ASX Release

11th May 2015

~15,000 SIEMENS CONDUCTOR AND NEW HIGH GRADE NICKEL GOSSANS IDENTIFIED AT 100% OWNED DOUBLE MAGIC NICKEL PROJECT

- **14 day due diligence period now completed - Buxton has now acquired a 100% interest in the Double Magic Nickel Project**
- **Further technical investigation of historical EM data has provided additional information on the 3 prime drill targets including:**
  - **Conductor D:** ***Extremely high conductance of ~15,000 Siemens within the known nickel host rock the Ruins Dolerite – untested by drilling***
  - **Conductor C:** ***Partially drill tested by one hole that intersected 3m @ 1.3% Ni & 0.2% Cu inc. 1m @ 2.0% Ni & 0.2% Cu. The highest EM response is yet to be drill tested and the previous ground EM survey has not been extended far enough to the east, leaving the conductor potentially open along strike***
  - **Conductor B:** ***The largest spatial extent of any of the targets and lies at a depth of ~300m. Spatially related to conductor A, where previous drilling intersected 3m @ 0.7% Ni and 0.2% Cu – untested by drilling***
- **Reconnaissance mapping by Buxton's geologists located a number of surface gossan outcrops at the interpreted up-plunge extensions of Conductors A and C with rock-chip assay results including;**
  - **Conductor A:** ***5.0% Ni, 1.3% Cu, 0.1% Co & 104ppb Pt+Pd***
    and ***1.5% Ni, 0.4% Cu, 0.7g/t Au & 137ppb Pt+Pd***
  - **Conductor C:** ***0.4% Ni, 0.3% Cu & 32ppb Pt+Pd***
- **Drilling of walk up prime targets to occur immediately once detailed geological mapping completed and ground access approval granted**

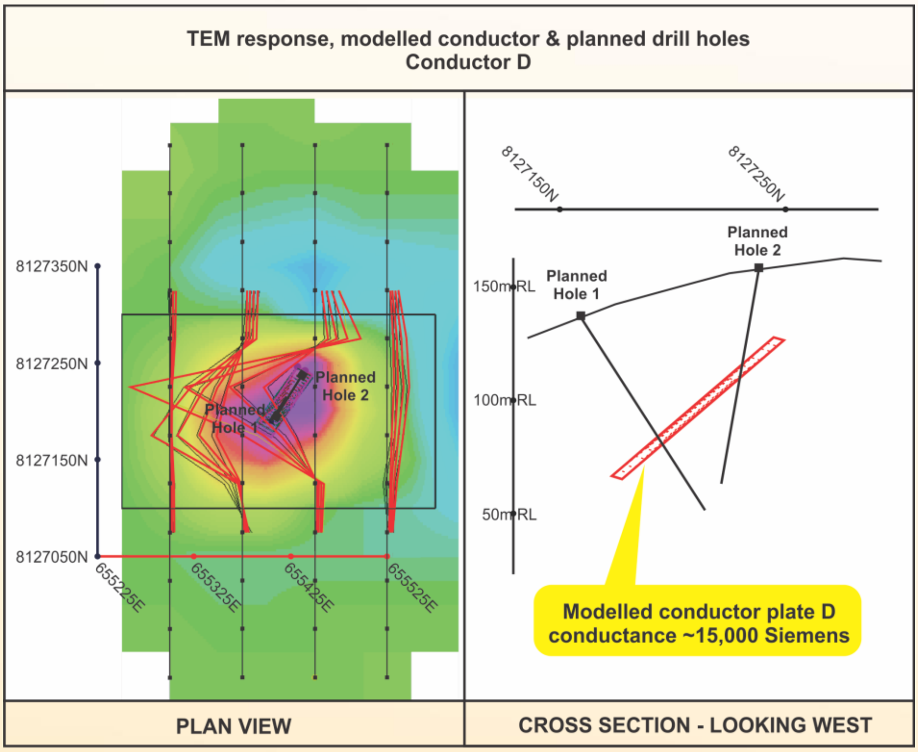

Figure 1. Plan and cross-section of Conductor D with ~15,000 Siemens conductance

PO Box 9028
Subiaco WA 6008

Suite 1, First Floor
14-16 Rowland Street
Subiaco WA 6008

Tel: 08-9380 6063
Fax: 08-9381 4056

www.buxtonresources.com.au
info@buxtonresources.com.au

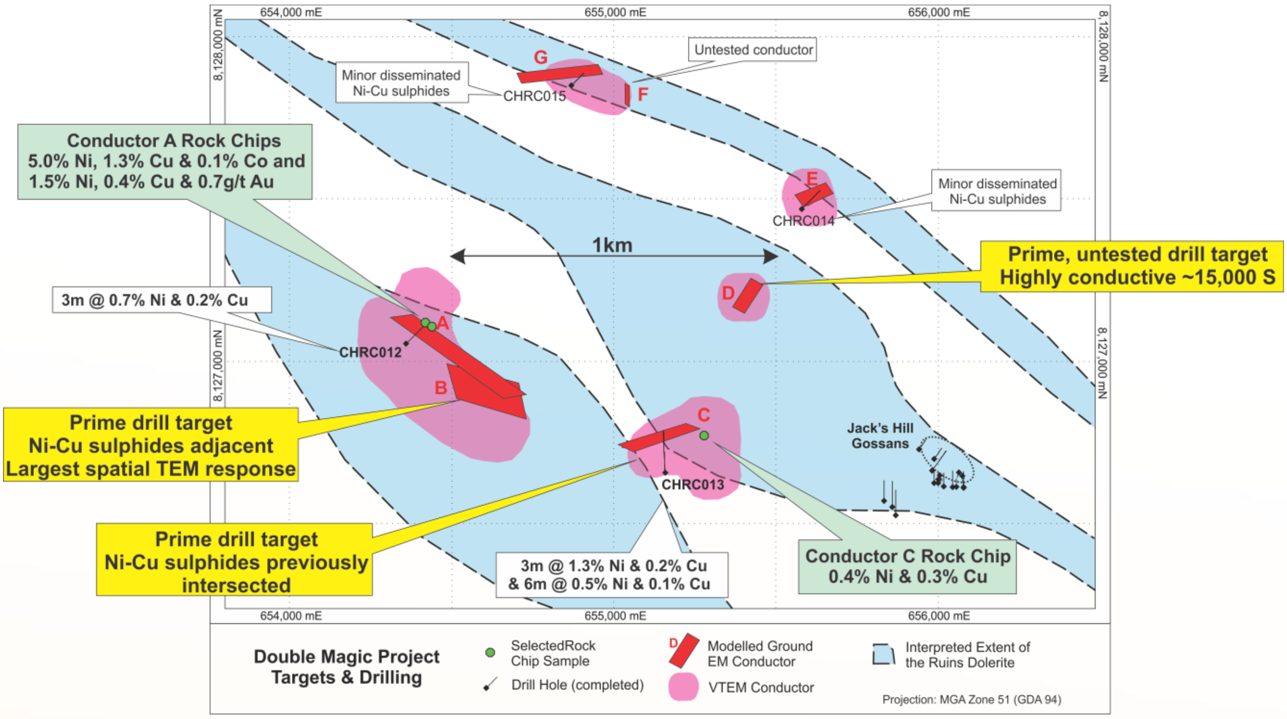

Figure 2. Simplified map of the central area of the Double Magic Project with modelled ground EM conductors, interpreted extent of the Ruins Dolerite, selected drilling and rock chip results.

Summary

Buxton Resources (ASX: BUX) is has completed the acquisition of the Double Magic Nickel Project in the Kimberley region of Western Australia (Figure 3). The project contains at least 3 existing, "walk-up" drill targets that were either untested or only partially tested by previous drilling (Figure 2). In addition, numerous other untested or partially tested ground EM and VTEM conductors exist that warrant drill testing.

The Company plans to conduct a substantial ~3,000m drilling program as soon as permits for ground access are granted.

The addition of Double Magic significantly enhances Buxton's portfolio of highly prospective nickel exploration projects which include tenement packages in the Fraser Range (Zanthus and Widowmaker) and the Grass Patch Complex near Mount Ridley (Dempster).

Project Geology

The Double Magic project area is characterized by mica schists of the Marboo Formation which are intruded by thick sills of nickel host rock, the ca. 1,865 Ma Ruins Dolerite.

The Ruins Dolerite is very similar in age and composition to intrusions in the Halls Creek Orogen (e.g. the Sally Malay Suite) that host the Savannah Nickel-Copper Mine of Panoramic Resources (Figure 3).

The sills of Ruins Dolerite have a strong north-west trending magnetic signature with two separate eye-like features and are host to the target conductors with previously drilled nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation (Figure 2). Of additional note is the spatial association of conductors C and D with particularly high magnetic response zones of the Ruins Dolerite (Figure 5).

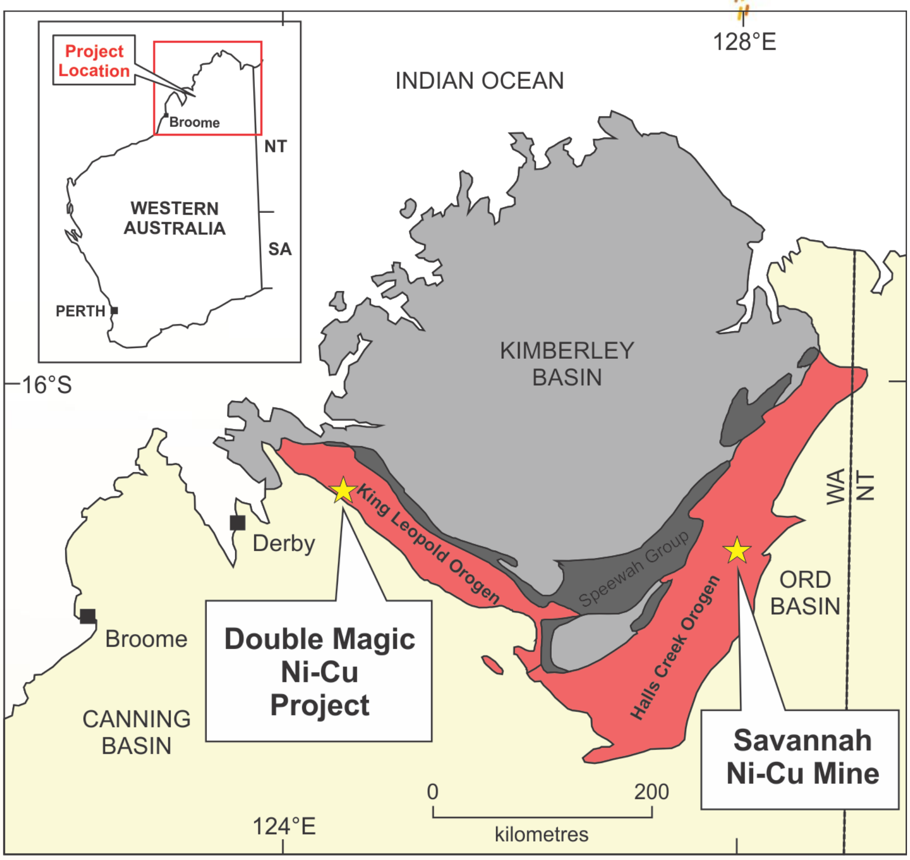

Figure 3. Double Magic Ni-Cu Project location in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, also showing the Savannah Ni-Cu Mine location. Note the similarity of tectonic positions.

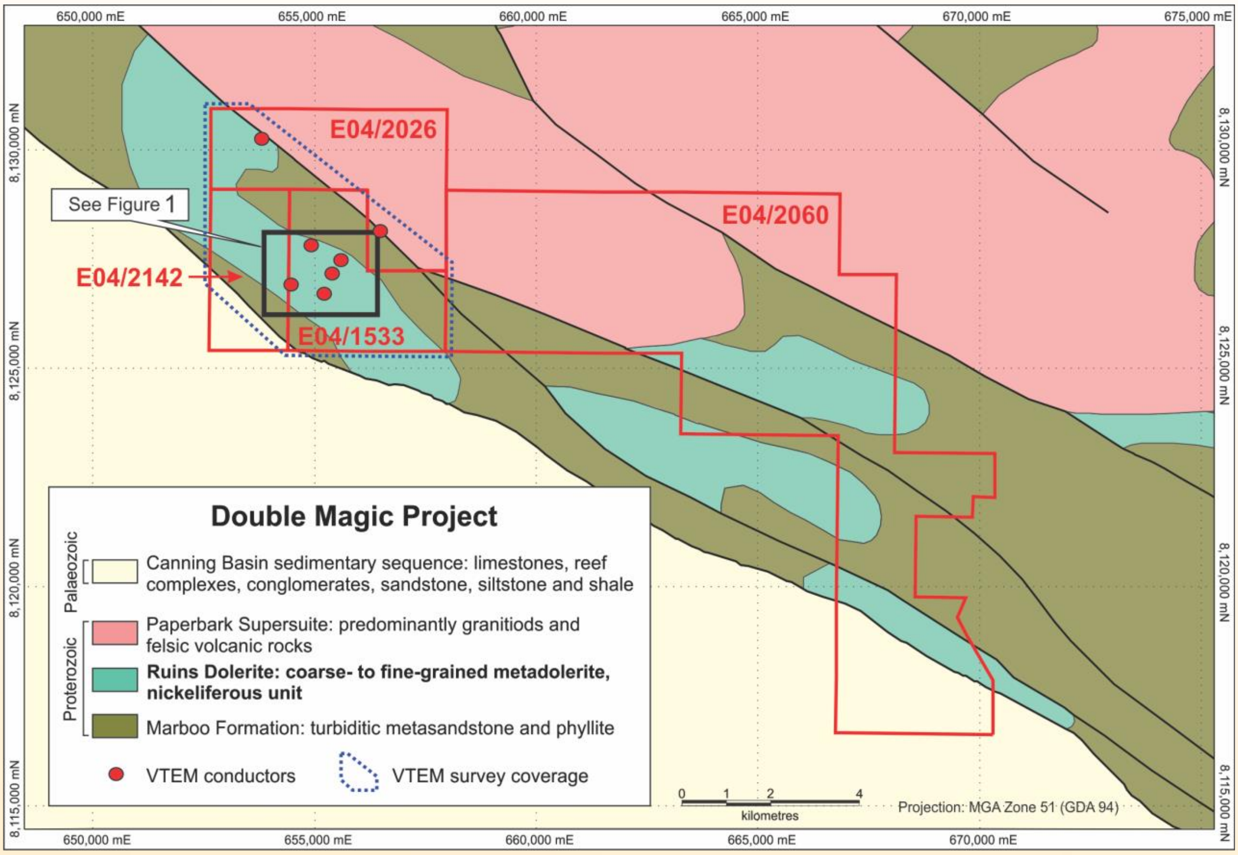

Figure 4. Interpreted bedrock geology and tenure at the Double Magic Ni-Cu Project.

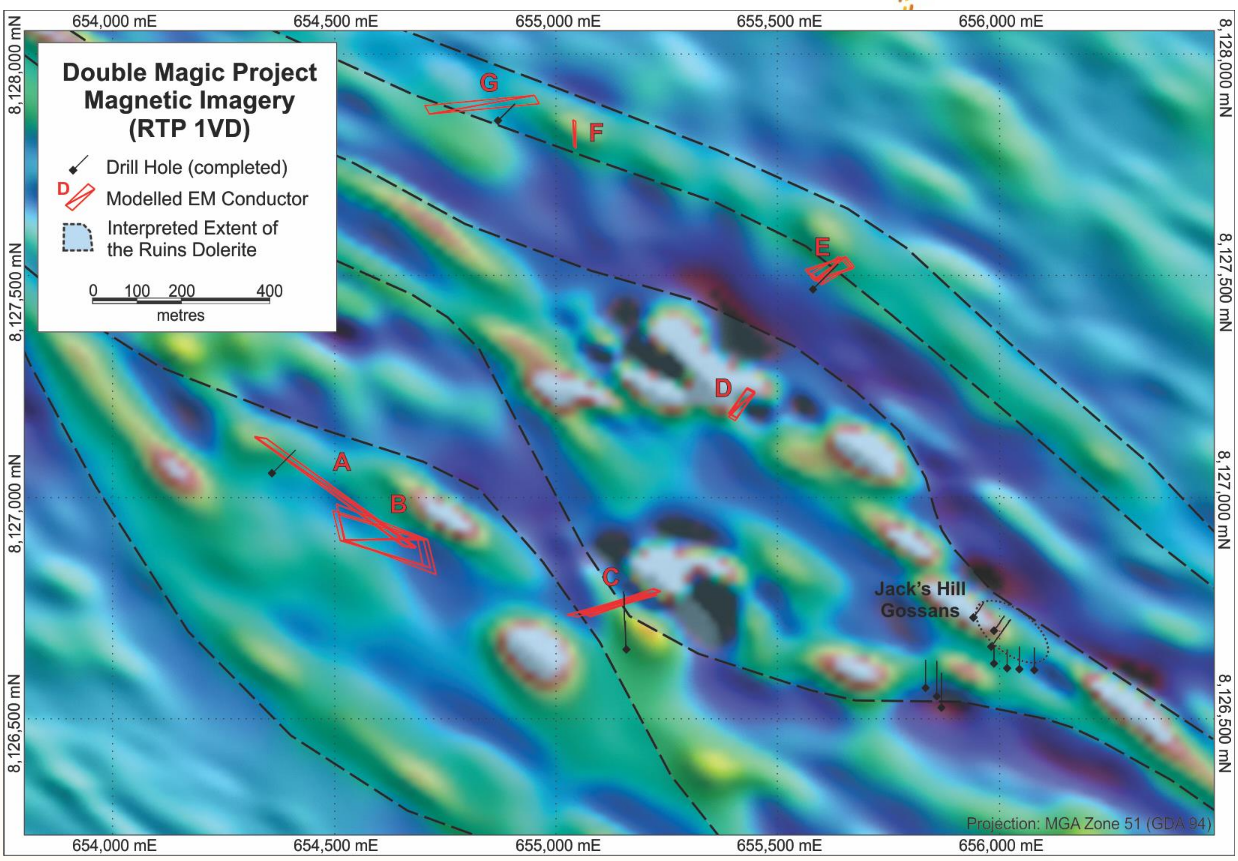

Figure 5. Magnetic image of main area at Double Magic showing the coincidence of high magnetic responses with conductors C and D.

Previous Exploration

Initial exploration at Double Magic focused on the Jack's Hill copper gossan (Figures 3 & 5).

In 2013 a helicopter VTEM survey identified seven significant conductors (Figure 3) with five located within a ~1.5km radius and interpreted to be associated with the margins of multiple Ruins Dolerite sills. These five central VTEM conductors were further followed up with ground EM which resulted in the definition of seven discrete bedrock conductors A through F (Table 1).

A four hole drill program was undertaken to test these ground EM conductors in 2013. Two of the holes (CHRC012 & CHRC013) intersected highly encouraging, significant Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation at conductors A and C. Importantly, conductor D, with a very high ~10,000-15,000 Siemens conductance was not drill tested.

Therefore, three prime conductors remain either untested or poorly tested and are classed as high priority targets and warrant drill testing. Additionally there are numerous other ground EM and VTEM targets that warrant further exploration. Importantly, each of the three prime targets occur within and near the margins of the two eye-like features of Ruins Dolerite and are associated with strong magnetic anomalies.

- Conductor D: Untested with drilling. The ground EM response of this highly conductive bedrock source is an order of magnitude greater than the other conductors with a conductance of ~10,000-15,000S. This response is potentially indicative of strongly developed sulphide mineralisation. The modelled conductor has an extent of circa 100m x 30m.

- Conductor C: Partially drill tested with one hole that intersected nickel-copper sulphide mineralization (3m @ 1.3% Ni & 0.2% Cu and 6m @ 0.5% Ni & 0.2% Cu). No additional drilling or downhole EM was conducted on this target. The highest ground EM response (to the east) was not drill tested. Additionally, the ground EM survey did not extend far enough to the east or south-east leaving the conductor potentially open along strike in this direction. The modelled conductor has an extent of circa 300m x 50m. (Table 1, Figure 7). The conductance is ~1,500S.

- Conductor B: Untested with drilling. The modelled conductor has the largest spatial extent of any of the targets. It is likely related to conductor A, where previous drilling intersected nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation (3m @ 0.7% Ni and 0.2% Cu). The modelled conductor has an extent of circa 300m x 100m. (Table 1, Figure 8). The conductance is ~1,000S – 2,000S.

Critically, all conductors effectively tested to date by historical drilling have been verified as being due to nickeliferous sulphide mineralisation. Importantly, no graphite, barren sulphides or any other conductive material was encountered. This significantly upgrades the potential of the target conductors to represent Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation.

Table 1. Summary of nickel sulphide target conductors at the Double Magic Project

VTEM	Ground EM Conductor	Previous Drilling	Comments
1 - strong	A - ~1,500-2,000S	CHRC012 – successfully intersected Ni-Cu sulphides (3m @ 0.7% Ni & 0.2% Cu)	Downhole EM recommended. Further drill testing recommended
	B - ~1,000-2,000S largest spatial extent. Prime target.	Untested to date	Likely related to Conductor A. Drill testing recommended
2 - strong	C - ~1,500S poorly constrained conductor, open to the east and south-east. Prime target.	CHRC013 – successfully intersected Ni-Cu sulphides (3m @ 1.3% Ni & 0.2% Cu and 6m @ 0.5% Ni & 0.2% Cu)	Highest amplitude conductance to the east untested. Additional ground EM recommended to better constrain the conductor. Further drill testing recommended
3 - strong	D - ~10,000-15,000S highly conductive source potentially indicative of strongly developed massive sulphides. Prime target.	Untested to date	Highest conductance recorded. Drill testing strongly recommended
4 - strong	E - ~2,000S	CHRC014 – minor disseminated Ni-Cu sulphides intersected	Further drilling and downhole EM recommended
5 - moderate	G - ~750-1,000S	CHRC015 – minor disseminated Ni-Cu sulphides intersected	Further drilling and downhole EM recommended
	F - ~1,000-1,250S	Untested to date	Drilling and downhole EM recommended
6 - moderate	No ground EM to date	Untested to date	Ground EM recommended
7 - moderate	No ground EM to date	Untested to date	Ground EM recommended

Reconnaissance Rock-Chip Sampling

A selection of rock chips samples were taken during two due diligence field trips to the Double Magic Project by Buxton's geologists (Table 2). Three samples taken at a gossanous outcrops at the interpreted up-plunge projection of Conductor A and Conductor C returned significant nickel and copper values.

Petrographic examination of polished sample blocks showed preserved pentlandite intergrowths and chalcopyrite blebs in the Conductor C gossan, whilst the Conductor A samples showed angular domain-textures interpreted to be derived from violarite (after pentlandite). Further, the Ni:Cu ratio of about 4:1 and the highly anomalous Pt & Pd results show that these samples are true nickel gossans, derived from a nickel sulphide primary source.

The nickel copper ratio of about 4:1

- Conductor A: 5.0% Ni, 1.3% Cu, 0.1% Co & 104ppb Pt+Pd
  and 1.5% Ni, 0.4% Cu, 0.7g/t Au & 137ppb Pt+Pd
- Conductor C: 0.4% Ni, 0.3% Cu & 32ppb Pt+Pd

Figure 6. Photograph of nickel gossan located up-plunge of conductor A

Proposed Work Program

The Company plans an aggressive and thorough work program to quickly assess the potential of the project to host economic nickel sulphide deposits;

- Detailed outcrop mapping to further develop the geological model of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation
- Reverse Circulation (RC) drill test all prospective targets, including the three prime conductors (C, D & B) as a priority
- Utilise downhole EM concurrent with drilling to determine hole placement relative to the conductive bodies
- High-powered ground EM to define any potential deeper nickel sulphide drill targets; and
- Further regional exploration of the Ruins Dolerite within the large tenement package including VTEM, regional mapping and ground EM.

Concluding Comments

The Double Magic Nickel Project represents an exciting opportunity for Buxton to explore a newly recognised nickel terrane with immediate “walk-up” drill targets. The addition of Double Magic substantially enhances Buxton’s portfolio of highly prospective nickel exploration projects which include tenement packages in the Fraser Range (Zanthus and Widowmaker) and the Grass Patch Complex near Mount Ridley (Dempster).

The Company has budgeted for an up to ~3,000m RC drilling program to test or follow-up all nine of the conductors identified as prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to rock chip sampling results is based on information compiled by Dr Julian Stephens, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Non-Executive Director for Buxton Resources Limited. Dr Stephens has sufficient experience which is relevant to the activity being undertaken 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 and consents to the inclusion in this report of the information compiled by him in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to all other exploration results is information previously reported by Victory Mines Limited (ASX: VIC) under the 2004 edition of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code") on 12/09/2012, 10/10/2012, 25/10/2012, 16/01/2013, 13/03/2013, 24/04/2013, 29/05/2013, 11/06/2013, 20/06/2013, 05/07/2013, 06/08/2013, 12/08/2013 and 13/09/2013. There have been no material changes to the Exploration Results reported in the announcements of Victory Mines Limited. Buxton has not yet been able to completely verify all of the historical Exploration Results. Buxton will report further in relation to the project once sufficient work has been completed to report under the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code.

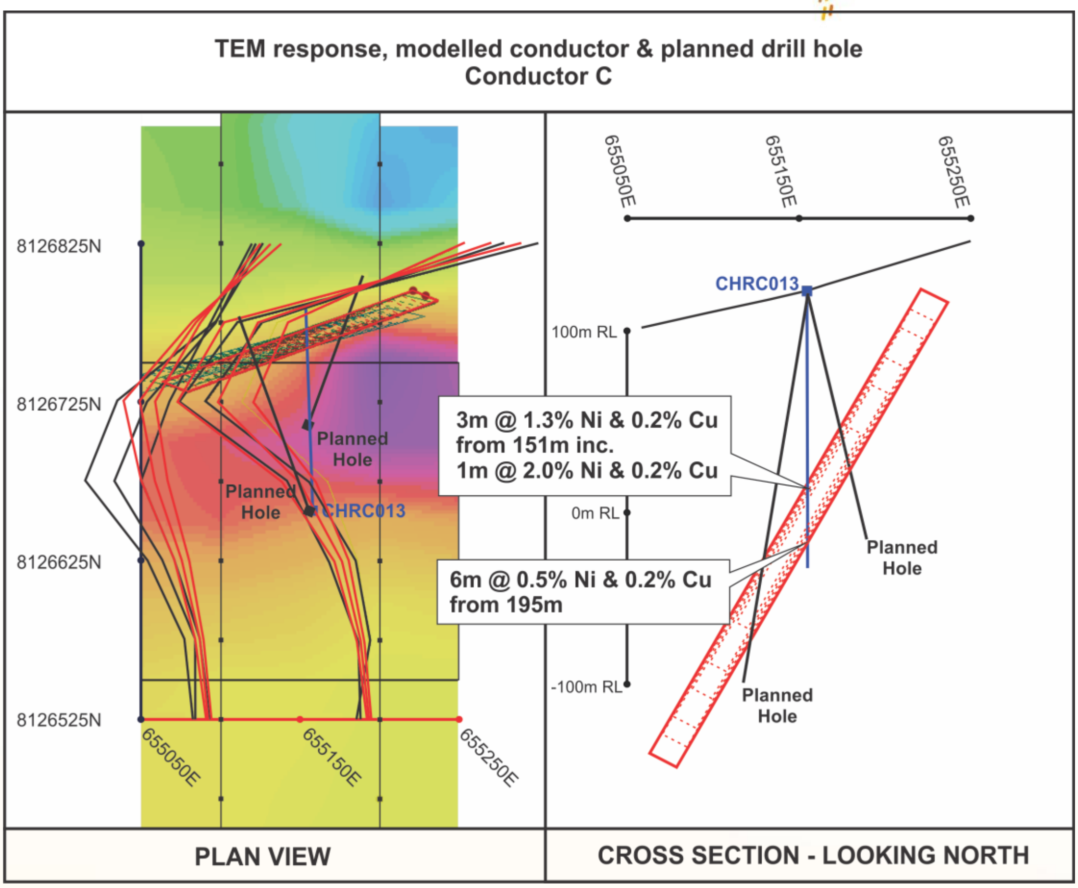

Figure 7. Plan and cross-section of Conductor C with a conductance of ~1,500S

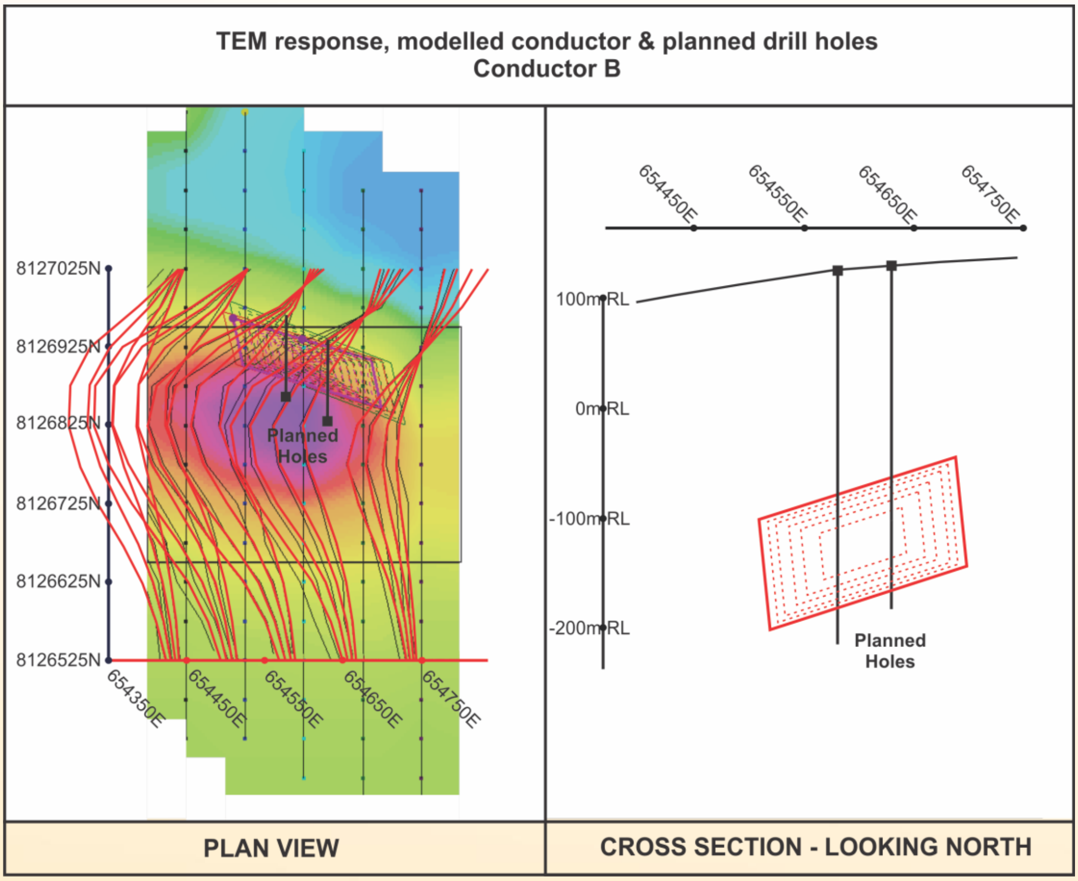

Figure 8. Plan and cross-section of Conductor B with a conductance of ~1,000S – 2,000S

Table 2. Rock chip sample results from Double Magic due diligence field trips

Sample	Easting	Northing	Ni %	Cu %	Co %	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comments
180801	654416	8127120	**4.97**	**1.26**	**0.12**	**76**	**28**	0.04	1.5	Interpreted up-plunge from Conductor A. Equigranular, medium-grained lithology dominated by Ni rich chlorite, quartz and clay. Interpreted to be derived from a nickel sulphide source.
180802	654417	8127122	**1.52**	**0.38**	0.03	**25**	**112**	**0.73**	3.8	Interpreted up-plunge from Conductor A. Iron-oxide gossan dominated by goethite. Strong textural evidence of magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides, with angular domain-textures interpreted to be derived from violarite (after pentlandite).
180803	653822	8130289	0.08	0.03	0.01	<1	<1	0.01	<0.5	Near VTEM 7. Fine-grained foliated metadolerite
180804	655395	8127243	0.06	0.02	0.01	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	Near Conductor D. Medium-grained metadolerite
180805	655413	8127254	0.06	0.02	0.01	<1	<1	0.01	<0.5	Near Conductor D. Medium-grained metadolerite with some box-work textures(?)
180806	655130	8126830	0.09	0.01	0.01	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	Near Conductor C. Medium-grained metadolerite with sparse sulphidic blebs dominated by nickeline (NiAs), gersdorffite (NiAsS) and minor chalcopyrite (CuFeS).
180807	655280	8126772	**0.41**	**0.25**	0.01	19	13	0.03	<0.5	Interpreted up-plunge from Conductor C. Metadolerite saprock with significant but very fine-grained sulphides within the remaining fresh silicate phases. Sulphides are pyrrhotite blebs with some pentlandite intergrowths and chalcopyrite blebs.
180808	655417	8127276	0.11	0.10	0.01	25	28	0.04	1.1	Conductor D. Iron oxide gossan(?) within metadolerite
180809	655398	8127224	0.06	0.02	0.01	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	Conductor D. Medium-grained metadolerite with some box-work textures(?)

JORC Table: Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data for Reconnaissance Rock-chip samples (2015)

Criteria	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.*	Rock chip samples were collected by geologists from Buxton Resources Limited (Buxton) during two due diligence field trips to the Double Magic Project. Selected rock chip samples were taken at surface based on visual inspection by Buxton geologists
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The samples were selective and therefore are not wholly representative of the underlying geology
	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.	Rock chip samples were submitted to Interk Genalysis in Perth for analysis. A standard dry, crush and pulverize was followed by a 25g charge for fire assay with an ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt, Pd and a four-acid digestion finished with ICP-OES for a suite of 33 elements
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 – surface rock chip samples
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
	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.	
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.*	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable – selective surface rock chip samples
	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.	
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.*	The samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth, Australia. Sample preparation included drying, crushing, splitting and pulverizing. A four acid digest followed by a 33 element ICP analysis was conducted on all samples. The samples were also analysed by Fire Assay with an ICP finish for Au, Pt and Pd. The laboratory procedures are considered to be appropriate for reporting according to industry best practice

	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.	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
	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 results of the laboratory-inserted standards, blanks and sample repeats demonstrate the accuracy and precision of methods employed. Note no company QAQC was conducted due to the minimal number of samples and the nature of the sampling technique
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data was collected initially on paper and handheld GPS. This data was hand entered to spread sheets and validated by Company geologists. This data was then imported and validated using MapInfo software. Physical data sheets are stored at the company office. Digital data is securely archived on and off-site.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data have been made
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.*	Handheld GPS (+/-5m) as well as reference to topographical and other known features was used to mark locations of samples
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA51 (GDA94)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic elevation was recorded via handheld GPS but corrected using SRTM data as this was deemed more accurate and is sufficient for this stage of exploration
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
	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.	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
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.*	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
	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 – surface rock chip samples
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were packaged and stored in secure storage from the time of gathering through to submission. Laboratory best practice methods were employed by the laboratory upon receipt. Returned pulps are stored at a secure company warehouse
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits of the sampling techniques or data were carried out due to the early stage of exploration. It is considered by the Company that industry best practice methods have been employed at all stages of the exploration

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Double Magic Project is located in the Kimberley region of Western Australia and consists of four exploration licences (E04/1533, E04/2142, E04/2026 & E04/2060) held by Alexander Creek Pty Ltd. Buxton Resources Limited (Buxton) has recently acquired 100% of Alexander Creek Pty Ltd
	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.	The tenements are in good standing with the DMP and there are no known impediments for exploration on this tenement

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Data used during the appraisal of the Double Magic Project (previously known as the Alexander Creek Project, Clara Hills, Jack's Hill, Limestone Springs & Maura's Reward) has been collected by numerous exploration parties, including Alexander Creek Pty Ltd, Victory Mines Limited (ASX:VIC), Proto Resources and Investments Limited (ASX:PRW), and Ram Resources Limited (ASX:RMR). All geophysical data has been independently reviewed by Southern Geoscience Consultants. All data presented has been previously reported under JORC 2004 and there has been no material change (see Competent Persons Statement for details of original reports)
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project area lies within the Palaeoproterozoic Hooper Province of the King Leopold Orogen in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. The geology of the Project is characterized by mica schists of the Marboo Formation which are intruded by thick sills of the Ruins Dolerite. The Ruins Dolerite is a medium- to fine-grained mafic-ultramafic intrusive that is host to the known nickel-copper sulphide mineralization. This mineralization is interpreted to represent primary orthomagmatic sulphide mineralization, however there appears to be significant re-working and alteration of the mineralization in places (in particular at the Jack's Hill Gossan where the mineralization is dominated by copper carbonates and contains limited nickel). Importantly the gossan at Jack's Hill does not have an electromagnetic (EM) signature, whereas the EM targets tested to date all appear to be due to nickel and copper enriched sulphide mineralization
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:*	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples
	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.	
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.*	No weighting, truncations, aggregates or metal equivalents were used.
	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.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable as only rock chips (point data) is presented
	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').	
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.*	Not applicable – surface rock chip samples

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.*	All rock chip results are reported
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.*	Not applicable
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The Company plans an aggressive work program to quickly assess the potential of the Project to host economic nickel-copper sulphide deposits. The priority will be to drill test all prospective targets, including the three prime ground EM conductors (C, D & B). Downhole EM will be utilized to determine hole placement in relation to the conductive bodies. Further work includes, field mapping, heli-VTEM and ground EM.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See modelled conductors in multiple Figures, and descriptions in Table 1, within body of release. Additional zones of interest may be established based on geological information (such as drilling data). Regionally, the extensive land package containing significant exposure of the nickeliferous host lithology the Ruin's Dolerite are of exploration interest.