

UPDATE ON DRILLING OF C1 TARGET BELOW THE WEST PIT

This announcement replaces that of 24 May 2022 and has an attached JORC Table 1.

Nagambie Resources (ASX: NAG) is pleased to announce that NAD007, the first diamond drill hole in the previously-announced 2022 program planned to test the C1 Costerfield-Mine-style antimony-gold target below the West Pit at the Nagambie Mine, has intersected approximately two metres of stockwork stibnite veining from 250m down hole. Detailed logging of the intersection and selection / half-core sawing of individual lengths for laboratory assaying is now underway.

NAD007 was drilled in a south-westerly direction from the northern side of the West Pit. Given the significant result in NAD007, it has been decided to drill the first follow-up hole, NAD008, in a north-easterly direction from the south side of the West Pit. If NAD008 intersects the C1 target as planned, it should then be possible to determine the strike direction and dip of the C1 antimony-gold vein system with a good degree of accuracy based on the three C1 intersections in NRP02 (drilled in 2006), NAD007 and NAD008.

By the order of the Board.



James Earle
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT AS TO COMPETENCY

The Exploration Results in this report have been compiled by Adam Jones who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Adam Jones has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, 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". He consents to the inclusion in this report of these matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "target", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "objectives", "outlook", "guidance" or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Nagambie Resources and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates. Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Nagambie Resources assumes no obligation to update such information.

NAGAMBIE RESOURCES
www.nagambieresources.com.au

Oriented diamond drilling of Fosterville-style, structural-controlled, high grade sulphide-gold underground targets within the Waranga Domain tenements is being methodically carried out.

Nagambie Resources and Golden Camel Mining (GCM) have received approval for the construction and operation of a gold toll treatment facility at the Nagambie Mine. GCM will pay 100% of all construction and commissioning costs; thereafter all revenues and costs will be shared 50:50.

Underwater storage of sulphidic excavation material (PASS) in the two legacy gold pits at the Nagambie Mine is an excellent environmental fit with a major infrastructure project for Melbourne such as the North-East Link.

Recovery of residual gold from the 1990s heap leach pad using naturally-occurring bacteria is being investigated.

Mining and screening of sand and gravel deposits at the Nagambie Mine to produce sand and quartz aggregate products is also planned.

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Bill Colvin (Director)
Alfonso Grillo (Dir/Company Sec)

James Earle CEO

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Nagambie Mine NAD007 Hole Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 representivity 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling of NAD007 from surface was carried out by Starwest using a Boart Longyear LM75 underground diamond core drilling rig. The diamond core (HQ size) will be cut in half following logging with the sawed core lengths determined by the company geologist. One half will be sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half retained on site. Sample lengths will be usually no less than 0.2m or greater than 1.2m. Samples will be submitted to 'ALS' Laboratory, Adelaide. Samples will be pulverised and sub-sampled to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. Samples will be analysed using technique Au-TL43 plus ME-ICP41 (As,Sb,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn,S). All Au analysis using TL43 that are greater than 1 ppm will be further analysed for ore grade Au-ORE (>1ppm).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core was standard 'HQ'. Core was digitally orientated. Down-hole surveys were carried out at regular intervals down hole to EOH at 302.5m.

<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard-copy details will exist for any recorded drilled core loss.
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging yet to be carried out. • Qualitative data regarding core loss and drill core recovery will be noted within logging.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling will be done using industry standards. Diamond core samples will be one half of cut HQ sized core.

<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaying will be carried out by 'ALS' Laboratory, Adelaide. Samples will be pulverised and sub-sampled to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. Samples will be analysed using technique Au-TL43 plus ME-ICP41 (As,Sb,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn,S). All Au analysis using TL43 that are greater than 1 ppm will be further analysed for ore grade Au-ORE (>1ppm).
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data includes a digital historic drilling database compiled by company geologists.
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar has been surveyed using hand-held GPS with an accuracy of 5m. • Topographical control in vertical RL has been verified against inhouse mine survey control from previous mining of the open pit in 1993. • Grid is reported in GDA 94, Zone 55.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drilling will be sampled to geological contacts.

<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yet to be carried out.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nagambie Resources core shed is locked at night.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audits of the data to be generated will be undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAD007 was drilled on MIN 5412. • MIN5412 is 100% owned by Nagambie Resources Limited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.

Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of NAD007: Easting: 341470 Northing: 5926275 RL: 132m Collar dip: -33° Collar magnetic azimuth: 210° Collar azimuth (true): 221° Interception depth down hole: approximately 250m Total depth down hole: 302.5m
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold assays will be reported as g/t Au and antimony assays as Sb%.
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down-hole intercept length, estimated true width and estimated horizontal thickness will be reported for NRP002 in due course.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be prepared when data becomes available.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other data to report
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<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, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data to report
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further drilling to be carried out to establish lateral and depth extensions of the antimony-gold mineralisation.