WINDWARD
RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: WIN

5 February 2015

Nickel-Copper Anomalism – Fraser Range North

– For Immediate Release –

Highlights

- **Uraryie South intrusive complex – anomalous nickel- copper geochemistry**

The Company is pleased to announce that a soil and rock chip geochemical survey at the **Uraryie South** intrusive complex, on its Fraser Range North (**FRN**) project area, has identified broadly coincident nickel-copper anomalism – **Figure: 1**.

Historical Geological Survey of WA (GSWA) 4km surface sampling programme returns highest Nickel number from their Fraser Range survey at Uraryie South prospect - 802ppm Ni (the same GSWA survey returned 271ppm Ni above Sirius' Nova deposit) Table 1.

The Uraryie intrusive complex is interpreted to be part of a potential southern extension of the Salt Creek Complex - currently being explored by Independence Group Ltd (ASX: IGO) for intrusive magmatic nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation and Ni-Cu-PGE-Au mineralisation – **Figure: 2**. IGO have reported anomalous base metal intersections from AC drilling (ASX December 2014 Quarterly Activities Report) within their Beachcomber JV to the north west of the Uraryie project.

The Uraryie South complex lies 8km to the south of the Company's Uraryie prospect which was drilled, and reported (ASX December Quarterly Activities Report), during the December 2014 quarter. The drilling at Uraryie intersected gabbroic rock types with zones up to 0.55% nickel – **Figure: 1**.

Preliminary soil geochemical and rock chip work on the Uraryie South intrusive complex has outlined areas of broadly coincident surface nickel-copper-chrome anomalism (**Figures: 3 & 4**). The results from the soil geochemical and rock chip work undertaken, together with the 3-D magnetic vector inversion (**MVI**) modelling of the airborne magnetic data collected previously by the company are shown in **Figure: 5**.

Moving Loop Ground Electromagnetic (MLEM) surveys will be carried out next week over Uraryie South to identify any conductors which may represent massive sulphide accumulations. Further to this, Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys will also be conducted to identify the presence of any possible large disseminated sulphide deposits.

Managing Director, David Frances commented – "As the Company continues to explore its large landholding we turn up more and more exciting targets. The Fraser Range has certainly not revealed all of its treasures yet, and I have no doubt one of the companies who are actively exploring will make a significant discovery in due course. "

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Alan Downie, a full-time employee of Windward Resources Limited. Mr Downie is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) 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" (JORC Code). Mr Downie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

- ENDS –

SAMPLEID	GSWANO	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	CO_PPM	CR_PPM	CU_PPM	NI_PPM
194025_C1M3S0	194025	URARYIE SOUTH	540307	6537437	40	1470	11	802
163201_C1M3SD3	163201	NOVA EYE	518654	6480335	39	594	90	271

Table 1: GSWA 4km x 4km regional surface sampling results from Nova and Uraryie South.

Sample No	East_GDA94	North_GDA94	RL(nominal)	Ni_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Co_ppm	Lithology
UDRK0003	537418	6538485	239	6.9	88	6.5	2.9	Silcrete
UDRK0004	537712	6538515	243	15.5	115	13.1	3.3	saprock, carbonate rich
UDRK0005	537834	6538557	245	408	708	8.1	38.7	Mafic Gneiss
UDRK0006	538296	6538709	252	12.8	8	9.2	1.4	Granitic Gneiss
UDRK0007	540390	6537460	224	2030	1720	29.7	43.4	Silcrete
UDRK0008	538196	6538726	252	89.4	39	37.9	48.8	Mafic
UDRK0009	538138	6538473	250	530	949	9.3	69.6	Mafic
UDRK0010	538116	6538479	250	576	952	9.7	41.1	Silcrete
UDRK0012	537828	6538559	245	685	1710	12.8	72.9	Mafic Gneiss
UDRK0013	537673	6538541	242	19.1	160	15.4	3.4	Granitic Gneiss
UDRK0014	537379	6538412	241	17.8	31	7.5	7.8	Granitoid
UDRK0015	540375	6537471	225	551	5090	14.3	11.4	Silcrete
UDRK0016	540377	6537486	225	490	341	11.1	12.4	Silcrete
UDRK0017	540232	6537470	229	811	342	7	100.5	Silcrete
UDRK0018	540232	6537470	229	1380	174	18.2	88.4	Silcrete
UDRK0019	540262	6537605	232	1290	781	11.3	64.3	Silcrete
UDRK0020	540350	6537606	227	1800	4370	123.5	37.8	Silcrete
UDRK0021	540376	6537526	225	2910	2440	145	50.4	Silcrete
UDRK0022	540308	6537346	224	173	78	4.1	36	Fe rich horizon on salt lake
UDRK0023	540334	6537315	223	116	78	5.3	18	Fe rich horizon on salt lake
UDRK0024	539962	6537131	226	27.9	28	3.6	2.5	Granitic Gneiss

Table 2: Details of rock chip samples at Uraryie South prospect – E28/1712.

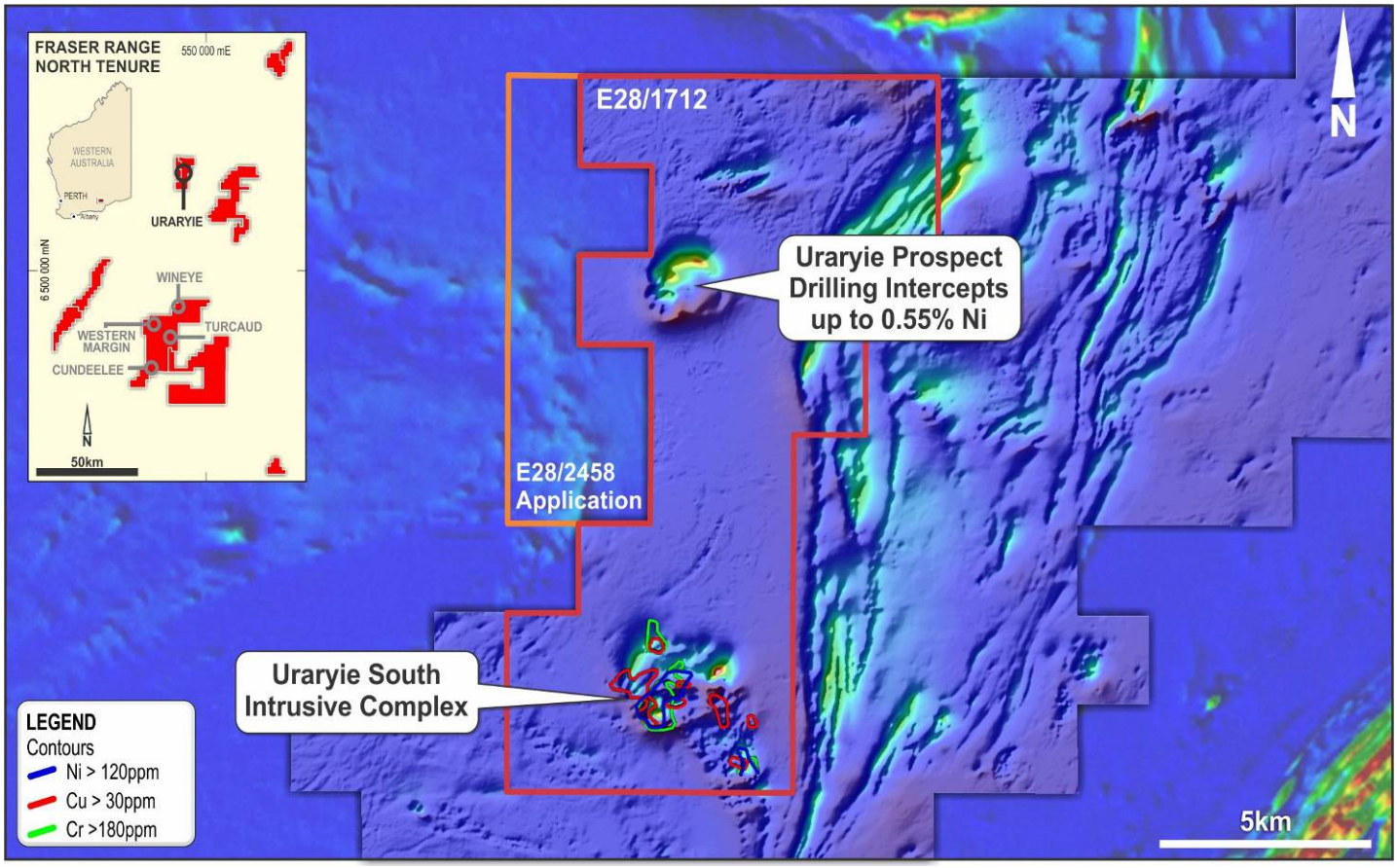

Figure: 1 – Location of the Uraryie intrusive complexes showing soil geochemistry contours at the Uraryie South prospect.

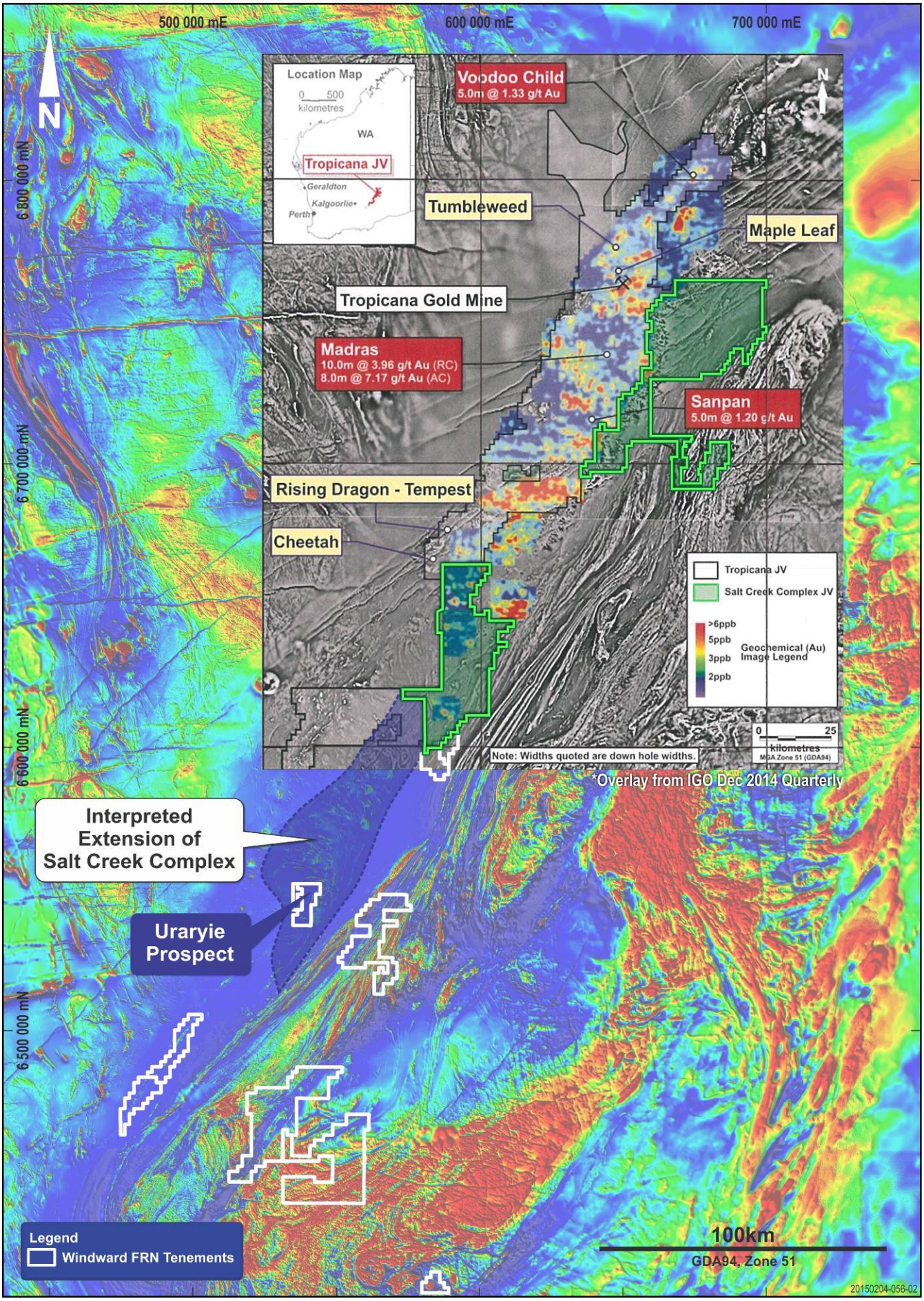

Figure: 2 – Map showing location of IGO's Salt Creek Complex joint venture and the interpreted geological extension into the Uraryie intrusive complex to the south. Overlay copied from IGO's December 2014 Quarterly Activities Report.

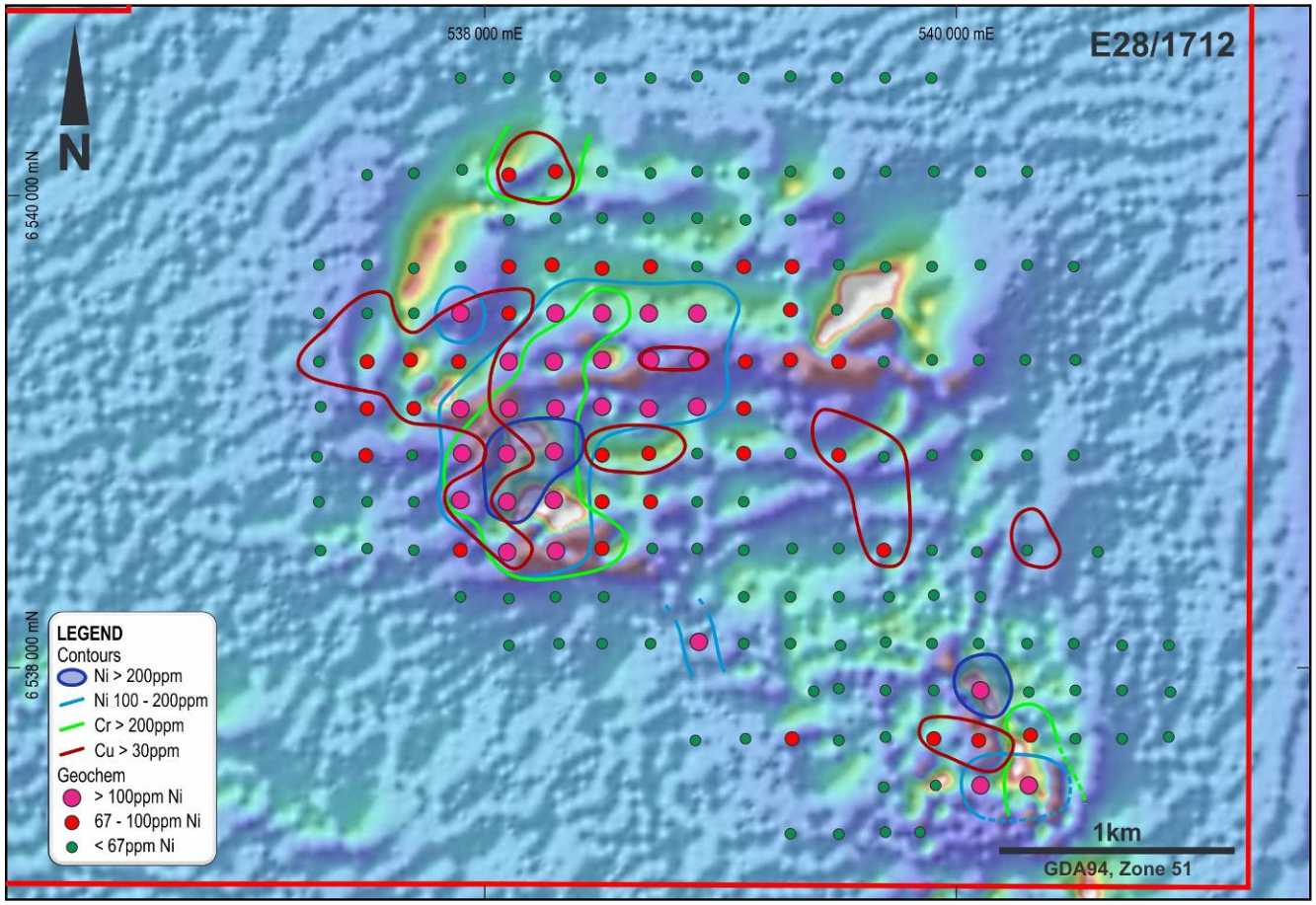

Figure: 3 – Uraryie South prospect showing soil geochemical anomalies over magnetics.

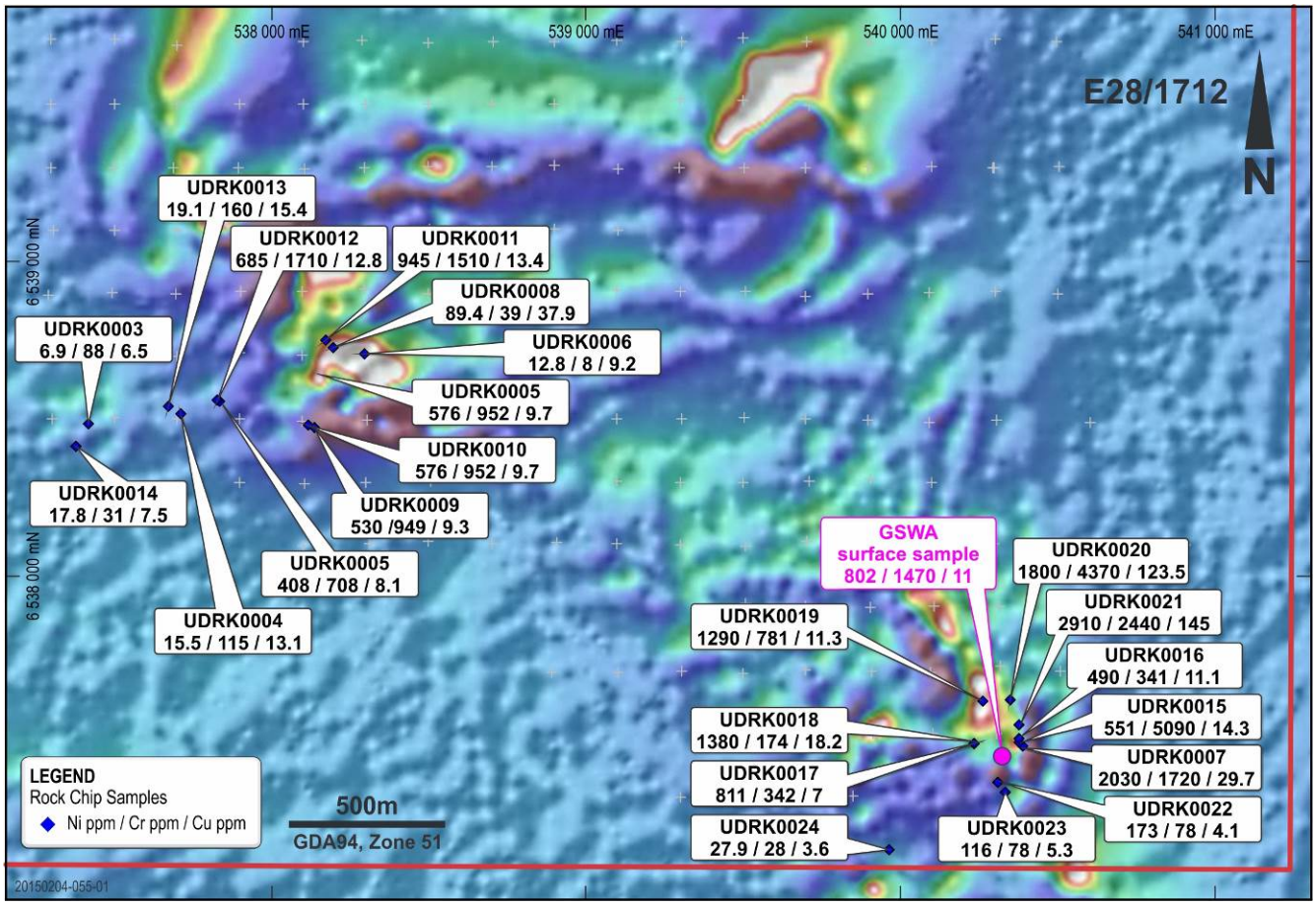

Figure: 4 – Uraryie South prospect showing rock chip geochemistry and GSWA sampling over magnetics.

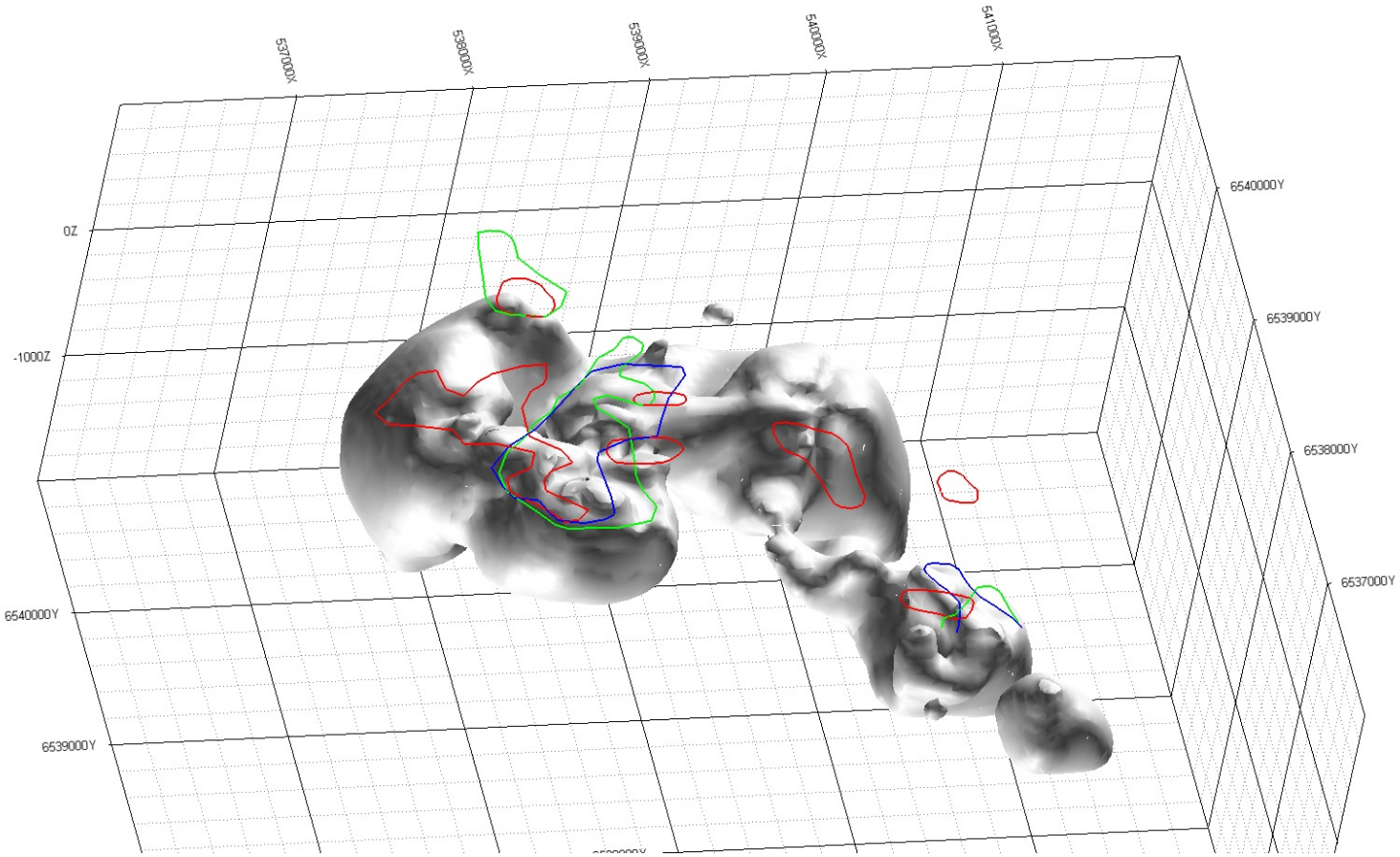

Figure 5: Uraryie South intrusive complex - MVI model with soil geochemistry contours: Blue = Ni >120ppm, Red = Cu >30ppm, Green = Cr >180ppm. MVI model produced by Terra Resources Geophysical Consultants.

Appendix 1: Windward Resources Limited – Fraser Range North Project – Soil and Rock chip Sampling Uraryie South Prospect -JORC CODE 2012 Table 1.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

	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 Uraryie South soil sampling was completed on an initial grid of 400m x 200m and infilled to 200m x 200m. The samples were collected from an average depth of 20cm. • The rock chip samples are located on sparse sporadic outcrops within the prospect area. • QAQC standards are included routinely with the submission of soil samples. • All soil samples are sieved 177µ (minus 80 mesh) samples. • All soil samples are analysed at an independent commercial analytical laboratory for multi-element analysis by microwave assisted aqua regia digestion with an ICP-MS finish. • Elements analysed for soil samples include Ag, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hg, In, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, W, Y, Zn and Zr. • All rock chip samples are submitted to an independent commercial analytical laboratories for multi-element analysis by ICP-MS technique. • Elements analysed for rock chip samples include Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn and Zr.
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).*	• Not Applicable
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.*	• Not Applicable • Not Applicable • Not Applicable
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Soil samples are logged for landform and surface material considerations. Soil samples do not produce chips suitable for

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	geological or geotechnical logging. The samples collected are fine sieved samples. Rock chips are geologically described. • Not Applicable • Not Applicable
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.*	• Not Applicable • Soil and rock chip samples were dry. • The samples are dried and pulverized before analysis. Pulveriser bowls are barren washed between samples. • QAQC reference samples are routinely submitted with each sample batch generally on a ratio of 1 standard per 50 samples. • No field duplicates are taken for first pass soil sampling or selective rock chip samples. Areas of interest are re-confirmed by completing infill sampling. • The size of the sample is considered appropriate for mineralisation styles sought and for the analytical technique used. • Not applicable
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.*	• The soil samples analysis was completed by Labwest Laboratories in Malaga, WA using a microwave/aqua regia based digest. This method is considered a partial extraction technique. Elements were measured using an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) technique. These are considered the most cost effective technique of low level analysis of gold and base metals. • The rock chip analysis was completed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA using a four acid digest which is regarded as a total digest. Elements are then determined using an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) technique. • For soil samples QAQC samples were routinely inserted within the sample batches at generally 1 standard per 50 samples. In addition reliance is placed on laboratory procedures and laboratory batch standards.
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.*	• Alternative company personnel (geologists and database specialist) have verified the significant results that are listed in this report. It is considered that the company is using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of company standards on a routine basis. • Not Applicable at this early stage of exploration.

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sampling data is collected in the field and data entry and validation is completed in the office by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols. • No adjustments are made to the assay data.
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.*	• Soil and rock chip sample sites are surveyed by using modern GPS units with a considered accuracy of +- 5 metres. This is considered acceptable for these broad spaced ground activities. • All coordinates are expressed in GDA 94 datum, Zone51. • Topographic control of 2- 10 metres is achieved by using published maps. This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
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.*	• Soil sample and rock chip sample spacing's are determined by allowing a first pass testing to cover the target area. This sampling has been completed on various spacings dependent on style of deposit being explored for. • Not Applicable • No compositing of samples has been undertaken for the soil or rock chip sampling programs.
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.*	• Not Applicable • Not Applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample bags are clearly marked and addressed to the assay laboratory and are delivered using commercial carriers or company personnel. Assay pulps are retained and stored in a company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Uraryie South prospect is located on E28/1712 which is owned 70% Windward Resources and 30% Lake Rivers Gold Pty Ltd. It is located on vacant crown land. A proposed nature reserve PNR/91 covers approximately 10% of this tenement. The tenements are located within Native Title Claim WC 99/2 by the Ngadju People. • The tenement E28/1712 is granted and expires on 23 September 2017. • The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At the Uraryie South prospect exploration completed by previous explorers include calcrete and soil sampling in 2008. Targeted RC drilling (slim line) has also been completed in 1990. Geological Survey of WA (GSWA) have completed regional soil sampling on nominal 4 kilometre centres and the acquisition of 400 metre spaced aeromagnetic and radiometric data. .
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target is at the Uraryie South prospect the exploration target is intrusive related Ni – Cu mineralisation model.
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.*	• The soil sample locations are shown in diagrams within the body of the text.
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*	• No weighted averaging techniques (where required) have been applied. No compositing of assays have been applied to the soil or rock chip sample results. • Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 metal equivalent values have been reported.
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').*	• Not Applicable • Not Applicable • The soil sampling assays define a geochemical surface expression and no information regarding possible geometry of mineralisation is obtained. • Not Applicable
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.*	• Appropriate plans have been included in the body of 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.*	• Not applicable at this stage.
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.*	• A detailed aeromagnetic survey was completed in early December 2013 by GPX Surveys Pty Ltd. This survey has been completed along NW – SE flights at 50 metre spacing using a nominal 30 metre flying height.
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.*	• Further regional and infill soil sampling covering selected target areas is planned. • The completion of ground electromagnetic and induced polarisation surveys are planned covering the Uraryie South prospect.