ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Nickel sulphide mineralisation within gossan hole at Dease Prospect

- Assays from NRDD005 return nickel (up to 0.48%), copper (up to 0.04%) and cobalt (up to 0.04%) mineralisation down to 40m beneath gossan find, key results include:
  - *6m @ 0.31% Ni (14-20m), including 1m @ 0.48% Ni (16-17m)*
  - *4m @ 0.30% Ni (26-30m), including 2m @ 0.37% (27-29m)*
  - *226m @ 0.16% Ni contained within the 316m width open at end of hole*
- Nickel sulphide bearing komatiite confirmed to end of hole 316m
- Subtle and noisy DHEM anomalies have been recorded at 270m and 290m downhole near a zone of pendlandite logged in the hole
- New DHEM survey with adjusted transmitter loop position planned, as original DHEM survey would not have detected a sub-vertical conductor below the gossan or a NE dipping conductor
- High resolution MLEM survey using Slingram planned for future MLEM surveying in this area
- Drill hole planning underway at the Dease gossan which outcrops for over 1.1kms strike length
- Magnetic 3D inversion modelling of komatiite rocks to be carried out to assist targeting of potential higher grade disseminated nickel sulphide accumulation

Nimy Resources Executive Director Luke Hampson commented

"The Dease gossan find has emerged as the priority in the next stage of exploration. The combination of gossan outcropping, nickel sulphide mineralisation and EM surveys to further define anomalies present within the current data set augers well in locating significant nickel sulphide accumulation.

The Nimy exploration strategy is targeted at significant high grade nickel massive sulphides and large low grade nickel sulphide deposits. The gossan find is the first indication of zeroing in on the high- grade nickel we believe to be present.

Together with the earlier substantial low- grade results at Godley we are very much on target to establishing a significant Nickel province across our 2564km² holding."

RELEASE DATE

18th October 2022

COMPANY DETAILS

ASX:NIM

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Henko Vos
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Fergus Jockel
Geological Consultant

Ian Glacken
Geological Technical Advisor

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue – 114.3m

Options Issue – 16.45m

Summary

Diamond hole NRDD005 (see Table 1) has returned anomalous nickel assays within and directly below the gossan find. Full detail of significant intersects can be seen within Table 2.

The location of potential primary sulphide ore will be investigated with new DHEM survey with adjusted EM transmitter loop position and a MLEM Slingram survey enabling the area of interest to be surveyed for an EM response (see Figure 5).

Geophysical consultants from Resource Potentials in Perth have recently been engaged to model the existing MLEM and DHEM data. Initial studies indicate possible EM anomalism within the current data. However, Resource Potentials recommend further detailed surveys to generate more definitive analysis and modelling of the anomalies. The further modelling will be assisted by recent structural interpretation indication potential mineralisation will be near vertically dipping (ASX 27/09/2022 Substantial Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation at Godley). This work is to be undertaken as a matter of priority.

Prior to intersecting fresh ultramafic rock, the hole passed through the gossan, leached, oxidised zones terminating in secondary sulphide ore (Figure 2).

At depth the drill hole lithology is dominantly ultramafic rock intruded by frequent narrow felsic sills all the way to the end of hole at 316m. The visual sulphides at the base of the drill hole caused a spike in Ni, Cu, S and MgO geochemistry, potentially indicating to nearby concentrations of nickel sulphides. Previously Nimy reported the presence of pentlandite ($(Fe,Ni)_9S_8$), chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$) and bornite ($Cu_5Fe\ S_4$) mineralisation at depth. (ASX 26/07/22 – Drilling confirms gossan discovery). These assay spikes have helped confirm the presence of these base metal sulphides, which further adds to the undoubted potential for nickel mineralisation at Mons.

Prospecting by Nimy personnel has identified additional gossan outcrops (Figure 1 and Figures 3 and 4) , which combined with previous soil and drill assay results identifies significant Ni-Cu-Co anomalism up to 5 kilometres north and 10 kilometres south along strike of the Dease Gossan discovery.

Forward work plan

The company's forward work plan at the Dease prospect:

- 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.

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The Dease prospect has 3 diamond holes awaiting geochemical assay completion. The Dease prospect MLEM survey analysis is underway and will be coupled with structural interpretation, lithology, and interpretation of geochemical results upon receipt.

Hole Identifier	MGA collar coordinates*			EOH depth (m.)	Hole Orientation	
	Easting	Northing	Elevation		Dip	Bearing
NRDD005	661,892	6,679,685	431m	316	-60°	41°

Table 1 – NRDD005 Diamond collar details

							INTERSECTION									
HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Cr %	MgO %	Cu %	Co %	Fe %	Ni:Cr	Kambalda Ratio (Ni:Cr):(Cu:Zn)
NRDD005	661845	6679673	431	60	41	316	0.5	40.5	40	0.23	0.23	14.39	0.01	0.02	10	1.00	2.67
including							**14**	**20**	**6**	**0.31**	**0.22**	**15.24**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**10.6**	**1.41**	**1.79**
including							**14**	**17**	**3**	**0.37**	**0.16**	**15.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**9.52**	**2.31**	**2.78**
including							**16**	**17**	**1**	**0.48**	**0.17**	**14.15**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**9.82**	**2.82**	**2.78**
							26	**30**	**4**	**0.30**	**0.29**	**14.80**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**14.3**	**1.03**	**1.95**
including							**27**	**29**	**2**	**0.37**	**0.29**	**14.31**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**14.7**	**1.28**	**1.51**
							75	89.9	14.9	0.16	0.18	23.76	0.01	0.01	8.13	0.89	2.19
including							80	87	7	0.17	0.15	26.11	0.01	0.01	7.21	1.13	2.34
							98	106	8	0.14	0.20	22.36	0.01	0.01	7.76	0.70	2.90
							113.5	119.5	6	0.15	0.21	24.25	0.00	0.01	7.91	0.71	2.90
							121.2	142	20.8	0.15	0.20	24.21	0.00	0.01	7.49	0.75	3.33
							158	172	14	0.14	0.15	23.38	0.01	0.01	7.57	0.93	1.64
							177	205	28	0.15	0.17	23.91	0.01	0.01	7.41	0.88	1.51
							231.4	316	84.6	0.15	0.18	25.69	0.01	0.01	7.58	0.83	1.70
Total									226	0.16	0.18	22.49	0.01	0.01	8.11	0.89	2.65
(In hole allowing for maximum 2 metre dilution)																	

Table 2 – NRDD005 Diamond Drill (DD) significant intercepts

Figure 1 – Nickel gossan outcropping at Dease Prospect

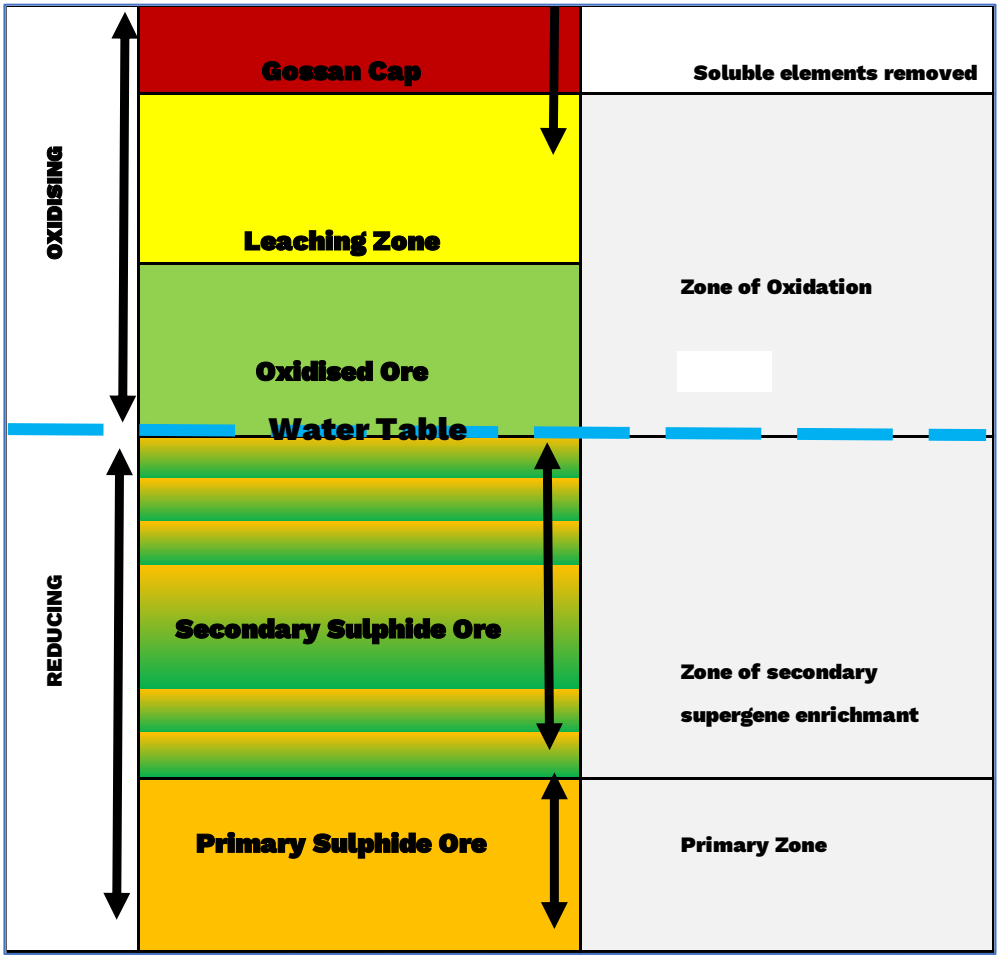

Figure 2 - Model of gossan outcropping over mineralised flow sections – Note model not to scale NRDD005 drilling terminated in a potential primary sulphide ore zone host lithology

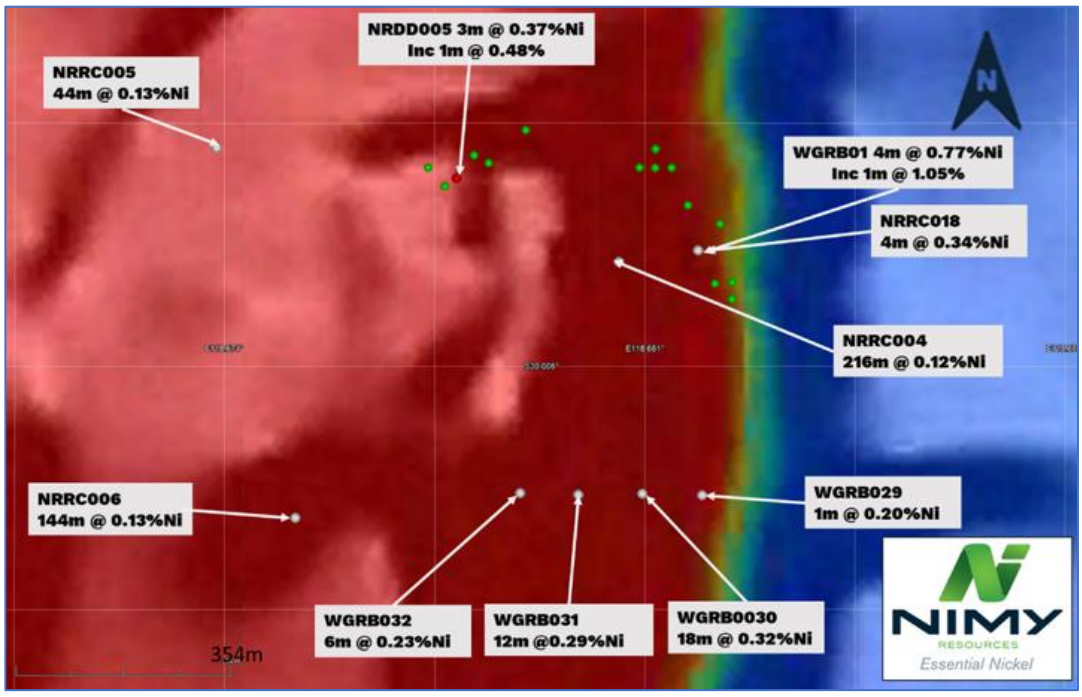

Figure 3 – Position of gossan outcropping (green icons) relative to NRDD005 and significant intersections over magnetics

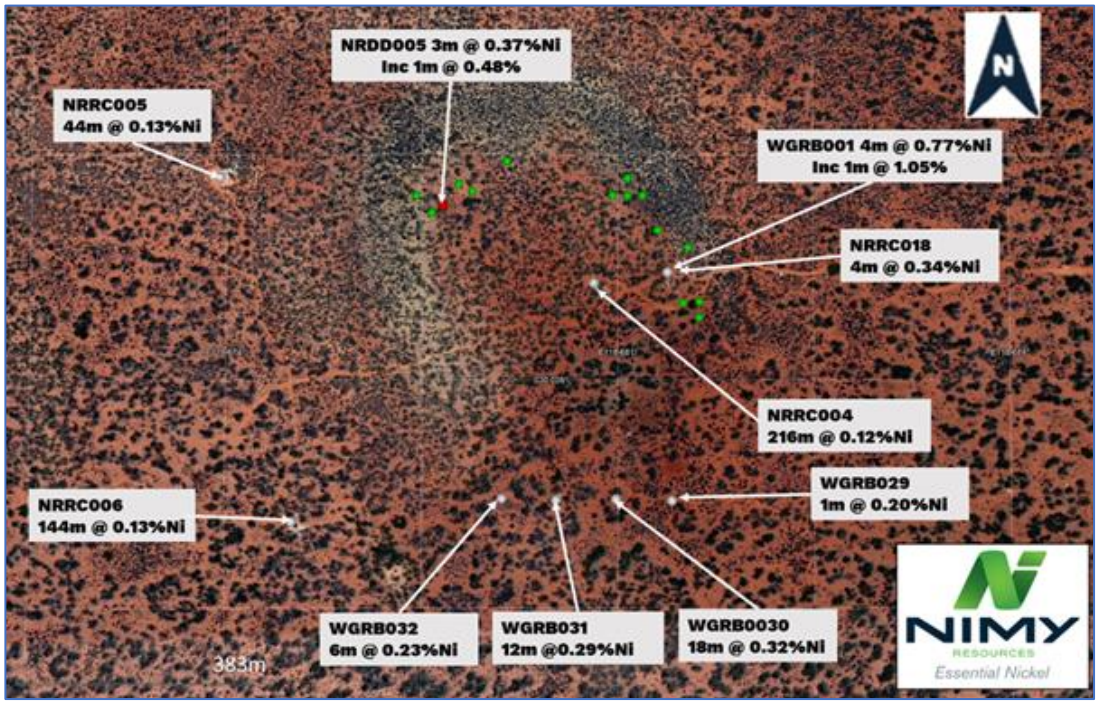

Figure 4 – Position of gossan outcropping (green icons) relative to NRDD005 and significant intersections over satellite image

Geophysics

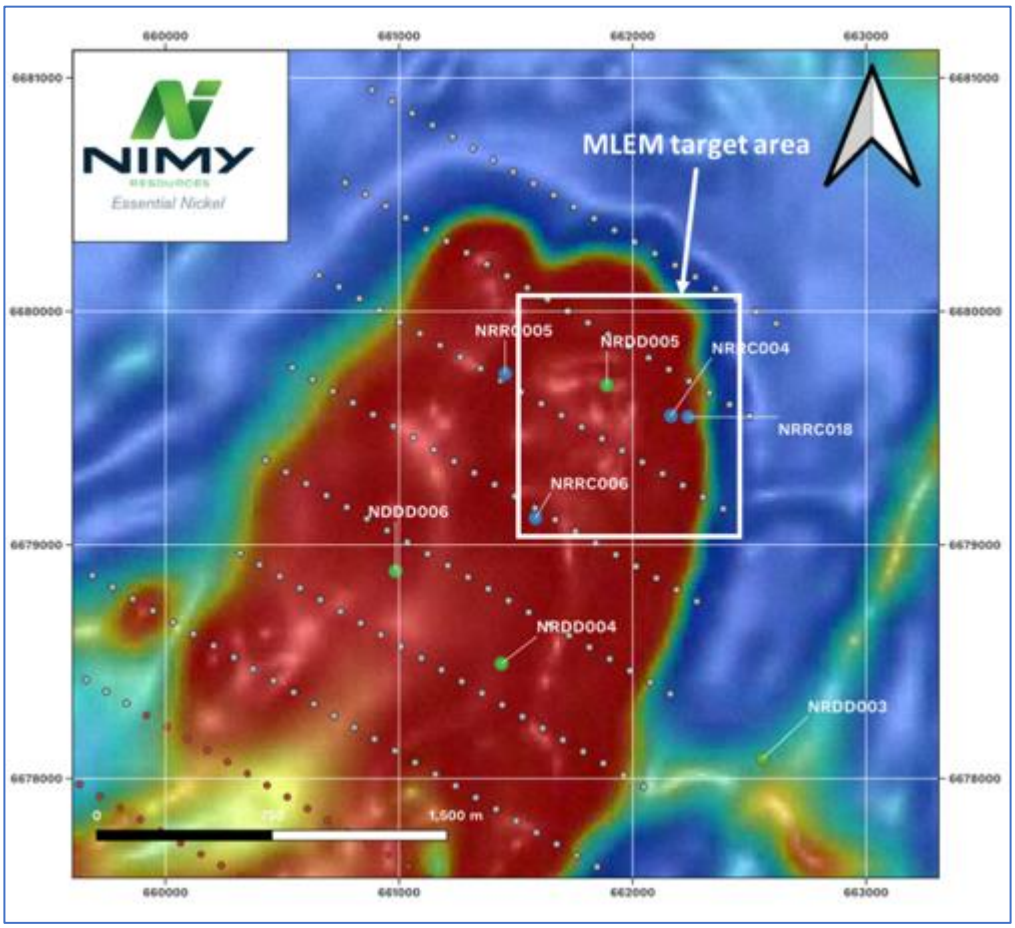

Figure 5 – Moving Loop Electro-Magnetic Survey grid over the Dease Prospect, white rectangle represents planned MLEM Slingram survey target area around gossan (1.04kms)

Nimy Resources recently engaged Perth based geophysics consultancy Resource Potentials to complete a consolidation of all available geophysical data including review and interpretation of the recently completed MLEM and DHEM surveys.

Resource Potentials have recommended resurveying drillhole NRDD005 with DHEM using an adjusted transmitter loop position. The transmitter loop will be positioned to improve the EM coupling between the primary EM field and a potential sub-vertical massive sulphide conductor that may be located below the gossan identified at surface as well as possible low-angle dipping conductors in the vicinity of the pentlandite logged at around 290m downhole.

The original DHEM survey was acquired using a 300m x 300m transmitter loop, which was centred over the approximate location of the NRDD005 collar and the Dease gossan. The transmitter loop location would generate a primary EM field as shown in Figure 6 below, which would provide optimal EM coupling with a conductor dipping at approximately 30 degrees to

the SW. Optimal EM coupling is achieved when the primary EM field vectors generated by the EM transmitter loop strike perpendicular to a conductor. This DHEM transmitter loop position would provide poor EM coupling with sub-vertical conductors below the centre of the transmitter loop and conductors dipping steeply to the NE within 100m of the drillhole axis, which would result in a weaker EM channel decay response from bedrock conductors in these positions and potentially may not energise the conductors at all.

The DHEM transmitter loop operated at a frequency of 0.5Hz and a 50% duty cycle with a current of 95A, and the DHEM data were surveyed using a DigiAtlantis receiver. These transmitter and receiver specifications are standard parameters for modern EM surveying in nickel exploration.

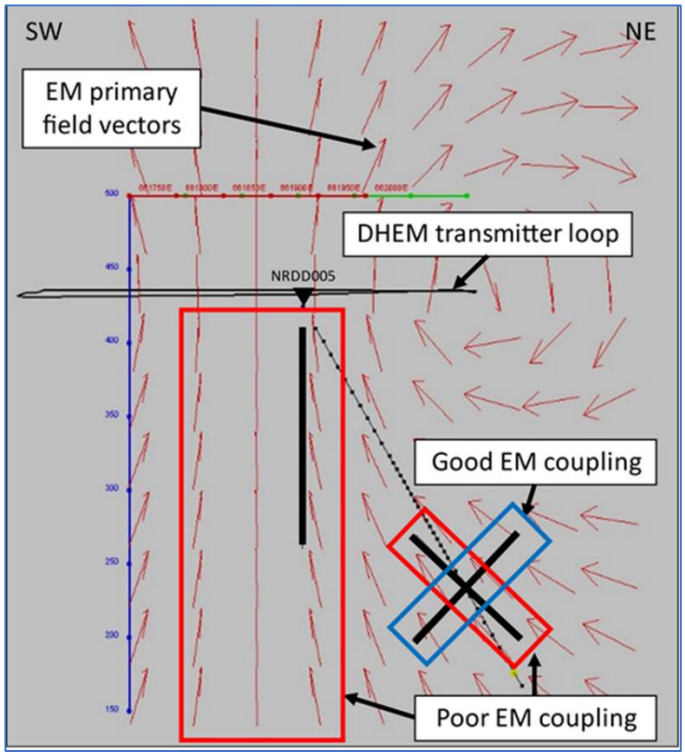

Figure 6 – Schematic of NRDD005 configuration relative to EM coupling efficiency

Figure 6 a 3D view looking to the north-west with primary EM field vectors (red arrows) generated by the DHEM transmitter loop and DHEM stations shown as black dots. 3 hypothetical conductor plates are shown as black lines with relative dips of 90 degrees and 45 degrees. The red rectangle on the left indicates the area in which a sub-vertical conductor would be coupled poorly with the primary EM field, while the red rectangle on the right indicates an area in which a conductor dipping 45 degrees to the north east would couple poorly. The blue area indicates a conductor dipping 45 degrees to the south west would couple well with the primary EM field.

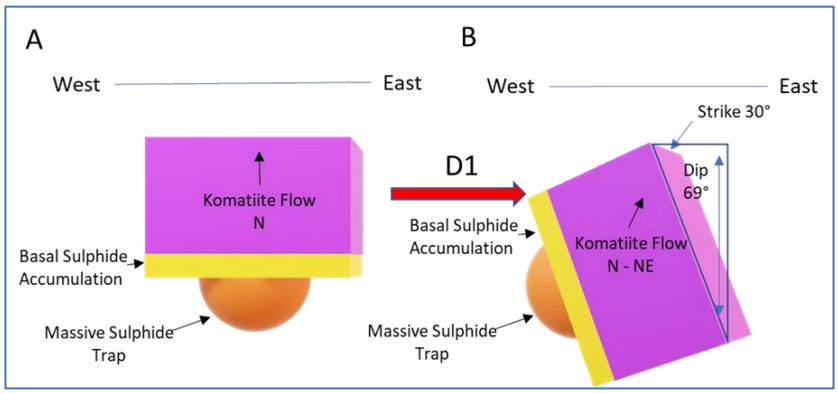

Figure 7 – Structural model of Mons Project komatiites D1 and interpreted position of basal trap nickel sulphide enrichment note 69° dip

Figure 6 and 7 serve to illustrate the requirement for a reconfiguration /positioning of the transmitter loop given that the dip at Mons is 69° providing a position entirely unsuited to the original survey configuration.

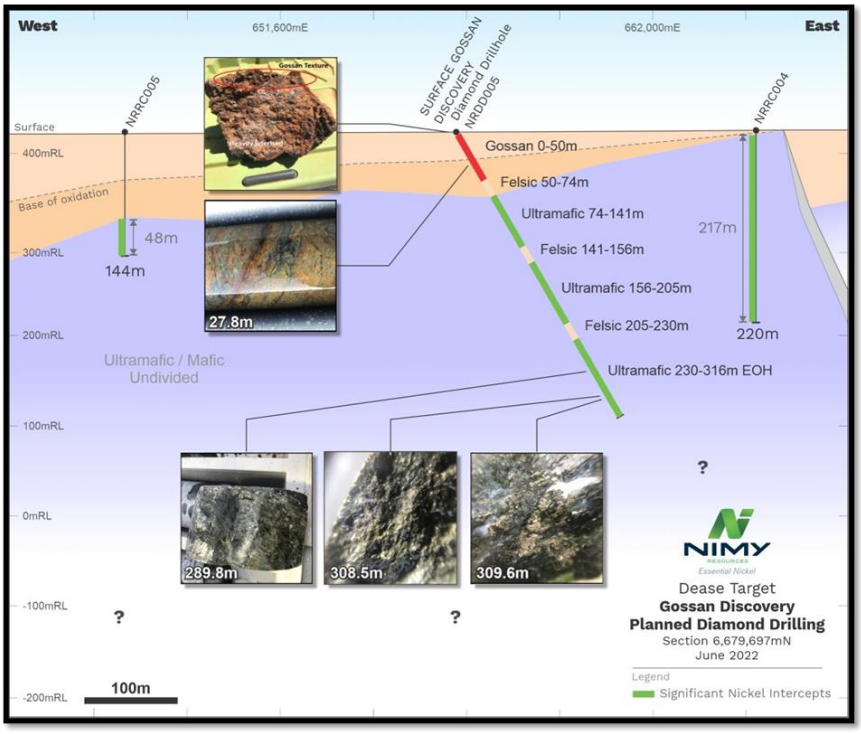

Figure 8 – Cross-section of lithology in vicinity of NRDD005, which includes visual pentlandite occurrences at 289.9m, 308.5m, 309.6m respectively

Subtle and noisy DHEM anomalies have been recorded at 270m and 290m downhole near a zone of pendlandite logged in the hole (Figure 8). The DHEM resurvey of hole NRDD005 will be designed to enable greater clarity on the importance of these EM anomalies.

The completed MLEM survey data over the Dease Prospect is in the process of decay channel gridding, imaging, conductor plate modelling and target generation feeding into drillhole planning. Resource Potentials noted that anomalous X-component EM decay responses are present in the MLEM survey at survey stations proximal to the Dease gossan. These MLEM survey data are yet to be reviewed in detail by Resource Potentials and further detailed comments will be provided in future reporting on the DHEM and MLEM survey results.

The MLEM data will be reviewed in conjunction with magnetics, radiometrics, gravity and DEM data to assist Dease prospect detailed lithological and structural interpretation. This will be the first study of the Mons Project Dease Prospect in such detail.

Geochemistry

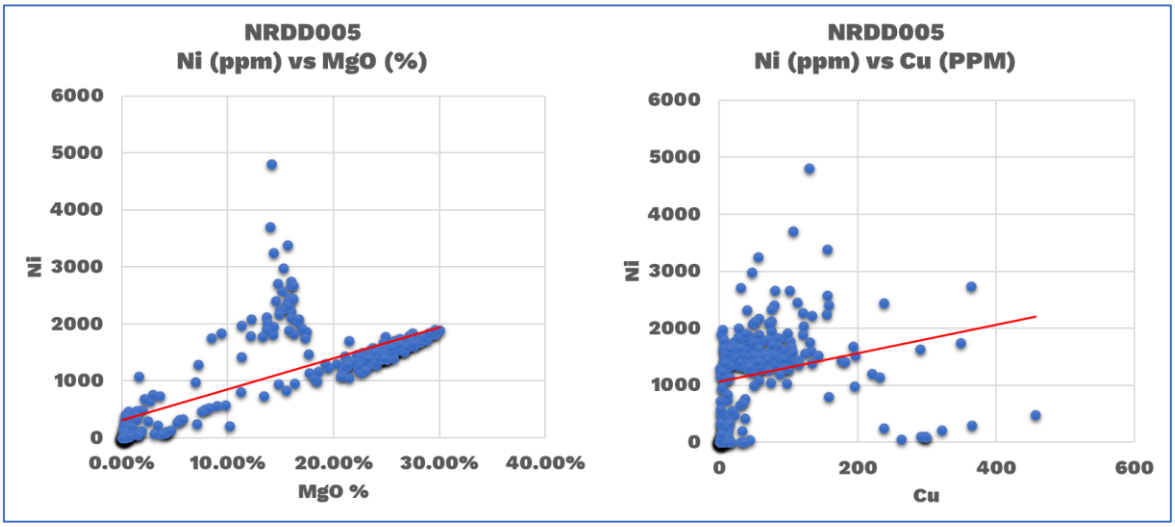

Figure 9 – Nickel, Copper, Magnesium Oxide relationships hole NRDD005

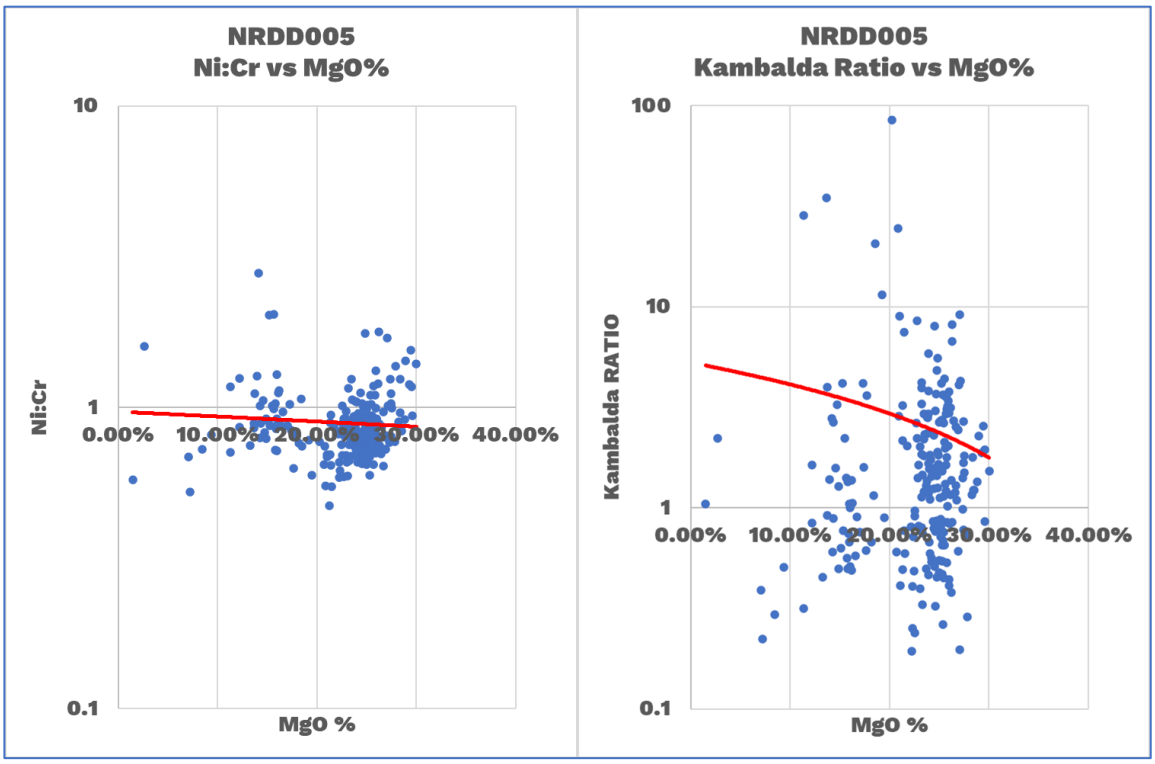

Figure 10 – Graph (log-log) of Nickel: Chromium ratios vs Magnesium Oxide, Kambalda Ratio (Ni:Cr):(Cu:Zn) vs Magnesium Oxide in NRDD005

Nickel : Chromium ratio

- Values ranging from 0-1 identify rocks that are less prospective (komatiitic basalt, spinifex textured komatiites) NRDD005 has a mean of 0.89 in ultramafic rocks down the hole.

- Values ranging from 1-10 identify rocks that are more prospective (cumulate textured komatiites) NRDD005 has regular sequences of >1 down the hole substantive peak values are found in the first 87m.

Kambalda ratio

The Kambalda ratio (Ni:Cr):(Cu:Zn) is a geochemical equation used to identify areas of enriched Ni, Cu and depleted Cr and Zn. The ratio around one or greater indicates that the komatiite flow is fertile.

- Diamond hole NRDD005 returned a mean ratio of 2.65

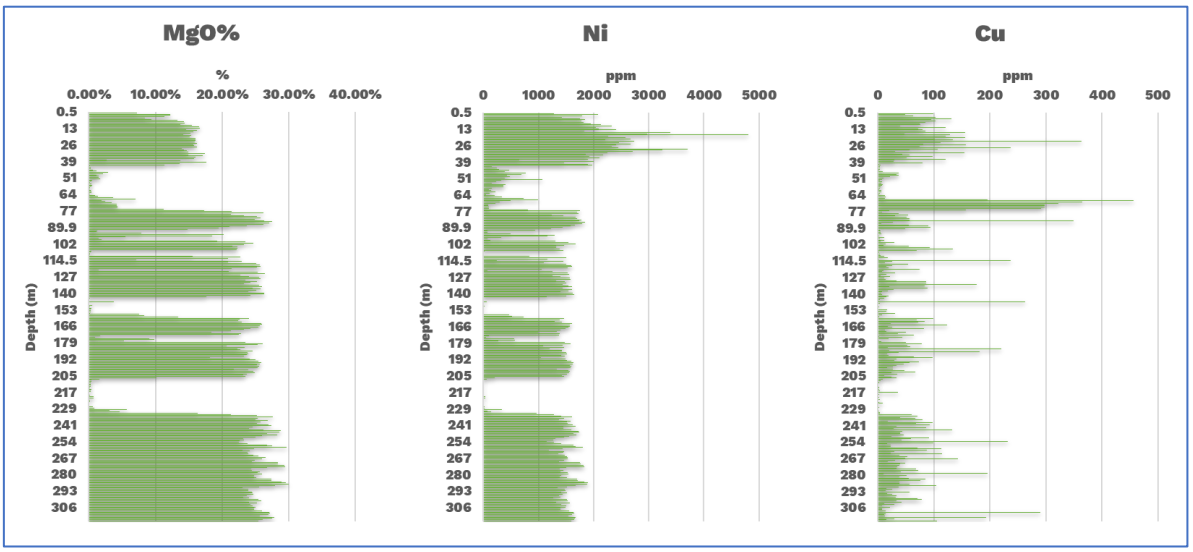

Figure 11 – MgO%, Ni ppm, Cu ppm downhole NRDD005

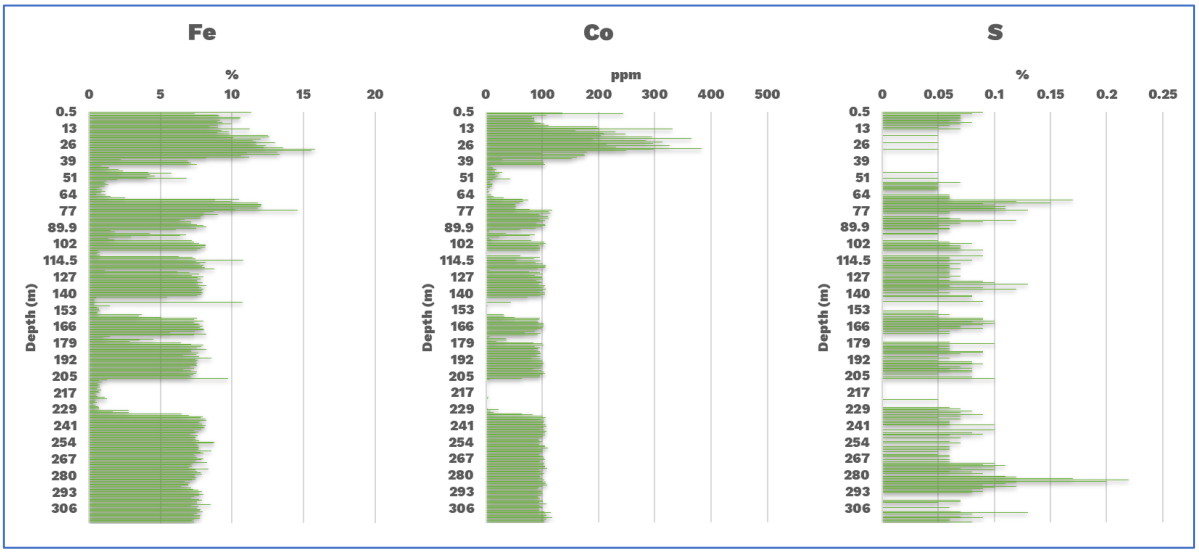

Figure 12 – Fe %, Co ppm, S% downhole NRDD005

					INTERSECTION					
				EOH	From	To	Width	Ni	Cu	Co
HOLE ID	Drill	EAST	NORTH	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	%	%	%
NRRC004	RC	662166	6679555	219	3	219	216	0.13	0.01	0.01
				Including	94	101	7	0.16	0.01	0.01
NRRC005	RC	661456	6679735	144	100	144	44	0.13	0.01	0.01
				Including	136	144	8	0.17	0.00	0.01
NRRC006	RC	661586	6679117	178	24	178	154	0.13	0.01	0.01
					24	33	9	0.15	0.03	0.01
					114	115	1	0.02	0.13	0.00
					123	149	26	0.16	0.01	0.01
NRRC018	RC	662240	6679550	124	1	40	39	0.16	0.01	0.02
					9	13	4	0.34	0.02	0.10
WGRB001	RAB	662241	6679551	53	0	52	52	0.20	0.01	n/a
				Including	8	12	4	0.78	0.01	n/a
					10	12	2	0.98	0.01	n/a
					10	11	1	1.05	0.02	n/a
WGRB029	RAB	662241	6679151	27	18	21	3	0.19	0.02	n/a
WGRB030	RAB	662141	6679151	50	12	50	38	0.24	0.01	n/a
				Including	18	36	18	0.32	0.01	n/a
WGRB031	RAB	662041	6679151	50	12	50	38	0.19	0.01	n/a
				Including	12	24	12	0.29	0.01	n/a
					12	18	6	0.32	0.01	n/a
WGRB032	RAB	661941	6679151	50	12	50	38	0.17	0.01	n/a
				Including	16	17	1	0.29	0.01	n/a
					18	24	6	0.23	0.03	n/a
					22	25	3	0.23	0.04	n/a
					22	23	1	0.23	0.05	n/a

Table 3 – Summary of significant nickel intersections proximal to NRDD005

Figure 13 – NRDD005 diamond core 0m-13.8m

Figure 14 -NRDD005 diamond core 13.8m-28.8m

Figure 15 – NRDD005 diamond core 28.8m – 43.15m

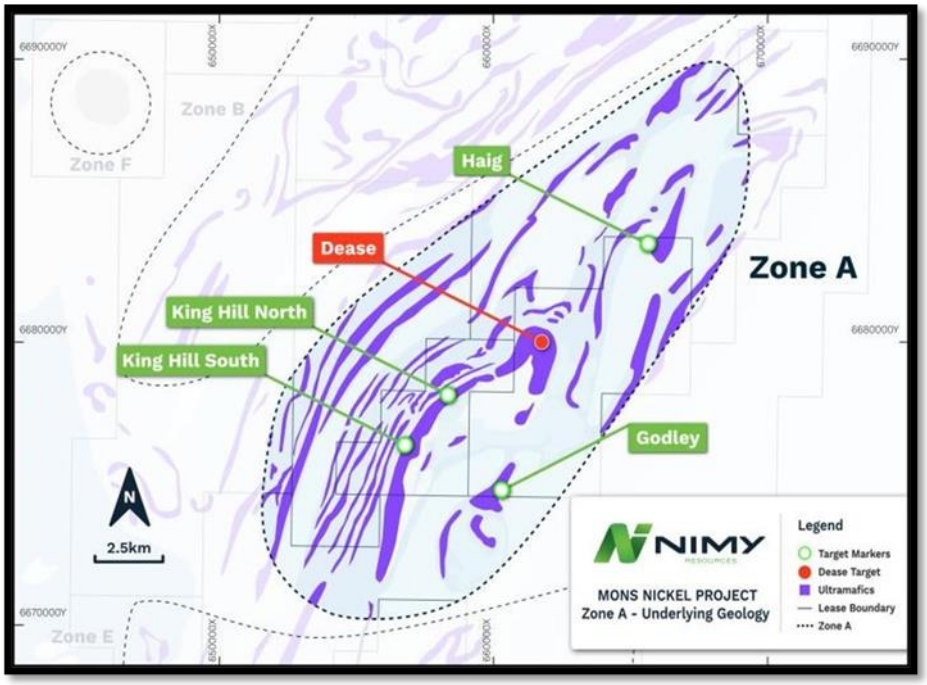

Figure 16 - Mons Nickel Project – Zone A Exploration Zones including the Dease Prospect

Previous Related Announcements

27/09/22	Substantial Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation at Godley
13/09/22	Nimy Completes Maiden Diamond Drill Program
8/09/22	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
8/02/22	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.

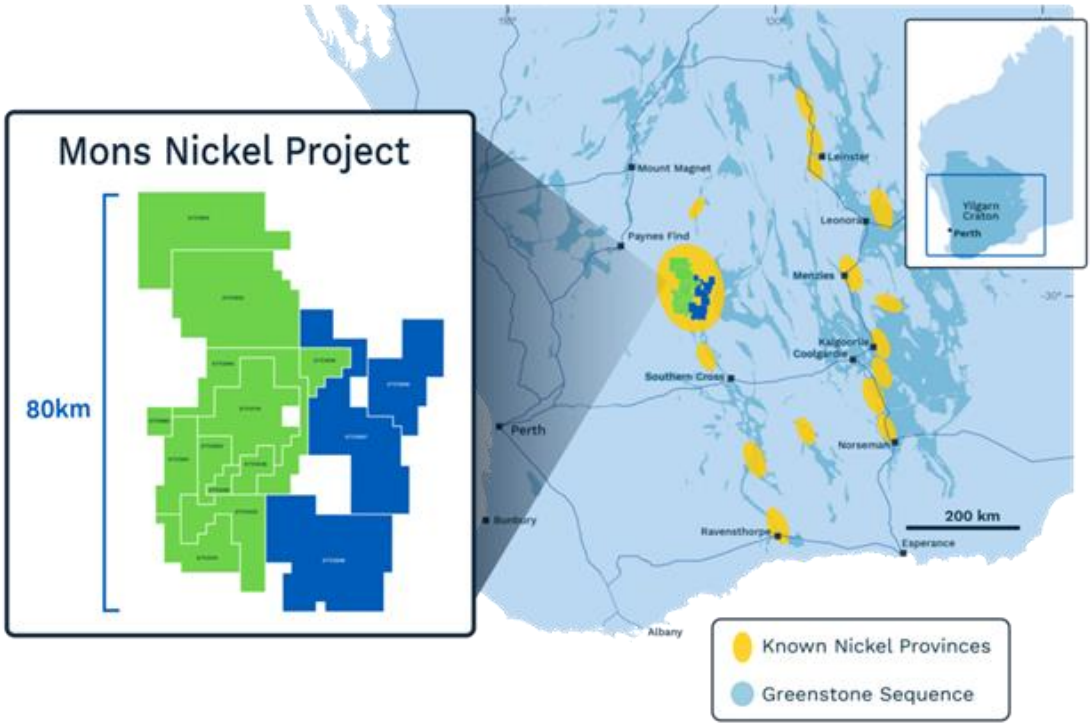

Figure 17 - Location plans of Nimy's Mons Project exploration tenements (green approved, blue approval pending)

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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	• *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.*	• All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner • Core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling 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 on a nominal 1m basis. • RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis or 4m composite basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. Sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg • 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 and RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. 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).*	• Diamond core diameter is - HQ3 (61mm). • Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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. • RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. Some deeper RC holes encountered water, with some intervals having less than optimal recovery and possible contamination. • No sample bias is observed.
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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire hole has been geologically logged and core was photographed by Company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed • RC and diamond sample results are appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor.
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.*	• 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. • RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis or 4m composite 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 and RC samples are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
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 samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. • For diamond core and RC 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	• *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.*	• Sample results have been merged by the company's database consultants. • Results have been uploaded into the company database, with verification ongoing • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Results are reported on a length weighted basis.
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.*	• Diamond and RC drill hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of approximately 1 metre. • 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	• *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.*	• 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 RC and diamond drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	• *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 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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/radiometrics has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		been flown previously.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *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* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole location and directional information provide in 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.*	• Results are reported to a minimum cut-off grade of 1000ppm Ni with an internal dilution of 2m maximum. • Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made. • There are no metal equivalents used
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 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	• *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.*	• Plans and sections are provided in 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.*	• 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.

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.*	• Metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater studies are considered premature at this stage of the Project.
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.*	• Programs of follow up RC and diamond drilling are currently in the planning stage.