Three conductive EM plates identified at Mons Nickel Project

Strong results of Moving Loop EM survey highlight potential for large-scale disseminated nickel sulphides

Key Points

- **MLEM survey highlights strong potential for Mt Keith-style mineralisation at Mons, identifying conductive EM plates at Area A02 – Dease target**
- **These new conductors will be drilled as part of the current diamond drilling program underway**
- **Earlier RC drilling by Nimy has identified nickel sulphides in Zone A**
- **MLEM survey is continuing and has been expanded to cover a larger prospective zone along strike**
- **Initial diamond hole at Mons has been completed to 390m vertical depth. A second diamond hole has commenced at the Godley target**

Nimy Resources (ASX: NIM) is pleased to announce that a large-scale Moving Loop Electro-Magnetic (MLEM) survey has identified three conductor plates at its Mons Nickel Project in WA.

The plates are located at target Zone A within Area A02 - Dease. In light of these strong results, the MLEM survey has been expanded to cover a larger area of prospective ground along strike.

The identification of conductor plates using the proven MLEM technique is a significant result along the path to locating higher-grade disseminated and massive sulphide nickel zones.

Earlier RC drilling by Nimy has identified nickel sulphides in Zone A. The presence of conductive plates shows that there are likely to be areas of higher grade.

RELEASE DATE
8th February 2022

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE
Shares on Issue - 114m
Options Issue - 12.5m

These results will help ensure drilling specifically targets higher-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation in the Komatiite host rock, identified in the previous Nimy RC drilling program in Zone A.

Identification of these conductor plates is based on the initial interpretation. A more detailed analysis of the conductive response, including 3d rendering, to further define the plates is prioritised and ongoing. The results of more detailed analysis will be released once finalised. A soil geochemical signature of the ground above each plate will help determine the order in which the new targets will be drilled. The current diamond drilling program will be adjusted to prioritise the new targets.

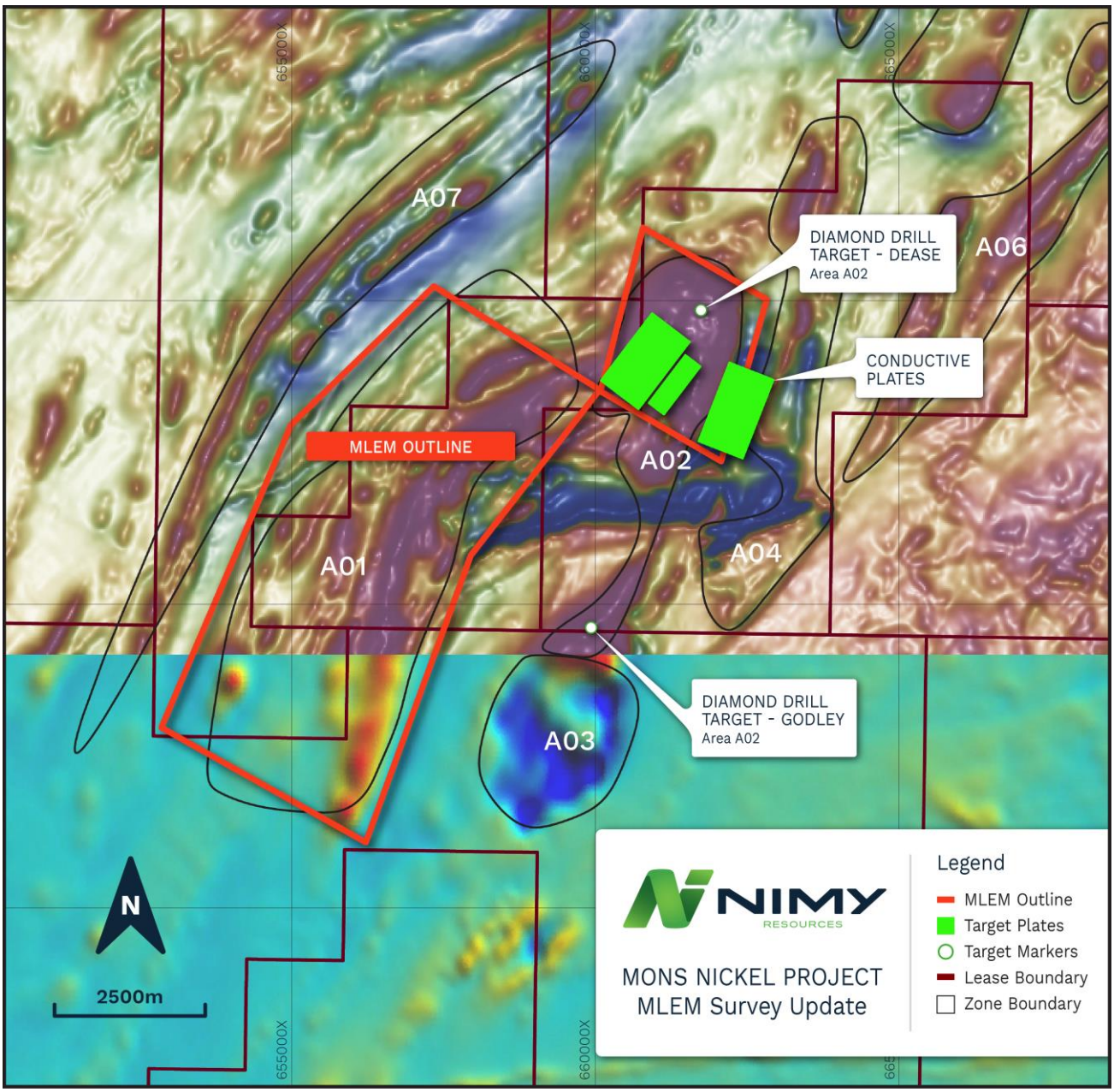

Figure 1 - Mons Nickel Project Moving Loop Conductive Plates at Zone A02

The MLEM survey has covered about 5 per cent of the current identified strike length at Mons. Based on this early success, the Company will undertake a large-scale V-TEM aerial survey over the tenement to the north to find early electro-magnetic identifiers for future MLEM surveys to cover.

The strategy enables a continuous and stepped exploration approach to efficiently test such a large prospective tenement holding.

Diamond drilling on the Godley target is currently underway, with the first hole completed on Friday 4th February. Drilling of the second hole at Godley commenced on Saturday 5th February.

On completion of this hole, the diamond rig will move north to test the MLEM conductor plates identified within this announcement at Dease target.

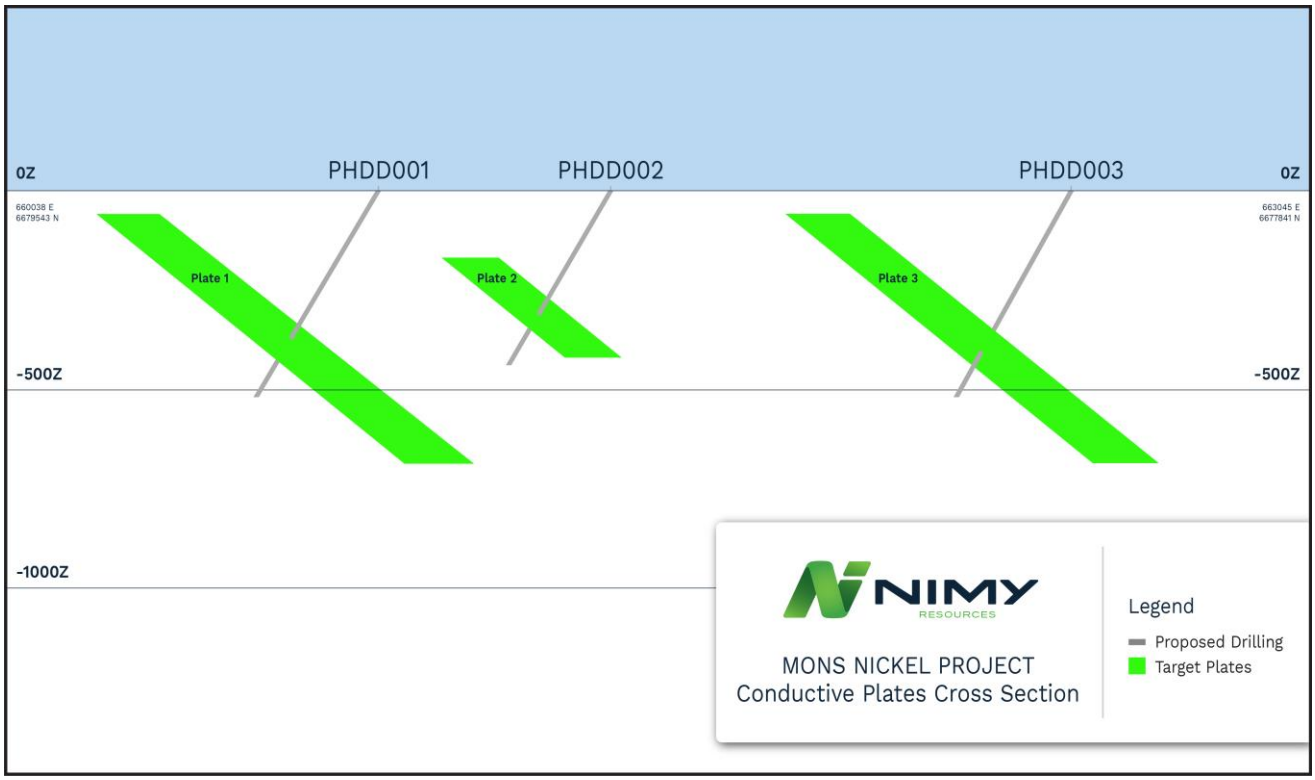

Figure 2 - Summarised Cross section of the Moving Loop Conductive Plates at Zone A02 including planned drill holes

Nimy Managing Director Christian Price said: "This is an excellent start to our exploration campaign at Mons.

"Nimy Resources is well placed to systematically unlock the Karroun Hill Greenstone Belt, starting with Zone A. The identification of Moving Loop conductors is an important step for the development of the Mons Nickel Project.

"Coupled with our previous RC drilling in Zone A, these results confirm nickel sulphide fertility at Mons. The three conductors uncovered in Area A02 significantly enhance the large-scale mineralised Mt Keith Style potential of the project.

"With the expanded MLEM survey ongoing and diamond drilling well underway, we are set to generate strong news flow as we implement our strategy of systematic exploration".

About Nimy Resources and the Mons Nickel Project

Nimy Resources is an emerging exploration company, with the vision to responsibly discover and develop an economic nickel-sulphide project in a Tier 1 jurisdiction, Western Australia.

Nimy Resources has prioritised the development of the Mons Project, a district scale land holding consisting of 12 tenements, an area over 1,761sqkm along an 80km north/south strike.

Mons is located 140km north of Southern Cross and covers the Karroun Hill Nickel district on the northern end of the world-famous Forrestania nickel belt. Mons features a very similar geological setting to the southern end of the Forrestania belt and the Kambalda nickel belts.

The project is situated within a large scale fertile "Kambalda-Style" and "Mt Keith-Style" Komatiite sequences within the Archean Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton.

This release has been approved for release by the Board and is intended to lift the trading halt currently in place.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based upon information compiled by Mr Stuart Peterson, a full-time employee of Nimy Resources Limited. Mr Peterson is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM). Mr Peterson has sufficient experience in the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Peterson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Peterson is also a shareholder in the Company.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Nimy Resources Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriateto 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 representivityand the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systemsused.*
	• *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 chargefor 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.*
		• A time-domain moving loop electromagnetic survey (MLEM) has been acquired over the Mons Nickel Project.
		• 50% of the survey has been completed to date.
		• Lines are orientated to a local grid
		• MLEM Configuration
		  ○ Transmitter loop diameter = 200 x 200 m
		  ○ Transmitter current = ~90 A
		  ○ Station Spacing 100m
		  ○ Transmitter Frequency = 1 Hz
		  ○ EM Receivers measure Z, X and Y components
		• The MLEM survey was acquired by Wireline Services Group Pty Ltd
		• The survey is under supervision of consulting geophysicists at Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd.

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 othertype, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveriesand results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• N/A
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*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• N/A
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is consideredpartial 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 levelsof accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• MLEM: SMARTem/ handheld GPS • Data location is recorded in WGS84-UTM Zone 50 south.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• **MLEM** 400m line separation, 100 m station spacing along line with 200m line spacing, 100 m station spacing along line infill where needed.
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, consideringthe deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientationof key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• **MLEM** orientation is perpendicular to general strike of geological formations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• **MLEM** system was checked prior to commencement of data acquisition. • All data was inspected daily by the WSG site crew and verified by a consulting geophysicist at Newexco Exploration.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• **MLEM** survey was acquired in E77/2255 and E77/2438.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous MLEM surveys were performed across the survey area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Karroun Hill District is a newly defined greenstone belt, between the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt and Edna May Complex to the south. The Younani Greenstone Belt, Nardee and Windamuura Igneous complex, is located to the North of the tenements • The greenstone suite hosts a multi layered, stacked Komatiite sequence that is interbedded with Mafic and Meta-sediment layers. This entire sequence has been highly altered since its deposition with multiple tectonic events that have folded and overturned the units to a near vertical axis through anticlinal deformation and later stage regional shearing events that have folded the unit along its axis approximately 180 degrees. The northern section of the rock unit has been dramatically folded and folded to where the original depositional position cannot be determined at this stage of development
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* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 ofsuch aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• N/A
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A
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 ofdrill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in the 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.*	• N/A
Other substantive explorationdata	• *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.*	• N/A
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.*	• Drilling and further moving loop ground EM survey is planned