CASSINI
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX Release (CZI)
21 July 2020

New Targets at Yarawindah Ni-Cu-PGE Project

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Further encouraging results from recent diamond drill program**
- **Results support new project-scale geological interpretation**
- **New target areas identified with little to no previous exploration**

Cassini Resources Limited (ASX:CZI) ("Cassini" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Yarawindah Brook Project (the "Project"). The Project is located on agricultural land 20km south of the township of New Norcia, 100km northeast of Perth, Western Australia. The Project is prospective for nickel, copper, cobalt and platinum group elements (primarily palladium and platinum) and is part of an emerging new nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE province that has been validated by Chalice Gold Mines recent high-grade discovery at the Julimar Project, approximately 40km south of Yarawindah Brook.

Cassini Managing Director, Mr Richard Bevan, commented "We're pleased with the results from our first two drill programs at Yarawindah and we've made significant progress in understanding the potential of the region. Recent analysis of geophysical data suggests the host intrusion is far larger than originally interpreted and barely explored. The recent drill results have shown that we're in a fertile magmatic Ni-Cu environment, and that we've barely begun to unlock the potential of our tenement package. We thank all of our shareholders for their ongoing support."

Encouraging Results at Ovis Prospect Continue

Two diamond drill holes were completed at Ovis Prospect. Drill hole YAD0010 intersected multiple narrow, massive to semi-massive sulphide zones with peak grades of 1.96% Ni and up to 1.81g/t combined PGE within a 35m-wide disseminated sulphide zone. Although the host intrusion is sulphide-rich, as demonstrated in the ASX release of 29 May 2020, the Ni-Cu tenors are relatively low. YAD0011 also returned several narrow mineralised intervals e.g. 2m @ 0.69% Ni and 0.51% Cu within a broader sulphide-rich zone. This hole has demonstrated down-plunge continuity of the Ovis Prospect. See Table 1 for full assay details.

These latest results support earlier drill results such as:

- 0.12m @ 5.97% Ni, 0.75% Cu, 0.39% Co & 2.66g/t PGE from 84.3m in YAD0005;
- 2.25m @ 1.09% Ni, 0.99% Cu, 0.08% Co & 0.24g/t PGE from 84.8m in YAD0008; and
- 0.9m @ 1.44% Ni, 0.76% Cu, 0.11% Co & 0.19g/t PGE from 86.5m in YAD0009.

Mineralisation is hosted in metagabbro and metapyroxenite intrusive sequences, consistent with the exploration model targeting mafic-hosted, orthomagmatic massive sulphides.

Drill hole YAD0012 was abandoned before reaching target depth after encountering difficult drilling conditions. The EM conductor is an important target and will be tested as part of a future drill program. The final hole of the program, YAD0013, targeted the XC06 EM conductor at Brassica Prospect. The hole successfully intersected the target plate comprising a 6m zone of sulphides, dominated by pyrrhotite with

only minor nickel and copper sulphides. The results are similar to those intersected in drill holes YAD0001-0003 at the Brassica Prospect and with the stronger PGE soil anomalism at XC06 is attributed to greater enrichment in the weathered zone.

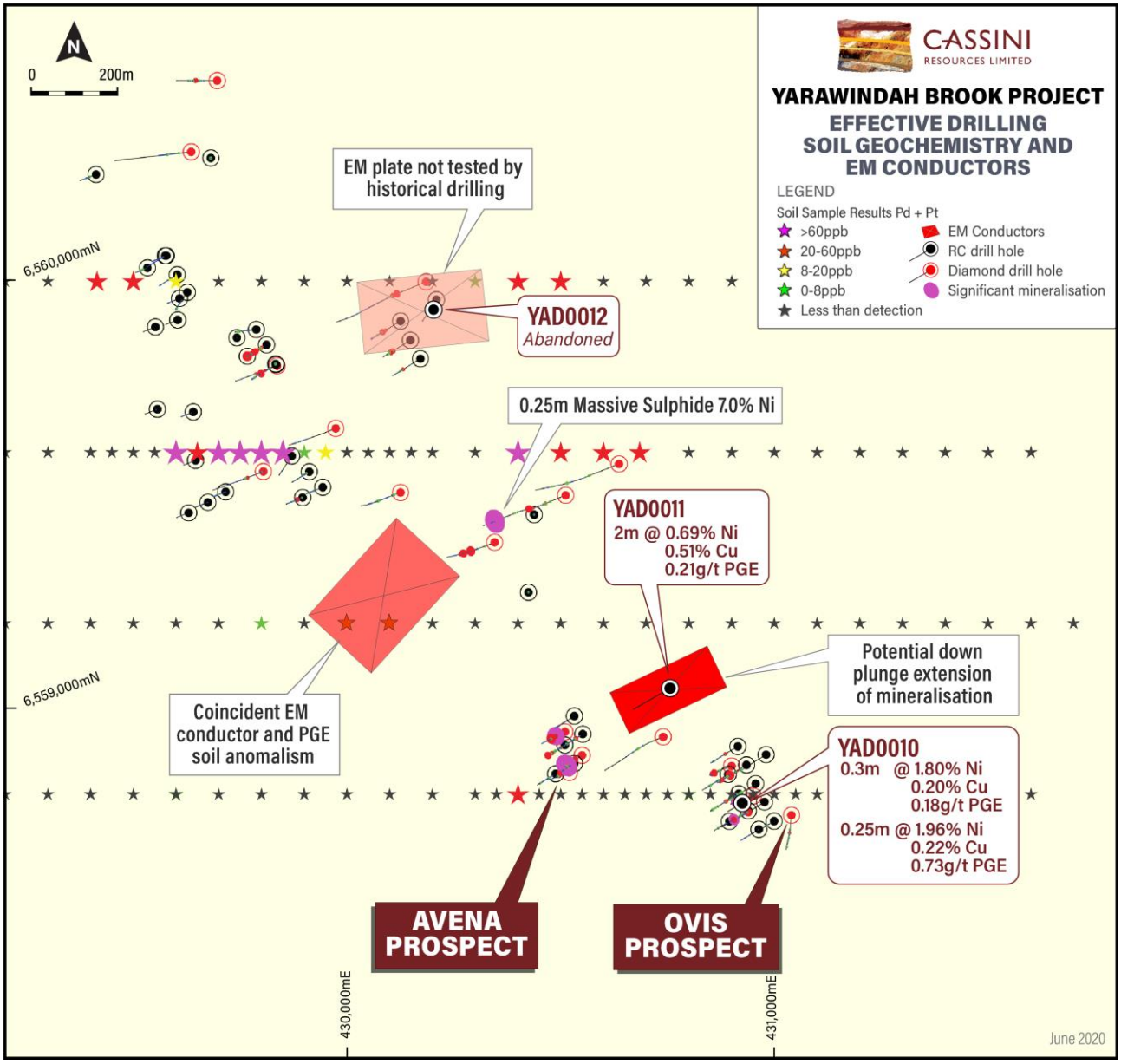

Figure 1. Effective drilling (>50m depth with Ni + Cu assays), soil geochemistry and EM conductors.

New Search Space Untested by Previous Exploration

A more significant development is the latest interpretation and greater understanding of the geology and mineralisation at both prospect and regional scales.

A review of company and historical drilling, as well as magnetic and electromagnetic data, has found that the Yarabrook Hill area represents only a small portion of a much larger mafic-ultramafic intrusion. Yarabrook Hill has been the main focus of exploration as this is where the intrusion outcrops and weathering processes have enriched PGE mineralisation. Contrary to historical narrow, folded geological model, the intrusion appears to be a flat sheet, at least 330m thick, which dips gently easterly from Yarabrook Hill under shallow country rock sequences. In detail however, the intrusion shows very complex variations in rock types and chemistry over short distances. The eastern part of the intrusion remains untested by drilling and airborne EM and is likely to be a more prospective part of the system,

given that Ni-Cu tenors increase from west to east i.e. Brassica to Ovis. The Company has identified a circular magnetic anomaly, known as “Yenart”, some 4km to the east of Ovis, which may represent a near surface exposure of the same intrusive system.

The upper-most part of the intrusion is a thick sulphide-bearing unit, indicated by Cu values >500ppm (and mostly > 1000 ppm), that ranges in thickness from 70m to 190m. Mineralisation intensity varies considerably over short intervals, which has been observed at the Ovis and Avena Prospects, but is generally stronger near the hanging wall contact, although this is not clear if it is due to primary mineralisation processes or secondary metamorphic and structural overprints.

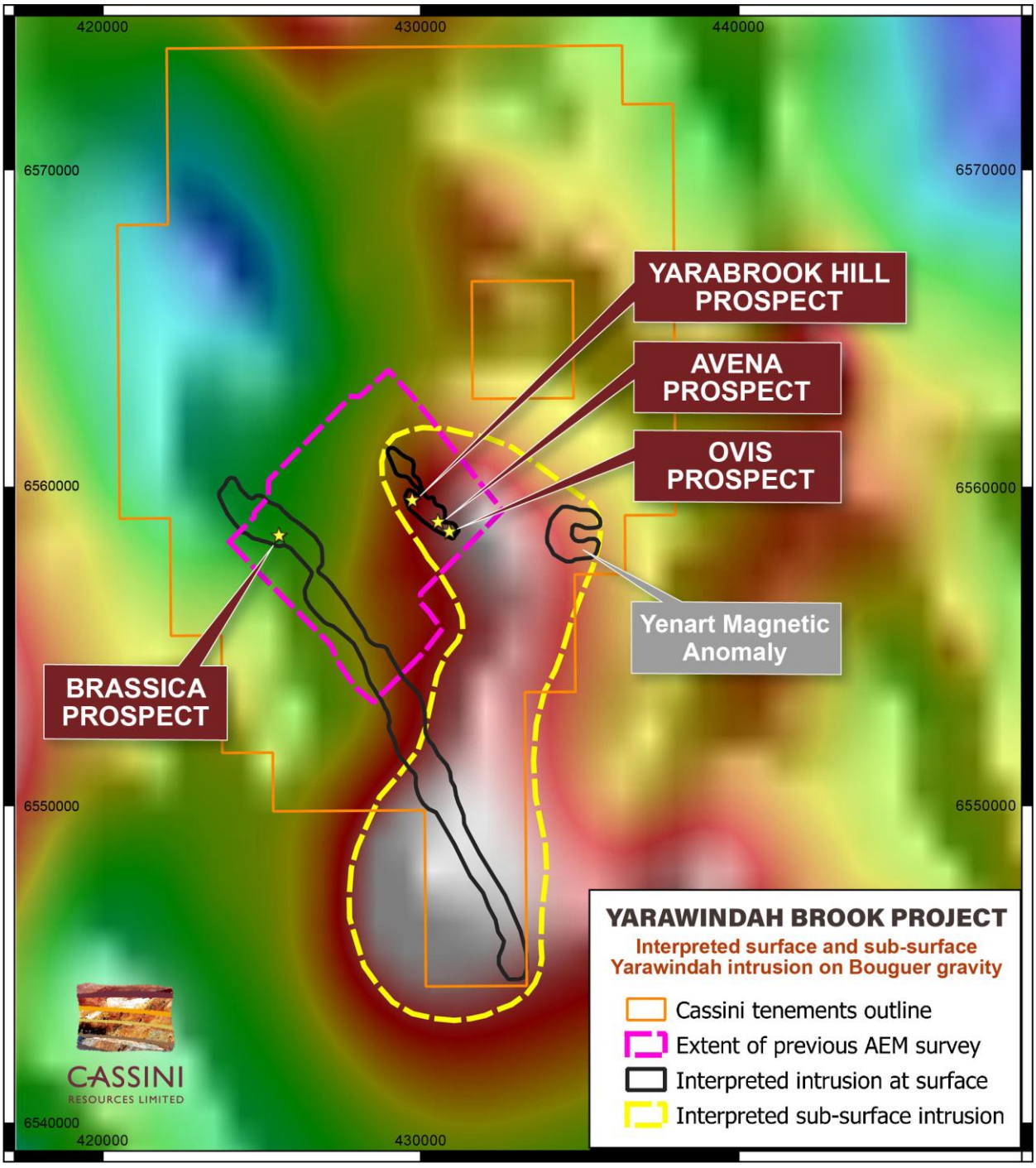

Figure 2. Gravity image showing potential extent of Yarawindah intrusion and exploration coverage.

The core of the intrusive complex can be mapped as a gravity anomaly and appears to have approximate dimensions of 18km x 5km (Figure 2). The exposed portion of the intrusion at Yarabrook Hill represents only 2% of the potential full intrusion area defined by the gravity anomaly. Cassini's AEM survey covered only 11% of the aerial extent of this anomaly. Most bedrock drilling in the project has only occurred at Yarabrook Hill with very little bedrock drilling beyond this area. Therefore the majority of this highly prospective intrusion has not been subjected to any form of exploration.

The Brassica Prospect is now interpreted as a distal and less dynamic part of the intrusive system, albeit with a significant volume of low-tenor sulphide deposition. Brassica is approximately 4km west of the exposed portion of the main intrusion and does provide insight to the scale of the intrusive complex.

Next Steps

The Company intends to progress exploration on multiple fronts:

- Infill gravity survey to improve anomaly resolution and mapping
- Extend AEM coverage to the east and south over magnetic and gravity anomalies
- Extend soil geochemistry coverage over the same area
- Evaluate untested potential drill targets in the Yarabrook Hill area
- Continue to progress land access and environmental approvals for all programs

AEM is a proven technique for the direct detection of shallow massive sulphides in the New Norcia region and is a high priority for the next phase of exploration. Any new EM anomalies would likely require ground EM surveys to validate the anomaly and assist drill targeting. Infilling the gravity coverage will assist with understanding of the intrusion geometry and extent.

Expanding the soil geochemistry coverage may provide direct detection of disseminated sulphides and PGE mineralisation whilst also providing additional constraints for any new EM targets.

There are several historical drill intercepts and untested EM conductors on the northern end of Yarabrook Hill that warrant drill follow-up. The Company is in the process of gaining land access and other approvals to enable drill testing of these targets.

Table 1. Significant Drill Intercepts.

HOLE ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	INTERSECTIONS From (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Cu %	Co %	PGE g/t
YAD0010	430938	6558762	309	-60	240	110.1	51.0	35.0	0.29	0.19	0.02	0.18
						Incl	54.0	0.3	0.97	**1.28**	0.07	0.06
						And	56.4	0.2	**1.50**	0.29	0.11	0.19
						And	59.7	0.3	**1.80**	0.20	0.13	0.18
						And	60.9	0.25	**1.24**	0.74	0.09	0.11
						And	67.95	0.25	**1.96**	0.22	0.12	0.73
						And	71.8	0.2	0.69	0.19	0.04	**1.81**
						And	75.9	0.2	**1.76**	0.23	0.09	**1.38**
YAD0011	430750	6559045	303	-60	240	188.4	92.0	2.0	0.12	0.19	0.01	0.92
							133.0	2.0	0.56	0.34	0.04	0.15
							153.0	8.0	0.32	0.33	0.02	0.17
						Incl	156.0	2.0	0.69	0.51	0.04	0.21
							171.0	4.1	0.28	0.42	0.02	0.08
YAD0012	430253	6559945	295	-60	240	78.3		ABD				
YAD0013	424515	6558707	340	-60	260	102.5	39.0	1.0	0.11	0.26	0.02	0.16
							57.0	6.0	0.18	0.22	0.03	0.04
						Incl	60.0	2.0	0.37	0.23	0.04	0.04

Project Background

The Yarawindah Brook Project is located 100km northeast of Perth, on agricultural land near the township of New Norcia. The Company has a 80% beneficial interest in the Project which is prospective for nickel, copper, cobalt and platinum group elements (PGE's, namely palladium and platinum). Kalgoorlie-based prospector, Mr Scott Wilson, retains a 20% interest in the Project.

The Project has had limited nickel, copper and cobalt exploration, despite a favourable regional setting, prospective geology and near-surface occurrences of nickel and copper mineralisation. Previous drilling in 2007 returned several significant intercepts of sulphide mineralisation such as 7m @ 1.30% Ni, 0.22% Cu, 0.06% Co and 432ppb Pd from 74m in YWRC0083 (see ASX Announcement 29 January 2018). No follow-up drilling was conducted.

The Yarawindah Brook Project area was targeted by the Company because it represents a mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex, located at a major regional-scale structural intersection of the Darling Fault and the Meckering seismic zone. Such tectonic intersections are a first-order control on the formation of major Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits. Several phases of previous exploration have confirmed the presence of Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphides, associated with mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks.

The Company completed an airborne electromagnetic survey (AEM) over the project in early 2018 identifying numerous conductors worthy of further investigation (see ASX Announcement 2 May 2018). A surface fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) survey was also completed over several of the higher priority AEM anomalies in order to confirm and better constrain the conductors prior to drilling.

The FLEM reinforced the XC05 (Brassica) and XC06 anomalies as priority targets as well as the AN01 (Ovis) and AN02 (Avena) conductors at the southern end of the main Yarawindah Prospect. The Company considers these results very encouraging for new target areas at a very early stage of exploration. The results to date have already demonstrated the Project's potential to host multiple magmatic nickel and copper deposits, given the Brassica and Avena Prospects are some 4km apart, with limited exploration between.

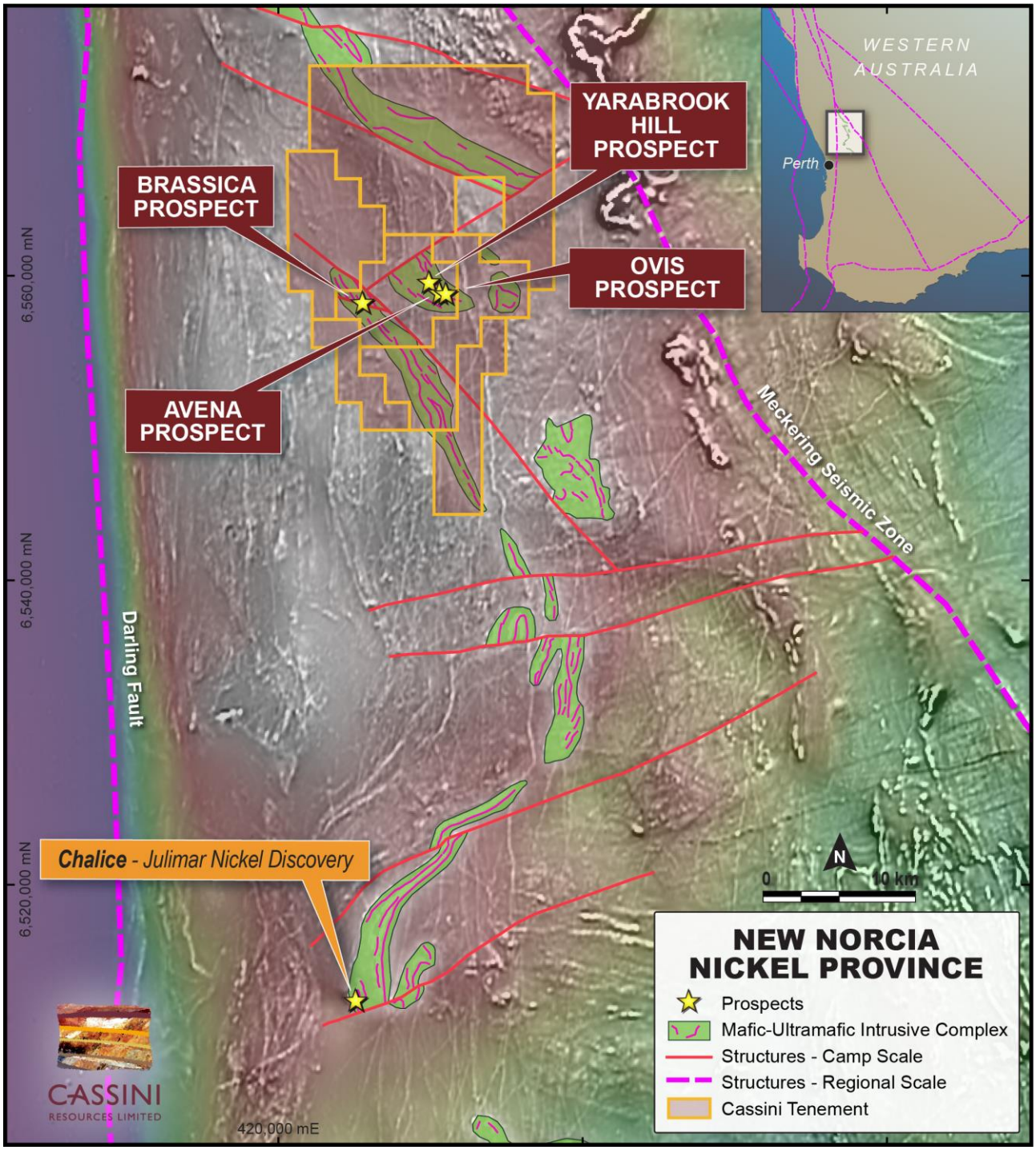

Figure 3. Regional map of the New Norcia Nickel Province with known Ni-Cu-PGE prospects, interpreted mafic/ultramafic intrusions and key structures. Background is magnetics (greyscale) draped over gravity (hot colours representing highs) to demonstrate the potential source of mafic/ultramafic intrusions.

This report has been authorised for release by:

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Managing Director

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About the Company

Cassini Resources Limited (ASX: CZI) is a base and precious metals developer and explorer based in Perth. In April 2014, Cassini acquired its flagship West Musgrave Project (WMP), located in Western Australia. The Project is a new mining camp with three existing nickel and copper sulphide deposits and a number of other significant regional exploration targets already identified. The WMP is the largest undeveloped nickel - copper project in Australia.

On 22 June 2020, Cassini's joint venture partner in the WMP, OZ Minerals Limited (ASX:OZL), announced its intention to acquire Cassini via a Scheme of Arrangement which will give it 100% ownership of the WMP. Cassini is undertaking an inter-conditional demerger of its Yarawindah Brook and Mount Squires Projects which it intends to apply to list on the ASX through new company, Caspin Resources Limited.

Cassini is continuing to progress the Mt Squires Gold Project (CZI 100%), and the Yarawindah Brook Nickel - Copper - Cobalt Project (CZI 80%), whilst the demerger scheme is in progress.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Greg Miles, who is an employee of the company. Mr Miles is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Miles consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data, other than that disclosed in this report, that materially affects the information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Exploration Results, Mineral Resource Estimates and Production Targets as reported in the market announcements dated 29 January 2018, 19 February 2018, 2 May 2018, 14 January 2020, 16 April 2020 & 28 May 2020 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ANNEXURE 1:

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results at the Yarawindah Brook Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Samples comprise half core in HQ3 diamond core. Sample lengths are nominally 1m to lengths no longer than 2m and separated by geological boundaries where appropriate. Portable XRF was used to confirm the presence of nickel and copper mineralisation but is not considered suitable for public release.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling has been carried out under Cassini protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Drill hole locations were surveyed by handheld GPS units which have an accuracy of ±5m.
	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.	Diamond drilling was used to obtain approximately 1m (or smaller where appropriate) samples which have been crushed and from which approximately 3 kg is pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis. XRF fusion was used to determine Al_2O_3, As, BaO, CaO, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, Nb, Ni, P_2O_5, Pb, S, SiO_2, Sn, Sr, TiO_2, V, Zn, ZrO_2 and LOI. Au, Pt and Pd have been analysed by fire assay process (~40 gm) and determined by ICP/MS.
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 of standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drilling accounts for 100% of the drilling completed by Cassini and comprises HQ3 diameter core samples. Holes were collared to ~3m depth using a rock-roller before commencing coring. All core was orientated, once competent rock was intersected, using a Reflex ACT III HQ digital orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recoveries are measured using standard industry best practice. Overall core recoveries are >95% and there has been no significant sample recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Samples are routinely checked for recovery and any issues immediately rectified with the drilling contractor.
	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 sample bias has been 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.*	Not applicable as mineral resources and metallurgical studies are not reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging at the Yarawindah Brook Project records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other relevant features of the samples. Logging of core is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. mineral percentages).
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes have been logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core in HQ3 has been cut and used for all samples sent for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as not non-core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond samples from the Yarawindah Brook Project follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, followed by primary crushing of the whole sample, secondary crushing, riffle splitting to obtain a subsample for pulverisation (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 90% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Cassini QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material (CRM) as assay standards and blanks along with field duplicates. The insertion rate of these will average 1:20 with an increased rate in mineralised zones.
	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.	Quarter core duplicate sampling is nominally 1-2% of total sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the rock type, style of mineralisation (massive, stringer and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements within the Yarawindah Brook Project.
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 techniques used fused bead XRF for base metals and all other major and trace elements of interest. Au, Pt and Pd were determined by fire assay (~40 gram) with ICP/MS finish.
	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.	Portable XRF assay results have not been reported.
	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.	Sample preparation for fineness checks were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of >90% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRM), blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, are inserted blindly and randomly. Repeat and duplicate analyses returned acceptable results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Diamond core and corresponding assay results have been verified by multiple Cassini geologists and an external consultant.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the reported Cassini drill holes have been twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data for the Yarawindah Brook Project was collected in the field using a set of standard Field Marshal templates on laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to Geobase Australia for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches,*	Reported drill holes were located with a Garmin hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±3m. This is considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	appropriate for exploration drill holes. Downhole surveys were completed using north-seeking Reflex Sprint-IQ gyroscope after hole completion. Stated accuracy is ± 1° in azimuth and ± 0.3° in dip.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for the Yarawindah Brook Project is GDA94 MGA Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The tenement package exhibits subdued relief with undulating hills and topographic representation is sufficiently controlled.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The holes drilled were for exploration purposes and have not been drilled on a grid pattern. Drill hole spacing is considered appropriate for exploration purposes.
	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.	Data continuity is not sufficient at the current time to estimate resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was 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.*	At this early stage of exploration, mineralisation thickness', orientation and geometry are not known. Holes were drilled at an appropriate azimuth and dip so that they intersected modelled electromagnetic plates as close to orthogonal as practicable.
	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 orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample chain of custody is managed by Cassini Resources. Samples for the Yarawindah Brook Project are stored on site and delivered to the assay laboratory by Cassini personnel. Whilst in storage the samples are kept in a locked yard.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No reviews have been carried out to date.

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 Yarawindah Brook Project is located approximately 15km SSE of New Norcia in the SW of Western Australia and comprises three granted Exploration Licence (E70/4883, E70/5166 and E70/5116). Tenements are held by Southwest Metals Pty Ltd of which Cassini Resources Limited has acquired 80%, and Mr Scott Wilson, retains a 20% interest. Cassini has entered into land access and compensation agreement with the property owners on which Yarawindah Brook, Avena, Ovis and Brassica Prospects are situated. Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements are in place for the live 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.	All tenements are in good standing. No Mining Agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Yarawindah Brook Project area has been explored for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation since the discovery of outcropping Ni-Cu gossans in 1974. A series of drill programmes conducted by various companies since that time mainly focused on near-surface, laterite-hosted PGE mineralisation culminating in the definition of a (historical, non-JORC compliant) resource of 2.9 Mt at 0.79 g/t Pt+Pd (at 0.5 g/t cut-off) by Reynolds/AuDAX in 1989. Later drilling programmes and limited electromagnetic surveying was conducted by Washington Resources, resulting in intersections of massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides; however, on-ground exploration on the project area has been limited since the GFC in 2008. The work completed by previous operators is considered by Cassini to be of a high standard.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Yarawindah Brook Project is located within the Jimperding Metamorphic Belt hosted in the Lake Grace Terrane at the SW end of the Yilgarn Craton. In the area of the Yarawindah Brook, outcrop is poor with deep regolith development. Regionally, the lithological trend is NW, with moderate dips to the NE. The western portion of the project area is dominated by metasediments and gneiss containing lenses of mafic and ultramafic rocks. It is these mafic-ultramafic lithologies that are the hosts to Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralisation and have been the main targets for exploration. The Yarawindah Brook Project is considered prospective for accumulations of massive, matrix and disseminated Ni-Cu sulphides, both within the mafic-ultramafic complex and as remobilised bodies in the country rocks.
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.*	Drill hole collar information is published in the body of the report.
	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	Not applicable, all information is included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Weighted averages for Yarawindah Brook mineralisation were calculated using parameters of a 0.1% Ni or Cu lower cut-off, no minimum reporting length, 6m maximum length of consecutive internal waste and the minimum grade for the final composite of 0.1% Ni or Cu.
	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.	Short lengths of high grade results use either a nominal 0.5% Ni or Cu lower cut-off or a geological boundary such as a massive sulphide interval, no minimum reporting length, 2m maximum interval dilution and the minimum grade of the final composite of 0.5% Ni or Cu.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineralisation at Ovis and Brassica prospects are poorly defined and orientations are approximate. Mineralisation is generally intersected obliquely to true-width and approximations have been made based on geological interpretations; however, true widths are unknown.
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 in body of 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.*	All significant and relevant intercepts have been reported.
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.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures, in text and Annexure 1.
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.*	A discussion of further exploration work is outlined in the body of the report. Further exploration work will be determined based on surface geochemistry results, further geophysical surveys, drilling and geological interpretations. All relevant diagrams and inferences have been illustrated in this report.