ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9th March 2026

NMR confirms shallow high-grade gold at Podosky with 18m @ 11.33g/t Au from 12m, including 1m @101.10g/t Au.

Highlights:

- NMR's Phase 1 drilling program at the Podosky deposit on ML10315, part of the Ravenswood Gold Project Joint Venture with Haoma Mining[1] has returned further shallow high-grade gold results.
- Latest drilling include:
  - **18m @ 11.33/t Au from 12m** (PYRC0014) including:
    - **8m @ 25.04g/t Au from 15m, 3m @ 54.31g/t Au from 16m** and **1m @ 101.10g/t Au from 17m.**
  - **10m @ 1.70g/t Au from 20m** (PYRC0015) including:
    - **2m @ 7.21g/t Au from 26m**.
  - **17m @ 2.94g/t Au from 14m** (PYRC0016) including:
    - **8m @ 5.53g/t Au from 15m** and **5m @ 7.72g/t Au from 15m.**
  - **12m @ 2.65g/t Au from 25m** (PYRC0017) including:
    - **7m @ 4.43g/t Au from 28m**.
  - **15m @ 6.39g/t Au from 22m** (PYRC0022) including:
    - **4m @ 22.44g/t Au from 31m.**
  - **3m @ 8.36g/t Au from 14m** (PYRC0023) including:
    - **2m @ 12.47g/t Au from 14m** and **1m @ 24.37 from 15m.**
  - **15m @ 1.37g/t Au from 0m** (PYRC0024) including:
    - **1m @ 16.78g/t Au from 12m.**
  - **13m @ 2.01g.t Au from 34m** (PYRC0025) including:
    - **5m @ 4.28g/t Au from 35m.**

[1] NMR ASX Announcement 18/12/2025: JV with Haoma Mining to develop Ravenswood Gold - Updated

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- **7m @ 2.06g/t Au from 27m** (PYRC0026) including:
  - **2m @ 6.58g/t Au from 29m.**
- **25m @ 5.33g/t Au from 5m** (PYRC0027) including :
  - **16m @ 8.24g/t Au from 7m** and **4m @ 31.54g/t Au from 15m.**

- Results continue to confirm historical drilling and support NMR's view that mineralisation at Podosky is shallow and potentially amenable to open pit mining.[1]
- Phase 1 drilling at Podosky is expected to be completed next week following the final diamond holes.
- Geological modelling, pit optimisation, mine design and scheduling are underway at Podosky and targeted for completion in March 2026, with blasting and mining planned to commence in April 2026.
- Geological modelling at NMR's Blackjack Project was completed last week, with pit optimisation, mine design and scheduling now underway, ahead of planned blasting and mining in April 2026.
- Following Podosky drilling, NMR will commence a three-week sterilisation drilling campaign at Blackjack to define the proposed new tailings storage facility ("TSF") and waste rock dump ("WRD") locations.
- NMR continues to advance parallel approvals and project development workstreams across its Charters Towers and Ravenswood assets, including Far Fanning approvals, PRCP preparation, TSF works, ERC submissions and plant improvement initiatives.

Native Mineral Resources Holdings Limited (ASX: **NMR**) ("**Native Mineral Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce further strong drilling results from the Podosky deposit (ML10315), part of its Joint Venture ("JV") with Haoma Mining, in northern Queensland.

The latest assay results continue to demonstrate shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation at Podosky, with standout intercepts including **18m @ 11.33g/t Au** from 12m, including **1m @ 101.10g/t Au** from 17m in hole PYRC0014, and **25m @ 5.33g/t Au** from 5m including **4m @ 31.54g/t Au** from 15m in hole PYRC0027.

These results build on the Company's 26 February 2026 drilling update[2] and further support NMR's interpretation that the historical drilling at Podosky can be reproduced, while also enhancing confidence in the deposit's shallow, open-pit potential. Podosky is approximately 75km east of NMR's Blackjack mine and processing plant, with NMR planning to haul any future ore to Blackjack for processing under the Company's JV with Haoma Mining.

NMR Managing Director Blake Cannavo commented:

"These latest Podosky results continue to demonstrate the quality and shallow nature of the mineralisation, with hole PYRC0014 returning an exceptional 18m at 11.33 grams per tonne gold from 12 metres, including 1 metre at 101.10 grams per tonne gold. Results of this tenor materially strengthen our confidence in Podosky as a near-term supplementary ore source for our Blackjack processing plant.

"With Phase 1 drilling expected to be completed next week following the final diamond holes, we have moved into the next stage of development planning. Our mining consultant is progressing geological modelling, pit optimisation, design and scheduling for Podosky, targeted for completion this month ahead of planned blasting and mining in April.

"At the same time, Blackjack geological modelling was completed last week and mine design work is advancing toward the same March completion window. This parallel work is intended to support mining activities at both Podosky and Blackjack from April, while we also prepare the next sterilisation drilling campaign at Blackjack and continue to progress Far Fanning, TSF and key approvals workstreams across the broader project pipeline."

[2] NMR ASX Announcement 26/02/2026: NMR hits 14m @ 8.21g/t Au from 15m at Podosky, QLD

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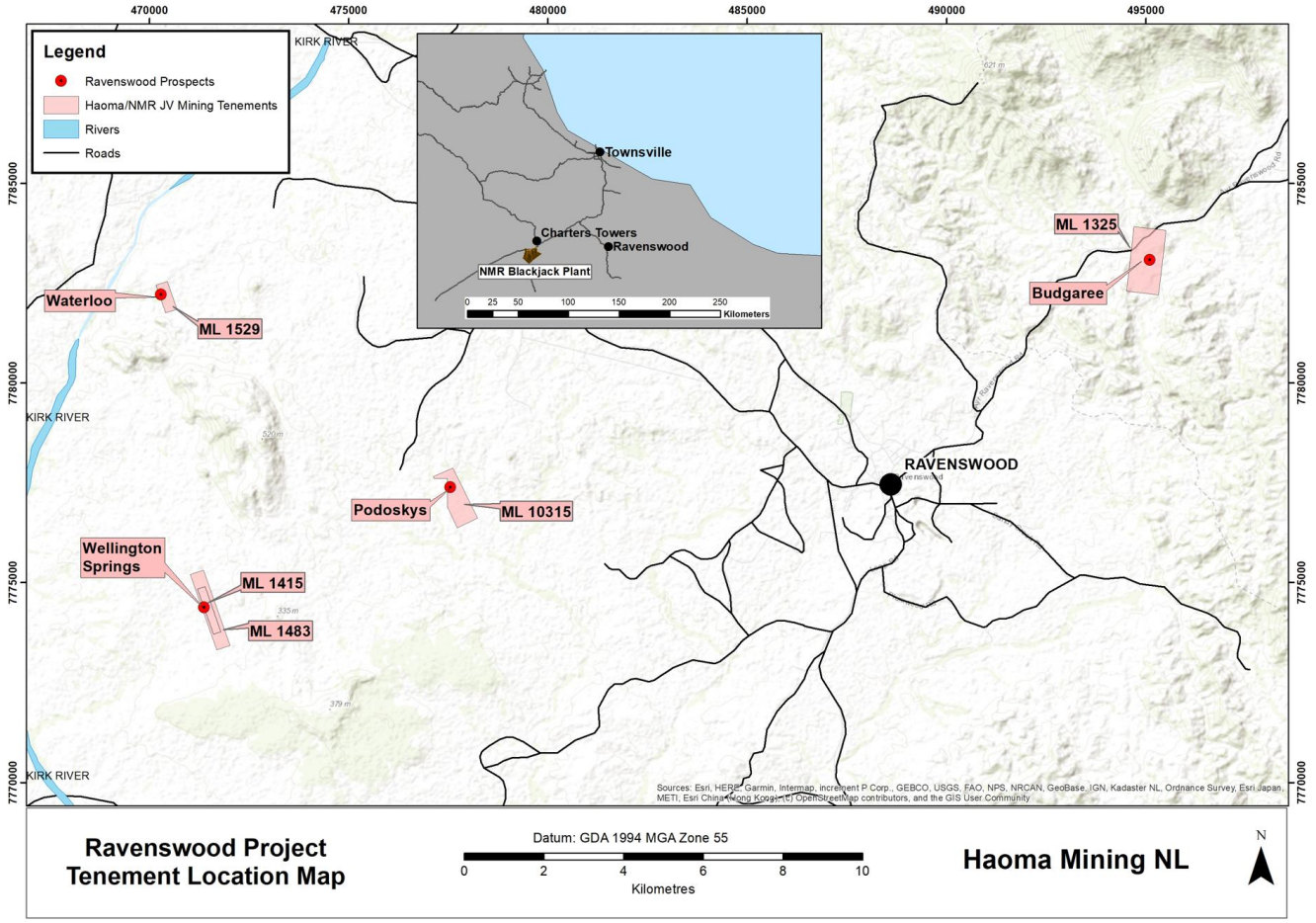

Figure 1: ML 10315 Podosky location as part of the Ravenswood Gold Project in northern Queensland

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Table 1: Drillhole Assays

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
PYRC0014	12	13	0.19
PYRC0014	13	14	0.18
PYRC0014	14	15	1.59
PYRC0014	15	16	17.14
PYRC0014	16	17	38.23
PYRC0014	17	18	101.10
PYRC0014	18	19	23.61
PYRC0014	19	20	3.24
PYRC0014	20	21	8.13
PYRC0014	21	22	2.27
PYRC0014	22	23	6.57
PYRC0014	23	24	0.43
PYRC0014	24	25	0.13
PYRC0014	25	26	0.15
PYRC0014	26	27	0.06
PYRC0014	27	28	0.27
PYRC0014	28	29	0.48
PYRC0014	29	30	0.14
PYRC0015	20	21	0.44
PYRC0015	21	22	0.24
PYRC0015	22	23	0.57
PYRC0015	23	24	0.21
PYRC0015	24	25	0.01
PYRC0015	25	26	0.06
PYRC0015	26	27	7.40
PYRC0015	27	28	7.02
PYRC0015	28	29	0.79
PYRC0015	29	30	0.28
PYRC0016	14	15	0.53
PYRC0016	15	16	13.40
PYRC0016	16	17	0.88
PYRC0016	17	18	8.83
PYRC0016	18	19	3.28
PYRC0016	19	20	12.21
PYRC0016	20	21	3.12
PYRC0016	21	22	1.22
PYRC0016	22	23	1.32
PYRC0016	23	24	0.35
PYRC0016	24	25	0.13
PYRC0016	25	26	0.25
PYRC0016	26	27	0.26
PYRC0016	27	28	3.78
PYRC0016	28	29	0.21

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
PYRC0016	29	30	0.14
PYRC0017	25	26	0.98
PYRC0017	26	27	0.13
PYRC0017	27	28	0.02
PYRC0017	28	29	13.19
PYRC0017	29	30	0.91
PYRC0017	30	31	1.9
PYRC0017	31	32	1.17
PYRC0017	32	33	7.05
PYRC0017	33	34	0.38
PYRC0017	34	35	5.73
PYRC0017	35	36	0.02
PYRC0017	36	37	0.27
PYRC0021	57	58	0.21
PYRC0021	58	59	0.41
PYRC0021	59	60	0.26
PYRC0021	60	61	3.27
PYRC0021	61	62	2.33
PYRC0021	62	63	0.99
PYRC0021	63	64	0.45
PYRC0022	22	23	0.17
PYRC0022	23	24	1.09
PYRC0022	24	25	1.65
PYRC0022	25	26	0.19
PYRC0022	26	27	0.45
PYRC0022	27	28	0.27
PYRC0022	28	29	1.37
PYRC0022	29	30	0.20
PYRC0022	30	31	0.03
PYRC0022	31	32	12.08
PYRC0022	32	33	57.34
PYRC0022	33	34	17.91
PYRC0022	34	35	2.44
PYRC0022	35	36	0.37
PYRC0022	36	37	0.34
PYRC0023	14	15	0.57
PYRC0023	15	16	24.37
PYRC0023	16	17	0.13
PYRC0024	0	1	0.63
PYRC0024	1	2	0.02
PYRC0024	2	3	0.18
PYRC0024	3	4	0.13
PYRC0024	4	5	0.11

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PYRC0024	5	6	0.24
PYRC0024	6	7	0.16
PYRC0024	7	8	0.35
PYRC0024	8	9	0.32
PYRC0024	9	10	0.46
PYRC0024	10	11	0.11
PYRC0024	11	12	0.54
PYRC0024	12	13	16.78
PYRC0024	13	14	0.37
PYRC0024	14	15	0.22
PYRC0025	34	35	0.37
PYRC0025	35	36	3.11
PYRC0025	36	37	2.17
PYRC0025	37	38	1.56
PYRC0025	38	39	0.70
PYRC0025	39	40	13.86
PYRC0025	40	41	0.74
PYRC0025	41	42	0.28
PYRC0025	42	43	0.39
PYRC0025	43	44	0.12
PYRC0025	44	45	0.04
PYRC0025	45	46	2.04
PYRC0025	46	47	0.71
PYRC0026	27	28	0.13
PYRC0026	28	29	0.22
PYRC0026	29	30	10.65
PYRC0026	30	31	2.5

PYRC0026	31	32	0.15
PYRC0026	32	33	0.22
PYRC0026	33	34	0.53
PYRC0027	5	6	0.26
PYRC0027	6	7	0.1
PYRC0027	7	8	0.96
PYRC0027	8	9	0.92
PYRC0027	9	10	0.25
PYRC0027	10	11	0.27
PYRC0027	11	12	0.13
PYRC0027	12	13	0.18
PYRC0027	13	14	0.22
PYRC0027	14	15	0.25
PYRC0027	15	16	33.9
PYRC0027	16	17	59.85
PYRC0027	17	18	25.51
PYRC0027	18	19	6.89
PYRC0027	19	20	0.57
PYRC0027	20	21	0.42
PYRC0027	21	22	0.69
PYRC0027	22	23	0.77
PYRC0027	23	24	0.15
PYRC0027	24	25	0.06
PYRC0027	25	26	0.08
PYRC0027	26	27	0.03
PYRC0027	27	28	0.06
PYRC0027	28	29	0.46
PYRC0027	29	30	0.21

Podosky drilling update

NMR's Phase 1 drilling program at Podosky was designed to confirm historical drilling results, test the continuity of higher-grade mineralisation, and improve geological confidence close to surface.

The latest results add to the previously reported intercepts and continue to indicate broad zones of shallow gold mineralisation with locally very high grades. Importantly, the shallow depth of mineralisation supports the Company's assessment that any defined resources are likely to be mineable by open pit methods, subject to the outcomes of geological modelling, pit optimisation, mine design, scheduling, relevant approvals and economic studies.

Phase 1 drilling at Podosky is expected to be completed next week once the final diamond holes are completed. Following receipt of all outstanding assay results, NMR's mining consultant will complete geological modelling, pit optimisation, mine design and production scheduling during March 2026. Subject to final planning outcomes, contractor availability and approvals, NMR is targeting blasting and mining at Podosky to commence in April 2026.

Under its JV with Haoma Mining, NMR will undertake drilling and mining studies on the Ravenswood JV tenements and, where appropriate, haul ore from Ravenswood to the Blackjack processing plant for treatment. NMR will continue to process ore from its Blackjack and Far Fanning projects in parallel.

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Blackjack mine planning progressing in parallel

Geological modelling for Blackjack was completed last week. The Company's mining consultant has now progressed into pit optimisation, mine design and scheduling, with completion targeted by the end of March 2026.

This work is intended to support blast and mining activities at Blackjack from April 2026 and forms part of NMR's broader strategy to maintain multiple ore sources for the Blackjack processing plant.

Blackjack sterilisation drilling

On completion of the Podosky drilling program, NMR plans to mobilise into a three-week sterilisation drilling campaign at Blackjack to define and de-risk the locations of the proposed new tailings storage facility (TSF) and WRD infrastructure required for ongoing and expanded site operations.

This sterilisation drilling program is expected to provide important inputs into future site planning, TSF development sequencing and related approvals workstreams.

Far Fanning and approvals pipeline

NMR continues to advance approvals and development workstreams across its broader asset base. At Far Fanning, the Company understands the minor Environmental Authority (EA) amendment for drilling is due to be considered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) this month. Subject to approval, NMR intends to commence a four-month drilling campaign at Far Fanning following completion of the planned Blackjack sterilisation drilling program.

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans ("PRCPs") for both Blackjack and Far Fanning are also advancing, with submission targeted by the end of Q2 2026.

In parallel, Estimated Rehabilitation Cost ("ERC") submissions for the Waterloo and Wellington Springs JV assets are being finalised for submission in April 2026.

Blackjack TSF and plant optimisation

NMR also advises that design work for the Blackjack TSF Stage 4 lift and the new TSF remains ongoing. The Company is targeting completion of the TSF Stage 4 lift design by April 2026, to be followed by preparation of the relevant Environmental Authority amendment documentation.

At the Blackjack processing plant, plantwide minor upgrade and improvement works with Ausenco are continuing. HAZOP activities and as-constructed P&ID documentation are now in the final stages of completion and are expected to support ongoing plant optimisation and operational improvement initiatives.

NMR's immediate focus is to:

- Complete Phase 1 drilling at Podosky and receive remaining assay results;
- Finalise geological modelling, pit optimisation, design and scheduling at both Podosky and Blackjack during March 2026;
- Prepare for planned April 2026 blasting and mining activities;
- Undertake Blackjack sterilisation drilling for future TSF and WRD development;

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- Progress Far Fanning drilling approvals and mobilisation planning; and
- Continue advancing PRCP, ERC, TSF and plant optimisation workstreams across the business.

Podosky remains a key part of NMR's strategy to establish and maintain multiple ore sources for treatment through the Blackjack processing plant.

-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:

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the Podosky drilling is based on information collated and compiled by Mr Scott Franko, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Geologist with the PGO, Ontario, Canada. Mr Scott Franko is a full-time employee of Native Mineral Resources. Mr Franko has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Franko 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. Mr Franko confirms that the information is an accurate representation of the available data and notes that a cautionary statement has been included in this announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 2: Drillhole Collar Details (GDA2020 zone 55)

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi_True
PYRC0012	477514	7777643	285.312	70	52	82
PYRC0013	477557.1	7777632	281.575	100	-50	258
PYRC0014	477550.2	7777605	283.351	58	-50	258
PYRC0015	477558.9	7777607	281.914	46	-51	255
PYRC0016	477556.1	7777588	282.423	52	-50	260
PYRC0017	477564.4	7777588	281.137	58	-50	257
PYRC0018	477552.1	7777537	279.522	52	-50	78
PYRC0019	477545.1	7777544	280.024	46	-51	78
PYRC0020	477536.9	7777556	280.806	40	-50	78
PYRC0021	477515.8	7777597	282.898	82	-52	80
PYRC0022	477524	7777632	285.136	46	-52	82
PYRC0023	477546.9	7777625	283.281	40	-50	258
PYRC0024	477543	7777598	283.795	41	-60	258
PYRC0025	477570.8	7777572	280.211	53	-61	262
PYRC0026	477572.1	7777556	280.029	53	-60	258
PYRC0027	477530	7777620	GDA94Z55	64	-50	78

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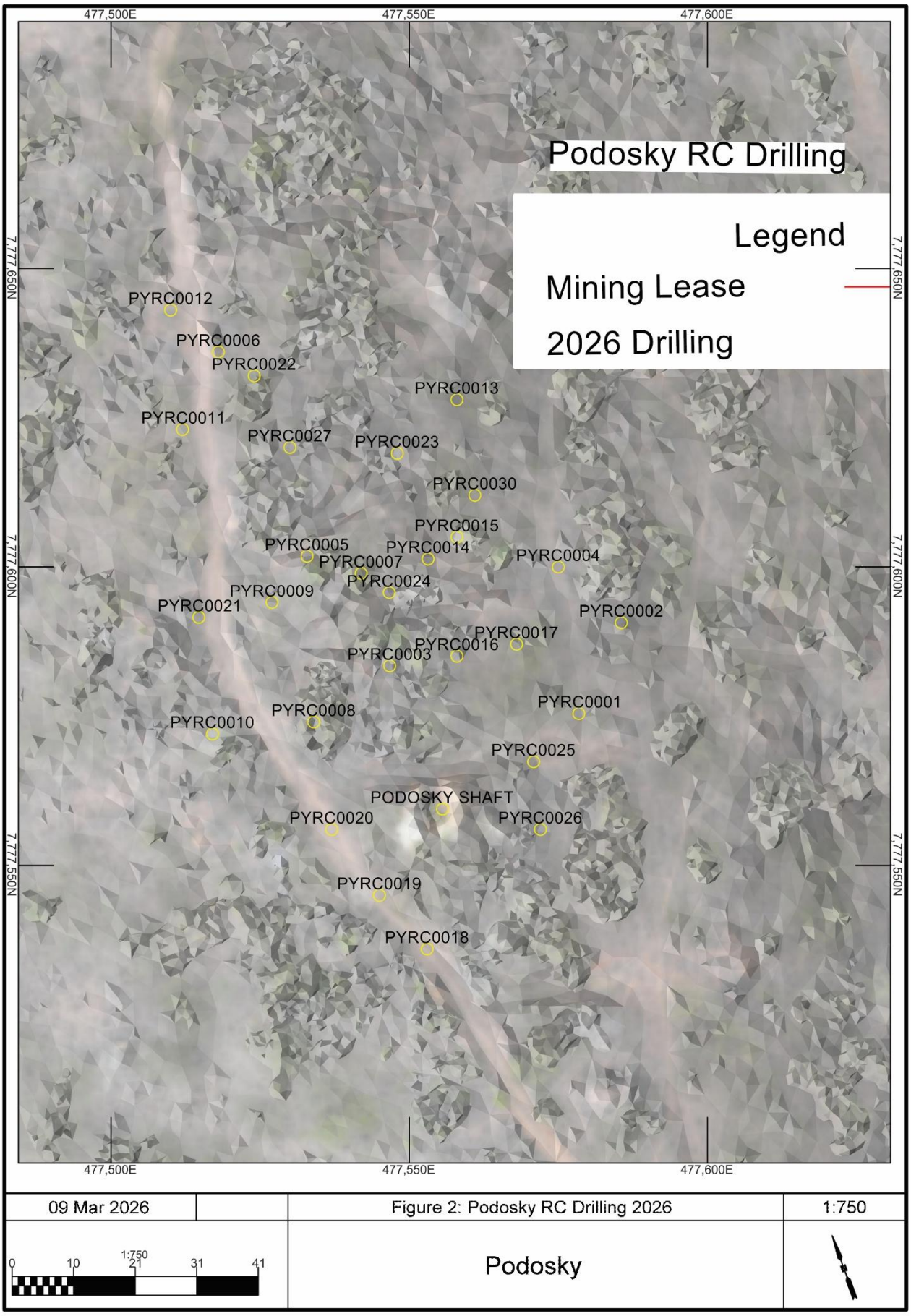

Figure 2: Podosky reported drilling locations

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Appendix 1 - JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1)- Podosky Current and Historical Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representative and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	2026 NMR Drilling • Samples were collected from a 3-way splitter on an RC rig operated by Eagle Drilling using pre-numbered calico bags filled at 1m intervals. • Sample weights representing the 1m intervals varied from approximately 3-8kg based on return through cyclone. • The cyclone was cleaned out using compressed air at each 6m rod interval.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	2026 NMR Drilling • 5.5 inch holes were drilled by Reverse Circulation (RC).
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	2026 NMR Drilling • Chips were collected from the cyclone using a kitchen sieve, washed in a 20l bucket filled with water, examined by the Geologist on site and assayed sample sections were collected in a chip tray for future reference. • Sample recovery was affected by hardness but no bias was considered to have occurred.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	2026 NMR Drilling • Chip samples have been geologically logged by the Geologist on site. • Logging is qualitative using visual observation of chips. • Samples were logged and collected in 1m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	2026 NMR Drilling • The level of water, if encountered in each hole was recorded, most samples were dry with some being damp when below water levels but not wet. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	2026 NMR Drilling • Assays are completed on site by OROYA Labs. • Gold is assayed by Pulverising and Leaching (BJ_PAL01) and an average is calculated when duplicates are completed. • Samples are analyzed by Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). • Standards and duplicates were utilized in first 500m of this program. • Lab duplicates and standards have been undertaken throughout the program. • A selection of samples will be sent to an independent laboratory as a QAQC measure.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No holes have been twinned to date. • There have been no adjustments to assay data
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Holes are sighted using a handheld Garmin 680t GPS with 5m accuracy. • Final drilled locations are recorded using a DGPS.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	2026 Drilling • Data spacing is considered adequate for defining mineralized zones. • Sample results have been composited for reporting purposes.
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. • 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.	• The ore body is interpreted as striking NW/SE Az340/160T and dipping at Az070 with dip somewhere between sub-vertical and -50deg. • Additional drilling will confirm the ore body orientation and define any angular sample bias. • It is currently interpreted that true width of the mineralized horizon is approximately 5m utilizing an interpreted dip of -70deg.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody was managed by NMR at all times with samples delivered to the laboratory by NMR personnel daily.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits have been completed.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Drilling in this program has occurred on ML10315. • Kitchener Mining NL (subsidiary of Haoma Mining NL) is the holder of the tenement. • The tenements are in good standing and NMR is unaware of any impediments for exploration on these tenements. • No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work. • No Cultural Heritage artifacts have been identified, and the land has undergone a Heritage Clearance survey by the Birriah People who hold Native Title over the land.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous work included exploration & mining conducted by multiple companies. • Mineralisation was identified by historic miners and expanded on by drilling.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Mineralisation is associated with a shear zone that trends in a north-north-westerly direction. • Mineralisation is accompanied by strong sericite-silica alteration. • Mineralisation appears to transcend lithologies including granites and diorites and distribution of gold mineralization seems to be related to the shear zone and surrounding host lithologic units with significant haloes.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • total drillhole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• See NMR announcement JV with Haoma Mining to develop Ravenswood Gold - Updated for further information on historic drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• No assays have been top-cut for the purposes of this report • No metal equivalents were used. • A further review of top-cuts will be undertaken at a later date prior to any Mineral Resource Estimation work.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All intersections are reported as down hole lengths and true widths are not known with certainty • Further work on determination of true widths will occur at the end of the drilling program • The geometry of the mineralisation has not been fully defined as drilling is on-going.
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.	• Representative plans are provided in this report.
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.	• The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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.	• Previous explorers' results are available in publicly available reports on the QLD Government websites or previous company websites.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Ongoing drilling is currently underway. • Further work may include further mapping, sampling and drilling. • Geological interpretations are in their infancy stage but it is anticipated that the previously defined ore boundaries will be expanded significantly with further drilling.