MATSA RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN 48 106 732 487

ASX Announcement **30th September 2014**

Ni Sulphides Confirmed at Killaloe JV Project

Highlights

- *Recent drilling results from the Hanging Wall Gossan (HWG) prospect confirm emergence of new Ni sulphide belt at Killaloe significantly increasing the priority of the Killaloe JV Project.*
- *Elevated Ni values in conjunction with Ni sulphides seen from diamond drillholes at HWG.*
- *Diamond drillhole 14KLDH02 did not intersect the basal contact between ultramafic komatiitic lavas and underlying basalt. It is this basal contact where the best mineralisation is expected. Matsa will now deepen 14KLDH02 to test this zone.*
- *Ni sulphide mineral, violarite together with chalcopyrite petrographically identified in 14KLDH01 core as the source of anomalous Ni. Further petrography results waited.*
- *Assays and geological interpretation from Phase 2 diamond drillhole programme at HWG confirm potential for Kambalda style Ni sulphide mineralisation at Killaloe.*
- *Downhole EM survey of Stage 2 diamond drillholes at HWG has been completed with analysis underway.*
- *High priority diamond and RC drill programme to commence.*
- *Several high priority targets along footwall contact of the Eastern Ultramafic Belt have been interpreted as further favorable sites for Ni sulphide mineralisation.*

CORPORATE SUMMARY

Executive Chairman

Paul Poli

Director

Frank Sibbel

Director & Company Secretary

Andrew Chapman

Shares on Issue

144.15 million

Unlisted Options

7.95 million @ $0.40 - $0.43

Top 20 shareholders

Hold 50.36%

Share Price on 29 September 2014

20 cents

Market Capitalisation

$28.83 million

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Killaloe Project *(Matsa Resources 80%, Cullen Resources 20%)*

This report provides an update on Matsa's exploration programme to discover komatiite hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation at Killaloe and confirm commencement of new drilling programme.

The geology in recent drilling on the Hanging Wall Gossan (HWG) prospect at Killaloe has similarities with the Kambalda nickel district and strongly supports the target concept as described for Kambalda below.

"Ni sulphide ores of the Kambalda district are typical of basal contact deposits associated with ultramafic flows in greenstone belts. They occur in a package of ultramafic flows overlying a basaltic footwall sequence. The flows that contain ore are channel flows in the lower part of the pile and may be up to 15km long and 100m thick. These flows are commonly interspersed with sulphidic interflow sediments from which the sulphur that formed the ores was probably derived. Most of the orebodies are at the basal contact of the lowermost channel flows although some do occur in overlying flows in the lower part of the flow sequence. The orebodies typically form long tabular or lenticular bodies up to 3km long and 5m thick. The ores generally consist of massive and breccia sulphides at the base overlain successively by matrix textured and disseminated sulphides". (Eckstrand, O.R, and Hulbert, L.J., 2007; Magmatic nickel-copper-platinum group element deposits, *in* Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5, p. 205-222.)

Results to date have given Matsa great confidence that there is high prospectivity for a Kambalda style nickel ore body at Killaloe. As noted above, the most prospective setting for nickel sulphide orebodies is at the base of the ultramafic sequence/basal contact. Diamond drilling is planned to recommence at Killaloe on the 6th October 2014 targeted on interpreted basal contact positions which remain highly prospective for economic sulphide mineralisation.

Executive Chairman Mr Paul Poli said "Killaloe is shaping up to be a highly prospective nickel project, which is enhanced by its proximity to the Taipan nickel sulphide project just to our north. Our previous nickel hits are extremely exciting and the abundance of sulphides really proves this project to be a first class opportunity for a discovery.

A recent article by Carey Smith from Alto Capital in Mining News predicted more discoveries in the Fraser Range and Kambalda, it just needs time. How lucky is Matsa that we have high quality projects in both of these areas. As the article stated, we just need time, I am sure we will deliver to the patient shareholder."

Mr Poli added, "I have read many articles and examined model after model of nickel geology in the region and elsewhere, and Killaloe just keeps looking good to me. We commence drilling soon, let's see!"

Petrography on Stage 1 Diamond Drillhole 14KLDH01

Petrography carried out on semi-massive sulphides intersected in 14KLDH01 (93.15 – 93.35m) shows sulphides consist of pyrite marcasite, violarite (oxidised Ni sulphide) and chalcopyrite (Photo 1 and Photo 2).

The Company's consultant, Townend Mineralogy, note:
"The pyrite marcasite and violarite are secondary sulphides from the supergene zone that are the alteration products of underlying primary pyrrhotite and pentlandite. The chalcopyrite remains as an unaltered primary sulphide. The iron nickel sulphide assemblage plus some primary chalcopyrite is typical of WA komatiite ores above 120m".

This provides confirmation of classic Kambalda type sulphide mineralogy and the prospectivity of the HWG prospect.

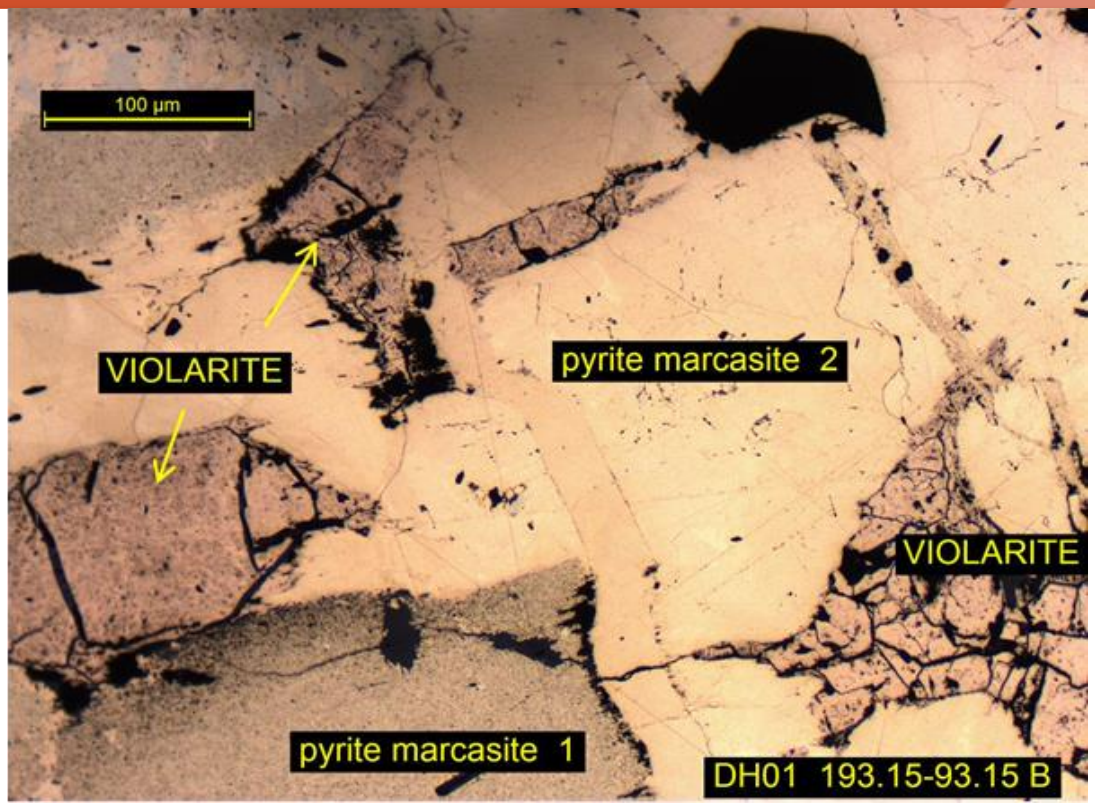

Photo 1: ***Polished slide photo of 14KLDH01; 93.15 –93.5m***

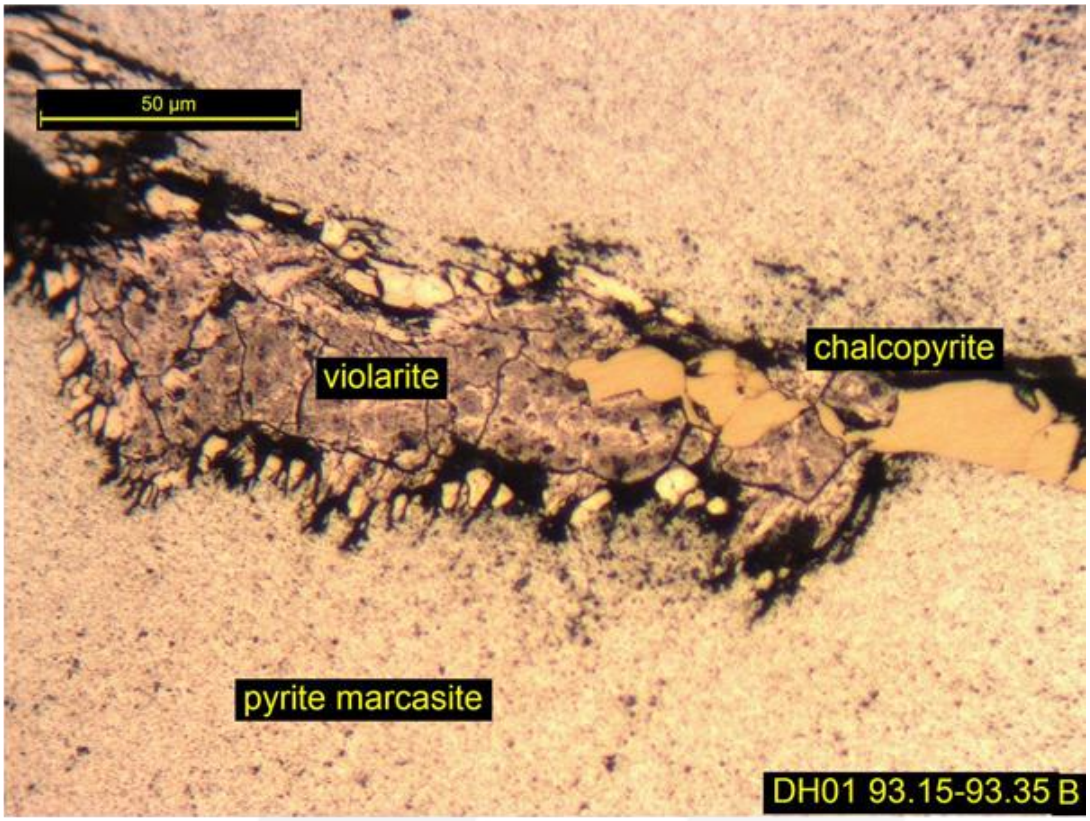

Photo 2: ***Polished slide photo of 14KLDH01; 93.15 – 93.5m***

Matsa's recently completed diamond drillhole 14KLDH01 at HWG was designed to follow up a nickel sulphide intercept drilled by Sipa Resources in 2004 (*KLC21: 3m @ 0.49% Ni and 0.15% Cu)*. 14KLDH01 was targeted on a strong conductor defined by a surface FLEM survey carried out by Matsa in 2013 which was interpreted to be a continuation of the

sulphide intercept in KLC21 located 40m away. 14KLDH01 intersected variably disseminated to semi-massive sulphide (mostly pyrrhotite with lesser chalcopyrite and pyrite) over a downhole width of 14.65m, close to the contact between komatiite volcanics and underlying basalts. A 20cm band of Semi massive sulphides was confirmed by downhole EM surveys to be the target EM conductor and is included in the best Ni intercept of ***1.35m @ 0.54% Ni from 93.15m*** downhole. *(Refer MAT announcements to ASX; 16/6/2014, 20/6/2014, 31/7/2014).*

Petrography has confirmed nickel sulphides as the source of this highly anomalous Ni intercept. The presence of Ni sulphides emphasises the potential for economic sulphide nickel mineralisation at Killaloe.

FLEM Survey 2014 *(Refer MAT announcement to ASX 31/7/2014)*

This survey was carried out to explore for potential extensions to conductors identified by earlier surface and DHEM surveys and associated nickel sulphide mineralisation at the HWG prospect. It also covered previously untested komatiites which are interpreted to extend towards the SE beneath overlying barren dolerite/gabbro (Figures 1 and 2). As previously announced, 3 target conductor plates were detected by this survey at modelled depths between 75m and 300m. The Stage 2 diamond drilling programme comprising 3 diamond drillholes was designed to test these.

Stage 2 Diamond Drilling

Stage 2 diamond drilling comprised 3 NQ diamond drillholes (14KLDH02 – 14KLDH04) which were completed for a total of 1,027m (Table 1, Figures 2 and 3).

Hole_ID	Stage	East	North	Depth	RL	Dip	Azimuth
14KLDH02	2	395163	6460218	230	312	-57.3	63.3
14KLDH03	2	395552	6460086	349	307	-72.9	259.8
14KLDH04	2	395533	6460421	447.7	297	-66	231.1

Table 1:** **Diamond Drill Hole Location, depth and orientation

Drillhole and assay parameters and methods are described in Appendix 1.

14KLDH02 *(Refer MAT announcement to the ASX 4th September 2014)*

Highly anomalous Ni results in drillhole 14KLDH02, represent mineralisation within a shear zone at the base of a cumulate ultramafic layer within a thick sequence of several ultramafic flows. The highest grade intersection (**0.55m @ 0.91% Ni**) coincides with elevated Cu (1536ppm) and elevated Co (822ppm) at the base of a cloud of disseminated, laminated and blebby sulphide mineralisation dominated by pyrrhotite, pyrite and possible pentlandite that extends for 5m downhole from 106.3m. Key points regarding the intercept in this hole:

- A significant part of the mineralised intersection was unable to be tested because it includes a 1.8m interval of unrecovered core between 107.9 -109.7m. The core was not recovered because of geological conditions;
- The mineralised intercept corresponds to the modelled depth of the EM conductor; and
- Importantly drillhole 14KLDH02 did not intersect the basal contact between ultramafic komatiitic lavas and underlying basalt. It is this basal contact where the best mineralisation is expected. Matsa will deepen 14KLDH02 to test this key contact as shown in figure 2.

Drillholes 14KLDH03 and 14KLDH04

Diamond holes 14KLDH03 and 14KLDH04 targeted two deeper EM plates in the HW Gossan area which were interpreted as representing massive sulphides at the base of the ultramafic sequence. Both holes were collared in gabbro which overlies the HWG komatiite in the target area.

14KLDH03 intersected a metasomatised, brecciated and strongly sulphidic contact between gabbro and ultramafic komatiites at 199.4m which corresponds to the modelled depth of the EM Conductor. Highest nickel values (up to

4148ppm Ni) were obtained below the modelled conductor in a sulphidic shale unit within the komatiite sequence at a depth of 274.8m (Table 2).

14KLDH04 passed through gabbro with intermittent komatiite bands to a depth of 400m which coincides with the modelled depth of the target conductor. At this depth the drillhole passed into komatiites with minor sulphidic shales to a final depth of 447m. A brecciated variably sulphide rich komatiite unit containing disseminated pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite was intersected between 191.65 to 221.1m which coincides with elevated Ni values up to 0.32%Ni as shown in Table 2.

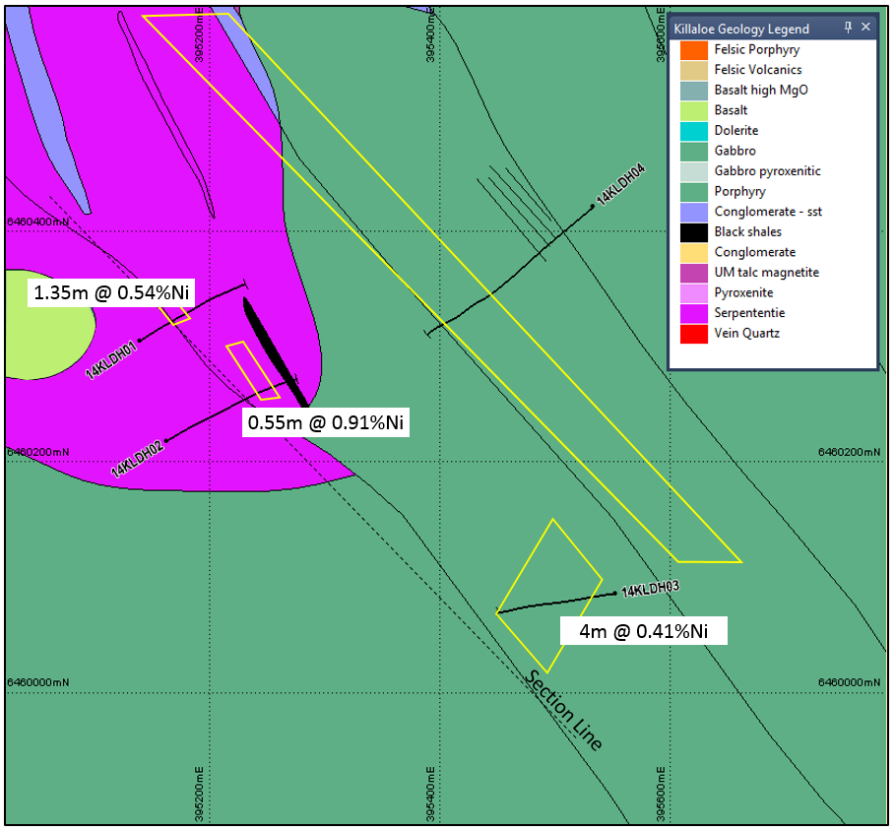

Figure 1: ***HWG Prospect Geological and Target Summary***

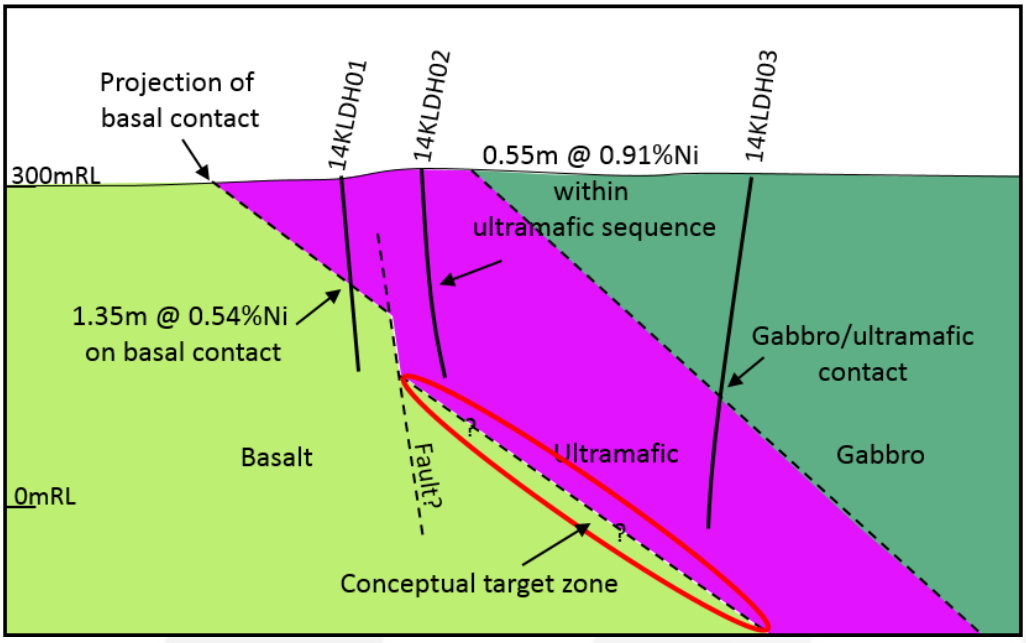

Figure 2: ***Killaloe HWG conceptual geological target***

Hole ID	m from	m to	Ni_ppm	Cu_ppm	Co_ppm	Zn_ppm
14KLDH03	189	190	2027	214	136	198
14KLDH03	190	191	2391	432	195	99
14KLDH03	191	192	2196	272	152	51
14KLDH03	192	192.5	2185	201	138	44
14KLDH03	194.7	195.75	2285	531	285	194
14KLDH03	197.8	198	3198	291	489	352
14KLDH03	209.1	209.3	2031	134	304	147
14KLDH03	210.5	211.5	2188	1001	276	94
14KLDH03	213.95	214.55	2070	415	198	75
14KLDH03	277.8	282	2283	108	124	182
14KLDH03	282	286	**4148**	90	200	124
14KLDH03	286	287.6	2707	124	119	107
14KLDH03	319.2	321.05	2070	27	86	100
14KLDH04	172	174	2157	63	105	69
14KLDH04	176	180	2031	62	110	66
14KLDH04	200.8	203.85	3200	124	167	61
14KLDH04	205	207	2079	98	137	63
14KLDH04	207	209	2234	104	152	69
14KLDH04	213	215	2935	170	162	136
14KLDH04	215	216.85	2285	112	134	207
14KLDH04	422.65	423.2	2078	67	137	169

*Table 2: **HWG Prospect, Diamond Drill Programme significant assay results***

Current Work Programme

Strongly elevated Ni results >0.4%Ni in three of the four diamond drillholes completed to date confirm the presence of nickel sulphides and provide strong encouragement for further exploration at HWG prospect. Furthermore the recent discovery of nickel sulphides along strike of Killaloe at Taipan by Sirius Resources Ltd provides additional encouragement and raises the prospectivity of the Eastern Ultramafic Belt (EUB).

A conceptual target zone for mineralisation at HWG based on drilling to date is presented as a longitudinal (along strike) projection in Figure 2. The conceptual target represents a classic Kambalda style nickel sulphide accumulation on the basal contact of the komatiite sequence.

Downhole EM survey of the Stage 2 diamond drillholes is now completed. A review and interpretation of the DHEM is underway to identify off-hole conductors which may indicate the presence of significant nickel sulphide mineralisation.

A recognised specialist nickel consultant has been engaged to carry out a detailed review of Matsa's recent drilling and exploration database to assist with target definition at Killaloe.

Reprocessing and interpretation of high resolution aeromagnetic data over the Killaloe tenement is in progress. Results to date have highlighted a number of potential embayments along the basal contact of the EUB komatiite sequence which Matsa considers to be high priority exploration target areas for komatiite hosted nickel deposits.

Infill soil sampling program over interpreted basal contact locations is in progress.

A stratigraphic drilling programme is proposed based on results of the soil sampling and aeromagnetic interpretation.

Project Background

Nickel sulphide exploration at Killaloe has been focused on 2 belts of ultramafic rocks, namely the Western Ultramafic Belt (WUB) and the Eastern Ultramafic Belt (EUB). Documented past exploration for nickel over the Killaloe project commenced in the 1960's and 1970's by companies including Anaconda, Union Oil and Western Mining.

More recent nickel exploration commencing in the early 2000's was carried out by Cullen Resources via joint ventures with Sipa Resources and Australian Nickel. Results from this work have been compiled into a comprehensive database comprising aeromagnetic/radiometric surveys, geological mapping, sampling, ground electromagnetic surveys and drilling. Reports based on this work point to similarities between rock units making up the WUB and EUB at Killaloe with the mafic ultramafic sequence containing the Widgiemooltha and Kambalda nickel deposits some 60km and 100km respectively to the NW.

Drilling in the WUB by Sipa in 2004 achieved a sulphide nickel intercept of 3m @ 0.49% Ni and 0.15% Cu (RC drill hole KLC21) at the Hanging Wall Gossan (HWG) prospect. More recently, in July 2014, Ni sulphides were discovered by Sirius Resources at the Taipan prospect which is located 9km NW of the Killaloe project in ultramafic komatiite lavas which appear to be an extension of the Eastern Ultramafic Belt at Killaloe. (Figure 1) (SIR report to ASX 16/7/2014).

The Killaloe Project is a joint venture between Matsa 80% and Cullen Resources Limited 20%. Exploration under the joint venture is managed by Matsa.

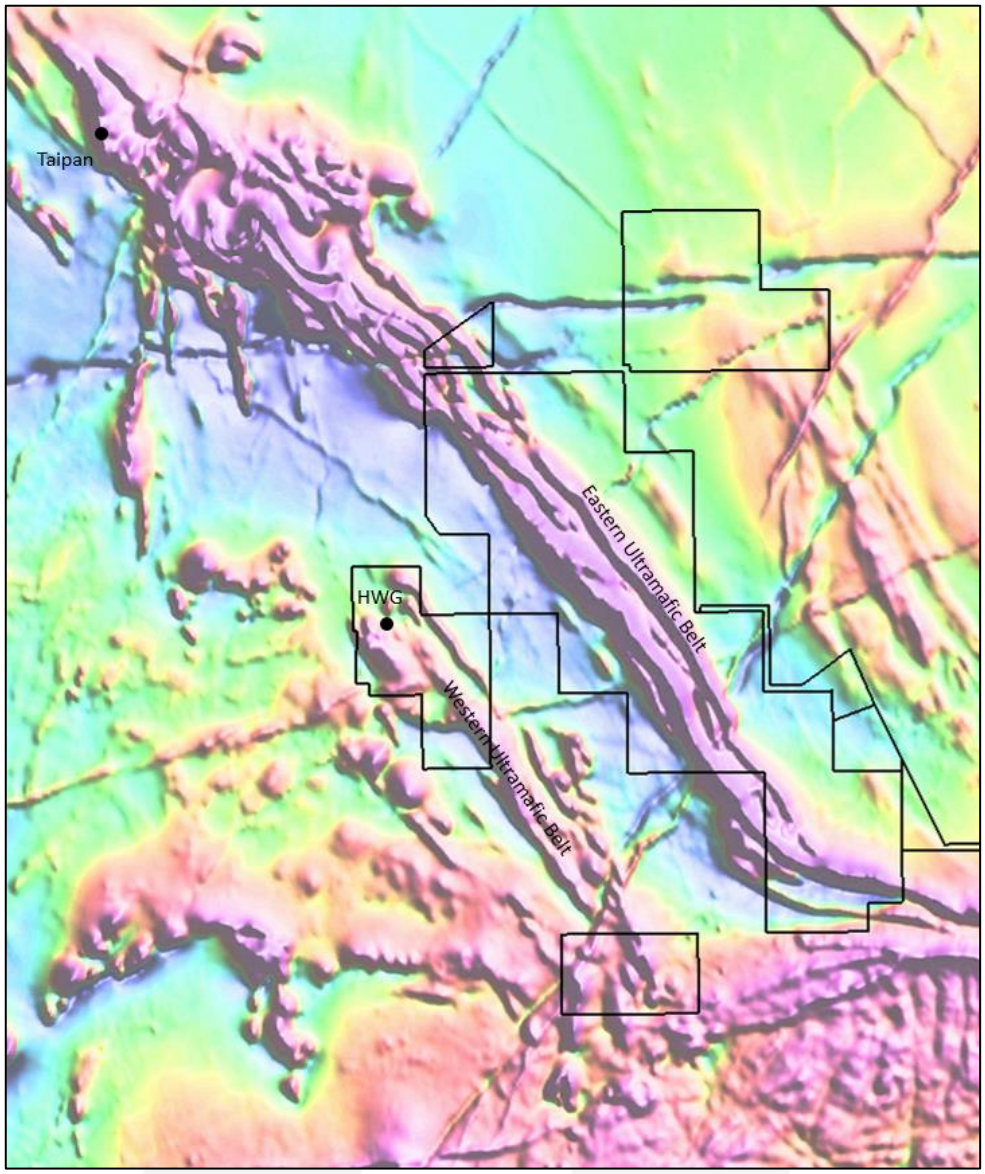

Figure 3: ***Killaloe Project over Regional Magnetic Image***

For further Information please contact:
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Exploration results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results, is based on information compiled by Richard Breyley, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Richard Breyley is a full time employee of Matsa Resources Limited. Richard Breyley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of ore deposit under consideration and the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Richard Breyley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 - Matsa Resources Limited - Killaloe JV Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• XRF Analysis on HQ core using a handheld Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) XRF analyser. Measurements were taken on surface of the core and depth intervals recorded. • Core was quartered and sampled to lithological boundaries within the areas of interest, otherwise 4m composites were sampled and submitted to laboratory for analysis.
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).*	• Core drilling carried out by Frontline drilling using a track-mounted Desco 7000 diamond drill rig. HQ triple tube was drilled from surface till competent rock was encountered, the the hole were completed with NQ. Core is oriented using Reflex ACT II RD digital core orientation tool.
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*	• Core was lithologically and structurally logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Geologic and geotechnical logging carried out on the core. Logging recorded as qualitative description of colour, lithological type, grain size, structures, minerals and alteration. • All cores are photographed using a digital camera.
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.*	• Cores were sawn and quarter split prior to sampling and submitted to the lab.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) handheld XRF analyser. • Reading times employed was 90 sec/beam for a total of 270 sec using Soil Mode. • Handheld XRF QAQC includes duplicates, standards and blanks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not carried out because laboratory QA QC procedures are regarded as sufficient. • Data entry carried out by field personnel thus minimizing transcription or other errors. Trial plots in field and rigorous database procedures ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately.
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 collars are surveyed by modern hand held GPS units with accuracy of 5m which is sufficient accuracy for the purpose of compiling and interpreting results. • Topographic control 2-5m accuracy using published maps or Shuttle Radar data is sufficient to evaluate topographic effects on assay distribution.
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.*	• Not known at this stage.
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.*	• Diamond drill hole is oriented perpendicular to target and at a high angle to the modeled EM conductor.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sampling intervals marked up on core accompanied by separate printed cutting interval sheet. Core trays to be secured with straps on a pallet for transport to the core cutting contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Cullen Exploration owns the tenements and Matsa has farmed in to the Killaloe Project and has earned 80% interest in the project after spending $500,000 in exploration costs. • The project consists of 2 ELs and 4 Prospecting licenses. • The Project is Located on Vacant Crown Land. • The project is located within Native Title Claim No. 99/002 by the Ngadju people. • A heritage agreement has been signed and exploration is carried out within the terms of that agreement. • At the time of writing these licenses expire between 14th June 2013 and 8th July 2017.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties for both Ni and Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, ground electromagnetic surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Target is Kambalda style Ni hosted in ultramafic rocks within the project.

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.*
	• *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.*
		• Co ordinates and other attributes of diamond drillholes are included in Table 1.

Data	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging*	• Exploration results are weight average where applicable, no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
aggregation methods	*techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	cut-off grade applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intercepts reported are measured in down hole metres.
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.*	• Suitable summary plans have been 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 required at this stage.
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.*	• Ni sulphides (1.35m @ 0.54% Ni from 93.35m 14KLD01; 3m @ 0.49% Ni from 88m – includes 1m @ 0.65% Ni and 1m @ 0.52% Ni from 99m) reported in previous RC drill hole (KLC21) nearby. No DHTEM reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out*	• Down hole TEM (DHTEM) is proposed. • Further DD drilling to define continuity of nickel sulphide

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	mineralization within the komatiite host rock pending results of the DHTEM.