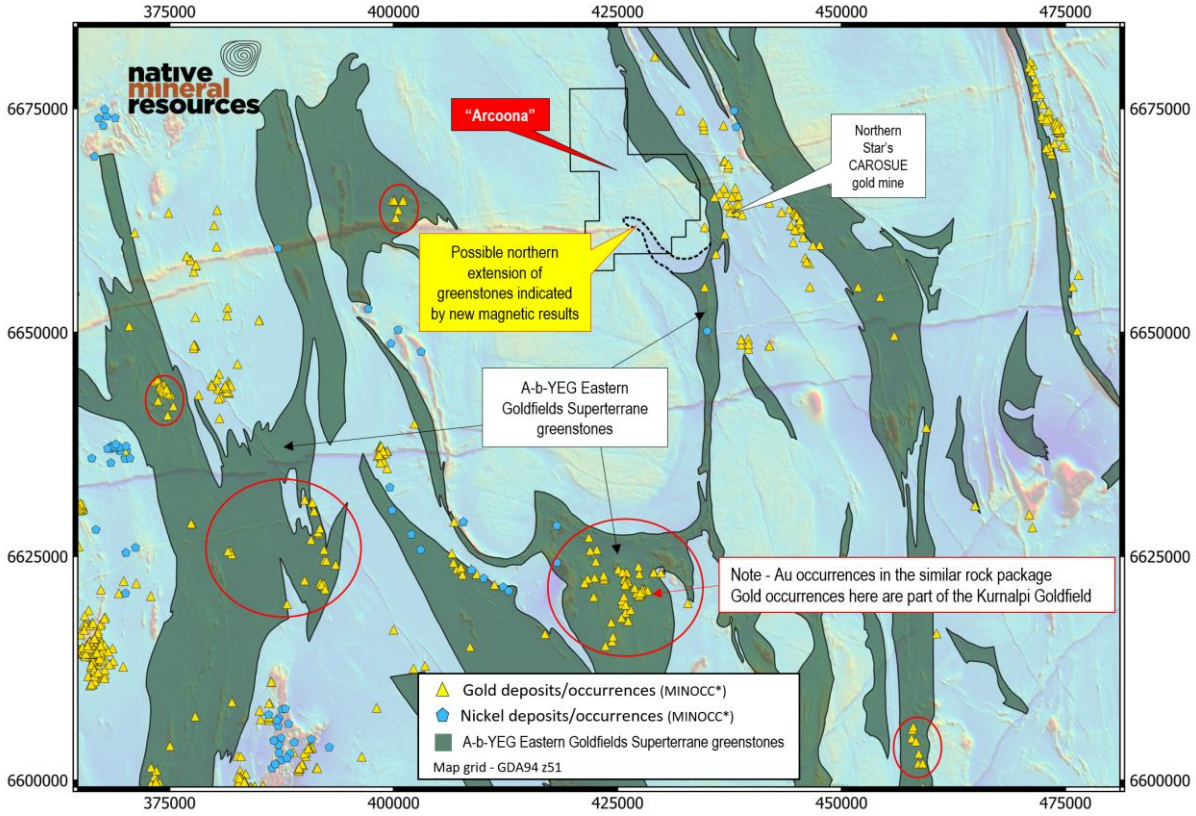


Figure 7. *Map showing the location of the Arcoona Project area, and the location of other Eastern Goldfields Greenstones (A-b-YEG only) extracted from the 1:2.5 million scale GSWA interpreted bedrock geology map. The map highlights the significant number of gold occurrences within the same classified greenstone unit around the Arcoona Project area. Using the high-resolution magnetics results obtained and reported here, NMR interpret the north-western extension of the greenstones into the Arcoona project area. *Mineral occurrences derived from GSWA MINOCC database.*

T2 target areas – the Widgiemooltha dyke

The tenement is cross-cut by several discontinuous sections of the Widgiemooltha dyke swarm that crosses most of the eastern Yilgarn. Recently, the dykes have been recognised for their prospectivity for nickel, copper and PGE. Companies such as Blaze Minerals Limited are actively exploring the same age dykes at multiple projects including the Jimberlana Project located approximately 190km southwest of Kalgoorlie and approximately 280km southwest of Arcoona (Blaze Minerals Limited). RC drilling results reported by Blaze Minerals of up to 1804.5 ppm Ni (sample CR0025) are encouraging for explorers such as NMR who have well-defined target areas on similar dykes (**Figure 8**). Target areas T2A-T2C shown below will be specifically sampled to test for Ni, Cu, Au and PGE mineralisation.

Target 2D (**Figure 8** & **Figure 9**) does not fall on the intrusive dyke but is interpreted by the GSWA and NMR as a separate inferred section of mafic intrusive rock(s) related to the surrounding greenstones. The orientation and magnetic characteristics are more consistent with the NW-trending greenstones rather than being related to the Widgiemooltha dyke swarm. NMR will be specifically targeting the high magnetic region at the north-western end of the interpreted intrusive shown at target T2D on **Figure 8** and **Figure 9** below.

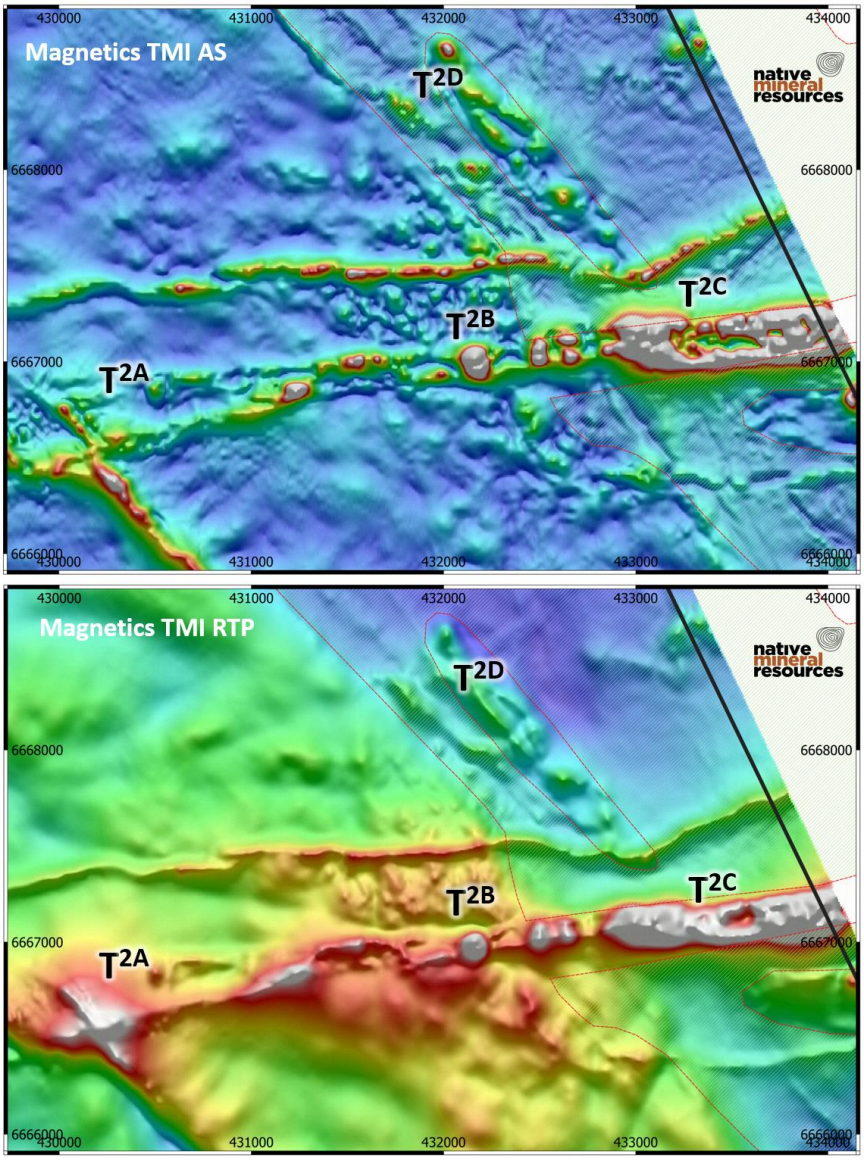


Figure 8. *Maps showing the eastern part of the Widgiemooltha dyke that cuts across the eastern edge of the tenement and its magnetic response in TMI-AS (top) and TMI-RTP (bottom). Labels T2A-T2D are shown adjacent to their respective targets identified in the high-resolution magnetics. These regions will be targeted specifically for Cu, Ni, PGE and Au.*

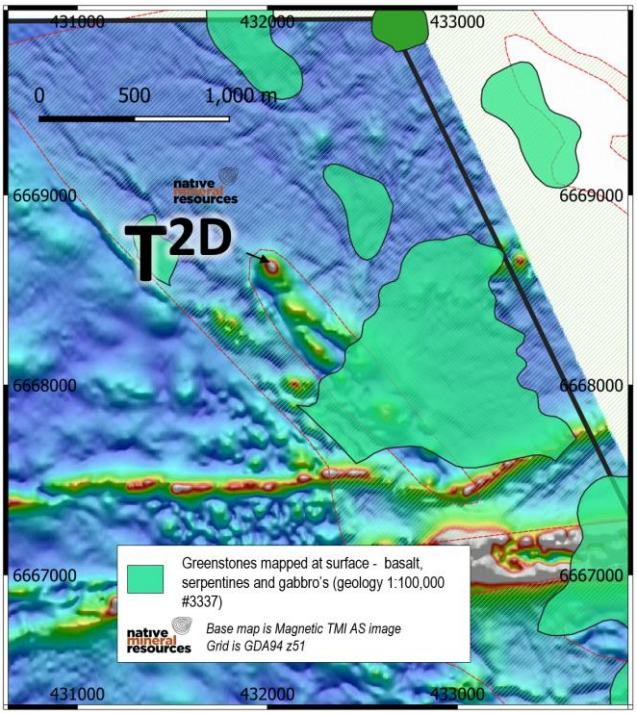


Figure 9. *Map showing geological features/rock types surrounding target T2D. 1:100,000 mapping of surface geology shows greenstones located approximately 500m south of the T2D target.*

Future work planned

Following the analysis and interpretation of the recently acquired airborne magnetic data and the subsequent identification of over eight new target areas, NMR are focused on sample acquisition in the coming months. Sampling has been planned to cover the major target areas discussed in the body text above.

Surface soil sampling will be used to help pinpoint geochemical anomalies below the alluvium. Samples will be assayed, and results will be reviewed after a Relative Threshold Factor (RTF) and scaling is applied to the sample set to allow suitable assessment of the significance of each value relative to environmental and geological setting as well as other samples. NMR are anticipating the sample results by mid-2022.

References

Allen, G.S., 1996, Wandinnie Well Project, Partial Surrender Report for period 11th June 1993 to 10th June 1996, E31/153. (Keith Kilkenny Joint Venture/ Old Plough Dam Project), Goldfields Exploration, #A48557. (*https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A48557*)

Northern Star Resources, 2021. www.nstrltd.com

Blaze Minerals Limited, *https://www.blazelimited.com.au/projects/nickel-projects/#cojinup-creek-project*

-Ends-

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:*

Blake Cannavo
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Native Mineral Resources Holdings Limited
T: +61 2 6583 7833
blake@nmresources.com.au

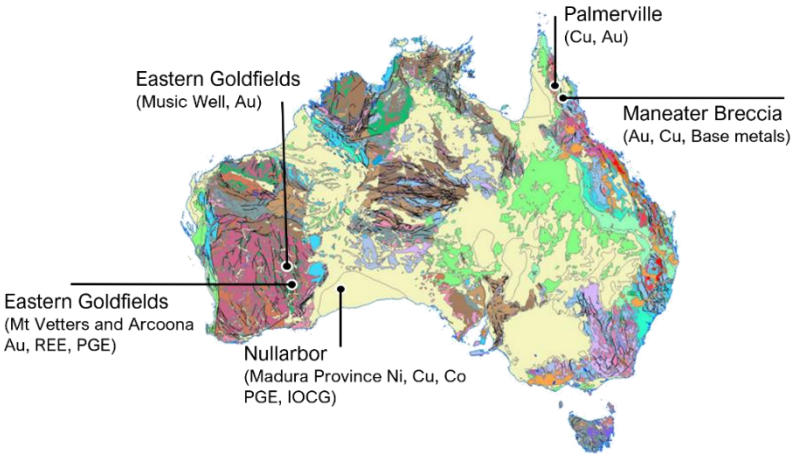
Jane Morgan
Media & Investor Relations
Jane Morgan Management
T: +61 405 555 618
jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information provided to, or 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 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 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 Maneater regions in North Queensland and for gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields and Nickel, IOCG and REE in the Nullarbor regions in Western Australia.



Map showing the location of NMR's major projects in Queensland and Western Australia

Appendix 1

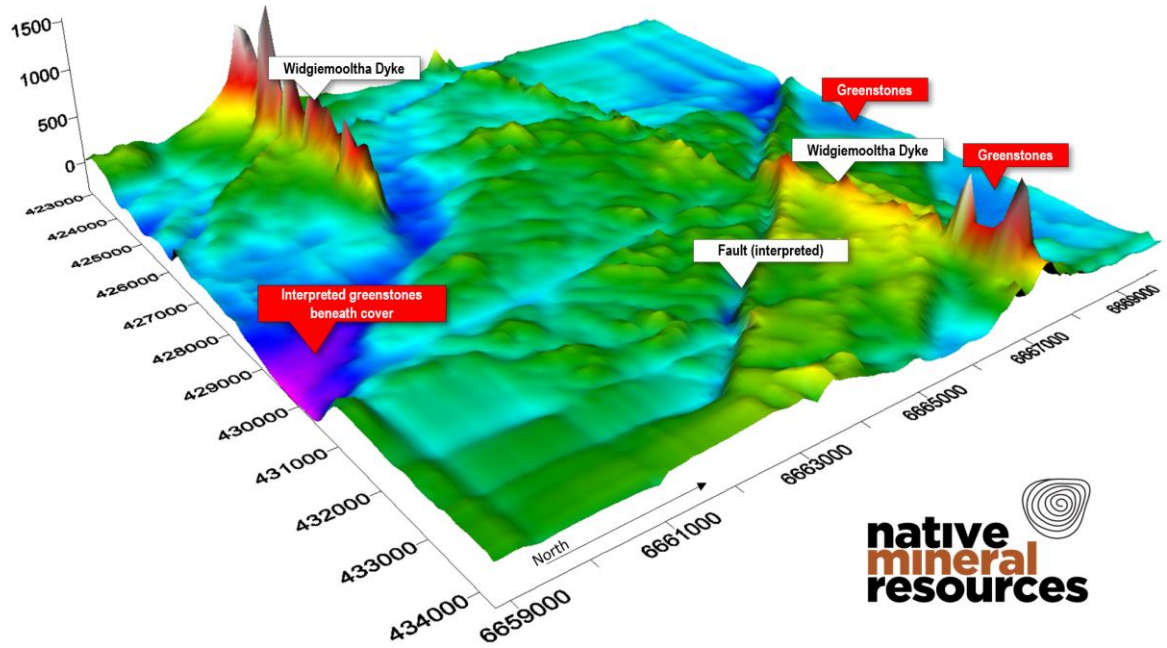


Figure 10. *Model of magnetic results plotted with the Z-axis equivalent to magnetic TMI values in nT. Low values shown are interpreted as greenstones (see labels). The highest values are interpreted to correspond with the two main Widgiemooltha dykes cutting across the tenement and host granite.*

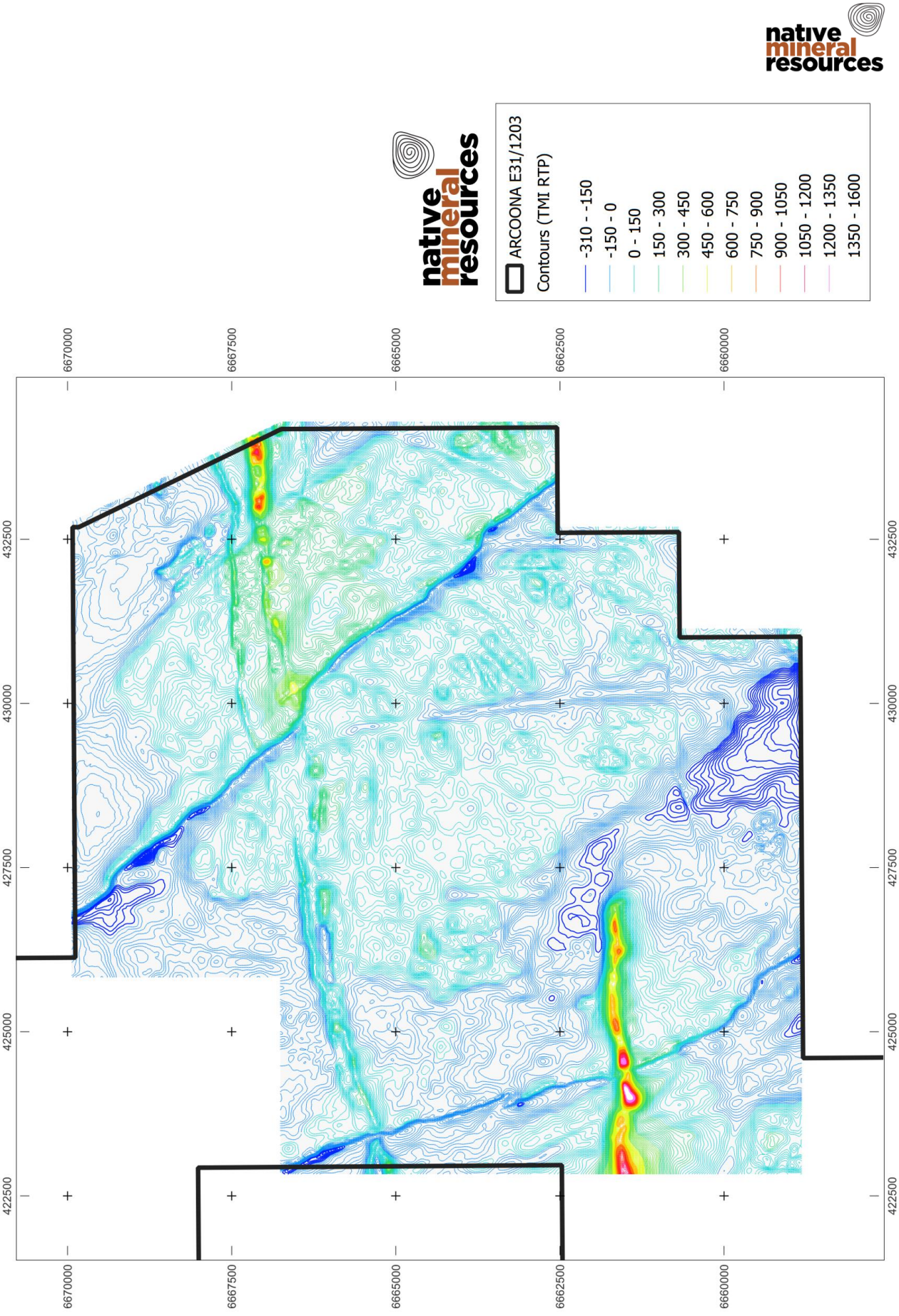


Figure 11. *Contour map of magnetic data TMI RTP. Contours are in intervals of 10nT. Colour bins are shown in the associated key in 160nT, 150nT and 250nT groups.*

JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	Survey flight lines were at 25m (090-270) spacing and tie lines flown at 250m spacing (000-180). The survey was collected using fixed wing Cessna 206 with base of operations in Kalgoorlie. A total of 4632-line kilometers were collected. The survey and equipment parameters were designed and managed by MagSpec Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd. The magnetometer used is a Geometrics G-823A Cs tail sensor mounted in a stinger housing. Sample rate was 20Hz (~3.5m with a resolution of 0.001nT and sensitivity of 0.01nT. The spacing of the flight lines was optimised in collaboration with MagSpec in order to target the rocks and structures at an anticipated depth of approximately 10-50m. A Bendix/King KRA405 radar altimeter was used with a resolution of 0.3m and a sample rate of 20Hz. Base station magnetometer was a GEM Overhauser/Scintrex ENVIMAG proton precession magnetometer.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Data acquisition and quality have been managed by a third-party geophysics contractor. NMR have reviewed the results in collaboration with the contractor and are satisfied that suitable QAQC measures were, and are, in place to ensure data accuracy. No anomalous regions/results have been identified when compared with the regional, publicly available magnetic dataset. Precision of the data is, however, greatly improved from the public data which is anticipated given the close flight line spacing.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	N/A
	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.	N/A.
Drilling techniques	*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.).*	N/A
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	N/A.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of samples	N/A.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may	N/A.

	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material	
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.*	N/A
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.,) photography.	N/A
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	N/A.
	If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc., and whether sampled wet or dry	N/A.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	N/A.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	N/A.
	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.	N/A.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	N/A.
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.*	N/A.
	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.
	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.	N/A.

Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	N/A.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is stored in electronic format by both the contractor and NMR. The data was uploaded at the end of each survey to ensure a backup of raw data was obtained off-site.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A
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.*	Survey line navigation and data positioning was provided using a Novatel L1/L2 DGPS receiver. GPS X, Y and Z were recorded in WGS84 UTM coordinates. Sample rate for the GPS is 2 readings per second. Magnetometer GPS location is supported by a Novatel OEM GPS receiver.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Data was collected in WGS84 UTM. Maps and figures used in the following release are all GDA94 MGA z51 unless otherwise specified.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was managed using DGPS and a Bendix/King KRA405 radar altimeter was used with a resolution of 0.3m and a sample rate of 20Hz.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Major flight lines were 25m spacing and tie lines at 250m spacing. The line spacing was selected to best image geological features buried below 10-50m of cover. Flight height was 25m.
	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.	N/A.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	N/A.
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.*	Flight lines were oriented perpendicular to the orientation of the regional magnetic "trend" defined primarily by intercalated greenstones and felsic volcanics to the east of the tenement. The orientation provides the best opportunity to detect relative changes in the intensity of the magnetic anomaly. Tie-lines were flown in an N-S direction, parallel to the anomaly and a single NW-oriented tie line was flown for further certification across survey data.
	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	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	N/A.
Audits and review	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Results were processed by a third party and assessed internally.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Geophysical data acquisition occurred exclusively on E31/2130 which is 100% owned by Native Mineral Resources Pty Ltd. Landholders were notified prior to arrival. The majority of the land is unallocated crown land.
	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	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	No previous high-resolution magnetic data has been collected by NMR over the site. Previous (regional) magnetic data has been collected. NMR have presented soil sample results obtained and reported by previous exploration company Goldfields (Allen. 1996). A copy of the dataset can be obtained from the DMIRS website shown below. https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A48557
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	NMR are targeting two main deposit styles on the tenement. 1) Greenstone-hosted, structurally controlled gold within several interpreted "belts" of greenstones interpreted from the magnetic results. 2) The second style of mineralisation is igneous intrusion-related Ni-Cu-PGE linked to the highly magnetic mafic Widgiemooltha dykes that cut across parts of the tenement.
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*	N/A.

	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	*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.*	N/A.
	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.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results*	The resolution of the survey was designed to meet the requirements of defining magnetic rocks and/or potential zones of mineralisation at a depth of over 10-50m below cover. The resolution is suitable to resolve the target features.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported	N/A.
	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').	N/A.
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.*	Figure 1 is an unannotated TMI RTP image of the magnetic data with north hillshade. The unannotated version of the results is to provide an uncompromised image of the results. Multiple maps have been presented showing the location The maps are referenced using GDA94 MGA Zone 51 unless otherwise stated. A contour map of the data is provided is the appendix.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	N/A.
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*	The following release contains geophysical information obtained from other sources. Previous geology and geophysical data were obtained via the Western Australian government's GeoView website and is all publicly available data. Samples shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6 were derived from previous explorers (Goldfields) report Allen, 1996 as

	method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, ground water, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	referenced above. Most of the tenement is under cover, therefore, the interpreted, publicly available bedrock geology used here is from the sources referenced in the body text and available from GeoView.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extension or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Field work is planned for mid-2022 to complete soil sampling over the Arcoona target areas. Follow-up drilling may be completed on anomalous Au and/or Ni areas.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	All maps and diagrams provided were generated by NMR using information gained in the survey presented here or using a combination of publicly available data and NMR data. The information provided in the maps is sufficient to allow for a review and inspection of the results in printed form. The maps provide the reader with a clear representation of the size and extent of the target anomaly.