CASSINI
RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN: 50 149 789 337

ASX Announcement 15 October 2014

New massive sulphide lode discovered at Nebo, and infill drilling returns best high-grade results to date

Summary:

- **New high grade lode (the Sugar Lode) discovered outside the current Resource:**
  - **7m @ 0.98% Ni and 1.13% Cu from 185m in hole CZC0024; and**
  - **Sugar Lode remains open along strike and down dip**
- **Infill drilling continues to discover continuous high-grade zones.**
- **This includes the best result to date from recent drilling:**
  - **36m @ 1.54% Ni and 1.04% Cu in CZC0005; including**
    - **10m @ 2.46% Ni and 1.44% Cu from 90m; and**
    - **4m @ 3.11% Ni and 0.84% Cu from 119m.**
- **Potentially economic grades of cobalt discovered with massive sulphide zones.**
- **Intensive drilling continues; more assay results expected soon.**

Cassini Resources Limited (ASX:CZI) ("**Cassini**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that a new lode of high-grade mineralisation has been discovered at the large-scale Nebo Deposit within the 100% owned West Musgrave Project, located in Western Australia (the "**Project**").

Extensions of High Grade Mineralisation

The latest assay results from Nebo have demonstrated immediate success from the first hole drilled beyond the current Resource area, CZC0024, which returned 7m @ 0.98% Ni and 1.13% Cu from 185m, and 3m @ 1.45% Ni and 0.22% Cu from 199m.

CZC0024 targeted an untested electro-magnetic ("**EM**") conductor identified during a review of previous historical surface and down-hole EM data at Nebo. During this review, several other untested EM conductors were identified both within and outside the current Resource area, at relatively shallow depths. These EM conductors will be drill tested as part of the 2014 drill program. This early success provides encouragement that additional new zones of higher grade mineralisation will be discovered, and that they will have the potential to materially enhance the Project's economics.

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Infill Drilling Provides More Exciting High Grade Results

The infill program at Nebo continues to deliver exceptional results, which surpass the Company's expectations. A number of high-grade intervals have been returned from the latest batch of assays, including:

- 10m @ 2.46% Ni and 1.44% Cu from 90m; and
- 4m @ 3.11% Ni and 0.84% Cu from 119m:
    - (within 36m @ 1.54% Ni and 1.04% Cu from 90m in CZC0005).
- 5m @ 1.89% Ni and 2.67% Cu from 106m in CZC0001.
- 2m @ 1.38% Ni and 1.17% Cu from 68m:
    - (within 17m @ 0.65% Ni and 0.46% Cu in CZC0003).
- 2m @ 1.00% Ni and 0.41% Cu from 81m in CZC0013.

CZC0005 is considered Cassini's best result at the project to date and importantly, it exceeds the previous results on Section 371700E (Figure 1). This result further validates Cassini's high grade infill drilling strategy.

See Table 1 for a complete list of results and JORC Table 1 in Annexure 1 for drilling and assaying parameters.

Significant Results from Cobalt Assays

Assay results have also confirmed the presence of significant levels of cobalt, including **3m @ 0.62% Ni, 1.01% Cu and 0.13% Co** in CZC0010.

The cobalt appears to be associated with the massive sulphide zones and hence is expected to be found within those higher grade zones currently being targeted by Cassini. While the previous Resource modelling suggested only low grades of cobalt, it appears there are higher grade zones that can be isolated from the broader Resource that may be recoverable.

Platinum, palladium and gold assay results remain pending.

Impact of Assay Results

These assay results support the previously reported high grade intercepts on the same drill sections (shown in Figures 1 & 2) such as:

- 8m @ 1.68% Ni and 0.87% Cu:
    - (within 29m @ 1.00% Ni and 0.61% Cu in CZC0004); and
- 4m @ 2.06% Ni and 2.02% Cu and 6m @ 3.40% Ni and 0.96% Cu:
    - (within 28m @ 1.38% Ni and 0.87% Cu in CZC0015) (ASX release 30/9/2014).

These clearly demonstrate the continuity of the higher grade zone along these sections. The Company hopes to release further results from adjacent sections in the coming weeks, and these are expected to demonstrate the longitudinal continuity of the mineralisation.

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The Company has now also proven the potential to grow the existing Resource, both in terms of tonnage and grade, as it tests areas beyond the extent of previous drilling.

The new lode discovered with CZC0024 is within the northern "roll-over" contact of the host mafic intrusion. The mineralisation remains open both along strike and down-dip of the intrusion.

The location of the northern roll-over contact at Nebo is poorly defined by historical drilling and geophysics. This represents a significant opportunity to discover new, relatively high grade, mineralisation at depths considered suitable for open pit mining. The Company has drilled additional holes targeting mineralisation along this northern roll-over contact. Sulphide mineralisation has been identified in these holes, however all assay results are still pending.

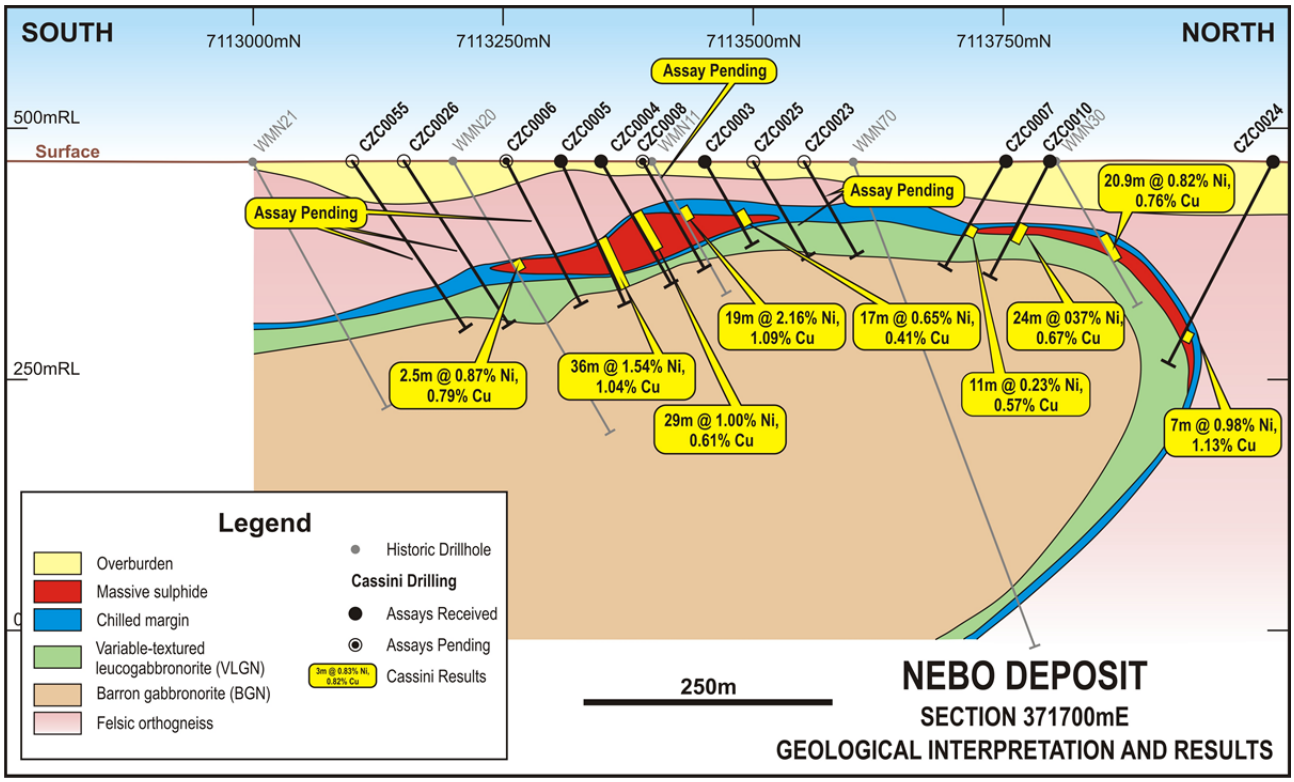

Figure 1. Section through 371700E showing new massive sulphide lode in CZC0024 and high grade zone in CZC0005.

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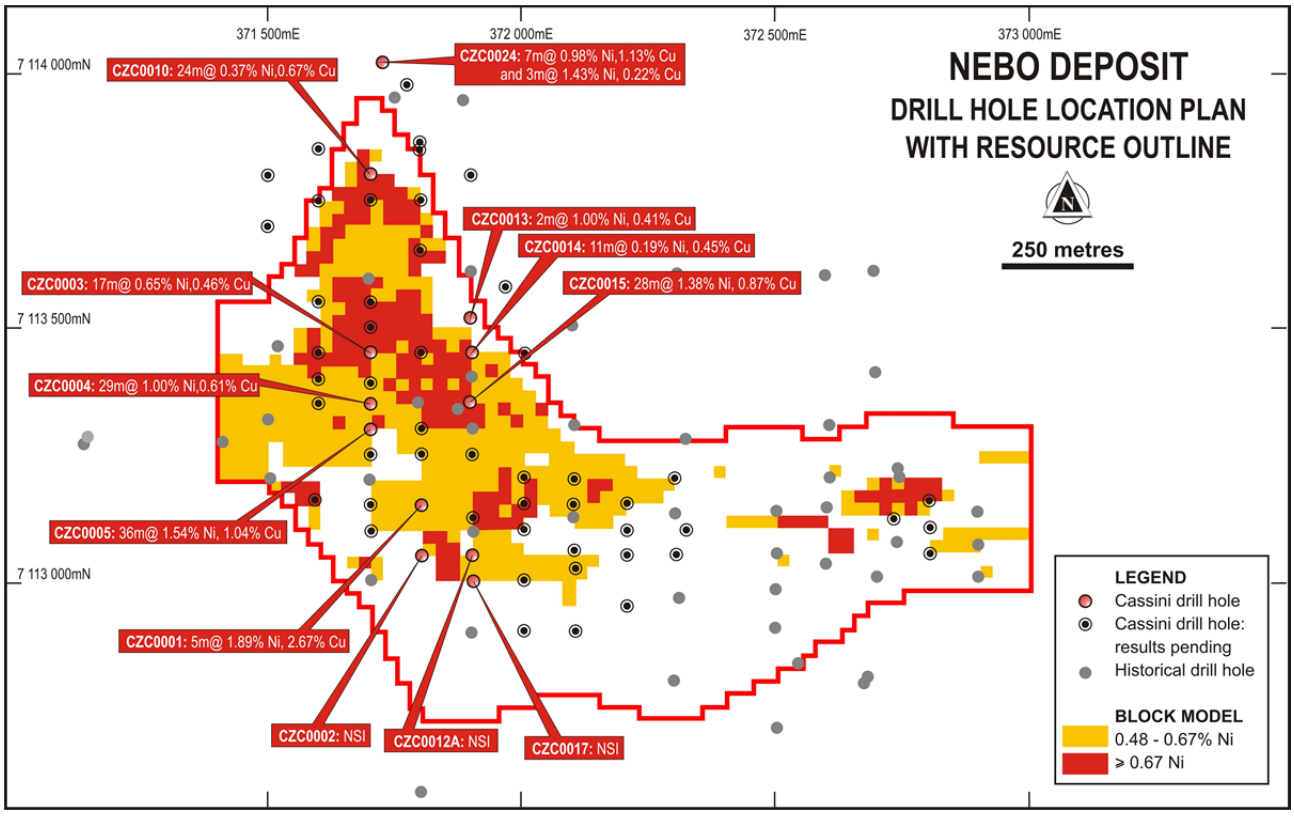

Figure 2. Plan view of existing Resource model showing drill collar locations.

Managing Director Comment

Cassini's Managing Director, Richard Bevan said "We are amazed by the results from the ongoing drilling program at Nebo. The results continues exceed our expectations and definitely validate Cassini's higher grade infill strategy. The immediate success from step-out drilling provides encouragement that additional higher grade mineralisation can be delineated by targeting untested EM conductors beyond the existing Resource boundary."

Program Status

Cassini commenced its maiden drill program at the Nebo and Babel deposits on 2 September 2014. The aim of the program is to demonstrate continuity of massive Ni-Cu sulphide lenses and high-grade disseminated zones as well as upgrading a large portion of the Inferred Resource to Indicated Resource category.

The drilling program comprises approximately 25,000 metres of reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling (as well as approximately 700 metres of diamond core drilling and associated metallurgical test work) and is a combination of infill and exploratory step-out drilling.

RC Drilling is continuing at a steady pace with over 12,000 metres now completed at Nebo. Drilling should be completed at Nebo this week and then both RC rigs will shift to Babel. Results have been slower than expected due to delays freighting samples from site. This backlog has now been cleared and the Company expects a significant number of results to be released in the coming weeks.

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Cassini remains confident that further drilling will continue to demonstrate the continuity of higher-grade mineralisation at depths amenable to open pit mining methods. It is anticipated that a maiden Indicated Resource estimate will be prepared at the end of the current drilling program. The current higher grade Inferred Resource estimate is 33.2Mt @ 0.73% Ni and 0.59% Cu using a 0.5% Ni cut-off grade.

Table 1 – Drill Hole Details

HOLE ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Intersection				
							From (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Cu %	Co%
CZC0001	371800	7113150	469	-60	360	162	106	5	1.89	2.67	0.04
CZC0002	371800	7113050	468	-60	360	192			NSI		
CZC0003	371700	7113450	468	-60	360	96	39	3	0.40	0.53	<0.01
							46	7	0.12	0.50	<0.01
							58	17	0.65	0.46	0.03
						Including	68	2	1.38	1.17	0.06
CZC0004	371700	7113350	469	-60	360	138	56	29	1.00	0.61	0.04
						Including	81	2	3.12	1.07	0.06
							99	3	0.67	0.45	0.02
							118	3	0.32	0.45	0.01
CZC0005	371700	7113300	469	-60	360	156	90	36	1.54	1.04	0.06
						Including	90	10	2.46	1.44	0.08
						And	108	2	3.67	0.16	0.12
						And	119	4	3.11	0.84	0.11
							134	11	0.41	0.52	0.02
CZC0006	371700	7113250	469	-60	360	162			ANR		
CZC0007	371700	7113750	469	-60	180	120			ANR		
CZC0008	371702	7113390	468	-60	360	120			ANR		
CZC0009	372732	7113119	470	-60	347	120			ANR		
CZC0010	371700	7113800	469	-60	180	132	57	24	0.37	0.67	0.04
						Including	74	3	0.62	1.01	0.13
CZC0011	371900	7113125	468	-60	360	198			ANR		
CZC0012	371900	7113050	469	-60	360	42			Abandoned		
CZC0012A	371906	7113043	469	-60	360	210			NSI		
CZC0013	371900	7113515	468	-60	360	144	77	2	0.14	0.44	<0.01
							81	2	1.00	0.41	0.03
CZC0014	371900	7113450	468	-60	360	132	80	11	0.19	0.45	<0.01
							97	3	0.45	0.24	0.01
CZC0015	371900	7113350	468	-60	360	144	63	28	1.38	0.87	0.05

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						Including	63	4	2.06	2.02	0.06
						And	84	6	3.40	0.96	0.08
							96	8	0.71	0.27	0.02
CZC0016	371900	7113250	468	-60	360	180			ANR		
CZC0017	371900	7113000	470	-60	360	210			NSI		
CZC0018	372000	7113200	469	-60	360	144			ANR		
CZC0019	372000	7113100	469	-60	360	180			ANR		
CZC0020	372000	7113000	470	-60	360	222			ANR		
CZC0021	371600	7113750	470	-60	180	150			ANR		
CZC0022	371600	7113850	470	-60	180	204			ANR		
CZC0023	371700	7113550	469	-60	360	106			ANR		
CZC0024	371725	7114020	470	-60	180	228	185	7	0.98	1.13	0.03
							195	2	0.54	0.84	0.02
							199	3	1.43	0.22	0.04
NSI = No Significant Intercept, ANR = Assays not received											

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About Cassini

Cassini Resources Limited (ASX: CZI) is an Australian resource company that successfully listed on the ASX in January 2012. In April 2014, Cassini acquired the significant Nebo and Babel nickel and copper sulphide deposits in the Musgrave region of WA. The Company's primary focus is now on the development of these deposits and progressing them through to successful mineral production as a matter of priority.

Cassini aims to progress its development projects, to explore and add value to its exploration stage projects with the aim to increase shareholder value.

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Prospect	Cut-off Ni%	Mt	Ni%	Cu%	As ppm	Co ppm	Fe %	MgO %	S %
Nebo	0.2	84	0.39	0.31	3	153	9.5	5.9	2.5
Babel	0.2	362	0.32	0.36	3	118	9.9	7.8	2.1
Total	**0.2**	**446**	**0.33**	**0.35**	**3**	**125**	**9.9**	**7.4**	**2.2**
Nebo	0.5	15.9	0.82	0.48	3	323	14.2	3.7	5.6
Babel	0.5	17.3	0.64	0.70	3	196	12.9	6.0	4.4
Total	**0.5**	**33.2**	**0.73**	**0.59**	**3**	**257**	**13.5**	**4.9**	**5.0**

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimates is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Greg Miles, who is an employee of the company. Mr Miles is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person 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 Miles consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data, other than that disclosed in this report, that materially affects the information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates as reported in the market announcement dated 14th of April 2014 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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ANNEXURE 1:

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results at the Nebo deposit.

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.*	The Nebo deposit was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes on a nominal spacing of 50m x 100m. A total of 84 RC drillholes for 12,302m have been drilled to date, with complete results received for 12 drillholes. Holes were generally angled towards grid north at 60 degrees to optimally intersect the mineralised zones.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drillhole locations will be picked up by survey contractors at the completion of the drilling, they are currently surveyed by handheld GPS units. The RC samples have been obtained by a cone splitter. Sampling has been carried out under Cassini protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.
	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.	Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/AES or ICP/MS finish (0.25 gram) for base metals or a FA/AAS finish (40 gram) for Au, Pt and Pd.
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 of standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).*	Reverse Circulation accounts for 100% of the drilling completed by Cassini and comprises 140 mm diameter face sampling hammer drilling. Hole depths range from 42 to 228m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC recoveries are visually logged for every hole and recorded in the database. Actual recoveries were calculated for the first two holes for each rig. Overall recoveries are >95% and there has been no significant sample recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC samples are routinely checked for recovery, moisture and 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.	The massive sulphide style of the mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are considered 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.*	Drill chip samples have been geologically logged and the level of understanding of these variables increases with the maturity of the prospect.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC samples at Nebo recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other relevant features of the samples. Logging of chips is both qualitative (eg. colour) and quantitative (eg. mineral percentages).
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes were logged in full.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable as samples are non-core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the rig using cone splitters. All samples in mineralised zones were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of RC samples at Nebo follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 90% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involves the use of certified reference material (CRM) as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:15 with an increased rate in mineralised zones.
	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 were taken on 1m composites directly from the cone splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the rock type, style of mineralisation (massive sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements at Nebo.
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.*	The analytical techniques used a four acid digest multi element suite with ICP/AES or ICP/MS finish (25 gram) for base metals and a FA/AAS for previous metals. The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. Total sulphur is assayed by combustion furnace. These methods approach total dissolution of most minerals.
	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.	Hand held assay devices have not been reported.
	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.	Sample preparation for fineness were carried by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, were inserted blindly and randomly. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Both the Exploration Manager and the Technical Director of Cassini have viewed the RC chip samples.
	The use of twinned holes.	To date Cassini has not twinned any drill holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected for Nebo using a set of standard Field Marshal templates on laptop computers using lookup codes. The information

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was sent to Geobase Australia 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
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.*	Holes drilled to date by Cassini have been located with a Garmin hand-held GPS and are assumed to be accurate to ±5m. This is considered appropriate for the drill hole spacing. At the completion of the drill program, survey contractors will be employed to complete differential GPS surveying. Downhole surveys were completed every 5m using north-seeking gyroscopes after hole completion. Stated accuracy is ± 0.25° in azimuth and ± 0.05° in inclination.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for Nebo is MGA_GDA95, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The tenement package exhibits subdued relief with undulating hills and topographic representation is sufficiently controlled.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drillhole spacing is 50m (northing) by 100m (easting) in the core of the deposit.
	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 for Nebo have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resources and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited to one metre lengths.
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.*	The Nebo deposit is drilled towards grid north at 60° to intersect the mineralised zones at a close to perpendicular relationship for the bulk of the deposit.
	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.	To date, mineralisation orientation has been favourable for perpendicular drilling and sample widths are not considered to have added a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample chain of custody is managed by Cassini. Samples for Nebo are stored on site and delivered to Perth by recognised freight service and then to the assay laboratory by a Perth-based courier service. Whilst in storage the samples are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets tracks the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of the sampling techniques and data was carried out by CSA Global during September 2014. The sampling techniques and data were considered to be of sufficient quality to carry our resource estimation.

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*	Nebo is located wholly within Mining Lease M69/0074. Cassini entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the leases comprising the West Musgrave Project (M69/0072, M69/0073, M69/0074, M69/0075, E69/1505, E69/1530, E69/2201, E69/2069, E69/2070, E69/2313,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and environmental settings.	E69/2338), over which the previous operator retains a 2% NSR. The tenement sits within Crown Reserve 17614.
	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.	All tenements are in good standing and have existing Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements in place. No mining Agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been conducted by BHP Billiton and WMC. The work completed by BHP Billiton and WMC is considered by Cassini to be of a high standard.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project lies within the West Musgrave Province of Western Australia, which is part of an extensive Mesoproterozoic orogenic belt. The Nebo-Babel and Succoth deposits lie within mafic intrusions of the Giles Complex (1068Ma) that has intruded into amphibolite facies orthogneiss country rock. Mineralisation is hosted within tubular chonolithic gabbronorite bodies and are expressed primarily as a Type 2 deposit with broad zones of disseminated sulphide and comagmatic or potentially remobilised accumulations of more rich, matrix to massive sulphides.
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.*	Refer to the body of this report for significant intercepts pertaining to this announcement.
	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.	Not applicable, all information is included.
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.*	Weighted averages for the Nebo deposit were calculated using parameters of a 0.4% Ni and/or Cu lower cut-off, minimum reporting length of 2m, maximum length of consecutive internal waste of 2m and the minimum grade of the final composite of 0.4% Ni and/or Cu.
	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.	Short lengths of high grade results use a nominal 1% Ni and/or Cu lower cut-off, no minimum reporting length and 2m maximum internal dilution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
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').*	Mineralisation at Nebo-Babel is a flat-lying, south-westerly plunging body of variably mineralised mafic rock. Mineralisation is generally intersected with true-width down-hole lengths. Refer to Annexure 1 and Figures in body of text.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, Cu and Co results are reported.
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 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.*	Cassini aims to test the continuity of known higher grade zones of mineralisation at Nebo-Babel and near-surface mineralised positions of other prospects including Succoth with aim to define a JORC compliant Indicated Resource. All relevant diagrams and inferences have been illustrated in this report.

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