WINDWARD
RESOURCES LTD
ACN: 158 432 270

New High-Priority Targets Identified

– For Immediate Release –

Highlights

- **Soil geochemistry shows contourable Ni over and along strike (2.5km) of previously reported highy-anomalous aircore results (Buningonia North Soil Geochemistry - E28/2017),**
- **Regional Aeormagnetic survey completed – high priority targets identified (Regional Aeromagnetic Targets - E28/2017),**
- **Walter Witt (Consulting Geologist) mapping identifies high priority potential Ni-Cu (-PGE) target.**

Buningonia Soil Geochemistry on E28/2017

As announced (ASX: 23 Oct 2013) a soil sampling program, undertaken by the Creasy Group, has been completed over selective target areas within E28/2017 (Figure 1). Sampling was completed in October 2013 over two areas on variable sample spacing. The south-western portion of E28/2017 sampling was completed on a 400 metre by 400 metre square grid pattern. This sampling covered a total area of 5,000 metres by 3,500 metres. Within the south central portion of E28/2017 and along strike from Sirius Resources' Buningonia (Ni, Cu, Co, Pt and Pd) Prospect on a spacing of 200 metres by 100 metres covering an area of 3,500 metres by 1,500 metres.

Soil sampling at Windward's Buningonia North prospect, has outlined a nickel soil anomaly extending approximately 2.5 kilometres on a NNE trend. The upper anomalous threshold for nickel in this area is 34 ppm Ni; maximum nickel in soils returned from area was 71.5 ppm Ni.

This nickel soil anomaly covers previously announced anomalous nickel values from aircore drilling completed in 2006 by the Creasy Group and extends the anomaly 500 metres south and 2,000 metres north, Windward's re-assaying of the anomalous drill holes has confirmed the results received at the time of drilling. Re-assay of 72 pulps by ALS Chemex using 4-acid digest ICPMS finish (ME-MS61) returned non-coincident maximums of **2,080ppm Ni, 843ppm Cu, 1,010ppm Co**, and **1.13g/t Ag**. Best intercept was **3m at 2,080ppm Ni, 555ppm Cu, 176ppm Co,** and **1.13g/t Ag from 32m**.

It is planned to complete further aircore drilling, covering the full extent of the nickel in soil anomaly in the first quarter of 2014.

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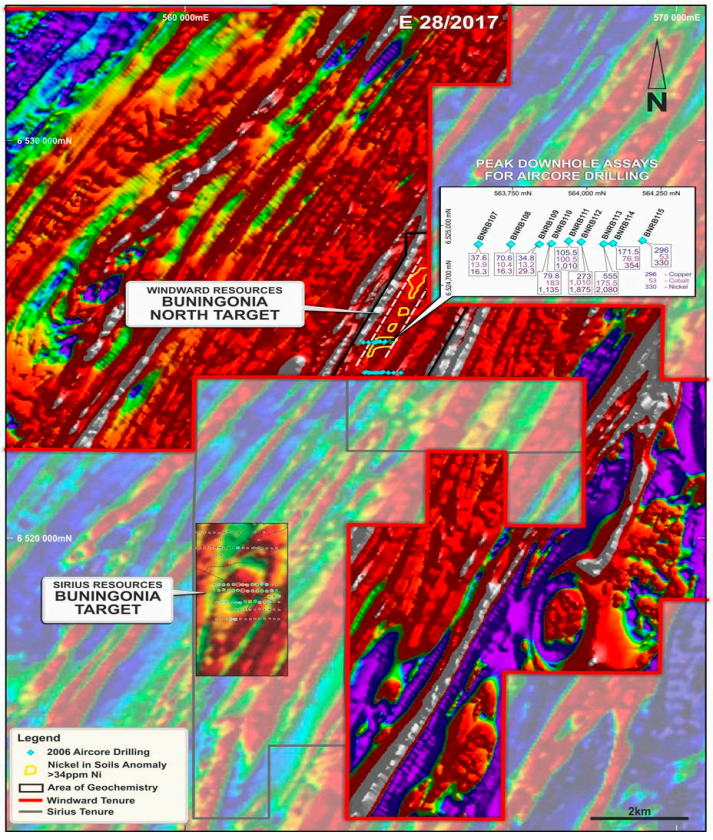
Regional Aeromagnetic Targets - E28/2017

The regional aeromagnetic survey undertaken over most of Windward's Fraser Range North (**FRN**) tenements has recently been completed; the survey covers the above-mentioned nickel in soil anomaly located on E28/2017. It has outlined several interpreted intrusive bodies, which will be investigated as a priority.

A preliminary, raw magnetic data image (unprocessed) is shown in Figure 2. Field mapping and interpretation, based on magnetic signature and relative proportions of rock types, by Dr. Walter Witt (Consulting Geologist) (**Witt**), has identified six geological domains within the greater E28/2017 area.

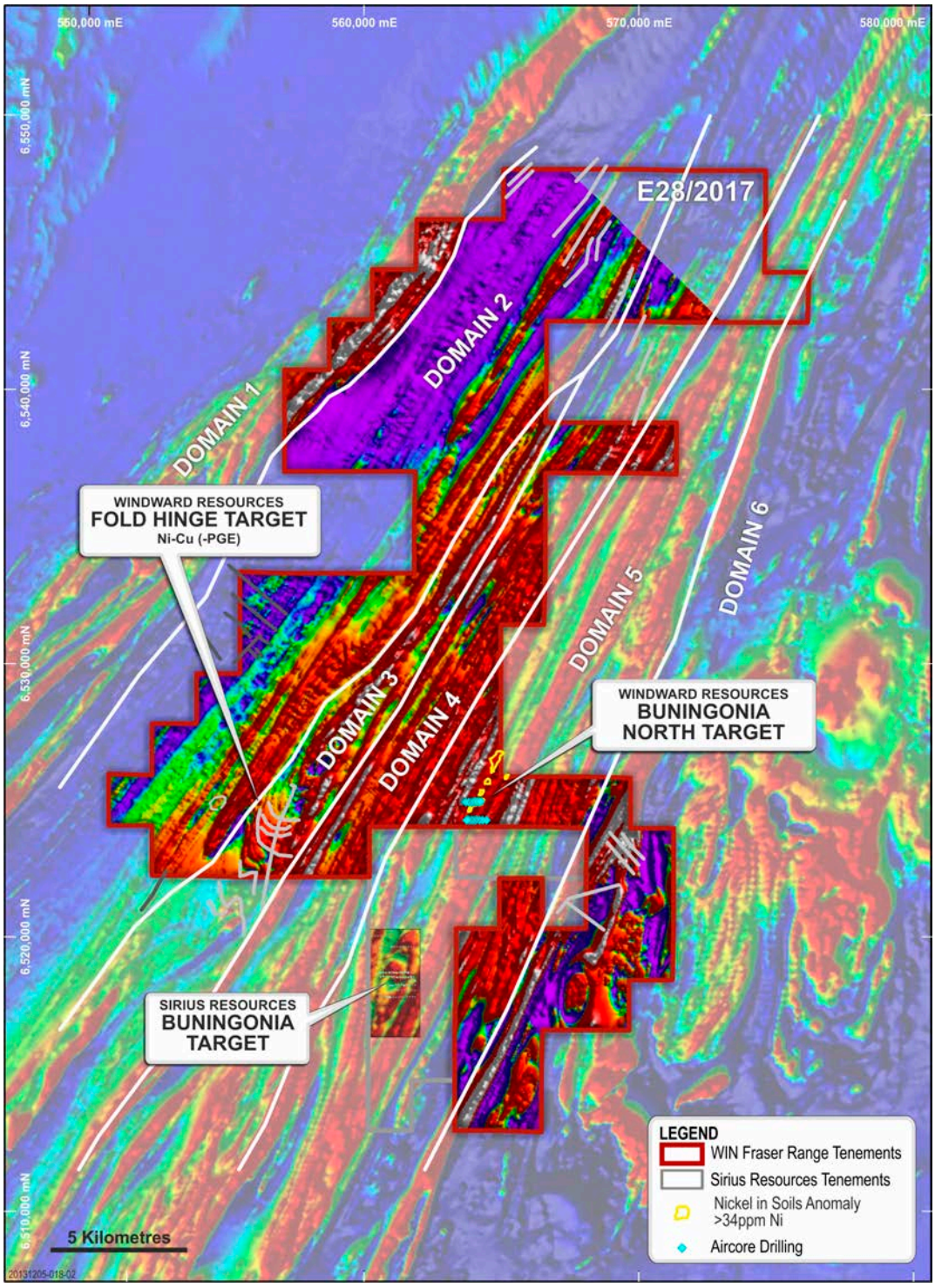
Based on his mapping and whole-rock geochemistry Witt infers that primitive Cu-depleted gabbro and gabbro-norite in domain 6 may have potential to host Ni-Cu(-PGE) sulphides, whereas domains 1 and 2 have limited potential to host Ni-Cu(-PGE) sulphides. Domains 3, 4, and 5 require more sampling but domain 3, which is interpreted to host the Nova deposit (60km to the south of E28/2017), emerges as a premium exploration target as samples of mafic granulite collected by the GSWA suggest interaction with granite and possibly evaporates, and because sulphides may have been further concentrated in a fold hinge during regional metamorphism (Figure 2).

Work programmes, including soil geochemistry over newly identified targets and whole-rock analyses will be undertaken as a matter of priority.



- Anomalous drilling results along strike from Sirius' "Buningonia" nickel sulphide prospect.
- E28/2017 Surface geochemical sampling shows contourable Ni and extends stike of potential mineralisation.
- Detailed Aeromagnetics shows several interpreted intrusive bodies
- Follow-up aircore drilling of extended Ni-Cu-Ag trend anticipated.

Figure 1: *E28/2017 – Soil geochemical results and aircore drilling results (Note: all samples were assayed by ALS Chemex using 4-acid digest ICPMS finish - ME-MS61). Drill hole collar coordinates are GDA94, zone 51.*



- Interpreted Geological domains after Witt 2013
- Domain 3 interpreted to host the Nova deposit 60km to the south of E28/2017
- New "Fold Hinge" Ni-Cu(-PGE) target identified
- Other intrusive features identified in SE corner of E28/2017
- Geochemical sampling over remainder of tenement (including the Fold Hinge target) to begin early 2014

Figure 2: *E28/2017 – Raw aeromagnetic image (unprocessed) showing Witt's interpreted geological domains and newly identified fold hinge target.*

David J Frances
Managing Director & CEO

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 and Mr Walter Witt, a consultant to Windward Resources. 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.

Walter Witt is a geological consultant with 40 years experience, including geological mapping, in Western Australia and various overseas locations. Dr Witt is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an Adjunct Fellow at the Centre for Exploration Targeting, University of Western Australia. Dr Witt agrees to the release of information included in the above Press Release that is derived from his involvement with Windward Resources' tenement E28/2017.

- ENDS -

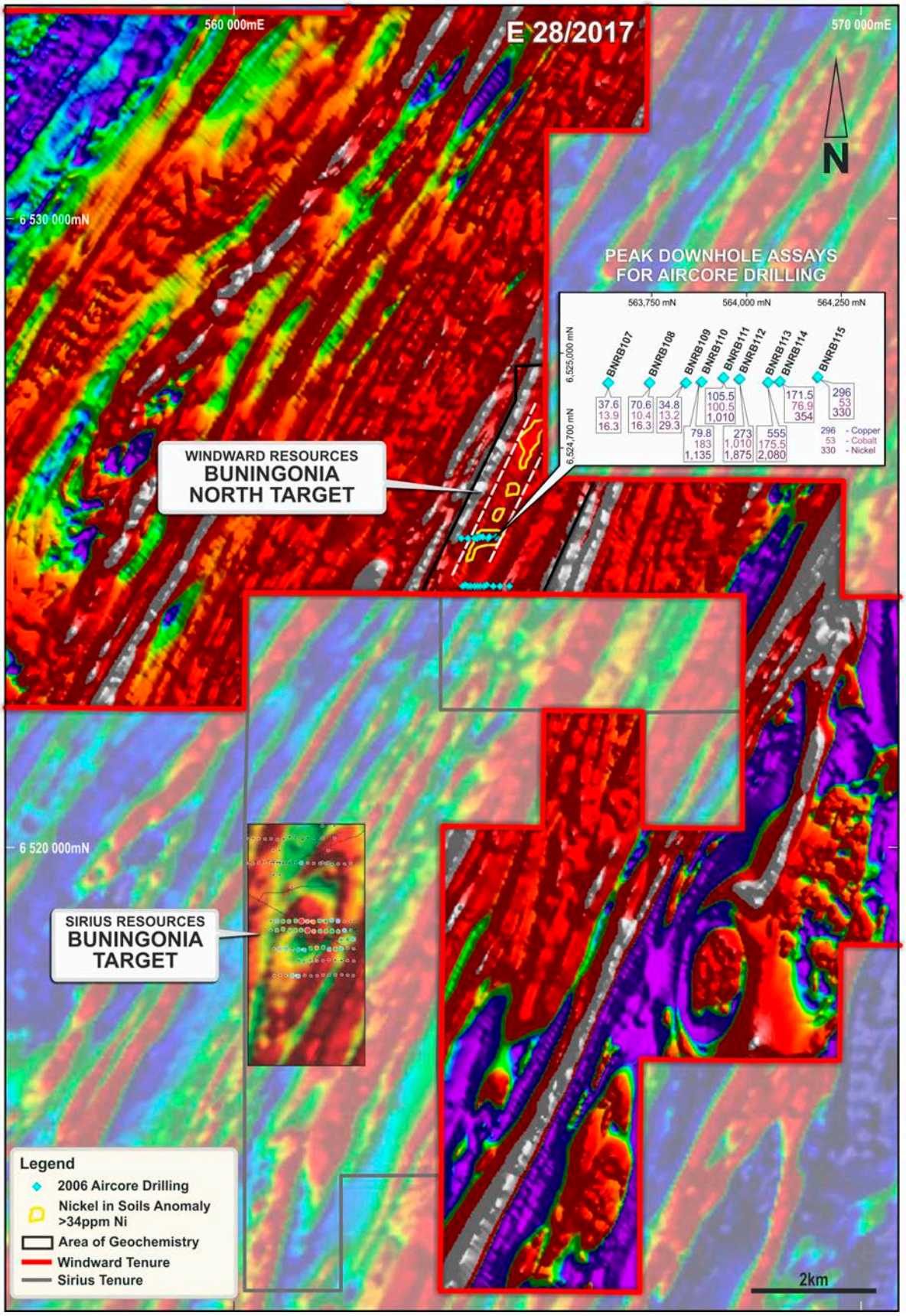


Plate 1: E28/2017 - Buningonia North Ni-Cu-Ag Prospect.

Annexure 1: Drilling results – E28/2017

Hole_ID	Prospect	Max_ Depth	NAT_ NORTHING	NAT_ EASTING	NAT_ RL	Metre - From	Metre- To	Width (m)	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm
BNRB107	Buningonia	23	6524921	563635	200	0	4	4	0.05	8.2	37.6	16.3
BNRB107	Buningonia	23	6524921	563635	200	4	8	4	0.05	11	27.8	9.7
BNRB107	Buningonia	23	6524921	563635	200	8	12	4	0.05	6.5	25.4	7.8
BNRB107	Buningonia	23	6524921	563635	200	12	16	4	0.04	5.5	19.8	6.1
BNRB107	Buningonia	23	6524921	563635	200	16	20	4	0.06	5	14.6	7.3
BNRB107	Buningonia	23	6524921	563635	200	20	23	3	0.04	13.9	35.9	15.8
BNRB108	Buningonia	3	6524922	563744	200	0	3	3	0.05	10.4	70.6	16.3
BNRB109	Buningonia	33	6524921	563839	200	0	4	4	0.04	8.3	34.6	23.4
BNRB109	Buningonia	33	6524921	563839	200	4	8	4	0.03	6.2	27.7	21.8
BNRB109	Buningonia	33	6524921	563839	200	8	12	4	0.04	9.3	34.8	29.3
BNRB109	Buningonia	33	6524921	563839	200	12	16	4	0.03	4.2	18	21.1
BNRB109	Buningonia	33	6524921	563839	200	16	20	4	0.04	3.5	9.2	22.1
BNRB109	Buningonia	33	6524921	563839	200	20	24	4	0.08	6.1	19.3	26.6
BNRB109	Buningonia	33	6524921	563839	200	24	28	4	0.04	10.2	17.1	22.5
BNRB109	Buningonia	33	6524921	563839	200	28	32	4	0.03	13.2	13.8	20.9
BNRB109	Buningonia	33	6524921	563839	200	32	33	1	0.03	8.9	21	11
BNRB110	Buningonia	27	6524924	563881	200	0	4	4	0.03	19	65.6	118.5
BNRB110	Buningonia	27	6524924	563881	200	4	8	4	0.09	14.6	30	81.1
BNRB110	Buningonia	27	6524924	563881	200	8	12	4	-0.01	15.8	66.3	212
BNRB110	Buningonia	27	6524924	563881	200	12	16	4	0.04	49	63.9	463
BNRB110	Buningonia	27	6524924	563881	200	16	20	4	0.02	55.3	79.8	669
BNRB110	Buningonia	27	6524924	563881	200	20	24	4	0.04	78.1	50.3	775
BNRB110	Buningonia	27	6524924	563881	200	24	27	3	0.03	183	66.3	1135
BNRB111	Buningonia	31	6524936	563939	200	0	4	4	0.04	83.3	50.2	704
BNRB111	Buningonia	31	6524936	563939	200	4	8	4	0.03	100.5	50.2	1010
BNRB111	Buningonia	31	6524936	563939	200	8	12	4	0.01	92.3	105.5	975
BNRB111	Buningonia	31	6524936	563939	200	12	16	4	0.02	48.4	78.8	593
BNRB111	Buningonia	31	6524936	563939	200	16	20	4	0.02	27.8	44.6	322
BNRB111	Buningonia	31	6524936	563939	200	20	24	4	0.04	59.3	51.7	446
BNRB111	Buningonia	31	6524936	563939	200	24	28	4	0.05	98.1	58	847
BNRB111	Buningonia	31	6524936	563939	200	28	31	3	0.05	81.4	25.5	621
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	0	4	4	0.03	27.7	95.3	235
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	4	8	4	0.01	61.7	90.1	674
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	8	12	4	0.03	34.7	71.3	323
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	12	16	4	0.01	29.1	92.6	516
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	16	20	4	0.01	59	117	830
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	20	24	4	0.02	1010	273	1875
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	24	28	4	0.02	152	128	1005
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	28	32	4	0.04	89.4	122	825
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	32	35	3	0.05	76.1	81.7	835
BNRB112	Buningonia	36	6524931	563982	200	35	36	1	0.2	76.6	68.8	798
BNRB113	Buningonia	36	6524922	564057	200	0	4	4	0.03	21.2	44.4	118.5
BNRB113	Buningonia	36	6524922	564057	200	4	8	4	0.03	9	114.5	98.1
BNRB113	Buningonia	36	6524922	564057	200	8	12	4	0.02	11.3	82.1	124.5

Hole_ID	Prospect	Max_ Depth	NAT_ NORTHING	NAT_ EASTING	NAT_ RL	Metre - From	Metre- To	Width (m)	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm
BNRB113	Buningonia	36	6524922	564057	200	16	20	4	0.01	19.5	89	242
BNRB113	Buningonia	36	6524922	564057	200	20	24	4	0.01	66	95.3	508
BNRB113	Buningonia	36	6524922	564057	200	24	28	4	-0.01	144	243	350
BNRB113	Buningonia	36	6524922	564057	200	28	32	4	0.02	155	342	999
BNRB113	Buningonia	36	6524922	564057	200	32	35	3	1.13	175.5	555	2080
BNRB113	Buningonia	36	6524922	564057	200	35	36	1	0.89	130	286	1660
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	0	4	4	0.09	21	78.9	164.5
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	4	8	4	0.03	4.7	39.8	33.6
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	8	12	4	0.01	5.2	90	52.6
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	12	16	4	0.01	76.9	110	66.3
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	16	20	4	-0.01	65.3	45	52.7
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	20	24	4	0.03	22.7	171.5	160
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	24	28	4	0.05	3.1	51.8	50.5
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	28	32	4	0.04	5.7	57.3	92.2
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	32	36	4	0.02	11.1	46.8	91.6
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	36	40	4	0.06	48.2	31.1	354
BNRB114	Buningonia	43	6524925	564088	200	40	43	3	0.06	42	46.3	235
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	0	4	4	0.08	12.4	27	60.2
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	4	8	4	0.04	9.7	21.7	50.7
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	8	12	4	0.06	4.5	11.9	16
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	12	16	4	0.02	6.2	24.1	27.8
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	16	20	4	0.05	6.8	70.4	91.1
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	20	24	4	0.05	5.5	105.5	135
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	24	28	4	0.02	8.4	90.8	121
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	28	32	4	0.02	21.1	116	145
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	32	36	4	0.02	31.3	77.3	160
BNRB115	Buningonia	37	6524936	564189	200	36	37	1	0.22	53	296	330

Annexure 2: Windward Resources Limited - Buningonia North Prospect JORC CODE 2012 Table 1.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	• Soil samples were collected from a depth between 10cm and 50cm comprising of approximately 200 to 300 grams of – 1.0 mm bulk soils. The target elements including gold are measured in parts per million and parts per billion (low proportion) and it is considered that the collection of 200 to 300 grams is considered to be sufficient as a representative sample. • Previous aircore drilling samples (2006) were collected at 1 metre intervals and routinely sampled as composite samples, and vary from 4 metre composites to composites less than 4 metres (3,2 and 1metre) dependent on the depth of the hole. • Re-assay of aircore drill samples were completed on the original sample pulps which were re-submitted for check analysis.
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).*	• The aircore drilling was completed in 2006 by NIZWA Drilling and commissioned by a previous explorer.
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 were not recorded • Not applicable • No relationship has been determined between recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Aircore drill chips were geologically logged to a standard suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation but not geotechnically logged that would

	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	be suitable for mining studies and metallurgical studies. A bottom of hole reference sample of the washed cuttings was retained for each drill hole. • Qualitative descriptions recorded of colour, grain size, texture and lithology. • All drillholes were logged in their entirety from surface to end of hole.
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 • The method of sampling and whether sampled wet or dry is not recorded from the previous drilling information. • Sample preparation of all drill and geochemical samples has been completed by independent commercial assay laboratories to the accepted industry standard. • Samples consisted of routine of 4 metre composites. Other composites of 1metre, 2 metre and 3 metres were collected where required (ie bottom of hole). No further information is available regarding the sampling of the 2006 aircore drill holes by a previous explorer. • Aircore composite samples are considered to be of an appropriate size suitable for the style of the target 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.* • *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.*	• The 2006 aircore drill sample analysis was completed by Genalysis Laboratories Perth using a 4 acid digest, which is regarded as a total digest. Elements were measured using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) and Optical Emission (ICP-OES) techniques. These are considered the most cost effective technique of low level analysis of gold and base metals. Precious metal (Au-Pd-Pt) low level (1ppb) assays were completed by using a 25 gram fire assay fusion with an ICP-MS finish. • The re-assay of the anomalous intervals of the 2006 aircore drill program was completed by ALS Chemex Perth using a 4 acid digest and a ICP-MS finish for Ag, Ni, Cu and Co. • No handheld XRF instrument or other portable analysis tools were used. • For surface soil sampling QAQC samples were routinely inserted within the sample batches. In addition reliance is placed on laboratory procedures and laboratory batch standards. No company or third

		party standards are recorded from the 2006 aircore drilling. Third party assay standards were used with the re-analysis of the drill pulps.
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.*	• Not carried out as it is considered to be using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of company standards and blanks on a routine basis. • Not Applicable. • Sampling data is collected in the field and data entry is completed in the office by experienced database personnel and assay results and merged with the primary data using established database protocols. • No adjustments are made to the 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.*	• Aircore drill hole collars and soil sample sites are surveyed by using modern handheld GPS units with a considered accuracy of +- 5 metres. This is considered acceptable for these early stage exploration activities. • All coordinates are expressed in GDA 94 datum, Zone 51. • Topographic control of 2- 10 metres is achieved by using published maps. This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
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.*	• Soil sample spacings are determined by a number of factors, including the anticipated target footprint, the regolith / geology conditions and type of samples collected. At the early stage of exploration the spacings are normally large and if interesting results are returned sample spacing will be reduced to a smaller grid size in an attempt to define the target better. The 2006 aircore drilling has been completed on wide spaced traverses to allow a first pass testing of a previously determined target area. • Not applicable • Composite sampling has been applied to the aircore drilling. Routine composite samples of 4 metres have generally been applied for the drill holes but individual and 2 metre and 3 metre samples have also been used in some cases, these are generally near the bottom of the hole.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Soil samples have been collected on a square grid pattern with the general geological trend in this area at 045 degrees (NE). This negates the reason for using an offset grid. The orientation of broad

geological structure	• *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.*	spacing of the soil samples and the wide spaced aircore traverses is considered to achieve an unbiased sampling at this early stage of exploration. • Not applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable for soil samples or first pass shallow aircore 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 in the area.*	• E28/2017 which is owned 70% Windward Resources and 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd. It is located on vacant crown land. A proposed nature reserve PNR/91 covers approximately 60% of this tenement. The tenement is located within Native Title Claim WC 99/2 by the Ngadju People. • The tenement is granted for a period of 5 years and expires on 21 September 2016.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration carried out by previous explorers include calcrete, soil and rockchip sampling as well as broad spaced aircore drilling. The Geological Survey of WA (GSWA) have completed regional soil sampling on nominal 4 kilometre centres and the acquisition of 400 metre spaced aeromagnetic and radiometric data.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target is Nova style Ni Cu mineralization hosted in high grade mafic granulites of the Fraser Complex.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information*	• The aircore drill hole coordinates and assay details for the re-analysis of anomalous intervals are attached in Annexure 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• No data aggregation methods of the exploration results have been used. • Not Applicable • Not Applicable
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of anomalous nickel assays from both the soil geochemistry and aircore drilling is unknown. • All drill hole intercepts are measured in down hole metres.
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, with larger copies of the plans appended to 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.

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.*	• Aeromagnetic survey was completed in early December 2013 by GPX Surveys Pty Ltd. This regional survey also covers E28/2017. No processed data was available at the time of writing. No interpretations have been completed on this data set at this stage. This survey has been completed along NW – SE flight lines at 50 metre line spacing using a nominal 30 metre flying height.
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.*	• Regional soil sampling covering the remainder of E28/1017. Aircore drill testing of geochemical anomaly outlined in this report. • Can be determined from the diagrams within the report.