

Ongoing homogenous NiS mineralisation continues to show substantial Ni system

- Assays from NRDD004 return 448.48 metres of nickel mineralisation at 0.15%, 0.01% cobalt and magnesium oxide at 27.28%
- Assays from NRDD006 return 91 metres of nickel mineralisation at 0.14%, 0.01% cobalt and magnesium oxide at 22.74%
- Nickel sulphide bearing komatiite confirmed to end of both drill holes
- Large homogenous body of nickel sulphide mineralisation indicative of a substantial nickel system
- NRDD003 encountered felsic pegmatitic rocks within a substantial potassic alteration zone (388-447m)
- Potassic alteration zone contains elevated K₂O, Ba, Rb, Al, Be, Cs, Tl and Pb values.

Nimy Resources Executive Director Luke Hampson commented

“The Nimy exploration strategy is targeting significant high grade nickel massive sulphides and large low grade nickel sulphide deposits within komatiite flows.

Hole NRDD004 collared approximately 1.2kms along strike south of the Dease gossan prospect is further evidence of a potentially large, mineralised nickel system at Mons. The hole is open at a depth of 871 metres. The consistency of NiS mineralisation associated with MgO mineralisation shows we are in a large komatiite system and are now methodically working towards where the Ni is concentrated.

Nimy is well on the way to establishing a significant nickel province across the 2564km² tenement holding.”

RELEASE DATE

23rd December 2022

COMPANY DETAILS

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Geological Consultant

Ian Glacken

*Geological Technical
Advisor*

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue – 114.3m

Options Issue – 16.45m

Summary

Diamond hole NRDD004 (see Table 1) has returned anomalous nickel assays with the hole finishing at 871m in nickel mineralisation from 384 metres. Significant copper was also returned at regular intervals down the hole. Full detail of significant intersects can be seen within Table 3 and Figures 5 and 6.

- Best Ni-Cu interval 2m @ 0.13% Ni, 0.21% Cu, 104ppm Co and 27.69% MgO (438 – 440m)
- Longest Ni interval 123.84m @ 0.16% Ni, 98ppm Co and 27.25% MgO 747 –870.84m end of hole

Diamond hole NRDD006 (see Table 1) is interpreted to have drilled down the contact intersecting significant nickel intermittently down the hole until 454 metres whereby the hole continues to 571 metres (end of hole) in nickel mineralisation. There is significant copper accompanying nickel from 512 –515 metres. Full detail of significant intersects can be seen within Table 4 and downhole breakdown in Figures 6 and 7.

- Best Ni Cu interval 1m @ 0.10% Ni, 0.10% Cu, 71ppm Co and 19% MgO (512 – 513m)
- Longest Ni interval 59m @ 0.15% Ni, 98ppm Co and 25% MgO 512 –571m end of hole

Diamond hole NRDD003 was collared off strike to the east of NRDD004 (see Table 1).

The hole consists of felsic pegmatite, however, encountered a 59m wide strong potassic alteration zone with elevated potassium, barium, rubidium, aluminium, beryllium caesium, thallium, and lead values. The significance of this zone is being worked through with sections of the core to undergo petrographic analyses. The details of the anomalous zone can be found in Table 2 and Figures 2, 3 and 4.

Holes NRDD004 and NRDD006 confirm the significant strike length and depth (open at 871m) of the mineralised komatiite flow. The Dease prospect has 4 diamond holes informing structural interpretation, lithology, geochemical results with MLEM analysis that indicate we have a very significant sized mineralised komatiite flow with the possibility of higher-grade nickel sulphide traps within.

The immediate plan for the Dease prospect is focused on the upcoming MLEM and drill program at the Dease gossan (ASX release 18/10/22 Significant Nickel Assays at Dease Gossan).

Forward work plan

The company's forward work plan starting in January at the Dease prospect comprises:

- DHEM survey of NRDD005 using adjusted transmitter loop position
- MLEM Slingram survey of the gossan area (1.04km²)
- Drill hole planning at the Dease Gossan
- Complete MLEM survey analysis across the entire Dease target - decay channel gridding, imaging, and conductor plate modelling.
- Complete model in conjunction with radiometrics, gravity, DEM data, drilling, geological mapping and modelling of geophysical datasets.
- Target generation and drillhole planning at the greater Dease prospect.
- Continuing assessment of the Mons Project area utilising surface geochemistry methods

Hole Identifier	MGA Collar Coordinates					
	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	EOH Depth (m)	Dip	Bearing
NRDD003	662558	6678087	431	511	-60°	290°
NRDD004	661440	6678494	425	871	-60°	305°
NRDD005	661892	6679685	431	316	-60°	41°
NRDD006	660986	6678890	431	571	-60°	305°

Table 1 –Diamond collar details

							INTERSECTION										
						EOH	From	To	Width	K ₂ O	Ba	Rb	Al	Be	Cs	Tl	Pb
HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Dip	Azi	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
NRDD003	662558	6678087	425	-60°	305°	510.8	388	447	59	8.65	3574	507	10.36	3.44	5.12	2.36	41.75
(in hole no dilution allowed)																	

Table 2 – NRDD003 Diamond Drill (DD) significant intercepts

							INTERSECTION									
HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Cr %	MgO %	Cu ppm	Co ppm	S ppm	Ni:Cr
NRDD004	661440	6678494	425	-60°	305°	870.84	384	393	9	0.14	0.18	26	88	100	539	0.80
							412	447	35	0.15	0.14	28	182	103	612	1.04
							Including 438	440	2	0.13	0.12	28	2135	104	1700	1.11
							454.46	516.4	61.94	0.15	0.15	28	80	105	200	1.05
							518.3	604	85.7	0.15	0.14	26	91	96	600	1.01
							612	743	131	0.15	0.15	28	51	102	400	1.00
							747	870.84	123.84	0.16	0.16	27	69	98	460	0.95
Total									448.48	0.15	0.15	27	45	100	452	0.99
(in hole allowing for maximum 2 metre dilution)																

Table 3 – NRDD004 Diamond Drill (DD) significant intercepts

							INTERSECTION									
HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Cr %	MgO %	Cu ppm	Co ppm	S ppm	Ni:Cr
NRDD006	660986	6678890	431	-60°	305°	570.8	66.8	77.4	10.6	0.13	0.12	14	37	83	0	1.08
							147	152	5	0.11	0.16	20	1	78	0	0.69
							369	372	3	0.13	0.12	22	1	73	0	1.11
							432	440	8	0.12	0.18	21	93	83	300	0.68
							492	498	6	0.10	0.13	18	3	70	383	0.80
							512	570.8	58.8	0.15	0.18	25	95	98	113	0.83
						Including	512	515	3	0.12	0.15	21	603	79	1233	0.79
						Including	512	513	1	0.10	0.12	19	1026	71	1200	0.85
						Including	541	551	10	0.17	0.17	28	60	104	0	1.00
Including	561	571	9.8	0.17	0.19	28	49	100	0	0.90						
Total									91.4	0.14	0.17	22.74	74	91	124	0.84
(in hole allowing for maximum 2 metre dilution)																

Table 4 – NRDD006 Diamond Drill (DD) significant intercepts

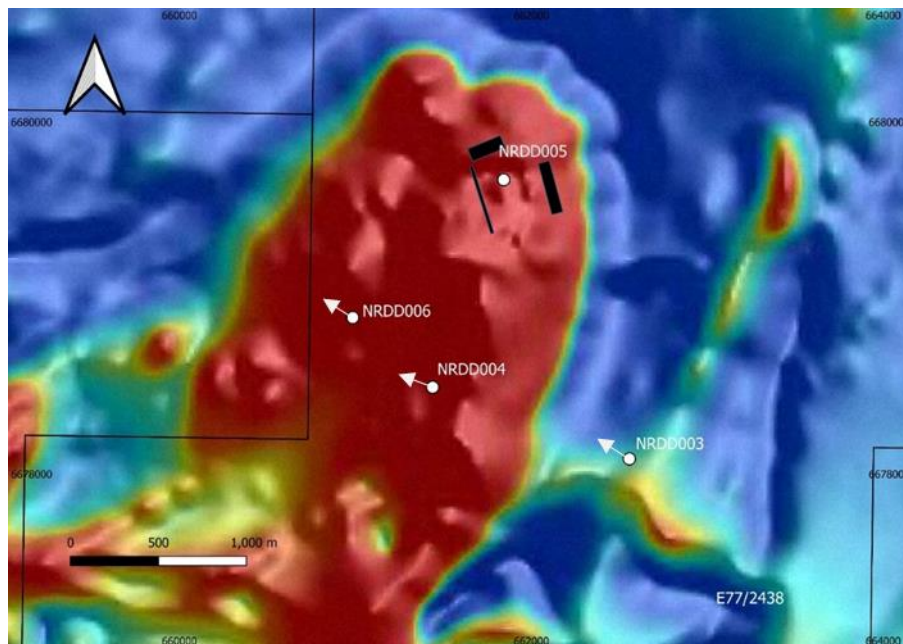


Figure 1 – NRDD003, NRDD004, NRDD005 collar positions over magnetics relative to NRDD005 and EM plates (black rectangles)

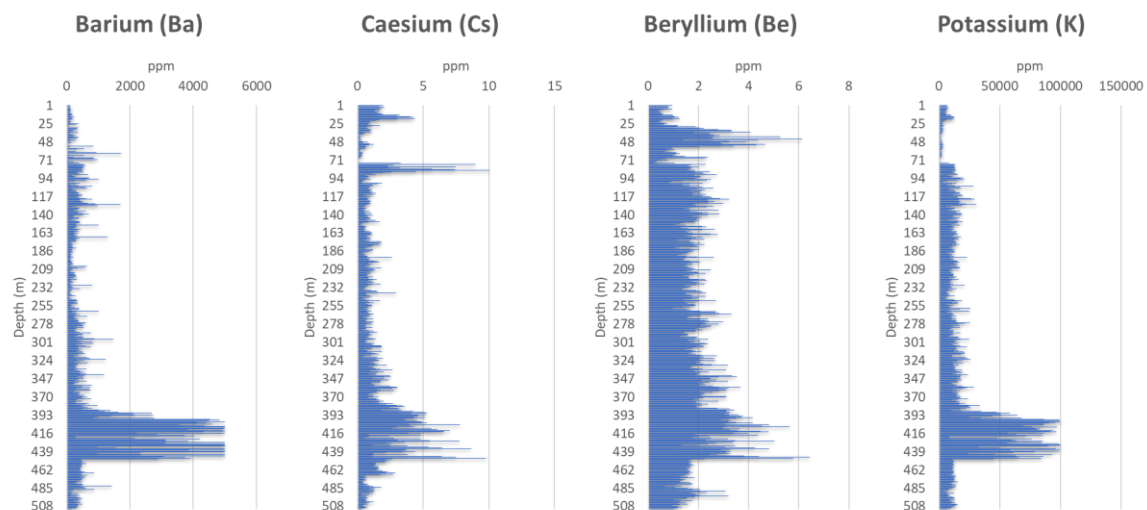


Figure 3 – NRDD003 elevated barium, caesium, beryllium, and potassium coincident with the potassic alteration zone. Note: Barium exceeded the 5000ppm upper limit displayed as 5000ppm

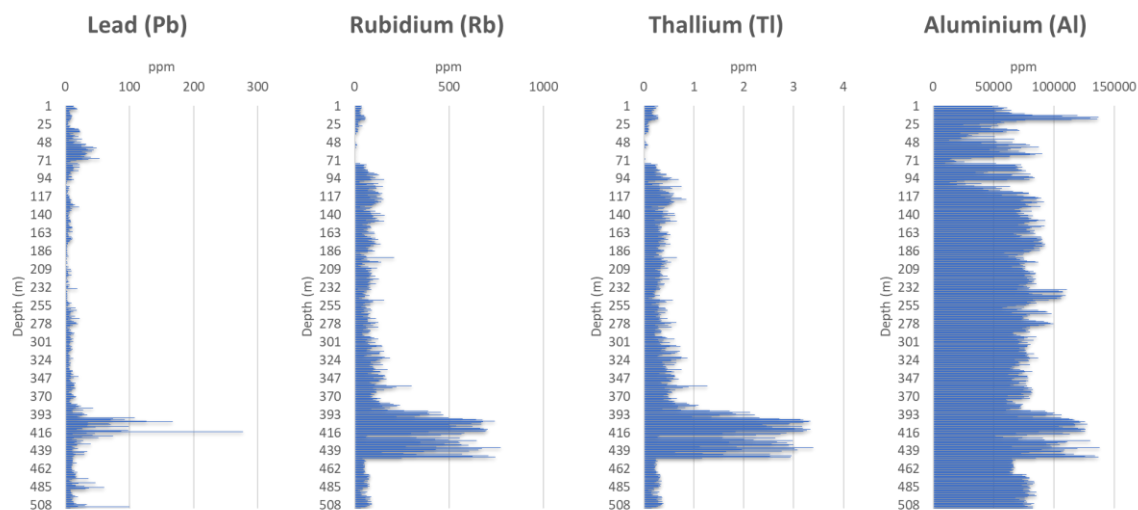


Figure 4 – NRDD003 elevated lead, rubidium, thallium and aluminium coincident with the potassic alteration zone.

NRDD004 Geochemistry

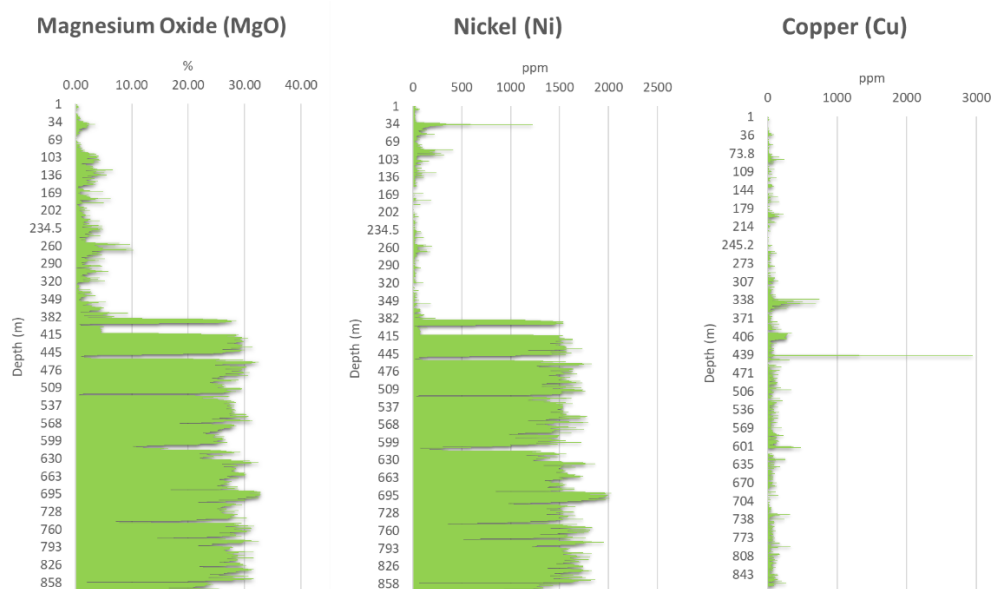


Figure 5 – NRDD004 Magnesium Oxide, Nickel and Copper downhole

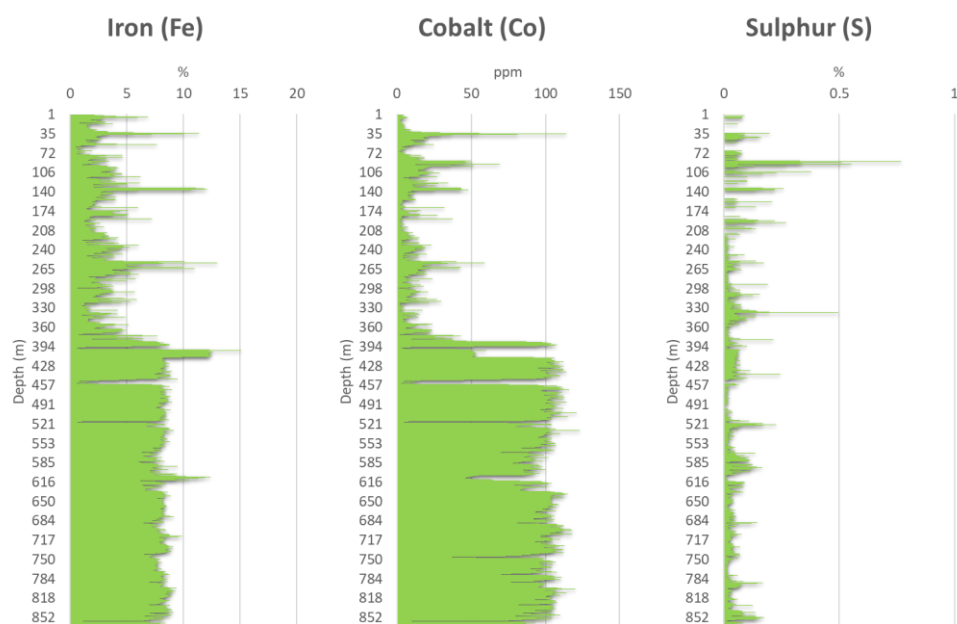


Figure 6 – NRDD004 Iron, Cobalt, and Sulphur downhole

NRDD006 Geochemistry

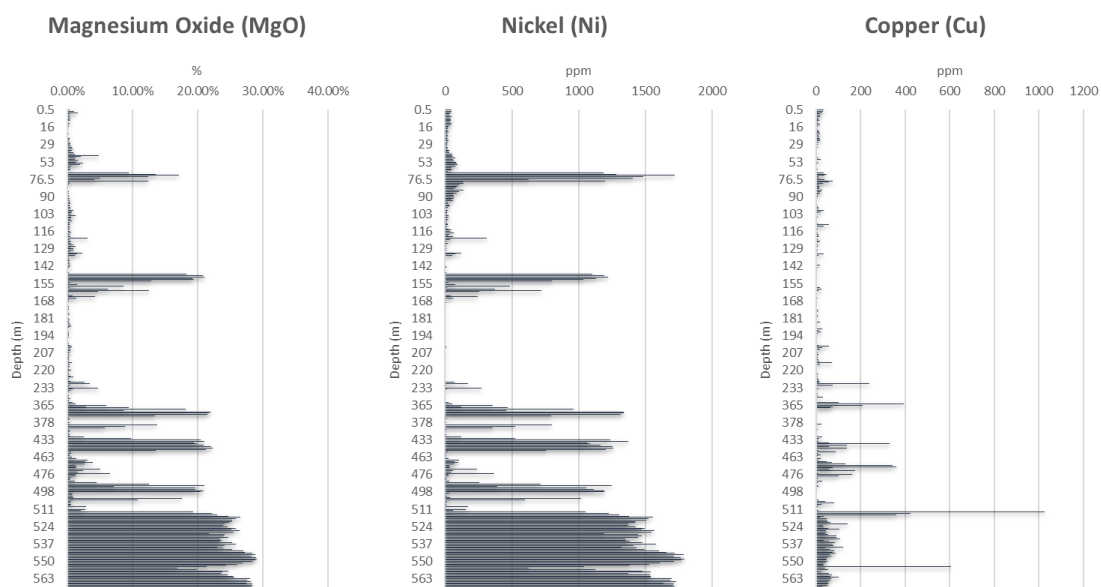


Figure 7 - NRDD006 Magnesium Oxide, Nickel and Copper downhole

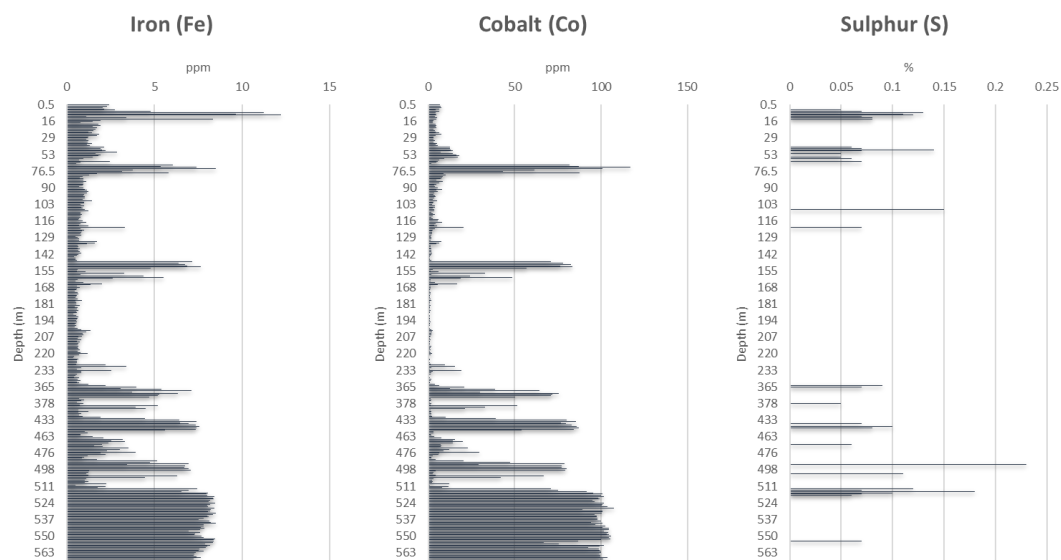


Figure 8 – NRDD006 Iron, Cobalt, and Sulphur downhole

Structure

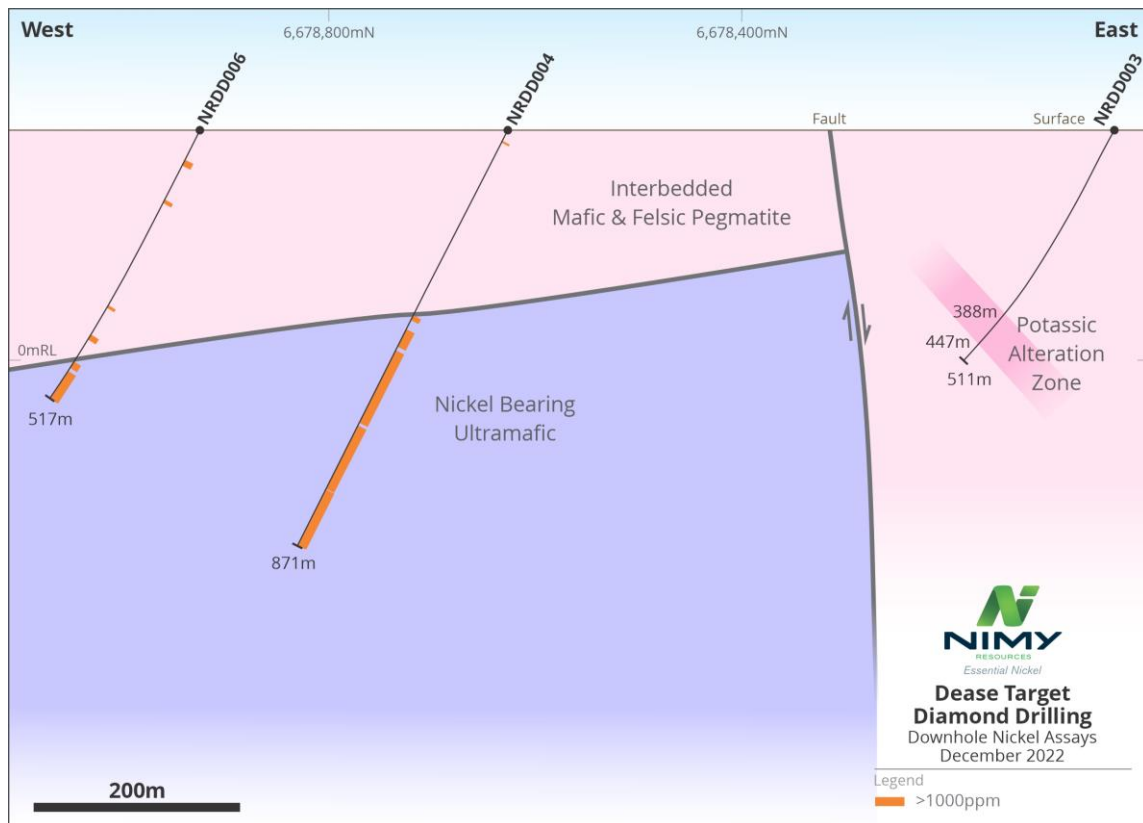


Figure 9 - Drill hole cross-sections nickel at >1000ppm (0.10%) and potassic alteration zone encountered in hole NRDD003

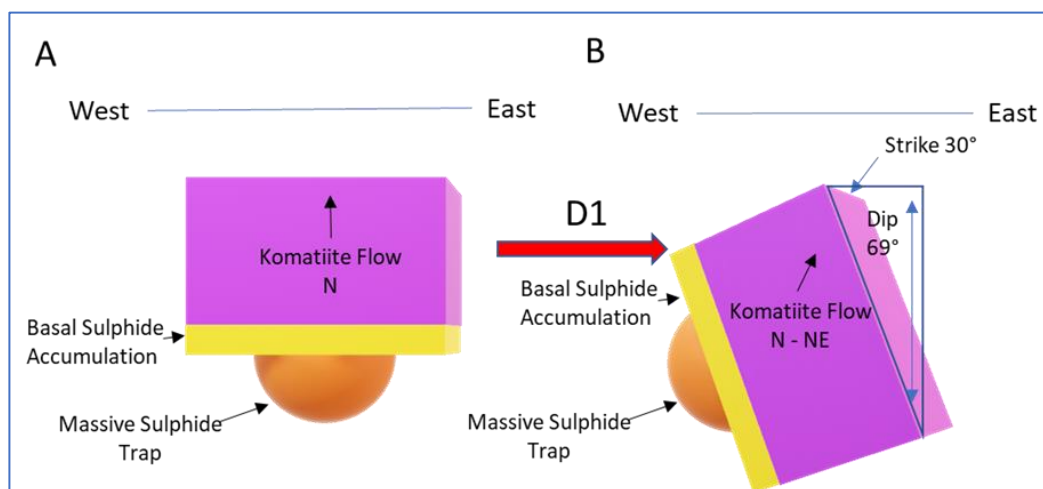


Figure 10 – Structural model of Mons Project komatiites D1 and interpreted position of basal trap nickel sulphide enrichment note 69° dip

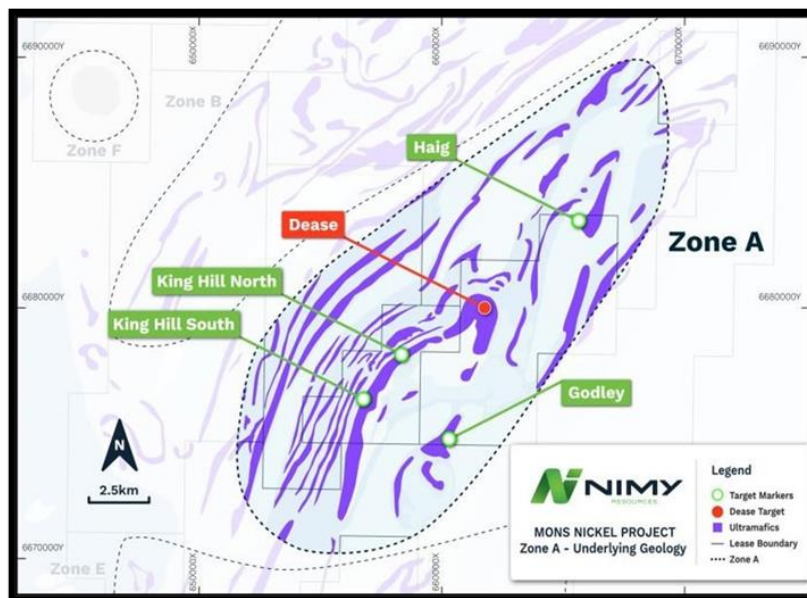


Figure 11 - Mons Nickel Project – Zone A Exploration Zones including the Dease Prospect

Previous Related Announcements

19/12/22	Carbonatite Pipe Structure Intact to 1.5km
17/11/22	EM Plates modelled Targeting Nickel Sulphides
08/11/22	Carbonatite prospect targeted for Rare Earth Elements
18/10/22	Significant Nickel Assays at Dease Gossan
27/09/22	Substantial Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation at Godley
13/09/22	Nimy Completes Maiden Diamond Drill Program
08/09/22	Nimy appoints Mr Fergus Jockel as Geological Consultant
26/07/22	Drilling confirms gossan discovery
22/06/22	Drilling returns copper-silver-zinc intersection followed by 487m nickel-copper ultramafic zone
13/04/22	Semi - massive sulphides within a 438m nickel-copper zone
29/03/22	Gossan discovered at Dease. pXRF readings up to 0.96% nickel
08/02/22	Three conductive EM plates identified at Mons Nickel Project
18/11/21	Nimy Resources Prospectus and Independent Technical Assessment Report



This announcement has been approved for release by the Board

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, is based upon information compiled by Mr Fergus Jockel, a full-time employee of Fergus Jockel Geological Services Pty Ltd. Mr Jockel is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (1987) and has sufficient experience in 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Jockel consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Nimy Resources Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events, and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

About Nimy Resources and the Mons Nickel Project

Nimy Resources is an emerging exploration company, with the vision to responsibly discover and develop an economic nickel sulphide project in Western Australian, a Tier 1 jurisdiction.

Nimy Resources has prioritised the development of the Mons Project, a district scale land holding consisting of 15 approved tenements, over an area of 2,564km² covering an 80km north/south strike of ultramafic.

Mons is located 140km north - northwest of Southern Cross and covers the Karroun Hill nickel district on the northern end of the world-famous Forrestania nickel belt. Mons features a similar geological setting to the southern end of the Forrestania nickel belt and the Kambalda nickel belt.

The Mons Project is situated within potentially large scale fertile “Kambalda-Style” and “Mt Keith-Style” nickel rich komatiite sequences within the Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton.

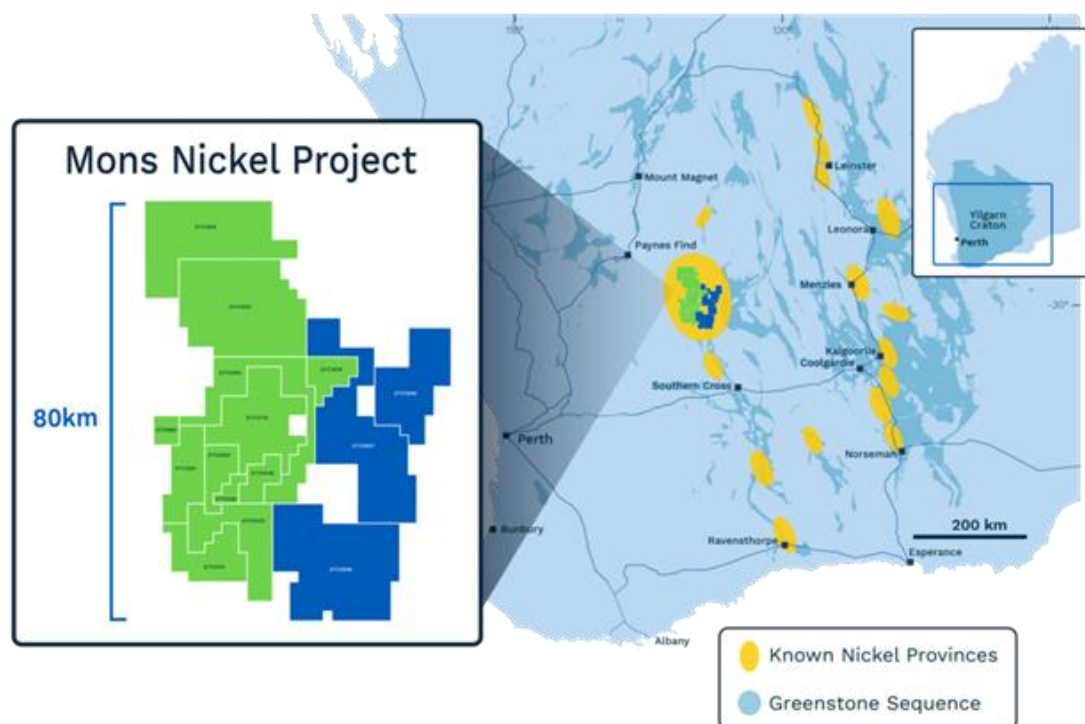


Figure 12 - Location plans of Nimy's Mons Project exploration tenements (green approved, blue approval pending)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 (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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and sampling was undertaken to an industry standard manner Core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling using mainly HQ2 diameter core. After logging and photographing, HQ2 drill core was cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries or on a nominal 1m basis. The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below. Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples. The independent laboratory then takes the samples which are dried, split, crushed and pulverized prior to analysis as described below. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. Diamond core samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core diameter is – HQ2 (61mm).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and then checked by the Company geological team during the mark up and logging process. No sample bias is observed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire hole has been geologically logged and core was photographed by Company

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill hole sample results are appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling HQ3 diameter core. After logging and photographing, HQ3 drill core was cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis. Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling Core samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. For diamond core samples Au was analysed by a 50g charge Fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. As discussed previously certified reference standards were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches The standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample results have been merged by the company's database consultants. Results have been uploaded into the company database, with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>verification ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments have been made to the assay data. Results are reported on a length weighted basis.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill hole collar locations are located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of approximately 2 metres. Locations are given in GDA94 Zone 50 projection Diagrams and location table are provided in the report Topographic control is by detailed air photo and GPS data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill was of an exploration reconnaissance nature and not on a designated grid basis All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. Data spacing and distribution of diamond drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate and classifications applied. Sample compositing has not been applied except in reporting of drill intercepts, as described in this Table
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zone. In some cases, drilling is not at right angles to the dip of mineralised structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. This is allowed for when geological interpretations are completed.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data by database consultants and company geologists is ongoing.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling occurs on various tenements held by Nimy Resources (ASX:NIM) or its 100% owned subsidiaries. The Mons Prospect is approximately 140km NNW of Southern Cross.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements have had low levels of surface geochemical sampling and wide spaced aircore and RAB drilling by Image Resources with Nickel mineralization reported. Airborne aero magnetics and radio metrics has been flown previously.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential nickel mineralisation is hosted mainly within komatiitic rocks forming part of the Karroun Hill Greenstone Belt. Inferred mineralization style is similar to the other Western Australian deposits e.g., Forrestania.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location and directional information provide in the report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are reported to a minimum cut-off grade of 1000ppm Ni with an internal dilution of 2m maximum. Intercepts are length weighted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>averaged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No maximum cuts have been made. There are no metal equivalents used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and sections are provided in the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collar locations are shown in figures and all significant results are provided in this report. The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater studies are considered premature at this stage of the Project.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs of follow up RC and diamond drilling are currently in the planning stage.