



## PINNACLES GOLD PROJECT DELIVERS POSITIVE DRILL RESULTS

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### Pinnacles Gold Project – Eastern Goldfields WA

- Final assay results received from 3,092m RC drill program at prospects GT5 and GT6
- GT 6 - 6 holes return wide anomalous gold intersections incl:
  - 21m @ 0.88g/t Au, incl 10m @ 1.66g/t Au (from 18m)
  - 22m @ 0.78g/t Au, incl 14m @ 1.02g/t Au (from 9m)
- GT6 - holes display “Karari Gold Mine like” analogous shallow geological features incl:
  - Wide zones of elevated gold grades (0.1-0.5g/t Au)
  - Elevated quartz-hematite abundance directly related to higher gold grades
  - Weathered volcanoclastic sediment lithology
  - Regional gravity low hosts mineralisation
  - Mineralisation hosted adjacent to major regional structure
- GT6 drilling to date has tested a fraction of the 3km x 600m anomalous gold corridor

Eastern Goldfields gold explorer, **Nexus Minerals Limited (ASX: NXM) (Nexus or the Company)** is pleased to announce the receipt of the final 1m sample results from the December 2017, 3,092m reverse circulation (RC) drill program at the Pinnacles Gold Project. The 1m samples were collected from the anomalous (>0.1g/t Au) 4m composite sample results from its GT5 and GT6 prospects.

The drill results from the recent 8-hole program at GT6 provide the Company with encouragement to test the full 3km x 600m extent of the anomalous gold zone. The geological and mineralisation features exhibited to date are consistent with results returned from initial exploration programs at the Karari gold mine, 20 kilometers to the north, in the mid 1990's. The Karari “discovery hole” was drilled in 1997 and returned 12m @ 2.05g/t Au from 38m. This Karari-style gold mineralisation is known to be confined to volcanoclastic sediments and is associated with quartz-hematite alteration assemblages. These features were observed in the recent drilling at GT6 and the prospect will be subject to targeted exploration programs in 2018.

#### ASX: NXM

##### Capital Structure

Shares on Issue 83.3 million  
Unlisted Options 8.7 million  
Cash on Hand \$4.52million  
(31/12/2017)

##### Corporate Directory

Mr Paul Boyatzis  
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Andy Tudor  
Managing Director

Dr Mark Elliott  
Non-Executive Director

Mr Bruce Maluish  
Non-Executive Director

Mr Phillip Macleod  
Company Secretary

##### Company Projects

Pinnacles Project (Gold)

Pinnacles JV Project (Gold)  
(with Saracen Gold Mines)

Wallbrook Project (Gold)

Mt Celia Project (Gold)

Triumph Project (Gold)



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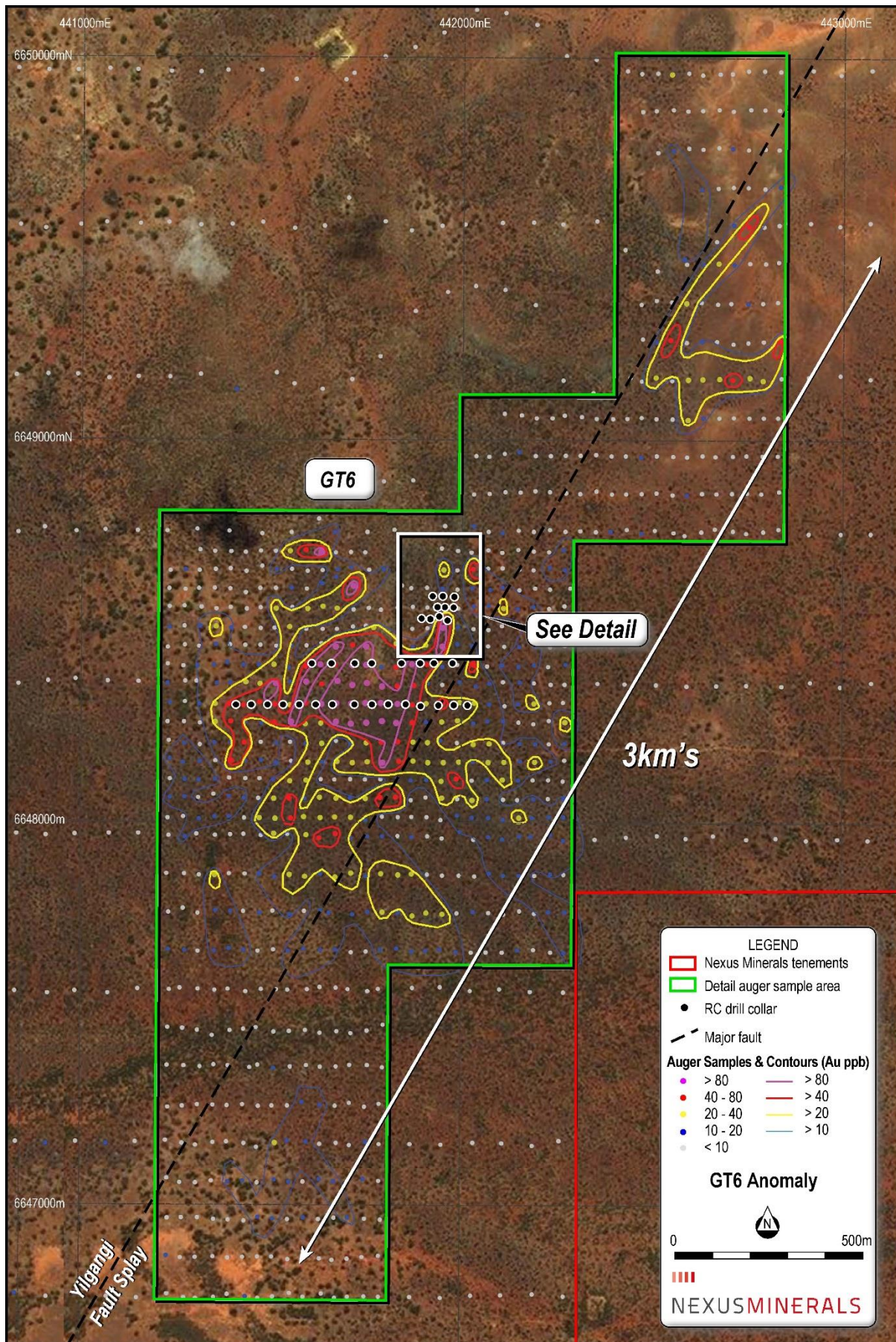


Figure 1: Nexus Pinnacles GT6 Prospect



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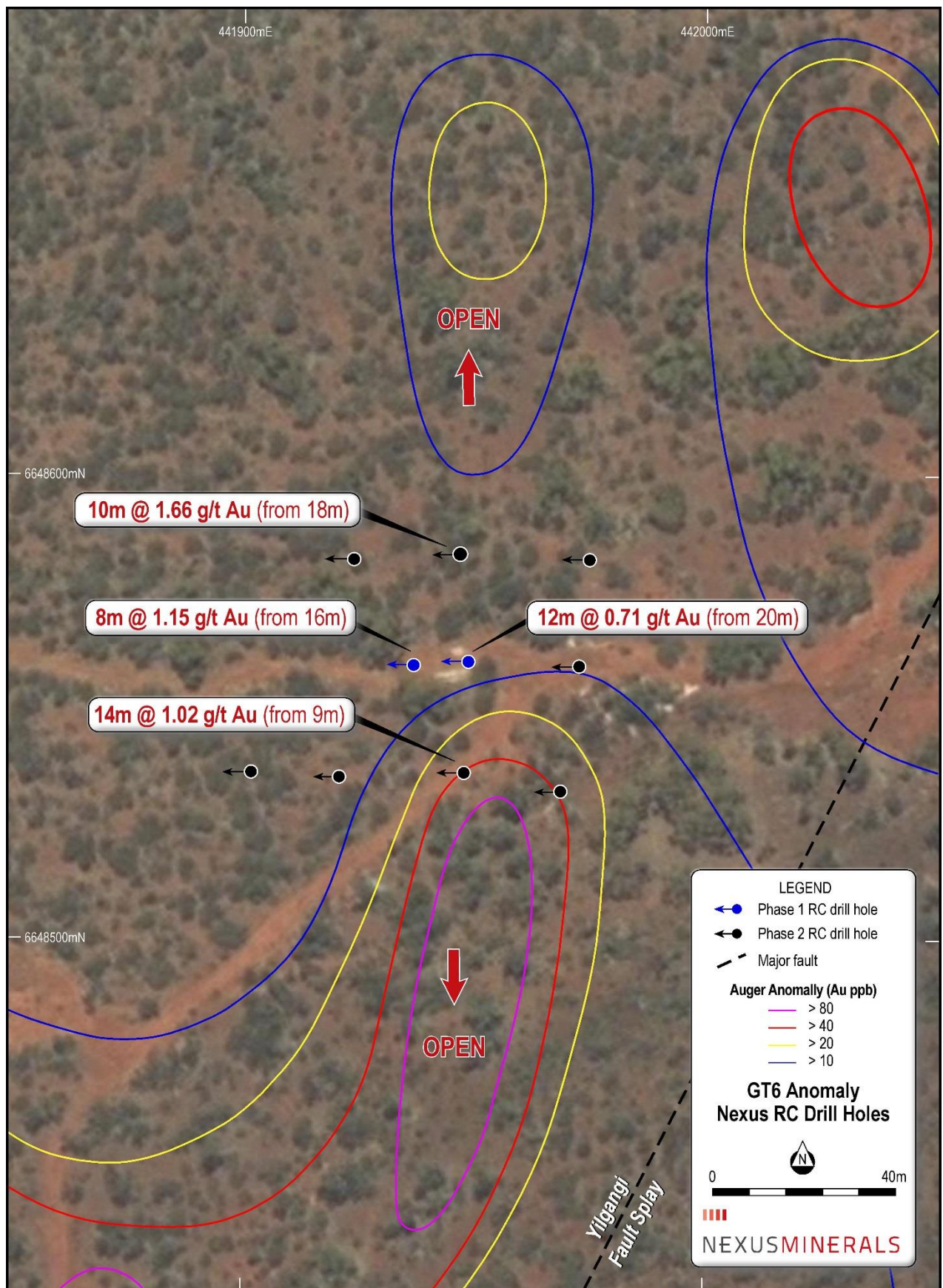


Figure 2: Nexus Pinnacles GT6 Detail Drill Hole Location Map



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The drilling results from GT5 south, however, did not return any significant zones of mineralisation. Mineralised intersections were previously observed at the weathering boundary, on the top of fresh rock. No primary zones of mineralisation have been identified in fresh rock below this boundary. The GT5 prospect remains open to the north where structural targets remain to be tested.

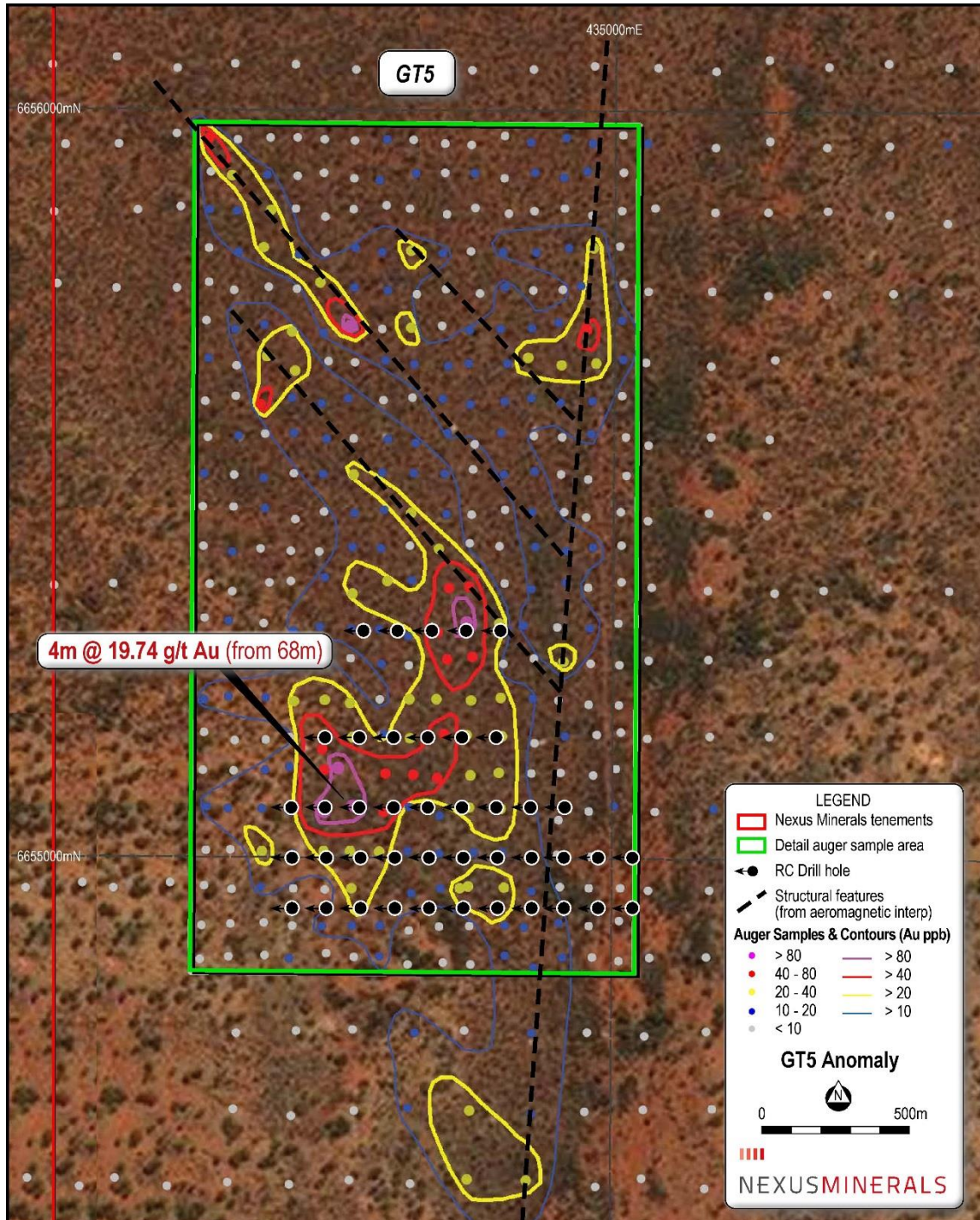


Figure 3: Nexus Pinnacles GT5 Drill Hole Location Map

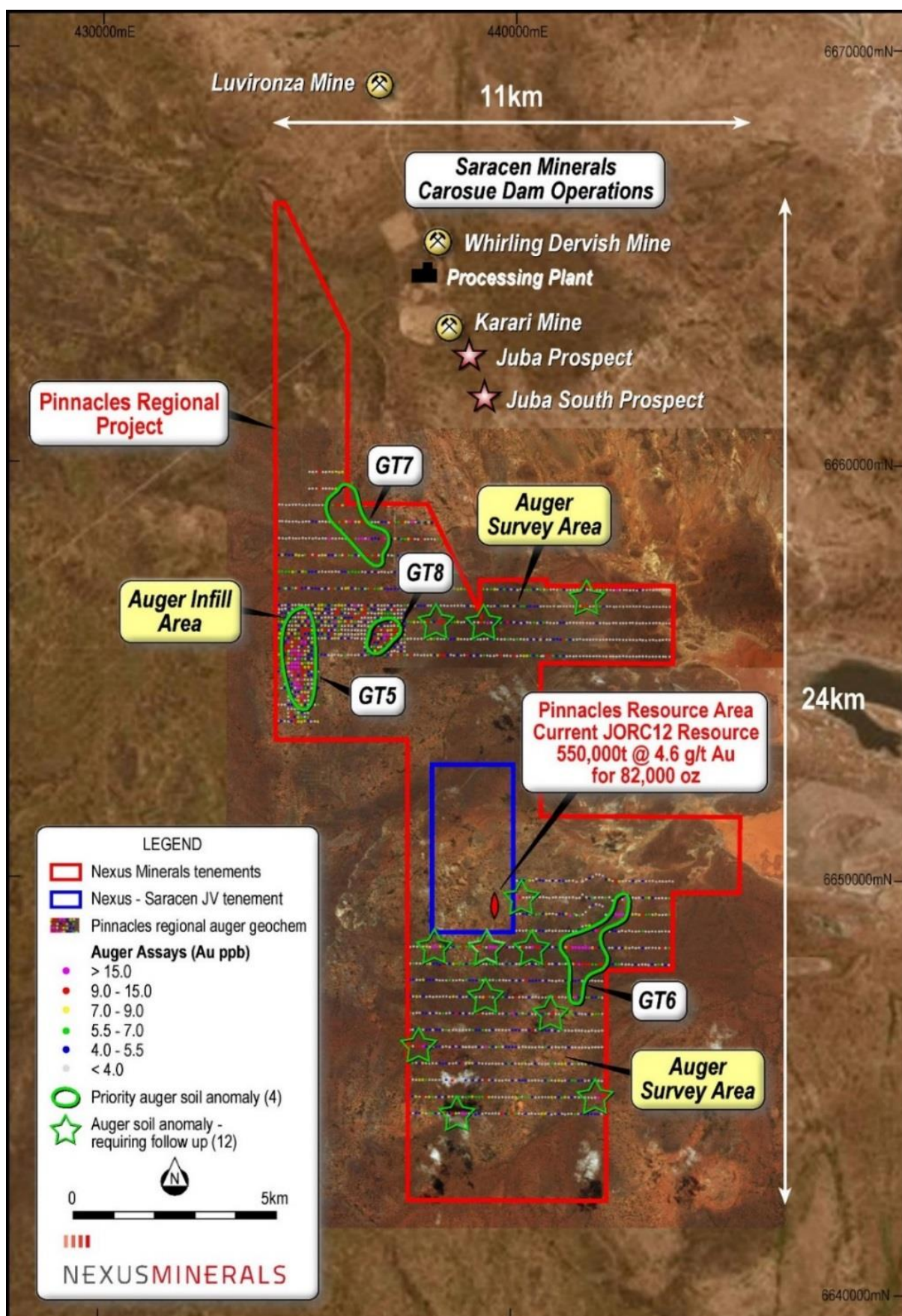


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Pinnacles Regional Phase 2 RC - Significant (>0.1ppm Au) Intercepts											
Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Hole Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)
GT5	NMPRC89	434559	6654989	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC90	434688	6655087	360	100	-60	270	49	51	2	0.25
	NMPRC91	434738	6655082	383	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC92	434910	6655095	383	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC95	434509	6654991	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC96	434611	6654990	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC97	434657	6654988	360	100	-60	270	92	94	2	0.25
	NMPRC98	434713	6654998	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC99	434759	6654993	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC100	434809	6654995	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC101	434863	6654992	360	102	-60	270	46	48	2	0.18
	NMPRC102	434907	6654992	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC103	434960	6654985	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC104	435011	6654990	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC105	434506	6654885	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC106	434609	6654889	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC107	434657	6654890	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC108	434714	6654896	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC109	434752	6654895	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC110	434807	6654889	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC111	434858	6654890	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC112	434907	6654891	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC113	434956	6654894	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC114	435008	6654891	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC115	434557	6654888	380	100	-60	270	NSI			
GT6	NMPRC116	441924	6648582	355	50	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC117	441947	6648583	352	75	-60	270	18	39	21	0.88
								Including 10m @ 1.66g/t Au from 18 meters			
								43	44	1	0.11
	NMPRC118	441975	6648582	349	100	-60	270	63	64	1	0.13
								41	45	4	0.11
								48	49	1	0.33
	NMPRC119	441973	6648559	349	100	-60	270	52	54	2	0.2
								45	53	8	0.36
								including 1m @ 1.35g/t Au from 45 meters			
	NMPRC120	441902	6648536	355	50	-60	270	56	57	1	0.25
								68	70	2	0.25
								NSI			
	NMPRC121	441921	6648535	352	50	-60	270	NSI			
	NMPRC122	441941	6648541	350	75	-60	270	0	3	3	0.16
								9	31	22	0.78
								incl 14m@1.02g/t from 9-23m			
								including 1m @ 8.51g/t Au from 9 meters and 1m at 1.74g/t Au from 20 meters			
								34	35	1	0.32
	NMPRC123	441969	6648532	349	90	-60	270	42	47	5	0.74
								including 1m @ 1.63g/t Au from 43 meters			
								52	61	9	0.29
								65	66	1	0.49

**Table 1: Nexus Pinnacles GT5 and GT6 Prospect 1m Sample Results (>0.1g/t Au)**

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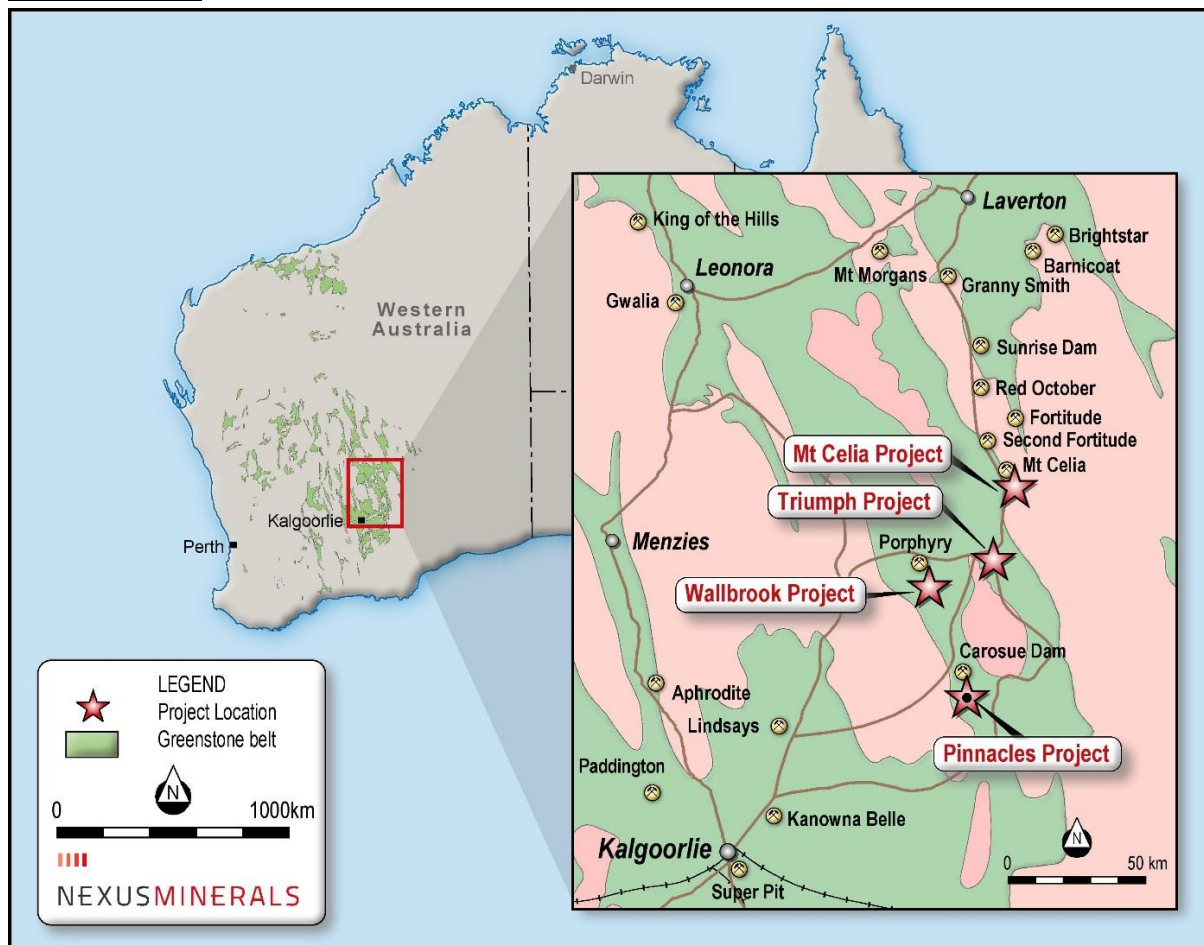


**Figure 4: Nexus Pinnacles Auger Soil Survey Results and Prospect Areas**



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## ABOUT NEXUS



**Figure 5: Nexus Project Locations – Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia**

Nexus is actively exploring for gold deposits on its highly prospective tenement package in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The addition of the Wallbrook tenement package will further advance these gold exploration efforts (see ASX Release 23 January 2018).

Nexus Minerals tenement package at the Pinnacles Gold Project is largely underexplored and commences less than 5km to the south of, and along strike from, Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited's (ASX:SAR) (Saracen) 4Moz Carosue Dam mining operations, and current operating Karrari underground gold mine. Nexus holds a significant land package (125km<sup>2</sup>) of highly prospective geological terrain within a major regional structural corridor and is actively exploring for gold deposits.

The Company also has a joint venture over the Pinnacles JV Gold Project with Saracen (see ASX Release 17 September 2015). This joint venture is consistent with the Company strategy of investing in advanced gold exploration assets.

Nexus Minerals is a well-funded resource company with a portfolio of gold projects in Western Australia. With a well-credentialed Board, assisted by an experienced management team, the Company is well placed to capitalise on opportunities as they emerge in the resource sector.

**- Ends -**



# NEXUSMINERALS

**Enquiries**      **Mr Andy Tudor, Managing Director**  
                      **Mr Paul Boyatzis, Non-Executive Chairman**

**Contact**      **Phone: 08 9481 1749**  
                      **Fax: 08 9481 1756**

**Website**      [www.nexus-minerals.com](http://www.nexus-minerals.com)

**ASX Code**      **NXM**

**For Media and Broker Enquiries:**  
**Andrew Rowell – Cannings Purple +61 8 6314 6314**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation, prepared, compiled or reviewed by Mr Andy Tudor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tudor is a full-time employee of Nexus Minerals Limited. Mr Tudor has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. The exploration results are available to be viewed on the Company website [www.nexus-minerals.com](http://www.nexus-minerals.com). The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements. Mr Tudor consents to the inclusion in the reports of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*No Ore Reserves have currently been defined on the Pinnacles or the Wallbrook tenements. There has been insufficient exploration and technical studies to estimate an Ore Reserve and it is uncertain if further exploration and/or technical studies will result in the estimation of an Ore Reserve. The potential for the development of a mining operation and sale of ore from the Pinnacles or the Wallbrook tenements has yet to be established.*

## Appendix A 16 February 2018

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The sampling was carried out using Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) (33 holes) were drilled in this program.</p> <p>RC chips provide high quality representative samples for analysis.</p> <p>Sampling was carried out in accordance with Nexus Minerals protocols and QAQC procedures which are considered to be industry best practice.</p> <p>RC holes were drilled with a 5.5inch face sampling bit, with 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter producing a 2-3kg sample. All samples had 4 consecutive 1m samples composited to form a 4m composite sample which was sent to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>187 individual 1m samples were logged as mineralised, being &gt;0.1g/t Au result from the previous 4m composite sampling. Individual 1m samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>All samples were pulverized at the laboratory to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for gold Fire Assay with ICP finish.</p> <p>Multi element portable XRF (29 elements) analysis undertaken on the sample pulps by the laboratory.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>An RC drilling rig, owned by Raglan Drilling, was used to undertake the RC drilling and collect the samples. The face sampling bit had a diameter of 5.5 inches (140mm). 33 holes were completed. Total RC 3092m.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>RC face sampling bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Average RC meter sample weight recovered was 25kg with minimal variation between samples.</p> <p>No sample bias is believed to have occurred during the sampling process.</p>
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Nexus Minerals Geologists, using the approved Nexus Minerals logging code.</p> <p>Logging of RC chips: Lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation, colour, weathering and other characteristics as observed. All RC samples were wet sieved.</p> <p>All holes and all meters were geologically logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p>One meter RC drill samples pass through a rotary cone splitter, installed directly beneath a rig mounted cyclone, and a 2-3kg sample collected in a numbered calico bag. The balance of the 1m sample ~25kg is collected in a green plastic bag. The green bags are placed in rows of 20 and the corresponding calico bag placed on top of the green bag.</p> <p>For composite samples four consecutive green bags were sampled using an aluminium scoop which penetrates the entire bag with multiple slices taken from multiple angles to ensure a representative sample is collected. These are combined to produce a 4m composite sample of 2-3kg.</p> <p>All samples submitted for analysis were dry.</p> <p>Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverized to 85% passing 75um, with a sub-sample of ~200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for analysis. This is best industry practice.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at 1:25 samples.</p> <p>Sampling methods and company QAQC protocols are best industry practice.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and the sample size being submitted for analysis.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Samples were analysed at the Intertek laboratory Perth.</p> <p>1m samples were analysed for gold only using Fire Assay technique with ICP finish. This method is considered appropriate for the material being assayed. The method provides a near total digestion of the material.</p> <p>This method is considered appropriate for the material being assayed. The method provides a near total digestion of the material.</p> <p>No other geophysical tools, spectrometers etc... were used in this drill program.</p> <p>Nexus Minerals protocol provides for Certified Reference Material (Standards and Blanks) to be inserted at a rate of 4 standards and 4 blank per 100 samples. Field duplicates are inserted at a rate of 1 per 25 samples. Industry acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been returned.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Significant intersections were verified by the Exploration Manager.</p> <p>No twin holes were drilled as part of this program</p> <p>All field logging is carried out on a Toughbook computer. Data is submitted electronically to the database geologist in Perth. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory and added to the database. All data is managed by the database geologist.</p> <p>No adjustment to assay data has occurred.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Drill hole locations were determined using a handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m. Down hole surveys were taken using gyro survey tool to take dip/azimuth readings every 10m.</p> <p>Grid projection is GDA94 Zone51.</p> <p>The drill hole collar RL is allocated from a handheld GPS.</p> <p>Accuracy is +/- 5m.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>Drilling took place in 2 prospect areas GT5 &amp; GT6.</p> <p>This release refers to GT5 and GT6 results only.</p> <p>Line spacing was 100m / Hole Spacing 50m.</p> <p>The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for any Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.</p> <p>Yes as stated above.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The orientation of the drill lines is considered to be perpendicular to the strike of the regional structures controlling the mineralisation (180 degrees). All holes were drilled -60 degrees towards 270 degrees.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Pre numbered calico bags were placed into green plastic bags, sealed and transported to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	All sampling, logging, assaying and data handling techniques are considered to be industry best practice.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Drilling was undertaken on tenement E28/2526.</p> <p>Nexus 90% / Pumphrey 10%</p> <p>There are no other known material issues with the tenements.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Mines Department (DMP).</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The tenement has been subject to minimal prior exploration activities.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Pinnacles Regional Gold Project area covers 125km <sup>2</sup> of a highly deformed Archaean greenstone sequence of basalts, dolerites, and comagmatic high-level intrusions. This mafic volcanic association is overlain by a series of medium to coarse grained volcanoclastic sandstones and subordinate felsic volcanic rocks. These greenstones have been intruded and disrupted by the forceful intrusion of a series of granitoid rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Gold mineralisation is known to occur within shear zones hosted within all rock types. It is often associated with quartz veining and sheared altered host rocks.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to ASX announcements for full tables.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No top cuts have been applied to the reported assay results.</p> <p>No aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values were reported.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p>	<p>The orientation of the drill lines is considered to be perpendicular to the strike of the regional structures controlling the mineralisation (180 degrees). All holes were drilled -60 degrees towards 270 degrees.</p> <p>All reported intersections are down-hole length – true width not known.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to the maps included in the text.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	See Table 1 for full list of results.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	No other exploration data to be reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>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.</i>	Post full assessment of recent RC drill results and integration with existing data sets, future work programs may include further RC and/or Diamond drilling to follow up on the results received from this drill program.