ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **16 June 2014**

SIRIUS RESOURCES NL

ASX: SIR

ABN: 46 009 150 083

Street address:

253 Balcatta Road,
Balcatta,
Western Australia 6021

Postal address:

PO Box 1011,
Balcatta,
Western Australia 6914

Tel: +61 8 6241 4200

Fax: +61 8 6241 4299

Email:

admin@siriusresources.com.au

Web:

www.siriusresources.com.au

Projects:

Fraser Range nickel-copper**,** gold

Polar Bear gold, nickel

EXPLORATION UPDATE

- **Ni-Cu-Co enrichment and minor zones of magmatic sulphides identified in first pass RC drilling at Centauri**
- **Similar zones identified in first pass drilling at Crux**
- **Reconnaissance drilling extends Bindy gold anomaly at Polar Bear**

Sirius Resources NL (**ASX:SIR**) ("**Sirius**" or the "**Company**") advises that first pass drilling at its Centauri and Crux nickel targets has identified a zone of nickel, copper and cobalt enrichment and minor magmatic sulphides beneath the previously identified soil anomalies on its 70% owned Fraser Range Joint Venture. Also, reconnaissance drilling has extended the Bindi gold anomaly at the Polar Bear project.

Centauri and Crux soil anomalies (Fraser Range Joint Venture, 70% SIR)

At Centauri, 8 wide spaced reverse circulation (RC) holes and 141 wide (100 metre) spaced shallow aircore holes have identified an extensive subsurface zone of nickel, copper and cobalt enrichment within weathered mafic and ultramafic rocks (*see Figures 1 and 2 and Table 1*).

Nine wide spaced RC holes and 175 wide spaced shallow aircore holes have also been drilled at Crux. Results have only been received for 3 RC holes but these show a similar zone of enrichment, with hole SFRC0514 intersecting 28 metres @ 0.57% nickel from 32 metres (*see Figure 1*).

The zone of enrichment intersected at Centauri is similar to that intersected in the original six reconnaissance RC holes drilled in the geological feature known as the Eye, some twelve months before the discovery of Nova (*see Figure 2*). The anomalism in these holes reflected the presence of weak mineralisation that was subsequently shown to be situated some 400 metres stratigraphically above the Nova deposit.

Like the original drilling at the Eye, some of the holes drilled at Centauri and Crux have also intersected zones of minor magmatic sulphides within mafic-ultramafic rocks (*see Figures 1 to 3*). In particular, hole SFRC0511 at Centauri intersected a zone of trace sulphides from 72-100 metres, and hole SFRC0512 at Crux intersected a zone of trace sulphides from 239-249 metres. These occurrences, whilst minor, confirm the presence of magmatic nickel-copper-iron mineralisation within prospective rocks at similar levels to that seen in the hangingwall sequence above Nova.

Unfortunately, poor ground conditions prevented drilling to the targeted footwall contact, which is at a predicted depth of between 300 metres and 500 metres.

Some of these RC holes will be deepened with diamond drilling in order to penetrate to target depth and test the basal contact of the intrusive sequence.

Bindy gold anomaly (Polar Bear, 100% SIR)

Additional results received from prior reconnaissance aircore drilling at Polar Bear have extended the Bindi gold anomaly to a strike length of 1,800 metres (*see Figure 4*).

Results include:

- 12 metres at 0.87 g/t from 36 metres including 8 metres at 1.2 g/t from 40 metres in SPBA1545
- 16 metres at 0.89 g/t from 32 metres including 7m at 1.48 g/t from 40 metres in SPBA1554

Further infill drilling is planned to define the source of this extensive gold anomaly.

Mark Bennett, Managing Director and CEO

For further information, please contact:

Anna Neuling, Director – Corporate & Commercial
+61 8 6241 4200

Media:
Warrick Hazeldine/Michael Vaughan – Cannings Purple
+61 417 944 616 / +61 422 602 720

Competent Persons statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Jeffrey Foster and John Bartlett who are employees of the company and fairly represents this information. Mr Foster and Mr Bartlett are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Foster and Mr Bartlett have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Foster and Mr Bartlett consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Exploration results are based on standard industry practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures. Reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling samples are collected as composite samples of 4 or 2 metres and as 1 metre splits (stated in results). Mineralised intersections derived from composite samples are subsequently re-split to 1 metre samples to better define grade distribution. Core samples are taken as half NQ core or quarter HQ core and sampled to geological boundaries where appropriate. The quality of RC drilling samples is optimised by the use of riffle and/or cone splitters, dust collectors, logging of various criteria designed to record sample size, recovery and contamination, and use of field duplicates to measure sample representivity. For soil samples, PGM and gold assays are based on an aqua regia digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) finish and base metal assays may be based on aqua regia or four acid digest with inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICPOES) or atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. In the case of reconnaissance RAB, AC, RC or rock chip samples, PGM and gold assays are based on lead or nickel sulphide collection fire assay digests with an ICP finish, base metal assays are based on a four acid digest and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICPOES) and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish, and where appropriate, oxide metal elements such as Fe, Ti and Cr are based on a lithium borate fusion digest and X-ray fluorescence (XRF) finish. In the case of strongly mineralised samples, base metal assays are based on a special high precision four acid digest (a four acid digest using a larger volume of material) and an AAS finish using a dedicated calibration considered more accurate for higher concentrations. Sample preparation and analysis is undertaken at Minanalytical, Genalysis Intertek and Ultratrace laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. The quality of analytical results is monitored by the use of internal laboratory procedures and standards together with certified standards, duplicates and blanks and statistical analysis where appropriate to ensure that results are representative and within acceptable ranges of accuracy and precision. Where quoted, nickel-copper intersections are based on a minimum threshold grade of 0.5% Ni and/or Cu, and gold intersections are based on a minimum gold threshold grade of 0.1g/t Au unless otherwise stated. Intersections are length and density weighted where appropriate as per standard industry practice. All sample and drill hole co-ordinates are based on the GDA/MGA grid and datum unless otherwise stated. Exploration results obtained by other companies and quoted by Sirius have not necessarily been obtained using the same methods or subjected to the same QAQC protocols. These results may not have been independently verified because original samples and/or data may no longer be available.

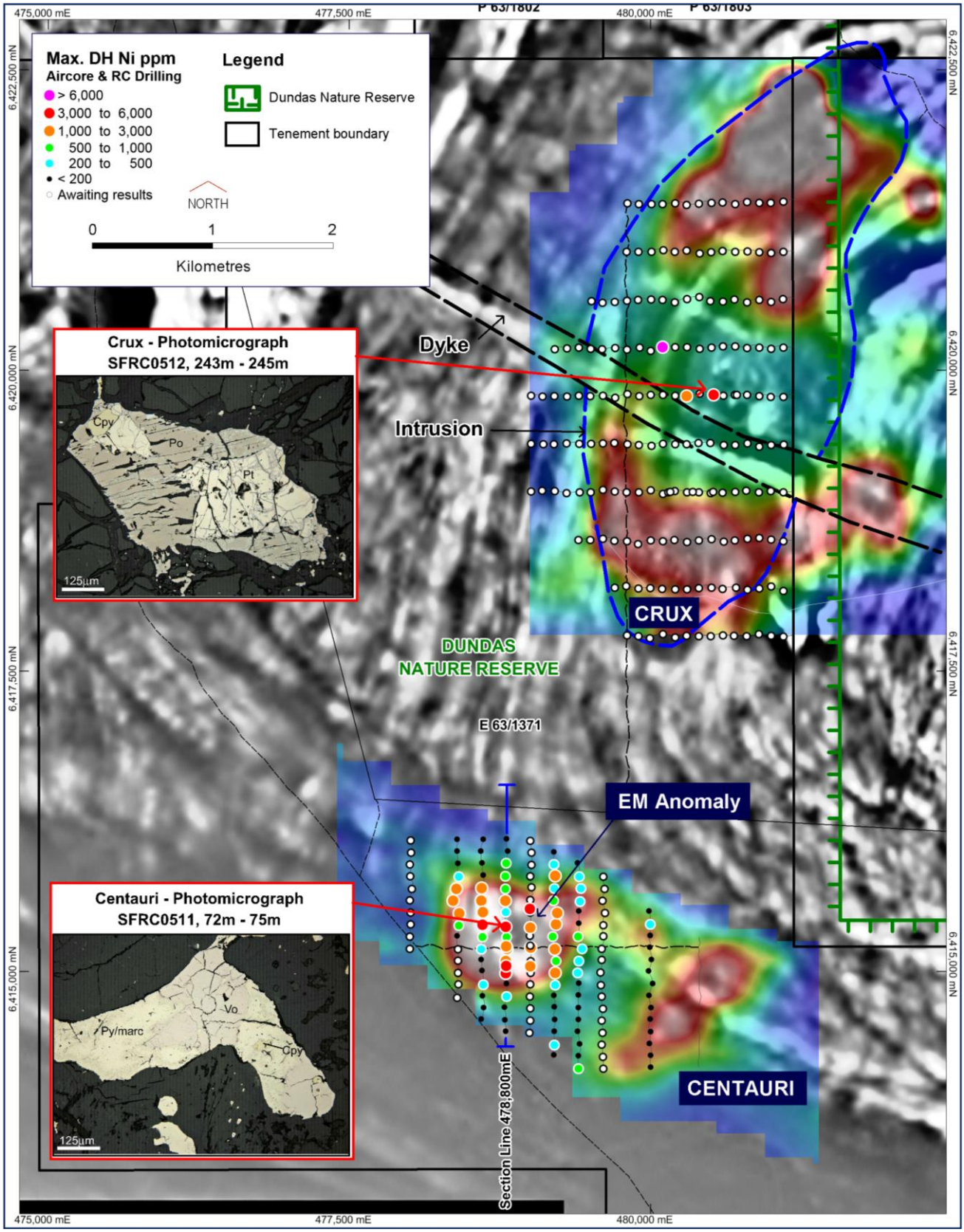

Figure 1. Location of drillholes at Crux and Centauri with Ni-Cu-Co enrichment blankets and subjacent zones of magmatic nickel-copper sulphides.

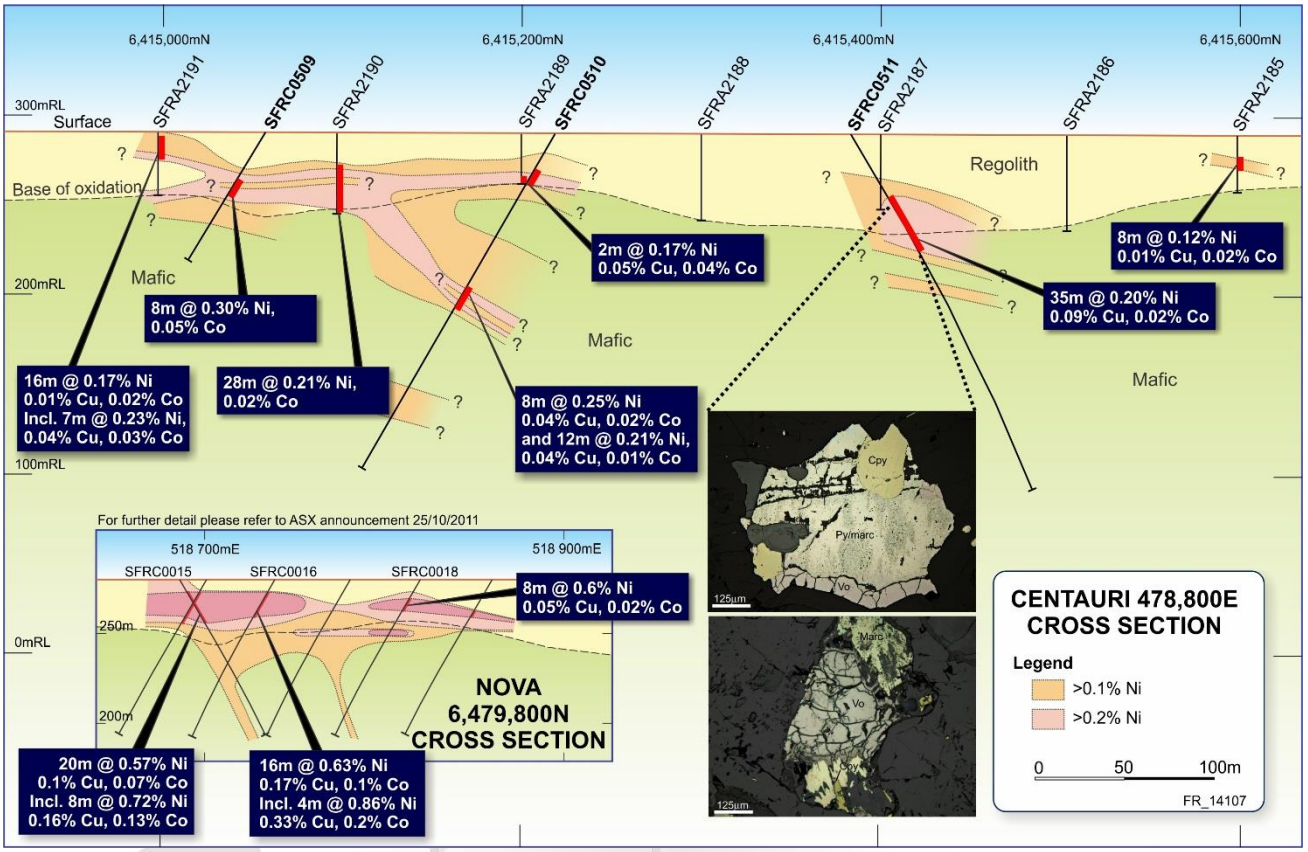

Figure 2. Cross section from Centauri showing zones of Ni-Cu-Co enrichment and subjacent magmatic sulphides, with original reconnaissance drilling at Nova (inset, same scale) for comparison.

Figure 3. RC samples from SFRC0511 at Centauri, showing magmatic sulphides in mafic-ultramafic host rock.

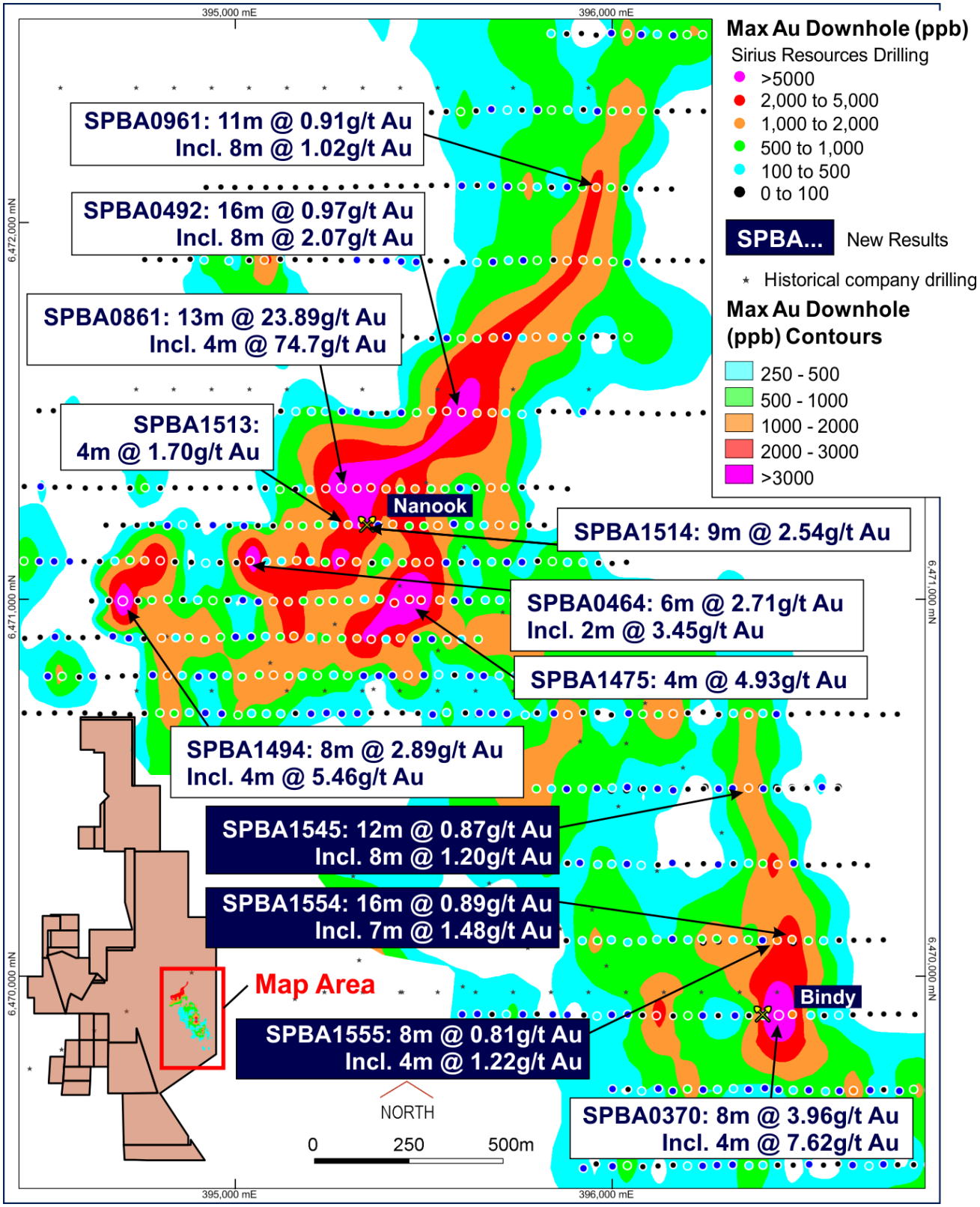

Figure 4. New results from the Bindy gold prospect, Polar Bear.

Annexure 1

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2166	Centauri	34	6415503	479986	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2167	Centauri	34	6415402	479996	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2168	Centauri	21	6415299	479996	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2169	Centauri	12	6415201	479995	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2170	Centauri	33	6415099	480008	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2171	Centauri	28	6415003	479985	270	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2172	Centauri	38	6414899	480016	267	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2173	Centauri	30	6414800	479986	268	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2174	Centauri	28	6414699	480004	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2175	Centauri	42	6414602	479996	270	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2176	Centauri	35	6414500	480000	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2177	Centauri	30	6414399	479990	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2178	Centauri	31	6414303	480001	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2179	Centauri	30	6414202	480001	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2180	Centauri	18	6416102	478804	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2181	Centauri	17	6415999	478815	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2182	Centauri	22	6415912	478802	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2183	Centauri	36	6415803	478794	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2184	Centauri	33	6415699	478794	290	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2185	Centauri	30	6415599	478793	287	-90	360	**12**	**20**	**8**	**0.12**	**0.01**	**0.02**
SFRA2186	Centauri	53	6415504	478797	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2187	Centauri	41	6415400	478792	293	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2188	Centauri	48	6415300	478803	296	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2189	Centauri	27	6415200	478806	293	-90	360	**24**	**26**	**2**	**0.17**	**0.05**	**0.04**
SFRA2190	Centauri	45	6415097	478797	290	-90	360	**16**	**44**	**28**	**0.21**	**0.00**	**0.02**
SFRA2191	Centauri	35	6414997	478796	292	-90	360	**0**	**16**	**16**	**0.17**	**0.01**	**0.02**
			and					**28**	**35**	**7**	**0.23**	**0.04**	**0.03**
SFRA2192	Centauri	45	6414802	478803	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2193	Centauri	25	6414701	478786	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2194	Centauri	11	6414596	478791	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2195	Centauri	19	6414503	478798	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2196	Centauri	31	6414898	478804	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2197	Centauri	25	6416100	478611	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2198	Centauri	24	6415999	478592	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2199	Centauri	37	6415903	478601	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2200	Centauri	29	6415799	478609	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2201	Centauri	41	6415706	478596	284	-90	360	**12**	**20**	**8**	**0.11**	**0.01**	**0.05**
SFRA2202	Centauri	44	6415599	478595	289	-90	360	**8**	**16**	**8**	**0.14**	**0.01**	**0.05**
			and					**24**	**32**	**8**	**0.18**	**0.01**	**0.07**
SFRA2203	Centauri	47	6415505	478608	296	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2204	Centauri	48	6415400	478604	291	-90	360	**4**	**40**	**36**	**0.17**	**0.01**	**0.05**
SFRA2205	Centauri	44	6415298	478605	288	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2206	Centauri	48	6415198	478594	291	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2207	Centauri	46	6415100	478594	286	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2208	Centauri	40	6415006	478600	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2209	Centauri	33	6414903	478611	291	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2210	Centauri	38	6414796	478604	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2211	Centauri	26	6414698	478614	281	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2212	Centauri	11	6414602	478594	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2213	Centauri	27	6415995	479197	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2214	Centauri	23	6415903	479197	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2215	Centauri	40	6415807	479206	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2216	Centauri	26	6415702	479200	288	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2217	Centauri	51	6415600	479193	273	-90	360				NSI		
SFRA2218	Centauri	37	6415500	479223	280	-90	360	**20**	**28**	**8**	**0.18**	**0.01**	**0.07**
SFRA2219	Centauri	35	6415404	479215	289	-90	360	**0**	**35**	**35**	**0.14**	**0.01**	**0.02**
SFRA2220	Centauri	28	6415301	479186	287	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2221	Centauri	41	6415198	479205	283	-90	360	**20**	**28**	**8**	**0.14**	**0.01**	**0.03**
SFRA2222	Centauri	42	6415098	479213	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2223	Centauri	43	6415001	479206	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2224	Centauri	26	6414899	479207	290	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2225	Centauri	23	6414799	479198	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2226	Centauri	22	6414705	479202	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2227	Centauri	27	6414600	479203	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2228	Centauri	23	6414502	479201	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2229	Centauri	35	6414400	479199	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2230	Centauri	19	6414304	479197	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2231	Centauri	29	6415901	479395	270	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2232	Centauri	25	6415801	479406	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2233	Centauri	34	6415703	479421	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2234	Centauri	38	6415595	479414	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2235	Centauri	25	6415503	479405	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2236	Centauri	19	6415399	479405	289	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2237	Centauri	11	6415302	479396	287	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2238	Centauri	14	6415201	479431	286	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2239	Centauri	11	6415100	479404	284	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2240	Centauri	19	6414999	479393	287	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2241	Centauri	16	6414903	479404	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2242	Centauri	26	6414804	479400	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2243	Centauri	25	6414700	479400	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2244	Centauri	16	6414599	479400	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2245	Centauri	32	6414502	479395	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2246	Centauri	25	6414396	479410	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2247	Centauri	37	6414299	479401	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2248	Centauri	34	6414203	479401	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2249	Centauri	22	6416098	478394	286	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2250	Centauri	23	6415999	478393	287	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2251	Centauri	35	6415899	478401	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2252	Centauri	34	6415799	478406	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2253	Centauri	20	6415697	478387	291	-90	360	**16**	**20**	**4**	**0.11**	**0.00**	**0.02**
SFRA2254	Centauri	47	6415599	478360	295	-90	360	**8**	**20**	**12**	**0.12**	**0.01**	**0.02**
and								**40**	**46**	**6**	**0.13**	**0.00**	**0.01**
SFRA2255	Centauri	45	6415496	478411	300	-90	360	**16**	**45**	**29**	**0.21**	**0.00**	**0.03**
SFRC0505	Centauri	186	6415053	479001	281	-60	180	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRC0506	Centauri	168	6415210	479003	282	-60	180	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRC0507	Centauri	150	6415376	478999	282	-60	180	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRC0508	Centauri	162	6415532	478998	282	-60	180	**24**	**36**	**12**	**0.31**	**0.03**	**0.10**
SFRC0509	Centauri	84	6415057	478801	283	-60	180	**36**	**44**	**8**	**0.30**	**0.00**	**0.05**
SFRC0510	Centauri	216	6415219	478802	277	-60	180	24	32-	8	**0.25**	**0.04**	**0.01**
And								**100**	**112**	**12**	**0.21**	**0.04**	**.01**
SFRC0511	Centauri	222	6415384	478796	283	-60	360	**40**	**75**	**35**	**0.20**	**0.09**	**0.02**
SFRC0512	Crux	246	6419806	480522	314	-60	270	**243**	**245**	**2**	**0.26**	**0.08**	**0.02**
SFRC0513	Crux	210	6419797	480300	300	-60	270	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRC0514	Crux	198	6420205	480100	298	-60	270	**32**	**60**	**28**	**0.57**	**0.03**	**0.08**

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Au, ppm
SPBA1530	BINDY	50	6470803	395939	265	-90	360	44	50	6	0.24
SPBA1531	BINDY	27	6470501	395799	265	-90	360	20	27	7	**0.70**
INCLUDING								20	24	4	**0.95**
SPBA1532	BINDY	42	6470501	395839	265	-90	360	12	20	8	0.29
AND								32	42	10	0.44
SPBA1533	BINDY	46	6470500	395879	265	-90	360	32	40	8	0.14
SPBA1534	BINDY	58	6470501	395920	265	-90	360	36	44	8	0.39
SPBA1535	BINDY	64	6470502	395959	265	-90	360	16	20	4	0.13
AND								32	36	4	0.20
SPBA1536	BINDY	54	6470503	396000	265	-90	360	32	36	4	0.40
SPBA1537	BINDY	53	6470505	396040	265	-90	360	16	20	4	0.21
SPBA1538	BINDY	47	6470501	396082	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1539	BINDY	43	6470501	396120	265	-90	360	32	36	4	0.20
SPBA1540	BINDY	42	6470497	396162	265	-90	360	32	36	4	0.22
SPBA1541	BINDY	49	6470500	396201	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1542	BINDY	64	6470501	396242	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1543	BINDY	54	6470501	396282	265	-90	360	40	44	4	0.10
SPBA1544	BINDY	60	6470502	396319	265	-90	360	40	48	8	0.17
SPBA1545	BINDY	51	6470503	396361	265	-90	360	36	48	12	**0.87**
INCLUDING								40	48	8	**1.20**
AND								50	51	1	0.21
SPBA1546	BINDY	46	6470501	396401	265	-90	360	40	45	5	0.17
SPBA1547	BINDY	45	6470499	396440	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1548	BINDY	51	6470501	396478	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1549	BINDY	51	6470502	396517	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1550	BINDY	44	6470505	396556	265	-90	360	32	40	8	0.14
SPBA1551	BINDY	60	6470501	396597	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1552	BINDY	69	6470098	396560	265	-90	360	56	60	4	0.26
SPBA1553	BINDY	58	6470098	396520	265	-90	360	36	44	8	0.33
SPBA1554	BINDY	48	6470101	396477	265	-90	360	32	48	16	**0.89**
INCLUDING								40	47	7	**1.48**
SPBA1555	BINDY	48	6470099	396438	265	-90	360	36	44	8	**0.81**

INCLUDING								40	44	4	**1.22**
AND								47	48	1	0.16
SPBA1556	BINDY	57	6470099	396398	265	-90	360	52	57	5	0.14
SPBA1557	BINDY	60	6470100	396360	265	-90	360	32	36	4	0.71
SPBA1558	BINDY	59	6470100	396320	265	-90	360	36	40	4	0.35
SPBA1559	BINDY	42	6470103	396277	265	-90	360	32	42	10	0.45
INCLUDING								36	40	4	**0.73**
SPBA1560	BINDY	39	6470103	396238	265	-90	360	32	39	7	0.39
INCLUDING								36	38	2	**0.53**
SPBA1561	BINDY	63	6470100	396201	265	-90	360	12	16	4	0.18
AND								28	36	8	0.19
AND								40	48	8	0.12
AND								52	62	10	0.30
SPBA1562	BINDY	54	6470102	396159	265	-90	360	24	32	8	0.14
SPBA1563	BINDY	37	6470101	396118	265	-90	360	16	20	4	0.25
SPBA1564	BINDY	27	6470098	396079	265	-90	360	24	27	3	0.20
SPBA1565	BINDY	36	6470094	396041	265	-90	360	28	36	8	0.33
SPBA1566	BINDY	30	6470100	395997	265	-90	360	24	28	4	0.29
SPBA1567	BINDY	24	6470098	395960	265	-90	360	16	20	4	0.21
AND								23	24	1	**0.75**
SPBA1568	BINDY	18	6470098	395920	265	-90	360	8	16	8	0.23
AND								17	18	1	0.41
SPBA1569	BINDY	30	6470098	395878	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1570	BINDY	36	6470099	395842	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1571	BINDY	5	6470102	395796	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1572	BINDY	5	6470103	395792	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1573	BINDY	5	6470102	395761	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1574	BINDY	5	6470102	395756	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1575	BINDY	6	6470103	395718	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1576	BINDY	5	6470102	395680	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1577	BINDY	8	6470103	395643	265	-90	360	7	8	1	0.16
SPBA1578	BINDY	5	6470102	395601	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1579	BINDY	5	6470104	395597	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1580	BINDY	7	6470102	395561	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1581	BINDY	16	6470101	395521	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1582	BINDY	25	6470100	395480	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1583	BINDY	31	6470096	395439	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1584	BINDY	34	6470098	395400	265	-90	360				NSI
SPBA1585	BINDY	33	6470097	395356	265	-90	360	20	28	8	**0.92**
INCLUDING								24	28	4	**1.34**

AWR – results awaited, NSI – no significant intercept

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

Table 1: Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*	NOVA Exploration at Nova E28/1724 outside of the Nova/Bollinger area is sampled by a combination of Diamond and RAB/AC drill holes on a nominal 400m (northing) x 100m easting grid spacing. Infill RAB/AC drilling where required is to 200m x 50m or 100m x 50m. To date total of 77 Diamond Holes and 1053 RAB/AC holes have been drilled to an average depth of 35m, holes are drilled vertical or to the west at -60degrees. LAKE HARRIS The Lake Harris prospect is sampled by auger soil and calcrete sampling on a nominal 400m (northing) x 320m (easting) grid spacing with infill to 200m x 160m. A total of 3639 auger soil samples and 3641 auger calcrete samples have been drilled to an average depth of 2m, all holes are drilled vertical. Six traverses of RAB and Aircore holes at between 40 and 80m spacing were drilled across peak calcrete anomalies. BUNINGONIA Exploration of the Buningonia area is sampled by a both a single RC and diamond drill hole. The RC drill hole was drilled vertical to a maximum depth of 51m, whilst the diamond drill hole was drilled towards 300^{o} at -55^{o} to a maximum depth of 549.3m. NORTH BORE The prospect is sampled by vertical RAB drill holes on a nominal 200m (northing) x 80m easting grid spacing. To date total of 52 RAB holes have been drilled to an average depth of less than 10m per hole. The prospect is sampled by soil sample on nominal 200m x 80m grid spacing. A total of 120 sample locations have been collected at a nominal depth of 0.3m. TALBOT Two RC holes have been drilled at Talbot. CRUX The Crux prospect is sampled by 9 Reverse Circulation percussion holes drilled on a nominal 400m x 160m grid orientated east-west. A total of 175 RAB/AC holes have also been completed on a nominal 400m x 100m east-west orientated grid. The Crux prospect has been sampled by 590 auger soil samples, these have been drilled to an average depth of 3m, all holes are vertical. No percussion or RAB/AC drilling has been conducted at Crux to date. CENTAURI The Centauri prospect is sampled by 9 Reverse Circulation percussion holes drilled on a nominal 200m x 160m grid orientated north-south. A total of 141 RAB/AC holes have also been completed on a nominal 200m x 100m north-south orientated grid. The prospect is also sampled by hand soil samples on a nominal 80m x 200m grid spacing. A total of 381 hand samples have been collected to an average depth of 30cm. YARDILLA The prospect is sampled by RAB/AC and RC drill holes on a nominal 400m x 80m grid spacing. A total of 134 RAB/AC, and 4 RC holes have been drilled to an average depth of 37m, all holes are drilled vertical. A total of 2 diamond drill holes have been drilled. Holes are generally angled towards grid east between -60° and -90° to optimally intersect any mineralised zones. Drill core samples were selected to lithological boundaries and recorded mineralogy, lithology, grainsize, texture. NANOOK The mineralised trend is samples by aircore on a nominal 40m hole spacing and 400m/200m line spacing. Infill is at 100m line spacing.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The drill hole collars and surface sample locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Drill samples were logged for lithological, weathering, wetness and contamination. Sampling was carried out under Sirius protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Surface samples were logged for landform, and sample contamination. At Nova the drill hole collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS and corrected for elevation using LIDAR data. Diamond and RC holes are picked up by survey contractors

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Diamond core is HQ and NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals (0.2 m to 1.2 m), cut into half (NQ2) or quarter (HQ) core to give sample weights under 3 kg. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES All Reverse Circulation, Rotary Air Blast and Air Core drilling is sampled using 4m composite samples, and where applicable 1m end of hole samples. Composite samples are taken to give sample weights under 3kg. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a representative 10g sub sample for analysis by aqua regia with ICP-OES finish. The following elements are included Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	All samples are sieved through 177 µ (-80#) in order to reduce the natural inhomogeneity. Samples were analysed using portable Innovex XRF (pXRF) for a range of elements including: As, Cu, Cr, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sr, Th, Ti, Y, Zn, Zr QAQC protocols include the laboratory analysis of at least 10 – 20%of all samples. QAQC Samples were sieved, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a representative 10g sub sample for analysis by Aqua Regia with ICP-OES finish. The following elements are included Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn. Comparison of the pXRF and laboratory results show a strong correlation (>90%) for key elements including Ni and Cu For gold, auger samples are sieved to produce a -2.5mm soil sample and a +2.5mm calcrete (tested with acid). Samples were sieved, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a representative sample for analysis by Aqua Regia. Calcrete samples were analysed for Au only by AAS finish. Soil samples were analysed for a multi-element suite by an ICP-OES finish. The majority of the calcrete samples were also analysed for Au by AAS. Aircore samples are composited at 4 m to produce a bulk 3 kg sample. Samples were crushed, dried, pulverised (total prep), and split to produce a 25 g sub sample which is analysed using aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air 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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	NOVA Drilling to date has been a combination of Diamond (77 holes) and rotary airblast (678 holes) and aircore (395). LAKE HARRIS Drilling to date has been RAB (45 holes) Aircore (95 holes) and auger soil and calcrete samples. BUNINGONIA Drilling to date includes a single reverse circulation and a single diamond drill hole. Diamond drill core is fully orientated NORTH BORE Drilling to date consists of 3" rotary air blast drill holes (52 holes). TALBOT 2 RC holes CRUX Drilling to date has been a combination of reverse circulation (9holes) and aircore (175 holes). CENTAURI Drilling to date has been a combination of reverse circulation (8holes) and aircore (141 holes). YARDILLA Drilling to date has been a combination of rotary airblast (15 holes), aircore (119), Reverse Circulation (4), and Diamond Drilling (2). Diamond drilling comprises NQ2 or HQ sized core. The core was oriented using a Camtech orientation tool with 71% of orientations rated as "good".
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95%. Drill sample recoveries are recorded as an average for each individual lithological unit logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are good and there are no significant sample recovery problems. Aircore recoveries are logged visually as a percentage.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. Samples are collected by plastic bag directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly onto the ground in rows of 10, with sufficient space to ensure no sample cross-contamination occurs. Drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down hole and/or cross-hole contamination.
	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.	Insufficient drilling and geochemical data is available at the present stage to evaluate potential sample bias. However Sirius protocols and QAQC procedures are followed to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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.*	Logging of diamond core and RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core is photographed in both dry and wet form. Logging of aircore records –lithology, mineralogy and mineralisation. Geological logging of drill chip samples has been recorded for each drill hole including lithology, grainsize, texture, contamination, oxidation, weathering, and wetness. Geotechnical logging did not occur due to the nature of the drilling method.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of drill chip samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, grainsize, texture, weathering, oxidation, colour and other features of the samples. Drill samples for each hole were photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full to end of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut in half (NQ2) and quarter core (HQ) onsite using an automatic core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All drilling samples were collected using scoop or spear method directly from bulk drill samples. Samples taken were both wet and dry. Surface samples were collected directly from hand dug locations. Samples taken were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crush, sieve -177um (-80#) sufficient for duplicate 10g aqua regia digestion.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	At this stage of the project field QC procedures involve the review of laboratory supplied certified reference material and in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final analysis report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	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.	Field duplicates have been taken at the rate of 1:20. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style
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 core samples the analytical techniques used a four acid digest multi element suite with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish (25 gram or 50 gram FA/AAS for precious metals). The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. Total sulphur is assayed by combustion furnace. Reverse circulation samples and bottom of hole RAB/AC drill samples are analysed using four acid digest multi element suite with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish (25 gram or 50 gram FA/AAS for precious metals). The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. Total sulphur is assayed by combustion furnace. 4m composite samples from RAB/AC drilling are analysed using Aqua Regia digest multi element suite with ICP/OES finish, suitable for reconnaissance. This is a partial digestion technique. Surface samples and auger soil samples are analysed by portable XRF machine and Aqua Regia digest multi element suite with ICP/OES finish, suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling undertaken. Gold - The analytical technique used a 25g aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS finish for gold only. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in aircore drilling. This method is appropriate to detect anomalous gold mineralisation.
	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.	All soil samples have been analysed using a portable Innovex XRF, model: DP-6000-C. The instrument is calibrated for soil geochemistry and reads for 20 seconds on beam 1 and 30 seconds on beam 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Internal QAQC involves the reading of in-house standard reference material ever 20th sample, this data is captured in Sirius' database. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The Sirius Exploration Manager has visually verified significant intersections in samples from the Nova, Lake Harris, Buningonia, North Bore, Yardilla, Talbot, Crux, and Centauri prospects.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled..
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected for drill holes using a set of standard Excel templates on toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to ioGlobal for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	NOVA Hole collar locations for resource and all diamond holes were surveyed by Whelans Surveyors of Kalgoorlie using RTK GPS connected to the state survey mark (SSM) network. Elevation values were in AHD RL and a value of +2,000 m was added to the AHD RL by Sirius for local co-ordinate use. Expected accuracy is + or – 30 mm for easting, northing and elevation coordinates. Downhole surveys used single shot readings during drilling (at 18m, then every 30 m) and Gyro Australia carried out gyroscopic surveys using a Keeper high speed gyroscopic survey tool with readings every 5 m after hole completion. Stated accuracy is +-0.25o in azimuth and +-0.05o in inclination. QC involved field calibration using a test stand. CRUX/CENTAURI/TALBOT/BUNINGONIA/NORTH BORE/LAKE HARRIS/YARDILLA/NANOOK Drill hole collar locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. Downhole surveys used single shot readings during drilling (at 18m, then every 30 m)
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51), local easting and northing are in MGA.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project. At NOVA the topographic surface uses LIDAR data, which is accurate +/- 0.50m
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drillhole spacing is project specific, refer to figures in text
	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.	The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Reverse Circulation, rotary airblast and aircore drilling samples are laid directly on the ground in 1m intervals (collected in plastic bags) in sequence, scoop sampling each of four consecutive sample piles and compositing into a single sample. For each drill hole a bottom of hole sample is also collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	NOVA The RAB and aircore is drilled vertical or west dipping at 60deg which is adequate for this early stage and nature of drilling to provide initial geological control on key lithology's and potential mineralisation. The diamond drilling has been dominantly to the west. LAKE HARRIS The RAB and aircore is drilled vertical or west dipping at 60deg which is adequate for this early stage and nature of drilling to provide initial geological control on key lithology's and potential mineralisation BUNINGONIA RC drilling was vertical which is adequate for this early stage and nature of drilling to provide initial geological control on key lithology's and potential mineralisation. The diamond hole was drilled towards 300°, approximately perpendicular to regional geology. NORTH BORE The RAB and aircore is drilled vertical or west dipping at 60deg which is adequate for this early stage and nature of drilling to provide initial geological control on key lithology's and potential mineralisation CRUX The RAB and aircore is drilled vertical. The reverse circulation drilling has been to the west at -60°. CENTAURI The RAB and aircore is drilled vertical which is adequate for this early stage and nature of drilling to provide initial geological control on key lithology's and potential mineralisation. The reverse circulation drilling has been dominantly to the south at -60°. YARDILLA RAB/AC and RC drilling is vertical. Diamond is drilled towards grid east at angles varying from -60 to -90 in order to intersect the MLTEM plate model steeply dipping grid west. NANOOK To avoid bias drilling to date has been vertical. Drilling is mainly restricted to the overlying regolith and seldom penetrates fresh rock by more than a couple of metres.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Sirius. Samples are stored and collected from site by Centurion transport and delivered to Perth, then to the assay laboratory. Whilst in storage, they are kept on a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the data management system has been carried out.

Table 1: 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.	NOVA Nova and Bollinger are located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/1724 and MLA. The tenement was part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd. Sirius Resources NL now has a 100% interest in the tenement and MLA LAKE HARRIS The gold prospects are located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/1630. The tenement is part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Lake Rivers Gold Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement NORTH BORE North Bore is located wholly within Exploration Licence E63/811. The tenement is part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and FraserX Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement. BUNINGONIA Buningonia prospect is located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/2158. The tenement is 100% Sirius Resources NL, and Lake Rivers Gold Pty Ltd. E28/2158 is within the proposed 'C' class Lake Harris Nature Reserve. TALBOT is located in E63/1571 and is 100% owned by Sirius Gold Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL CRUX Crux prospect is located wholly within Exploration Licence E63/1371. Crux prospect is located on E63/1371 & E63/1103. The tenements are part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Free CI Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement. E63/1371 is within the 'B' class Dundas Nature Reserve. Sirius has developed a conservation management plan that has been submitted and approved by DPaW to allow exploration within the Nature Reserve. CENTAURI Centauri prospect is located wholly within Exploration Licence E63/1371. Crux prospect is located on E63/1371 & E63/1103. The tenements are part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Free CI Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement. The tenements are within the Ngadju Native Title Claim (WC99/002). E63/1371 is within the 'B' class Dundas Nature Reserve. Sirius has developed a conservation management plan that has been submitted and approved by DPaW to allow exploration within the Nature Reserve. YARDILLA The Yardilla prospect is located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/1714. The tenement is part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Lake Rivers Gold Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement NANOOK The drilling is located wholly within Exploration Licences E63/1142, E15/1298, M15/710, and P15/5640. The tenements are 100% owned by Polar Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL. All Sirius tenements are within the Ngadju Native Title Claim (WC99/002).
	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.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	NOVA No previous systematic exploration has been undertaken at E28/1724 before the work by Sirius Resources. LAKE HARRIS To the best of Sirius' knowledge no known historical drilling has occurred over the Lake Harris prospect. Multiple generations of historical soil/calcrete sampling on various grid spacings occur through the tenements. The locations and results cannot be verified, and are not included in the results. NORTH BORE Newmont Pty Ltd carried out exploratory activities between 1960's and 1970's through the western regions of the Fraser Range Complex. To the best of Sirius' knowledge no known historical drilling has occurred over the North Bore prospect. Multiple generations of historical soil/calcrete sampling on various grid spacings occur through the tenements. The locations and results cannot be verified, and are not included in the results. BUNINGONIA Previous soil sampling and percussion drilling has been carried out

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		private companies for Mark Creasy which has defined coincident anomalous nickel-chromium and platinum group metals (PGM). TALBOT Newmont Exploration carried out exploration activities between 1965 and 1971. CRUX Newmont Pty Ltd carried out exploratory activities between 1960's and 1970's through the western regions of the Fraser Range Complex. To the best of Sirius' knowledge no known historical drilling has occurred over the Centauri or Crux prospects. Multiple generations of historical soil/calcrete sampling on various grid spacing's occur through the tenements. The locations and results cannot be verified, and are not included in the results. CENTAURI Newmont Pty Ltd carried out exploratory activities between 1960's and 1970's through the western regions of the Fraser Range Complex. To the best of Sirius' knowledge no known historical drilling has occurred over the Centauri or Crux prospects. Multiple generations of historical soil/calcrete sampling on various grid spacing's occur through the tenements. The locations and results cannot be verified, and are not included in the results. YARDILLA Newmont Exploration carried out exploratory activities between 1965 and 1970 at the P1 Prospect, in order to follow up anomalous nickel indications on the reconnaissance grid. Work completed defined a nickel anomaly, up to 200ppm with a strike length of 3200 feet, accurate locations could not be established
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Nickel - The global geological setting is a Proterozoic aged gabbroic intrusion(s) within metasediments situated in the Albany Fraser mobile belt. It is a high grade metamorphic terrane. The deposit style sought after is analogous to the recent Nova Ni-Cu-Co mafic hosted nickel-copper deposits. Gold - The primary gold mineralisation is related to hydrothermal activity during multiple deformation events. Indications are that mineralisation is focused on or near to the stratigraphic boundary between the Killaloe and Buldania Formation. A Tertiary paleochannel with basal gravels appears to be hosting gold eroded from a nearby primary bedrock location.
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.	Sample locations are shown in Figures in body of text. Refer to annexure 1 in body of text
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.	No averaging techniques or truncations were used**.** For RAB and Aircore results a nominal 0.1% Ni lower cut-off is applied.
	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.	Samples are 4m composites or 1m composites if at end of hole (refusal).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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	Nickel sulphide mineralisation is found at the base of intrusions or within layers internal to the intrusions. In some instances sulphides may be locally remobilised into faults and fractures. Gold - The geometry of the primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the lack of deeper drilling and the early stage of exploration. Most intercepts are in the regolith which could represent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	flat lying blankets of enrichment representing a deeper basement source. Refer to Annexure 1 and Figures in body of text.
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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.	All Ni and Cu results are reported. For Diamond drilling a lower cut-off of 0.4% Ni is used whilst for the RAB/aircore drilling a 0.1% Ni cut off is used.
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.	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in text and in Annexure 1.
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	NOVA Future work at E28/1724 outside of the Eye will include additional infill RAB/Aircore to better define the mafic lithologies in the west, Diamond and RC drilling will be used to further test bedrock anomalies. Fixed Loop Electromagnetics will be conducted with loop configurations optimised once bedrock structural trends are determined. LAKE HARRIS Future work at Lake Harris will consist of infill and extensional RAB/AC drilling to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information. NORTH BORE RAB drilling is planned at North Bore BUNINGONIA Future work at E28/2158 will consist of a review of assay and geochemical results, and petrological studies. Downhole EM to identify any potential bedrock conductive sources that may be related to mineralisation. TALBOT MLEM and RAB/AC is planned for Talbot. CRUX Further work at Crux will include a full geological review of initial drilling results. This will likely be followed by diamond tails on selected RC drill holes and downhole geophysical surveys. CENTAURI Further work at Crux will include a full geological review of initial drilling results. This will likely be followed by diamond tails on selected RC drill holes and downhole geophysical surveys. YARDILLA No further work is planned at Yardilla prospect NANOOK At this stage, mineralisation is only indicative and requires further infill to test for coherency. Drilling in the bedrock beneath anomalous zones will need to be undertaken to establish the true nature of the mineralisation.