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STRONG NICKEL RESULTS FROM FISHER EAST

Key Points

- **Diamond drilling at Fisher East intersects three individual massive nickel sulphide intervals**
- **Musket and Camelwood orebodies extended by over 150m at depth**
- **Aircore drilling has commenced at Collurabbie**

Rox Resources Limited (ASX: RXL) ("Rox" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from the Company's recently completed diamond drilling campaign carried out during April - May at its Fisher East nickel project, located 500km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The overall aim of the diamond drill program was:

- To extend the Musket and Camelwood deposits (Figure 2) by testing strong downhole EM anomalies, and
- To test a very strong 1km long EM conductor at Corktree (Figure 3), detected from surface, but not previously effectively drill tested.

Results received include:

- **4.3m** @ **2.0% Ni** from 701.7m in hole MFED080 at Musket,
  including 0.3m of massive sulphides grading **8.1% Ni** from 701.7m,
- **2.4m** @ **2.4% Ni** from 718.3m in hole MFED076W1 at Camelwood,
  including 0.2m of massive sulphides grading **5.2% Ni** from 718.9m, and
- **0.3m** @ **7.5% Ni** of massive sulphides from 288.8m in hole MFED081 at Camelwood.

Rox Managing Director, Mr Ian Mulholland said, "*We are very pleased with the results from this*

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Fisher East diamond drilling program. The result at Musket broadens the prospective area for drilling and indicates that mineralisation extends to at least 700 metres depth."

In addition, the two drill holes at Camelwood have also indicated that the nickel sulphide system at Camelwood is more extensive than that currently contained in our existing resource."

"At Fisher East our continuing overall aim is to make a new game changing massive nickel sulphide discovery through exploration, while at the same time increasing resources at known deposits and continuing to assess development options. This latest drilling program has moved that goal forward, and we now know that the nickel sulphide systems at Musket and Camelwood are extensive and offer significant potential to develop a large resource base."

"Furthermore, we are encouraged by recent positive moves in the nickel price and the realisation that demand for electric vehicles and other batteries is going to put a lot of pressure on the class 1 nickel supply in the years ahead. Rox continues to position itself strongly by holding highly prospective nickel sulphides projects, and an extremely healthy cash balance."

JORC 2012 Mineral Resources at Fisher East total **2.0 Mt** @ **2.5% Ni for 50,000 tonnes contained Ni** (ASX:RXL 5 February 2016). In addition, mineral resources at Collurabbie total **573kt** @ **2.3% NiEq for 13,500 tonnes contained nickel equivalent** (ASX:RXL 18 August 2017).

Aircore drilling has now commenced at the Company's Collurabbie project, 70km to the east of Fisher East, with the aim of defining further potential massive nickel sulphide targets.

Musket

Hole MFED080 was drilled to test a strong downhole EM anomaly (Figure 4). It intersected **4.3m** @ **2.0% Ni** from 701.7m downhole depth, including 0.3m of massive sulphides @ **8.1% Ni** from 701.7m (see photo). The remainder of the mineralised interval consisted of disseminated and matrix nickel sulphides to 706.0m.

The hole has extended mineralisation by over 170m outside of the current resource, being a better result than the nearest holes (Figure 5), which include MFED059 (1.4m @ 1.4% Ni from 450.4m downhole), MFED064 (0.7m @ 3.6% Ni from 457.5m downhole) and MFED079 (0.5m @ 4.7% Ni from 522.5m downhole).

Camelwood

Hole MFED076W1 (Figure 4) was a wedge off a previous hole MFED076 (Figure 6) and intersected **2.4m** @ **2.4% Ni** from 718.3 downhole, including 0.2m of massive sulphide @ **5.2% Ni** from 718.9m. The remainder of the mineralised interval was blebby and matrix sulphides to 720.7m downhole.

This hole extends the Camelwood mineralisation by over 150m from the existing resource. Nearest

drill holes are MFED076 (7.7m @ 1.4% Ni from 693.3m downhole) and MFED036 (1.6m @ 3.7% Ni from 569.0m downhole).

Hole MFED081 (Figure 4) intersected 0.3m of massive sulphide @ **7.5% Ni**. This zone is an occlusion in the felsic sediment footwall, being a thin dyke of ultramafic that has intruded the felsic sediment. As such, it is interpreted to be at the margin of the ultramafic unit and therefore would terminate mineralisation further north.

Corktree

Hole MFED082 was drilled to 500.1m downhole (Figure 7). It intersected a 50m interval of semi-massive pyrite-pyrrhotite-magnetite (see photo), which explains the EM anomaly.

Assay data and drill hole information is given below in Table 1.

ENDS

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Photo of Musket massive sulphide grading 8.1% Ni from MFED080

Photo of Corktree mineralization, pyrite-pyrrhotite-magnetite from MFED082

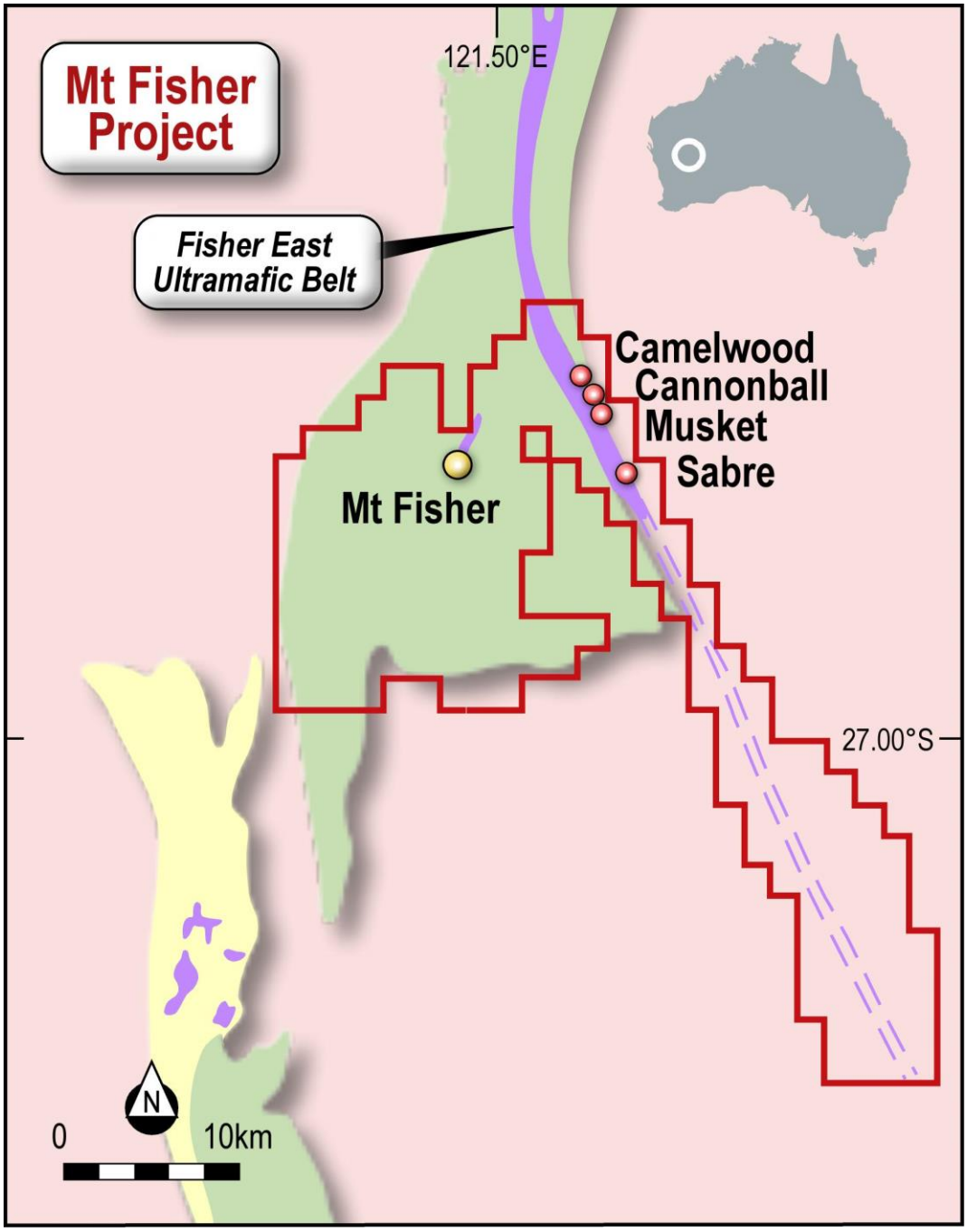

Figure 1: Fisher East Project Location

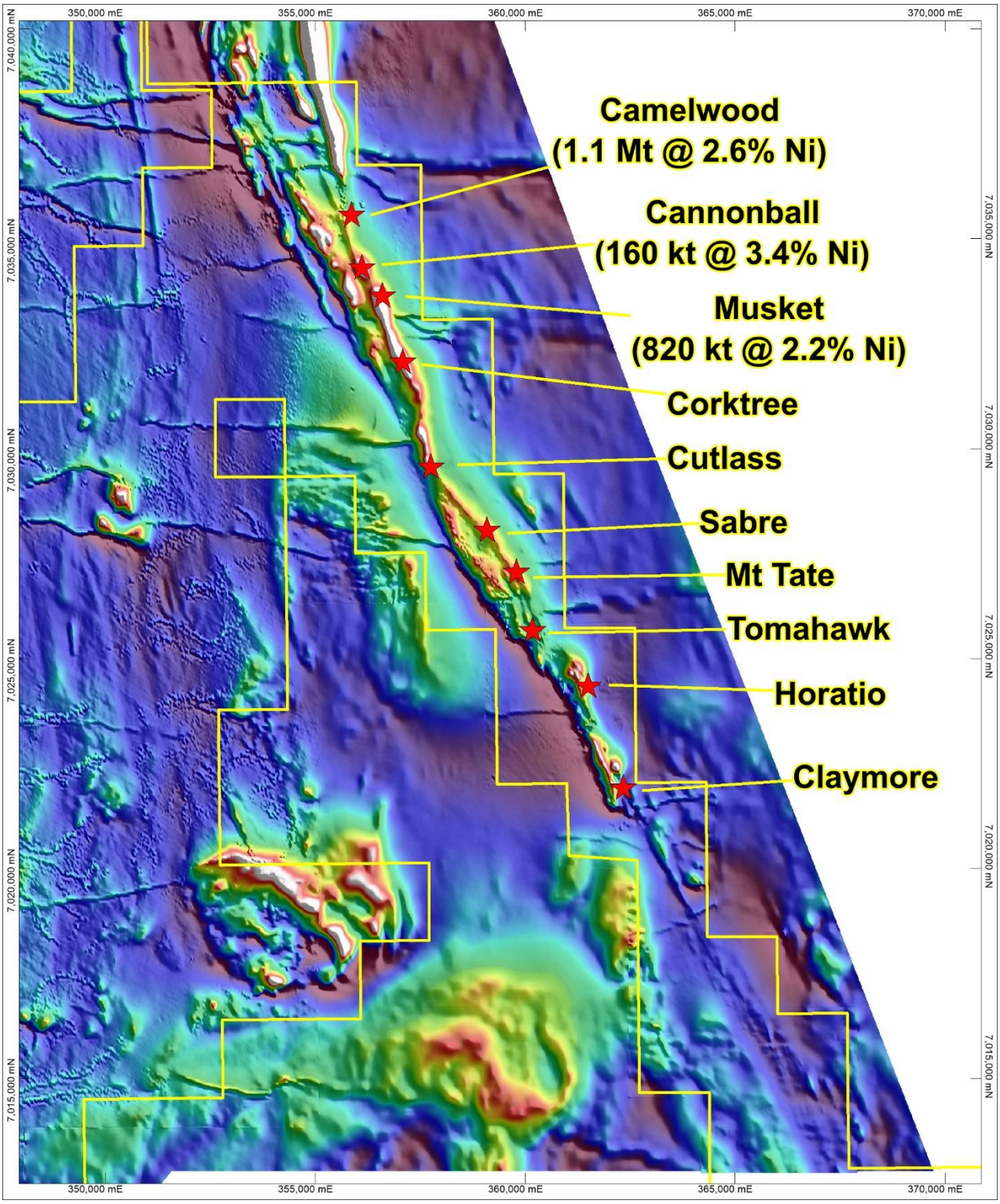

Figure 2: Fisher East Nickel Project, Prospect and Resource Locations

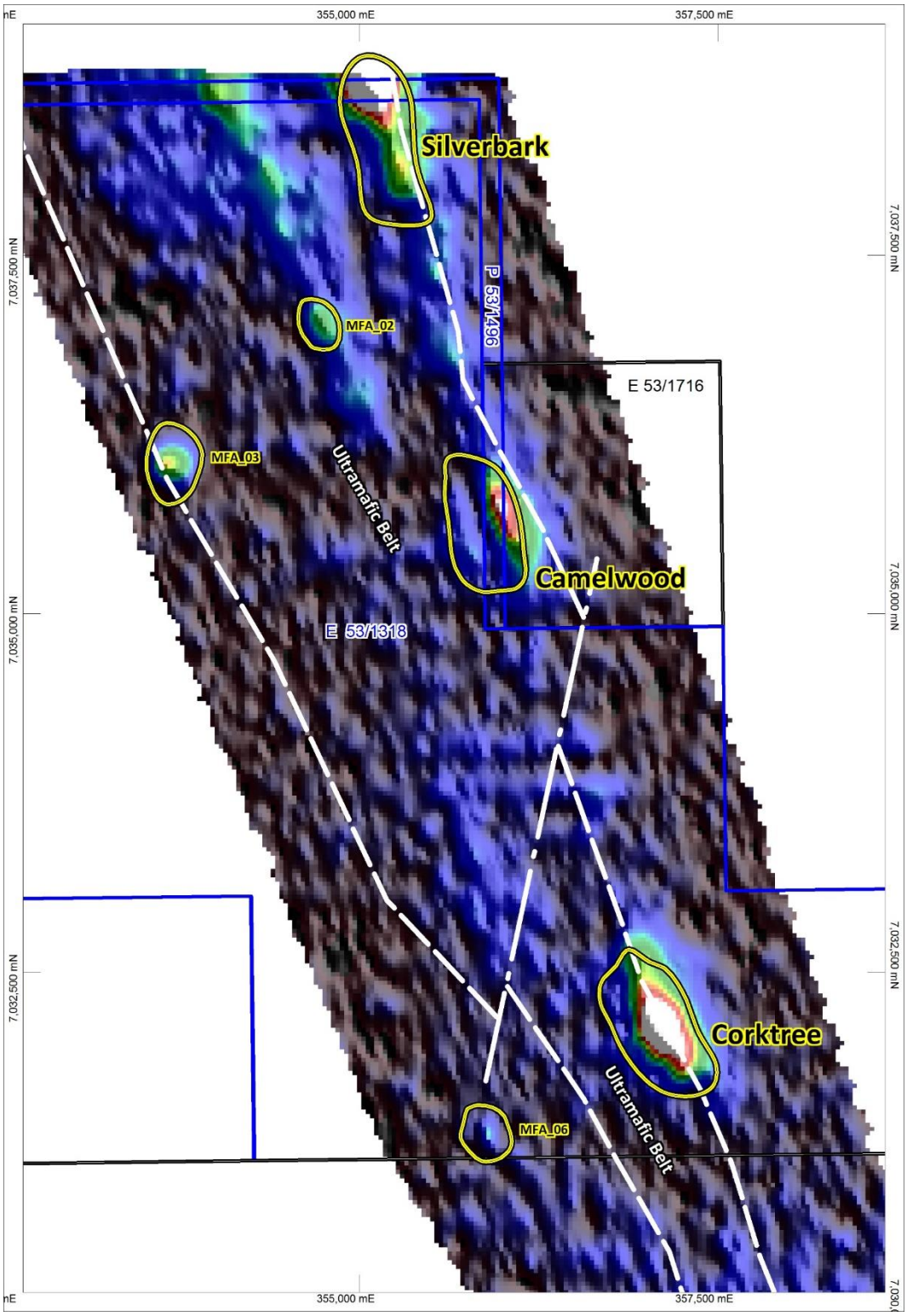

Figure 3: Fisher East VTEM showing strong anomalies at Silverbark, Camelwood and Corktree

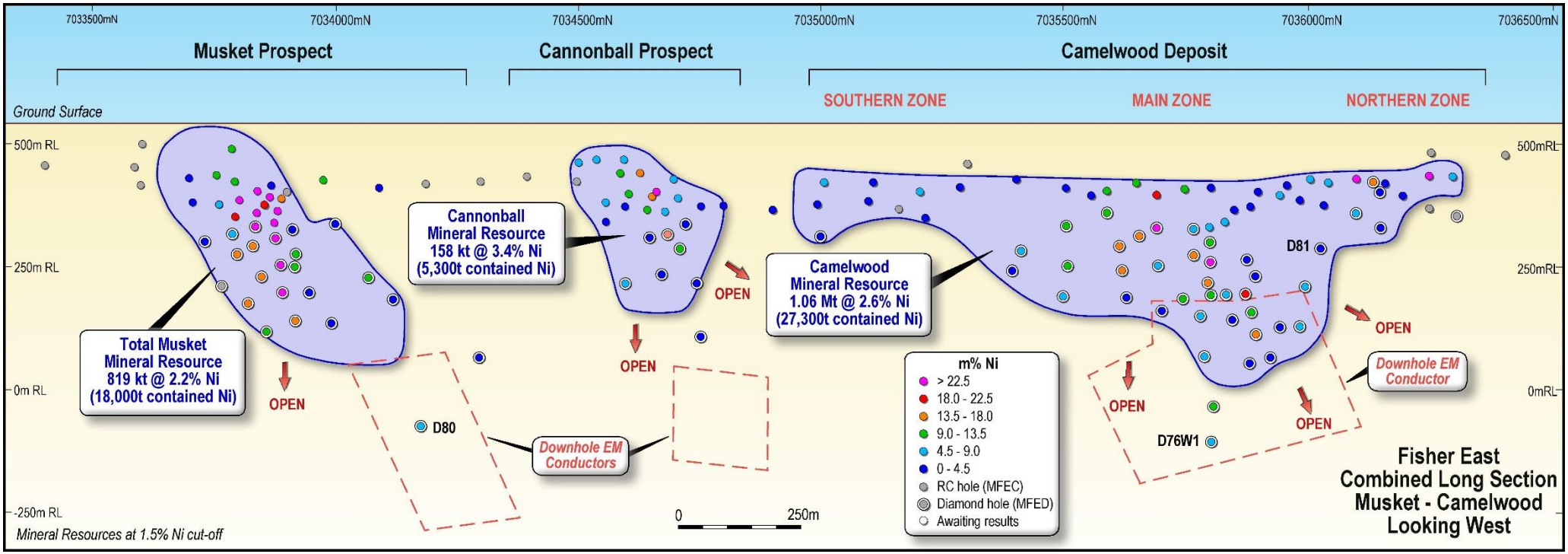

Figure 4: Musket - Camelwood Long Section

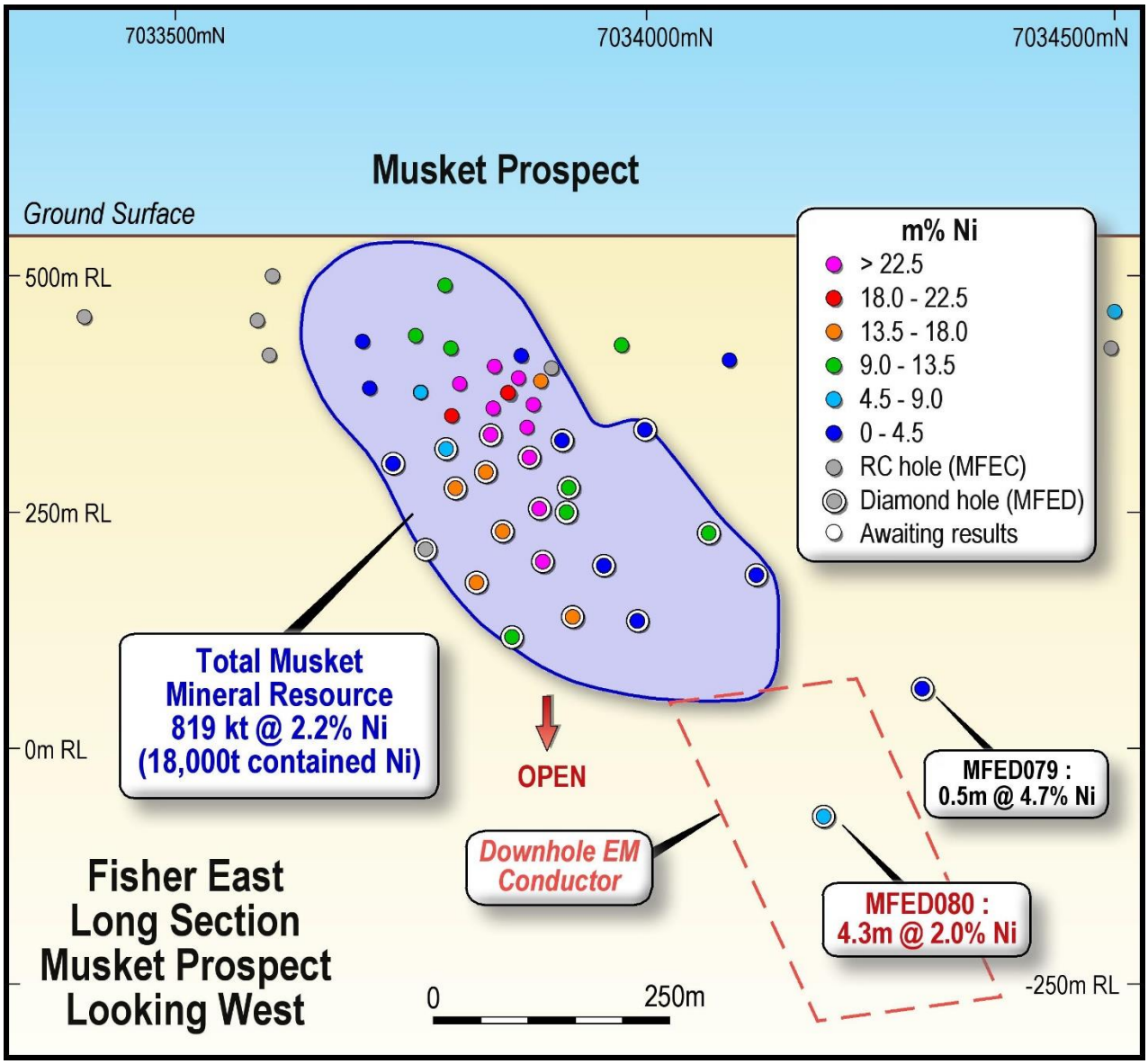

Figure 5: Musket Long Section

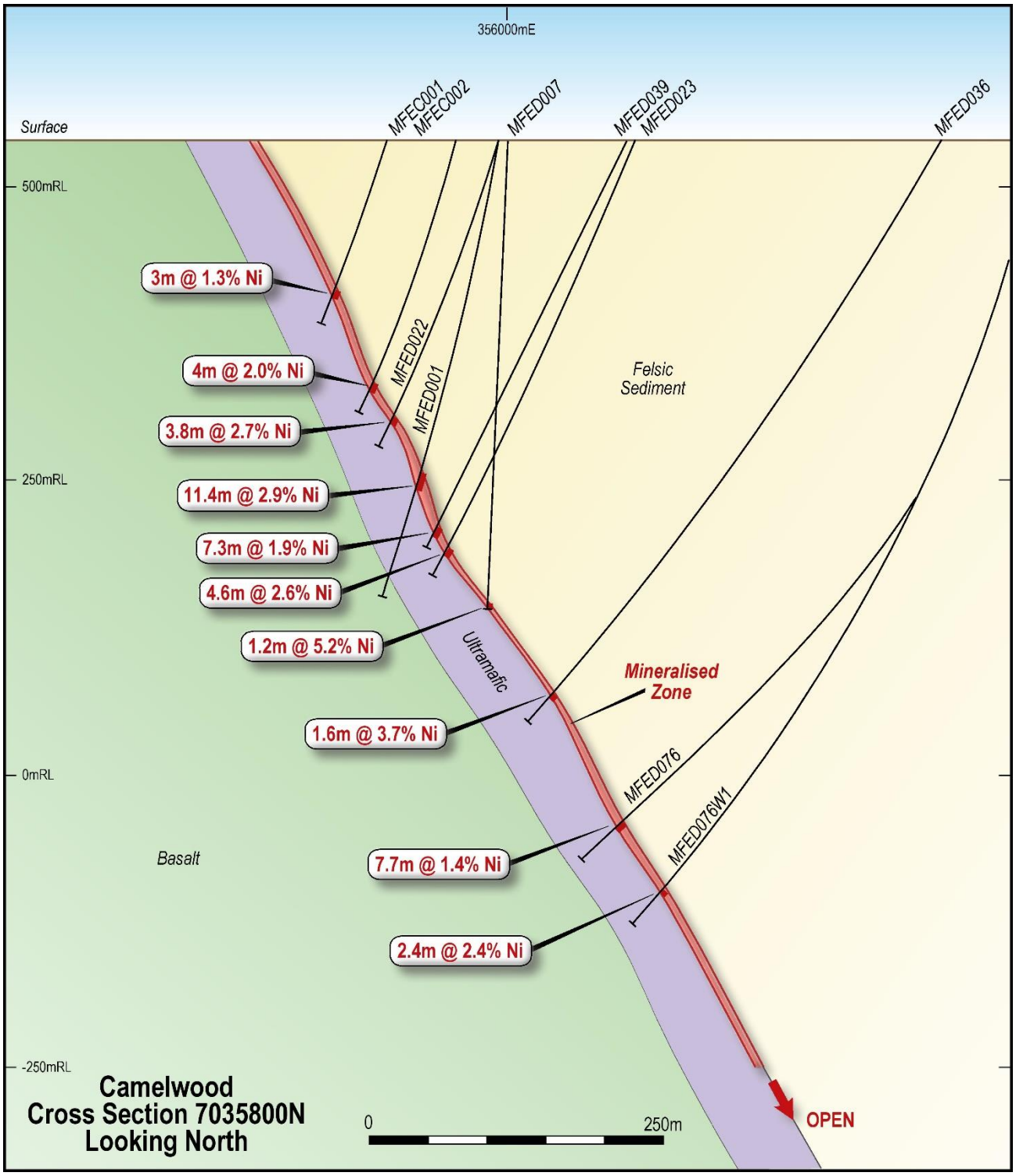

Figure 6: Camelwood Cross Section 7035800N

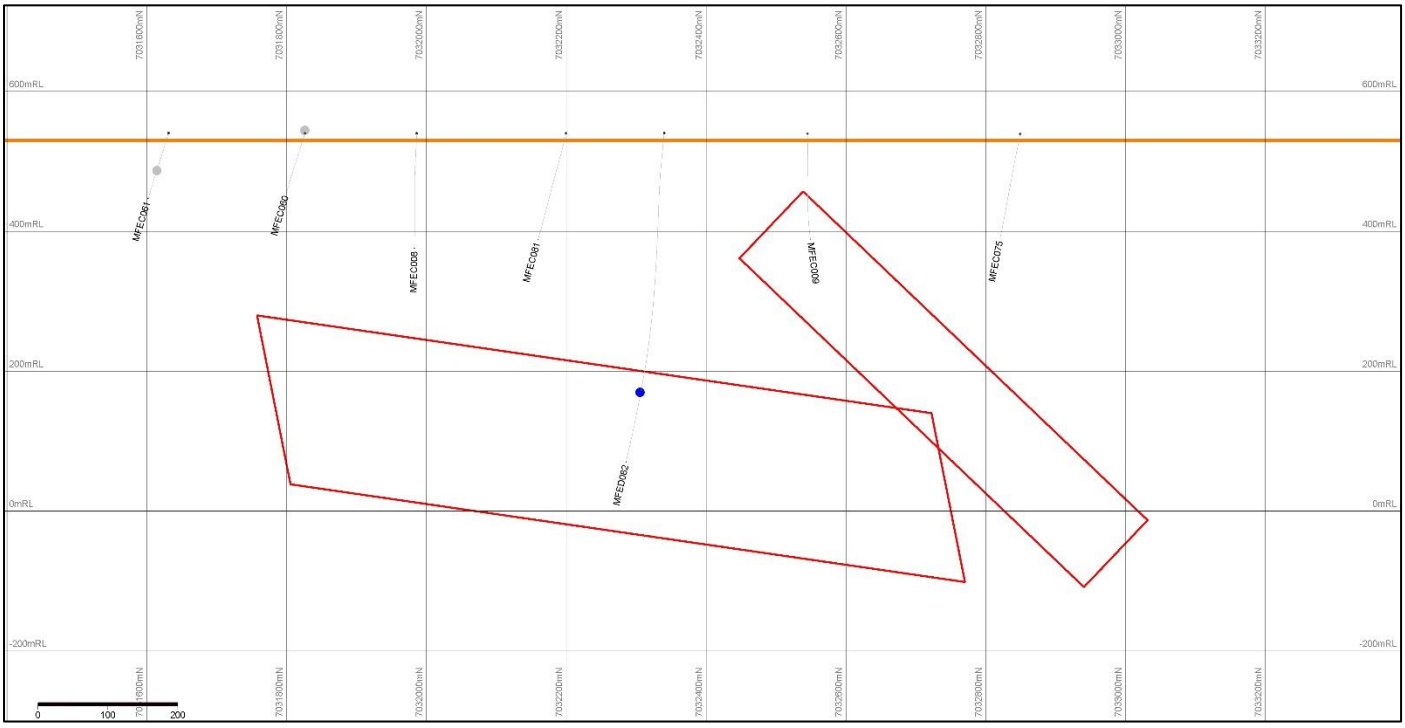

Figure 7: Corktree Long Section (looking west) showing position of interpreted EM conductors (red outlines) and completed drill hole (blue dot).

Table 1: Diamond Drilling Assay Results

Hole	East	North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Ni%	m%	Prospect
MFED076W1	356460	7035843	758.2	-73	265	718.3	720.7	2.4	2.4	5.8	Camelwood
including						*718.9*	*719.1*	*0.2*	*5.2*		
MFED080	356899	7034248	751.1	-72	260	701.7	706.0	4.3	2.0	8.6	Musket
including						*701.7*	*702.0*	*0.3*	*8.1*		
MFED081	355987	7035994	325.1	-68	255	288.8	289.1	0.3	7.5	2.3	Camelwood
MFED082	357135	7032340	500.1	-78	240	NSR					Corktree

Notes to Table:

- Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 51, collar positions determined by hand held GPS.
- Hole azimuths generally planned as 260-270 degrees, downhole deviations result in hole paths slightly different to those intended.
- Diamond drilling (hole prefix MFED) by HQ/NQ diamond core, with core cut in half and sampled to either significant geological boundaries or even metre intervals.
- Diamond drill samples weighed in water and air to determine bulk density, and then crushed to 6.5mm. 3-5kg sample preparation by pulp mill to nominal P80/75um.
- Ni analysis by Intertek Genalysis Perth method 4A/OE: Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. For higher precision analyses (e.g. Ni > 1%), Intertek Genalysis Perth method 4AH/OE: Modified (for higher precision) multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.
- Certified Reference Standards and field duplicate samples were inserted at regular intervals to provide assay quality checks. Review of the standards and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
- Cut-off grade for reporting of 1% Ni with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed.
- Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted 60-65 degree easterly dip of the host rocks, reported intercepts will be slightly more than true width.
- NSR = No Significant Result.

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources Limited is an emerging Australian minerals exploration company. The company has a number of key assets at various levels of development with exposure to gold, nickel, copper and platinum group elements (PGE's), including the Mt Fisher Gold Project (WA), the Fisher East Nickel Project (WA), the Collurabbie Nickel-Copper-PGE Project (WA), and the Bonya Copper Project (NT).

Fisher East Nickel Project (100% + Option to Purchase)

The Fisher East nickel project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and hosts several nickel sulphide deposits. The total project area is ~350km^2, consisting of a ~300km^2 area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase area of a further 50km^2 of nickel prospective ground.

Discovery of, and drilling at the Camelwood, Cannonball and Musket nickel prospects has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 5 February 2016) of **2.0Mt grading 2.5% Ni** reported at 1.5% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 1.9Mt grading 2.5% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 0.1Mt grading 2.3% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing **50,600 tonnes of nickel**. Higher grade mineralisation is present in all deposits (refer to ASX announcement above) and is still open at depth beneath each deposit. Additional nickel sulphide deposits continue to be discovered (e.g. Sabre) and these will add to the resource base. Exploration is continuing to define further zones of potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Mt Fisher Gold Project (100% + Option to Purchase)

The Mt Fisher gold project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, adjacent to the Fisher East nickel project, and hosts several gold deposits. The total project area is ~220km^2, consisting of a ~170km^2 area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase area of a further 30km^2 of gold prospective ground.

Drilling by Rox has also defined numerous high-grade gold targets and a JORC 2012 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 28 March 2018) of **973,000 tonnes grading 2.75 g/t Au** reported at a 0.8 g/tAu cut-off exists for **86,000 ounces of gold** (Measured: 171,900 tonnes grading 4.11 g/t Au, Indicated: 204,900 tonnes grading 2.82 g/t Au, Inferred: 596,200 tonnes grading 2.34 g/t Au) aggregated over the Damsel, Moray Reef and Mt Fisher deposits.

Rox recently announced plans to divest the Mt Fisher project to a wholly owned subsidiary and seek to list that subsidiary on the ASX (ASX:RXL 8 May 2018).

Collurabbie Gold-Nickel Project (100%)

The Collurabbie project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and is prospective for gold and nickel. The project area of 123km^2 hosts the Olympia nickel sulphide deposit and a number of other prospects for nickel sulphide mineralisation. A JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of **573,000t grading 1.63% Ni, 1.19% Cu, 0.082% Co, 1.49g/t Pd, 0.85g/t Pt** has been defined at Olympia (ASX:RXL 18 August 2017). The style of nickel sulphide mineralisation is different to that at Fisher East, with a significant copper and PGE component at Collurabbie, and has been compared to the Raglan nickel deposits in Canada (>1Mt contained nickel).

In addition, there is potential for gold mineralisation, with several strong drilling intersections including **2m @ 2.4g/t Au** from the Naxos prospect.

Bonya Copper Project (40%)

Rox (40%) has entered into an agreement with Thor Mining PLC to sell its interest in the Bonya project for A$550,000 in Thor shares (29 March 2018). Completion is anticipated during June 2018.

Competent Person Statements:

Resource Statements

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 28 March 2018 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 28 March 2018, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 28 March 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Fisher East project was reported to the ASX on 5 February 2016 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 5 February 2016, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 5 February 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Collurabbie project was reported to the ASX on 18 August 2017 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 18 August 2017, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 18 August 2017 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results, was either prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or under the JORC Code 2012 and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of original announcement to ASX. In the case of the 2004 JORC Code Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, they have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the drilling results on tenements E53/1218, E53/1318 and E53/1716.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at intervals. Diamond drill hole core size is NQ2 size diameter through the mineralisation. Sampling of diamond holes was by cut half core as described further below. Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 towards grid west (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination (as applicable). Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Diamond core is dominantly NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.1 m up to a maximum of 1.5 m. NQ2 core is cut into half, or quarter for HQ holes. RC drillholes were sampled on 1m intervals using riffle or cone splitter units. Samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were then sent to Perth for analysis by four acid digest with a multi-element ICP-OES finish (code: 4A/OE-multi element). Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by 25 gram fire assay with a mass spectrometer finish. Internal laboratory QA uses CRM's, blanks, splits and replicates, along with 10% repeats.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling techniques were Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths reported range from 325.1m to 758.2m. DD hole diameter was mostly NQ2 with 5 ¼ inch RC or mud rotary pre-collar and HQ upper hole portions. The core was orientated using a Camtech orientation tool. DD holes had RC or rock roller bit pre-collars drilled, generally to 25-150m depth.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond drill core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were >95%, and there were no significant core loss or recovery problems. RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous sample runs on an angle iron used for orientation marking. Depths are measured and checked against marked depths on the core blocks. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate. Detailed geological and geotechnical logs were carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD, structures etc. which included structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness, fill material, and this data is stored in the database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure (DD only), weathering, colour, and other sample features. Core was photographed and is stored in plastic core trays. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. This involved oven drying, coarse crushing of diamond core to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and barren waste samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20.
	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.	No diamond core field duplicates were taken. For RC drilling field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.
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.*	The analytical technique involved a four-acid digest followed by multi-element ICP/OES analysis (Intertek analysis code 4A/OE). The four-acid digest involves hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids and is considered a "complete" digest for most material types, except certain chromite minerals.
	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.	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies. Check assays were undertaken at an independent third-party assay laboratory and correlated extremely well.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Managing Director and/or Exploration Manager) have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at this stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Not applicable. A hand-held GPS has been used to determine collar locations at this stage, however DGPS collar surveys will be undertaken by a licensed surveyor shortly.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface was generated from digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing varies 40-200 metres between drill sections, with some areas at 40 metre drill section spacing. Some sections (but not all) have had more than one hole drilled. Down dip step-out distance varies 20-100 metres.
	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.	The mineralisation and geology show very good continuity from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) in due course.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has occurred for diamond core drilling. Sample intervals are based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between. For RC samples, sample compositing occurred over 4 metre intervals for non-mineralised material, but all mineralised intervals were sampled at a one metre interval.
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.*	The mineralisation strikes at between about 320-340 degrees and dip to the east at between -50 to -70 degrees. The drill orientation was planned to be between 240-250 degrees, however, some RC drill holes have swung slightly south (to up to 230 degrees). Drilling is essentially perpendicular to strike. This is confirmed in structural logging of mineralised zones.
	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.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the samples were delivered to a transport contractor who then delivered the samples to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of previous sampling techniques and data was carried out by Optiro Pty Ltd ("Optiro") as part of the Camelwood Mineral Resource estimate (ASX:RXL 3 October 2013). The database is considered by Optiro to be of sufficient quality to support a Mineral Resource estimate. In addition, from time to time, the Company carries out its own internal data audits.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 mineralisation reported is located within Exploration Licenses E53/1218, E53/1318 and E53/1716. Rox owns 100% of these tenements.
	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.	The tenement/s is/are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No previous detailed exploration for nickel sulphides had been undertaken on the tenements before Rox's involvement, except for one RC hole drilled by an Independence Group/Cullen Resources JV in 2006 into an EM conductor at the Mt Tate prospect. That single hole did not intersect any nickel sulphides.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting is of Archaean aged komatiite system, bounded by hangingwall basaltic rocks and footwall felsic metasediments. Mineralisation is mostly situated at the (eastern) basal ultramafic - felsic contact. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist. The deposit is analogous to Kambalda style nickel sulphide deposits.
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.*	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.

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.*	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 1% is generally applied with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed, except where early exploration holes at a new prospect are reported based on their geological significance. See Notes to Table/s.
	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.	High grade massive or semi-massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. See Table/s.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The mineralisation is moderately east dipping throughout the deposit. Drillhole azimuths were generally planned at 240^0-270^0 and holes generally inclined at -60^0 west (but see Table in text). Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures in the text), reported intercepts will be more than true width.
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.*	Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
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.*	At this stage only likely mineralised intervals have been analysed. Full assays are underway and will be reported in due course.
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.*	Multi element assaying on all samples was carried out for a suite of potentially deleterious elements such as Arsenic and Magnesium.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.