SEPTEMBER 2015 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Highlights

- Demerger of S2 Resources approved by shareholders on 3rd September 2015
- Demerger of S2 Resources implemented on 21st September 2015
- S2 admitted to the official list of the Australian Securities Exchange today
- Cash of A$22 million
- Corporate and exploration team transferred from Sirius Resources
- Resource drilling started at 100% owned Baloo gold deposit
- Mining Lease application submitted for Baloo
- Tenements granted at Eundynie JV
- Gold and nickel occurrences identified in initial reconnaissance exploration in Finland
- Copper-platinum prospect identified in initial reconnaissance exploration in Sweden

S2 Resources Ltd ("S2" or the "Company") advises that following shareholder approval of its demerger from Sirius Resources NL ("Sirius") on 3rd September 2015 and implementation of this on 21st September 2015, S2 has been admitted to the official list of the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") and will commence trading today.

As stated in the previously announced demerger documentation, S2's objective is to deliver strong investment returns through the discovery and development of high quality mineral resources as a result of exploration and the identification of early stage opportunities with high growth potential.

The Company is well placed to pursue this objective with a clear strategy that is well funded, having approximately A$22 million cash. This enables S2 to execute its own exploration programs and to pursue additional opportunities with a variety of potential partners, including by way of appropriate acquisition opportunities.

S2 is also well placed in terms of its human capital, with key former members of Sirius' corporate and exploration teams forming the nucleus of the new company, augmented by the Sakumpu team in Scandinavia. The team has wasted no time, with resource drilling having already commenced at the Baloo oxide gold deposit at its 100% owned Polar Bear project in Western Australia, and reconnaissance exploration on its 67% owned Scandinavian properties also identifying separate gold and nickel occurrences in the Lapland Greenstone Belt of Finland and a new copper-platinum prospect in the Skellefte Belt of Sweden.

The Company is also evaluating numerous offers it is receiving from a variety of third parties keen to partner with S2.

CORPORATE

Finance

On 21st September 2015, the company completed a Demerger Scheme of Arrangement with IGO where it had received A$20 million in cash and acquired Polar Metals Pty Ltd and Sirius Europa Pty Ltd as wholly owned subsidiaries. The acquisition of these subsidiaries included a cash balance of A$2.1 million resulting in a consolidated cash balance of A$22.1 million for the quarter ended.

Planned expenditure for the coming quarter is anticipated to be approximately A$3 million. This includes A$2.4 million of exploration activities and corporate costs of $0.6 million.

Capital structure

The Company has 207.4 million shares on issue and a total of 28.6 million unlisted options (see Appendix 5B - Quarterly Cashflow Report for details).

EXPLORATION

Exploration commenced prior to listing and is currently focused on resource drilling of the Baloo gold deposit at the Company's 100% owned Polar Bear project in Western Australia, and on initial reconnaissance of the Company's 67% owned exploration properties in Finland and Sweden.

Polar Bear (100% S2)

S2 owns 100% of the Polar Bear project. The project covers the southern continuation of the ultramafic stratigraphy which hosts the Kambalda and Widgiemooltha nickel deposits. It is largely concealed beneath the salt lake sediments and sand dunes of Lake Cowan. It also covers approximately 130 square kilometres of underexplored ground located between the world class gold producing centres of St Ives and Norseman – both ~10 million ounce camps – and southeast of the 2 million ounce Higginsville gold operations of Metals X Limited.

Baloo gold deposit

The Baloo gold deposit was discovered by Sirius in December 2014 with reconnaissance aircore drilling intersecting a significant zone of oxide gold mineralisation immediately beneath a thin veneer of salt lake sediment, some 10 kilometres east of the Higginsville gold mine (*see Figure 1 and S2 Resources Demerger Scheme Document, Sirius ASX Announcement of 31 July 2015*). The Baloo deposit is up to 100 metres wide and 40 metres thick in the oxide zone (*see Figure 2 and 3*). Better results from previous aircore drilling of the oxide zone at Baloo include:

- **8m @ 1.32g/t Au** from 42m, and **20m @ 2.00g/t** Au from 59m to EOH including **8m @ 3.22g/t Au** from 59m in SPBA2340
- **14m @ 2.57g/t Au** from 4m, including **4m @ 5.73g/t Au** from 4m in SBPA2342
- **30m @ 2.53 g/t Au** from 4 metres to EOH, including **9m @ 4.48 g/t Au** from 6 metres, and **10m @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 24 metres to EOH in SPBA2349
- **31m @ 1.10 g/t Au** from 27 metres to EOH, including **5m @ 3.79 g/t Au** from 27 metres in SPBA2350
- **26m @ 1.24g/t Au** from 22 metres to EOH, including **4m @ 5.39g/t Au** from 44 to EOH in SPBA2361
- **44m @ 1.07g/t Au** from 4 metres to EOH, including **3m @ 5.45g/t Au** from 7m in SPBA2367
- **24m @ 4.87 g/t Au** from 4 metres to EOH, including **6m @ 12.43 g/t Au** from 12 metres in SPBA2372
- **4m @ 8.61 g/t Au** from 3 metres to EOH in SBPA2370

A triple tube diamond hole, subsequently drilled to verify the aircore intercepts, also confirmed the integrity of the oxide zone mineralisation, intersecting:

- **36.5m @ 4.36 g/t Au** from 7.5 metres, and **2.5m @ 10.5 g/t Au** from 56.5 metres in SPBD0107

Subsequent limited deeper diamond drilling intersected primary gold mineralisation in fresh rock beneath and to the south of the oxide gold zone at Baloo. These intercepts defined a mineralised shoot which plunges gently to the south. This shoot comprises an altered, quartz veined shear zone containing pyrite and arsenopyrite alteration (*see Table 1*). The mineralised shoot is up to 10 metres thick and 70 metres across. Key intercepts, considered approximate true width, include:

- **7.6m @ 8.35g/t Au** from 125.2 metres in SPBD0100
- **9.8m @ 4.97 g/t Au** from 111.5 metres in SPBD0101

The two southernmost diamond holes drilled into the primary zone intersected narrow but high grade zones and demonstrate that the lode remains open down plunge to the south. Key intercepts being:

- **2.5m @ 10.85 g/t Au** from 157.4 metres in SPBD0122
- **0.6m @ 13.95 g/t Au** from 188.6 metres and **0.35m @ 62.5g/t gold** from 252.6 metres in SPBD0120

In order to ascertain the metallurgical and recovery characteristics of the primary gold mineralisation at Baloo, Sirius submitted 15 samples that comprised the high-grade gold intercept of 9.8m @ 4.97 g/t Au from 111.5m in hole SPBD0101 for cyanide leach test work. The results received were highly favourable with an average gold recovery of 89.3%, and best recoveries (99.1%) being achieved in the highest grade sample (21.9 g/t Au), indicating that this material is amenable to conventional carbon in pulp (CIP) processing. Further metallurgical testwork is planned.

A custom designed salt lake-capable reverse circulation (RC) drill rig has recently commenced drilling at Baloo with the aim of replicating the original aircore drilling to provide the basis for a JORC mineral resource estimate of the known oxide zone. This program is expected to take two months and an initial JORC mineral resource estimate is expected by the end of the first quarter of 2016.

An application for a Mining Lease (M15/1814) covering the Baloo deposit has been submitted to the Department of Mines and Petroleum, which is currently being processed.

Additional planned work includes base line environmental surveys, including fauna and flora surveys, covering the mining lease application and areas that might be appropriate for associated infrastructure.

<u>Other gold prospects</u>

The Polar Bear project contains several other gold prospects, including the Nanook and Monsoon prospects located on the same mineralised trend as the Baloo gold deposit, and the Yogi South and Earlobe prospects located on a separate trend to the west. These are at various stages of reconnaissance and preliminary drilling.

The **Monsoon** gold prospect is located 4 km south of the Baloo gold deposit, along the same prospective trend beneath Lake Cowan (*see S2 Resources Demerger Scheme Document, Sirius ASX Announcement of 31 July 2015*). Reconnaissance aircore drilling by Sirius on an 80 metre by 40 metre grid defined variable mineralisation over a 1 kilometre strike length, associated with quartz veining and arsenopyrite alteration within a north-northeast trending shear zone on a mafic–shale contact.

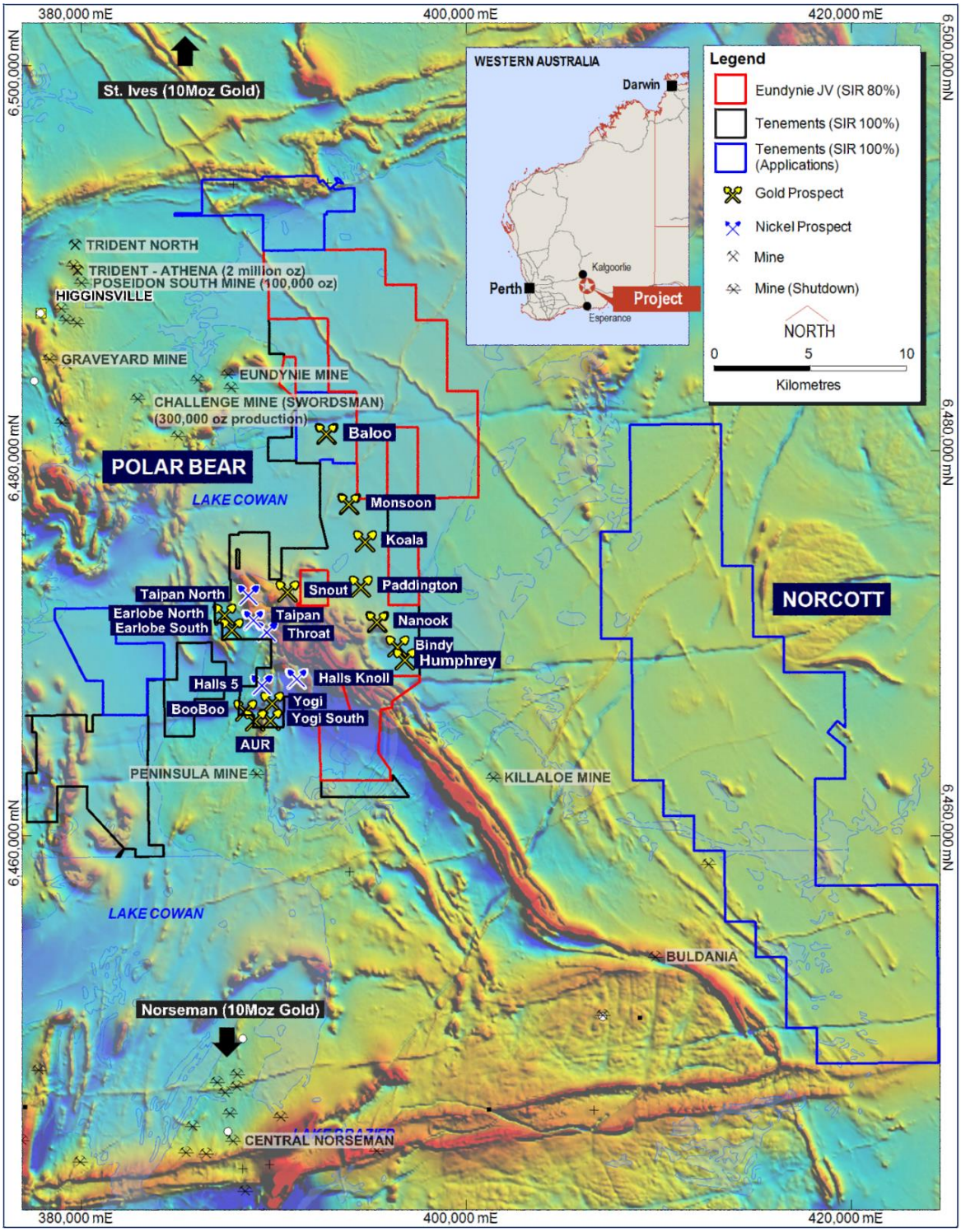

Figure 1. Plan showing the ground holdings within the Polar Bear Project, the Eundynie Joint Venture and the Norcott Project.

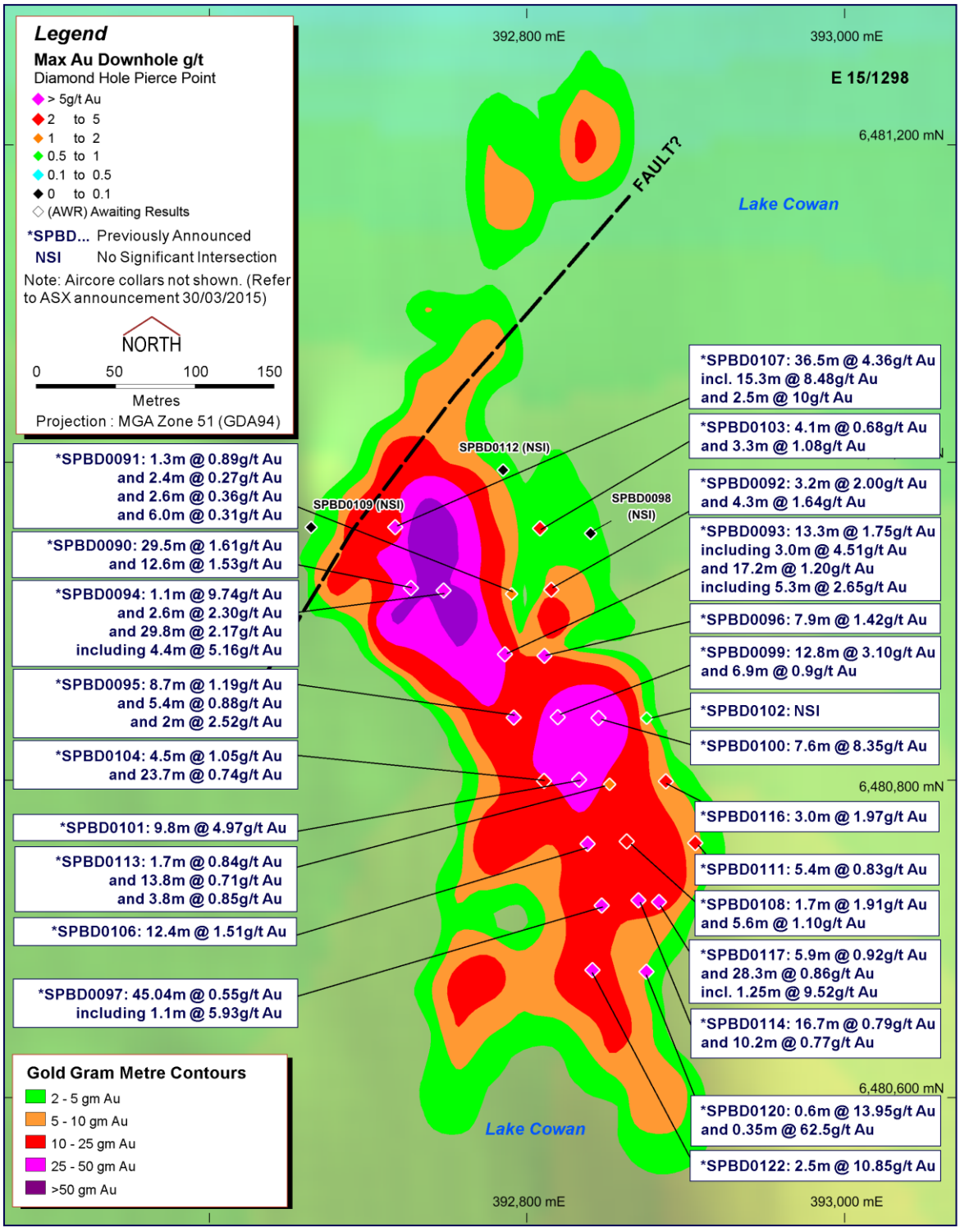

Figure 2. Baloo plan projection showing diamond drill hole intercepts

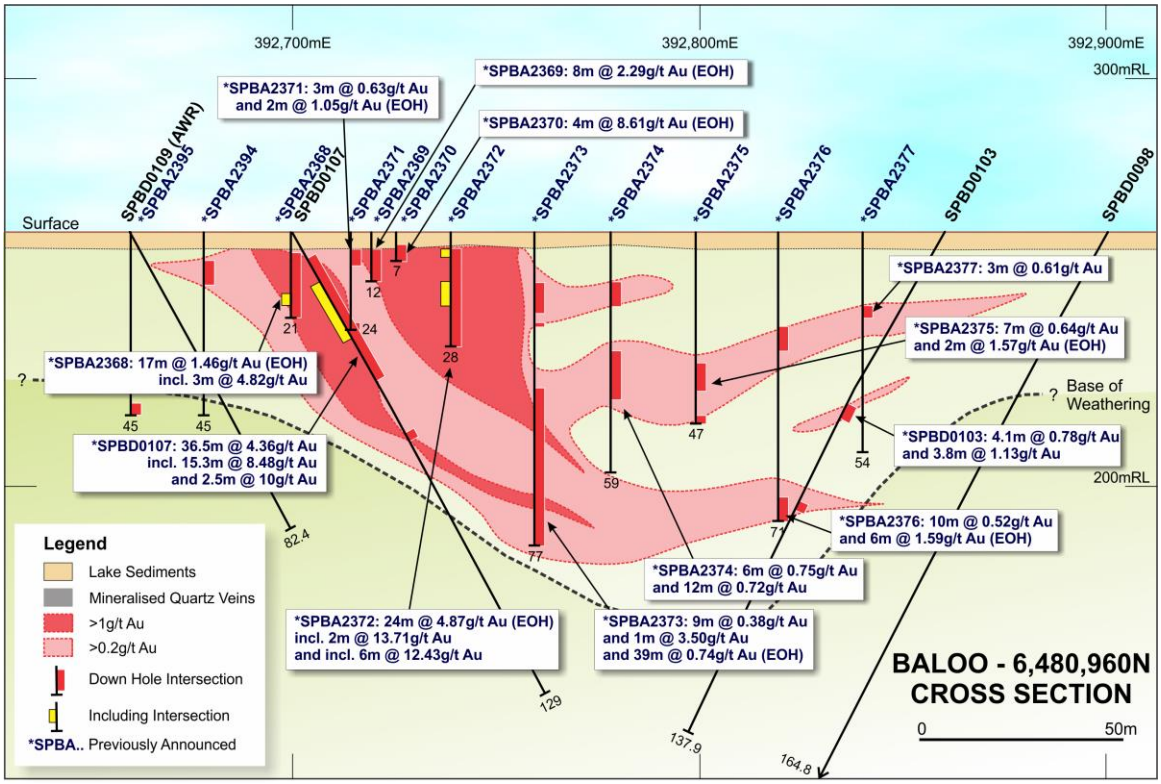

Figure 3. Cross section 6,480,960N showing aircore and diamond drill hole intercepts in the Baloo oxide zone.

The best reconnaissance drill intersections to date at Monsoon include:

- **12m at 16.9g/t Au** from 68 metres in SPBA2769
- **32m at 2.47g/t Au** from 16 metres in SPBA2833 – the last hole on the southernmost drill line

Follow up drilling of this intersection will be a priority early in 2016 once the RC resource drilling of Baloo has been completed.

The **Nanook** gold prospect is located approximately 10km south of Baloo within the same mineralised corridor (see Figure 4). Drilling by Sirius confirmed the presence of extensive gold mineralisation over a 2 kilometre strike length, including aircore drill intersections of **8m @ 2.85 g/t Au** (SPBA0860) and **13m @ 23.89g/t Au** (SPBA0861) (*see S2 Resources Demerger Scheme Document, Sirius ASX Announcement of 31 July 2015*).

A total of 12 RC drill holes have recently been drilled on two lines covering a 400 metre section at the northern end of the Nanook prospect (*see Table 2*). RC drilling has confirmed earlier aircore results with palaeochannel gold intersected at the base of the transported layer. Better results from this layer in recent drilling include:

- **8m @ 1.14 g/t Au** from 56 metres in SPBC0148

- **8m @ 1.50 g/t Au** from 60 metres in SPBC0149

The belief that the transported gold in this paleochannel is locally sourced is supported by the RC drilling, with drill holes intersecting extensive alteration associated with anomalous gold in the bedrock immediately beneath the gold-bearing gravels. Better results from the latest reconnaissance RC drilling in the bedrock include:

- **8m @ 0.32 g/t Au** from 60 metres in SPBC0143
- **8m @ 0.41 g/t Au** from 64 metres and **3m @ 0.44 g/t Au** from 112 metres to EOH in SPBC0148
- **32m @ 0.35 g/t Au** from 68 metres in SPBC0149

The recent RC drilling covers less than 25% of the mineralised footprint at Nanook, and has not yet tested beneath the best aircore results.

At the **Yogi South** gold prospect, a total of 121 aircore holes have recently been drilled over an 850m strike length, and 17 RC holes were drilled along four lines over a strike length of 600m to test for gold mineralisation within fresh bedrock to a vertical depth of about 100m (*see Figure 1, Table 2)*

This drilling has defined a zone of supergene and bedrock gold anomalism associated with shear zones in a sequence of ultramafic, mafic and sedimentary rocks. Better gold intercepts from this latest drilling include:

- **16m @ 2.14 g/t Au** from 108 metres in SPBC0133
- **4m @ 1.77 g/t Au** from 152 metres in SPBC0140
- **4m @ 3.32 g/t Au** from 40 metres in SPBA3464
- **17m @ 1.34 g/t Au** from 4m in SPBA3484
- **9m @ 1.35 g/t Au** from 8 metres to EOH, including **1m @ 5.75 g/t Au** from 16 metres to EOH in SPBA3531

The **Earlobe** gold prospect was drilled by Sirius in 2011-2012 but was put on hold after the discovery of Nova. Gold mineralisation occurs in two separate (upper and lower) lodes and with individual quartz veins up to 4 metres thick (*see S2 Resources Demerger Scheme Document, Sirius ASX Announcement of 31 July 2015*). Both lodes remain open along strike and down dip and as yet the limits of this mineralisation have not been defined. Better drill results include:

- **8m @ 5.56g/t Au** from 56 metres in SPBC0034
- **4m @ 4.95g/t Au** from 98 metresin SPBC0030
- **2m @ 26.6g/t Au** from 36m in SPBC0019

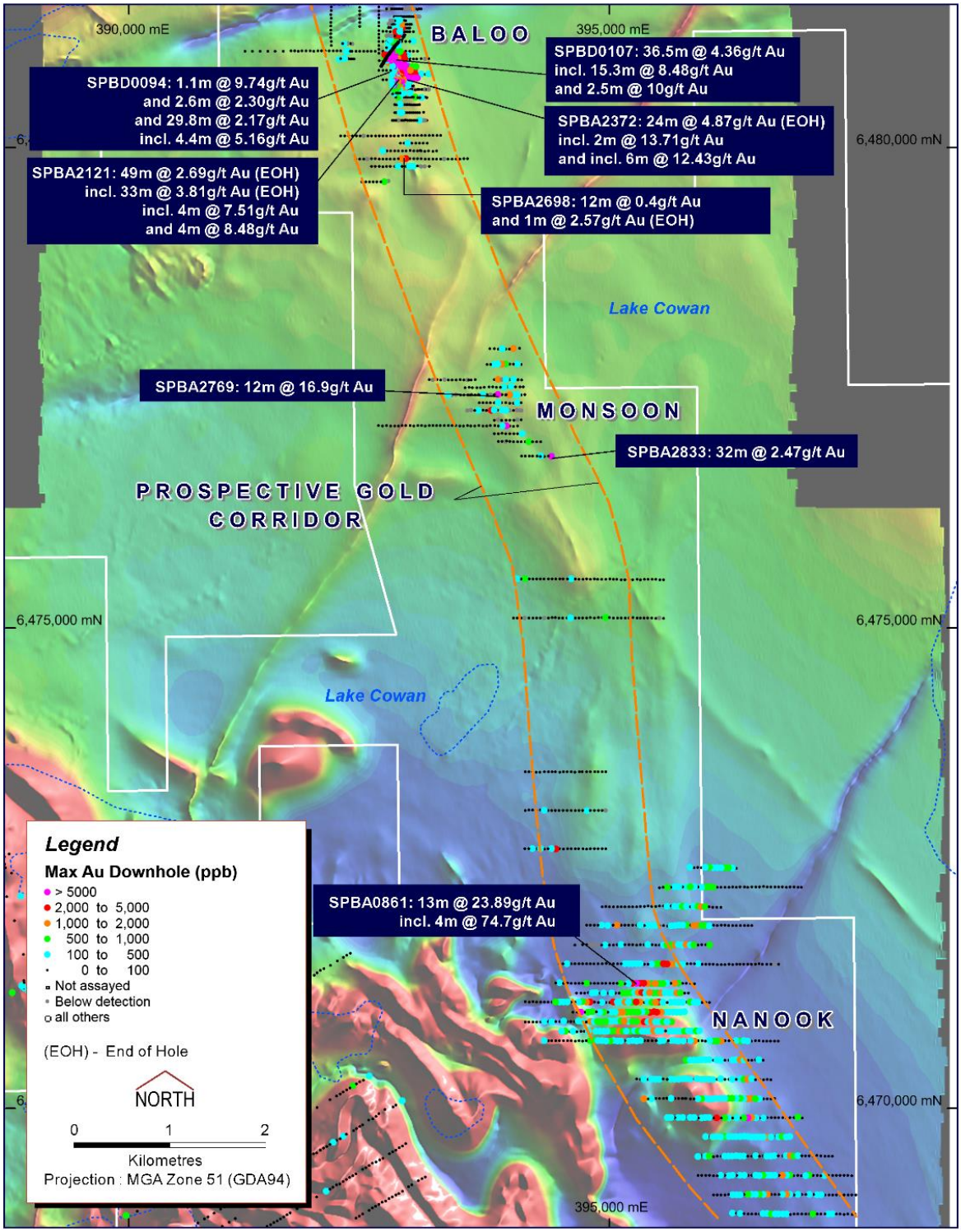

Figure 4. Location of the Baloo, Monsoon and Nanook gold prospects at Polar Bear.

Nickel reconnaissance

Previous exploration within the Polar Bear Project by Sirius identified nickel sulphide mineralisation associated with ultramafic rocks at Taipan, Taipan North and Halls Knoll (*see Figure 1 and S2 Resources Demerger Scheme Document, Sirius ASX Announcement of 31 July 2015*).

At the **Taipan** nickel prospect, nickel sulphide mineralisation has been defined over a strike extent of 250 metres and down dip over 150 metres within two zones (*see S2 Resources Demerger Scheme Document, Sirius ASX Announcement of 31 July 2015*). Both zones are open along strike. RC and diamond intersections include:

- **4.1m @ 3.8% Ni, 2.45% Cu, 0.08% Co and 2.5 g/t Pt+Pd** from 104.4 metres, including **2.15m @ 5.84% Ni, 3.73% Cu, 0.12% Co and 2.75 g/t Pt+Pd** from 106 metres in SPBD0046
- **20m @ 0.62% Ni, 0.10% Cu, 0.02% Co and 0.56 g/t Pt+Pd** from 113 metres including **2m @ 1.46% Ni, 0.43% Cu, 0.03% cobalt and 2.36 g/t Pt+Pd** from 131 metres in SPBC0062
- **53m @ 0.53% Ni, 0.05% Cu and 0.01% Co** from 23 metres in SPBC0070

Disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation was also intersected at the base of a thick ultramafic package at the **Taipan North** nickel prospect, located approximately 2 kilometres north of Taipan (*see S2 Resources Demerger Scheme Document, Sirius ASX Announcement of 31 July 2015*). To date mineralisation has been intersected over a 200 metre strike length and is open along strike and at depth. RC drill intercepts include:

- **40m @ 0.47% Ni, 0.02% Cu and 0.01% Co** from 99 metres, including **5m @ 1.02% Ni, 0.09% Cu and 0.02% Co** from 109 metres in SPBC0084

At the **Halls Knoll** nickel prospect, located on an island approximately 1.2 kilometres southeast of the Taipan nickel prospect, previous rockchip sampling by Sirius has yielded extremely high levels of nickel, copper and platinum group metals indicative of the presence of massive nickel sulphide mineralisation (*see S2 Resources Demerger Scheme Document, Sirius ASX Announcement of 31 July 2015*), and initial drilling intersected disseminated nickel sulphides beneath the salt lake surface, with individual metre values up to 2.5% nickel, 1.5% copper and 1-2g/t palladium and platinum. Better intercepts include:

- **10.2m @ 0.44% Ni, 0.1% Cu and 0.35 g/t Pt+Pd** from 60.8 metres in SPBD0008
- **9m @ 1.02% Ni, 0.22% Cu and 0.17 g/t Pt+Pd** from 2 metres in SPBA0005

Recent drilling at Halls Knoll, comprising 9 RC and 5 diamond drill holes has intersected trace to disseminated nickel sulphides and also remobilised stringer sulphides at the target horizon over a strike length of 500 metres (*see Table 3*). Importantly, drilling has defined a broad zone of

disseminated nickel sulphide in a favourable host rock (cumulate ultramafic) which is open at depth and to the north. Recent results from this zone include:

- **23.2m @ 0.40% Ni, 0.02% Cu and 0.1 g/t Pt+Pd** from 131.8 metres in SPBC0123
- **5m @ 0.52% Ni, 0.03% Cu and 0.12 g/t Pt+Pd** from 55.8 metres in SPBD0124
- **37m @ 0.38% Ni, 0.02% Cu and 0.12g/t Pt+Pd** from 80 metres in SPBC0154
- **6m @ 0.45% Ni, 0.03% Cu and 0.15 g/t Pt+Pd** from 89 metres in SPBC0158

A recent broad spaced (400 x 40m) reconnaissance aircore drilling program undertaken beneath Lake Cowan salt lake has also defined two coincident bedrock nickel and copper anomalies, situated along a north-south trending ultramafic unit. The anomalies are located approximately 500m east of Halls Knoll and are interpreted to represent a potential folded continuation of the Halls Knoll stratigraphy (*see Table 3*). Key results from this program include:

- **12m @ 0.43% Ni and 0.02% Cu** from 20 metres in SPBA3578
- **8m @ 0.32% Ni and 0.03% Cu** from 4 metres in SPBA3616

Eundynie JV (80% S2)

S2 has an 80% interest in the Eundynie Joint Venture, which is adjacent to the Polar Bear project. The JV covers the southern continuation of the ultramafic stratigraphy which hosts the Kambalda and Widgiemooltha nickel deposits. It is largely concealed beneath the salt lake sediments and sand dunes of Lake Cowan. It covers approximately x square kilometres of underexplored ground located between the world class gold producing centres of St Ives and Norseman – both ~10 million ounce camps – and southeast of the 2 million ounce Higginsville gold operations of Metals X Limited.

Four of six exploration licenses within the Eudnynie JV have recently been granted. Work will commence early in 2016.

Norcott (100% S2)

S2 owns 100% of the Norcott project. The project covers the projected southern strike continuation of the regional structures that host significant gold mineralisation at the St Ives gold camp, which contains >10 million ounces of gold. It is largely concealed beneath transported cover and covers approximately 256 square kilometres of underexplored ground.

The exploration licenses within the Norcott Project are currently under application.

Finland and Sweden (67% S2)

S2 has an effective 67% interest in Sakumpu Exploration Oy ("Sakumpu"), a private Finnish company that holds mineral title over large areas in Finland and Sweden, and can increase this to 80%. These areas are considered prospective for shear zone hosted gold deposits, magmatic copper-nickel-PGM deposits and volcanogenic massive zinc-copper-gold-silver sulphide deposits.

Finland

S2, through Sakumpu, has approximately 1,467 square kilometres of ground in the Central Lapland Greenstone Belt of Finland, a region that contains significant shear zone hosted gold deposits and magmatic copper-nickel-PGM deposits.

Two additional Reservations covering an area of 133.9 square kilometres were granted during the Quarter. Further Reservations and Exploration Licences have been applied for.

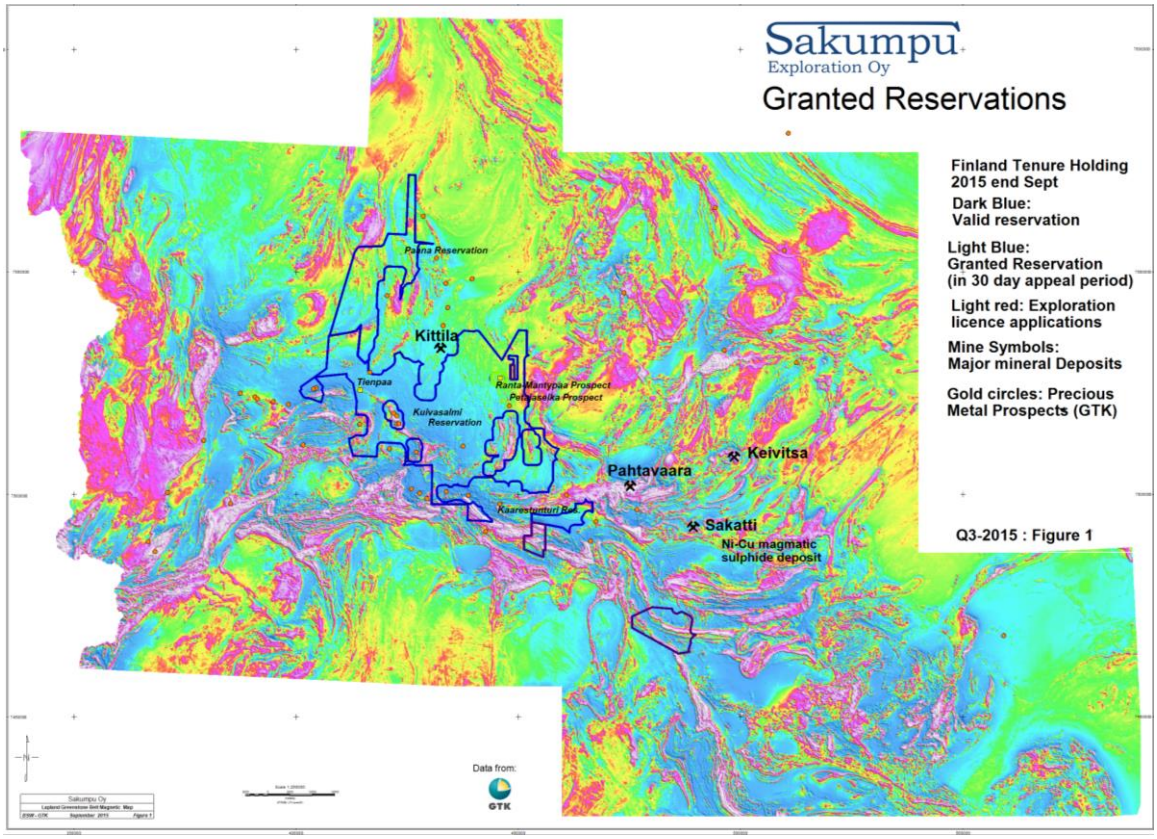

Figure 5. Finnish tenements on regional magnetic image, showing location of known mines and deposits and S2 prospects.

Three airborne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) surveys covering a total area of 598 square kilometres have been flown (*see Figure 6*). The data is being processed and interpreted and results are expected to be available in late October.

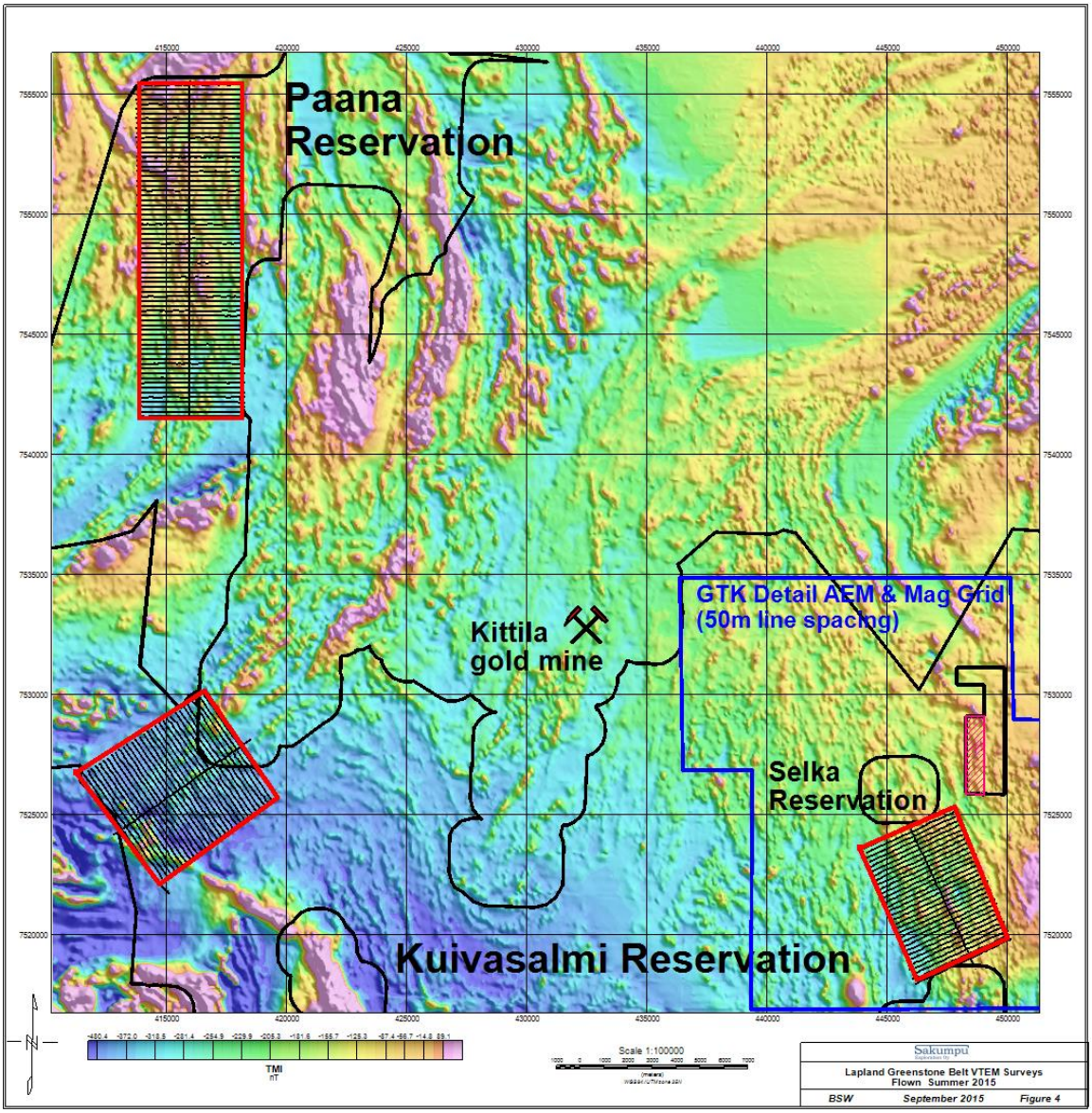

Figure 6. Location of three VTEM surveys on Finnish tenements (on regional magnetic image background).

Initial prospecting on the Kuivasalmi Reservation has focused on the Ranta-Mantypaa prospect, originally identified by the Finnish Geological Survey (the "GTK"), where trenching by GTK identified bedrock gold mineralisation including a 3 metre wide zone grading 28.2g/t gold. A ground magnetic survey has been completed over the prospect to enable a structural interpretation.

Detailed airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) surveys have been acquired in the Petajaselka area, which is located to the southeast of the 7 million ounce Kittila gold mine.

In the Kuivasalmi Reservation, a review of regional diamond drilling previously undertaken by the GTK as part of a geological mapping program has highlighted the presence of nickel and gold mineralisation in the last hole of a regional traverse, at a prospect known as the Tienpaa prospect (*see Figure 5*). The intersection comprises:

- **12.75m @ 2.85% Ni and 1.6m @ 3.87g/t Au** from 124.5m in diamond drill hole R522

This is the last hole on a reconnaissance drilling profile that has never been followed up.

Sweden

S2, through Sakumpu, has approximately 271 square kilometres of ground in the Skellefte Belt of northern Sweden, a prolific mining district that contains numerous gold deposits and major polymetallic zinc-copper-silver-gold volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, including those that underpin Boliden's mining and smelting operations.

Two exploration licence applications (Vallen and Lindbacka) have been lodged with the Swedish Mines Inspectorate (Bergstaten) and should be granted prior to Christmas (*see Figure 7*).

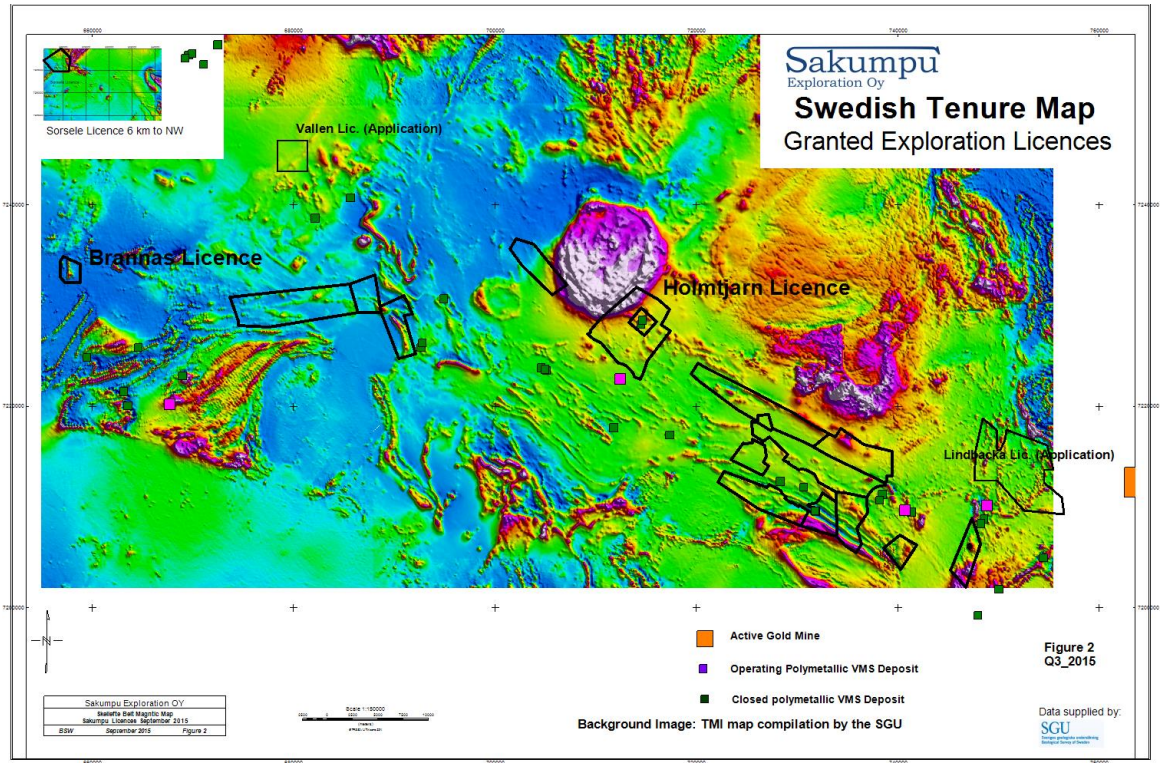

Figure 7. Swedish tenements on regional magnetic image, showing location of known mines and deposits and S2 prospects.

A 1,082 line kilometre airborne VTEM survey has been flown as a single coherent block over the core portion of Sakumpu's tenure within the Skellefte Belt (*see Figure 8*). The data is being processed and interpreted and results are expected to be available in late October.

Initial reconnaissance prospecting of the Brannas exploration licence, at the western end of the belt, has identified outcropping disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation in gabbro (*see Figure 9*). Rockchip sampling of this outcrop has returned the following results:

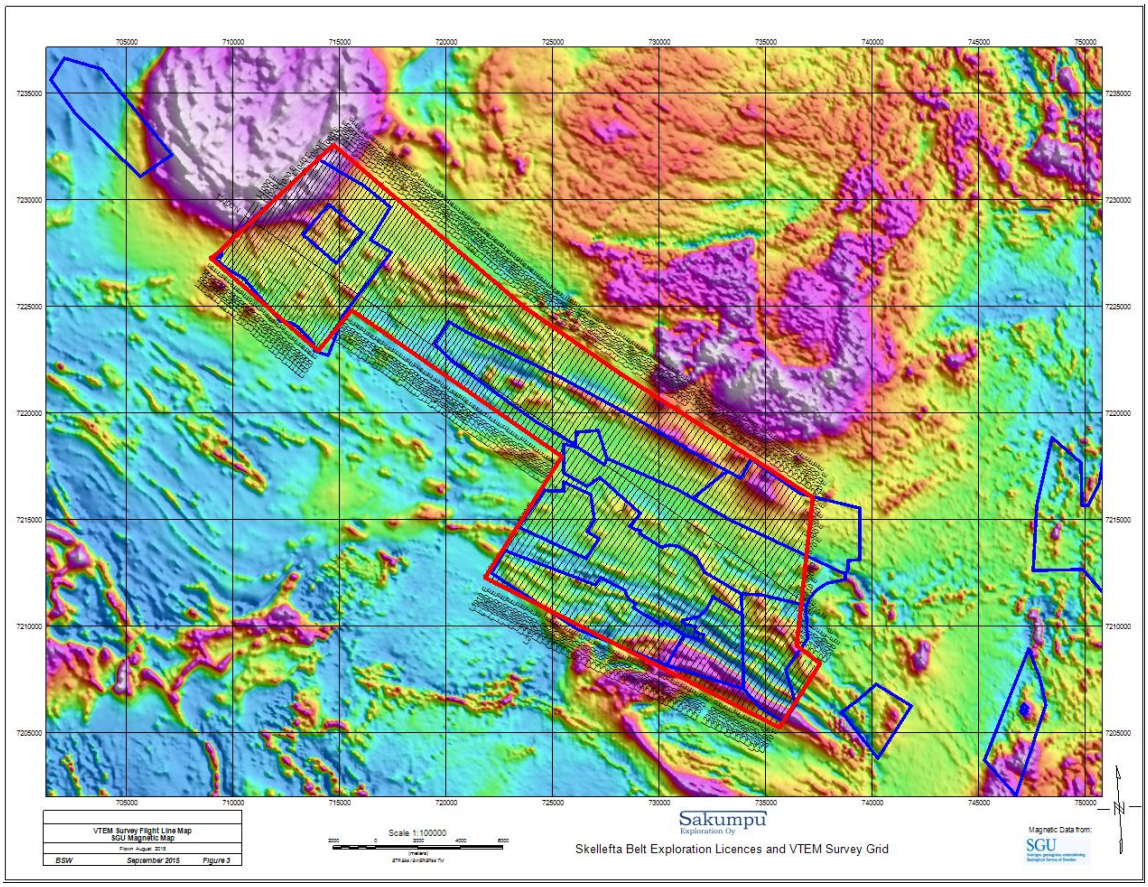

Figure 8. Location of VTEM survey on Swedish tenements (on regional magnetic image background).

- **1.62% Cu, 0.02% Ni, 0.59g/t Au, 0.22g/t Pt, 0.24g/t Pd, 20g/t Ag** in sample SBRA10001
- **1.55% Cu, 0.01% Ni, 0.58g/t Au, 0.30g/t Pt, 0.24g/t Pd, 20 g/t Ag** in sample SBRA10002
- **1.76% Cu, 0.01% Ni, 0.43g/t Au, 0.26g/t Pt, 0.17g/t Pd, 22g/t Ag** in sample SBRA10003

A 7 line kilometre three dimensional induced polarization (3DIP) survey is underway over the gabbro intrusion with the aim of defining the extent of this disseminated sulphide zone, and results are expected by late October.

Base of till and soil geochemical sampling programs have commenced on the Holmtjarn exploration licence (*see Figure 7*).

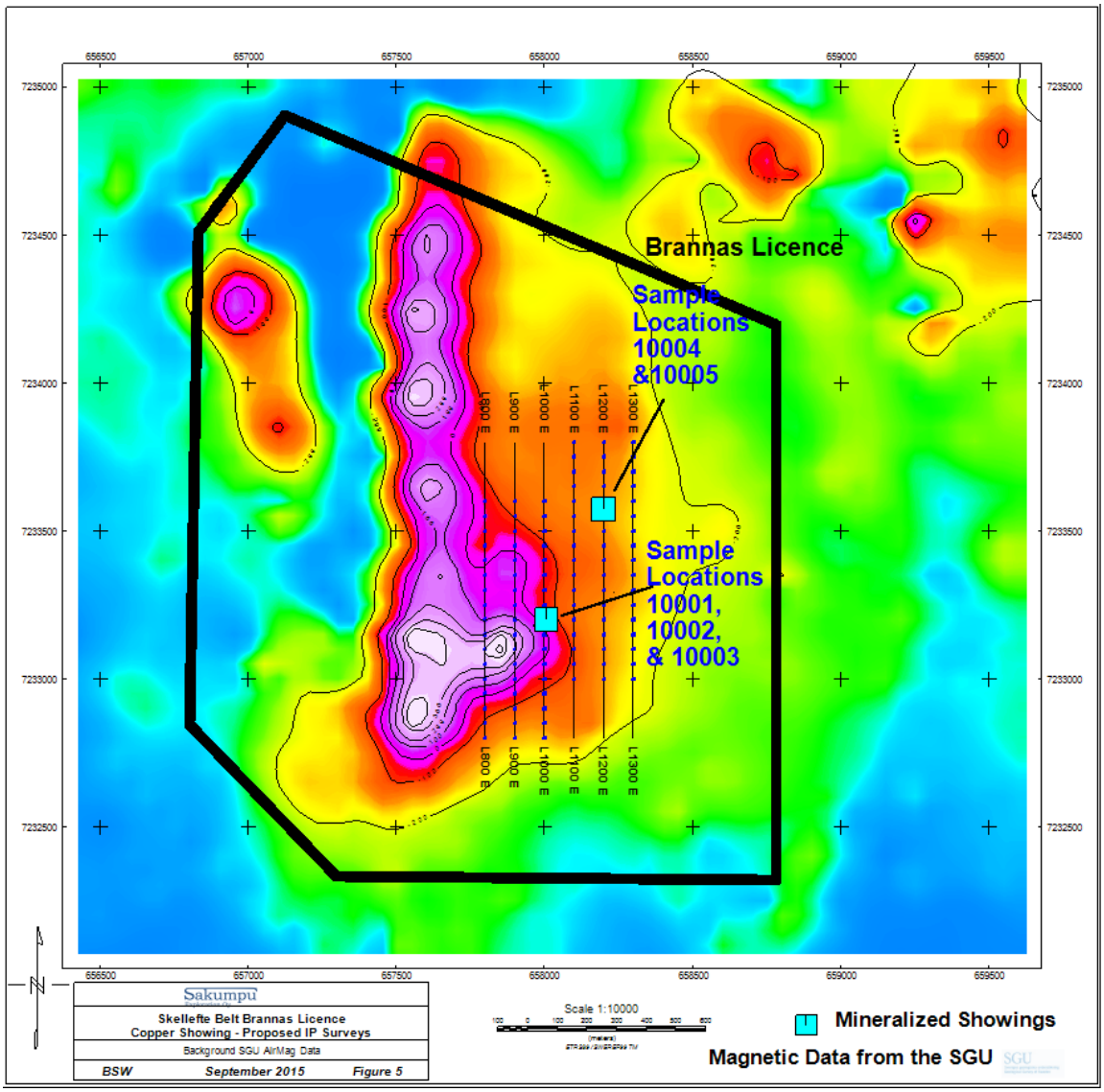

Figure 9. Brannas Licence showing location of rockchip samples on magnetic image, with 3DIP survey lines.

For further information, please contact:

Mark Bennett
Managing Director
+61 8 6166 0240

Anna Neuling
Executive Director
+61 8 6166 0240

Competent Persons statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by John Bartlett who is an employee of the company and James Coppard who is a consultant to the Company and which fairly represents this information. Mr Bartlett is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr Coppard is a Chartered Geologist and Fellow of The Geological Society of London. Mr Bartlett and Mr Coppard have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bartlett and Mr Coppard consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Annexure 1

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

Table 1: Baloo Diamond Drilling

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Au g/t	Comment
SPBD0090	Baloo	174.1	6480920	392710	262	-60	090	4.5	34.0	29.5	1.61	
and								48.15	60.8	12.6	1.53	
SPBD0091	Baloo	310	6480920	392815	262	-60	270	52.0	53.3	1.3	0.89	
SPBD0092	Baloo	146.9	6480920	392870	262	-60	270	63.4	66.6	3.2	2.00	
and								113.9	118.2	4.3	1.64	
SPBD0093	Baloo	143.8	6480880	392820	262	-60	270	15.5	28.8	13.3	1.75	
including								20.8	23.8	3.0	4.51	
and								65.2	82.4	17.2	1.20	
including								72.7	78	5.3	2.65	
SPBD0094	Baloo	122.7	6480920	392770	262	-60	270	20.6	21.7	1.1	9.74	
and								27.7	30.3	2.6	2.30	
and								33.7	63.5	29.8	2.17	
including								38.0	42.4	4.4	5.16	
SPBD0095	Baloo	144.7	6480880	392860	262	-60	270	5.4	14.1	8.7	1.19	
and								75.9	81.3	5.4	0.88	
								110.5	112.5	2.0	2.52	
SPBD0096	Baloo	140.8	6480880	392860	262	-60	270	100.6	108.5	7.9	1.42	
SPBD0097	Baloo	175.3	6480720	392920	262	-60	270	113.8	158.8	45.0	0.60	
including								133.3	134.4	1.1	5.93	
SPBD0098	**Baloo**	**164.8**	**6480960**	**392900**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**NSI**	
SPBD0099	Baloo	150.7	6480840	392870	262	-60	270	95.8	108.6	12.8	3.10	
including								103.4	104.7	1.3	15.8	
and								117.4	124.3	6.9	0.90	
SPBD0100	Baloo	175.6	6480840	392910	262	-60	270	125.2	132.8	7.6	8.35	
including								131.5	132.6	1.1	32.2	
SPBD0101	Baloo	173.9	6480800	392890	262	-60	270	111.5	121.3	9.8	4.97	
SPBD0102	Baloo	183.7	6480840	392950	262	-60	270				NSI	
SPBD0103	**Baloo**	**137.9**	**6480960**	**392860**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**48.4**	**52.5**	**4.1**	**0.68**	
and								**74.2**	**77.5**	**3.3**	**1.08**	
SPBD0104	Baloo	170.5	6480800	392930	262	-60	270	50	54.5	4.5	1.05	
and								68.1	91.8	23.7	0.74	
SPBD0105	**Baloo**	**150.9**	**6480840**	**392990**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**NSI**	
SPBD0106	Baloo	199.3	6480760	392900	262	-60	270	116	128.4	12.4	1.51	
SPBD0107	**Baloo**	**129**	**6480960**	**392700**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**7.5**	**46.7**	**36.5**	**4.36**	
including								**14.1**	**29.4**	**15.3**	**8.48**	
and								**56.5**	**59.0**	**2.5**	**10.54**	

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Au g/t	Comment
SPBD0108	Baloo	218.5	6480760	392940	262	-60	270	146.8	148.5	1.7	1.91	
and								153.4	157.4	5.6	1.10	
SPBD0109	**Baloo**	**82.4**	**6480960**	**392660**	**262**	**-60**	**90**				**NSI**	
SPBD0111	**Baloo**	**233.6**	**6480760**	**392980**	**262.75**	**-60**	**270**	**182.1**	**187.5**	**5.4**	**0.83**	
SPBD0112	**Baloo**	**113.4**	**6481000**	**392820**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**NSI**	
SPBD0113	**Baloo**	**182.9**	**6480800**	**392930**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**134**	**135.7**	**1.7**	**0.84**	
and								**141**	**154.8**	**13.8**	**0.71**	
and								**159.5**	**163.3**	**3.8**	**0.85**	
SPBD0114	**Baloo**	**261.2**	**6480720**	**392960**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**167**	**183.7**	**16.7**	**0.79**	
and								**206.8**	**217**	**10.2**	**0.77**	
SPBD0116	**Baloo**	**197.7**	**6480800**	**392970**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**163.2**	**166.2**	**3.0**	**1.97**	
SPBD0117	**Baloo**	**287.2**	**6480720**	**393000**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**182.9**	**188.8**	**5.9**	**0.92**	
and								**214.1**	**242.4**	**28.3**	**0.86**	
including								**216.6**	**217.85**	**1.25**	**9.52**	
SPBD0120	**Baloo**	**265.2**	**6480680**	**392960**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**188.6**	**189.2**	**0.6**	**13.95**	
and								**252.6**	**252.95**	**0.35**	**62.5**	
SPBD0122	**Baloo**	**260.2**	**6480680**	**392920**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**157.4**	**159.9**	**2.5**	**10.85**	

Table 2: Polar Bear Gold Exploration

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Au g/t	Comment
RC Drilling												
SPBC0125	**Yogi South**	**100**	**6465824**	**389840**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**8**	**12**	**4**	**0.45**	
SPBC0126	**Yogi South**	**110**	**6465820**	**389860**	**262**	**-60**	**270**			**NSI**		
SPBC0127	**Yogi South**	**120**	**6465820**	**389760**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**68**	**72**	**4**	**0.26**	
and								**108**	**112**	**4**	**0.85**	
SPBC0128	**Yogi South**	**100**	**6465820**	**389740**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**40**	**44**	**4**	**0.27**	
and								**72**	**76**	**4**	**0.41**	
SPBC0129	**Yogi South**	**95**	**6465820**	**389720**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**4**	**12**	**8**	**0.32**	
SPBC0130	**Yogi South**	**115**	**6466020**	**389780**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**40**	**52**	**12**	**0.67**	
and								**60**	**64**	**4**	**0.25**	
and								**84**	**88**	**4**	**0.29**	
and								**96**	**100**	**4**	**0.33**	
SPBC0131	**Yogi South**	**120**	**6466020**	**389800**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**44**	**48**	**4**	**0.33**	
and								**92**	**96**	**4**	**0.28**	
SPBC0132	**Yogi South**	**130**	**6466020**	**389960**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**112**	**116**	**4**	**0.66**	
SPBC0133	**Yogi South**	**150**	**6466020**	**389980**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**108**	**124**	**16**	**2.14**	
SPBC0134	**Yogi South**	**120**	**6466300**	**389800**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**40**	**64**	**24**	**0.73**	

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Au g/t	Comment
SPBC0135	Yogi South	120	6466300	389820	262	-60	270	0	12	12	0.32	
SPBC0136	Yogi South	120	6466300	389940	262	-60	270	56	64	8	0.47	
SPBC0137	Yogi South	120	6466300	389960	262	-60	270	12	16	4	0.32	
and								20	24	4	0.29	
and								80	84	4	0.9	
SPBC0138	Yogi South	180	6466020	390000	262	-60	270			NSI		
SPBC0139	Yogi South	180	6466420	389920	262	-60	270			NSI		
SPBC0140	Yogi South	200	6466420	389940	262	-60	270	8	32	24	0.44	
and								64	68	4	0.54	
and								152	156	4	1.77	
SPBC0141	Yogi South	100	6466300	389720	262	-60	90			NSI		
SPBC0142	Nanook	110	6471880	396000	265	-60	270	NSI				
SPBC0143	Nanook	120	6471880	396040	265	-60	270	60	68	8	0.32	
SPBC0144	Nanook	110	6471880	396080	265	-60	270	72	76	4	0.27	Basement
SPBC0145	Nanook	95	6471480	395520	265	-60	270			NSI		
SPBC0146	Nanook	60	6471480	395560	265	-60	270			NSI		
SPBC0147	Nanook	100	6471480	395600	265	-60	270	56	60	4	0.25	
SPBC0148	Nanook	115	6471480	395640	265	-60	270	56	64	8	1.14	
and								64	72	8	0.41	Basement
and								112	115	3	0.44	Basement / EOH
SPBC0149	Nanook	130	6471480	395680	265	-60	270	60	68	8	1.50	
and								68	100	32	0.35	Basement
SPBC0150	Nanook	7	6471480	395720	265	-60	270			ABD		
SPBC0151	Nanook	105	6471480	395760	265	-60	270			NSI		
SPBC0152	Nanook	135	6471480	395800	265	-60	270	52	60	8	0.22	
SPBC0153	Nanook	70	6471480	395840	265	-60	270			NSI		
Aircore Drilling												
SPBA3442	Yogi South	18	6466740	390032	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3443	Yogi South	37	6466739	390070	262	-90	0	32	36	4	0.11	
SPBA3444	Yogi South	24	6466740	390110	262	-90	0	8	12	4	0.20	
SPBA3445	Yogi South	40	6466736	390152	262	-90	0	12	16	4	0.19	
SPBA3446	Yogi South	10	6466736	390193	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3447	Yogi South	15	6466736	390233	262	-90	0	8	12	4	0.11	
SPBA3448	Yogi South	33	6466735	390269	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3449	Yogi South	30	6466661	390230	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3450	Yogi South	20	6466662	390189	262	-90	0	16	20	4	0.36	EOH
SPBA3451	Yogi South	20	6466662	390149	262	-90	0			NSI		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Au g/t	Comment
SPBA3452	Yogi South	22	6466661	390110	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3453	Yogi South	25	6466661	390070	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3454	Yogi South	24	6466622	389971	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3455	Yogi South	39	6466620	390013	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3456	Yogi South	54	6466620	390050	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3457	Yogi South	35	6466621	390091	262	-90	0	12	16	4	0.66	
And								32	35	3	0.21	EOH
SPBA3458	Yogi South	27	6466621	390132	262	-90	0	12	20	8	0.18	
SPBA3459	Yogi South	54	6466542	390289	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3460	Yogi South	14	6466540	390249	262	-90	0	13	14	1	0.13	EOH
SPBA3461	Yogi South	24	6466544	390209	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3462	Yogi South	12	6466541	390169	262	-90	0	4	8	4	0.88	
SPBA3463	Yogi South	27	6466541	390131	262	-90	0	24	27	3	0.23	EOH
SPBA3464	Yogi South	58	6466542	390091	262	-90	0	40	44	4	3.32	
SPBA3465	Yogi South	77	6466545	390050	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3466	Yogi South	84	6466547	390014	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3467	Yogi South	27	6466544	389970	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3468	Yogi South	18	6466540	389930	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3469	Yogi South	4	6466542	389892	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3470	Yogi South	19	6466586	389931	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3471	Yogi South	15	6466575	389970	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3472	Yogi South	39	6466581	390007	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3473	Yogi South	94	6466580	390050	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3474	Yogi South	63	6466579	390089	262	-90	0	28	36	8	1.90	
SPBA3475	Yogi South	55	6466459	390319	262	-90	0	52	54	2	0.10	
SPBA3476	Yogi South	21	6466460	390277	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3477	Yogi South	9	6466459	390199	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3478	Yogi South	8	6466458	390160	262	-90	0	4	8	4	0.89	EOH
SPBA3479	Yogi South	58	6466458	390119	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3480	Yogi South	68	6466458	390079	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3481	Yogi South	30	6466461	389911	262	-90	0	12	28	16	0.54	
SPBA3482	Yogi South	37	6466462	389872	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3483	Yogi South	9	6466499	389848	262	-90	0	4	9	5	0.30	
SPBA3484	Yogi South	22	6466500	389886	262	-90	0	4	21	17	1.34	
SPBA3485	Yogi South	32	6466499	389928	262	-90	0					
SPBA3486	Yogi South	46	6466498	389968	262	-90	0	36	40	4	0.13	
SPBA3487	Yogi South	8	6466419	389979	262	-90	0	16	20	4	0.48	
SPBA3488	Yogi South	26	6466420	389901	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3489	Yogi South	49	6466420	389859	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3490	Yogi South	14	6466424	389819	262	-90	0			NSI		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Au g/t	Comment
SPBA3491	Yogi South	15	6466380	389797	262	-90	0	4	8	4	0.37	
SPBA3492	Yogi South	26	6466381	389839	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3493	Yogi South	7	6466382	389879	262	-90	0	4	7	3	0.62	EOH
SPBA3494	Yogi South	21	6466380	389919	262	-90	0	12	20	8	0.47	
SPBA3495	Yogi South	6	6466381	389958	262	-90	0	5	6	1	0.14	EOH
SPBA3496	Yogi South	15	6466382	389997	262	-90	0	8	12	4	0.13	
SPBA3497	Yogi South	24	6466382	390039	262	-90	0	23	24	1	0.11	EOH
SPBA3498	Yogi South	24	6466382	390081	262	-90	0	20	23	3	0.12	
SPBA3499	Yogi South	30	6466384	390122	262	-90	0	24	28	4	0.29	
SPBA3500	Yogi South	4	6466381	390161	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3501	Yogi South	6	6466382	390201	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3502	Yogi South	12	6466380	390241	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3503	Yogi South	23	6466378	390280	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3504	Yogi South	51	6466379	390320	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3505	Yogi South	36	6466381	390360	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3506	Yogi South	27	6466344	389837	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3507	Yogi South	24	6466340	389798	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3508	Yogi South	13	6466341	389758	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3509	Yogi South	18	6466301	389748	262	-90	0	8	12	4	0.17	
SPBA3510	Yogi South	12	6466301	389769	262	-90	0	8	12	4	1.46	EOH
SPBA3511	Yogi South	5	6466300	389850	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3512	Yogi South	3	6466220	389829	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3513	Yogi South	4	6466223	389790	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3514	Yogi South	18	6466220	389770	262	-90	0	8	17	9	0.34	
SPBA3515	Yogi South	18	6466220	389749	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3516	Yogi South	4	6466219	389710	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3517	Yogi South	21	6466180	389711	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3518	Yogi South	15	6466181	389750	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3519	Yogi South	12	6466182	389770	262	-90	0	4	8	4	0.24	
SPBA3520	Yogi South	9	6466180	389791	262	-90	0	0	9	9	1.06	EOH
SPBA3521	Yogi South	4	6466181	389831	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3522	Yogi South	7	6466181	389871	262	-90	0	6	7	1	0.16	EOH
SPBA3523	Yogi South	9	6466182	389911	262	-90	0	4	9	5	0.25	EOH
SPBA3524	Yogi South	15	6466180	389950	262	-90	0	8	12	4	1.46	
SPBA3525	Yogi South	39	6466180	389990	262	-90	0	36	39	3	0.27	EOH
SPBA3526	Yogi South	8	6466181	390034	262	-90	0	0	7	7	0.17	
SPBA3527	Yogi South	3	6466181	390080	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3528	Yogi South	15	6466099	390032	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3529	Yogi South	21	6466101	389991	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3530	Yogi South	12	6466100	389953	262	-90	0			NSI		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Au g/t	Comment
SPBA3531	Yogi South	17	6466101	389908	262	-90	0	8	17	9	1.35	EOH
Including								16	17	1	5.75	EOH
SPBA3532	Yogi South	7	6466101	389871	262	-90	0	4	7	3	0.37	EOH
SPBA3533	Yogi South	5	6466101	389831	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3534	Yogi South	8	6466104	389790	262	-90	0	7	8	1	2.56	EOH
SPBA3535	Yogi South	18	6466101	389772	262	-90	0	12	18	6	0.47	EOH
SPBA3536	Yogi South	9	6466099	389749	262	-90	0	0	8	8	0.23	
SPBA3537	Yogi South	15	6466100	389712	262	-90	0	0	4	4	0.39	
SPBA3538	Yogi South	8	6466142	389710	262	-90	0					
SPBA3539	Yogi South	14	6466140	389749	262	-90	0	0	4	4	0.13	
SPBA3540	Yogi South	20	6466141	389769	262	-90	0	12	20	4	0.83	EOH
SPBA3541	Yogi South	9	6466141	389789	262	-90	0	0	4	4	0.21	
SPBA3542	Yogi South	7	6466140	389830	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3543	Yogi South	4	6466140	389849	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3544	Yogi South	8	6466018	389691	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3545	Yogi South	4	6466018	389732	262	-90	0	3	4	1	0.22	
SPBA3546	Yogi South	7	6466017	389754	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3547	Yogi South	5	6465977	389770	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3548	Yogi South	5	6465978	389750	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3549	Yogi South	7	6465978	389729	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3550	Yogi South	9	6465979	389690	262	-90	0	0	4	4	0.11	
SPBA3551	Yogi South	4	6465938	389688	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3552	Yogi South	6	6465939	389730	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3553	Yogi South	5	6465938	389748	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3554	Yogi South	6	6465938	389769	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3555	Yogi South	10	6465939	389809	262	-90	0	8	9	1	0.31	EOH
SPBA3556	Yogi South	5	6465938	389850	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3557	Yogi South	6	6465939	389890	262	-90	0	5	6	1	0.12	EOH
SPBA3558	Yogi South	9	6465939	389929	262	-90	0	8	9	1	0.43	EOH
SPBA3559	Yogi South	4	6465934	389971	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3560	Yogi South	4	6465938	390010	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3561	Yogi South	11	6465940	390049	262	-90	0			NSI		
SPBA3562	Yogi South	9	6465941	390089	262	-90	0			NSI		

Table 3: Polar Bear Nickel Exploration

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width m	Ni pct	Cu pct	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
Halls Knoll Diamond and RC Drilling														
SPBD0002	Halls Knoll	161.1	6468264	391085	266	-60	60	-	-	-	NSI	-	-	-
SPBD0003	Halls Knoll	267	6468039	391216	266	-60	60	-	-	-	NSI	-	-	-

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width m	Ni pct	Cu pct	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
SPBD0008	Halls Knoll	171	6468019	391182	266	-60	60	62	65	3	0.55	0.11	0.12	0.33
and								69	70	1	0.52	0.07	0.1	0.24
SPBD0009	Halls Knoll	216	6468062	391255	265	-60	60	-	-	-	NSI	-	-	-
SPBD0045	Halls Knoll	471	6468073	391274	266	-60	240	-	-	-	NSI	-	-	-
SPBD0118	Halls Knoll	243.7	6468385	391050	262	-60	240	87.1	91	3.9	0.31	0.05	0.07	0.16
SPBD0119	Halls Knoll	225.9	6468425	391035	262	-60	240	141.2	142.8	1.6	0.50	0.04	0.06	0.11
And								150.4	156.8	6.4	0.37	0.03	0.05	0.10
SPBD0121	Halls Knoll	393.9	6468470	391010	262	-60	240				AWR			
SPBD0123	Halls Knoll	543.6	6468595	390815	262	-60	240	131.8	155	23.2	0.40	0.02	0.04	0.06
SPBD0124	**Halls Knoll**	**261.9**	**6468535**	**390865**	**262**	**-60**	**240**	**55.8**	**60.8**	**5**	**0.52**	**0.03**	**0.05**	**0.09**
SPBC0154	**Halls Knoll**	**160**	**6468570**	**390780**	**262**	**-60**	**240**	80	117	37	0.38	0.02	0.04	0.08
Including								106	107	1	1.17	0.04	0.07	0.15
SPBC0155	**Halls Knoll**	**145**	**6468550**	**390815**	**262**	**-60**	**240**				**NSI**			
SPBC0156	**Halls Knoll**	**180**	**6468615**	**390795**	**262**	**-60**	**240**				**NSI**			
SPBC0157	**Halls Knoll**	**145**	**6468590**	**390760**	**262**	**-60**	**240**				**NSI**			
SPBC0158	**Halls Knoll**	**130**	**6468565**	**390840**	**262**	**-60**	**240**	**89**	**95**	**6**	**0.45**	**0.03**	**0.05**	**0.10**
SPBC0159	**Halls Knoll**	**130**	**6468525**	**390900**	**262**	**-60**	**240**				**NSI**			
SPBC0160	**Halls Knoll**	**160**	**6468260**	**391100**	**262**	**-60**	**240**				**NSI**			
SPBC0161	**Halls Knoll**	**200**	**6468275**	**391125**	**262**	**-60**	**240**	**4**	**16**	**12**	**0.34**	**0.07**	**0.08**	**0.18**
SPBC0162	**Halls Knoll**	**140**	**6468295**	**391160**	**262**	**-60**	**240**				**NSI**			
SPBA3563	**Regional**	**5**	**6467479**	**391403**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3564	**Regional**	**6**	**6467483**	**391442**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3565	**Regional**	**6**	**6467482**	**391479**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3566	**Regional**	**18**	**6467482**	**391522**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3567	**Regional**	**29**	**6467483**	**391562**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3568	**Regional**	**8**	**6467482**	**391599**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3569	**Regional**	**32**	**6467482**	**391639**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3570	**Regional**	**4**	**6467483**	**391679**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3571	**Regional**	**29**	**6467479**	**391721**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3572	**Regional**	**6**	**6467480**	**391760**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3573	**Regional**	**4**	**6467483**	**391801**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3574	**Regional**	**11**	**6467483**	**391840**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3575	**Regional**	**9**	**6467482**	**391880**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3576	**Regional**	**21**	**6467481**	**391917**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3577	**Regional**	**42**	**6467481**	**391960**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3578	**Regional**	**35**	**6467482**	**392000**	**262**	**-90**	**0**	**20**	**32**	**12**	**0.43**	**0.02**		
SPBA3579	**Regional**	**4**	**6467476**	**392039**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3580	**Regional**	**11**	**6467480**	**392080**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3581	**Regional**	**15**	**6467880**	**392042**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3582	**Regional**	**6**	**6467880**	**392001**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3583	**Regional**	**6**	**6467881**	**391978**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			
SPBA3584	**Regional**	**7**	**6467882**	**391959**	**262**	**-90**	**0**				**NSI**			

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width m	Ni pct	Cu pct	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
SPBA3585	Regional	6	6467880	391941	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3586	Regional	4	6467882	391921	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3587	Regional	11	6467879	391901	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3588	Regional	15	6467881	391881	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3589	Regional	6	6467881	391860	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3590	Regional	6	6467880	391841	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3591	Regional	9	6467879	391820	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3592	Regional	6	6467881	391799	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3593	Regional	5	6467878	391777	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3594	Regional	6	6467879	391761	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3595	Regional	9	6467879	391740	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3596	Regional	5	6467878	391719	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3597	Regional	5	6467880	391702	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3598	Regional	4	6467879	391680	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3599	Regional	6	6467876	391660	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3600	Regional	7	6467881	391640	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3601	Regional	6	6468280	391401	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3602	Regional	9	6468279	391440	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3603	Regional	6	6468280	391480	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3604	Regional	6	6468271	391517	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3605	Regional	4	6468278	391560	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3606	Regional	4	6468277	391600	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3607	Regional	6	6468277	391639	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3608	Regional	4	6468278	391680	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3609	Regional	24	6468278	391719	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3610	Regional	19	6468279	391698	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3611	Regional	23	6468278	391741	262	-90	0	22	23	1	0.28	0.02		
SPBA3612	Regional	21	6468280	391758	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3613	Regional	17	6468281	391800	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3614	Regional	14	6468281	391840	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3615	Regional	9	6468280	391880	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3616	Regional	30	6468283	391920	262	-90	0	4	12	8	0.32	0.03		
SPBA3617	Regional	14	6468284	391959	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3618	Regional	33	6468282	392002	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3619	Regional	39	6468279	392081	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3620	Regional	60	6468280	392159	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3621	Regional	40	6468281	392239	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3622	Regional	20	6468280	392221	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3623	Regional	24	6468280	392260	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3624	Regional	39	6468283	392283	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3625	Regional	23	6468282	392321	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3626	Regional	4	6468610	391950	262	-90	0				NSI			

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width m	Ni pct	Cu pct	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
SPBA3627	Regional	7	6468631	391981	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3628	Regional	5	6468651	392015	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3629	Regional	9	6468670	392045	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3630	Regional	12	6468692	392085	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3631	Regional	18	6468707	392120	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3632	Regional	18	6468698	392103	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3633	Regional	21	6468720	392135	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3634	Regional	21	6468731	392158	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3635	Regional	18	6468753	392191	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3636	Regional	20	6468777	392225	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3637	Regional	30	6468796	392259	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3638	Regional	42	6468816	392293	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3639	Regional	29	6468833	392323	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3640	Regional	4	6468472	392496	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3641	Regional	21	6468491	392525	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3642	Regional	11	6468514	392560	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3643	Regional	50	6468536	392598	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3644	Regional	30	6468553	392629	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3645	Regional	17	6468597	392702	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3646	Regional	3	6468632	392772	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3647	Regional	7	6468678	392842	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3648	Regional	5	6468697	392873	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3649	Regional	6	6468686	392859	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3650	Regional	5	6468703	392892	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3651	Regional	8	6468722	392916	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3652	Regional	4	6468740	392945	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3653	Regional	5	6468748	392962	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3654	Regional	9	6468756	392975	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3655	Regional	7	6468777	393012	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3656	Regional	4	6468818	393080	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3657	Regional	18	6468831	393097	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3658	Regional	15	6468842	393112	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3659	Regional	30	6468862	393148	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3660	Regional	27	6468903	393215	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3661	Regional	12	6468920	393252	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3662	Regional	4	6468942	393287	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3663	Regional	4	6468962	393320	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3664	Regional	4	6468984	393356	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3665	Regional	9	6469022	393424	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3666	Regional	8	6469062	393492	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3667	Regional	33	6468920	393629	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3668	Regional	52	6468893	393594	262	-90	0				NSI			

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width m	Ni pct	Cu pct	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
SPBA3669	Regional	42	6468869	393539	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3670	Regional	27	6468853	393525	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3671	Regional	4	6468830	393488	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3672	Regional	12	6468808	393452	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3673	Regional	30	6468789	393422	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3674	Regional	42	6468771	393387	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3675	Regional	42	6468749	393353	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3676	Regional	45	6468728	393324	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3677	Regional	47	6468708	393286	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3678	Regional	42	6468717	393304	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3679	Regional	45	6468697	393270	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3680	Regional	45	6468688	393254	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3681	Regional	21	6468666	393218	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3682	Regional	23	6468677	393236	262	-90	0	8	12	4	0.27	0.02		
SPBA3683	Regional	8	6468652	393189	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3684	Regional	5	6468628	393150	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3685	Regional	6	6468610	393118	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3686	Regional	6	6468587	393081	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3687	Regional	15	6468566	393049	262	-90	0	4	15	11	0.31	0.01		
SPBA3688	Regional	10	6468550	393017	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3689	Regional	9	6468534	392999	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3690	Regional	20	6468513	392955	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3691	Regional	48	6468255	392905	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3692	Regional	24	6468274	392938	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3693	Regional	13	6468293	392977	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3694	Regional	15	6468313	393010	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3695	Regional	9	6468332	393045	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3696	Regional	7	6468351	393080	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3697	Regional	7	6468370	393117	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3698	Regional	8	6468393	393148	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3699	Regional	6	6468413	393181	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3700	Regional	8	6468436	393218	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3701	Regional	9	6468455	393250	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3702	Regional	13	6468477	393282	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3703	Regional	11	6468494	393320	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3704	Regional	8	6468515	393353	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3705	Regional	23	6468535	393386	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3706	Regional	62	6468552	393425	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3707	Regional	51	6468597	393492	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3708	Regional	48	6468617	393521	262	-90	0	8	16	8	0.27	0.01		
SPBA3709	Regional	54	6468607	393507	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3710	Regional	42	6468627	393538	262	-90	0				NSI			

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width m	Ni pct	Cu pct	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
SPBA3711	Regional	38	6468639	393557	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3712	Regional	39	6468648	393575	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3713	Regional	31	6468661	393590	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3714	Regional	27	6468669	393607	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3715	Regional	24	6468681	393628	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3716	Regional	33	6468689	393646	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3717	Regional	36	6468700	393660	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3718	Regional	33	6468710	393677	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3719	Regional	30	6468721	393694	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3720	Regional	33	6468729	393715	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3721	Regional	24	6468743	393732	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3722	Regional	26	6468763	393765	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3723	Regional	21	6468787	393800	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3724	Regional	26	6468792	393819	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3725	Regional	23	6468805	393836	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3726	Regional	24	6468823	393870	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3727	Regional	26	6468844	393905	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3728	Regional	36	6468862	393938	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3729	Regional	48	6468881	393971	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3730	Regional	43	6468902	394004	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3731	Regional	98	6468924	394040	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3732	Regional	48	6468946	394075	262	-90	0	24	32	8	0.29	0.02		
SPBA3733	Regional	27	6468967	394110	262	-90	0			NSI	NSI			
SPBA3734	Regional	51	6468986	394145	262	-90	0	4	8	4	0.41	0.03		
SPBA3735	Regional	54	6469003	394179	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3736	Regional	45	6469027	394213	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3737	Regional	54	6469047	394247	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3738	Regional	60	6469069	394281	262	-90	0				NSI			
SPBA3739	Regional	76	6469089	394313	262	-90	0				NSI			

FINLAND

Table 4: Tienpää Prospect Historical Geological Survey of Finland Diamond Drilling 1998-2000

Hole No.	Year	Total Depth	North KKJ	East KKJ	Elv m	Dip	Azim	overburden	From, m	To, m	Width m	Au g/t	Ni pct
M274300R541	2000	70.50	7523682	414760	190	50	3	**9.0**	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274300R542	2000	69.30	7523680	414790	193	50	3	**8.5**	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274300R543	2000	70.80	7523662	414854	188	45	318	10.7	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274300R544	2000	47.10	7523723	414837	187	46	318	6.2	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274300R545	2000	66.00	7523663	414839	186	45	3	**9.2**	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274300R546	2000	66.40	7523742	414657	193	45	318	5.5	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274398R519	1998	143.30	7523570	414489	205	45	228	6.0	-	-	-	NSI	-

Hole No.	Year	Total Depth	North KKJ	East KKJ	Elv m	Dip	Azim	overburden	From, m	To, m	Width m	Au g/t	Ni pct
M274398R520	1998	145.30	7523646	414573	202	45	228	4.8	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R521	1999	131.90	7523708	414641	201	54	228	2.7	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R522	1999	151.50	7523769	414709	185	46	228	6.5	124.50	137.25	12.75		2.85
									124.50	126.10	1.60	3.87	
M274399R523	1999	153.00	7523524	414597	205	45	228	8.1	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R524	1999	159.30	7523657	414658	202	45	48	6.0	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R525	1999	94.40	7523604	414601	202	46	48	6.8	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R526	1999	75.30	7523658	414733	195	53	48	9.0	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R527	1999	124.40	7523725	414581	199	49	48	2.0	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R528	1999	93.50	7523727	414662	195	58.6	48	3.6	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R529	1999	159.50	7523661	414521	210	50.9	48	3.0	-	--	-	NSI	-
M274399R530	1999	69.45	7523731	414667	195	46	48	3.8	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R531	1999	107.20	7523706	414565	200	45	228	5.0	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R532	1999	102.30	7523704	414605	200	44	48	4.8	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R533	1999	118.90	7523729	414507	198	45	48	3.5	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R534	1999	70.80	7523732	414457	200	44	48	2.5	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R535	1999	43.10	7523734	414707	190	50	273	4.8	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R536	1999	70.30	7523744	414708	189	50	273	6.0	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R537	1999	53.60	7523719	414706	191	50	318	5.5	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R538	1999	31.50	7523756	414661	188	50	93	9.0	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R539	1999	50.50	7523770	414664	187	50	93	7.2	-	-	-	NSI	-
M274399R540	1999	72.80	752367	414667	188	50	318	7.0	-	-	-	NSI	-

SWEDEN

Table 5: Brännäs Prospect, Skellefte Belt, Sweden - Rock Grab Sampling Results

Sample No.	Type	North RT90	East RT90	Host Lithology	Au g/t	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Cu pct	Ni pct	Co pct	Fe pct	Ag g/t
SBRA10001	Grab	7233690	1620395	Gabbro	0.591	0.224	0.244	1.615	0.017	0.005	4.35	20
SBRA10002	Grab	7233690	1620395	Gabbro	0.579	0.298	0.239	1.545	0.011	0.002	4.17	20
SBRA10003	Grab	7233690	1620395	Gabbro	0.434	0.257	0.171	1.760	0.010	0.003	4.96	22
SBRA10004	Grab	7234120	1620625	Gabbro	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	0.021	<0.001	0.003	4.76	<1
SBRA10005	Grab	7234110	1620615	Gabbro	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	0.006	<0.001	0.004	4.47	<1

AWR – results awaited, NSI – no significant intercept, ABD - abandoned

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

AUSTRALIA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	In zones of weakly weathered or fresh rock the HQ or NQ2 core is cut using a diamond core saw with half core sampled for assay. The ore is cut along the orientation line, with the same side sampled to ensure sample is representative. In zones of highly weathered core where the sample is either highly broken or highly friable and a representative split cannot be achieved then whole core sample of either the PQ3 or HQ3 core is taken. For RC sampling, a four metre composite sample is created using an aluminium scoop form the bulk sample. Each sample is carefully sampled to ensure a representative sample over the entire interval is achieved. In areas of interest and anomalous, a 1 metre split is taken directly from a cone splitter mounted beneath the rigs cyclone. The cyclone and splitter are cleaned regularly to minimise any contaimination. Aircore holes are sampled using an aluminium scoop to produce a four metre composite sample similar to the RC sampling methodology.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sampling and QAQC procedures is carried out using Sirius protocols as per industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Reconnaissance aircore samples are composited at 4 m to produce a bulk 3 kg sample. Samples were dried, pulverised (total prep), and split to produce a 25 g sub sample which is analysed using aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit. A 1m end of hole sample was collected for all aircore holes. Sample preparation was the same as above and were analysed using a four acid digest with an ICP/OES and fire assay. The following elements are included in the assay suite: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn. RC drilling was sampled using a 4m composite sample, or where appropriate, a 1m "cone" split sample, to produce a bulk 3 kg sample. Sample preparation was the same as for the aircore drilling. Samples were to produce a sub sample for analysed by four acid digest with an ICP/OES (Ag, Al, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Ni, Ti, Tl, V, Zn) .and fire assay (nickel exploration) or fire assay (gold exploration). Diamond core (HQ and NQ2) is half core sampled to geological boundaries of no more than 1m and no less than 30cm. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep). Analysis is same as for RC. At Baloo Oxide PQ3 core is whole core sampled and then dried, crushed to -2mm and then rotary split to a 3kg sample for pulverisation and 50g fire assay. The reject of the rotary split is stored for duplicate assays work at Sirius Resources warehouse facility.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	Diamond drilling is completed using either NQ2, HQ, or PQ3 (through the oxide zone) sized coring equipment. All core is orientated (where possible) using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool. RC drilling is carried out using a face sampling hammer with a nominal diameter of 140mm. Aircore drilling is carried out using a 3 ½ inch blade bit. Where necessary a 3 ½ inch face sampling hammer is employed to penetrate through hard zones.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries is logged and captured in the database. The core length recovered is measured for each run and recorded which is used to calculate the core recovery as a percentage core recovered. RC and aircore sample recoveries are visually estimated qualitatively on a metre basis and are recorded in the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Measures taken to maximise the core recoveries includes using appropriate core diameter and, where necessary, restricting drill penetration and/or reducing core runs. Triple tube diamond core through the weathered zone is too broken to allow core cutting and therefore the core is sampled whole to ensure no bias is introduced. Various drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition RC and aircore drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality. Drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down hole and/or cross-hole contamination.
	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.	Core drilling has resulted in narrow zones of poor to no core recoveries through the oxide zone in areas of very soft clays and fault gouge within the weathered zones. These are recorded as poor or zero recovery and not assigned grade. Aircore drilling samples are occasionally wet which may have resulted in sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. No sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias within coring of fresh rock or within RC drilling.
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.*	Geological logging is completed for all holes to a level of detail that would, where sufficient drill density is completed, support an appropriate Mineral Resource and mining study. Lithology, alteration, veining, structural and geotechnical (diamond core) characteristics is recorded directly to a digital format and imported into S2 Resources central database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature depending on the field being captured. All core is photographed
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	In zones of highly weathered core where the sample is either highly broken or highly friable the PQ3 or HQ3 core is sampled whole core. Oxide whole core is submitted to the lab in samples not exceeding 6kg and then coarse crushed to <2mm. Samples are then rotary split to provide a 3kg sub sample for pulverisation. In zones of weakly weathered or fresh rock the HQ or NQ2 core is cut using a diamond core saw with half core sampled for assay.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC and aircore samples consist of a 4 metre composite RC spoils are sampled by scoop. All RC holes are sampled 1 metre samples are collected via an on-board cone splitter. Samples were collected both wet and dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation follows industry best practice in sample preparation All samples are pulverised utilising Essa LM1, LM2 or LM5 grinding mills determined by the size of the sample. Samples are dried, crushed as required and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's), blanks and duplicate samples with each batch of samples. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. Grind size checks are routinely completed to ensure samples meet the industry standard of 90% passing through a 75µm mesh.
	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.	Field duplicates are taken at regular intervals. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for nickel sulphide and gold mineralisation.
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.*	<u>*Gold Exploration*</u> RC and diamond core samples are analysed for Au only using a 40g or 50g Lead Collection fire Assay with either an ICP/MS or AAS finish. 4m composite samples from AC drilling are analysed for Au only using a 25g aqua-regia digestion with an ICP/MS finish. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in aircore drilling and is suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling undertaken. Infill 1m samples and samples greater than 1 g/t are re-assayed using 50 g fire-assay with AAS finish which gives total digestion and is more appropriate for samples with high levels of gold. <u>*Nickel Exploration*</u> RC and diamond core are analysed using an industry standard four acid digest with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish for a multi-element suite including Ag, Al, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Ni, Ti, Tl, V, Zn. Au, Pt And Pd is analysed for using 25g or 50g Lead Collection fire assay with an ICP/MS finish. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. 4m composite samples from AC drilling are analysed for a suite , including Au, Al, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Zn Au using a 25g aqua-regia digestion with an ICP/OES finish. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in aircore drilling and is suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling All aircore holes (both gold and nickel exploration) have a 1m end-of-hole sample is collected for all AC holes. An extensive multi-element suite (including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn) is analysed using a four acid digest with an ICP/OES and ICP/MS finish. Au, Pt And Pd is analysed for using 25g or 50g Lead Collection fire assay with an ICP/MS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The Exploration Manager of Sirius has visually verified significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled on the project to date.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates using lookup codes. The information was sent to an external database consultant for validation and compilation into a Perth based SQL database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data reported.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All reconnaissance holes have been located using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/- 5m for northing and easting. All resource drilling is picked up by an external surveyor using an RTK GPS system with an expected accuracy is +/– 0.05m for easting, northing and elevation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used at Polar Bear is GDA94 (MGA), zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A topographic surface has been created from aerial geophysical data, This has been calibrated with DGPS survey data. All reconnaissance drill holes have been corrected to this surface where DGPS pickup is not available. All resource drilling has been picked up by DGPS to within a +/-50mm accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing is currently defined by the geological criteria regarded appropriate to determine the extents of mineralisation. Reconnaissance AC drilling is on a nominal spacing of between 240m x 40m and 400m x 40m drill pattern, with infill of resource areas closing down to a nominal 40m x 20m drill pattern for AC, RC and diamond.
	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.	Drilling is currently preliminary in nature had the mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The drilling is not necessarily drilled perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. All reported intervals are downhole intervals and not calculated true width. This will be established with further drilling. At Baloo the main mineralised structure appears to be dipping moderately to the east and hence 270 azimuth diamond drilling give approximately true width intersections. Supergene dispersion appears relatively flat lying and hence the vertical AC holes also approximate to true thickness.
	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 orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by S2 Resources. Samples are stored on site and either delivered by S2 personnel to Perth and then to the assay laboratory, or collected from site by Centurion Transport and delivered direct to the assay laboratory. Whilst in storage, they are kept on a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

FINLAND

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	Based on the information provided by the Geological Survey of Finland in report CM06/2741 and 2743/2001/1/10
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sampling and QAQC procedures were undertaken to Geological Survey of Finland standard QA:QC protocol prevailing at the time including the use of standards and blanks

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Diamond Drill core was sampled using geological contacts with a maximum sample length of 1 metre. Diamond drill core 35mm (T46 bit) in DDH's R401-R452 and 45mm (T52 bit) in DDH's R453-R561 were cut into half core. Drill core samples were crushed in a jaw crusher and pulverised in a ring or disc mill dependant on weight. Gold assays were performed by the Geological Survey of Finland Geolabatory methods 521U, 522U (5g and 20g respectively) and 704U (GFAAS, Pb-Fire Assay, 25 g sample). Elements: Ag, Al, As,B, Ba, Be, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mo, Na, Ni P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Si, Th, Ti, V, Y and Zn, Au, were analaysed with method 511P, which is based on an ICP-AES technique with aqua regia digestion.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	Diamond drilling was undertaken by Geological Survey of Finland's own drill rigs using T46 bits (35mm core) and T56 bits (45mm core). No core was orientated.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	No information is available on core recovery at present.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	No information is available at present on measures taken to maximise recovery
	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.	No information is available at present to determine this fact
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.*	Geological logging was completed back at the Geological Survey of Finland's base to a detail expected of a renowned geological survey. Logging was purely academic with no regard for mineral economics. Lithology, alteration, veining, and certain structural characteristics were recorded on paper logs..
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging would be qualitative. Core photographs are being searched for and it is uncertain whether they exist
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut and half core used for analyses.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed Geological Survey of Finland's standard procedures in sample preparation All samples were pulverised utilising ring or disc mills determined by the size of the sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures were used but mainly used in-house CRM's. No knowledge available on the grinding size or sub-sampling proceedures.
	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.	No information available at present
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered on the small size for representative reproduction of gold mineralisation.
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.*	*Gold Exploration* Diamond drill core samples are analysed for Au only using only a 5g, 20g and 25g sample size which at the time was deemed appropriate but is not deemed as such today and such procedures and sampling sizes would not be used today.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	No information on this aspect could be found
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No Sakumpu Exploration Oy staff has had the opportunity to visually inspect the drill core at present
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled on the project to date.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data entry was all by paper logs which were later transferred to digital
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No knowledge
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	No information is available at present on the methodology used.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used at Tienpää is the previous Finnish National Grid KKJ zone 2.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All of Lapland Finland has been mapped to an extremely detailed level with at the time 1:20,000 topographic maps with metric accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling was purely of a reconnaissance nature and primarily of academic nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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.*	Only significant intercept at Tienpäa is drilled in R522 which is located at the northern end of a drill profile and has not been followed up and hence there is no knowledge of mineralisation orientation
	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.*	Chain of custody was managed by the Geological Survey of Finland
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted.

SWEDEN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	Grab samples of outcropping sulphide mineralisation
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sampling and QAQC procedures were undertaken with unbiased cut portion retained. For analyses inclusion of CRM & Blanks were 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The disseminated sulphide mineralisation at Brännäs was sampled and samples and were representative of the mineralised outcrop. Samples were Rock Grab samples. Rock Grab samples were cut so that a representative portion remained. Samples were crushed with 70% to less than 2mm and riffle split off a 1kg portion. This portion was pulverised to ensure a better than 85% passed 75 microns. PGE assay on 50g portion with separate gold fire assay on 30g sample. Elements: Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, hg, Mg, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, s, Sb, Ti & Zn were analysed by an highly oxidising digestion with an ICP/AES finish

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	NA
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	**NA**
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	NA
	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.	NA
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.*	Lithological description and estimation of sulphide mineralogy noted in sample book
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Representative unbiased portion of sample retained and numbered Not photographed
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	NA
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Full analytical portion of sample forwarded to Laboratory
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation methodolody of ALS Minerals PREP-31B of crushing 70% to less than 2mm, riffle splitting off 1kg and then pulverising the split to better than 85% passing 75 microns is deemed appropriate
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures were used following Sakumpu Exploration protocol including the insertion of CRM's and Blanks, in addition full Laboratory QA QC results from ALS Minerals are given. In addition 'washing' of crushers and pulverisers between samples were undertaken.
	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.	Samples collected by Sakumpu Exploration staff and CP on site
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes forwarded to laboratory are considered representative and generally between 0.4kg & 1.5kg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	*Ni,-Cu-PGE Exploration* The samples were crushed split and pulverised by method PREP-31B of ALS Minerals, PGM's were assayed by method PGM-ICP24 and gold Fire Assay followed by Gravity finish in procedure Au-GRA21. Base metals were analysed by ALS Minerals procedure ME-ICPORE. These methodologies are deemed appropriate for this style of mineralisation. In addition crushers and pulverisers were washed between samples in procedures WSH-21 and WSH-22. ICP-ORE has a strongly oxidising digestion and deemed 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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	ALS results include the addition of CRM's and blanks which passed quality control and ALS's own QA QC who's results were provided and are within appropriate levels
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Sakumpu Exploration Oy directors including the CP were present when samples were collected
	The use of twinned holes.	NA
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data entry was through sample book and added to database. ALS Minerals supply results through both digital certificates and data downloaded from ALS direct. Data is stored on Sakumpu Exploration Oy databases and remains at ALS.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Sampling co-ordinates were taken by hand held Garmin GPS using the previous Swedish National Grid RT90 2.5 as the new national grid datums are not loaded as yet. Accuracy of the GPS is approximately 10 metres and hence co-ordinates are rounded to the closest 5 metres
	Specification of the grid system used.	The previous Swedish National Grid RT90 2.5
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Excellent base and geological maps over the region
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Sampling was purely of a reconnaissance prospecting nature.
	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.	No
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No
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.*	Mineralisation outcrops in a approximately ENE-WSW trend within a large gabbroic body that trends N-S. Sampling was representative of the mineralisation found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Chain of custody was complete with samples delivered by Sakumpu Exploration staff directly to ALS Minerals at their Malåoffice
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

AUSTRALIA

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 Polar Bear Project is 100% owned by Polar Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of S2 Resources Ltd. The project encompasses Exploration Licences *E15/1298, E63/1142* and *E63/1712,* Prospecting Licenses *P15/5167, P15/5168, P15/5171, P15/5638 – P15/5640, P63/1584, P63/1585* and *P63/1587 – P63/1594* as well as mining leases *M15/710, M63/230, M63/255, M63/269* and *M63/279.* All projects are situated within the Ngadju Native Title Claim (WC99/002).
	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 and no known impediments exist on tenements actively explored. (what was put in the
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	*Gold Exploration* Plutonic Operations Limited and Homestake Gold of Australia Limited conducted reconnaissance AC drilling (PBAC prefix) over Lake Cowan on predominantly 100 m drillhole spacing and 800 m line spacing from 1997-1999. Location of these drillholes cannot be verified as the collars are now mostly obscured. AC sampling was done by 4 m composites with 1 m re-splits on samples greater than 0.1 g/t. Samples were assayed by aqua-regia digest with AAS finish although this cannot be verified as the original laboratory. *Nickel Exploration* Anaconda Australia Inc. explored for nickel in the Polar Bear area between 1966 and 1969. They drilled a nine diamond drill holes along the interpreted prospective ultramafic stratigraphy at Halls Knoll. The best result from this drilling was 4ft @ 1.14%nickel and 0.10% copper in hole HKD-2. Collar locations from historical drill holes have not been field verified. INCO conducted a reconnaissance small loop Slingram type EM survey. In addition, a total of 6 diamond holes were completed, testing conductors generated from the EM survey. Sirius carried out various exploration activities for both gold and nickel between 2009 and 2015.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Polar Bear project is situated within the Archaean Norseman-Wiluna Belt which locally includes basalts, komatiites, metasediments, and felsic volcanoclastics. The primary gold mineralisation is related to hydrothermal activity during multiple deformation events. Indications are that gold mineralisation is focused on or near to the stratigraphic boundary between the Killaloe and Buldania Formation. Nickel is related to komatiitic flows and intrusions with mineralisation located either on or near the basal contact.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Refer to Annexure1 in body of text.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off is used to report AC intersections and 0.2 g/t Au lower cut-off is used for RC and diamond intersections (unless otherwise stated). For all nickel exploration, a notional lower cut-off of 0.25% Ni is 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.	High grade gold and nickel intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The trend of mineralisation at ***Baloo*** appears broadly north south and dipping moderately to the east with the intervals reported near true width. All other prospects, the geometry of the primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the lack of deeper drilling and the early stage of exploration. Refer to Annexure 1 and Figures in body of text.
Diagram	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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.	The accompanying document is conserved to represent a balanced report with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	No other exploration data collected to date is considered material or meaningful at this stage.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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	At Baloo, RC resource drilling within the mineralised zone on 40m x 20m drill spacing will continue to provide sufficient confidence to report a maiden JORC compliant mineral resource. RC and/or diamond drilling of the down-dip extensions will follow. Regional AC drilling will be used to further define anomalism along strike and in similar litho-structural positions inferred from aeromagnetic interpretation. A high powered MLEM survey will be carried out over the Halls Knoll nickel sulphide targets with an aim to identify buried massive nickel sulphide bodies.

FINLAND

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 Tienpää prospect is located within the 100% Sakumpu Exploration Oy Kuivasalmi Reservation Number VA 2014:0061 There are no environmental protected areas within the Tienpää prospect
	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 and no known impediments exist on tenements actively explored.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All exploration undertaken on the Tienpää prospect as far has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of Finland.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Tienpää prospect is located within the Finnish Lapland Greenstone Belt a sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks that range in age from 2.52 – 1.85 Ga. Gold mineralisation at Tienpää is shear zone hosted and appears related to the dominant Sirkka Shear Zone that cuts the prospect . Nickel is related to komatiitic flows and intrusions within the belt that have been remobilised by hydrothermal activity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Refer to Annexure1 in body of text.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assays by the GTK have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. No cut-offs have been 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.	NA
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No knowledge of true widths exist The geometry of the mineralisation is not known at present due to the lack of drilling and the early stage of exploration. Refer to Annexure 1 and Figures in body of text.
Diagram	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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.	The accompanying document is conserved to represent a balanced report with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner as provided by the Geological Survey of Finland but has not been abled to be verified at present
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.	No other exploration data collected to date is considered material or meaningful at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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	At Tienpäa a detailed compilation of all the Geological Survey of Finland's data is ongoing including visits to the core storage facilities in Loppi to relog and sample cores from the Tienpää prospect. A Base of Till sampling programme will be undertaken during the period Jan-march 2016 to ascertain the lateral extent of near surface mineralisation. Structural interpretations of the dominant Shear Zones and Splays has been undertaken and target zones within the vicinity of Tienpää will be the focus for exploration activities. Additional exploration methodologies will be determined by results. .

SWEDEN

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 Brännäs prospect is located within the 100% Sakumpu Exploration Filial (100% owned Swedish subsidiary of Sakumpu Exploration Oy) Brännäs nr 401 Exploration Licence Diary Nr 2015/108 granted on 11/3/15 and initially valid for three years. There are no environmental protected areas within the Brännäs prospect
	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 Exploration Licence is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Brännäs mineralised showing was discovered by the Swedish Geological Survey whilst on a job creation scheme for local unemployed people. The prospect has never been the subject of exploration by a Exploration or Mining company
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Brännäs prospect is a mafic to ultramafic hosted Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide body, with only a fractionated portion of the body exposed at surface. The Brännäs prospect is located within the western portion of the Skellefte VMS and Gold Belt,10km north of the Kristineberg VMS mine of Boliden.. Mineralisation at Brännäs is disseminated hosted by a gabbro
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 collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Refer to Annexure1 and in body of text for Rock sample details .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No weighting undertaken No cut-offs have been 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.	NA
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No knowledge of true width and extent of the mineralisation exists. The geometry of the mineralisation is not known at present due to the lack of drilling and the very early stage of exploration. Refer to Annexure 1 and Figures in body of text.
Diagram	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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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 results at Brännäs are given
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.	No other exploration data collected has been received to date
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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	At Brännäs a 3-D IP survey has commenced to ascertain whether the outcropping disseminated mineralisation has any depth or lateral extent, no results are available at present. A detailed ground magnetic survey over the entire gabbroic body is planned. Structural mapping will occur when climatic conditions allow. Additional exploration methodologies will be determined by results. .