ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MIRAMAR RESOURCES LTD.

MULTIPLE EM CONDUCTORS OUTLINED AT MOUNT VERNON

- **Multiple ground EM conductors identified at Mount Vernon**
- **Miramar has dominant land position in a potential new Ni-Cu-PGE province**

Miramar Resources Limited (ASX:M2R, "Miramar" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the electromagnetic survey currently underway at the Mount Vernon Project, in the Gascoyne region of WA, has identified multiple strong conductors indicating the potential for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

Miramar's 100% owned Bangemall Projects have potential for Norilsk-style nickel, copper and platinum group element (Ni-Cu-PGE) mineralisation related to Kulkatharra Dolerite sills, part of the Warakurna Large Igneous Province and the same age as the large Nebo/Babel Ni-Cu deposits in the West Musgraves.

A fixed loop electromagnetic (FLTEM) survey is currently underway within the Mount Vernon and Trouble Bore project areas which aims to refine EM anomalies outlined by previous airborne surveys (Figure 1).

The FLTEM survey at Mount Vernon has identified multiple late-time conductors at the first two targets tested to date (Figure 2) with modelling of the data suggesting south dipping conductive plates near the base of the dolerite sill where nickel-copper sulphides may have accumulated.

Target A shows three large south-dipping plates with moderate conductances of approximately 600 Siemens (Figure 3 and Table 1), whilst Target B shows five large south-dipping plates with conductances ranging from 250 up to 1200 Siemens (Figure 4).

There is no previous drilling in the vicinity of either target and all plates are interpreted to be within 70m of surface, i.e. within reach of RC drilling.

Aside from the new EM data, evidence that the dolerite sill targeted at Mount Vernon has undergone differentiation, and could therefore host Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralisation, includes the following:

- Variation in grain size from very fine-grained chill margins at the extremities to coarse-grained gabbro in the centre of the sill.
- Increasing magnesium oxide (MgO) contents towards the bottom of the sill
- Nickel-Chromium-Titanium (Ni-Cr-Ti) ratios suggesting the presence of mafic cumulate rocks

Miramar's Executive Chairman, Mr Allan Kelly, said the Bangemall Project had the potential for a style of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation not previously seen in WA, and similar to the giant Norilsk nickel-copper deposits in Siberia.

"We are the first company to explore for this style of deposit in the Bangemall region," he said.

"At Mount Vernon, we identified multiple anomalies from our airborne EM survey and now, the first targeted ground EM surveys have confirmed and refined those large anomalies, any one of which could represent an accumulation of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation," he said.

"This is the tip of the iceberg for the Bangemall region, with the next step involving the first targeted drilling of the best airborne and/or ground EM anomalies," he said.

"We are very excited about the Project as, if we can show proof of concept of the Norilsk-style deposit model at Mount Vernon and/or Trouble Bore, it opens up the entire Bangemall region as a new nickel-copper province, one where we have built a dominant landholding," he added.

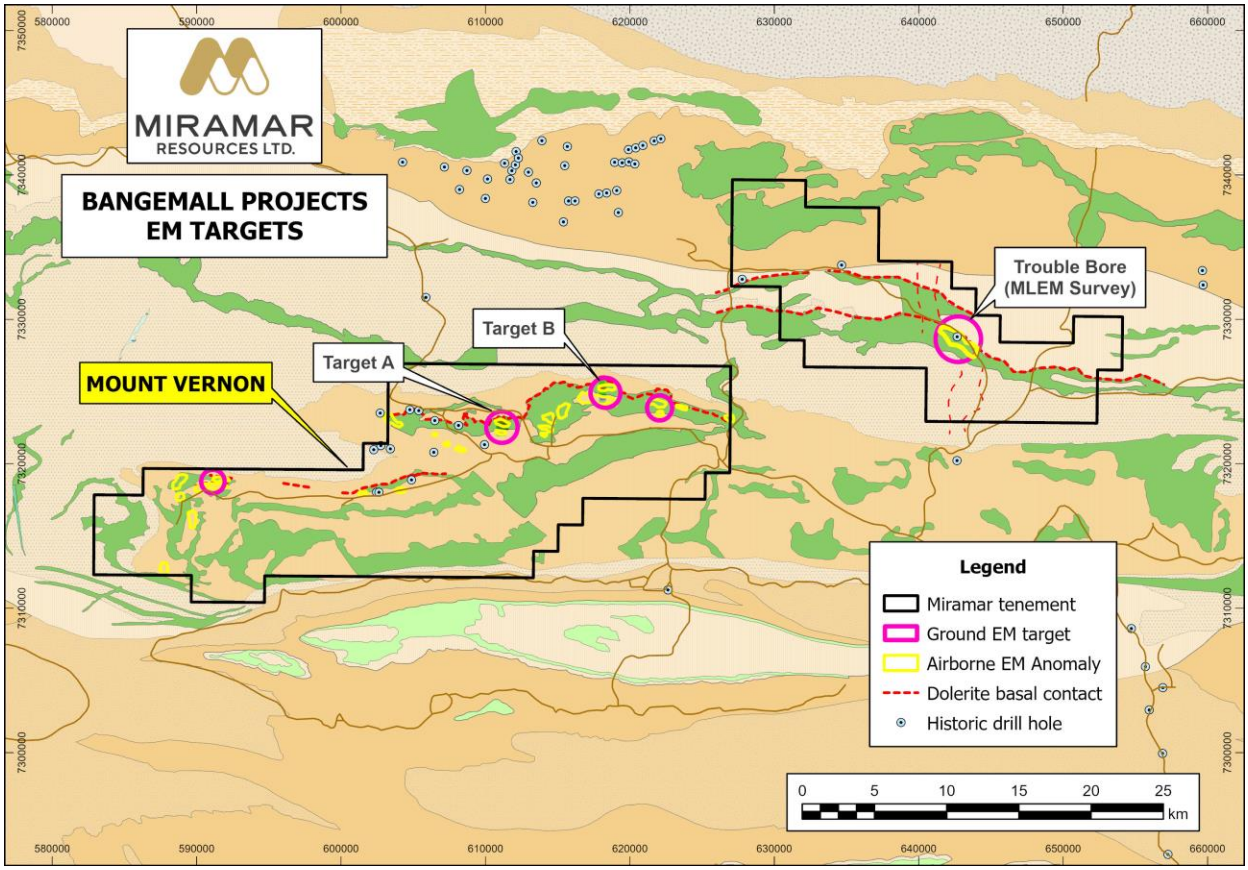

Figure 1. *Mount Vernon and Trouble Bore showing airborne EM anomalies and planned ground EM.*

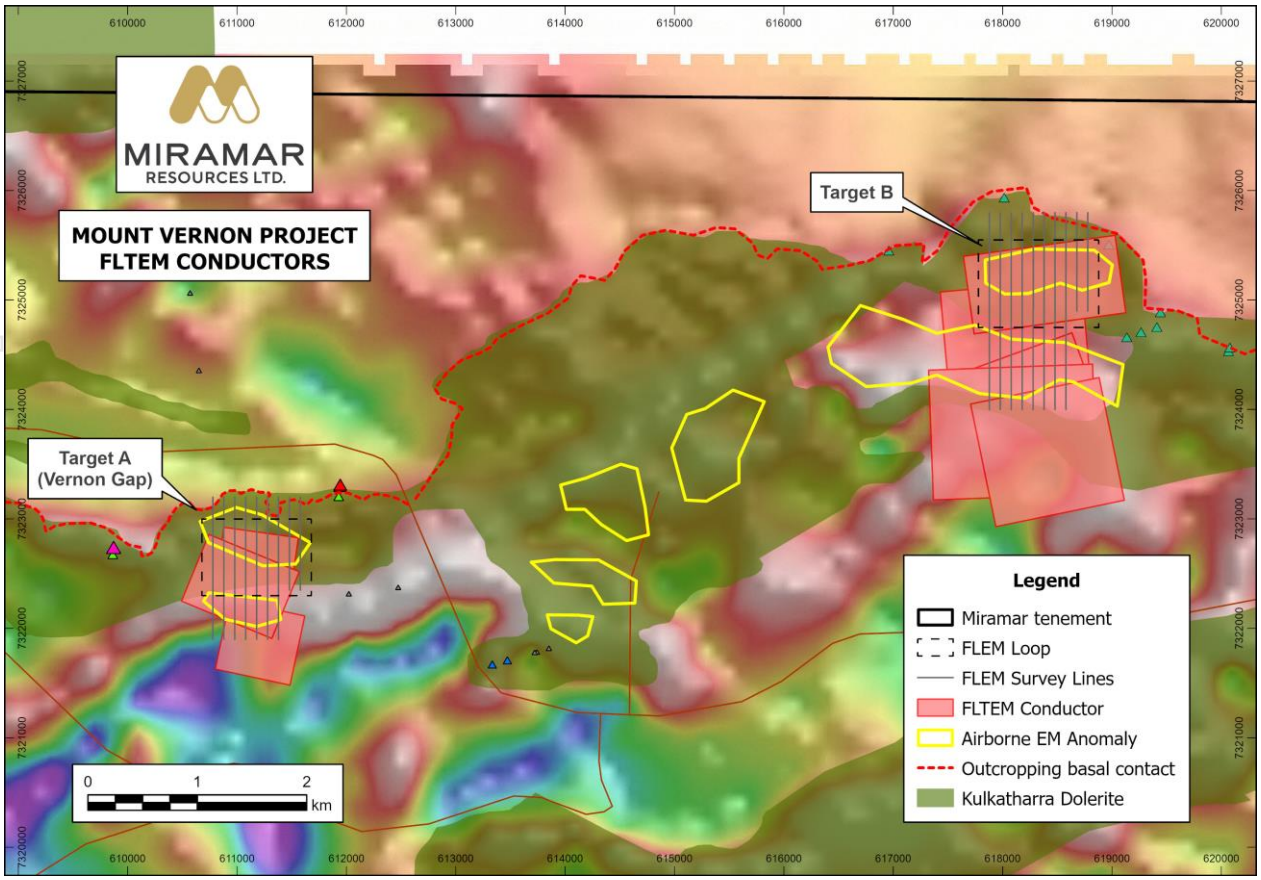

Figure 2. *Mount Vernon Project showing FLTEM conductors over magnetic image (TMI-RTP).*

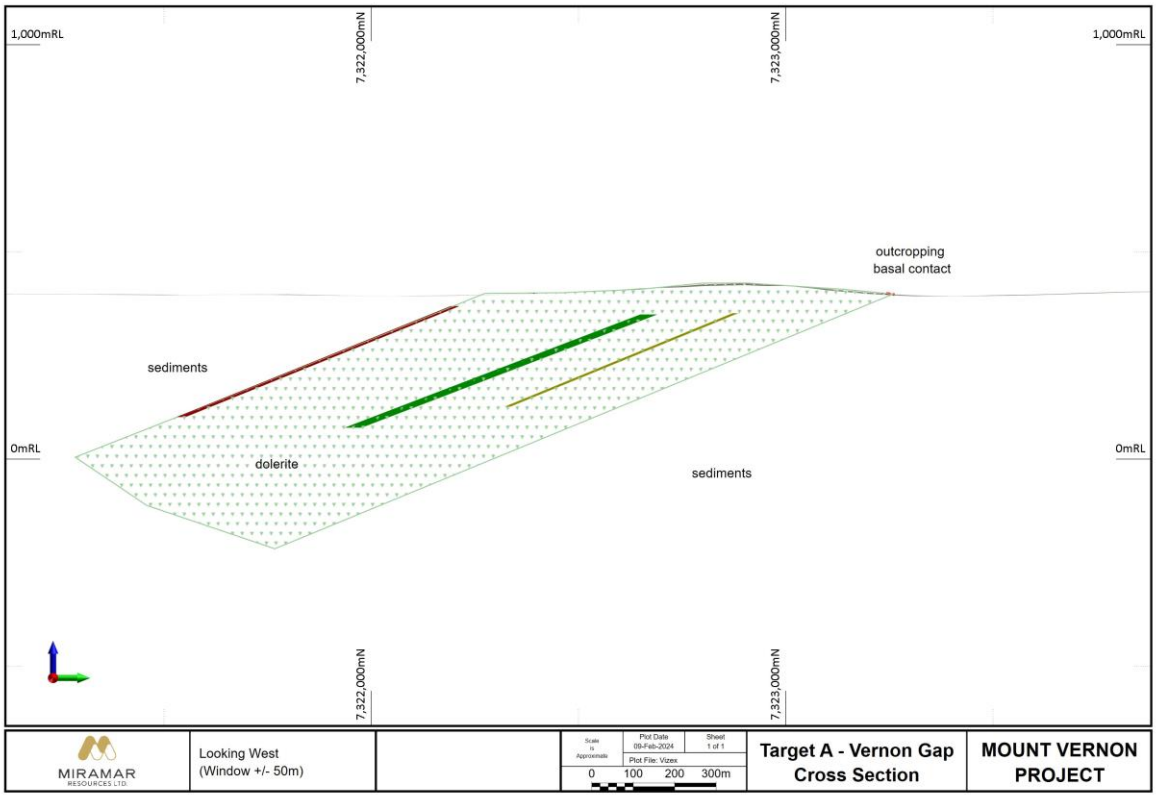

Figure 3. Target A (Vernon Gap) cross section showing conductive plates in relation to dolerite sill.

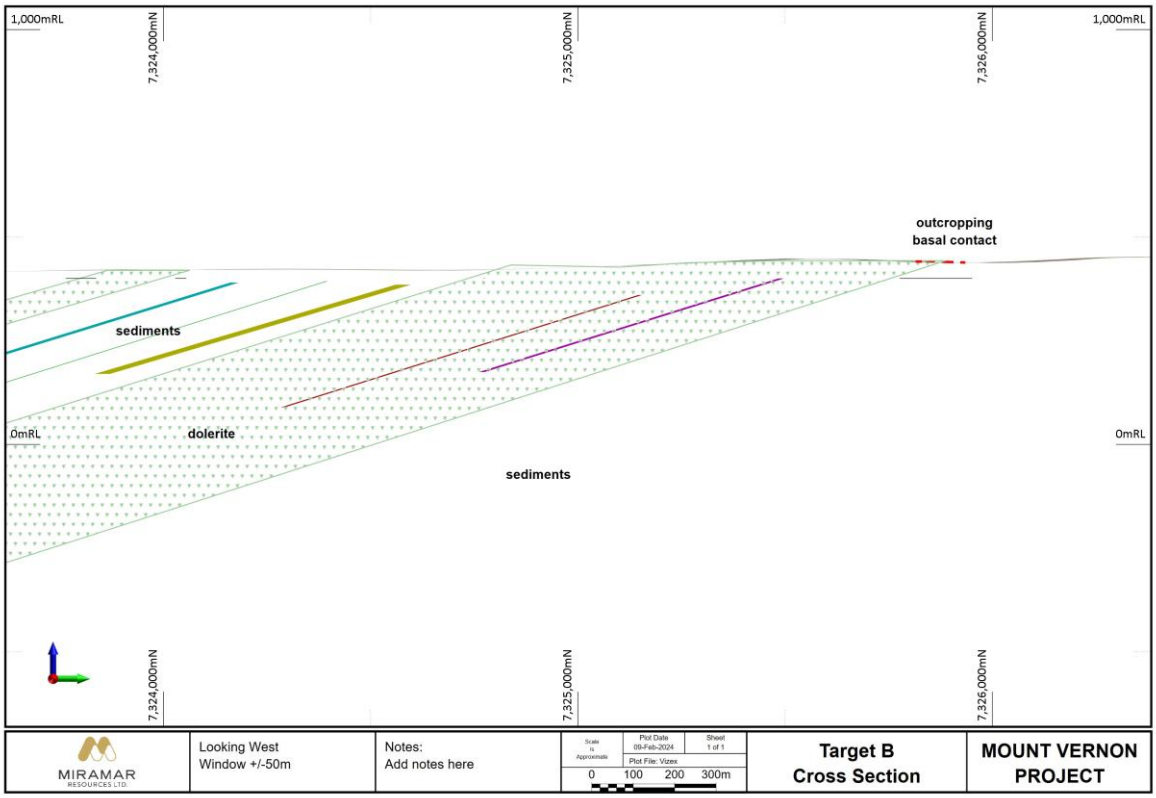

Figure 4. Target B cross section showing conductive plates in relation to dolerite sills.

Table 1. *Mount Vernon FLTEM conductive plates.*

Target	Plate	Strike Length	Depth Extent	Dip/Azimuth	Conductivity
A	**A1**	690	589	-22.5/187	687 S
	A2	893	713	-22/202	649 S
	A3	700	700	-22.5/192	693 S
B	**1**	1400	749	-17.5/172	250 S
	2	1295	900	-17.5/175	600 S
	3	1200	715	-17.5/160	1193 S
	4	1500	1244	-17/177	1218 S
	5	1200	1200	-17.5/168	1200 S

Rock Chip Sampling

During the previous Quarter, the Company conducted a reconnaissance site visit in preparation for the current EM surveys.

As part of the site visit, field crews collected a total of 51 rock chip samples from various locations across the Mount Vernon Project.

All but one sample, MV031, was of material taken from outcropping dolerite sills.

As discussed in the ASX Announcement on 2 January 2024, and in the Quarterly Activities Report on 25 January 2024, several of the samples contained coarse-grained pyrite, in some cases up to 10%, both in the fine-grained chill margin and in coarser gabbro in the centre of the dolerite sill (Figure 5 and Table 2).

Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Within the finer grained chill margin, the sulphides occurred in patchy agglomerations or “clots” and as coarser crystalline grains within the coarser-grained gabbro samples.

The samples were initially analysed in the field by handheld portable XRF and then subsequently submitted for a multi-element suite.

Whilst several samples showed anomalous Ni above 150ppm, several samples with MgO results >8% indicate the presence of mafic cumulate rocks within the dolerite sills (Figure 6)

This is the first time samples with this level of MgO have been seen in the area.

At Target A, the MgO results increase towards the base of the sill implying differentiation of the mafic magma (Figure 7).

Comparison of Ni-Cr-Ti results from these rock chip samples with known Proterozoic Ni-Cu-PGE deposits and provinces (Figure 8) also indicates the presence of mafic cumulate rocks, which are an important component and indicator of this style of mineralisation.

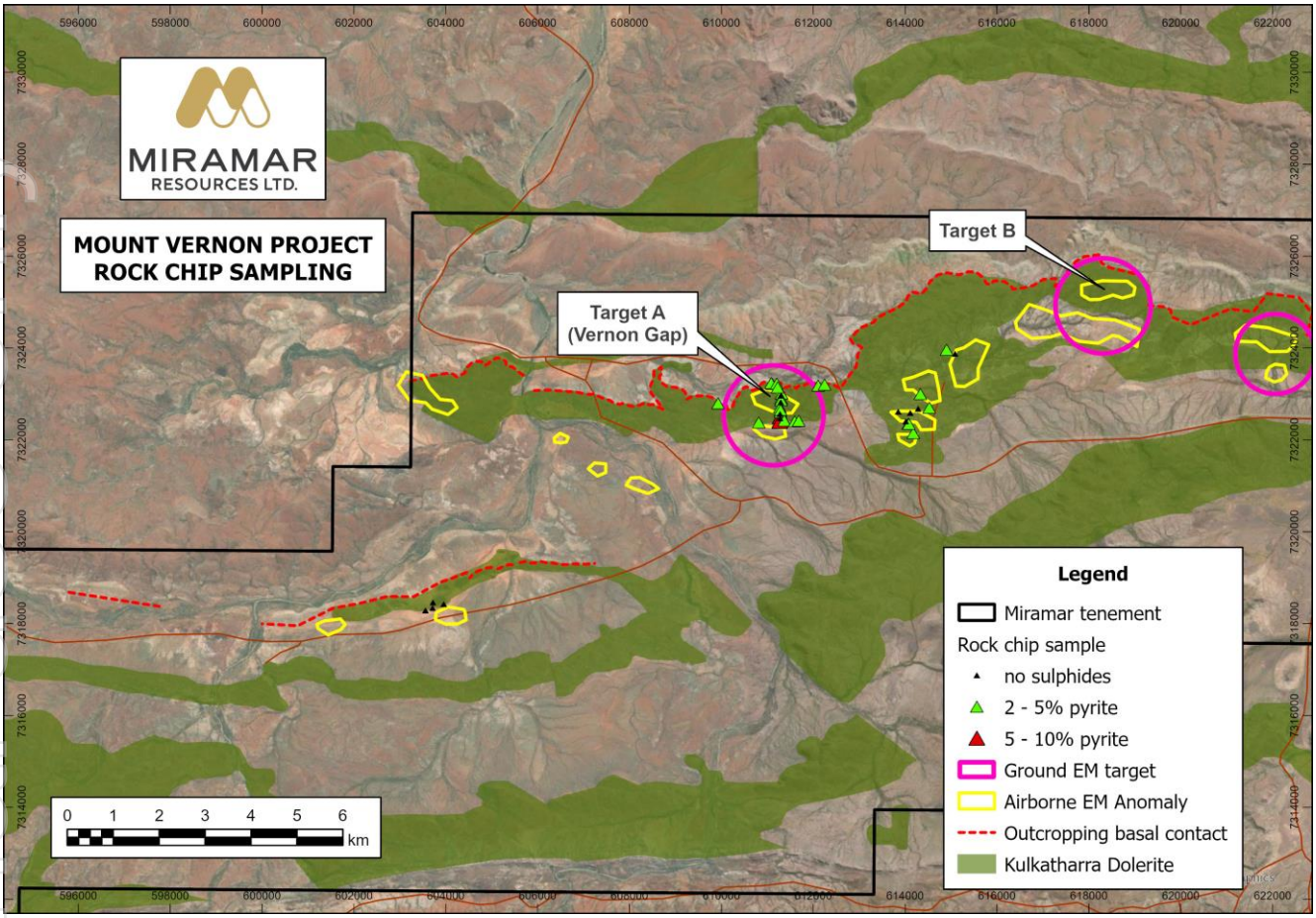

Figure 5. *Mount Vernon rock chip sampling and sulphide observations.*

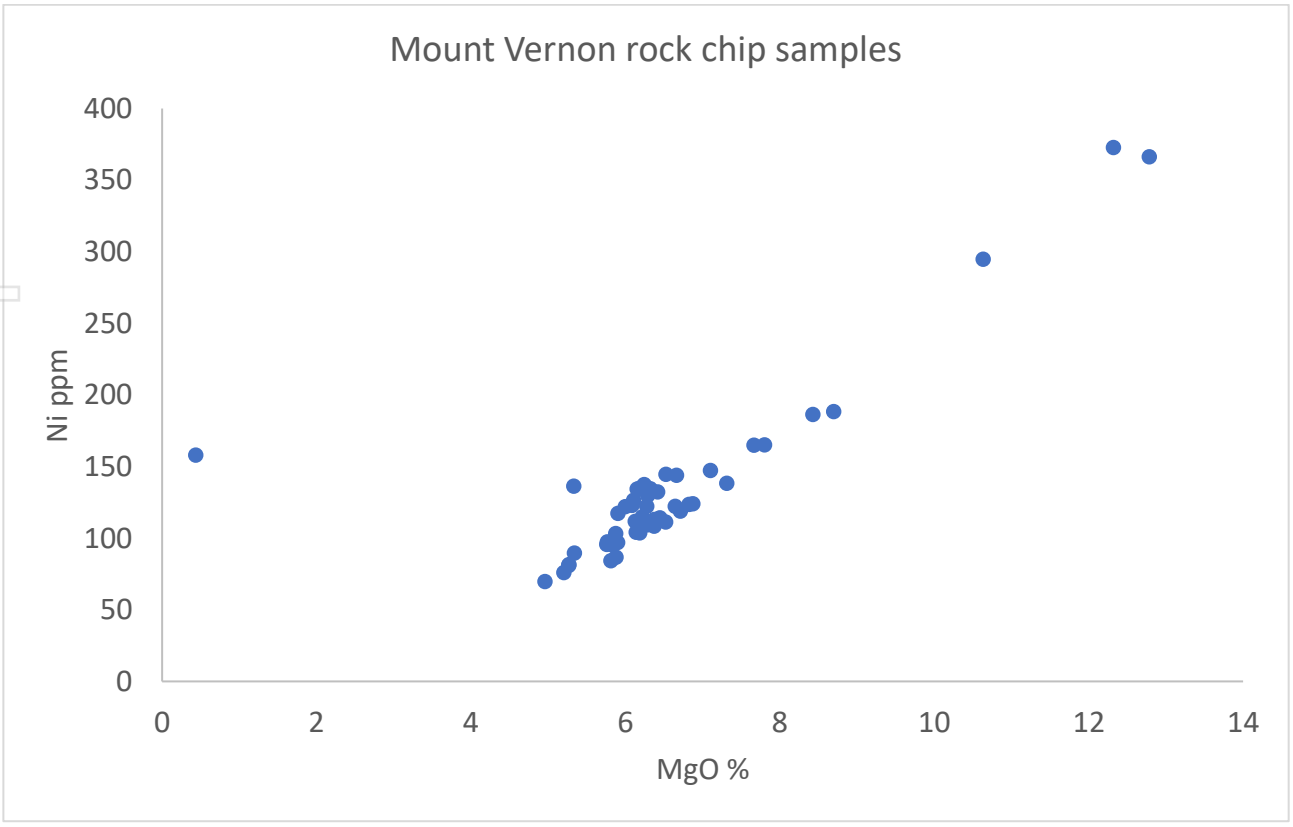

Figure 6. *Nickel versus MgO in Mount Vernon rock chip samples.*

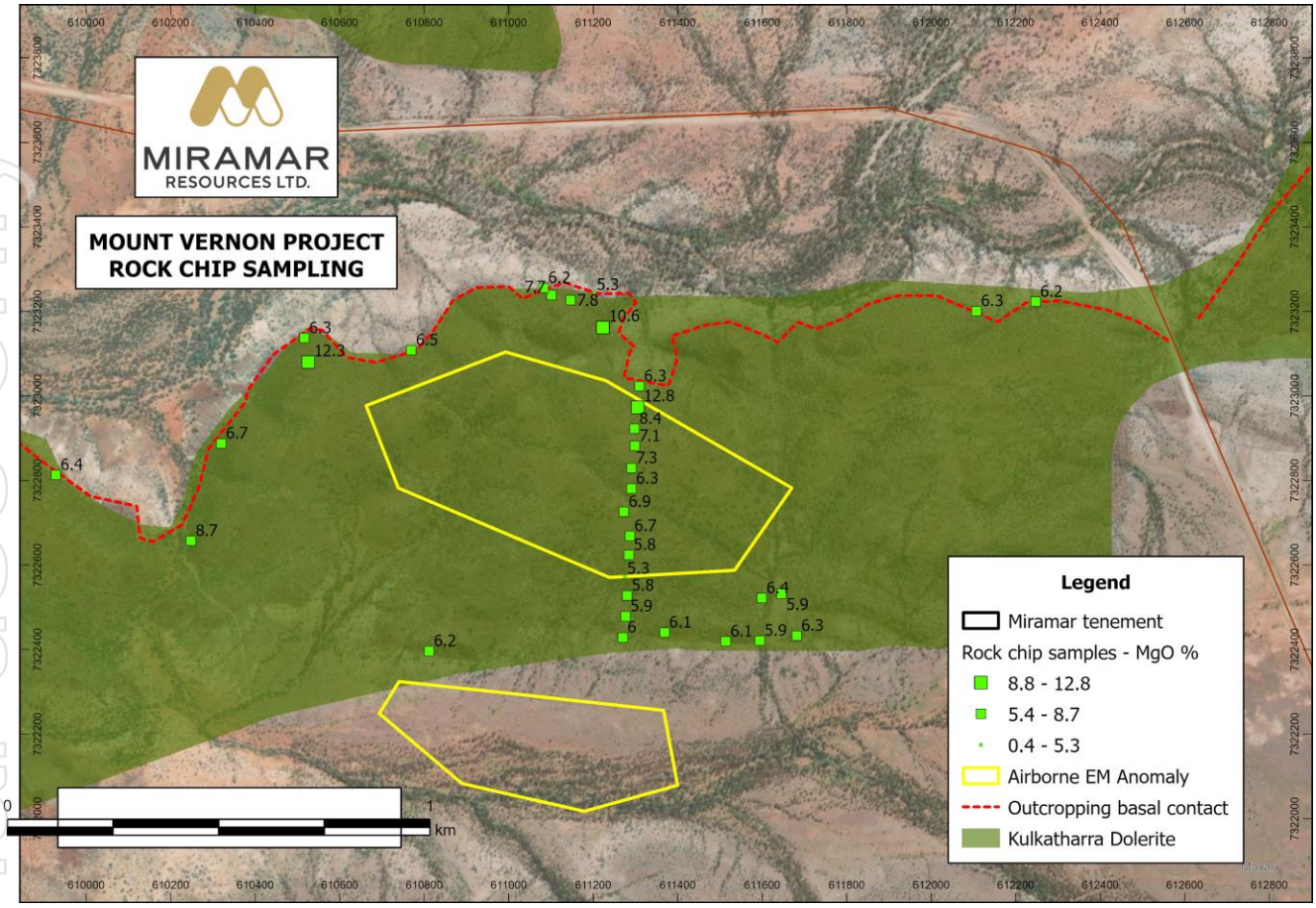

Figure 7. *Rock chip samples at Target A showing increasing MgO towards the base of the sill.*

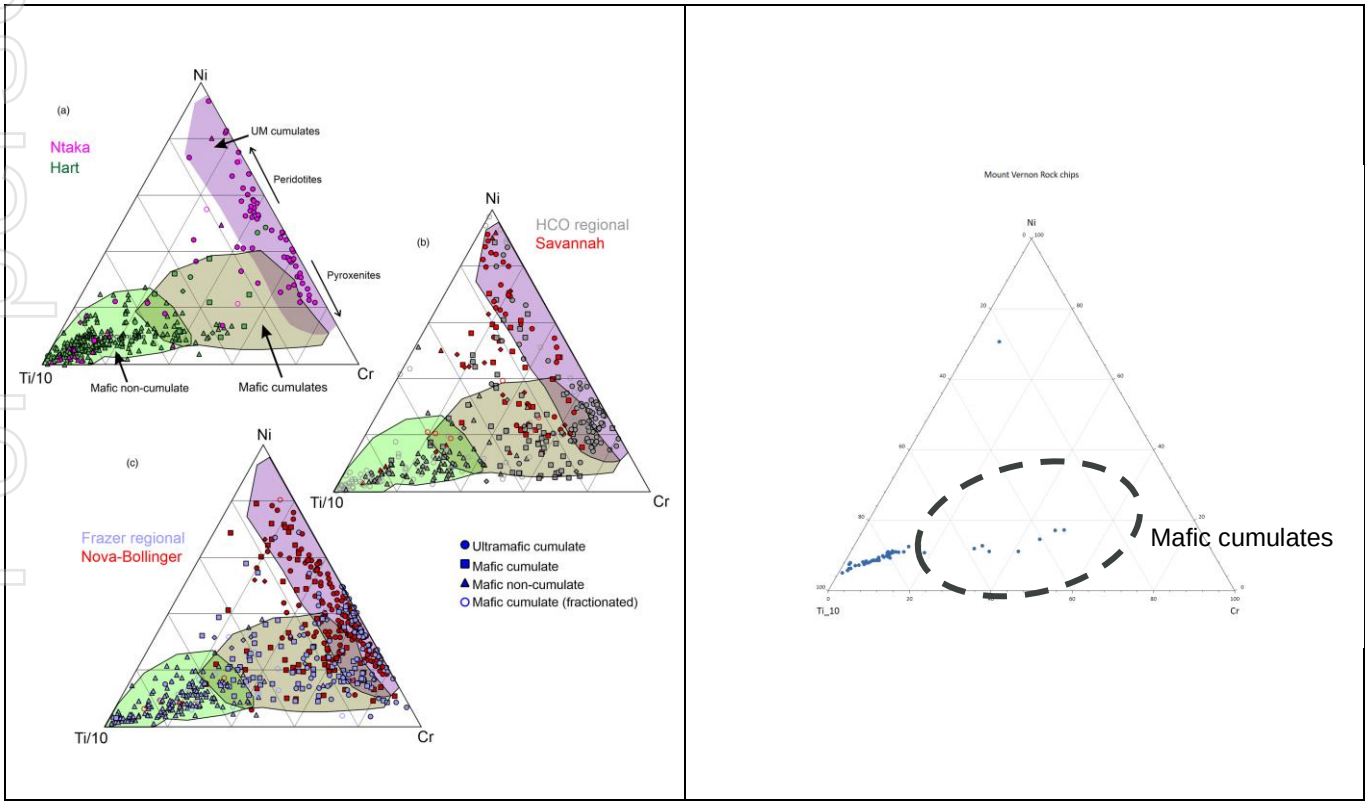

Figure 8. *Mount Vernon rock chip samples compared with known Proterozoic nickel deposits and provinces showing samples in "mafic cumulate" field (brown polygons) (Barnes 2023).*

Trouble Bore MLEM Survey

The geophysical crew have moved to the Trouble Bore target to conduct a moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey over a 3 kilometre long late-time anomaly seen in historic SkyTEM data (Figure 8).

The SkyTEM anomaly occurs at the intersection of a dolerite sill and an interpreted feeder dyke and could represent an accumulation of nickel-copper sulphides as shown in step 2 of Figure 10.

A historic RC hole targeting channel iron deposits did not intersect dolerite and may not have tested the SkyTEM anomaly.

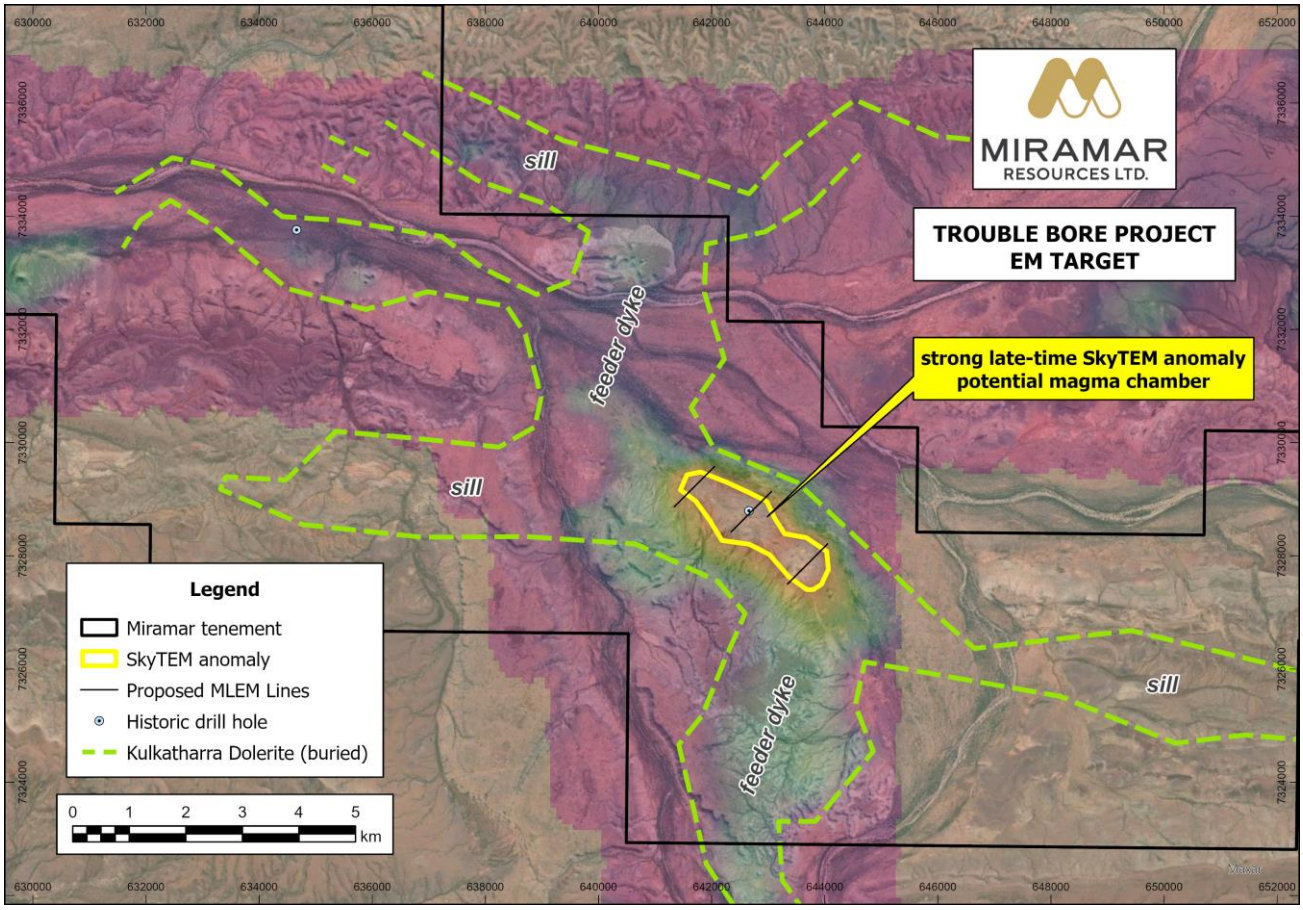

Figure 9. *"Trouble Bore" Target showing historic SkyTEM anomaly at intersection of feeder dyke and sill.*

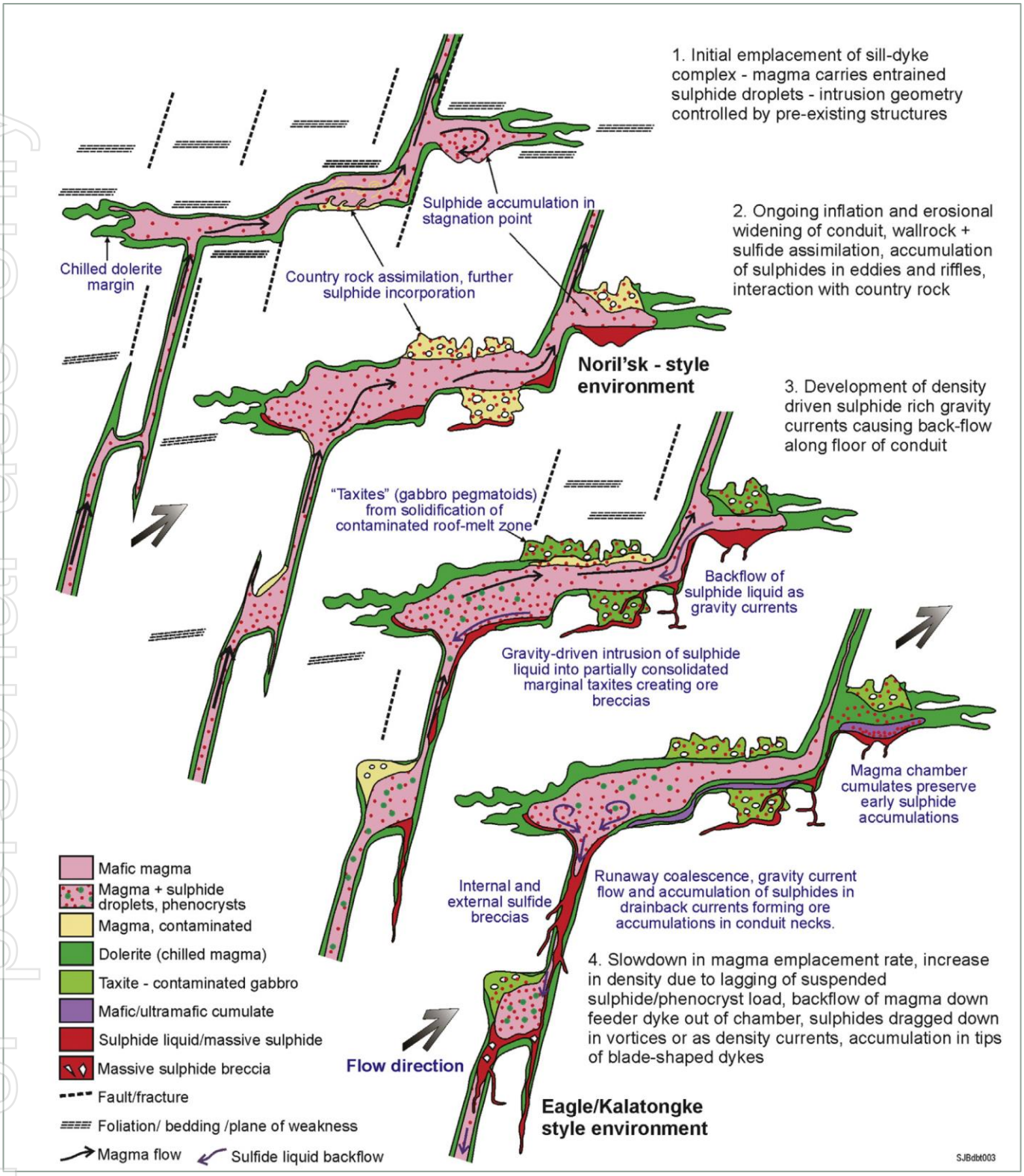

Figure 10. *Schematic diagram showing stages in the development of an intrusion-hosted Ni–Cu–Co sulphide system (Barnes et al, 2015).*

Planned work

Miramar's initial aim for the Bangemall Project is to show "proof of concept" of the Company's Ni-Cu-PGE deposit model by identifying Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation.

Work planned for 2024 includes:

- Completion of ground EM surveys over selected airborne EM anomalies at Mount Vernon and Trouble Bore
- Application for funding under the WA government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS)
- RC drill testing
- Progressing existing tenement applications to grant
- Identifying other prospective areas to peg and/or acquire
- Discussions with potential Joint Venture partners

For more information on Miramar Resources Limited, visit the Company's website at www.miramarresources.com.au, follow the Company on social media (Twitter @MiramarRes and LinkedIn @Miramar Resources Ltd) or contact:

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This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Allan Kelly, Executive Chairman, on behalf of the Board of Miramar Resources Limited.

References

Barnes, S.J., Cruden, A.R., Arndt, N. and Saumur, B. 2015, The mineral system approach applied to magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits. Ore Geology Reviews 76(94).

Barnes, S.J., 2023, Lithogeochemistry in exploration for intrusion-hosted magmatic Ni–Cu–Co deposits. Geochemistry: Exploration, Environment, Analysis, Volume 23.

Morris, P. A., and Pirajno, F., 2005, Mesoproterozoic Sill Complexes of the Bangemall Supergroup in Western Australia: Geology, Geochemistry and Mineralisation Potential. GSWA Report 99.

Table 2. *Mount Vernon Rock chip samples*

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Description	Sulphide % (visual estimate)
MV001	610516.6	7323137	f-mg dolerite with exfoliation plus carbonate	
MV002	610525.5	7323080	f-mg dolerite with exfoliation plus carbonate	
MV003	610769.3	7323108	fg mafic - chill margin	
MV004	611082.6	7323256	fg mafic - chill margin fg dissem py	2
MV005	611101.3	7323239	m-cg mafic with mg dissem pyrite and cg pyx	5
MV006	611202.9	7323245	fg mafic - chill margin cg dissem py	2
MV007	611146.4	7323227	m-cg mafic with plag biot and fg dissem pyrite?	
MV008	611222.9	7323162	darker mg mafic with fg dissem/matrix py	2
MV009	612106.9	7323201	f-mg mafic with fg dissem oy and pyrite clots	5
MV011	612247	7323223	mg dol with fg dissem pyrite and patchy cg py	2
MV012	611309.3	7323023	f-mg dol with fg dissem py and cg py clots	5
MV013	611305.4	7322973	m-cg dol with feox and tr py?	1
MV014	611297.9	7322923	cg mafic with plag biot and patchy py	2
MV015	611298.4	7322882	cg mafic with plag and patchy py	2
MV016	611290.7	7322830	m-cg mafic with plag and tr patchy py	1
MV017	611290.5	7322781	cg mafic with stubby pyx and green brow chlorite?	
MV018	611272.6	7322726	cg mafic with plag and cg pyx and cg patchy py	2
MV019	611286.7	7322669	m-cg mafic with patchy py	2
MV020	611284.5	7322624	dark mg mafic with patchy py	3
MV021	611275.1	7322574	partly oxd mg mafic with tr py	1
MV022	611280.2	7322528	grey blue fresh mg mafic with dissem silvery sulphide	10
MV023	611276.6	7322479	partly oxd mg mafic with patchy py	1
MV024	611270.1	7322429	grey blue mg mafic with silvery sulphides	10
MV025	609928.4	7322813	dark f-mg mafic with patchy py	2
MV026	614178.7	7322165	grey blue f-mg mafic with patchy py	2
MV027	614066.9	7322367	f-mg mafic with patchy py	2
MV028	614014.3	7322410	f-mg mafic with patchy py	1
MV029	614081.3	7322366	f-mg mafic with patchy py	2
MV030	613849.1	7322622	f-mg mafic with patchy py	1
MV031	613861.6	7322645	oxidised fe-mn stone - sediment	
MV032	614230.3	7322976	f-mg mafic	
MV033	614331.9	7323017	fg mafic with fg dissem py	3
MV034	614508.5	7323492	jointed f-mg mafic	
MV035	615085.6	7323883	f-mg mafic with tr fg py	1
MV036	614901.8	7323980	f-mg mafic with py clots	2
MV037	614524.8	7322719	f-mg mafic with py clots	2
MV038	614283	7322687	f-mg mafic with py clots	1
MV039	614112.1	7322595	f-mg mafic with py clots	1
MV040	603556.7	7318294	f-mg mafic with patchy pyrite	1
MV041	603712.2	7318347	f-mg mafic with fg dissem py	1
MV042	603719.2	7318470	f-mg mafic with fg dissem py	1
MV043	603861.5	7318583	f-mg mafic	
MV044	603954.2	7318432	f-mg mafic with fg dissem py	1
MV045	611594.2	7322421	f-mg mafic with patchy py	2

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Description	Sulphide % (visual estimate)
MV046	611599.1	7322522	cg plag gabbro	
MV047	611645.5	7322532	cg plag gabbro	
MV048	611681.5	7322433	f-mg mafic with patchy py	2
MV049	611513.6	7322420	f-mg mafic	
MV050	611369.1	7322440	f-mg mafic with patchy py	3
MV051	610811.8	7322396	f-mg mafic with patchy py	2
MV052	610248.1	7322657	mg mafic	
MV053	610319.6	7322888	fg mafic - chill margin	

Notes:

- fg- fine grained
- mg – medium grained
- cg – coarse grained
- py – pyrite
- plag – plagioclase feldspar
- dissem – disseminated
- fe – iron
- mn - manganese

APPENDIX

The Bangemall Project and the Norilsk Ni-Cu-PGE model

Miramar's 100%-owned Bangemall Project comprises granted Exploration Licences and Applications covering approximately 2,190 km^2 within the Gascoyne region of Western Australia (Figure A).

The Proterozoic Edmund and Collier Basins have been intruded by numerous 1070Ma aged Kulkatharra Dolerite sills, part of the Warakurna Large Igneous Province, and the same age as the Giles Complex which hosts the large Nebo and Babel Ni-Cu deposits in the West Musgraves.

The region has been identified by both the Geological Survey of Western Australia and Geoscience Australia as having high prospectivity for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation associated with the Kulkatharra Dolerite sills, similar to the giant Norilsk-Talnakh Ni-Cu-PGE deposits in Russia (Figure B).

Since 2020, Miramar has built a strategic land position in the Bangemall region, focussing on areas containing key ingredients and/or regional-scale indicators for Proterozoic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation:

- Kulkatharra Dolerite sills – source of Ni, Cu +/- PGE's
- Proximity to major crustal-scale faults (+/- cross faults) - potential plumbing systems +/- traps
- Sulphidic sediments - potential sulphur source
- Regional-scale geochemical anomalism (GSWA regional geochemistry)
- Regional-scale EM anomalism (2013 Capricorn AEM Survey)

At the Mount Vernon Project, Miramar identified multiple late-time VTEM anomalies associated with strongly elevated Ni, Cu and PGE results in historic rock chip samples and is planning to conduct ground EM surveys during 2024 with the aim of defining targets for drill testing.

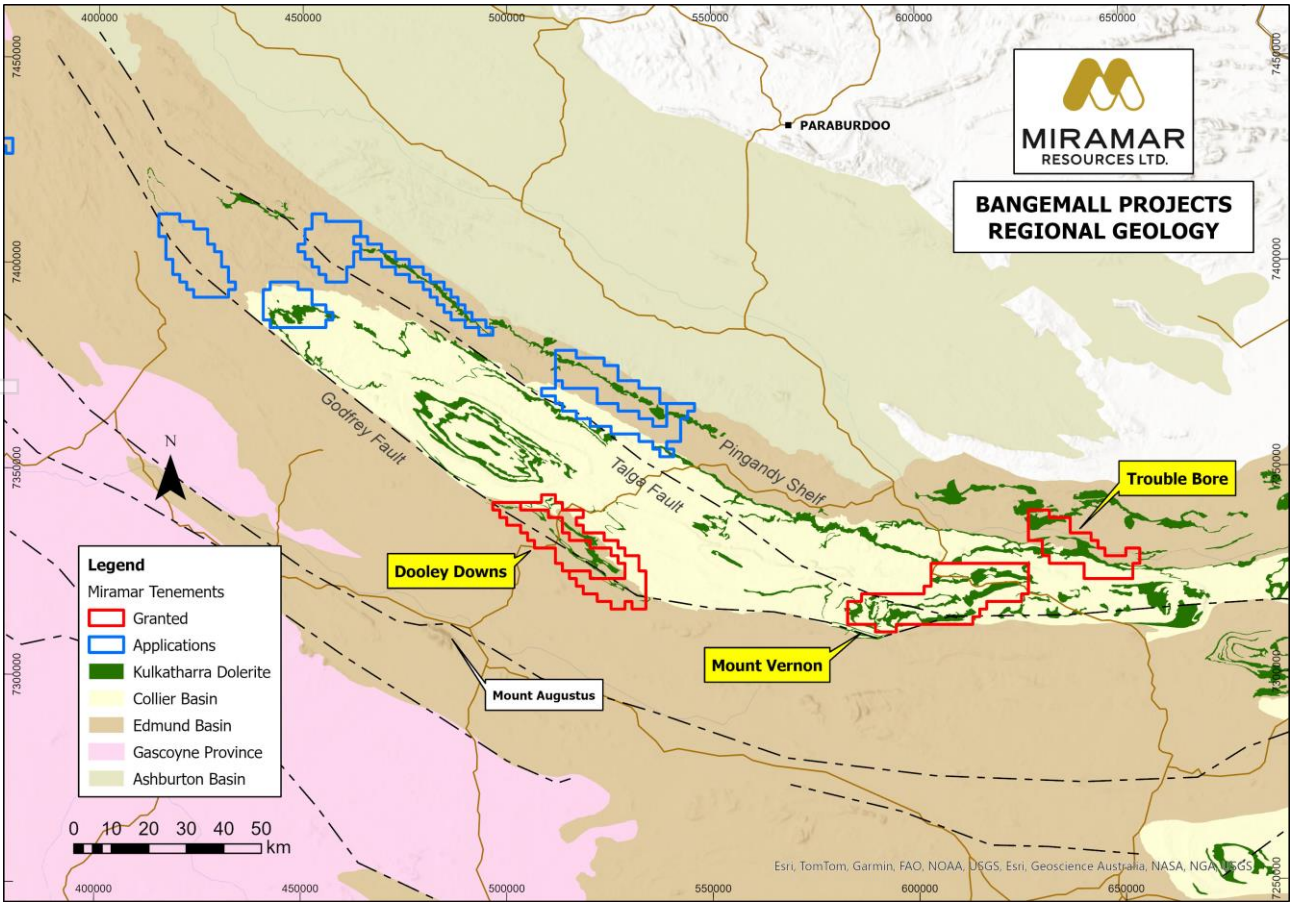


Figure A. *Bangemall Projects showing Kulkatharra Dolerite sills and major crustal-scale faults.*

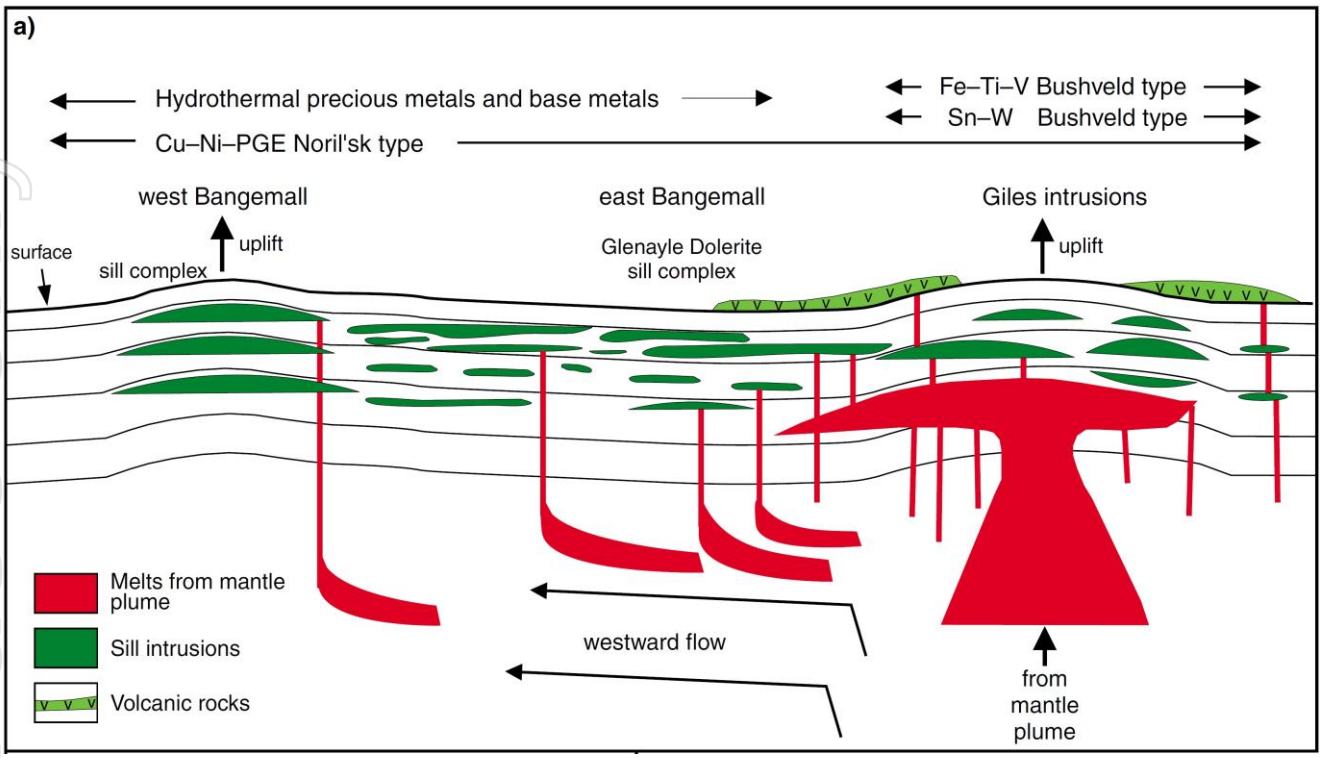


Figure B. *Schematic long section of the Warakurna Large Igneous Province showing mafic rocks and potential mineralisation styles (Morris and Pirajno, 2005).*

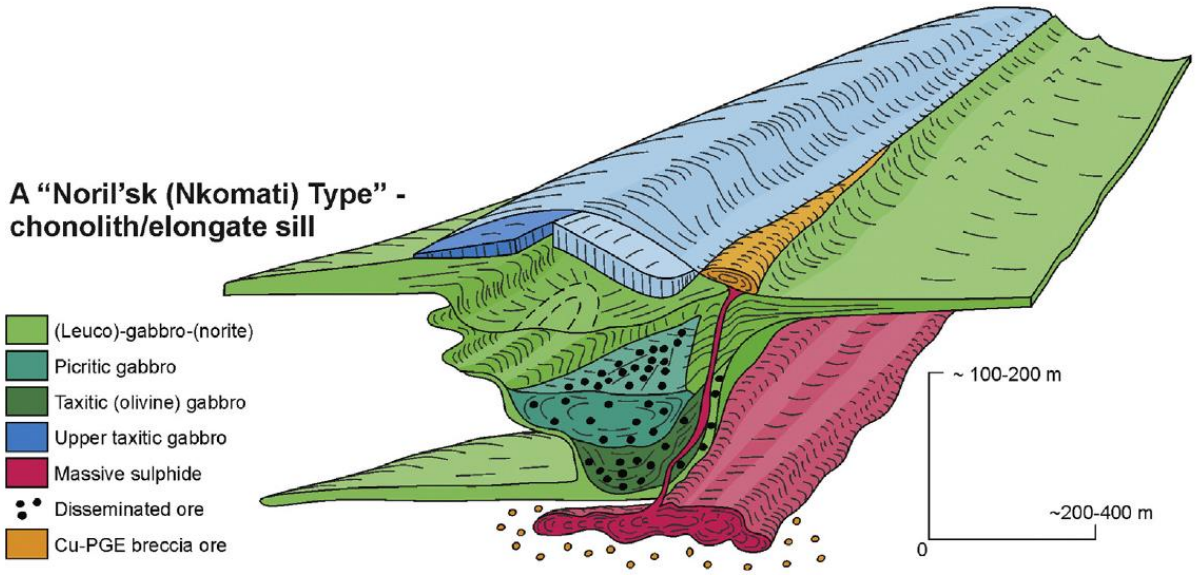
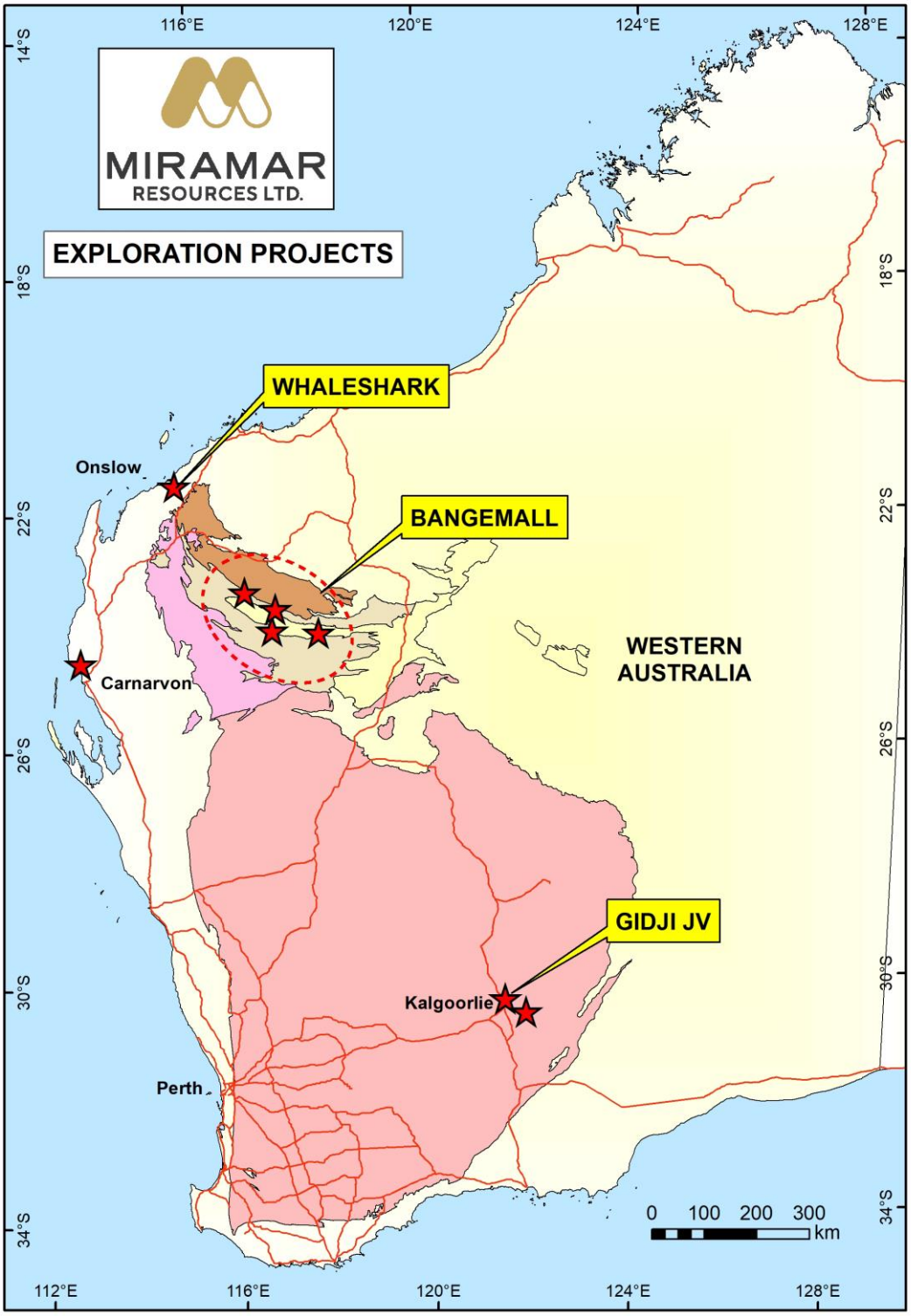


Figure C. *Schematic diagram of a Norilsk-type chonolith (Barnes et al 2015)).*

About Miramar Resources Limited

Miramar Resources Limited is an active, WA-focused mineral exploration company exploring for gold, copper and Ni-Cu-PGE deposits in the Eastern Goldfields and Gascoyne regions of WA.

Miramar's Board has a track record of discovery, development and production within Australia, Africa, and North America, and aims to create shareholder value through discovery of high-quality mineral deposits.



COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Allan Kelly, a "Competent Person" who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kelly is the Executive Chairman of Miramar Resources Ltd. He is a full-time employee of Miramar Resources Ltd and holds shares and options in the company.

Mr Kelly has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to Qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Kelly consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information and in the form and context in which it appears.

Historical exploration results for the Bangemall Project, including JORC Table 1 and 2 information, is included in the Miramar Prospectus dated 4 September 2020.

JORC Table 1 and 2 information for recent exploration results within the Bangemall Project is contained in the following ASX Announcements:

- *8 February 2024, "Multiple Large Uranium Targets in Bangemall"*
- *5 February 2024 – "Bangemall Exploration Update"*
- *15 January 2024 – "Ground EM Survey Underway at Mount Vernon"*
- *2 January 2024 – "Tenement Grant Expands Bangemall Project"*
- *24 July 2023 – "Approval Received for Mount Vernon Drilling"*
- *17 July 2023 – "Gascoyne Projects Update"*
- *21 June 2023 – Gascoyne Projects Funded Following Capital Raising"*
- *25 May 2023 – "High-Priority Ni-Cu-PGE Targets Identified at Mt Vernon"*
- *14 March 2023 – "Gascoyne Plans Finalised Following Capital Raising"*
- *9 March 2023 – "Gascoyne Region Exploration Update"*
- *17 January 2023 – "Multiple Large REE Targets Identified at Dooley Downs"*
- *"14 November 2022 – "Large REE Targets Identified at Dooley Downs"*
- *3 October 2022 – "Diamond occurrence & uranium targets identified at Bangemall"*
- *12 June 2022 – "New Ni-Cu-PGE targets identified at Bangemall"*
- *3 February 2022 – "Multiple Large EM Anomalies Identified at Mt Vernon"*
- *25 January 2022 – "EM Survey Commenced at Bangemall Ni-Cu-PGE Target"*
- *1 September 2021 – "Multiple EM Conductors Identified within Bangemall Project"*

JORC 2012 Table 1 – Mount Vernon rock chip sampling

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 (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.*	• Representative rock chip samples weighing approximately 1kg were taken from outcrop at each site.
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).*	• No drilling reported
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.*	• No drilling reported
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*	• Basic information about the sample location was recorded and a photo taken at each site • Samples were examined in the office and information about geology and mineralisation were recorded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• No sub-sampling occured

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.*
		• Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for:
		  ○ a multi-element analysis using a 4-acid digest followed by analysis using ICP-MS
		  ○ Au, Pt and Pd by 50g fire assay followed by analysis using ICPOES
		• The analysis is appropriate for samples of this type
		• No QAQC samples were included

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.*	• No verification undertaken at this stage
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.*	• Sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS in MGA Zone 50S
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*	• Sampling is reconnaissance in nature at this stage • No sample compositing has been carried out

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	
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.*	• Sampling is reconnaissance in nature at this stage and not specifically oriented in relation to geology or structure
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples transported to laboratory by Miramar staff
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews completed

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.*	• Sampling was conducted on E52/3893 which is granted and 100% owned by MQ Minerals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Miramar Resources Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted by Rio Tinto, Aurora Minerals and IGO, however no systematic Ni-Cu-PGE exploration has been undertaken
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Norilsk-style Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation associated with Kulkatharra Dolerite sills

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade 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 stated.*	• No data aggregation
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').*	• No drilling reported
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.*	• All sample locations shown in Figure 5 and Table 2
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.*	• Graphs showing all Ni and MgO results attached
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.*	• EM results also reported in this release
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes more rock chip sampling and RC drilling of EM and/or geochemical anomalies