WINDWARD
RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX: WIN
20 OCTOBER 2015

Exploration Update – Fraser Range North

Highly anomalous nickel values intersected in recently completed RC drilling at Uraryie and Uraryie South

Key Points

- **12-hole, 1,722m RC drilling program completed at Uraryie prospects**
- **Ultramafic lithologies intersected at Uraryie South**
- **Highly anomalous nickel values returned in several holes, including:**
  - *4m @ 5,450ppm Ni from 36m down-hole (15URRC002);*
  - *4m @ 6,360ppm Ni from 48m down-hole (15URRC003); and*
  - *4m @ 3,050ppm Ni from 72m down-hole (15URRC001)*
- **Follow-up work planned including petrological studies.**

Windward Resources (ASX: WIN) is pleased to advise that it has completed a Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the **Uraryie Prospects**, part of its **Fraser Range North** nickel-copper project in Western Australia (*see Figure 1*), as outlined in the ASX Announcement of 23 September 2015.

A total of 12 drill holes were completed for 1,722m with depths ranging from 90m to a maximum of 192m (Figure 2). Drilling was completed at three separate prospects namely Uraryie, Uraryie South and Uraryie Southeast.

The RC drilling has returned encouraging first-pass results, intersecting mafic and ultramafic intrusive lithologies, including highly anomalous nickel values that explain the nickel anomaly within the regolith at Uraryie intersected in previous aircore drilling and within the "nickel-in-soil" anomaly at Uraryie South.

While no sulphides were visually identified within the ultramafic lithologies, the ultramafic intersected was highly altered by serpentine, chlorite and carbonate, and was moderately magnetic.

This is considered to be a positive indication for future exploration at Uraryie, with selected samples to be dispatched for petrological analysis prior to planning the next stage of exploration activity.

The maximum depth of drilling was 192m (within holes 15URRC001 & 002), with the majority of drill holes finishing between 120m and 160m (average 143.5m).

Best drilling results are shown in Table 1 below. All drill-hole details are listed in Table 2.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Executive Chair
Bronwyn Barnes

Non-Executive Directors
Stephen Lowe
George Cameron-Dow
Stuart Fogarty

Company Secretary
Stephen Brockhurst

FAST FACTS

Issued Capital:	108m
Options Issued:	4.98m
Debt:	Nil
Cash (Approx.):	$7.795m

(as at 30 June 2015)

CONTACT DETAILS

Level 1, 8 Kings Park Road
West Perth 6005

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

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

www.winres.com.au

ACN: 158 432 270

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni ppm	Maximum Ni ppm within Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology
15URRC002	36	76	40	3,291	5,450	36	40	4	Ultramafic and gabbro
15URRC003	36	100	64	3,331	6,360	44	48	4	Ultramafic (weathered)
15USRC001	72	76	4	3,050	3,050	72	76	4	Mafic granulite

Table 1: Best (>3,000ppm Ni) Intersections returned from Uraryie Drilling September 2015

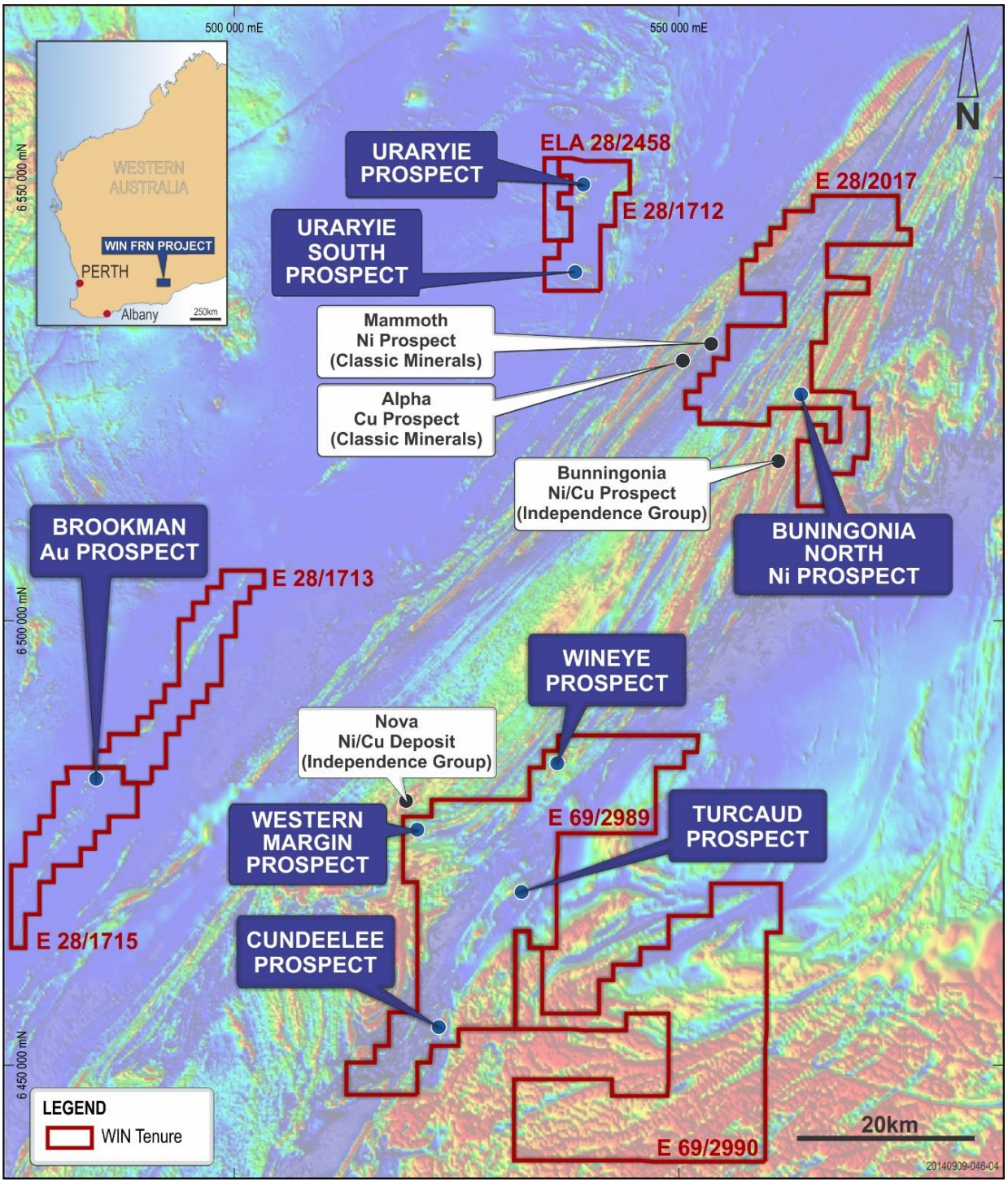

Figure: 1 – Windward Fraser Range North Project – Prospect Locations

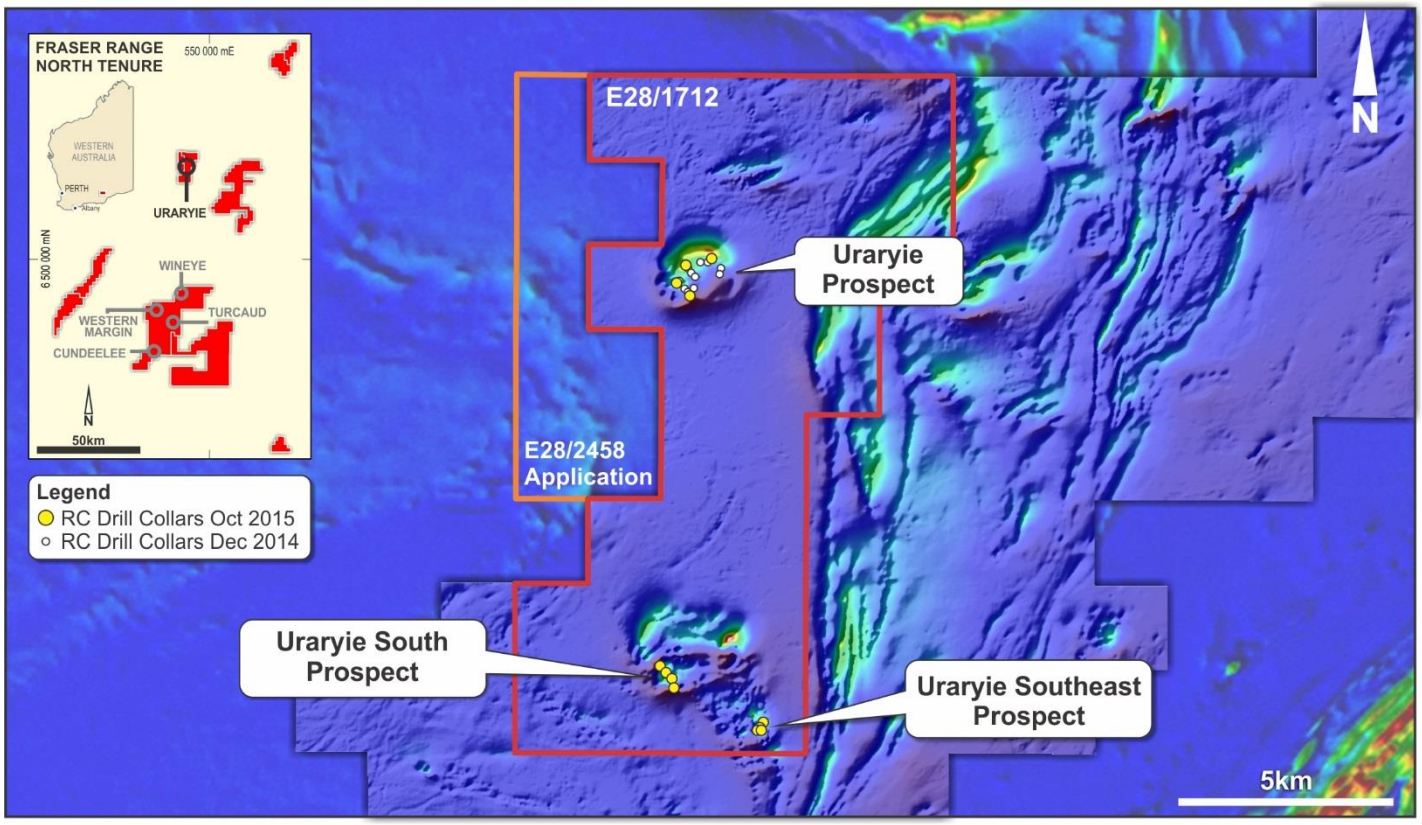

Figure: 2 – Completed RC Drilling Locations – Uraryie Prospects

Hole_ID	Prospect	MGA_Easting	MGA_Northing	RL (m)	Max Depth (m)	Max Depth (m)	Azimuth (magnetic)
15URRC001	UR	539200	6547849	256	192	-60	10
15URRC002	UR	538625.59	6547701.28	255.93	192	-90	0
15URRC003	UR	538434.47	6547329.37	248.50	162	-90	0
15URRC004	UR	538711.53	6547046.21	246.61	120	-90	0
15USRC001	US	540273.72	6537551.98	226.13	120	-60	90
15USRC002	US	540198.13	6537554.13	225.10	150	-60	90
15USRC003	US	540314.98	6537718.62	222.96	120	-60	270
15USRC004	US	540250.32	6537616.51	227.67	90	-60	90
15USRC005	US	538380.78	6538484.44	247.16	150	-60	315
15USRC006	US	538325.22	6538673.25	247.01	120	-60	140
15USRC007	US	538201.13	6538800.03	244.04	150	-60	135
15USRC008	US	538061.81	6538956.33	239.45	156	-60	90

Table 2: Uraryie RC Drill Collar Details – September 2015

Notes: Drill-hole 15URRC001 was surveyed using a handheld non-differential GPS. All other drill holes were surveyed using a Navcom differential GPS. All holes were drilled on E28/1712.

Uraryie Prospect (4 holes for 666m)

Drilling at the Uraryie prospect targeted discrete magnetic anomalies which were identified from detailed (50m) aeromagnetics and information from previous Windward aircore drilling, where up to 0.55% Ni (14URRC001) was intersected from within the weathered profile.

Drilling at Uraryie consistently intersected thick packages of ultramafic lithologies.

The ultramafic was highly altered by serpentine, chlorite and carbonate. Magnetite was abundant throughout the ultramafic lithology and was supported by high magnetic susceptibility readings. Interlayered and often at the base of the ultramafic lithology was a non-magnetic garnet-bearing, biotite-rich metasedimentary rock, which in some areas was highly foliated (schist).

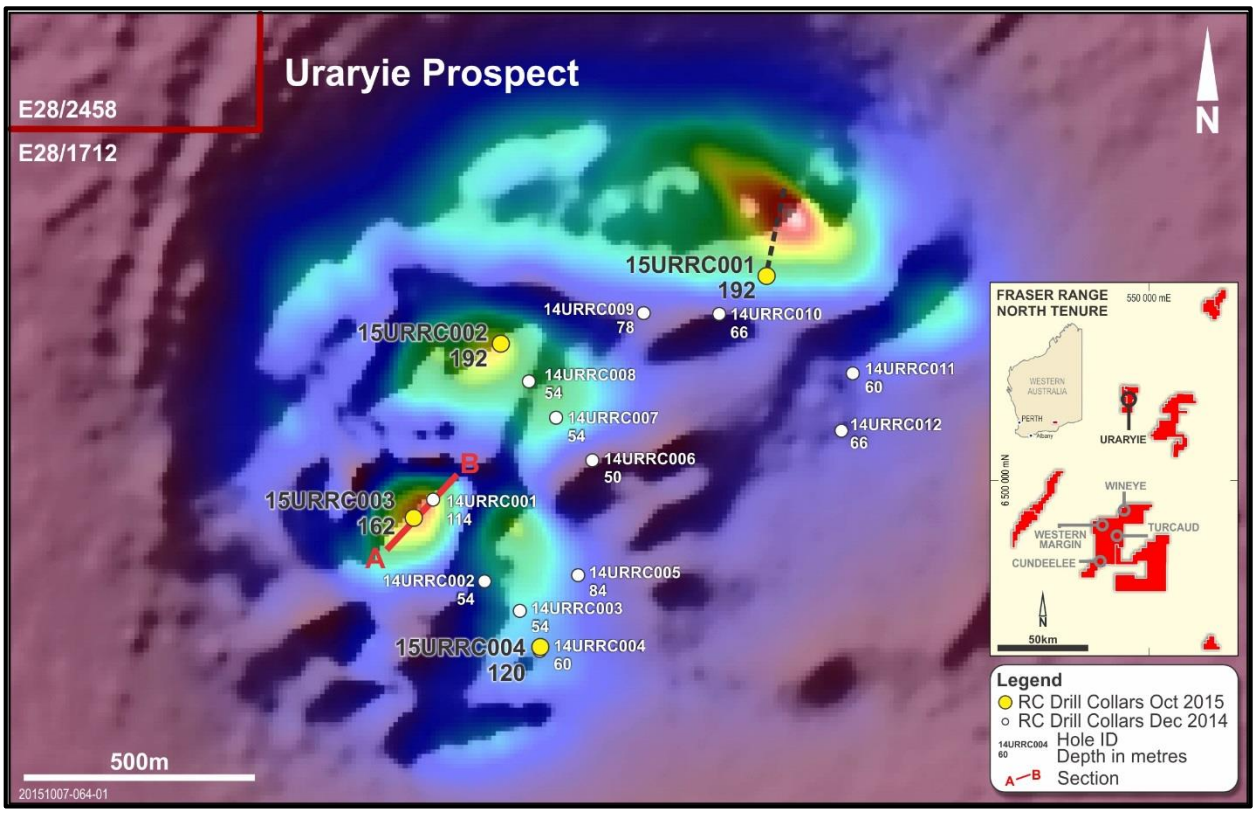

Figure: 3 – Completed RC Drilling Locations and 2014 RC drill holes – Uraryie Prospect

<u>Uraryie South and South-east Prospects (8 holes for 1,056m)</u>

Drilling at the Uraryie South prospects was aimed at testing beneath strong coherent "nickel-in-soil" anomalism and nickel anomalism within rock chip samples. The drilling was also strategically placed to intersect the magnetic features at different prospects. Eight RC drill holes were completed at the Uraryie South prospect for 1,056m.

Four holes (480m) were completed at the South-east target (nickel anomalism noted from soils and rock chip samples) and four holes (576m) at the central magnetic high target with coherent nickel anomalism within soils.

At Uraryie South-east, drilling intersected an ultramafic lithology under a thick silcrete cap. Hole 15USRC002 proved to be significant as it collared in felsic granitoids (on the western side) and moved into the ultramafic, passing right through it and into the felsic granitoid on the other side of the ultramafic.

Hole 15USRC003 did not intersect the ultramafic from the eastern side, so hole 15USRC004 was moved closer to ensure it intersected the ultramafic. The ultramafic lithology was similar to that at Uraryie, being serpentine, chlorite, carbonate altered and magnetic. No sulphides were identified.

At the Uraryie South central magnetic high target, similar lithologies were intersected in holes 006, 007 and 008 were the ultramafic was magnetic and altered by serpentine, carbonate and chlorite. A possible troctolite (olivine-rich gabbro) lithology was intersected in hole 15USRC005 for majority of the drill hole, significantly different to holes 006, 007 and 008 which drilled into the same magnetic high feature.

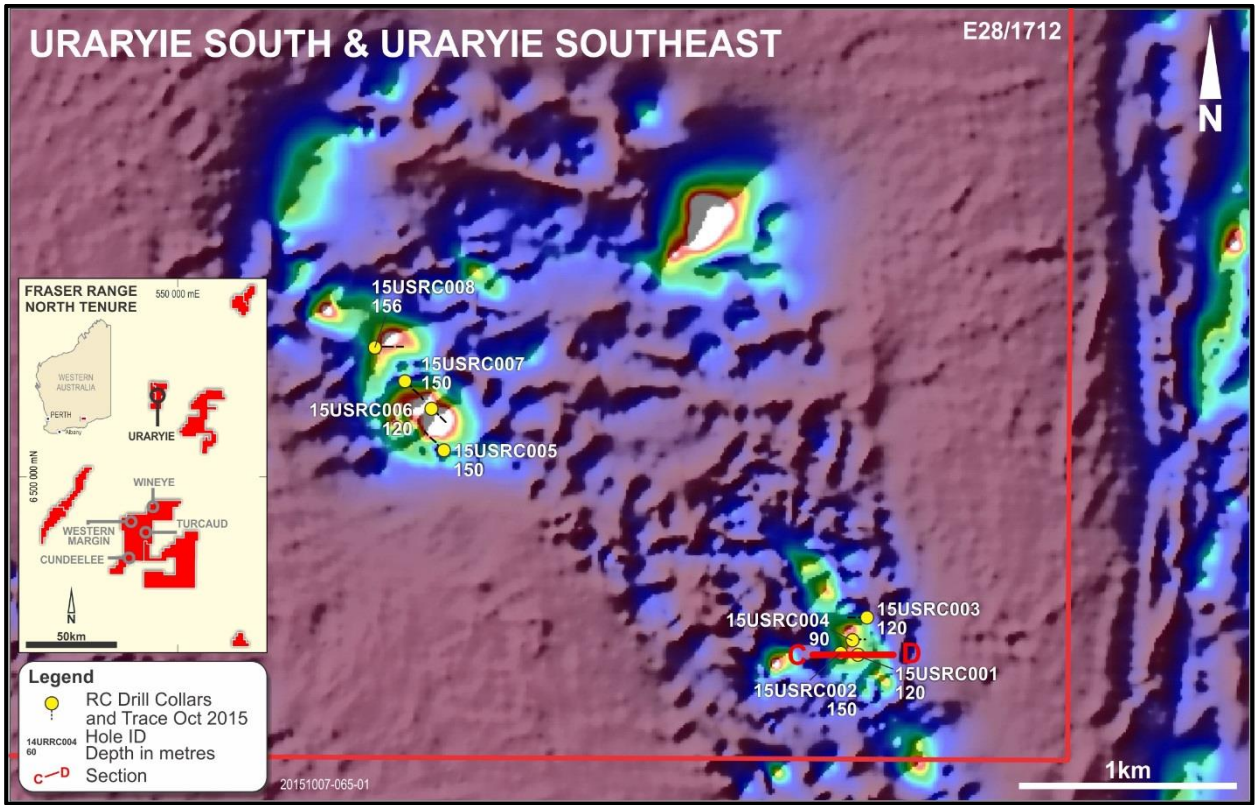

Figure: 4 – Completed RC Drilling Locations – Uraryie South and Southeast Prospect

Representative drill sections from the Uraryie and the Uraryie South prospect are presented in Figures 5 & 6.

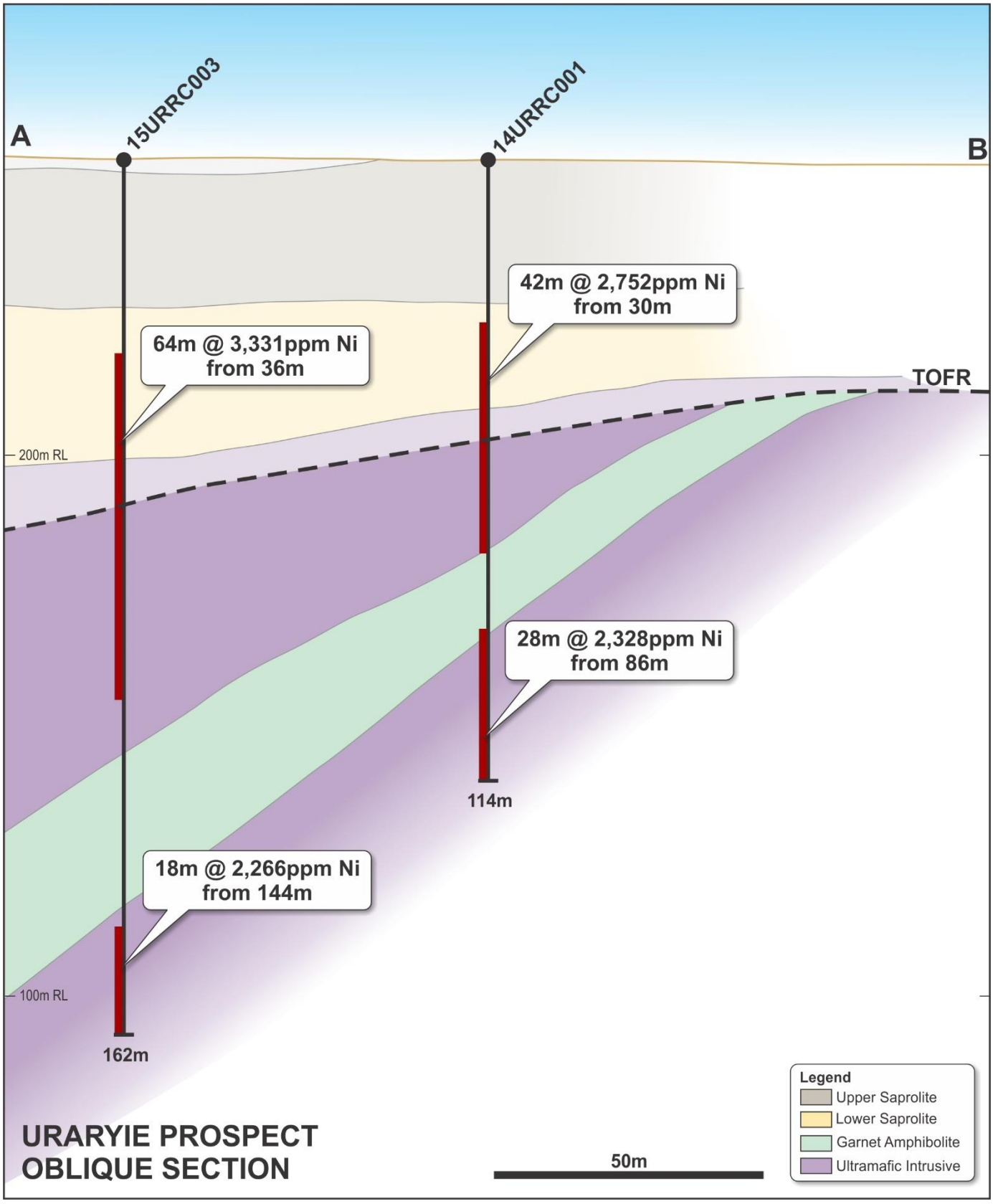

Figure: 5 – Oblique Drill Section – Uraryie Prospect (Section Line shown on Figure 3)

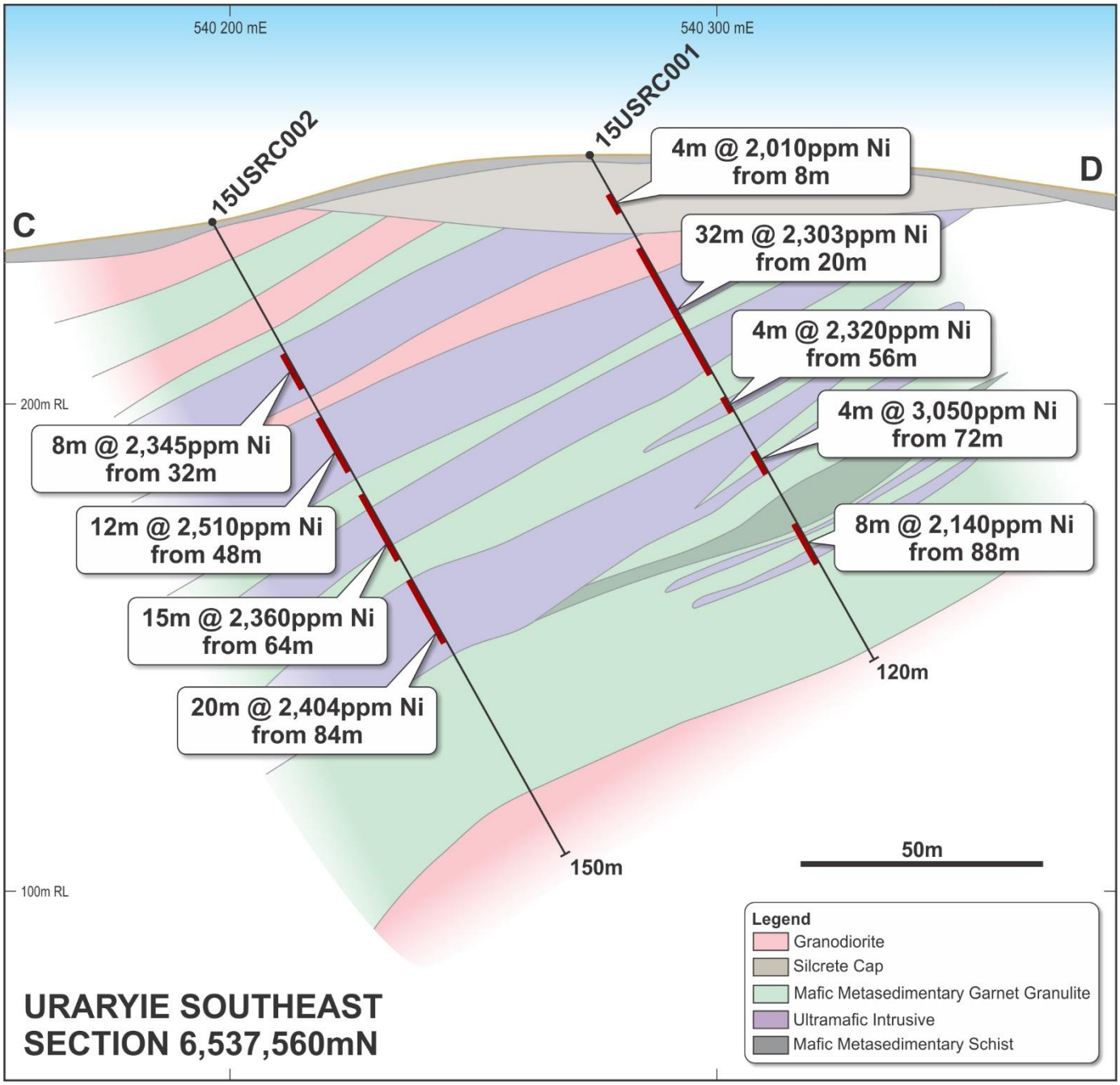

Figure: 6 – Drill Section (W-E) – Uraryie Southeast Prospect (Section Line shown on Figure 4)

All significant results (>2,000 ppm Ni) are presented in Table 3. All significant copper results (>200ppm Cu) are presented in Table 4.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni ppm	Maximum Ni (ppm) within Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Comments
15URRC001	92	192	100	2,288	2,690	152	156	4	Ultramafic
15URRC002	36	76	40	3,291	5,450	36	40	4	Ultramafic and gabbro
	84	96	12	2,293	2,330	88	92	4	Ultramafic
	124	160	36	2,374	2,610	148	152	4	Ultramafic
	176	192	16	2,370	2,570	190	91	1	Ultramafic EOH
15URRC003	36	100	64	3,331	6,360	44	48	4	Ultramafic (weathered)
	144	162	18	2,266	2,330	156	160	4	Ultramafic EOH
15URRC004	48	52	4	2,540	2,540	48	52	4	Weathered ultramafic
	72	80	8	2,325	2,460	76	80	4	Peridotite
15USRC001	8	12	4	2,010	2,010	8	12	4	Silcrete
	20	52	32	2,303	2,790	32	36	4	Ultramafic
	56	60	4	2,320	2,320	56	60	4	Ultramafic
	72	76	4	3,050	3,050	72	76	4	Mafic granulite

	88	96	8	2,140	2,250	88	92	4	Mafic granulite
15USRC002	32	40	8	2,345	2,430	32	36	4	
	48	60	12	2,510	2,670	52	56	4	
	64	80	16	2,360	2,960	68	72	4	
	84	104	20	2,404	2,480	88	92	4	
15USRC003	NSA								
15USRC004	28	84	56	2,530	3,870	60	64	4	
15USRC005	12	16	4	2,280	-	-	-	-	Single Interval
	28	52	24	2,468	2,680	44	48	4	
	84	108	24	2,167	2,240	92	96	4	
	124	150	26	2,443	2,580	140	144	4	End of Hole
15USRC006	36	68	32	2,351	2,620	56	60	4	
	76	112	36	2,363	2,710	88	92	4	
15USRC007	28	36	8	2,220	2,320	28	32	4	
	44	48	4	2,280	-	-	-	-	Single Interval
	52	56	4	2,000	-	-	-	-	Single Interval
	92	100	8	2,075	2,080	92	96	4	
	128	132	4	2,040	-	-	-	-	Single Interval
	148	150	2	2,090	-	-	-	-	Single Interval – End of Hole
15USRC008	NSA								

Table 3: Significant Nickel Assays - RC drilling results at Uraryie Prospects

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu ppm	Comments
15URRC003	108	120	12	261	Garnet bearing amphibolite
15URRC003	124	136	12	380	Garnet bearing amphibolite
15URRC004	92	104	12	275	Mafic granulite
15USRC007	72	76	4	282	Mafic granulite

Table 4: Significant Copper Assays - RC drilling results at Uraryie Prospects

This drilling has returned encouraging results in so much that ultramafic lithologies (former-olivine rich) have been intersected that are capable of hosting magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Petrology studies of the 2014 RC drilling identified minor sulphides including pentlandite and millerite. Selected samples from this drilling will be submitted for petrological studies. Future exploration activities at the Uraryie Prospects prospect will be considered once a full review has been completed of all exploration results to date.

For further information, please contact:

Investors:
Bronwyn Barnes
Executive Chair
0417 093 256

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Alan Downie, a full-time employee of Windward Resources Limited. Mr Downie is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Downie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

– ENDS –

Appendix 1: Windward Resources Ltd – RC Drilling Sampling Uraryie Prospect (E28/1712). JORC CODE 2012 Table 1.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Uraryie prospects has been tested using first pass RC drilling on broad spacing's testing geochemical and geophysical targets. • QAQC standards were included routinely (approximately 1 every 30 samples) with the submission of RC drill samples along with the collection of duplicate samples (approximately 1 every 30 samples). • All RC drilling is initially sampled as 4 metre composites and where anomalous values are returned the 1 metre split samples may be submitted for assay. • Drill samples are submitted to independent commercial analytical laboratories. • Samples were submitted for multi-element analysis by ICP-MS techniques for elements including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn and Zr.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling technique used was reverse circulation (RC) hammer drilling using a 5.25 inch face sampling bit and completed by Topdrill Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre by the supervising rig geologist. • The cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod (6m) and at other selected intervals when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade. Insufficient data is available to determine if there is a sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Basic RC geological information is recorded including regolith, lithology, minerals, veining, weathering, moisture, color, texture and grain size. • Drill logging is qualitative in nature. Reference samples are collected and stored for each metre drilled. • Drill holes are logged in their entirety.

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable • All RC drill samples were collected using a spear or scoop as 4 metre composites. Other composites of 2 metre and 3 metres and individual 1 metre samples were collected where required (ie bottom of hole). Both wet and dry samples were collected. • The samples are dried and pulverized before analysis. • QAQC reference samples, duplicates and blanks were routinely submitted with each sample batch. • Duplicate samples were taken at approximately one in every 30 samples. • The size of the sample is considered appropriate for mineralisation styles sought and for the analytical technique used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC drill samples were analysed using a four acid digest multi-element suite. Elements were determined using an ICP/MS finish. These are considered the most cost effective technique of low level analysis of gold and base metals. • Not Applicable • For drilling samples QAQC samples were routinely inserted within the sample batches at a ratio of approximately 1 every 30 samples. In addition reliance is placed on laboratory procedures and laboratory batch standards. • The RC drill assays were completed by ALS Minerals laboratory (Perth) using method ME-MS61.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The significant intersections reported have independently verified by Windward geological staff. • Not Applicable at this early stage of exploration. • Primary data is collected in the field using spreadsheet based templates on a Toughbook portable computer. These are backed up each day and compiled into the Windward database. • No adjustments are made to the reported assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• RC drill collars are surveyed using a Navcom 3040 GNSS differential GPS unit with a considered accuracy of + or – 0.10 metres horizontally and + or – 0.20 metres vertically. • All coordinates are expressed in GDA 94 datum, Zone 51. • Regional topographic control of 2- 10 metres is determined from a detailed DTM model of the tenements. The considered accuracy for

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the RC drill collar height data is + / - 0.20m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal drill spacing is determined at a prospect level and drillhole coordinates are detailed in the body of this report. • Not applicable • Sample compositing has been applied to the RC drilling. Standard 4m composites have been undertaken. Other composites of 3 metre and 2 metres and individual 1 metre samples were collected where required (ie bottom of hole). • Where 4 metre composite samples return anomalous results the 1 metre samples may be submitted for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of the RC traverses is considered to achieve an unbiased sampling at these broad spacings given it is an early stage of exploration. • Not applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable for first pass RC drilling. Sample bags are clearly marked and addressed for assay laboratory and are delivered using commercial carriers or company personnel. Assay pulps are retained and stored in company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate*	• Uraryie prospects are located on E28/1712 which is owned 70% Windward Resources and 30% Lake Rivers Gold Pty Ltd. It is located on vacant crown land. This tenement is located within Native Title Determination WCD2014/004 of the Ngadju People. • The tenement E28/1712 is granted and expires on 23 September 2017.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in the area.	• The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At the Uraryie prospects exploration completed by previous explorers include regional calcrete and soil sampling in 2008. Targeted RC drilling (slim line) has also been completed in 1990. Windward Resources has completed a detailed aeromagnetic survey in 2013 and RC drilling in 2014. Geological Survey of WA (GSWA) have completed regional soil sampling on nominal 4 kilometre centres.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• At the Uraryie prospect the exploration target is intrusion related magmatic sulphides within the interpreted southern extension of the Salt Creek Complex.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *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.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The drill hole collar locations are shown in the body of the report.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted averaging (based on sample interval) has been used in the reporting of the RC drilling results where the sample intervals are uneven. • Not Applicable • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• The geometry of anomalous nickel assays with respect to the RC drilling angle and orientation is unknown. • All drill hole intercepts are measured in down hole metres

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate plans have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable at this stage.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• A detailed aeromagnetic survey was completed in early December 2013 by GPX Surveys Pty Ltd commissioned by Windward. This survey has been completed along NW – SE flights at 50 metre spacing using a nominal 30 metre flying height. A ground moving loop EM (MLEM) survey has been completed by GEM Geophysics over the Uraryie South prospects in 2014.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further evaluation and review of this prospect will be undertaken prior any further drilling.