ASX Announcement

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Projects:

Fraser Range nickel-copper, gold

Polar Bear gold, nickel

Polar Bear nickel exploration update

Highlights

- Disseminated and blebby nickel sulphide mineralisation in second reconnaissance hole SPBD0047 over 1km north of the Taipan discovery hole
- Several historic EM conductors confirmed on the Taipan trend
- Nickel sulphide mineralisation now identified over 5 km along the Halls Knoll-Taipan trend demonstrating the exceptional prospectivity of this underexplored region
- Drilling program being planned to follow up the massive nickel sulphide mineralisation recently intersected in hole SPBD0046 and to systematically test the trend
- Once current hole is complete, the rig will move to Nova to start precollars for diamond holes planned to test the newly identified EM conductor beneath nova
- Follow up EM surveys of Halls Knoll-Taipan trend to commence in 2 weeks

Sirius Resources NL (ASX:SIR) ("Sirius" or the "Company") advises that further nickel sulphide mineralisation has been identified in the second reconnaissance hole (SPBD0047) drilled more than 1 kilometre north along strike of the high grade massive nickel sulphide mineralisation recently intersected in reconnaissance diamond drill hole SPBD0046 at the Taipan prospect (see ASX Announcement 16th July 2014).

This is an outstanding result given it is located at a significant distance from the Taipan discovery hole, and that the company has now identified nickel sulphide mineralisation in numerous drillholes covering 5 kilometres of strike.

Hole SPBD0047 is the second reconnaissance hole to test the greenfields Taipan trend north of Halls Knoll at its 100% owned Polar Bear project. Mineralisation

intersected includes several horizons of disseminated, blebby and vein type nickel sulphides over a broad interval as follows:

- 4.98 metres of veinlet, blebby, disseminated to trace nickel-copper sulphides from 49.5 metres, followed by;
- 57.22 metres of variable trace nickel-copper sulphides from 54.48 metres, followed by;
- 3.20 metres of blebby, disseminated to trace nickel-copper sulphides from 111.70 metres, and;
- 2.60 metres of blebby, disseminated to trace nickel-copper sulphides from 408.4 metres, and;
- 4.40 metres of blebby, disseminated to trace and remobilised copper-nickel sulphides from 415.20 metres

The mineralisation on the Taipan trend is hosted by a thick package of ultramafic rocks similar to the prospective units found in typical Australian nickel deposits such as those at Kambalda and Mt Keith (*see Figures 1 and 2*).

These types of deposits vary from being discrete high grade massive sulphide lenses (ie, the Kambalda style deposits such as Long, Otter-Juan, Cosmos and Silver Swan) through to large low grade disseminated systems (ie, the Mt Keith style deposits such as Mt Keith itself, Honeymoon Well, Black Swan and Cosmic Boy), with intermediate examples having characteristics of both (eg, Perseverance and Maggie Hays).

Figure 1. Disseminated sulphides in second reconnaissance drillhole SPBD0047.

Figure 2. Blebby sulphides in second reconnaissance drillhole SPBD0047.

The ultramafic sequence at Polar Bear is also complexly folded and very thick and appears to be structurally thickened by thrust faulting (*see Figure 3*). This is also known to occur at Kambalda and Widgiemooltha and creates opportunities for the repetition of the prospective basal horizon on parallel trends. Such thrusting can also cause remobilisation of nickel sulphide mineralisation and create discrete high grade massive sulphide deposits (eg, Flying Fox, Spotted Quoll and Emily Ann).

A review of historic reconnaissance electromagnetic (EM) data (*see Sirius ASX presentation of 29th October 2013*) has now highlighted the presence of several untested EM conductors along this trend (*see Figure 3*).

One of these EM anomalies is situated approximately 500m south-east of the massive nickel-copper sulphide zone intersected in the Taipan discovery hole, SPBD0046. This EM conductor is modelled as measuring approximately 500 metres along strike.

Sirius' Managing Director, Mark Bennett, commented "What is really encouraging here is the hit rate of mineralisation in our limited drilling to date. This indicates an abnormal level of 'noise' or 'smoke', and to see such mineralisation over a broad area in the right rocks demonstrates we are in the right system, and that this system is 'pregnant' with sulphide" he said.

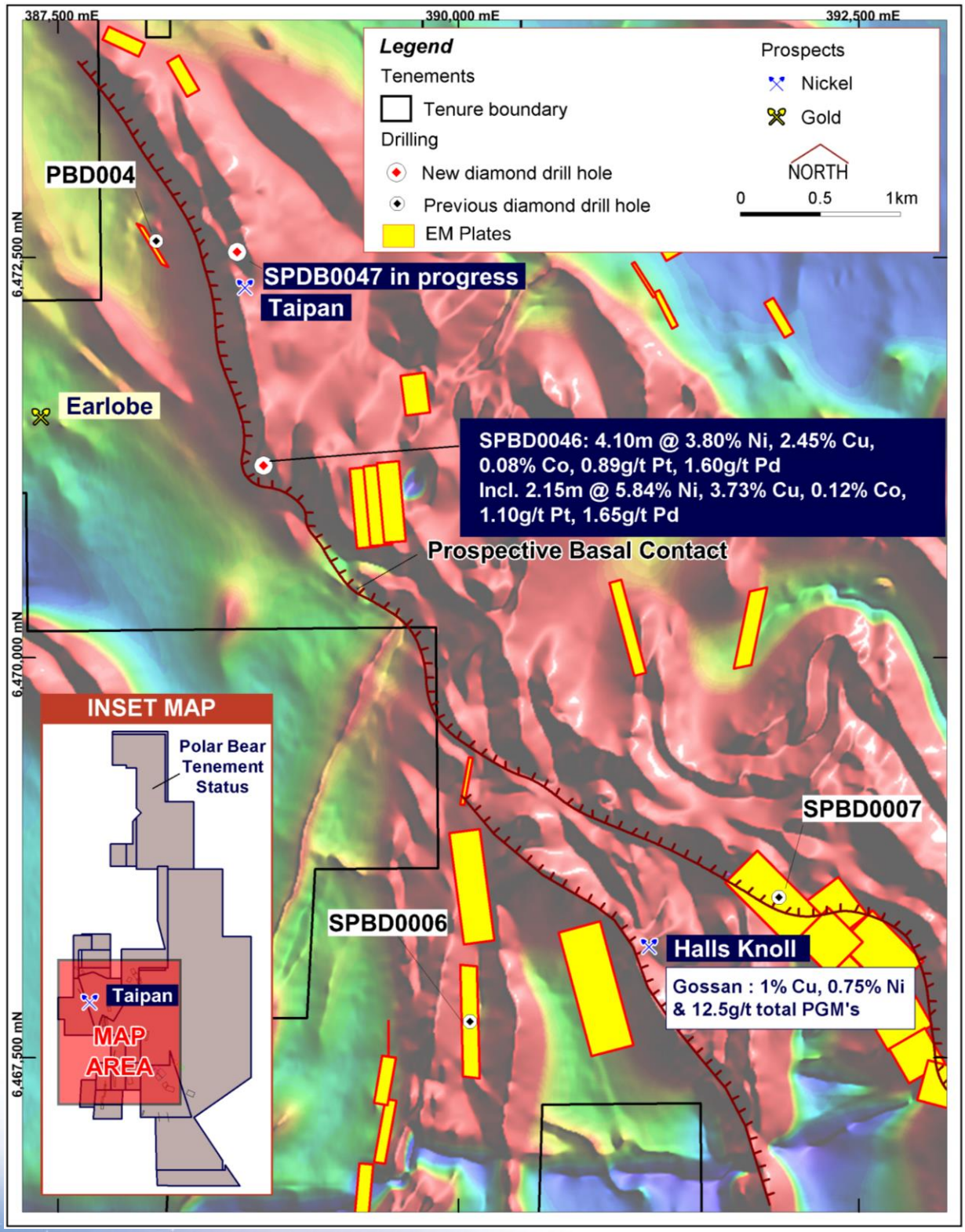

Figure 3. Location plan showing Taipan-Halls Knoll trend with EM conductors modelled from previous data.

Next steps

Reconnaissance hole SPBD0047 is still underway. Once complete, the rig will move to the Nova Nickel Project to commence drilling precollars for diamond holes planned to test the newly identified conductor beneath Nova.

Processing of the data acquired to date from the Samson survey at Nova is continuing, with further results expected in the next few weeks. Coverage of the remainder of the Nova tenement will continue for the next two to three months.

Meanwhile, a surface EM survey will commence next week on the Taipan trend to verify and constrain the EM conductors modelled from historical geophysical data.

A drilling program is also being planned to follow up the massive nickel sulphide mineralisation recently intersected in the Taipan discovery hole SPBD0046 and also to systematically test the Halls Knoll-Taipan trend.

Mark Bennett, Managing Director and CEO

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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.

Annexure 1

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width m	Ni pct	Cu pct	Co pct	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
PBD004	Plate	190.3	6472621	388125	281	-55	235	-	-	-	NSI	-	-	-	-
SPBD0006	Plate	249	6468500	392033	264	-60	240	-	-	-	NSI	-	-	-	-
SPBD0007	Plate	186.6	6467663	389995	264	-60	60	-	-	-	NSI	-	-	-	-
SPBD0047	Taipan	NC	6472580	388600	284	-60	90				**AWR**				
SPBD0046	Taipan	486	6471202	388782	284	-60	90	**104.40**	**108.50**	**4.10**	**3.80**	**2.45**	**0.08**	**0.89**	**1.60**
Including								**106.00**	**108.15**	**2.15**	**5.84**	**3.73**	**0.12**	**1.10**	**1.65**

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
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.*	TAIPAN The Taipan prospect at Polar Bear is sampled by 2 diamond drill holes, 1 of which is in progress at present. Holes are orientated east-west.
	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
	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	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 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. The Platinum Group Elements (PGE) are assayed by either NiS or Pb collector fire assay with ICPMS finish. 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. Hand held XRF is used on core for spot analysis
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).*	TAIPAN One diamond drill hole has been completed with another currently underway
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. Hand held XRF instruments are calibrated against a variety of pulps and solid discs.
	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 and core samples have been analysed using a portable Innovex XRF, model: DP-6000-C. The instrument is calibrated for soil or core 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 Director has visually verified significant intersections in samples from the Taipan 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.*	TAIPAN 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.
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.
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.*	TAIPAN The diamond holes are drilled -60° to the east.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	TAIPAN The Taipan prospect is located on tenements M63/230 under Polar Metals, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources. 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.	Taipan Historical drilling by Anaconda Nickel Ltd drilled a number of diamond and percussion drill holes along the interpreted ultramafic basal contact. Best results NP1 intercepted 23.05 m @ 0.56 % Ni and 0.07 % Cu, incl. 2.12 m @ 1.27 % Ni and 0.13 % Cu. Collar locations from historical drill holes have not been field verified. INCO carried out reconnaissance moving loop EM in 2004.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Polar Bear (Taipan) The geology at Polar Bear is dominated by complexly deformed Achaean greenstone assemblages of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt which have been metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies. The Eudyne Mafic Sequence (EMS) consists of tightly folded ultramafic and mafic intrusives and extrusives with minor interflow sediments. The rocks are frequently talc-carbonate altered and moderately well foliated. The ultramafic rocks are typically komatiites and komatiitic basalt. The deposit style sought after is analogous to Kambalda-style nickel copper sulphide deposits.
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	Samples are 4m composites or 1m composites if at end of hole (refusal).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	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 reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	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. 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	TAIPAN Follow up exploration at Taipan will include down-hole electromagnetic surveys to assess the potential for further mineralisation.