WINDWARD
RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX: WIN
9 March 2015

Extremely Strong Conductor Identified 4km from Sirius' Nova Deposit

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Highlights

- **Highly conductive body identified by ground EM (MLEM) at the Western Margin prospect, 4km SE of Sirius Resources' Nova-Bollinger deposit.**
- **Strongest conductor identified by Windward to date, with many similarities to the original EM conductor that led to the Nova discovery.**
- **Conductor modelled as a 1.6km X 600m north-west dipping body.**
- **High probability that Nova stratigraphy is repeated at the Western Margin prospect**
- **Drilling of this compelling target will be initiated as soon as possible.**

Windward Resources Ltd (ASX: WIN) is pleased to advise that a recent ground EM survey at its Fraser Range North (FRN) Project has identified a highly conductive body at the **Western Margin** prospect, 4km south-east of Sirius Resources' Nova-Bollinger deposit.

The conductor, WMA1 (see **Figure 1**), has the highest conductivity of any conductor identified by the Company to date (7,400 siemens) and a time constant of 185 milliseconds. The combination of this very high conductivity and time constant are typical for massive sulphides.

The conductor has been modelled as a 1.6km x 600m north-west dipping (30^{o}) body and sits between two north-west striking faults which are interpreted to run through or very close to the nearby Nova deposit (see **Figure 2**). The top of the conductor is interpreted to lie at a depth of approximately 250m and will be drill tested at approximately 350m below surface (**Figure 3**).

A Program of Works has been approved by the Department of Mines and Petroleum to drill test the target and clearing of drill sites is underway.

Windward's CEO, David Frances said: "Yet another compelling drill target presents itself within our large Fraser Range project – and this is the best one yet. Its proximity and interpreted geological relationship to Nova make it a stand-out drill target. Drilling approvals are in place and drill rig mobilization will begin shortly to test this and other high quality targets within our tenements."

Western Margin Prospect – Geology & Previous Exploration

The Western Margin prospect has been the focus of several phases of recent exploration by Windward, with its proximity and strong geological connection to Nova making it an area of high priority exploration.

Geological interpretation of the Nova-Western Margin area has identified a series of folded rocks predominantly comprising a mixture of metasedimentary and mafic rocks intruded by cumulate sills which host the Nova-Bollinger mineralisation as sulphide accumulations at their base within the Eye feature – a doubly-plunging synform (Bennett *et al.* 2014).

The folding is most easily outlined by units of high magnetic intensity (metasediments) with the sills exhibiting much more subdued signatures. The work undertaken by the Company to date shows that the likelihood of the Nova stratigraphy being repeated at the Western Margin prospect is potentially high.

Of interest is that the WMA1 conductor is interpreted to sit on the eastern flank of a north-east striking synform which dips back towards Nova in a north-westerly direction and appears to be related to a subtle magnetic feature interpreted to be either mafic rock or an intrusive cumulate sill.

There is a distinct possibility that this synform represents repeated stratigraphy also found within the Nova eye. Of particular note is that the conductor sits between two interpreted linking structures/faults between Nova and WMA1.

Using the Nova deposit as an exploration analogy, the significance of the Western Margin Area conductor (WMA1) can be summarized as follows.

On 18 April 2012 Sirius Resources (ASX:SIR) announced that it had identified several EM conductors within "the Eye" feature, in particular a strong late-time channel EM conductor at the Eye prospect with dimensions of 200m along strike (later refined to 300m) which extended for a distance of at least 1,000m down plunge to the NE with a dip of 47^{o} to the SE and coming to within 50m of surface – see **Figures: 2 & 4** for comparison with the WMA1 conductor (600m x 1,600m dipping at 30^{o} to the NW and starting at 250m below surface). Of note is that the Bollinger ore body is of equivalent depth to the WMA1 conductor.

Figure: 4 depicts the Nova EM anomaly as intersected by an east-west oriented drill traverse, showing the discovery hole relative to the projected spatial position of the WMA1 conductor 4km to the SE. The Nova conductor is shown to come to within 50m of surface whereas the WMA1 conductor starts at 250m from surface – (it should be noted that the bulk of the Nova/Bollinger ore sits below 250m).

Geochemical sampling over the WMA1 conductor is incomplete and extension sampling is currently underway.

Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) Programme of Works (POW) have been approved for drill testing of this target and the Cundeelee and Turcaud targets; testing of the WMA1 conductor has been prioritised above all other targets and will occur as soon as possible.

For further information, please contact:

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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.

Geophysical information in this report is based on exploration data compiled by Mr Brett Adams who is employed as a Consultant to the Company through the geophysical consultancy Spinifex-GPX Pty Ltd. Mr Adams is a member of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists and of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists with sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Adams consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

- ENDS -

Reference: Bennett, M., Gollan, M., Staubmann, M., and Bartlett, J. – Motive, Means, and Opportunity: Key Factors in the Discovery of the Nova-Bollinger Magmatic Nickel-Copper Sulfide Deposits in Western Australia. *In Chapter 15, 2014 - Society of Economic Geologists. Inc. Special Publication 18, pp. 301-320.*

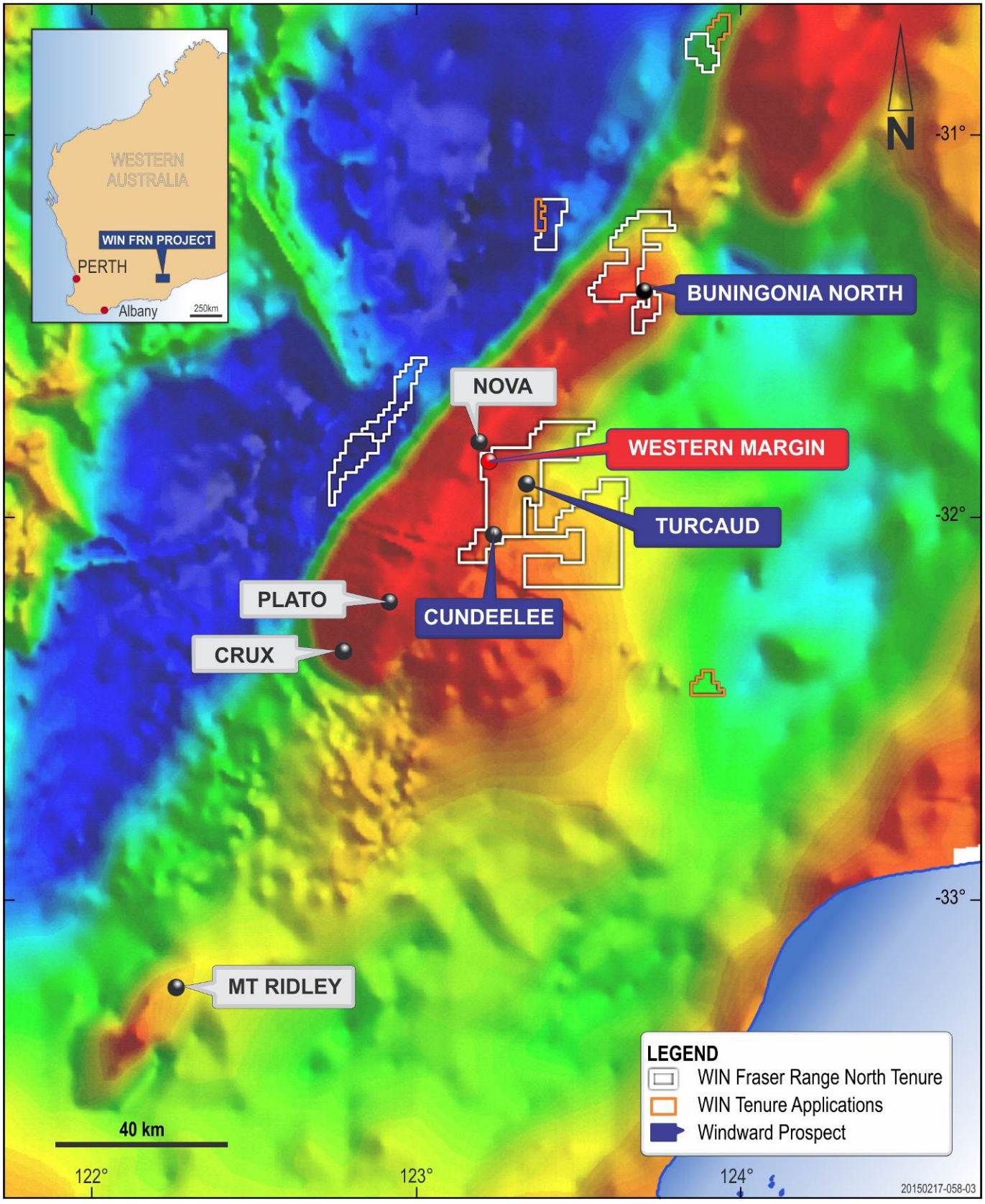

Figure: 1 – Location of Western Margin and other prospects, background image is Bouguer gravity.

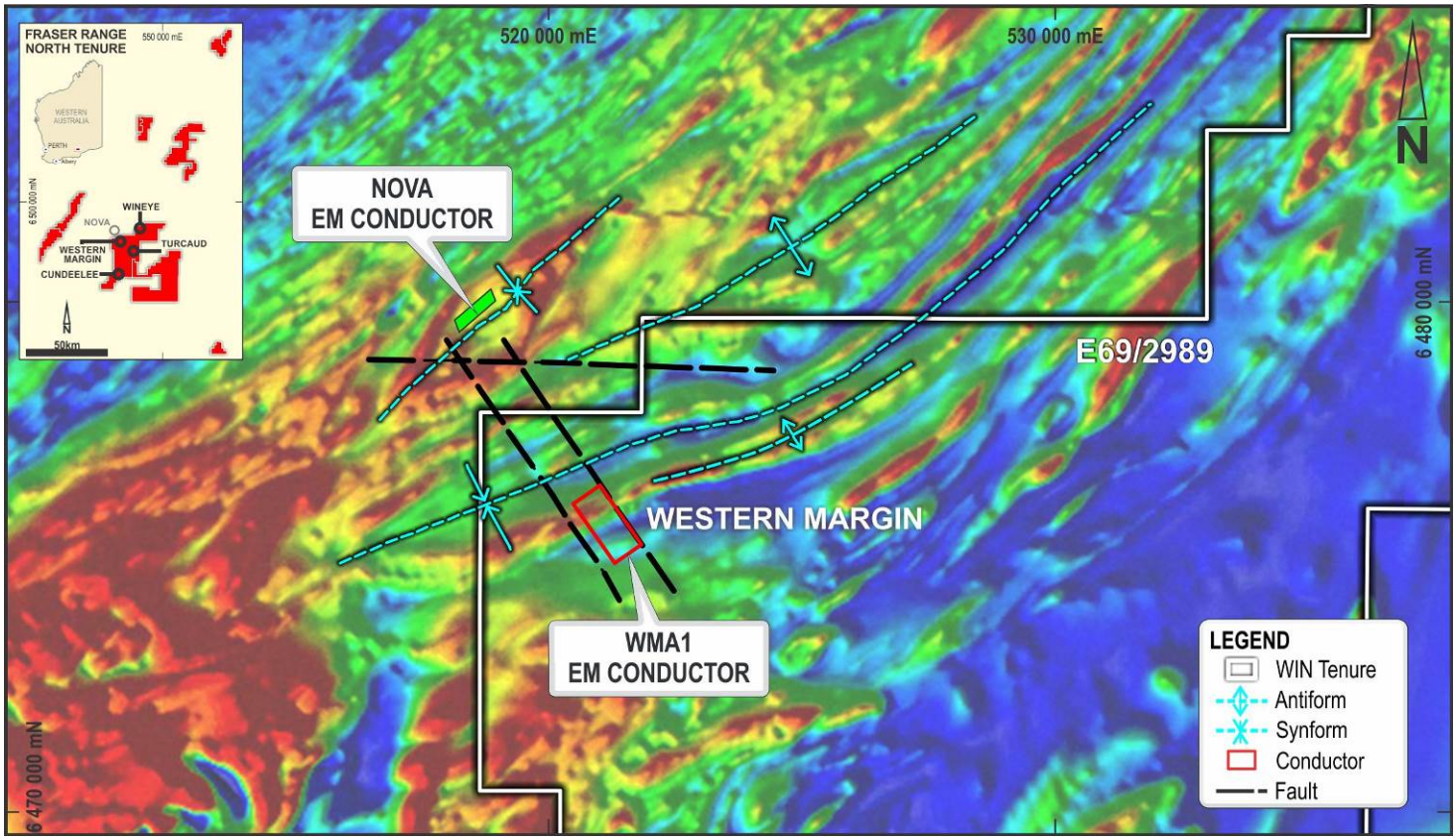

Figure: 2 – Simplified structural interpretation of the Nova-Western Margin area showing folding and potential repetition of stratigraphy, faulting, and location of the WMA1 conductor.

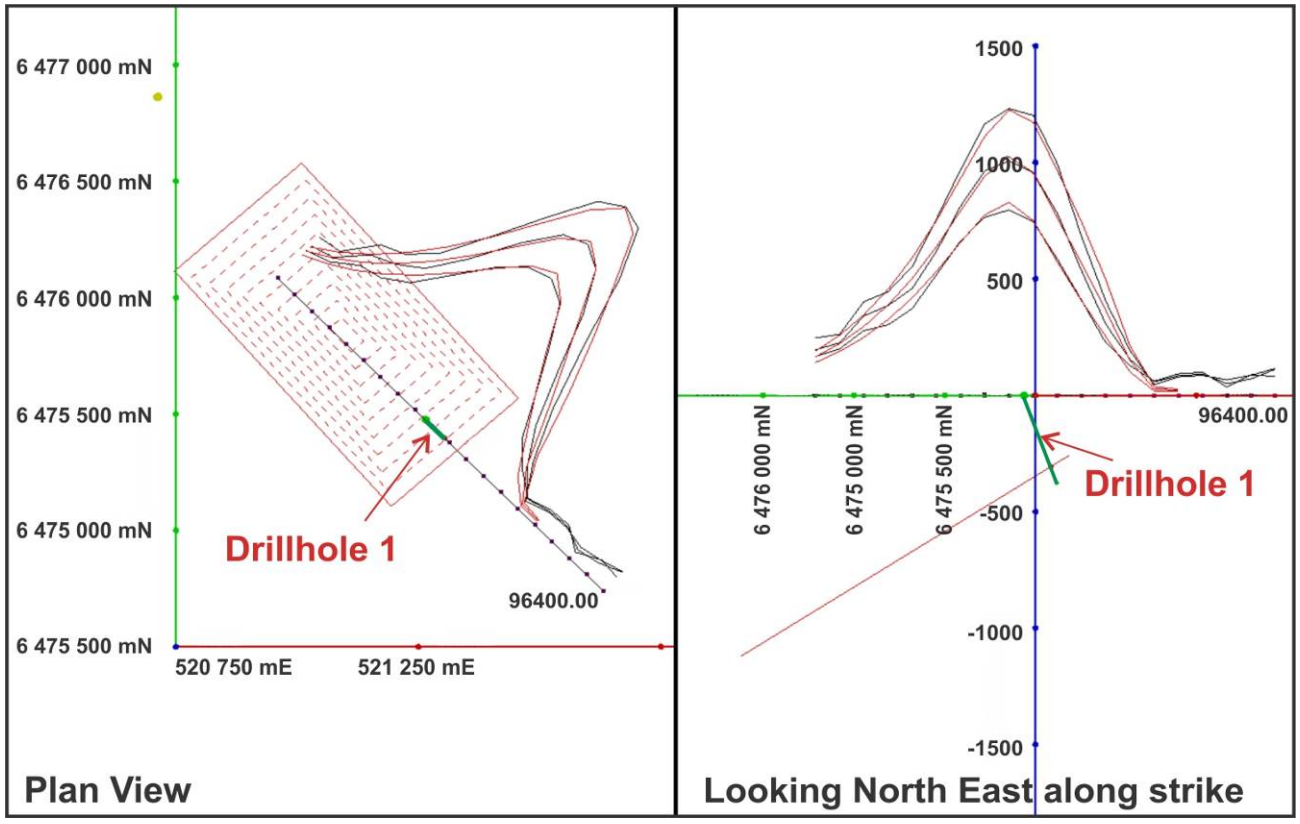

Figure: 3 – Plan and Section view of the modelled WMA1 conductor with late channel 37-39 responses and planned drillhole. Black and red profiles represent field and modelled responses respectively.

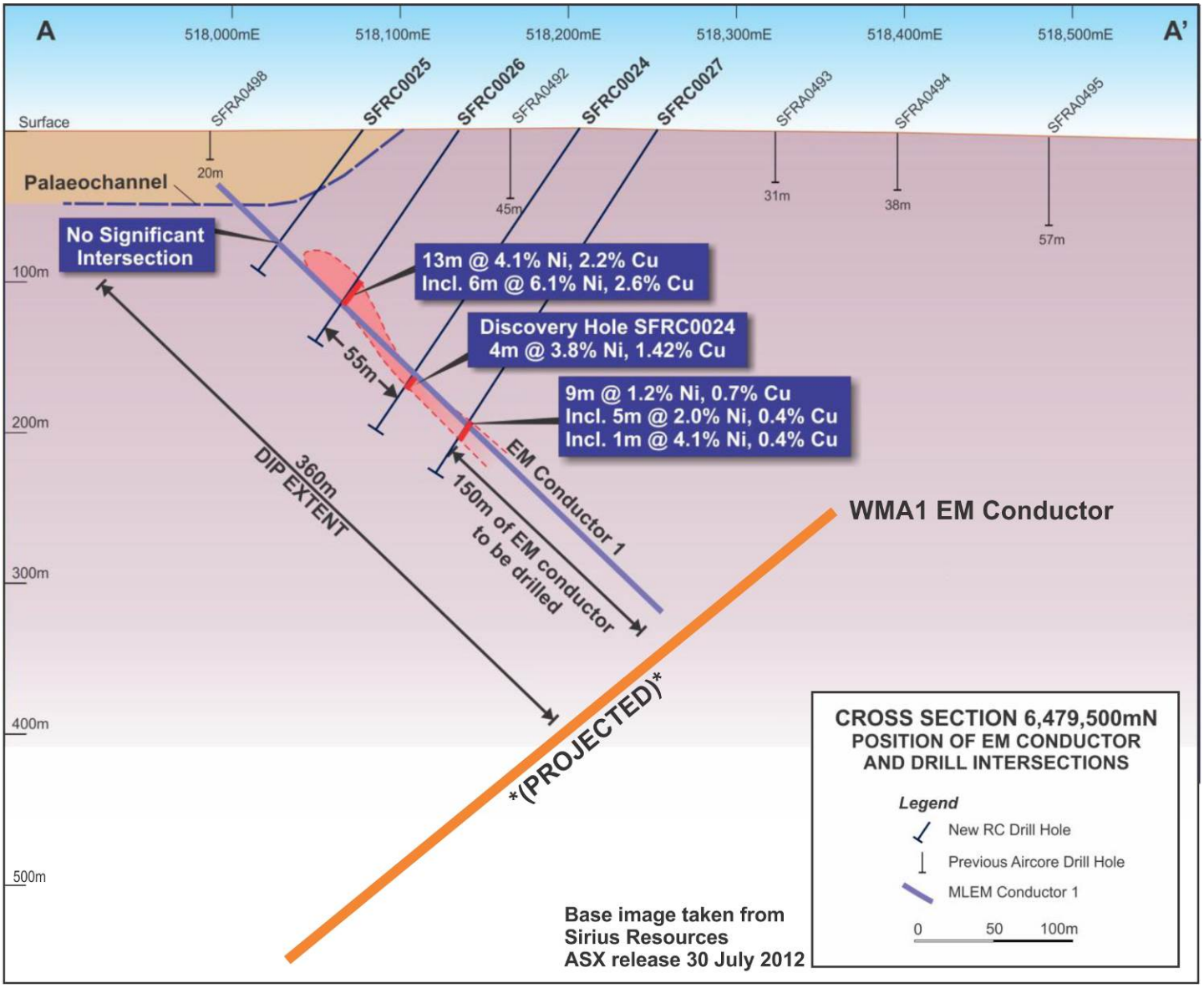

Figure: 4 – Section view showing pictorial representation of the Nova EM conductor and relative projected spatial position of the WMA1 conductor located 4km to the SE. Both are depicted as cut by an east-west section. Taken from ASX:SIR release 30 July 2012.

Appendix 1: Windward Resources Limited – Fraser Range North Project – Soil Sampling and MLEM Survey Western Margin 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 Western Margin soil sampling was completed on an initial grid of 400m x 200m and infilled to 200m x 200m and further infilled in selected areas to 200m x 100m. The samples were collected from an average depth of 20cm. Sampling over the identified conductor target WMA1 is incomplete and infil and extension sampling is currently being completed. • 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.
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 as no drilling has been undertaken in this area to date
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 as no drilling has been undertaken in this area to date • Not Applicable as no drilling has been undertaken in this area to date • Not Applicable as no drilling has been undertaken in this area to date
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.*	• Soil samples are logged for landform and surface material considerations. Soil samples do not produce chips suitable for geological or geotechnical logging. The samples collected are fine sieved samples. • Not Applicable – no drilling undertaken as yet

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not Applicable – no drilling undertaken as yet
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 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. 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. • -80# soils taken as standard procedure
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. • 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. • 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.*	• Soil 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.

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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 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 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.*	• Western Margin prospect is located on E69/2989 is owned 70% Windward Resources and 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd. It is located on vacant crown land. The tenement is located within Native Title Claim WC 99/2 by the Ngadju People. • E69/2989 is granted for a period of 5 years and expires on 3 April 2018. • The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At the Western Margin prospect the only known previous exploration was completed by the Geological Survey of WA (GSWA) who have completed regional soil sampling on nominal 4 kilometre centres. This work was completed as part of a much larger regional sampling programme. Multi-client aeromagnetics and radiometric data was also available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target is Nova style Ni Cu mineralization hosted in high grade mafic granulites of the Fraser Complex.
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.*	• Not Applicable – no drilling undertaken at this stage
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighted averaging techniques (where required) have been applied. No compositing of assays have been applied to the soil sample results. • Not Applicable • 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').*	• No relationship reported as no drilling has been done • No drilling completed to date • The soil sampling assays define a geochemical surface expression and no information regarding possible geometry of mineralisation is obtained. • Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.*	• 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. A moving loop ground EM survey (MLEM) has been completed by GEM Geophysics during February 2015 covering the Western Margin prospect. Survey Details are: • In Loop configuration using a line spacing of 400m and station spacing of 100m. Loop sizes variable at 400m x400m and 200m x 200m where required. Typical current of 40 to 45 amps. Using a Zonge ZT30 transmitter and Smartem receiver. All data collected in GDA94/Zone51 coordinates.
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 infill soil sampling covering this selected target area is planned. • RC/DDH drilling is planned to test the identified conductor target at Western Margin prospect.