Fin Resources

ASX Release

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Results of Diamond Drilling Completed at McKenzie Springs Project

Fin Resources Limited (ASX: FIN) (Fin or the **Company)** announces the results of drilling completed at the McKenzie Springs Project (Fin 70% interest and Cazaly Resources Limited ASX:CAZ 30% interest) located 85km northeast of Halls Creek, within the Halls Creek Orogen, Western Australia (the Project). The program was the Company's first-ever drilling within the Project, comprising three diamond drill holes for a total of 947.9m *(see Figure 1).*

The drillholes were designed to test multiple modelled strong high priority conductors defined from Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) geophysical surveys. Following the drilling, downhole transient electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveying was completed on each drillhole. The aim of the DHTEM was to detect and delineate bedrock conductors of interest adjacent to the diamond drillholes.

Whilst the drilling did not intersect significant sulphides, broad disseminated zones of sulphides were encountered and several weak to strong in-hole and off-hole anomalies were identified, many of which are likely to be related to sulphide mineralisation. Further geological and geophysical modelling is in process.

Fin Resources' Director, Mr Jason Bontempo said, *"Drilling successfully intersected semi-massive sulphides proving the system has the potential for mineralisation, however it did not intersect the preferred ultramafic sequence which hosts economic mineralisation such as Savannah to the north. We believe this to be deeper in the sequence, and that further work is required."*

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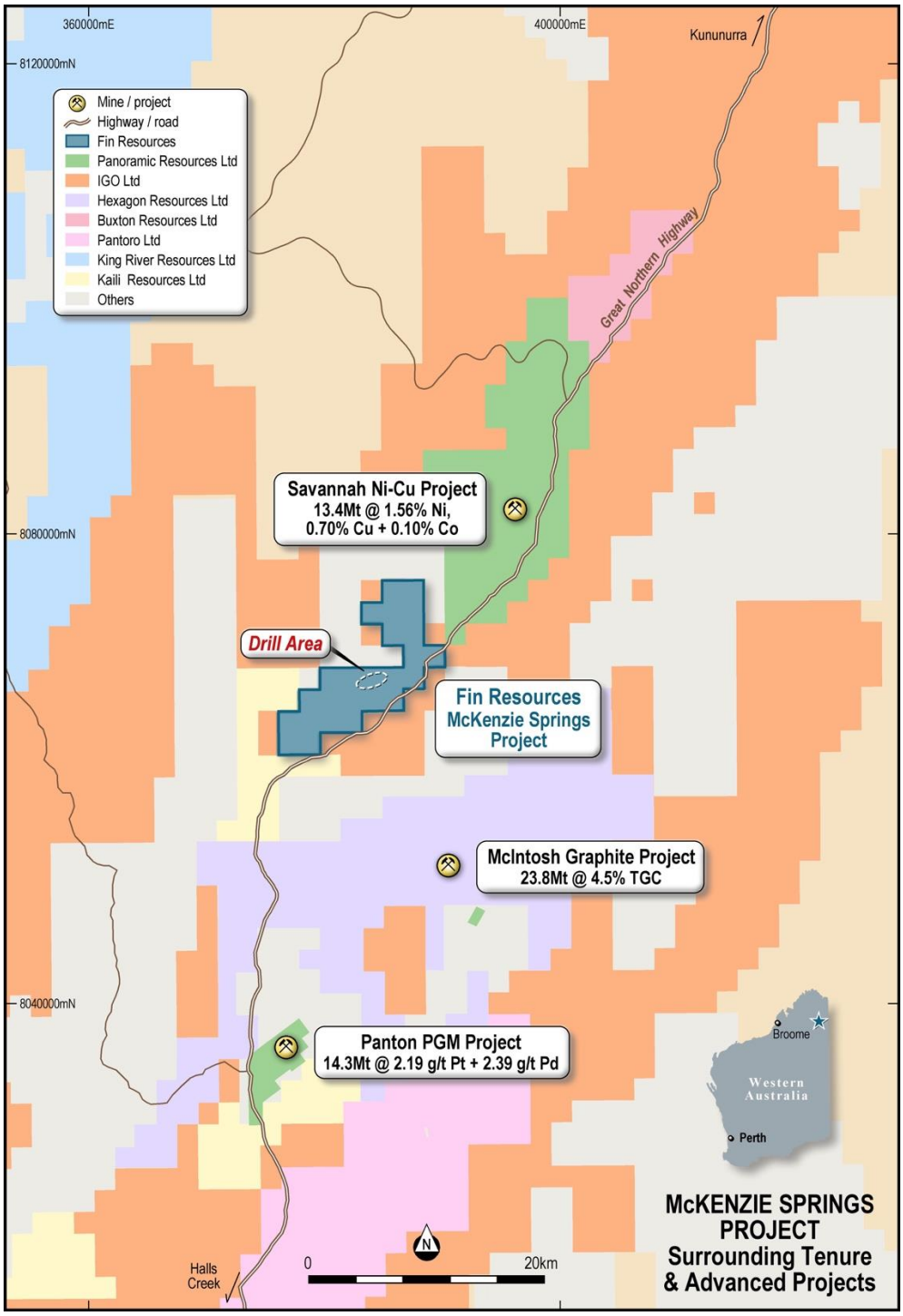

Figure 1 | Location Map

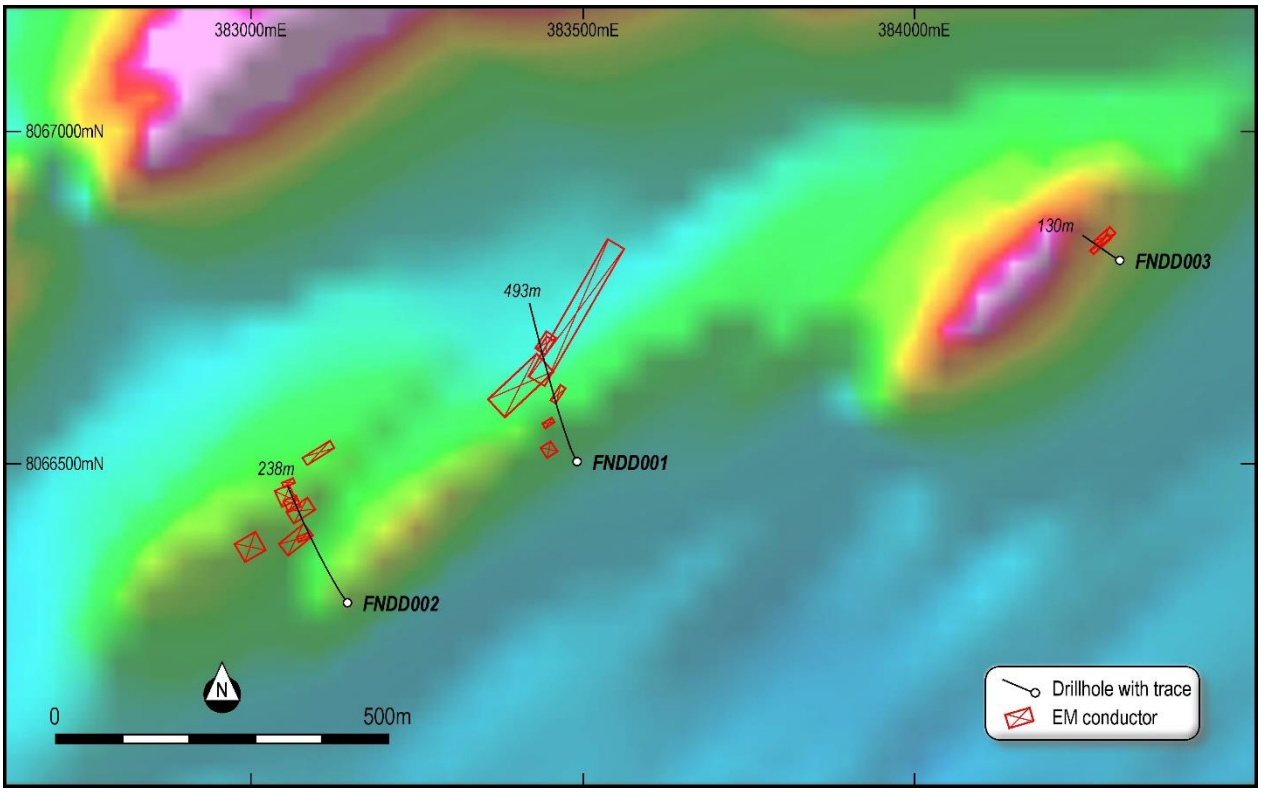

Figure 2 | Fin Diamond Drillhole Locations over Airborne Electromagnetics with DHEM modelled conductor plates

FNDD001 was designed to target and intercept a modelled conductive plate at 390m in depth. The drillhole progressed through a sequence of variably sheared and brecciated lithologies composed of mostly sedimentary granulites showing variable propylitic alteration, and lesser mafic units including amphibolites, gabbros, leucogabbros and anorthosites. The brecciation and shearing appears to be associated with a hydrothermal event with breccias often silica cemented with variable lithologies and mineralogy appearing as xenoliths, quartz veining is concentrated in or near shears. Both structures display increased propylitic alteration both in and surrounding them.

No obviously conductive lithologies were logged above below nor at the target depth of 390m, but a six-metre-thick sheared sedimentary granulite containing minor graphite and sulphides was intercepted above this at 371m. A strong in-hole anomaly and strong off-hole anomaly were observed at 300-320m and 370m downhole respectively in FNDD001. These anomalies are consistent with the FLTEM model conductor targeted by the FNDD001 drillhole. The sheared sedimentary granulite with minor sulphide and graphite identified in the approximate position of the strong off-hole anomaly may be the source of this anomaly.

FNDD002 was drilled to target and intercept a modelled conductive plate at 220m in depth. The drillhole progressed through a sequence of mostly undeformed sedimentary granulites and variable mafic units, then a brecciated and sheared zone of similar lithologies. This then passed into a sequence of sedimentary granulites variable brecciated and sheared.

At 277.25m, a 3.05m thick highly sheared and highly propylitic altered sedimentary granulite was intercepted with sulphide accumulations in foliations, and semi-massive blebs around quartz veins visually forming up to 45% of the interval. Sulphide percentages in intervals directly above and below this shear to the bottom of the hole were also elevated from those observed above this. It is considered likely that this interval is responsible for the conductivity anomaly observed in the surface electromagnetics.

The hole was drilled past the planned depth of 270m to 342.8m as observed sulphide percentages beyond the target zone continued to be elevated and varied in occurrence and mineral species.

Although smaller in size, an off-hole conductor at 210m is consistent with the original FLTEM model conductor and may represent a near-miss. A high conductance, off-hole DHTEM model conductor at 260-300m represents a potential source of massive sulphide mineralisation for follow-up drilling.

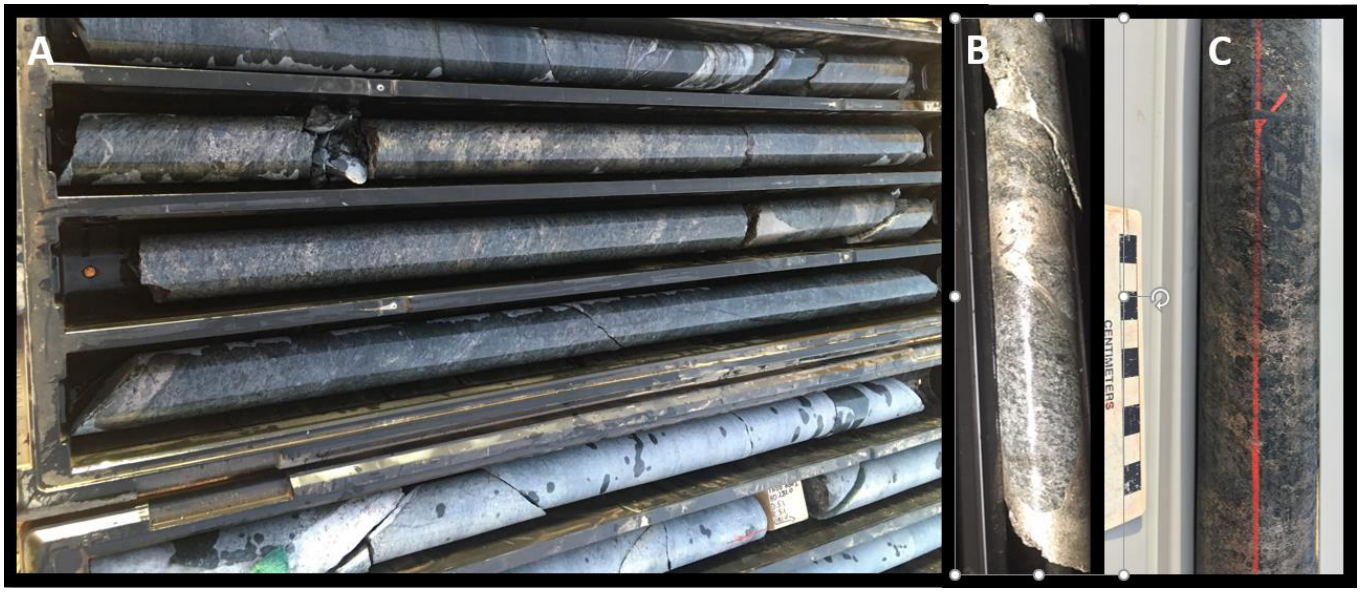

Figure 3 | Diamond drill core from McKenzie Springs A) FNDD002 semi-massive to foliation disseminated sulphides from 276m B) FNDD002 semi-massive sulphides C) FNDD002 breccia textured sulphide (pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite) at 278m

FNDD003 was drilled to target and intercept a modelled conductive plate at 70m in depth. The drill hole progressed through a sequence of sheared and brecciated sedimentary granulites and variable mafic units, then a brecciated and sheared sedimentary granulite with variable propylitic alteration to the end of hole. Just beyond the target zone a 2m interval from 75.9m was intercepted showing foliated sedimentary granulite sheared and foliated with up to 25% visual sulphides as disseminated, in foliations, and occasional massive bands/veins up to 1cm in width. This then passed into a sequence of sedimentary granulites variable brecciated and sheared. It is considered likely that this interval is responsible for the conductivity anomaly observed in the surface electromagnetics.

Off-hole and in-hole conductors identified were consistent with the original FLTEM model conductor.

Table 1 | McKenzie Springs Project Mineralised Drill Intercepts

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	From	Width	Ni	Cu	Co	Pt	Pd
						m	m	m	%	%	%	ppb	ppb
FNDD001	383490	8066500	333	-60	340	493	12	4	0.06	0.06	0.01	BDL	6
							22	2	0.05	0.06	0.01	2	10
							200	1	0.03	0.06	0.01	BDL	BDL
							238	1	0.04	0.08	0.02	BDL	5
FNDD002	383145	8066288	338	-54	328	325	79	1	0.07	0.02	0.02	BDL	10
							123.1	1	0.08	0.07	0.01	BDL	BDL
							160.45	1	0.06	0.05	0.01	15	10
							185	4	0.06	0.05	0.01	5	12
							200.8	1.2	0.05	0.06	0.02	5	10
							277.25	3.05	0.06	0.07	0.03	BDL	3
						incl.	277.25	1	0.07	**0.10**	0.03	BDL	10
							303	1	0.04	0.08	0.02	BDL	20
FNDD003	384310	8066805	322	-60	300	130	23	5	0.05	0.04	0.01	BDL	BDL
							24	1	0.07	0.06	0.01	BDL	BDL
							36	1	0.06	0.05	0.01	BDL	5
							51	7	0.05	0.05	0.01	BDL	4
							66	5	0.06	0.06	0.01	BDL	8
							73	5.9	0.06	0.07	0.02	BDL	0
						incl.	75.9	2	0.06	**0.13**	0.02	BDL	BDL

- Widths shown are downhole width. There is insufficient drilling to determine true widths of the mineralisation.
- Intercepts > 0.05% Ni or Cu lower cut-off, no minimum reporting length, no maximum length of consecutive internal waste and the minimum grade for the final composite of 0.05% Ni or Cu.
- Short lengths of higher-grade results use a nominal 0.1% Ni or Cu lower cut-off or a geological boundary, no minimum reporting length and 2m maximum interval dilution and the minimum grade of the final composite of 0.1% Ni or Cu
- BDL denotes below detection limit

Authorised for release by: Jason Bontempo - Non-Executive Director

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Ms Felicity Repacholi-Muir, an independent consultant to the Company. Ms Felicity Repacholi-Muir is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. She has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Ms Repacholi-Muir consents to the inclusion in this announcement of that matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 McKenzie Springs 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.*	Diamond drilling has been completed at the McKenzie Springs Project. Three drill holes, for a total of 947.9m were completed. Samples comprise half core (and quarter core in limited cases) in HQ3 from surface and then NQ2 sized diamond core. Samples length are nominally 1m to lengths no longer than 2m and separated by geological boundaries where appropriate.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill holes were surveyed with handheld GPS units which have an accuracy of ±.5m. Sampling has been carried out under Fin protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Diamond drilling is used to obtain high quality samples that are from oriented core and logged for lithological and structural attributes.
	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.	Diamond drilling was used to obtain approximately 1m (or smaller where appropriate) samples which have been crushed and from which approximately 3kg is pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis. XRF fusion was used to determine Al_2O_3, As, BaO, CaO, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, Nb, Ni, P_2O_5, Pb, S, SiO_2, Sn, Sr, TiO_2, V, Zn, ZrO_2 and LOI. Au, Pt and Pd have been analysed by fire assay process (40 gm) and determined by ICP/MS.
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).*	Diamond accounts for 100% of the drilling completed by Fin. A truck-mounted Sandvik diamond drill rig was used. Diamond drilling comprises HQ3 from surface to competent ground and then NQ2 sized core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond core recoveries have been logged and recorded in the database. Overall observed recoveries are >95% and there were no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond core was 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.
	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.	No sample bias has been observed.
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.*	Not applicable, as mineral resources are not reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging at the McKenzie Springs Project records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, fabric, grainsize, colour, structure and other relevant features. Geotechnical logging has not been completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes have been logged from the surface to the end of the hole.
	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half	Half core in HQ3 has been cut and used for all samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*or all core taken.*	sent for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond samples at McKenzie Spring Project follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, followed by primary crushing of the whole sample, secondary crushing, riffle splitting to obtain a subsample for pulverisation (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 involve the use of certified reference materials (CRM) as assay standards along with field duplicates. The insertion rate of these will average 1:25.Analysis on individual standards showed the standards to perform reasonably well with no major variance observed.
	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.	Quarter core duplicate sampling is 1-2% of total sampling. The results achieved have shown an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
	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, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements within the McKenzie Springs Project.
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 fused bead XRF for the base metals and all other major and trace elements of interest. Au, Pt and Pd were determine by FA/AAS finish (40 gm).
	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.	Handheld XRF instruments were used for the logging of the drill hole but have not been reported in this announcement. All DHEM data was acquired with an SMARTem instrument working at a base frequency of 1Hz. The transmitter loops utilised during this DHTEM programme was powered by a Merlin Geophysical Solutions MT-200 transmitter working at ~55-60A (single turn). The transmitter loops were aimed at coupling well with the expected geometry of the target FLEM model conductors.
	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 out 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 are inserted blindly.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Diamond core has been viewed by Fin geologists and consultants.
	The use of twinned holes.	The reported drill holes have not been twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data entry for the McKenzie Springs Project was collected using a set of excel logging sheets with lookup codes.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been adjusted.
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*	Drill holes were located using handheld GPS which have an accuracy of ±.5m. Elevation data is captured with handheld GPS and cross referenced with local

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation.	topographical maps. Downhole survey data is collected using a digital Reflex survey tool. Stated accuracy is ± 1° in azimuth and ± 0.3° in dip.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for the McKenzie Springs Project is Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Digital Terrain Models have been created utilising data collected from the various geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes were located and designed according to target location (geophysical targets). The drillholes have not been drilled on a grid pattern. Drill hole spacing is considered appropriate for exploration purposes.
	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 data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes are drilled between -54 to -60° towards the ~ NW (300-340°) to achieve the best possible intersection of the modelled conductor plates.
	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.	The orientation of drilling and key mineralised structure is not considered to have introduced sample bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample chain of custody was managed by Fin. All core was stored in a secure location on site until completion of the program, and then dispatched to the laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No reviews have been carried out to date.

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 McKenzie Springs Project comprises a single granted Exploration Licence (EL), namely E80/4808 covering a land area of 82km^2. Fin entered into a term sheet with the current holder, Sammy Resources Pty Ltd to acquire a 51% interest in the exploration project and the right to farm-in to an additional 19% interest in the McKenzie Project. Fin has met requirements and currently holds a 70% interest. The EL lies on the Texas Downs / Mabel Downs (PL N050285) Pastoral Lease. The EL is within land where two Native Title claim applications for determination have been made. The Purnululu People have made the WC1994/011 Native Title Claim and the Malarngowerm People have made the WC1999/044 Native Title Claim. The Native Title claim applications currently remain active.
	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.	There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Since the 1970s, the McKenzie Springs Intrusion has been the subject of nickel-copper exploration. Exploration completed includes geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, stream and soil), ground and aerial geophysical surveys, costeaning and limited drilling (percussion, RC and diamond).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The East Kimberley region has proven potential for hosting magmatic nickel-copper sulphide and PGM (Platinum Group Metals) mineralisation. Two significant mineralised bodies have been discovered in this area to date within intrusive complexes of the Halls Creek Orogen. These are the *Savannah Ni-Cu Mine* and the *Panton PGM Project* owned by Panoramic Resources Ltd and are respectively 9km and 30km away from Fin's McKenzie Springs Project. Mineralisation within Fin's McKenzie Springs tenement is associated with the basal contact of mafic-ultramafic rocks in a similar geological setting to the *Savannah Ni-Cu Mine*. Over 25 gossans have been defined at different stratigraphic levels in the intrusion through the course of exploration, some with a strike length of more than 200m.
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 Table 1 within the body of the 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 McKenzie Springs mineralisation were calculated using parameters of a 0.05% Ni or Cu lower cut-off, no minimum reporting length, no maximum length of consecutive internal waste and the minimum grade for the final composite of 0.05% Ni 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 higher-grade results use a nominal 0.1% Ni or Cu lower cut-off or a geological boundary, no minimum reporting length and 2m maximum interval dilution and the minimum grade of the final composite of 0.1% Ni or Cu.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not 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 the McKenzie Springs Project is poorly understood and orientations are approximate. Drill holes were designed to intersect geophysical plates at optimal angles.
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 the figure within the announcement to show the location of the drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 results have been 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 in tables within the body of the announcement.
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.*	A discussion of further exploration work is outlined in the body of the announcement. Further exploration work will be determined based on the ongoing geological interpretation. All relevant diagrams and inferences have been illustrated in this announcement.