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19th April 2023

KULIN HILL NICKEL PROJECT – FINAL GEOCHEMISTRY ON DIAMOND HOLE CONFIRMS TARGET

Kulin Hill Project - WA

- **All assays now returned for completed stratigraphic diamond hole SLGDD001 on Kulin Hill Project.**
- **Analysis of assay results confirm that the target geology, a layered ultramafic intrusion, was successfully intersected.**
- **The layered ultramafic intrusion was intersected from the weathered surface through to 256m downhole, with a 40m thick interlayer of felsic gneiss from 153.5m downhole.**
- **Elevated platinum group elements (PGE), copper (Cu) and sulphur (S) in a sheared lens of mafic-ultramafic beneath the main unit suggests potential sulphides from a proximal ultramafic source.**
- **The confirmation of target geology in drill hole SLGDD001, which clips the edge of the main magnetic target at Kulin Hill, along with the presence of PGEs, is encouraging for the prospectivity of the main target.**
- **Water levels in salt lake (Reserve 18455) over the main target remain too high for any immediate access.**

Sultan Resources Limited (ASX: SLZ) (**Sultan** or **Company**) is pleased to announce that all of the geochemical assays from diamond drill hole SLGDD001 on the Company's Kulin Hill Project in southwest WA (**Figure 1**), have now been returned and analysed. A detailed analysis of the geochemistry has confirmed that the target geology, a layered ultramafic intrusion, has been intersected from the surface (although weathered) to a depth of at least 256m downhole (**Figure 2**).

Importantly, anomalous platinum group elements (PGEs) platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd), along with anomalous copper (Cu) and elevated sulphur (S) detected in a 6.8m thick (downhole only) sheared lens of mafic-ultramafic below the main unit may be evidence of remobilised sulphides from an ultra-mafic source. Together, both of these findings from drill hole SLGDD001, which has intersected the edge of the main magnetic target zone, provide encouragement for the prospectivity of the main target (**Figure 3**).

Further rains over the area have hindered access to the small salt lake that overlies the main target zone. The salt lake forms Reserve 18455 (Lot 225568), for which the WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) have recently granted Sultan access to (ASX announcement of 16/11/2022).

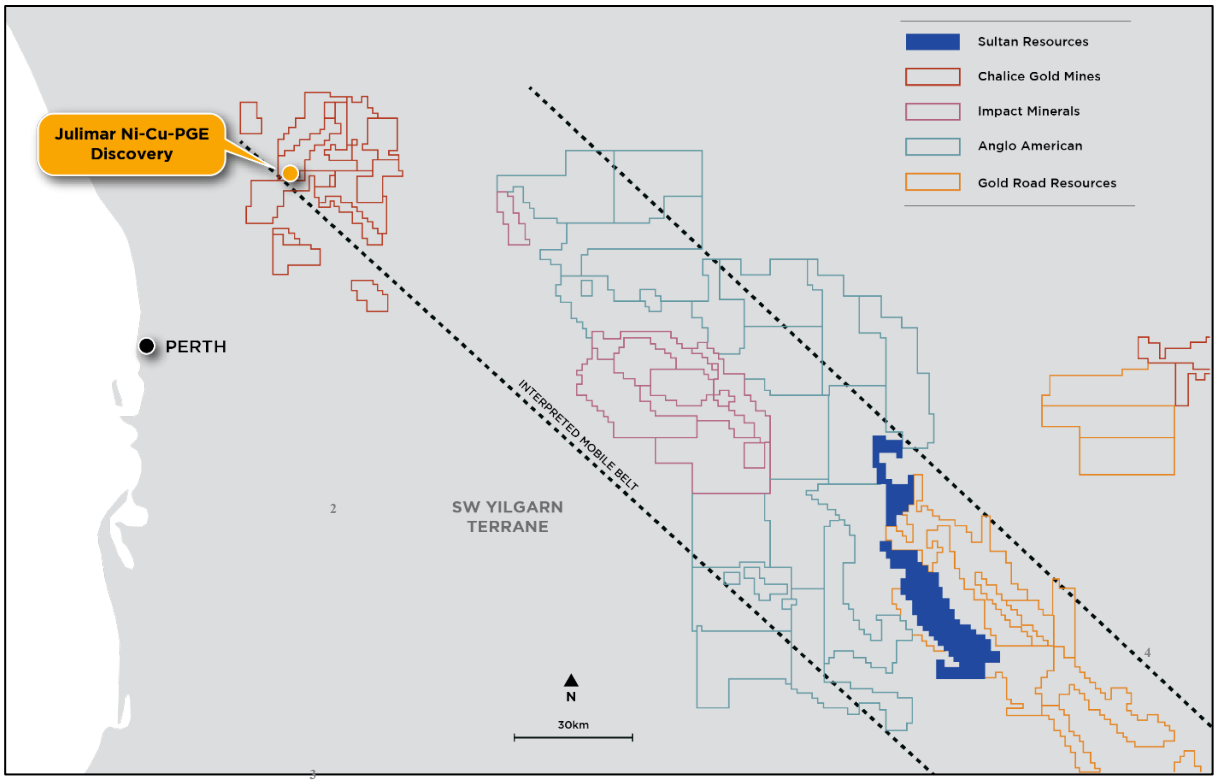

Figure 1: Sultan's Lake Grace portfolio of tenements in relation to the tenement positions of Anglo American (blue outline), Impact Minerals (maroon outline) and the Gold Road Resources/Cygnus Gold JV (orange outline). All of Sultan's tenure lies within an interpreted mobile zone prospective for Ni-Cu mineralisation as postulated by Impact Minerals Ltd (see Impact Minerals announcement dated 10/06/2020). The Kulin Hill Project is situated at the northern most end of the Sultan tenure on this map.

Geochemical Analysis and Interpretation of Diamond Hole SLGDD001

As detailed in the ASX announcement of November 16th 2022, in late 2022 the Company completed a single, deep stratigraphic diamond hole (SLGDD001) to 489.4m, which was designed to gather information on the nature of the layered ultramafic sequence beneath the weathering horizon intersected by Sultan in the previous shallow aircore drilling (ASX Announcement 4/5/2022). Taking into account the physical access restrictions at the time, the drill hole was also positioned and oriented (-60° towards 130°) to intersect the NW edge of the main priority target zone, a large magnetic anomaly up to 2.2km long and 900m wide, which was postulated to represent a large body of magnetised layered ultramafic rock (**Figure 3**). Historical diamond core drilling into the southern edge of the target magnetic anomaly, reconnaissance rock chip sampling by Sultan near the historical drilling site (ASX announcement of 20/11/2020), and the Sultan aircore drilling all lead to Sultan's interpretation of the potential ultramafic geology of the magnetic target.

Detailed analysis of the recently returned geochemical assays confirm that diamond drill hole SLGDD001 intersected a layered ultramafic intrusion from the surface to 256m downhole with an approximate 40m thick (downhole) interlayer of felsic gneiss from 153.5m downhole (see **Figure 2**). Indicative ultramafic geochemistry within the main unit includes Ni content of 0.1-0.29% Ni, chrome (Cr) content of 0.1-0.65% Cr, magnesium oxide (MgO) content of 25-41% MgO and silica oxide (SiO_2) mostly below 35% SiO_2. Weathering was observed to persist to about 70m down hole. Below

the layered ultramafic, SLGDD001 intersected a series of interlayered felsic and mafic gneiss although the former was more prevalent.

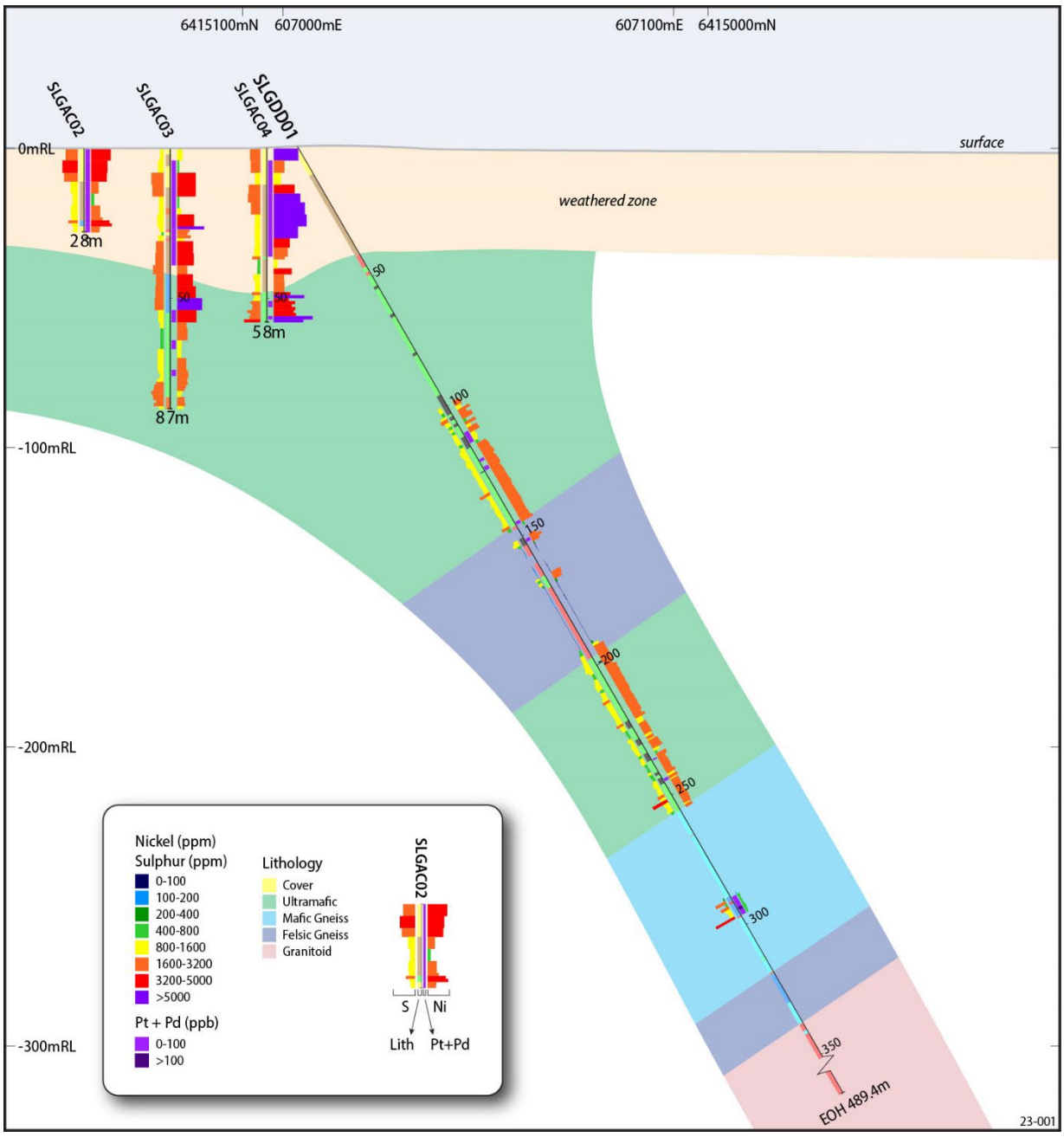

Figure 2: Cross-section of RC drill hole SLGD001 along with previous aircore drill holes SLGAC02, SLGAC03 and SLGAC04. Ni is displayed as a concentration based coloured histogram on the right hand side of the drill string, sulphur (S) on the left hand side of the drill string and Pt + Pd as a concentration based colour within the drill string.

Importantly, the analysis of the geochemistry also identified a 6.8m lens of sheared mafic-ultramafic below the main ultramafic unit from 289.7m downhole that contained anomalous Pt and Pd (PGEs), Cu and S (**Figure 2**). In combination, these particular geochemical anomalies indicate the potential presence of sulphide in the sheared mafic-ultramafic lens and suggest the possibility of remobilisation of sulphide from an ultramafic source.

Together, the thick intersection of layered ultramafic geology along with evidence for the potential remobilisation of sulphides from an ultramafic source in SLGDD001, which was positioned at the margins of the main Kulin Hill magnetic target (**Figure 3**), confirm the prospectivity of the 2.2km long main target for Ni mineralisation.

Interpretation of the geology intersected in SLGDD001 in the context of the greater Kulin Hill Project is ongoing.

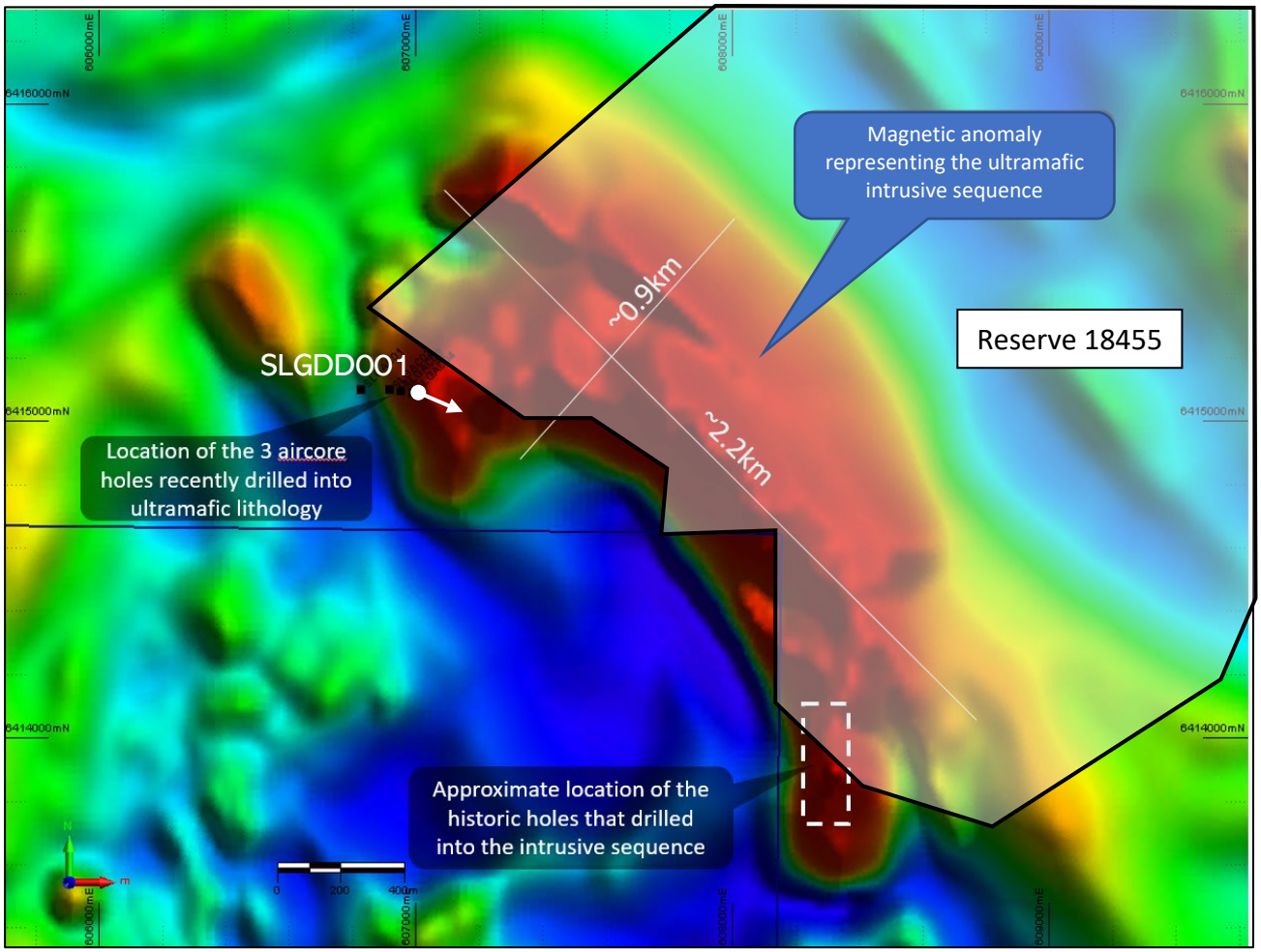

Figure 3: Plan view of the strong magnetic anomaly representing the ultramafic sequence. Sultan's recent aircore holes were completed on the northwestern edge of the body, some 2 km away from historic drilling to the southeast. Diamond hole SLGDD001 is indicated by the white trace. The pale shaded area indicates the portion of the magnetic anomaly covered by Reserve 18455 (Lot 225568) to which SLZ have recently been granted full access.

Accessibility to Reserve 18455 and Main Target Zone

As shown in **Figure 3**, the main target zone of the priority magnetic target on the Kulin Hill Project is located beneath the salt lake Reserve 18455 (Lot 225568). Whilst the Company has recently been granted full access to the Reserve by DMIRS (ASX announcement of 16/11/2022) a combination of unusually late rains well past the normal rain season last year and recent weather have made the salt lake inaccessible to exploration, including ground geophysics. Sultan will monitor the salt lake closely for accessibility.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Sultan Resources Ltd

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Competent Persons Statement
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on historical and recent exploration information compiled by Mr Steven Groves, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Groves is a non-Executive Director of Sultan Resources Limited. Mr Groves 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 "Australasian Code for the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Groves consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Competent Person is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the above sources or the data contained in this announcement.

Disclaimer
In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

About Sultan Resources
Sultan Resources is an Australian focused exploration company with a portfolio of quality assets in emerging discovery terranes currently targeted by successful explorers such as Newcrest Mining, Alkane Resources, Gold Road Resources, and Sandfire Resources. Sultan's tenement portfolio includes prospective targets for porphyry Au-Cu, structurally-hosted gold, Nickel, Cobalt and base metals and include tenements located in the highly prospective east Lachlan Fold Belt of Central NSW as well as projects located within the southern terrane region of the Yilgarn Craton in south and south eastern Western Australia. Sultan's board and management strategy is for a methodical approach to exploration across the prospects in order to discover gold and base metals that may be delineated via modern exploration techniques and exploited for the benefit of the company and its shareholders.

Appendix 1: Summary Table of drill hole details for drill holes referenced in this ASX announcement.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (mASL)	Grid System	GPS System	Av. Azimuth (deg) MAGNETIC	Av. Dip (deg)	Final End Of Hole Depth (m)
SLGDD001	607001.4	6415086	NA	GDA94	hhGPS	129.3	59	489.4

The collar location references are using the GDA94 Zone 5o datum system. DGPS = Differential Global Positioning System, Hh = hand held, DMT = Did not Meet Target. Azimuth and dip are averages from multiple downhole surveys during drilling, taken at 5m intervals from surface.

Appendix 2: Table of significant figures relevant to this ASX announcement.

Drill Hole	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	MgO wt%			Cr wt%			Ni wt%			Pt+Pd (ppb)		
	m (downhole)	m (downhole)	m (downhole)	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.
SLGDD001	99.5	146	46.5	35.6	40	24.9	0.38	0.64	0.11	0.22	0.29	0.07	NA	5	<1
SLGDD001	150.6	153.5	2.9	26.5	29.4	22.6	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.2	0.26	0.16	NA	8	<1
SLGDD001	193	256	63	34.4	41	21.4	0.45	0.66	0.08	0.21	0.26	0.05	NA	3	<1
SLGDD001	289.7	296.52	6.82	16.1	17.9	11.1	0.14	0.16	0.1	0.05	0.07	0.05	70	321	14

MgO calculation has been accomplished by multiplying Mg by 1.66 assuming approximate molecular weights for Mg of 24.3 and for O of 16. See the JORC Table 1 in Appendix 3 for details of geochemical assay methods.

Appendix 3 – JORC Table

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The geochemical samples referenced with assay results in this ASX announcement represent half core from NQ2 diamond core (50.6mm diameter as full core). • The core is cut in the field by a portable core cutter circular saw using a diamond blade. • Sampling intervals have been carefully selected based on the target mineralisation so as to better ascertain alteration mineralogy and geochemistry associated directly with the mineralisation for exploration purposes. • Sampling intervals are also selected on a continuous basis so that full 1m assay results can be quantified and announced, which means sub-metre intervals are selected so that when grouped together they add to a full metre. • The cut line for the half core sample is selective and determined based on the best knowledge available for which geological features host the target mineralisation. For example, if it is a certain structure, the structure is 'halved', if it is foliation the foliation is 'halved'. This method is used to make sure the sample is as representative as possible of the 'true' concentration of the target element in the core. • In some instances, hand-held portable XRF method has been used to ascertain very approximate ranges of transition element concentrations and if so this method has been explained in Appendix 1 of this ASX announcement.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All drilling related to drill holes discussed in this ASX announcement utilised a combination of mud-rotary (MR), to first drill through the paleochannel, followed by Diamond drilling in the basement rock. The diamond drilling was used to collect NQ2 core (50.6mm diameter) from the drill hole with standard tube. Core orientation was achieved by referencing the bottom of hole with a Reflex downhole orientation tool for each core sample tube. Drill core was refitted where broken from sample tube by jig-saw matching where possible. A line was drawn

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		along core to reference the bottom of hole orientation for referencing structural measurements to. • No orientation was achieved on TED05 as it was a vertical hole intended to for use a water bore going forward.
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.	• Recovery was not recorded for the MR drilling. Core loss was recorded by the driller and checked by the geologist when measuring up the core. Core loss was marked in the core storage trays with core blocks. • To minimise core loss the driller was notified of any known difficult ground conditions and the depths at which they may be encountered to ensure the driller could adjust his drilling technique prior to intersecting them. • Not enough geochemistry data has been accumulated to date to make an assessment of any bias of geochemical assay results due to core loss.
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.*	• Logging of soft sediment MR drilling samples of the paleochannel is on a metre by metre or 2 metre basis. Given the paleochannel is not the target geology, the geology is only recorded where no drilling has occurred in the location already. • Logging of diamond core is achieved both at the drill rig and at the exploration camp on portable core racking prior to sample selection and core cutting. • Both geology and structures/veins are logged throughout the core. Alpha and beta angles are used for structural orientation relative to the core axis and then converted to true orientation after consideration of the dip and azimuth of the drill hole at the particular downhole depths. • All geological intervals are logged to the closest 1cm although it is obvious that such accuracy is within the error in overall length that will occur from drilling to receiving the core at the logging table. • Hand held pXRF analysis is used to aid in the identification of major rock types, in particular for ascertaining potential protoliths through areas of intensive alteration. • All core is measured and checked to the drillers log for depth correction and oriented with a core axis line drawn for bottom of core. • Geological logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Visual estimations of sulphides and geological interpretations are based on examination of drill core using the naked eye and a 20x hand lens during drilling operations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• It should be noted that whilst % mineral proportions are based on standards as set out by JORC, they are estimation only and can be subjective to individual geologists to some degree. • Details of the sulphides, type, nature of occurrence and general % proportion estimation are found within the text of the announcement if reported at all.
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.	• In-field sampling techniques are described above. • At the lab, samples were crushed to a nominal 2mm using a jaw crusher before being split using a rotary splitter (or riffle splitter when rotary splitter is not available) into 400-700g samples for pulverising. • Samples were pulverised to a nominal >90% passing 75 micron for which a 100g sample was then selected for analysis. A spatula was used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion. • The ALS and Bureau Veritas geochemical laboratories in Perth that are used for this Project both use their own internal standards and blanks as well as flushing and cleaning methods accredited by international standards. • Sample sizes and splits are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled as according to the Gi standard formulas. • The laboratory introduced geochemical standards for specific elements and of different grades as per the geologist's instructions at the rate of 1 in 20 or 5% or at smaller intervals. In this case the specific standards used were targeted for gold (Au). • To estimate total error, field duplicates are taken to undergo all the same crushing, splitting and milling procedures at the lab. A field duplicate is taken at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples or 5% of the sample stream or where considered appropriate due to observations of the drill core and according to the geologist's instructions • All duplicates are 'true duplicates', that is they are the other half of the core sampled, which means no core remains in areas of duplicate sampling. Due to the early stage of exploration and need to preserve core for observation and further study, duplicate sampling has been limited to 10cm lengths of core at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Gold (Au), Platinum (Pt) and Palladium (Pd) were analysed by Fire Assay and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICPMS) finish which has a detection limit of 0.001g/t Au. All other elements are analysed by ICP with either a MS or Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) finish, whichever is most accurate for the individual element within the matrix of the sample being analysed. A combination of a lab developed mixed acid digest and peroxide fusion followed by dilute HCl digest were used to get elements into solution (excluding Au) prior to analysis and the most accurate method chosen for each element based on matrix geochemistry (post initial analyses). • This analytical technique is considered a total analysis for all intent and purposes. • No other analytical techniques are relevant to reporting in this ASX announcement. • All QAQC procedures (duplicates etc) have been outlined above. • Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration)
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.*	• All intervals selected for sampling are made by geologists in the field and double checked by their supervising geologist. • The same procedure as above is completed for the determination of significant intervals and their cut-offs for the reporting of geochemical assay results • There are no twinned holes reported on in this ASX announcement. • A calculated value of MgO has been referred to in the document. This was achieved by multiplying the assay value of Mg by a conversion factor of 1.66.
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.*	• Eastings and northings are in MGA94, Zone 50 • Elevation were in AHD (MGA94, Zone 50)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All drill hole collars referenced in this ASX announcement have been surveyed for easting, northing & elevation using handheld GPS at this stage only unless otherwise stated. At the end of the drilling campaign a DGPS with 10cm horizontal and vertical accuracy is used to survey in the drill hole collars.
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.*	• Drilling has been for exploration only, spacing varies between targets. A map of all drill hole locations referenced in this ASX announcement has been provided in the text of the announcement. A drill hole collar table was provided in Appendix 1. • No sample compositing has been applied to data referenced in this ASX announcement.
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.*	• As sampling of half core is selective based on the knowledge of the controls on mineralisation, where structure is an important control on mineralisation, it is sampled accordingly to reduce any bias. • Samples are carefully selected according to the geological features hosting the mineralisation so as to be as representative as possible. Further details of this process are outlined above.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are given a project scale code and consecutive sample number that has no reference to drill hole, depth in drill hole or location of drill hole thus ensuring anonymity of sample numbers. • All samples are bagged in calico bags inside poly-weave bags inside bulla bags for transport. Samples are either delivered personally to the laboratory by the field geologist or field manager if deemed important or transported to Perth by appropriate transport company within 1-2 days of delivery to in-field dock/pick-up location.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews on current data at this stage

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 Kulin Hill Project lies in the eastern wheatbelt, approximately 250km east-southeast of Perth. The Project comprises five Exploration Licences (70/5081, 70/5082, 70/5085, 70/5095 and 70/5179) covering an area of approximately 690km2 over or near the prospective Yandina Shear Zone which is known to host gold mineralisation elsewhere in the Southwest Terrane. All licences are held 100% by Sultan Resources The Lake Grace tenements are subject to Native Title Claim by the Ballardong People (WAD6181/1998). The North Tarin Rock Nature Reserve has a trivial impact the western margin E70/5081.
	· *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.*	Titles are granted. No issues or impediments to prevent work proceeding.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration by Electrolytic Zinc Company has been referred to in the document. Relevant reports are referenced in the document • The document also refers to Chalice Mining Ltd's Julimar Project where some geological similarities and targets types are noted.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project lies in the Lake Grace Domain of the Southwest Terrane. It is comprised of granulite facies granitic gneisses, gneissic remnants of greenstone belts, charnokitic granites and post-tectonic granites. The greenstone rock sequences are metamorphosed to high-grade upper amphibolite to granulite facies. Structurally-controlled gold mineralisation occurs broadly as multiple, well-defined stacked elongate to ellipsoidal lodes that vary in size from 1-10 m thick, 50-150 m wide (east-west) and 50-200 m long (north-south) that have undergone post-mineralisation deformation. The gneissic package dips between 35° to 40° to the southeast and strikes 040°. The host rocks form an open synform that plunges 30° toward 120
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:*	• All the information relevant to the drill holes referenced in this ASX announcement is contained in the appendices of this document if applicable. • Elevations are given where a DGPS has been used but otherwise it has not been given due to the known problems of hand held GPS devices to give accurate elevations. • A table of collar coordinates is included in the appendices of this report. • Plan figures showing the target areas is included in the document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	See above
	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.*	See above
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.*	• No data aggregation methods have been used in this ASX announcement. • No cut-offs have been used to report the grades of mineralisation in this ASX announcement
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').*	• No true widths have been stated in this ASX announcement, all relate to downhole intercept lengths. This has been adequately reported in the text of the announcement.
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.*	All provided above within the ASX announcement.
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.*	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report. All relevant information is provided in the text of this ASX announcement

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.*	No other exploration data collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The details of the nature of future work around the Dusty Project nickel discoveries has yet to be determined.
	· *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Diagrams covering the target areas and main geological interpretation are contained within the document.