



WINDWARD
RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: WIN
20 April 2015

Drilling Update – Western Margin Prospect, Fraser Range North Project

Several other highly prospective targets to be drilled this quarter

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Non-Executive Chair
Bronwyn Barnes

Managing Director & CEO
David J Frances

Non-Executive Directors
Stephen Lowe
George Cameron-Dow

Company Secretary
Stephen Brockhurst

FAST FACTS

Issued Capital: 108m
Options Issued: 4.98m
Debt: Nil
Cash (Approx.): \$ 8.6m
(as at 1 April 2015)

CONTACT DETAILS

Level 1, 8 Kings Park Road
West Perth 6005

PO Box 599
West Perth 6872
E: admin@winres.com.au

T: +61 8 9321 6667
F: +61 8 9322 5940

www.winres.com.au

ACN: 158 432 270

Windward Resources (ASX: WIN) advises that diamond drill-hole 15WMDD001 which tested the recently announced EM conductor at the Western Margin prospect, part of its 100%-owned Fraser Range North Project in WA (see Figures 1 and 2), was completed over the weekend.

While the hole confirmed the interpretation of the geological package, intersecting a thick package of metasediments with mafic sills up to 40m thick, the conductor identified by ground EM is interpreted to be related to zones of metasediments containing graphite and sulphide with intervals of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite up to 10cm thick.

Down-hole EM (DHEM) has confirmed that the graphite and sulphide-rich zones were responsible for the ground EM response. The sills have been sampled for whole-rock geochemistry to aid in characterization studies.

Details of the test drill-hole into WMA1 are:

Table 1:

Hole	Collar				Total Depth
	East	North	Dip	Azi	
15WMDD001	521780	6475475	-70	135	480.9

* Coordinates are MGA94, Zone 51

Windward will continue exploration at both the Fraser Range North and South Projects, where it has established an extensive pipeline of targets, several of which will be drill tested this Quarter. The Company will provide further updates to the market as it progresses this work.

Windward's Managing Director David Frances said: "While the results of this hole are clearly disappointing both for shareholders and the Company, unfortunately that is often the nature of grass-roots exploration. However, the Company still has a prime land-holding in the Fraser Range, numerous high quality targets that remain to be tested this Quarter, and a strong cash position. We will continue to work hard to explore and generate new targets with the aim of discovering an economic deposit."

For further information, please contact:

David J Frances
Managing Director and CEO

Bronwyn Barnes
Non-Executive Chair

Media:
Paul Armstrong/Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 8 9388 1474

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr David Frances, a full-time employee of Windward Resources Limited. Mr Frances is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) 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 Frances 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 -

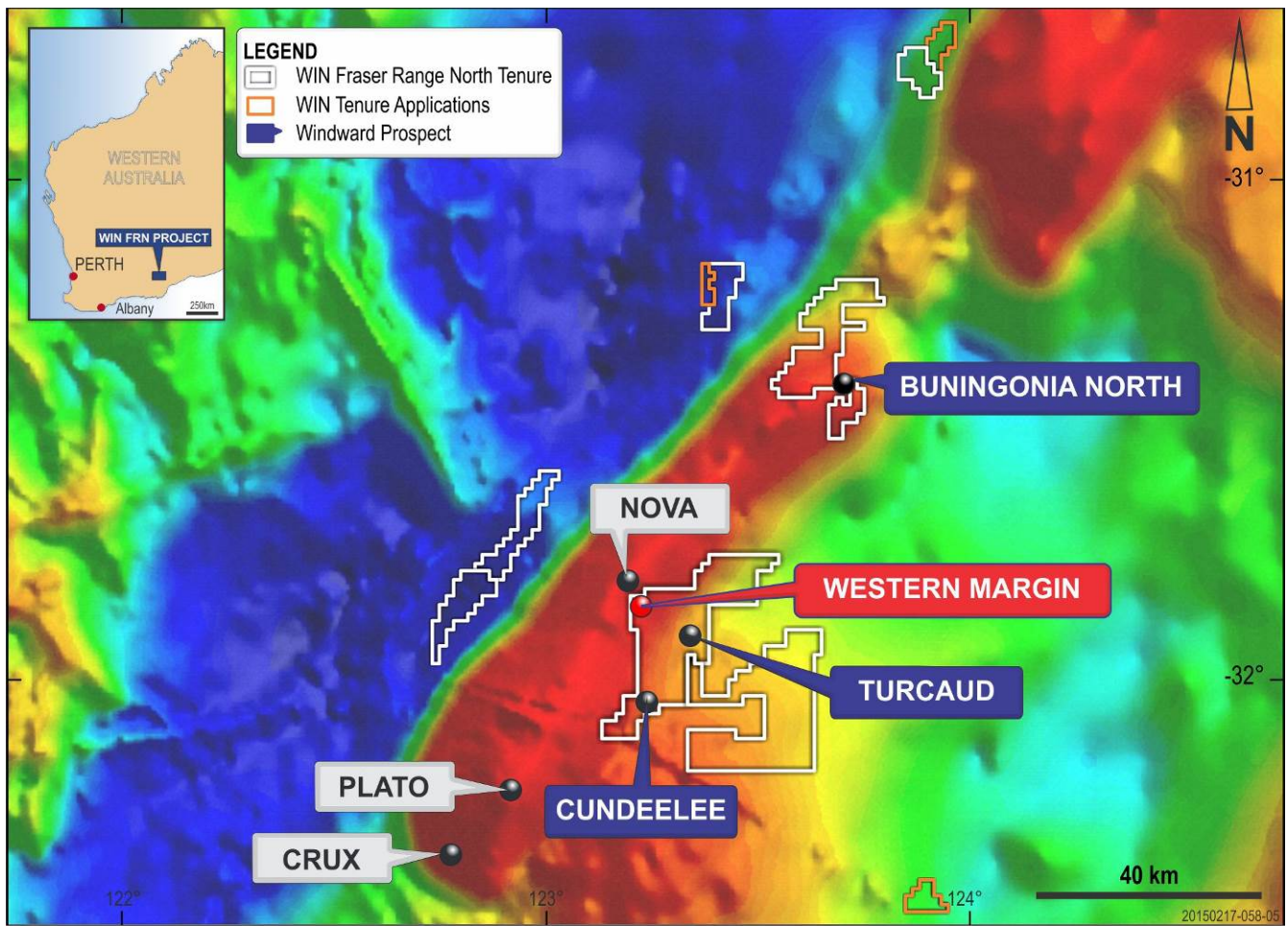


Figure: 1 – Location of Western Margin and other prospects, background image is Bouguer gravity.

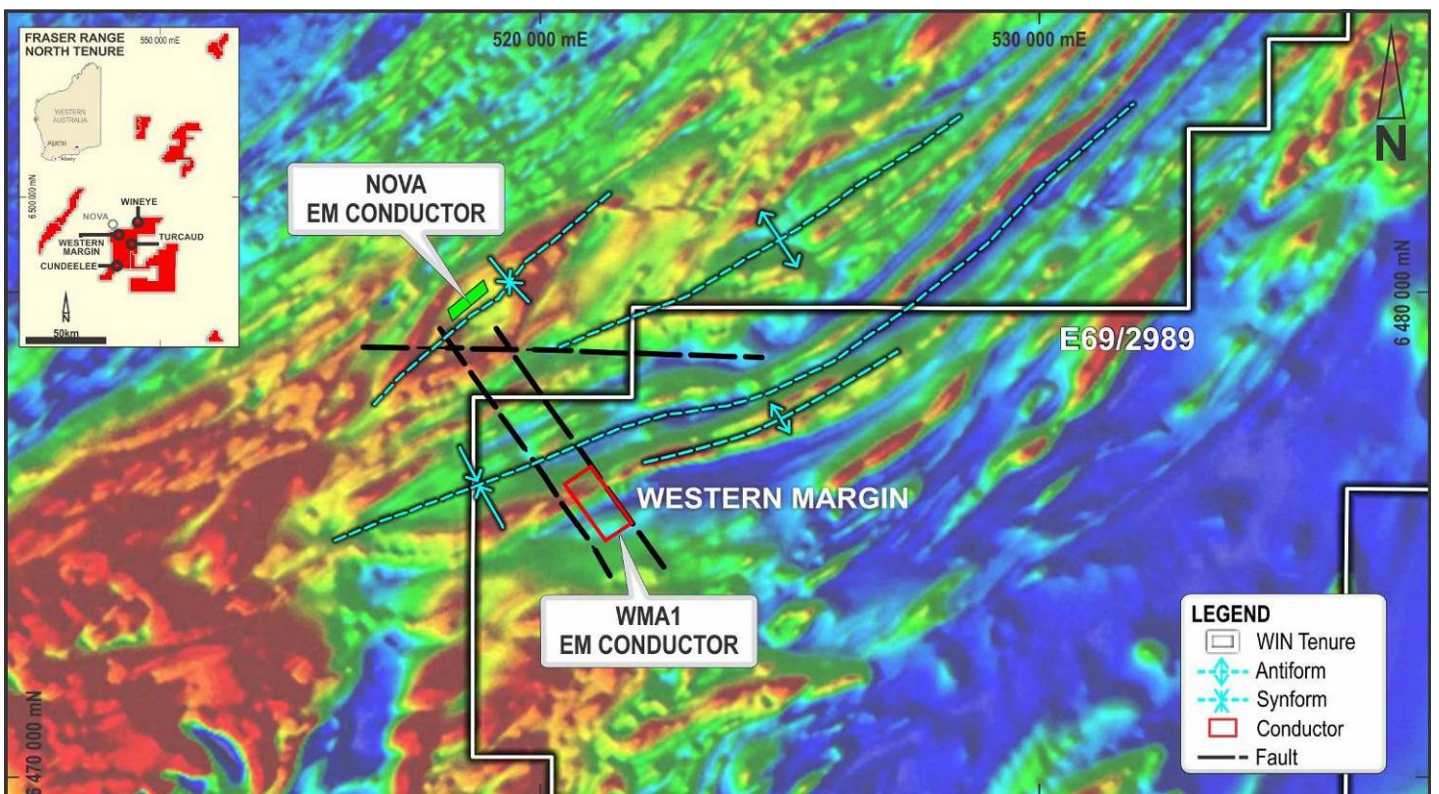


Figure: 2 – Simplified structural interpretation of the Nova-Western Margin area showing folding and potential repetition of stratigraphy, faulting, and location of the WMA1 conductor.

Appendix 1: Windward Resources Limited – Fraser Range North Project – Diamond Drilling Western Margin Prospect -JORC CODE 2012 Table 1.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half core samples of various lengths determined by geology. • QAQC standards are included routinely with the submission of samples. • All samples are analysed at an independent commercial analytical laboratory for multi-element analysis by 4 acid digestion with an ICP-MS/OS finish. • Elements analysed for 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC precollar with diamond tail • Core is oriented using a downhole Ranger orientation tool. Bottom of core is marked by the geologist between matching orientations.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core loss is noted and recorded. • Half core is taken for geochemical analysis purposes after being cut with a diamond core saw. • No assay results available as yet.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC chips and diamond core is geologically logged. All core is photographed. • All core is geologically and geotechnically logged before sampling.

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half core is taken for geochemical analyses. QAQC reference samples are routinely submitted with each sample batch generally on a ratio of 1 standard per 30 samples. No field duplicates are taken for core sampling. The size of the sample is considered appropriate for mineralisation styles sought and for the analytical technique used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core samples analysis will be completed by ALS Chemex Laboratories in Wangarra, WA using a four acid digest. This method is considered a total extraction technique. Elements will be measured using an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)/(OES) technique. These are considered the most cost effective technique of low level analysis of gold and base metals. For core samples QAQC samples were routinely inserted within the sample batches at generally 1 standard per 30 samples. In addition reliance is placed on laboratory procedures and laboratory batch standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes are located 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

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable • No compositing of core samples has been undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillhole is oriented as close to normal as possible to predicted structural contacts. • Not Applicable
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample bags are clearly marked and addressed to the assay laboratory and are delivered using commercial carriers or company personnel. Assay pulps and coarse rejects are retained and stored in a company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		available.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target is Nova style Ni Cu mineralization hosted in high grade mafic granulites of the Fraser Complex.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single hole – 15WMDD001 – see Table 1 in body of text for details.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No results received as yet. • Not Applicable • No assays received as yet.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No assay results received as yet. • No assay results received as yet. • All drillhole intercepts will be reported in downhole meters.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate plans have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Exploration Results.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further infill soil sampling covering this selected target area is planned. • No further work is planned at this stage.