ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Mons Project, WA

Assays and geophysical results highlight strong potential for lithium discovery

Sampling underway to close in on higher-grade zones ahead of follow-up drilling program

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Highlights

- **Assays from drilling at the Royale prospect within Mons reveal the presence of anomalous lithium over significant widths**
- **The assays also contain several other key lithium indicator minerals including anomalous caesium, tantalum, beryllium, rubidium and tin (4m composite samples, 1m samples to follow) indicating Nimy is in a fertile LCT pegmatite complex**
- **Results of the recent hyperspectral survey outline a highly promising anomaly just 1.3km north-west of the recent drilling**
- **This anomaly, which sits within the greenstone belt, is ~3km from the contact point of the greenstone and granite**
- **In lithium exploration, this distance from the greenstone-granite contact point is known as in the "Goldilocks Zone" due to the large number of lithium deposits hosted in this environment**
- **Nimy has started sampling this anomaly in preparation for a follow-up drilling program**

"The combination of the lithium assays and the latest geophysical results is extremely promising. They show there is extensive lithium at Royale with strong potential for higher grades within the anomaly. In light of these results we are moving quickly with soil sampling ahead of more drilling".

- Nimy Resources Executive Director Luke Hampson

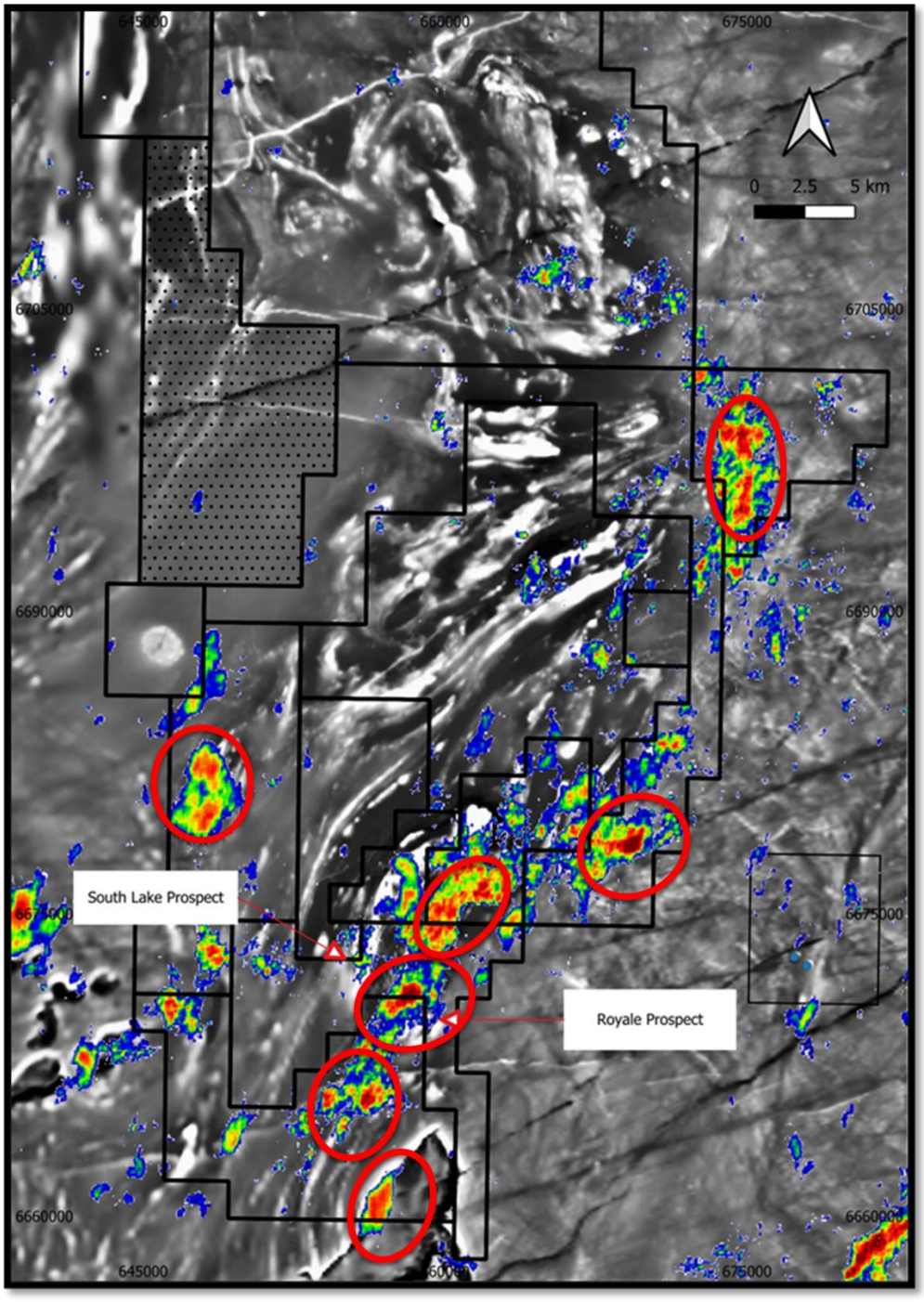

Figure 1 – Hyperspectral survey mapping pegmatites and highly prospective LCT pegmatites (warmer colour = better targets, circled red are LCT targets,) over greyscale magnetic survey

Nimy Resources (ASX: NIM) is pleased to announce highly promising assays and geophysical results which demonstrate the strong potential for a significant lithium discovery at its Mons Project in WA.

Geochemical assays have been received and processed for the South Lake Prospect and the Royale Prospect following exploratory drilling of lithium soil anomalies. A hyperspectral survey was carried out to map pegmatites and in turn potential LCT pegmatites across the Mons Project.

The assays received are from 4 metre composite samples only with select single metre assays submitted for geochemical assay within elevated lithium intervals.

Numerous pegmatite intervals are geochemically indicative of a fertile LCT pegmatite environment with fractionation levels below the K/Rb ratio of 150 and several intervals at a ratio of less than 20.

The Royale Prospect drill line intersected numerous fertile pegmatites particularly in holes NRRC083 and NRRC084 at the western end of the drill line.

The South Lake Prospect did not encounter any pegmatites of geochemical note until the very last hole at the eastern end of the line, that being NRRC081. Lithium was generally in clay and points to the source of the soil anomaly being located east of the drill line (figures 4, 5 tables 1, 2).

The hyperspectral survey indicates a large prospective area along the eastern contact of granite (east) and the greenstone belt (figure 1). The prospective area is a textbook “goldilocks zone” (figure 2) commonly used in locating fertile LCT pegmatites off the contact.

The Royale Prospect line is placed some 1.3km from a LCT pegmatite hotspot expected to carry enriched Li, Cs, Ta, Be and Nb (figure 3). The geochemistry of the Royale Prospect drill line indicates that these elements are present in a fertile pegmatite environment. It is also noted that the prospectivity improves west along the line moving toward into the “goldilocks zone”.

The South Lake Prospect encountered primarily barren pegmatites with the soil anomalies repeated in the clay section – most likely through drainage. The last hole NRRC081 did see some elevation in Li and Cs values. The hyperspectral survey indicates

a moderately anomalous pegmatite zone is immediately east of the drill line which may be the source of the soil anomaly.

Follow Up Plan

- Primary focus will be on the LCT pegmatite hotspot identified by the hyperspectral survey 1.3km NW of the Royale Prospect drill line (soil and drill plan)
- Receipt and interpretation of 1m geochemical assays at the Royale Prospect
- Mapping and soil sampling of additional identified LCT pegmatites (possibly all undercover) – up to six primary hotspots within the goldilocks zone

Hyperspectral Survey – identification of LCT pegmatites

The identification of anomalous lithium in soil assays and successful drilling of pegmatites at the South Lake and Royale Prospects has facilitated a review of available datasets including a hyperspectral (aster) survey using Aster visible/near infrared [VNIR], shortwave infrared [SWIR] and longwave infrared [LWIR] imagery completed for Nimy Resources by Dirt Exploration.

The spectral response using VNIR / SWIR is surficial and maps soils and outcropping. A large proportion of the Nimy Mons Project is undercover whereby the optimal imagery generated comes from the LWIR which measures with some penetration into the regolith and gasses reaching the surface from decaying material below surface.

The survey identified several areas prospective for LCT pegmatites after comparing 16 endmembers.

Anomalous minerals were interpreted as zeolite which forms through hydrothermal alteration of beryl, a mineral common in granitic pegmatites and barite a mineral often mined from pegmatites in WA with anomalous endmembers elbaite and spodumene both important lithium minerals.

When targeting for lithium mineralisation the elbaite and spodumene anomalies were mapped over the pegmatite sequences.

The LCT pegmatite targets are predominately at the contact between the eastern granite and the greenstone belt - the “goldilocks zone” (see figure 1). This positioning of pegmatites

is commonly caused by the shear zone generated melt between the greenstone sequence and the late-stage granite intrusive rocks (see figure 2).

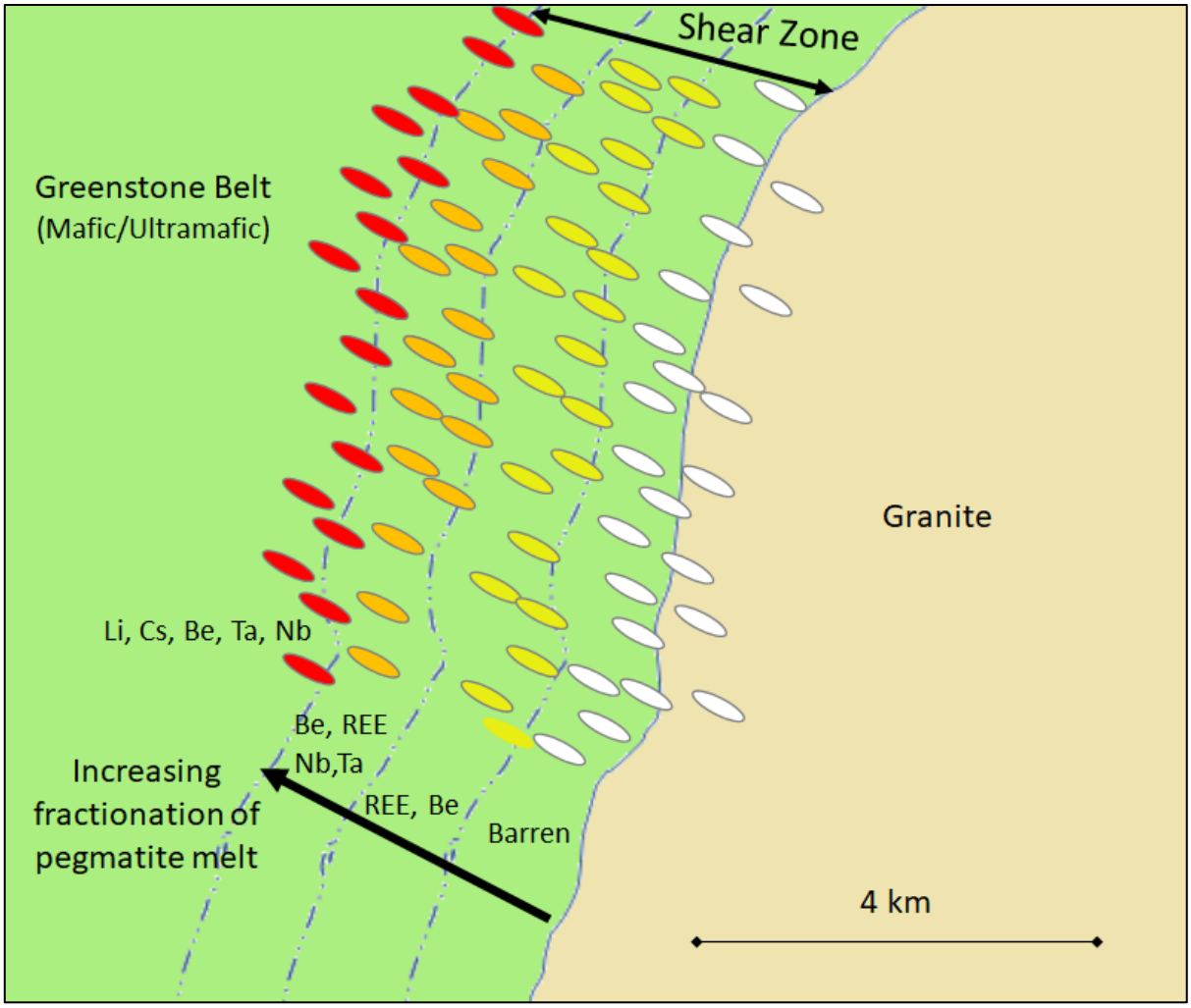

Figure 2 – Model of LCT pegmatite zones (goldilocks zone) off the shear zone contact between granite and greenstone belt

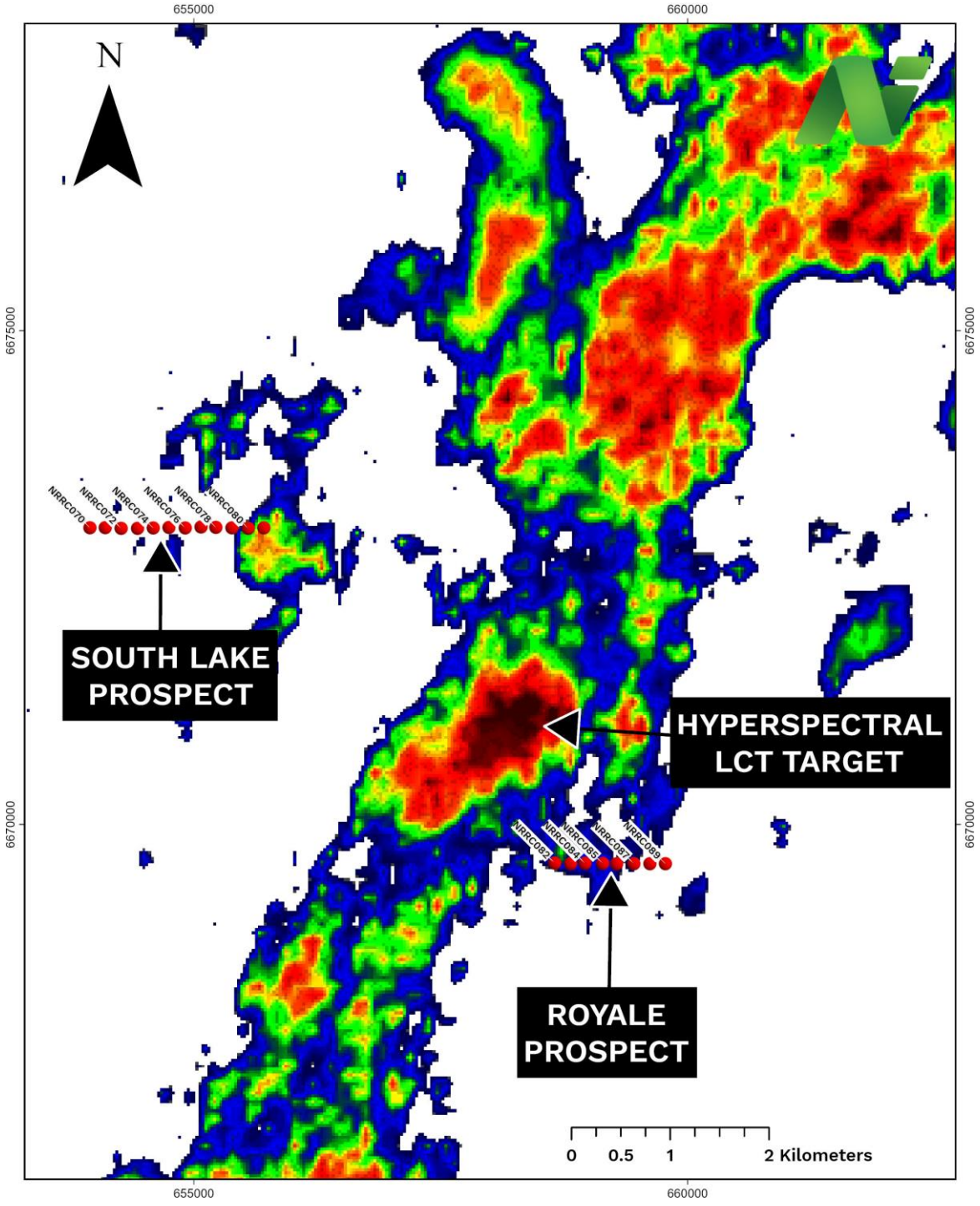

Figure 3 – Royale and South Lake Prospects relative to the hyperspectral LCT target pegmatites (temperature scale warmer colour = better targets)

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Geochemical Assay

Geochemical assays have been received and processed for the South Lake Prospect and the Royale Prospect following exploratory drilling of lithium soil anomalies.

The assays received are 4 metre composites only with select single metre assays submitted for geochemical assay within elevated lithium intervals.

Fractionation was measured via K/Rb ratios – the lower the ratio the higher the fractionation with a ratio of 0-20 indicating a LCT pegmatite, with fractionation decreasing out to a ratio of 150.

The caesium and rubidium levels were examined with a scale of greater than 20ppm Cs and greater than 500ppm Rb indicating a fertile pegmatite. Greater than 100ppm Cs along with greater than 3000ppm Rb indicating a LCT pegmatite.

Beryllium (Be), niobium (Nb), tin (Sn) and tantalum (Ta) levels were also examined to ascertain where in the "goldilocks zone" the pegmatites drilled are placed.

The Royale Prospect returned several 4m composites indicating fractionated, fertile and indeed LCT pegmatites have been drilled. Submission of 1 metre composites will remove some of the dilution present whereby the pegmatite host rock has been included.

Holes NRRC083 and NRRC084 contain the most anomalous pegmatite intervals:

NRRC083

- 4m @ 126ppm Cs, 0.04% Li_2O, 887ppm Rb and is highly fractionated with a K/Rb ratio of 31
- There are a further two intervals of LCT pegmatite from 120-132m and from 192-204m amongst multiple zones of highly fractionated pegmatites beginning at 88m

NRRC084

- 4m @ 110ppm Cs, 0.04% Li_2O, 2075ppm Rb and contains an LCT pegmatite with a K/Rb ratio of 14
- Several highly fractionated pegmatites are present down hole beginning at 104m

Holes NRRC082, NRRC085, NRRC087, NRRC088 and NRRC089 all contain highly fractionated pegmatite sequences with anomalous levels of Be, Cs, Li_2O, Nb, Rb, Sn and Ta.

Highlights are given in tables 1 and 2 along with figure 4 (Li, Cs vs Fractionation Ratio).

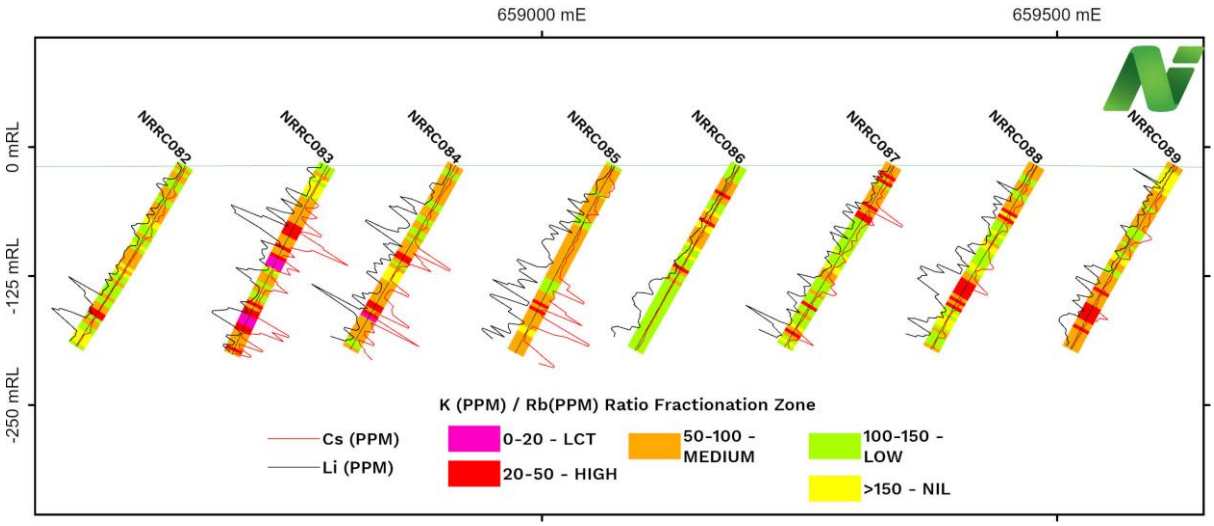

Figure 4 – Royale Prospect drill profile showing pegmatite fractionation relative to lithium and caesium geochemical assays (4m composites)

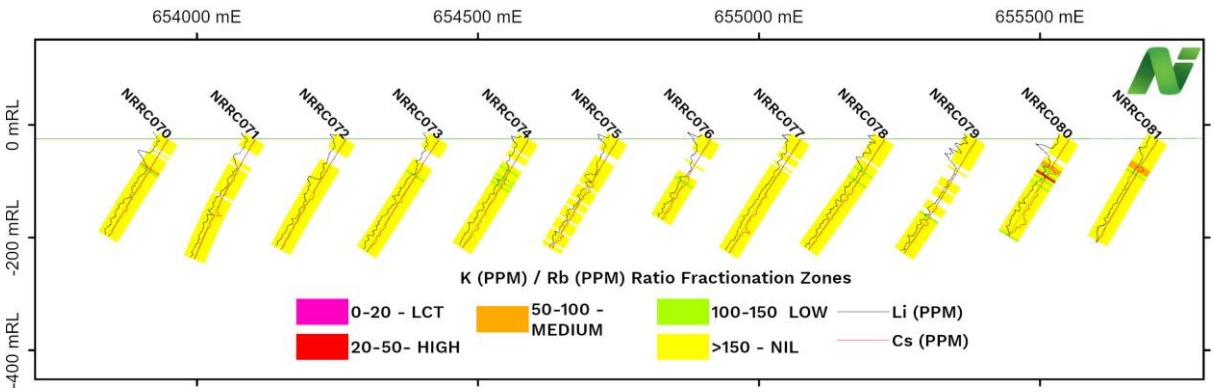

Figure 5 – South Lake Prospect drill profile showing pegmatite fractionation relative to lithium and caesium geochemical assays (4m composites)

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									Be	Cs	Li_2O	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	K/Rb
						Anomaly identifier →			>20	>20	>0.02%	>20	>500	>20	>20	>20>150
Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	Dip	Azi	EOH(m)	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Ratio
23NRRC082	658654	6669608	-60	270	240	53917	176	180	4	3	0.02%	3	172	1	0	102
						53918	180	184	3	1	0.01%	5	99	2	1	115
						53919	184	188	2	2	0.01%	6	128	2	1	95
						53920	188	192	2	2	0.00%	2	144	1	0	62
						53922	192	196	21	3	0.01%	10	296	8	18	48
						53923	196	200	85	7	0.00%	34	905	12	44	26
						53924	200	204	2	1	0.00%	3	74	1	1	114
						53926	204	208	4	2	0.00%	4	127	1	1	98
						53927	208	212	3	3	0.01%	6	168	1	1	98
						53928	212	216	2	7	0.02%	5	110	1	1	126
						53929	216	220	2	9	0.02%	4	96	1	1	132
23NRRC083	658815	6669602	-60	270	240	53954	72	76	5	54	0.02%	6	319	4	0	52
						53955	76	80	4	28	0.01%	3	159	4	0	41
						53956	80	84	2	12	0.00%	3	65	3	0	30
						53957	84	88	9	68	0.02%	4	521	8	2	24
						53958	88	92	8	126	0.04%	5	887	6	1	31
						53959	92	96	1	50	0.03%	7	229	2	1	53
						53960	96	100	4	41	0.02%	4	264	2	0	52
						53962	100	104	1	13	0.00%	1	35	1	0	51
						53963	104	108	2	12	0.00%	1	30	2	0	47
						53964	108	112	5	28	0.01%	4	456	2	0	53
						53965	112	116	2	7	0.01%	4	362	1	0	51
						53966	116	120	5	6	0.01%	4	128	4	0	49
						53967	120	124	15	49	0.01%	4	613	7	8	13
						53968	124	128	80	26	0.01%	42	1067	21	45	15
						53969	128	132	8	36	0.01%	4	674	5	2	19
						53970	132	136	2	3	0.00%	2	194	1	0	176
						53971	136	140	3	3	0.00%	2	116	1	0	100
						53972	140	144	2	6	0.01%	3	148	1	0	79
						53973	144	148	2	21	0.01%	4	303	2	0	74
						53974	148	152	2	47	0.02%	7	266	2	1	89
						53976	152	156	1	20	0.01%	3	95	1	0	106
						53985	184	188	2	9	0.00%	2	61	3	0	28
						53986	188	192	14	18	0.00%	6	1705	6	10	23
						53987	192	196	61	84	0.01%	34	1329	12	21	15
						53988	196	200	8	52	0.01%	4	577	9	2	17
						53989	200	204	6	80	0.02%	4	893	10	2	17
						53990	204	208	50	32	0.02%	38	701	20	46	29
						53991	208	212	13	16	0.01%	10	204	5	12	26
23NRRC084	658960	6669606	-60	270	240	54028	104	108	6	88	0.03%	4	501	3	0	52
						54029	108	112	1	11	0.00%	3	46	2	0	75
						54030	112	116	2	37	0.01%	4	247	1	0	52
						54031	116	120	19	60	0.01%	12	643	10	9	25
						54032	120	124	39	21	0.00%	38	385	7	57	26
						54048	180	184	5	38	0.01%	1	172	4	0	35
						54049	184	188	4	75	0.01%	5	395	4	0	44
						54050	188	192	2	6	0.00%	2	100	1	0	98
						54051	192	196	17	14	0.01%	20	155	5	29	45
						54052	196	200	21	110	0.04%	31	2075	20	28	14

Table 1 – Significant intersections at the Royale Prospect NRRC082 -NRRC084

									Be	Cs	Li_2O	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	K/Rb
						Anomaly identifier →			>20	>20	>0.02%	>20	>500	>20	>20	>20>150
Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	Dip	Azi	EOH(m)	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Ratio
23NRRC085	659140	6669605	-60	270	240	54103	144	148	3	34	0.02%	2	248	2	0	97
						54104	148	152	1	32	0.02%	2	196	1	0	104
						54105	152	156	1	72	0.02%	2	162	1	0	117
						54106	156	160	1	9	0.01%	1	66	1	0	119
						54107	160	164	1	14	0.02%	4	174	1	0	108
						54108	164	168	1	18	0.02%	4	210	2	0	95
						54109	168	172	2	12	0.01%	5	186	3	0	87
						54110	172	176	4	51	0.02%	4	304	2	3	57
						54111	176	180	4	89	0.03%	3	472	3	1	41
						54112	180	184	48	10	0.01%	3	91	12	0	53
						54113	184	188	49	6	0.01%	33	446	16	41	42
						54114	188	192	5	15	0.02%	8	329	7	5	78
						54115	192	196	5	117	0.03%	4	422	6	1	54
						54116	196	200	2	71	0.01%	2	239	3	0	54
						54117	200	204	2	48	0.01%	5	199	2	2	96
						54118	204	208	16	6	0.00%	5	40	5	1	89
						54119	208	212	42	2	0.01%	8	8	13	2	207
						54120	212	216	66	1	0.01%	13	10	21	6	179
						54122	216	220	44	2	0.01%	5	30	8	4	85
						54123	220	224	47	3	0.01%	5	45	3	10	64
						54124	224	228	19	27	0.02%	20	180	5	80	59
						54126	228	232	2	55	0.01%	4	246	1	1	67
						54127	232	236	2	77	0.02%	9	352	2	1	70
						54128	236	240	2	50	0.02%	4	219	1	0	78
23NRRC087	659456	6669602	-60	270	240	54206	48	52	2	20	0.00%	1	128	0	0	64
						54207	52	56	2	71	0.00%	3	191	1	0	35
						54208	56	60	2	3	0.01%	4	69	1	1	73
						54209	60	64	6	5	0.00%	9	331	9	1	78
						54210	64	68	9	16	0.01%	73	1398	44	22	21
						54211	68	72	21	25	0.01%	35	1161	14	17	28
23NRRC088	659618	6669602	-60	270	240	54298	152	156	15	43	0.02%	9	578	7	7	36
						54299	156	160	8	15	0.01%	29	478	44	5	33
						54300	160	164	10	9	0.02%	51	624	63	10	31
						54302	164	168	11	17	0.03%	59	1245	86	13	32
						54303	168	172	5	5	0.02%	13	236	18	3	48
						54304	172	176	2	4	0.02%	3	99	2	1	66
						54305	176	180	11	12	0.03%	14	301	11	4	32
						54306	180	184	7	4	0.01%	5	134	3	2	53
						54307	184	188	9	9	0.01%	30	506	24	17	31
23NRRC089	659775	6669602	-60	270	240	54369	176	180	5	5	0.00%	64	617	40	28	56
						54370	180	184	16	4	0.01%	12	314	22	3	51
						54371	184	188	6	8	0.01%	7	170	19	2	42
						54372	188	192	5	37	0.01%	3	398	18	0	30
						54373	192	196	2	21	0.00%	2	187	10	0	26
						54374	196	200	18	20	0.01%	30	368	21	9	34
						54376	200	204	9	3	0.00%	18	140	7	11	49

Table 2 – Significant intersections at the Royale Prospect NRRC085 -NRRC089

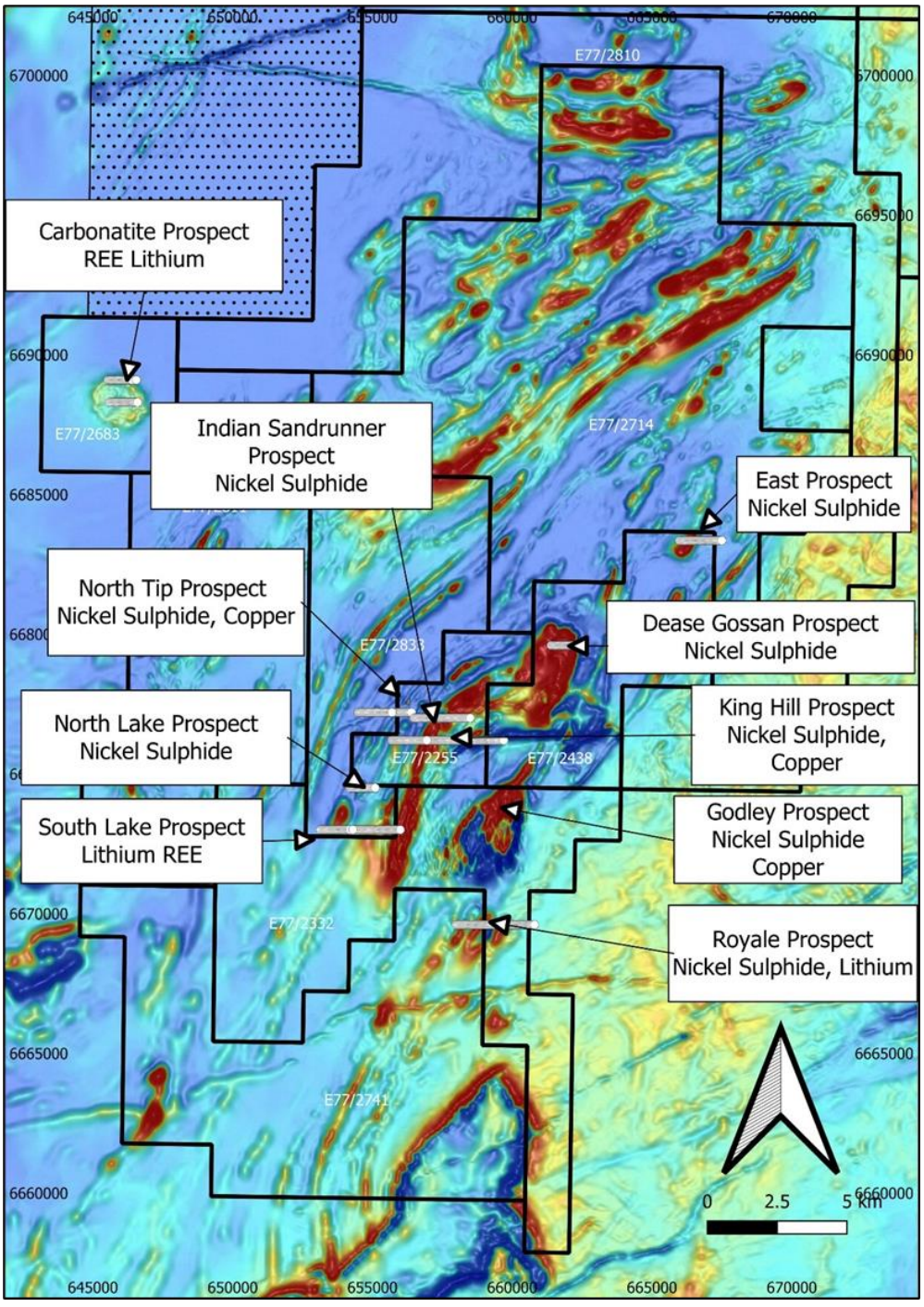

Figure 6 - Mons Project –Exploration prospects identified to date and target commodities.

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Previous Related Announcements

08/06/23	100m Pegmatite Intersections below Lithium Anomalies
31/01/23	High Grade Lithium Soil Anomalies at Mons
24/01/23	Drill for Equity Agreement with Raglan Drilling
08/09/22	Nimy appoints Mr Fergus Jockel as Geological Consultant
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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Nimy Resources ASX:NIM Release Date 29th June 2023

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

Simon Lill	Non-Executive Chairman
Luke Hampson	Executive Director
Christian Price	Executive Director
Henko Vos	Secretary/CFO
Fergus Jockel	Geological Consultant
Ian Glacken	Geological Technical Advisor

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue – 129.8m
Options on Issue – 28.0m

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 discover and develop critical metals for a forward-facing economy in Western Australian, a Tier 1 jurisdiction.

Nimy has prioritised the development of the Mons Project, a district scale land holding consisting of 12 approved tenements and 4 in the approval process, over an area of 2,564km² covering an 80km north/south strike of mafic and ultramafic sequences.

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

While we are primarily Nickel focused, early indications are also offering significant opportunities with other forward-facing metals, so important to the decarbonisation of our economy going forward

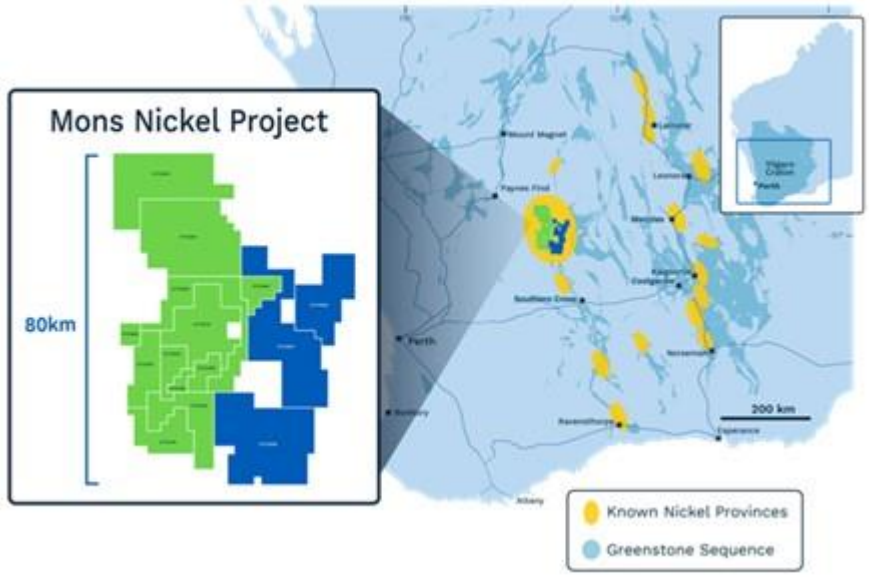

Figure 7 - Location plans of Nimy’s Mons Project exploration tenements (green approved, blue approval pending)

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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 • RC holes samples were collected 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. • The independent laboratory then takes the samples which are dried, split, crushed and pulverized prior to analysis as described below. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 25 samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. • RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate. • A hyperspectral (aster) survey using Aster visible/near infrared [VNIR], shortwave infrared [SWIR] and longwave infrared [LWIR] imagery was completed by an external consultant for Nimy Resources. • The spectral response using VNIR / SWIR is surficial and maps soils and outcropping. A large proportion of the Nimy Mons Project is undercover whereby the optimal imagery generated comes from the LWIR which measures with some penetration into the regolith and gasses reaching

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the surface from decaying material below surface. • The survey identified several areas prospective for LCT pegmatites after comparing 16 endmembers. • Anomalous minerals were interpreted as zeolite which forms through hydrothermal alteration of beryl, a mineral common in granitic pegmatites and barite a mineral often mined from pegmatites in WA with anomalous endmembers elbaite and spodumene both important lithium minerals. • A target map is then produced by overlaying the mapped pegmatite occurrences with the anomalous lithium endmembers
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).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer.
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.*	• RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. Some deeper 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 holes have been geologically logged by Company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed • RC sample results are appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 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 • RC samples are 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 and Kalgoorlie, Australia. • 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 the laboratory 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data.	
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• RC drill 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 collar spacing was 160m and was of an exploration reconnaissance nature along a drill line at 270° Azimuth • All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation • Data spacing and distribution of RC drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate
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
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 drilling by Image Resources (gold) with no significant mineralization reported.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Potential lithium mineralisation within lithium caesium tantalum pegmatites
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*	• Results are reported on 4m composite samples. • No maximum cuts have been made. • There are no metal equivalents used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Maps / plans 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.
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*	• Programs of follow up soil sampling and RC drilling are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	currently in the planning stage.