Jervois
MINING LIMITED
ABN 52 007 626 575

Date: 9th April 2015 **ASX Code: JRV**

UPDATE ON DRILLING PROGRAMS, NSW

EL 7281 Summervale, NSW
Ni Co Project

An air core drilling program was recently completed on the Company's Exploration License 7805, Summervale, near Nyngan, NSW. 14 holes were drilled for a total of 611m.

The program was designed as infill drilling in order to proceed to a Resource Calculation for the mineralisation.

Of the 14 holes from the recent drilling, one returned significant results for Nickel, in laterite, and another returned a small but significant interval of iron.

It should be noted that while significant Ni and Fe results were not as extensive as those from previous programs, this program was designed to confirm the extent of the mineralisation and has reinforced previous assay results of greater than 1% Ni values in the mineralized body. The other significant consideration is that the potential ores from this tenement have proven, in bench scale testing, to be highly amenable to concentration through the mechanical processes of magnetic separation, and colour sorting.

Table 1. Significant Assay Results for 2015 Summervale Drilling Program

Hole #	East	North	From/To (m)	Interval (m)	Co ppm	Ni %
SV 67	500902.42	6523489.01	41-48	7	392	1.22
Including			43-47	4	444	1.42
SV69	501103.35	6523490.68 6523490.684	42-47	5	492	0.67
SV72	501401.95	6523690.36	39-42	3	522	0.61
SV73	501301.91	6523687.37	39-45	6	646	0.74
SV74	501200.54	6523687.71	34-38	4	380	0.62
SV75	501101.37	6523687.89	38-43	5	332	0.57
SV78	500900.31	6523790.37	34-42	8	249	0.60

EL 7805 Syerston, NSW
Scandium Project

A 34 hole air core infill drilling program, for an estimated 1190m, on the Companies Syerston scandium project, is planned for May this year. The program will conclude the recent exploration drilling program and enable a measured resource calculation to be completed. The program will also include several exploratory holes to test the potential lateral extent of the high grade Scandium resource.

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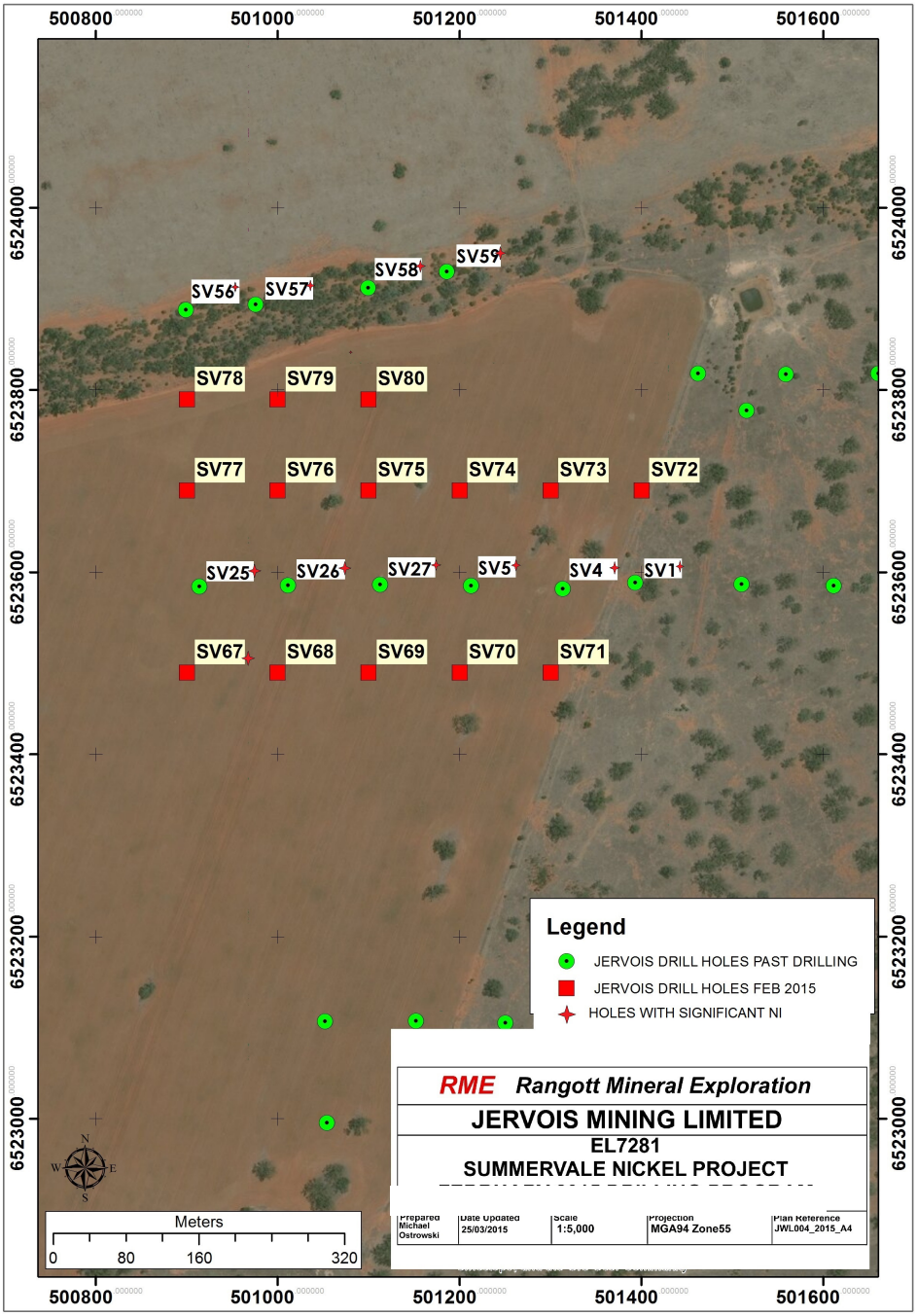
By Order of the Board.

Duncan Pursell.

Map 1: Summervale drilling program March 2015 and previous drilling in the same area.



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JORC COMPLIANCE TABLE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	• Air Core vertical drilling with core diameter 3" standard tube
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.	• 12.5/87.5 splitter (cyclone meter intervals), plastic sample bags for up to 20kg , chip tray reference, sample recovery weight recorded every meter • Negligible sample bias expected
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.	• Core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail for a future Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging is qualitative in nature • 100% of intersections logged – 611m meters
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.	• 12.5/87.5 splitter (cyclone meter intervals) to ensure representative sample taken • All samples submitted to ALS Laboratory, Brisbane • Sample preparation of all samples has been completed by an independent commercial laboratory to accepted industry standards. • All subsampling conducted by the independent commercial laboratory to acceptable industry standards. • Sample sizes are considered suitable for surface geochemical studies.
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	• Analysis for Ni/Co/Sc suite 4 acid digest ME ICP-61. And samples over 10,000ppm Ni = Ni-OG62

	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.	• Standards and blanks routinely inserted during laboratory procedures and also during drilling prior to sending to laboratory.
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.	• Exploration results verified by competent person – Duncan Pursell along with acceptable standards with appropriate QA QC control measures. • Data collected in the field and data entry completed in the office by experienced personnel. • No adjustments made.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill collar positions determined by hand held Trimble 600 with accuracy of 100mm horizontal and 200mm vertical • Coordinated determined in GDA94 Zone 55. • Quality adequate for relevant data acquisition.
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.	• 14 aircore holes drilled in sample lines (augmenting a present drilling line) • Spacing considered acceptable to establish a degree of grade and consider a future inferred Mineral Resource estimation • No composite sampling applied.
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.	• Sample lines oriented approximately normal to interpreted geological features. • Not applicable.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Not applicable as samples delivered directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • 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.	• EL 7281 is 100% held by Jervois Mining Limited (JRV). JRV manages the project. • Tenure of tenement at time for drilling was held.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Not applicable
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Nyngan, NSW is situated within the north striking structural Giralambone zone, which is generally composed of Ordovician metasediments and greenstones intruded by Ordovician Alaskan type ultramafic intrusive. The Summervale tenement, located approximately 25 km north west of Nyngan, NSW, straddles the Mitchell Highway. It is is situated on the boarder of the Great Artesian Basin to the east and the Lachlan Fold Belt to the west, on the northern Bogan River Flood Plain. The EL covers the north east limb of a north-south trending arcuate belt of serpentinised ultramafics known as the West Lynn Serpentinite; within the Girilambone-Wagga Anticlinorial Zone. The linear orientation of the belt suggests emplacement along regional deformation or faults of Alpine-type origin (ophiolite). The West Lynn Serpentinite is derived from the alteration of a medium grained dunite intruded into the metamorphosed Ordovician Girilambone Group. It is comprised of phyllites, quartz-mica and chlorite schists, quartzite, laminated siltstone (all with pervasive quartz veins) and conglomerates of Cambrian-Ordovician age; with numerous late Silurian to early Devonian intrusives of ultramafic to intermediate composition. The EL is almost completely covered by Quaternary-aged alluvium.
Drill hole	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including	• Collar location related to holes referred to in published assay

Information	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. • 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.	data is included on the map and the assay table in the body of the report. • RL, dip/azimuth and total hole length are not deemed relevant to the reporting of this data at present as it does not detract from the understanding of the report. Further results will be released in a more comprehensive report when they become available.
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.	• Appropriate map is included in the body of the 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.	• Not applicable. Further results will be released in a more comprehensive report when they become available.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Not applicable
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.	• To be determined once further results are available

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by D.C. Pursell (MAusIMM) and Mr D. Foster, (MAusIMM). D.C. Pursell and D. Foster have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pursell is a full time employee and Managing Director of the Company and Mr Foster is geological consultant to the Company. Both consent to the inclusion.