Electromagnetic (EM) conductor plates modelled targeting massive nickel sulphides

- 5 EM conductor model plates targeting massive nickel sulphide mineralisation have been generated at 3 prospects
- Soil sampling and drilling has confirmed anomalous nickel at or proximal to all 3 prospects
- A total of 17 anomalies have been identified so far across the current in-loop MLEM survey dataset, typically represented by mid to late-time X component responses
- Follow-up close spaced MLEM survey using a slingram configuration and a SQUID B-field sensor booked to commence early January 2023
- +2,000m Reverse Circulation drill program to follow with POW's submitted for drilling at the Dease Gossan prospect (3 model plates), North Lake prospect (1 model plate) and the North Tip prospect (1 model plate)

Nimy Resources Executive Director Luke Hampson commented

"The Dease Gossan Prospect is the highest priority in the next stage of exploration. The EM conductor plates modelled follow the shape of the gossan outcropping found at surface and begin at 180m below surface. The combination of gossan outcropping, nickel sulphide mineralisation in diamond hole NRDD005 which passed between plates 2 and 3, and anomalous drill intervals of up to 1m @ 1.05% nickel increase our confidence in the prospect.

The EM conductor model plates identified along strike within the King Hill corridor provide further cause for optimism. We are dealing with a large, mineralised nickel system and expect further prospects to emerge as we move through the EM data foreshadowed by the 17 anomalies identified thus far.

Work will commence on further definition of the EM conductor model plates through an optimised MLEM survey with drilling to commence immediately thereafter."

RELEASE DATE

17 November 2022

COMPANY DETAILS

ASX:NIM

Registered Office

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Website
www.nimy.com.au

Contact
info@nimy.com.au

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue – 114.3m

Options Issue – 16.45m

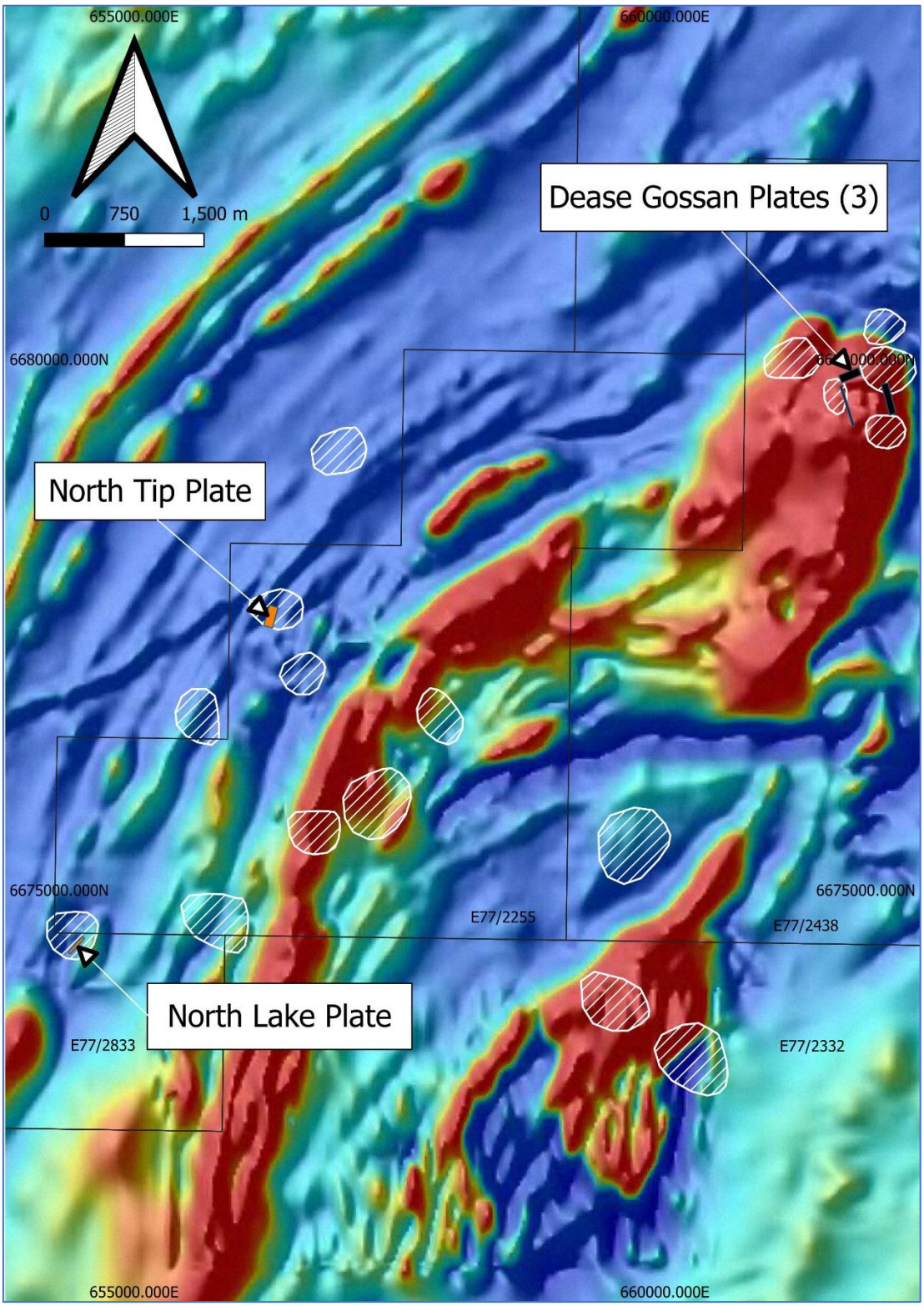

Figure 1 – Location of modelled EM conductor model plates over a colour magnetic image, white hash polygons represent MLEM X component anomalies.

NIMY RESOURCES
Essential Nickel

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Summary

Nimy Resources commissioned Perth-based geophysics consultancy Resource Potentials to analyse data from its first pass moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey completed as part of the exploration strategy across a large area of ultramafic rocks containing nickel (values up to 1.05% (1m) against high background nickel).

The recent 400m line-spaced in-loop configuration MLEM data are affected by IP effects due to polarisable clays in the regolith, which produce late-time negative responses in the Z component MLEM receiver, and which may mask the EM response of bedrock conductors. The late-time anomalies identified have potential to represent bedrock conductors.

To date (analyses ongoing) three prospect areas have been prioritised and EM conductor plates modelled. The prospects are supported by drilling and soil geochemical anomalies along strike, indicating ultramafic rocks containing nickel.

The Dease Gossan Prospect (Figures 3,4,5):

- Contains 3 modelled EM conductor model plates.
- The results of drilling (up to 1m @ 1.05% nickel) and surface mapping (1.1km of gossan outcropping) reported previously (ASX:NIM Significant Nickel Assays at Dease Gossan; 18/10/2022).
- The three model plates follow the shape of the outcropping gossan found at surface and begin at ~180m below surface.
- The nickel sulphide pentlandite was observed at RL180m in drill hole NRDD005 which passed between plates 2 and 3.

The North Lake Prospect (Figures 6,7,8,9 Table 1):

- Contains 1 modelled EM conductor model plate.
- No drilling proximal, although NRRC0014 drilled north along strike (2.9kms) recorded anomalous nickel in hole (up 0.6% Ni over 1m).
- Soil sampling has been completed along a single line across the EM anomaly, with pXRF data recording a nickel anomaly in soil near both the EM conductor model plate and the interpreted ultramafic. Samples have been submitted for ultrafine assay (Labwest).
- EM conductor model plate associated with a discrete magnetic anomaly high.

The North Tip Prospect (Figures 10,11,12 Table 1):

- Contains 1 modelled EM conductor model plate.
- Located 3.5km along strike from the North Lake prospect.
- 600m north along strike from NRRC0014 (up 0.6% Ni over 1m)
- Soil sampling being carried out.

Forward work plan

The Company's forward work plan at the Dease prospect:

- MLEM survey using a slingram configuration and a SQUID EM sensor at the Dease Gossan Prospect, North Lake Prospect and North Tip Prospect.
- Drill hole planning and submission of POW's at the Dease Gossan Prospect, North Lake Prospect and North Tip Prospect (2000m+ of RC drilling planned).
- Complete MLEM survey analysis across the entire dataset, including - EM decay channel gridding, imaging, and EM conductor plate modelling.
- Continuing assessment of the Mons Project area utilising surface geochemistry methods.

Geophysics

Resource Potentials have undertaken a review of existing ground electromagnetic (EM) data acquired at the Mons Nickel Project.

Within the existing MLEM data, Resource Potentials have identified 3 priority areas where anomalous X component receiver EM decay responses require further follow-up EM surveying to validate these anomalies and better define the EM anomaly source locations, dimensions, orientations and electrical conductance's. Resource Potentials have subsequently proposed that new MLEM survey data be acquired over these 3 areas using tighter line and station spacings, and an alternative survey configuration to the existing MLEM data.

The existing MLEM data were acquired using 100m recording station spacing and 400m line spacing, which is considered a low-resolution reconnaissance style survey design. This MLEM survey operated at a base frequency of 1Hz and used an in-loop configuration, with a fluxgate magnetometer sensor, which recorded widespread negative Z component EM decay responses termed induced polarisation (IP) effects, which are likely related to polarisable clays in the regolith, and which could mask the EM response of target bedrock conductors. The proposed MLEM survey will be acquired using a slingram (out-of-loop) receiver configuration in order to reduce IP effects and a SQUID EM sensor receiver for enhanced B-field sensitivity and operate at a base frequency of 0.5Hz. The proposed MLEM survey will be acquired using 50m station spacing and either 100m or 200m line spacing, depending on the prospect area. The proposed MLEM survey lines have been oriented perpendicular to the expected strike of any potential bedrock EM conductors in order to provide optimal EM coupling.

The MLEM anomalies are located over 3 areas:

The Dease Gossan Prospect is where recent diamond drilling intercepted pentlandite beneath anomalous nickel intervals (NRDD005 up to 1m @ 0.48% Ni) and historic RAB drilling (WGRB001 up to 1m @ 1.05% Ni). Both holes are collared within significant gossan outcropping (1.1km).

The North Lake Prospect is associated with a discrete magnetic anomaly, which could be related to magnetic sulphide minerals associated with nickel sulphide mineralisation, such as pyrrhotite or pentlandite.

The North Tip Prospect recorded an anomalous X component receiver EM decay response along an interpreted ultramafic sequence. North Tip lies along strike of anomalous downhole (NRRC014 up to 1m 0.62% Ni) and surface geochemical results.

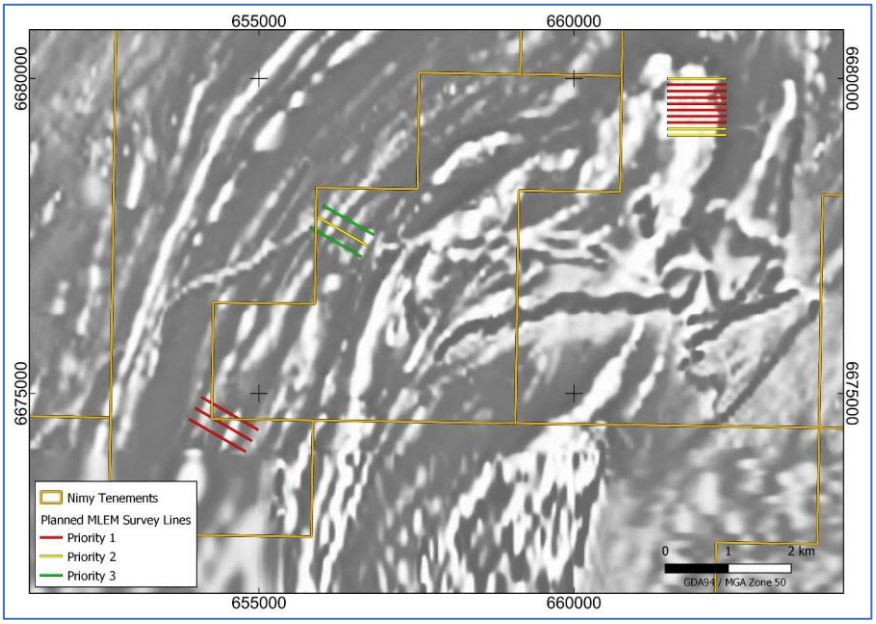

Figure 2 –Planned MLEM survey lines coloured by priority rank over a greyscale magnetic image.

Conductor Model plates at Dease Gossan Prospect

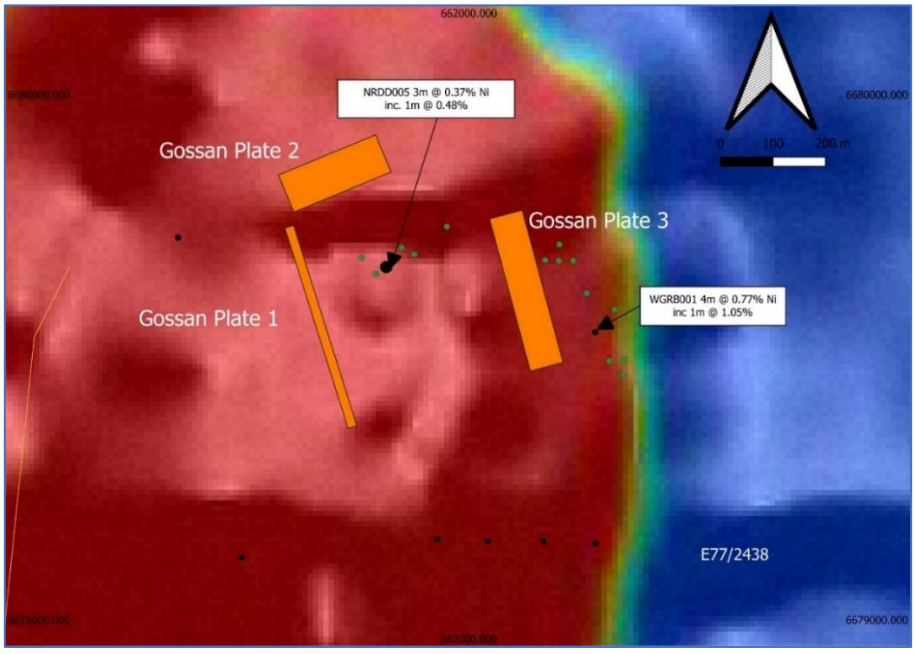

Figure 3 – Position of conductor model plates relative to NRDD005, mapped areas of outcropping gossan (green dots), and existing drillholes (black dots) over a colour magnetic image.

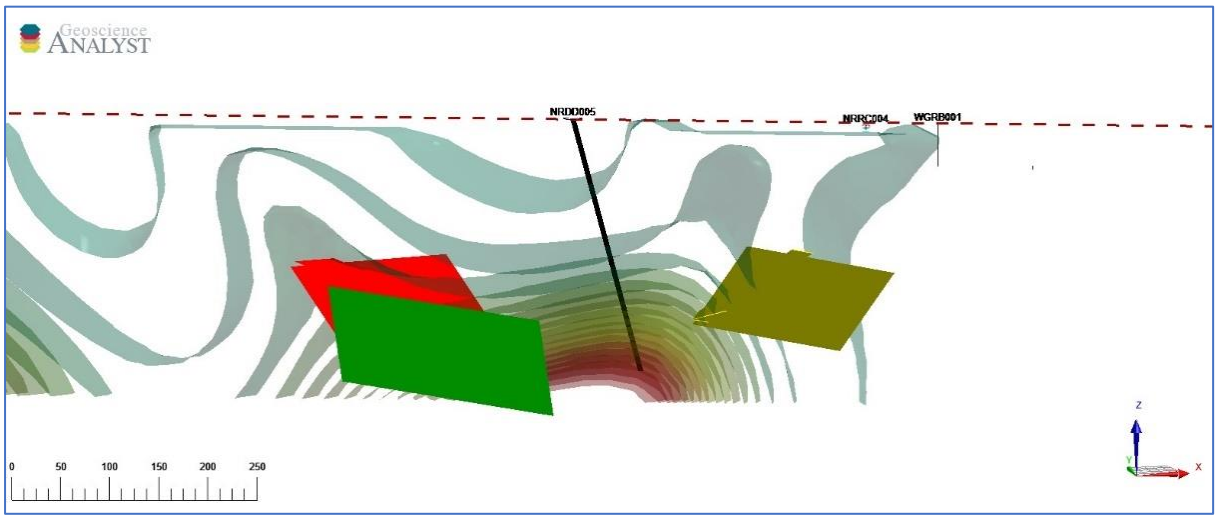

Figure 4 – Cross section of conductor model plates and unconstrained magnetic 3D inversion iso-surfaces relative to diamond hole NRDD005.

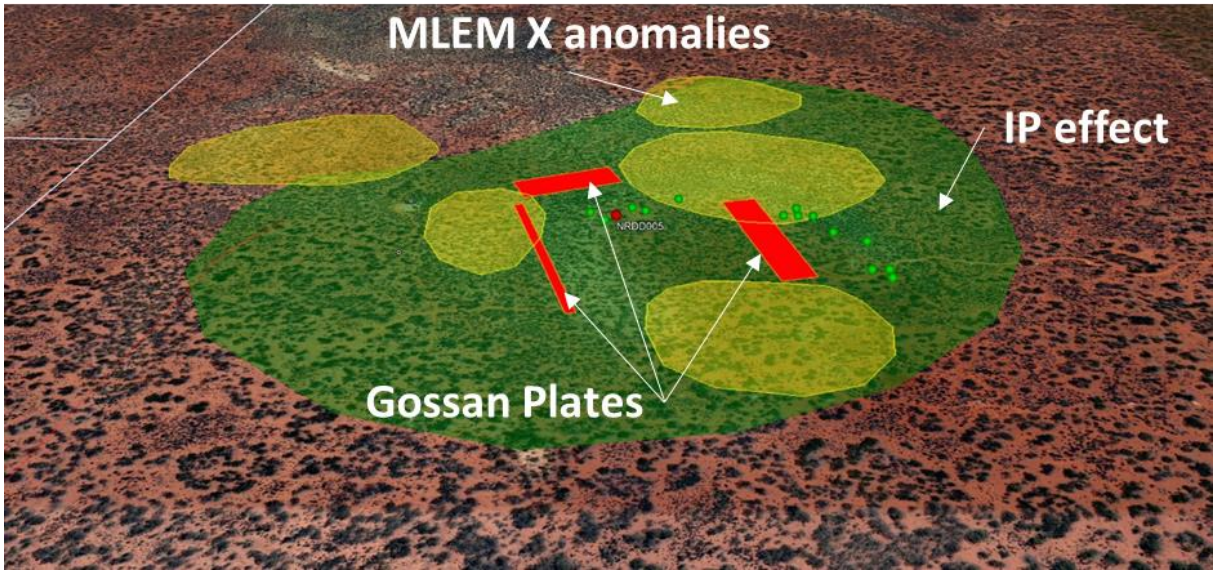

Figure 5 – Fly over position of MLEM X component anomalies (yellow polygon), large Z component IP effects (green polygon), conductor model plates (red polygon), NRDD005 and gossan outcrop (green dots).

Conductor model plates North Lake and North Tip Prospects

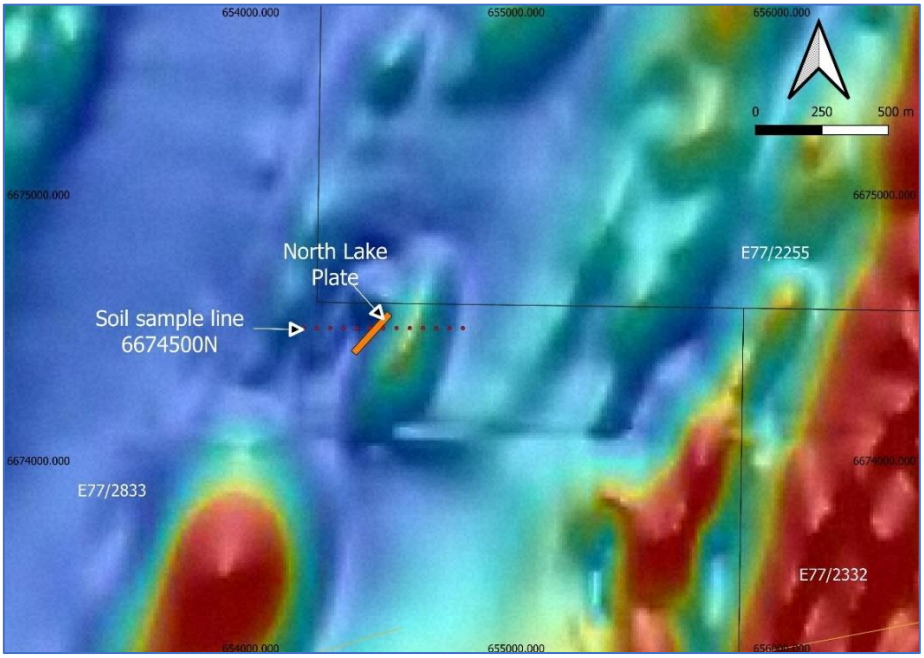

Figure 6 – Position of North Lake conductor model plate and soil sample location over a colour magnetic image.

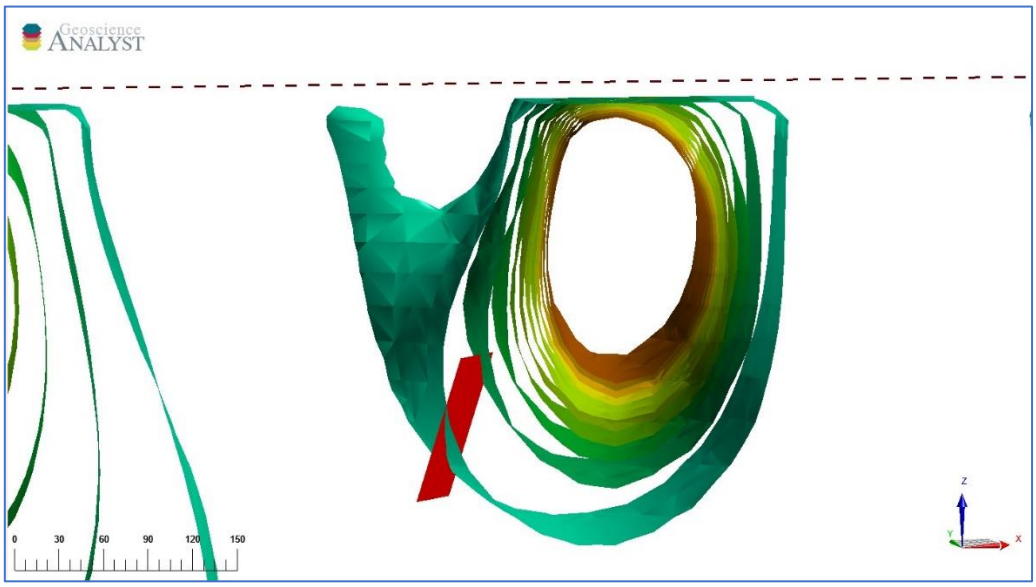

Figure 7 – Cross section of North Lake conductor model plate and unconstrained 3D magnetic inversion iso-surfaces.

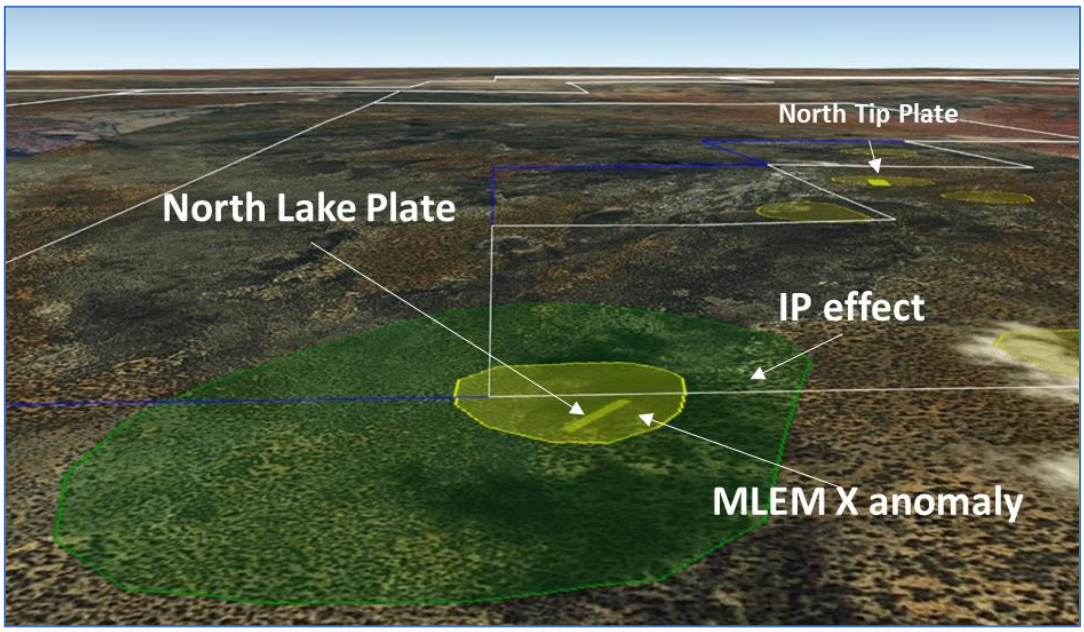

Figure 8 – Fly over position of MLEM X component anomalies (yellow polygon), large Z component IP effects (green polygon), and conductor model plates (orange polygon). North Tip conductor model plate can be seen along strike.

North Lake soil sampling

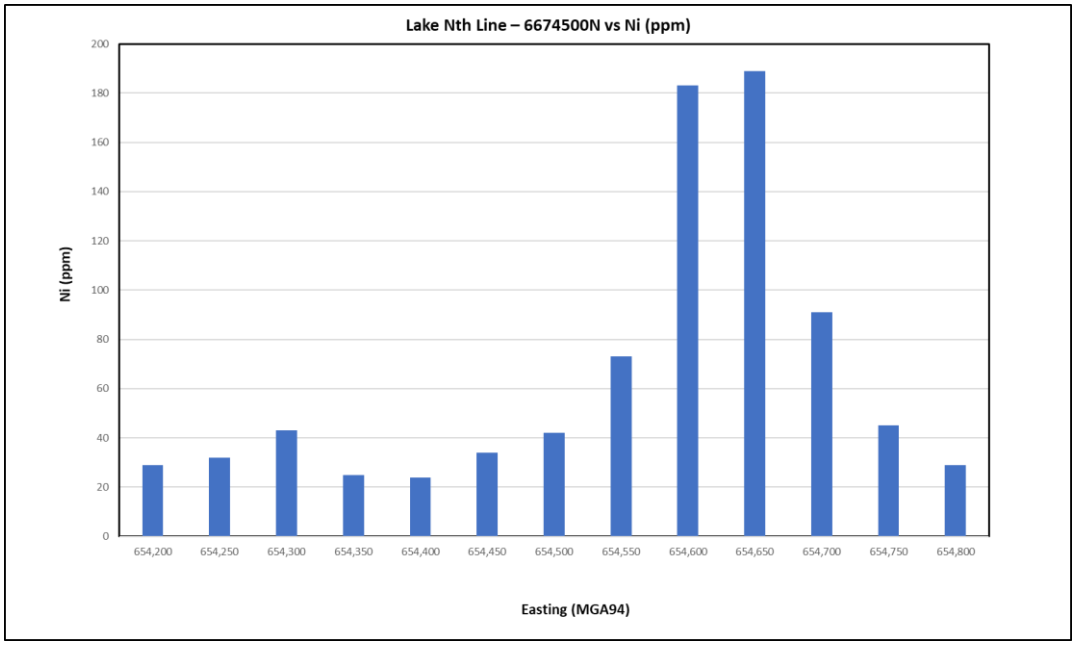

Figure 9 – Soil sampling line 6674500N p-XRF nickel (ppm)

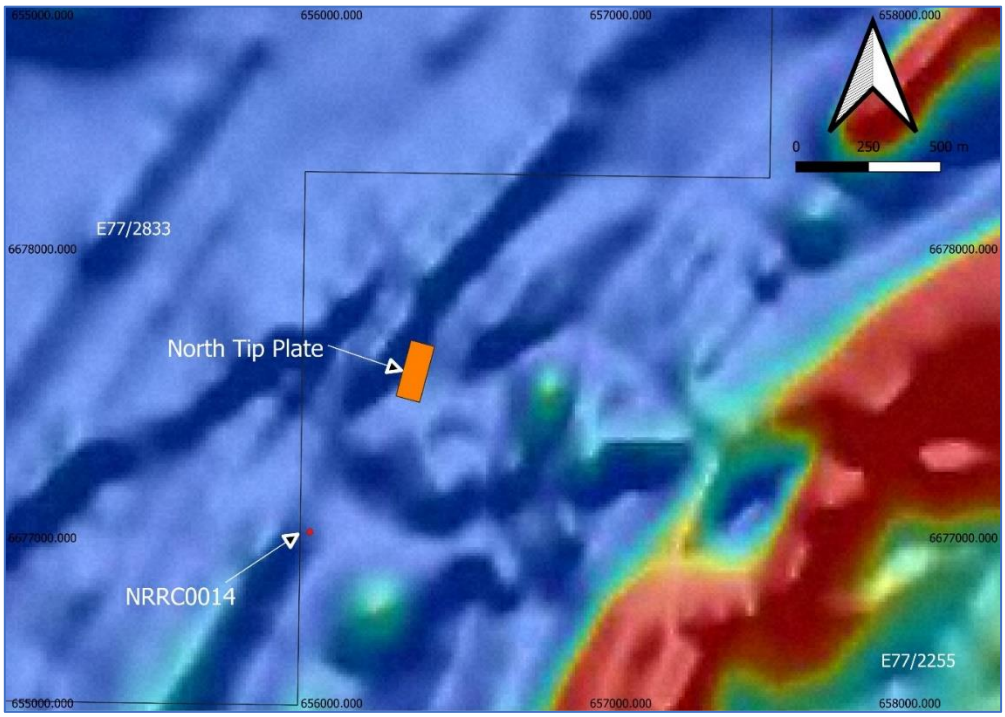

Figure 10 – Position of North Tip Prospect conductor model plate over a colour magnetic image.

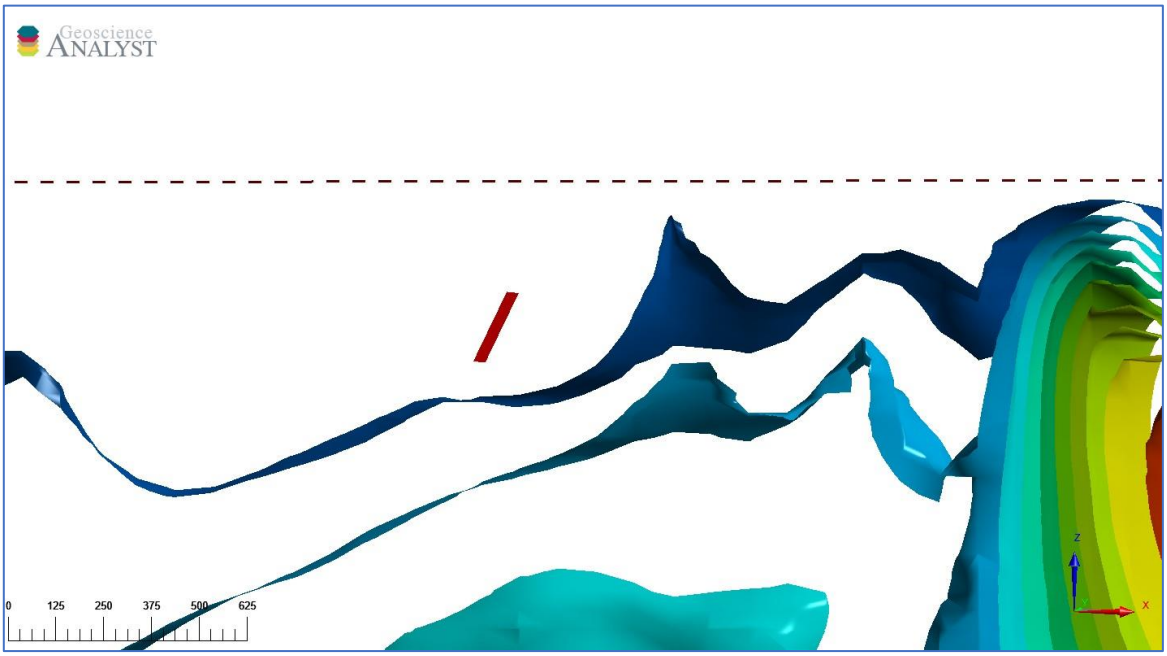

Figure 11 – Cross section of North Tip conductor model plate and unconstrained 3D magnetic inversion iso-surfaces.

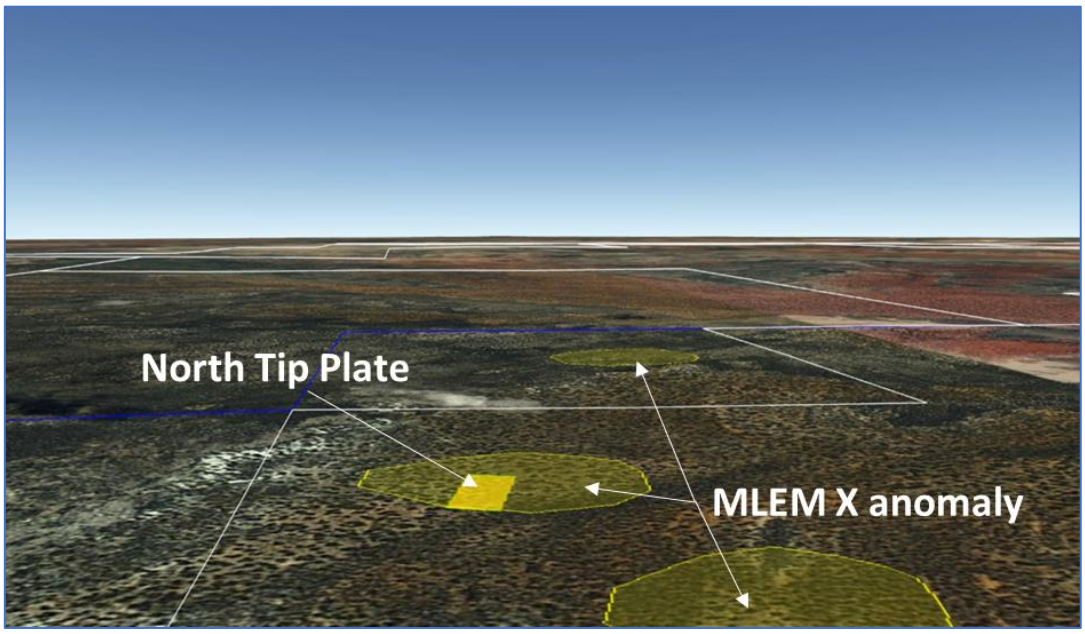

Figure 12 – Fly over position of MLEM X component anomalies (yellow polygon) and conductor model plate (orange polygon).

North Tip Prospect drilling NRRC0014

								INTERSECTION										
HOLE ID	Datum	EAST	NORTH	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Cr %	MgO %	Cu ppm	Co ppm	S ppm	Zn ppm	Ni:Cr
NRRC0014	**MGA94**	655929	6677016	463	-60	220	118	11	19	8	0.16	0.16	15.88	213	81	238	141	1.05
							Including	12	14	2	0.13	0.18	6.02	450	67	450	140	0.72
							Including	13	14	1	0.12	0.14	2.58	584	69	550	170	0.91
								22	41	19	0.26	0.16	19.49	28	163	210	140	1.61
							Including	26	31	5	0.41	0.18	22.78	6	232	260	151	2.20
							Including	27	28	1	0.62	0.18	22.21	6	365	500	180	3.43

Table 1 – NRRC0014 significant intercepts

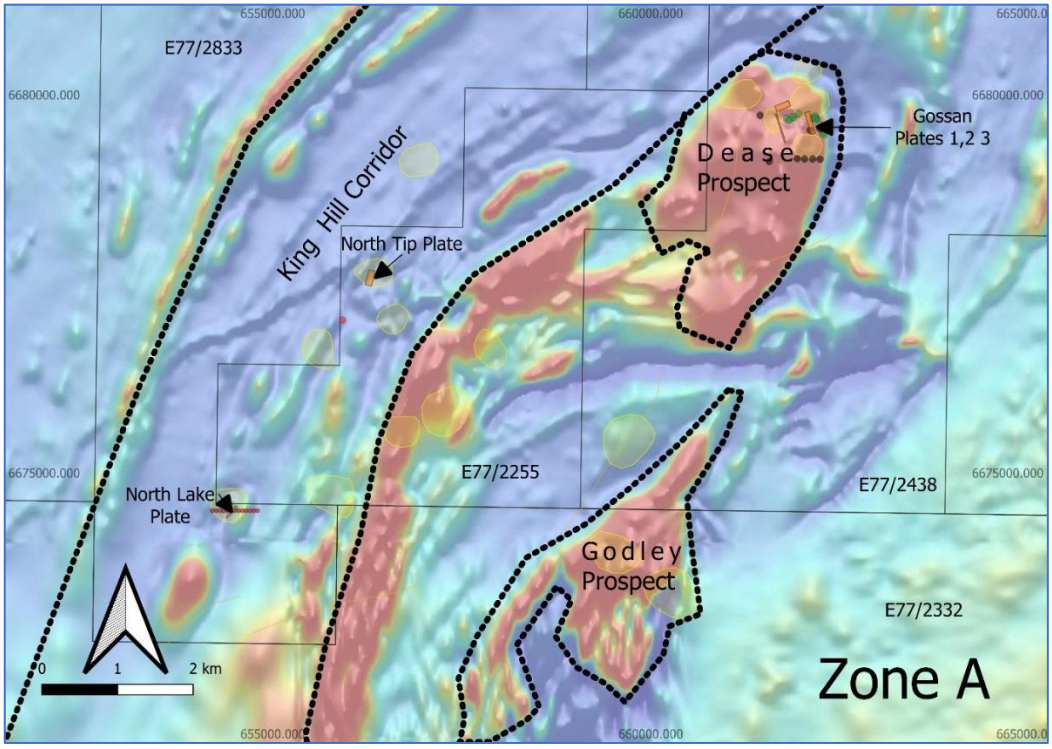

Figure 13 - Zone A Exploration Zones at the Mons Nickel Project and EM conductor model plate positions within prospects over a colour magnetic image.

Previous Related Announcements

Previous Related Announcements

08/11/22	Carbonatite prospect targeted for Rare Earth Elements
18/10/22	Significant Nickel Assays at Dease Gossan
27/09/22	Substantial Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation at Godley
13/09/22	Nimy Completes Maiden Diamond Drill Program
08/09/22	Nimy appoints Mr Fergus Jockel as Geological Consultant
26/07/22	Drilling confirms gossan discovery
22/06/22	Drilling returns copper-silver-zinc intersection followed by 487m nickel-copper ultramafic zone
13/04/22	Semi - massive sulphides within a 438m nickel-copper zone
29/03/22	Gossan discovered at Dease. pXRF readings up to 0.96% nickel
08/02/22	Three conductive EM plates identified at Mons Nickel Project
18/11/21	Nimy Resources Prospectus and Independent Technical Assessment Report

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, is based upon information compiled by Mr Fergus Jockel, a full-time employee of Fergus Jockel Geological Services Pty Ltd. Mr Jockel is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (1987) and 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Jockel consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

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 Western Australian, a Tier 1 jurisdiction.

Nimy Resources has prioritised the development of the Mons Project, a district scale land holding consisting of 15 approved tenements, over an area of 2,564km² covering an 80km north/south strike of ultramafic.

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

The Mons Project is situated within potentially large scale fertile "Kambalda-Style" and "Mt Keith-Style" nickel rich komatiite sequences within the Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton.

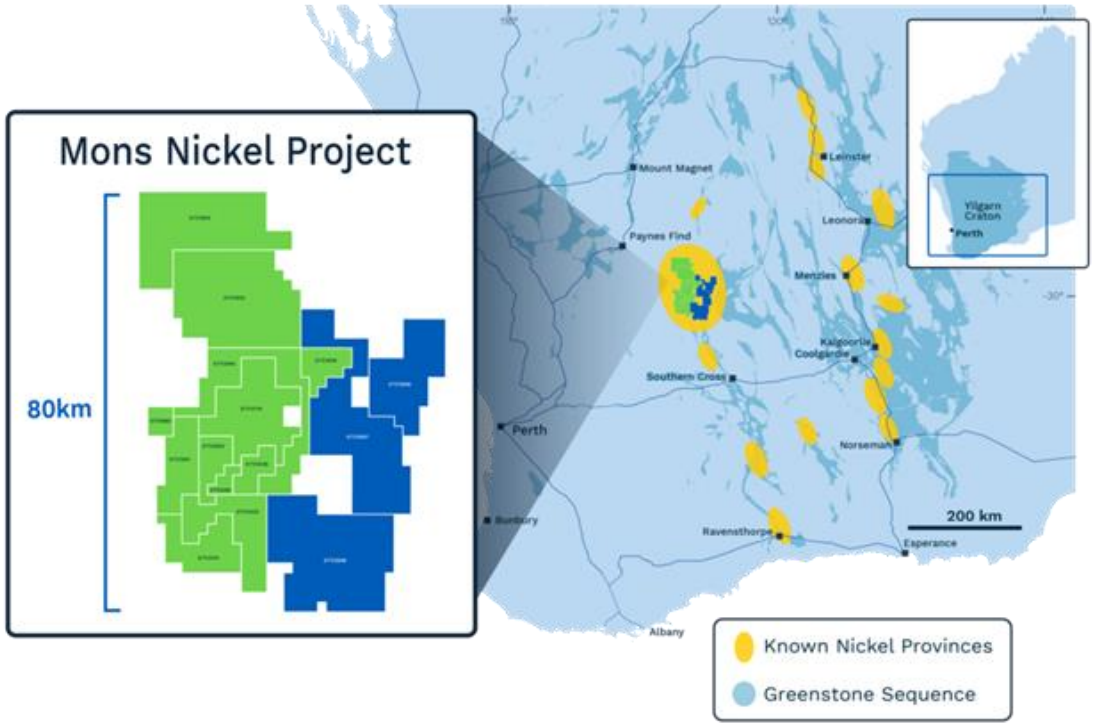

Figure 14 - Location plans of Nimy's Mons Project exploration tenements (green approved, blue approval pending)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• A time-domain moving loop electromagnetic survey (MLEM) has been acquired over the Mons Nickel Project.
		• The survey has been completed
		• Lines are orientated to a local grid
		• MLEM Configuration
		  o Transmitter loop diameter = 200 x 200 m
		  o Transmitter current = ~90 A
		  o Station Spacing 100m
		  o Transmitter Frequency = 1 Hz
		  o EM Receivers measure Z, X and Y components
		• The MLEM survey was acquired by Wireline Services Group Pty Ltd
		• The survey data is analysed and interpreted by consulting geophysicists at Resource Potentials Pty Ltd

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. 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).*	• N/A
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 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 costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• N/A
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*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• 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.
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, 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.*	• 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

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding*	• MLEM survey was acquired in E77/2255, E77/2332 and E77/2438.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	• Tenements are 100% owned by Nimy Resources
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous MLEM surveys were performed across the survey area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Potential nickel mineralisation is hosted mainly within komatiitic rocks forming part of the Karroun Hill Greenstone Belt. Inferred mineralization style is similar to the other Western Australian deposits e.g., Forrestania.
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
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.* • *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.*	• 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 (eg '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 of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plans and sections are provided in 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.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater studies are considered premature at this stage of the Project.
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.*	• Program of MLEM analysis is ongoing • Follow up soil sampling and RC drilling programs are currently in the planning stage.