NIMY RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MONS PROJECT, WA

Release Date 21 August 2025

Strong EM results point to key source of known copper-nickel mineralisation

Conductive plate's interpreted to be ~500m from major magnetic anomaly, providing more compelling evidence of high-grade potential below established shallow mineralisation

Nimy Resources (ASX: NIM) is pleased to announce that it has made a significant breakthrough in its search for the source of the extensive copper-nickel mineralisation at its Masson discovery in WA.

A DHEM survey at Masson, which was drilled to a depth of 444m south along strike from the Masson Discovery holes, has identified three conductive plates close to a large previously-identified magnetic anomaly.

Nimy considers the results to be highly significant because the close proximity of the plates to the magnetic body suggests this anomaly may be a source of the copper, nickel and PGE's found in shallow drilling nearby.

The key points to note concerning these results are:

- The high conductance and size of the modelled plates (upper plate extending 240m at 5,250 S - Plate A, lower plate extending 100m at 4,000 S - Plate B) indicate that the mineralisation continues well beyond the deepest hole successfully targeting mineralisation drilled at Masson.
- Previous drilling has returned highly anomalous copper, nickel and PGE in sulphide mineralisation from a depth of 91m to 288m. The new upper plate indicates mineralisation extends to 340m with the lower plate extending the highly conductive trend by a further 100m.
- The high conductive trend is plunging to the south towards a high magnetic anomaly identified from VOXI depth slice modelling. This anomaly represents a possible source of Masson mineralisation.
- The dip direction and plunge of the lower plates indicates a levelling of the mineralised zone toward the magnetic anomaly.
- A third plate was modelled and is a lower-confidence plate surrounding Plate A with a much lower conductance of 350 S and may indicate a broader, lower conductance Cu mineralised zone.
- Plates have been modeled to the limit of survey data collected, meaning that the mineralisation remains open at depth below the lower plate.
- Samples from the upper 208m (RC) of hole NRRD165 have been delivered for assay, diamond core has been delivered for detailed geological logging and initial box scan XRF, whereby core samples will be selected for assay.

Nimy Managing Director Luke Hampson said:

"These latest geophysics results provide more strong evidence of the potential for a significant body of high-grade copper and nickel at Masson.

"We now have three key pieces of firm supporting evidence: known shallow mineralisation, and three nearby connected conductive plates vectoring toward a large magnetic anomaly.

"This survey has successfully expanded the footprint and indicates a substantial accumulation of copper dominant massive sulphide mineralisation.

"Masson is the first of many targets generated from our large-scale VTEM survey to be drilled. Nimy Technical Geologist Dr John Simmonds is interpreting and prioritising a number of possible repeats of the Masson discovery.

"Masson is developing into a large copper nickel PGE target with the target area now substantially increased at depth and along strike, and it remains open".

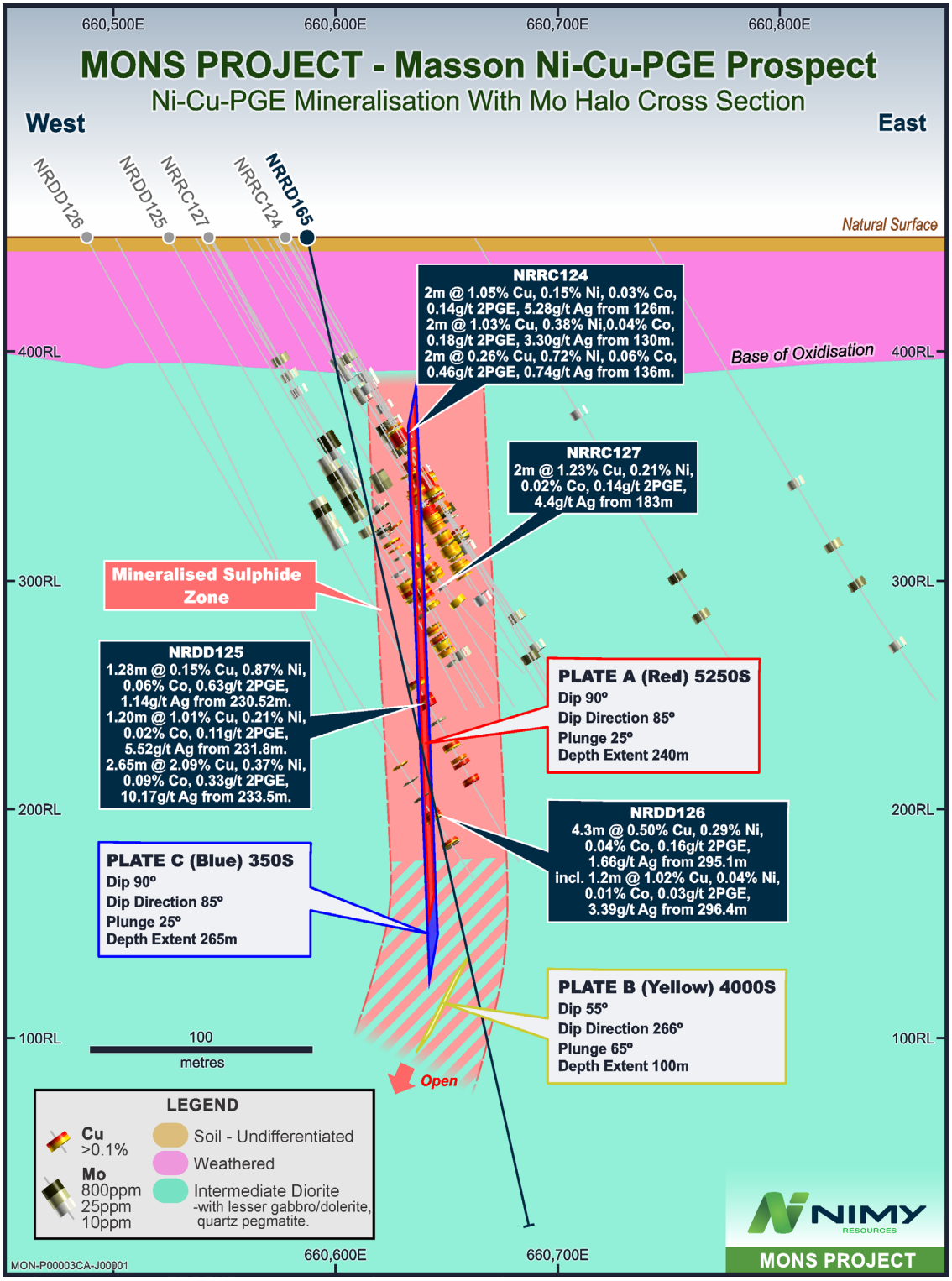

Figure 1 – Section view showing DHEM conductive plate positioning relative to previous drilling – *(see table 1 for full significant intersections)*

Table 1 - Summary of Masson Cu-Ni-PGE significant intersections
(Previous related announcement results)

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Ni %	Co %	PGE's (Pd, Pt) g/t
NRRC100	98	10m	0.39%	0.42%	0.04%	0.32g/t
including	102	5m	0.53%	0.73%	0.06%	0.55g/t
Release Date: 17 October 2023						
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Cu %**	**Ni %**	**Co %**	**PGE's (Pd, Pt) g/t**
NRDD008	126.5	5.5m	0.27%	0.36%	0.04%	0.25g/t
including	130	2m	0.42%	0.66%	0.07%	0.57g/t
	136.5	2m	1.07%	0.37%	0.07%	0.27g/t
including	137	1m	1.49%	0.40%	0.10%	0.29g/t
Release Date: 8 December 2023						
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Cu %**	**Ni %**	**Co %**	**PGE's (Pd, Pt) g/t**
NRRC113	121	1m	0.34%	0.13%	0.04%	0.15g/t
	124	2m	0.12%	0.10%	0.01%	0.07g/t
NRRC114	128	2m	0.29%	0.14%	0.05%	0.08g/t
	132	2m	0.42%	0.36%	0.02%	0.17g/t
including	132	1m	0.69%	0.62%	0.03%	0.28g/t
NRRC117	130	5m	0.29%	0.14%	0.05%	0.08g/t
including	131	1m	0.65%	0.69%	0.12%	0.50g/t
	138	6m	0.32%	0.35%	0.04%	0.22g/t
including	139	1m	0.41%	0.64%	0.09%	0.37g/t
	145	3m	0.22%	0.20%	0.02%	0.16g/t
	149	1m	0.39%	0.15%	0.09%	0.11g/t
	153	3m	0.11%	0.10%	0.09%	0.08g/t
	159	4m	0.11%	0.07%	0.09%	0.05g/t
NRRC118	170	3m	0.17%	0.23%	0.01%	0.14g/t
including	171	1m	0.18%	0.52%	0.02%	0.29g/t

NRRC119	175	6m	0.26%	0.31%	0.04%	0.25g/t
including	179	1m	0.24%	0.70%	0.05%	0.58g/t
	180	1m	0.69%	0.68%	0.16%	0.52g/t
	198	3m	0.18%	0.15%	0.01%	0.11g/t
including	199	1m	0.33%	0.25%	0.02%	0.19g/t
	203	2m	0.21%	0.29%	0.04%	0.26g/t
including	204	1m	0.32%	0.38%	0.04%	0.29g/t
	207	2m	0.15%	0.05%	0.01%	0.05g/t
	210	2m	0.25%	0.05%	0.01%	0.04g/t
including	210	1m	0.32%	0.05%	0.01%	0.04g/t

Release Date: 12 March 2024

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Ni %	Co %	PGE's (Pd, Pt) g/t
NRRC124	126	13m	0.62%	0.36%	0.04%	0.25g/t
including	126	2m	1.05%	0.15%	0.03%	0.14g/t
	130	2m	1.03%	0.38%	0.04%	0.18g/t
	136	2m	0.26%	0.72%	0.06%	0.46g/t
NRDD125	230.52	5.58m	1.27%	0.42%	0.06%	0.32g/t
including	230.52	1.28m	0.15%	0.87%	0.06%	0.63g/t
	231.8	1.20m	1.01%	0.21%	0.02%	0.11g/t
	233.5	2.65m	2.09%	0.37%	0.09%	0.33g/t
NRDD127	176	11m	0.36%	0.21%	0.02%	0.15g/t
including	181	1m	0.19%	0.64%	0.04%	0.41g/t
	183	2m	1.23%	0.21%	0.02%	0.14g/t

Release Date: 7 October 2024

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Ni %	Co %	PGE's (Pd, Pt) g/t
NRDD126	295.1	4.3m	0.50%	0.29%	0.04%	0.16g/t
including	296.4	1.2m	1.02%	0.04%	0.01%	0.03g/t
	310.4	1.3m	0.38%	0.27%	0.05%	0.20g/t

Release Date: 4 November 2024

DHEM Summary

DHEM conductor plate modelling for drillhole NRRD165 at Masson has now been completed. The DHEM survey was conducted at 5m intervals starting from 210m to the end of hole (440m), with the drill rods left in the top 200 m of the hole during the survey to prevent collapses/blockages. The final model consists of 3 conductor plates; an additional weak overburden plate was used to fit the early-time decay channels (not delivered). The modelled plate parameters are listed in the table below.

Plate "A" (named NRRD165_A_5250S in Table 2, Plate A in figure 1) represents the majority of the highly conductive background response observed in the DHEM time decay profiles. It has a very high modelled conductance of 5,250 S, dips vertically and plunges at 25° to the south. The top of this modelled plate aligns roughly with the previously modelled DHEM plates from 2024 and it appears to follow the trend of high Cu, Fe and S in existing drillholes. Plate "B" (named NRRD165_B_4000S in Table 1, Plate B in figure 1) appears to represent an extension to the bottom of Plate A and it dips more shallowly (55° vs 90°) while plunging more towards the south. Plate "C" (named NRRD165_C_350S in Table 1, Plate C in figure 1) is a lower confidence plate surrounding Plate A with a much lower conductance of 350S and may indicate a broader, lower conductance Cu mineralised zone. However, for targeting purposes, Plate A should be prioritised over Plate C.

The modelled plates suggest that hole NRRD165 missed conductor plate B by approximately 25m to the east (drilled over the top) with the nearest point being at around 350m downhole.

Modelling various extensions beyond these plates to test whether the conductive anomaly continues at depth was attempted. However, highly conductive responses along the hole as well as the depth of the hole, prevented modelling of deeper plates. However, any deeper modelled plate decreased the amplitude of the V component response in the last 30-40m of the hole, where the current modelled response is too strong, leaving deeper mineralisation as open and undetectable within this survey.

Table 2 – DHEM conductive plate modelling detail from drill hole NRRD165

Name	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Dip (°) Direction	Plunge (°)	Length (m)	Depth Extent (m)	Conductance (S)	Datum/ Projection
NRRD165_A_5250S	660634	6712600	375	90	85	25	27	240	5250	GDA94/MGA50
NRRD165_B_4000S	660657	6712505	132	55	266	65	12	100	4000	GDA94/MGA51
NRRD165_C_350S	660634	6712600	375	90	85	25	45	265	350	GDA94/MGA52

Table 3 – Drill collar location

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth
NRRD165	RC/DD	660586	6712420	450	-80	90	444

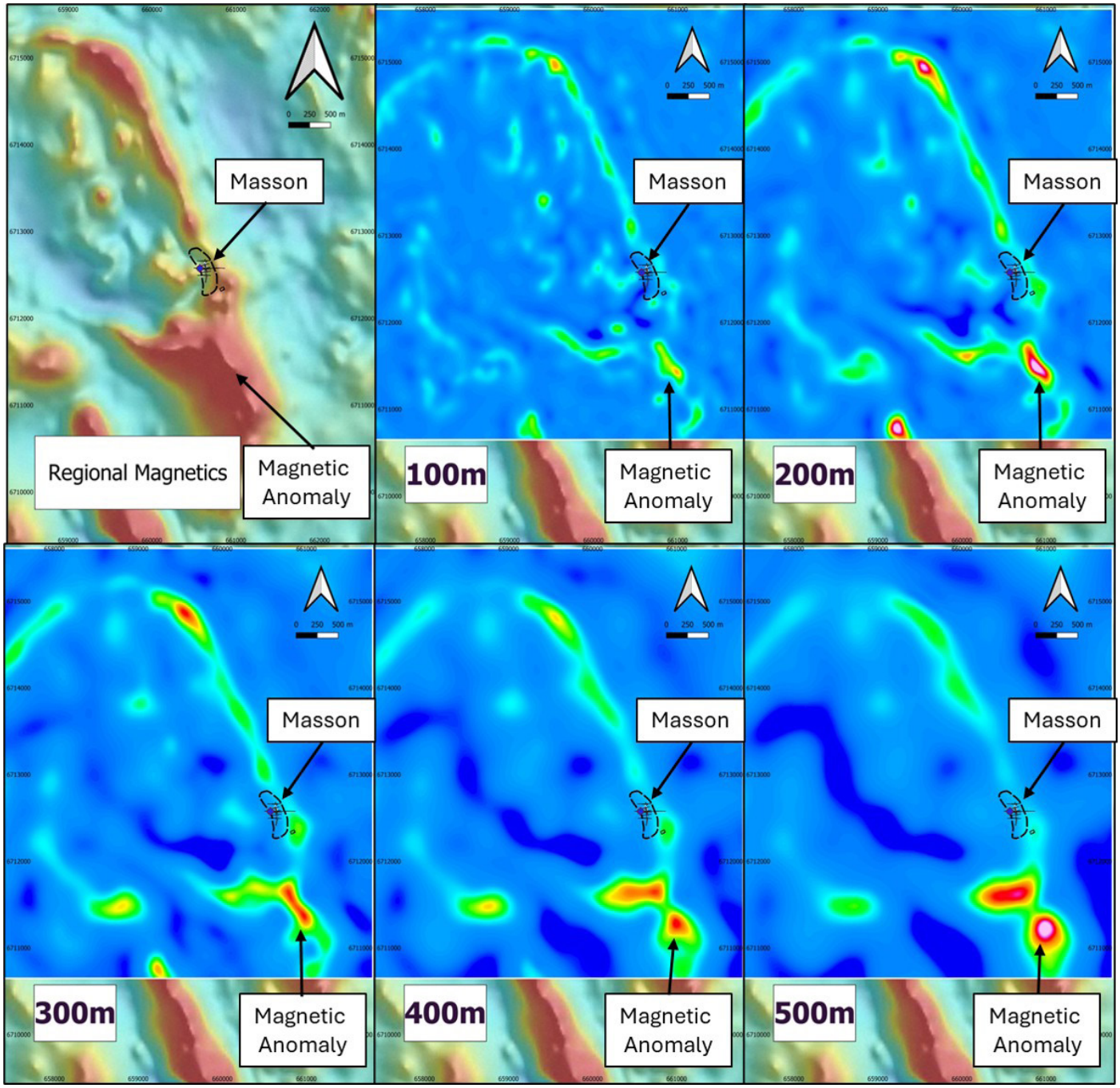

Figure 2 – VOXI depth slice modelling to 500m showing magnetic anomaly south of Masson
(anomaly is being assessed as a potential source of Cu-Ni-PGE mineralisation)

Previously Related Announcements:

05/08/25	Nimy Resources signs M2i Agreement
04/08/25	Sneaky Squirrel Outlines Large Copper-Zinc-Gold Anomalies
04/08/25	Diggers and Dealers Company Update August 2025
29/07/25	Gallium Resource Drilling Final Assays
04/07/25	Outstanding Gallium assays continue at Block 3
20/06/25	Gallium Drilling Completed
16/06/25	High grade Gallium in first assays
05/06/25	Drilling confirms potential Gallium extensions at Block 3
29/05/25	Gallium Phase 2 Drilling Update
26/05/25	Outcropping schist east of the Block 3 Gallium Discovery
21/05/25	$2.75m Placement to advance Gallium JORC Resource Drilling
19/05/25	Investor Presentation
14/05/25	Drill Program Underway Targeting Maiden Gallium Resource
01/05/25	Block 3 Gallium Exhibits Highly Favourable Mineralogy
19/03/25	Driller contracted to target gallium resource
18/03/25	Curtin University signed MoU on Gallium related research
26/02/25	Nimy set for maiden gallium resource after share placement
19/02/25	Drilling to grow high-grade WA gallium discovery set
19/02/25	M2i Global CEO details gallium collaboration deal with Nimy

Board and Management

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Non-Executive Chairman
Luke Hampson
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Technical Director

Henko Vos
Joint Co-Secretary/CFO
Geraldine Holland
Joint Co-Secretary

John Simmonds
Technical Advisor - Geology
Fergus Jockel
Exploration Manager

Capital Structure

Shares on Issue – 240.48m
Options on Issue – 71.00m

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Nimy Resources ASX:NIM

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information contained in this report that pertain to the 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 which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to 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 Project

Nimy Resources is a Western Australian exploration company that has prioritised the development of its recently discovered Mons Belt, situated 370km north-east of Perth and 140km north-northwest of Southern Cross a Tier 1 jurisdiction in Western Australia.

The Mons Belt represents a district scale discovery, spanning ~80km x 30km over 17 tenements with a north/south strike of some 80km of mafic and ultramafic sequences covering ~3004km2 north of the Forrestania greenstone belt.

The Mons Belt provides a new and exciting frontier in base metal and gold exploration in Western Australia, the company is currently working with the CSIRO to advance the lithology and mineralisation types within one of Australia's newest greenstone belt discoveries in the Yilgarn Craton, a region with significant untapped potential.

Nimy Resources believes the Mons Belt offers multi commodity potential with the initial discovery of Masson (Cu, Ni, Co, Au & PGE's) in addition to Block 3 east prospect with high-grade gallium (Ga) discovered in the northern tenements.

In addition to these discoveries, the southern tenements have significant fertile komatiite sequences like those found in the Kambalda region of WA.

Nimy Resources is always mindful of its shareholders and the need to continue efforts in creating shareholder value through a methodical and science based approach.

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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	❖ All drilling and sampling is completed to industry standards. ❖ RC samples for assaying were collected on a 1m basis with samples collected via a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. ❖ Typically sample weight ranges are 2.5 - 3.5kg. ❖ RC samples are initially sent for assay as 4m composites. Any ensuing assay results deemed of interest are re-assayed as single metre samples. ❖ For both composite and single metre samples a duplicate sample is inserted every 20 samples and an industry prepared independent standard sample every 50 samples. ❖ Core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling utilising HQ3 and NQ diameter core. ❖ After core logging, box scan XRF and photographing. Selected drill core is cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. Holes are to be sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries or on a nominal 0.5-1m basis. ❖ Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 50 samples. ❖ The independent laboratory the takes the samples which are dried, split, crushed and pulverized prior to analysis as described below. ❖ The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. Diamond core samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate. ❖ Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. ❖ A down hole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) was completed on NRRDD165 at Nimy's Masson discovery. ❖ The survey has been completed. ❖ Lines are orientated to a local grid. ❖ Survey specifications as follows: » DHEM » Receiver: DigiAtlantis » Station intervals: 5-10m » Number of drillholes surveyed: 1 (Masson NRRDD165).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill 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 other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	❖ Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit (approx. 125mm) and face sampling hammer. ❖ Diamond core diameter is - HQ3 (61mm) and NW (48mm).
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.	❖ Core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and then checked by the Company geological team during the mark up and logging process. ❖ Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. No sample bias is observed. ❖ RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. ❖ Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. The hole encountered water, with some intervals having less than optimal recovery and possible contamination. ❖ No sample bias is 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. ❖ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. ❖ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	❖ The entire hole is in the process of being geologically logged by Company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed. ❖ Diamond and RC sample results are appropriate for use in a resource estimation. ❖ Note: within the RC hole sample recovery was poor due to excessive water inflow at approximately 200m.
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.	❖ RC sampling was carried out using a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis or 4m composite basis. ❖ Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling HQ3 and NQ diameter core. After logging and photographing, drill core is cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. Holes are to be sampled over mineralized intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 0.5 or 1m basis. ❖ Each sample is to be cut, dried, split, crushed and pulverised. ❖ Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation (cont.)	❖ 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.	❖ The RC samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. ❖ Core samples will be appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
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.	❖ The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. ❖ The assay techniques are considered quantitative in nature. ❖ As discussed previously the laboratory carries out internal standards in individual batches. ❖ The standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory.
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.	❖ Samples have been submitted, however assay results not yet received. ❖ Results will be uploaded into the company database, with verification ongoing
Location of data points	❖ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ❖ Specification of the grid system used. ❖ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	❖ Drill hole collar locations are located by GPS to an accuracy of approximately 1 metre. ❖ Locations are given in MGA94 Zone 50 projection. ❖ Diagrams and location tables are provided in the report. ❖ Topographic control is by detailed aerial photo and GPS data.
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.	❖ Drill collar spacing was of an exploration reconnaissance nature along a drill line at 090° azimuth. ❖ Hole has been delivered to Perth for logging. ❖ Data spacing and distribution of diamond drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	❖ The drilling is believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zone. ❖ In some cases, drilling is not perpendicular to the dip of mineralised structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. ❖ This is allowed for when geological interpretations are being completed.
Sample Security	❖ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	❖ Samples are collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	❖ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	❖ No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data by database consultants and company geologists is ongoing. ❖ The data were individually verified by the Company's consultant geophysicists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Exploration	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.	❖ E77/2812 is held by Nimy Resources (ASX:NIM). ❖ The Mons Project is approximately 140km NNW of Southern Cross.
Exploration done by other parties	❖ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	❖ The tenement has previously had low levels of surface geochemical sampling and wide spaced shallow drilling by Image Resources with no significant target type mineralisation reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Exploration	Commentary
Geology	❖ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	❖ Sulphide-hosted magmatic Cu-Ni-PGE mineralisation. ❖ Mesothermal lode gold mineralisation. ❖ Interpreted as mafic and felsic intrusive related – geological interpretations are ongoing and to be completed.
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. ❖ down hole length and interception depth. ❖ 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	❖ Drill hole location and directional information provided in the report.
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 of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ❖ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	❖ RC results to be reported on 4m composite samples and selected singles, no cutoff has been applied. ❖ DD results TBA following XRF scan. ❖ No maximum cuts have been made. ❖ No metallurgical testwork has been carried out.
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').	❖ The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. ❖ Where drilling is not perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation, true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and the final geological interpretation is completed.

Criteria	JORC Code Exploration	Commentary
Diagrams	❖ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	❖ Maps / plans 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.	❖ All drill collar locations are shown in figures, and all significant results are provided in this report. ❖ The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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 (e.g. 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.	❖ Programs of follow up soil sampling, DHEM, FLEM, RC and diamond drilling are currently in the planning stage.