MT MARMION DRILLING RESULTS

MT MARMION E30/462

Two reverse circulation drill holes were completed at Mt Marmion, 300km north of Southern Cross, WA, testing two electromagnetic targets.

Hole #	Collar E (1)	Collar N (1)	Elevation m	Azimuth	Dip	Depth m
RC1	773865	6747033	405	90°	60°	180
RC2	774419	6748224	405	115°	60°	143

(1) UTM zone 50J

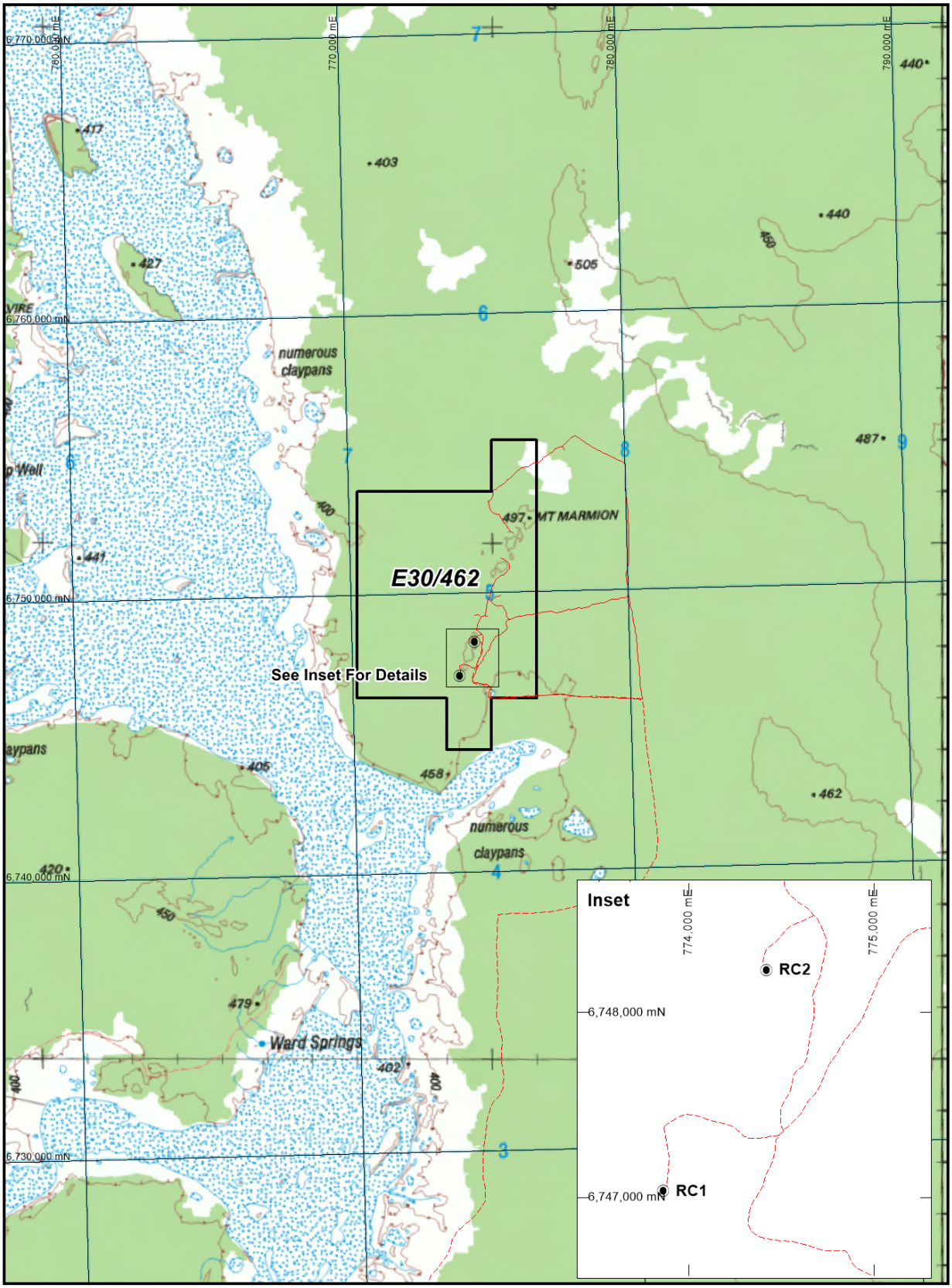
Both drill holes intersected pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralisation within a sequence of amphibolite grade schists containing variable amounts of magnetite. The sulphide intersections are sufficient to explain the electromagnetic targets.

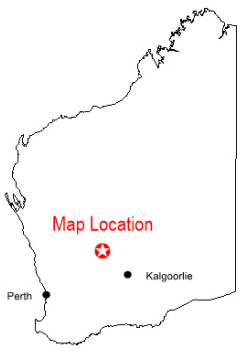
No visible base or precious metal mineralisation was observed.

No gold assays > 0.1ppm were returned.

11th February 2015

For more information on the company visit www.emunl.com.au





Legend

- Drill Location
- Track

EMU NL

E30/462

Drill Hole Locations

0 4 8 12

Kilometers

Scale: 1:200,000

Projection: GDA94 MGA Zone 50

Date 5/02/15

MT MARMION DRILLING RESULTS

Emu NL
ABN 50 127 291 927

ASX Code: EMU

10 Walker Ave
West Perth, WA 6005

T +61 8 9226 4266
E info@emunl.com.au

PO Box 1112
West Perth, WA 6872

Issued Capital:
Shares - Quoted:
39,693,856 fully paid shares
35,652,856 contributing shares

Options – Unquoted:
82,736 exercisable at $0.4266 by 21.12.2015

Directors:

Peter Thomas
Chairman

Greg Steemson
Managing Director

Gavin Rutherford Non-Executive Director

AMEC
ASSOCIATION OF MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPANIES
2015 MEMBER

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The details contained in this report that pertain to exploration results, mineral resources and mineral reserves are based upon information compiled by Mr. Greg Steemson, Managing Director of Emu NL. Mr. Steemson is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and has sufficient experience in the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr. Steemson 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 Emu NL. 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report, EMU NL
RC Results February 2015

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	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.*	Samples were collected in 1 metre intervals via a sample splitter system attached to the drill rig which delivered two samples of approximately 25kg and 3kg. The 3kg samples were then sub-sampled to make up 4m composite samples each weighing approximately 3kg for analysis. The laboratory pulverized the whole sample then sub-sampled 25g for fire assay.
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).*	Reverse circulation drilling using a face sampling hammer.
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*	RC cuttings were recovered using a cyclone attached to the drill rig.

	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.*	
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.*	RC chips were geologically logged and magnetic susceptibility measurements recorded.
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.*	The RC samples were split using a rotary splitter attached to the drill rig to produce a sample for each 1m drilled and then sub-sampled to make up 4m composites for assay. The material for the 4m composites was collected by inserting a trowel the length of the bag containing the 1m sample and collecting that material into a separate bag.
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*	The 4m composites were asaayed using a 25g charge for fire assay. This method was chosen as the samples contained sulphides and quartz.

	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 laboratory used standards and blanks as part of the QA/QC
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.*	The holes drilled were exploration holes testing two electromagnetic anomalies.
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.* s *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The hole collars were established using hand held GPS instruments and are accurate to +/- 3m.
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.*	The RC chips were composited into 4m composites for assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is*	Yes

structure	*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.*	No
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	A company director was on site for the duration of the program and personally delivered the samples to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	None done

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	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.*	E30/462 is 100% owned by Emu NL. The work undertaken was located on UCL.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The airborne EM data was collected by Emu Nickel NL.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The sulphide bodies are located within a greenstone sequence consisting amphibolite facies schists.
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*	RC1 UTM coordinates 773865E/6747033N Zone 50J Elevation 405m Azimuth 090 degrees Dip 60 degrees Hole length 180m

	collar *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole*s *down hole length and interception dept* s *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.*	RC2 UTM coordinates 774419E/6748224M Zone 50J Elevation 405m Azimuth 115 degrees Dip 60 degrees Hole length 143m
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No significant precious or base metal mineralisation intersected
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.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	N/A
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.*	The intersections are sufficient to explain the electromagnetic responses
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.*	None planned