MINCOR

MEDIA RELEASE
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MINCOR ENHANCES GROWTH PIPELINE WITH KEY RESOURCE UPGRADES AFTER DRILLING SUCCESS

Resource upgrades at Durkin, Burnett plus maiden resource for Voyce discovery

- **46% increase in Upper Durkin North Mineral Resource** following successful infill drilling
- **Total Durkin North Mineral Resource increases by 12%** in nickel content, at improved grade
- **Maiden Mineral Resource for Voyce discovery: 64,000t at 5.2% Ni for 3,400t nickel metal**
- **Burnett B01 Mineral Resource increased by 27% in nickel content**, at **32% higher grade**
- **Total Burnett Mineral Resource (B01 and B02) increased by over 8% in nickel content**, at improved grade
- **Maiden Exploration Target defined at Cassini** discovery, following positive Scoping Study
- **Feasibility Studies** underway at **Burnett** and planned for completion **at Durkin by year-end. Infill drilling** planned at **Cassini**

Australian nickel miner Mincor Resources NL (**ASX: MCR**) is pleased to report further strong progress at all four of its exciting new growth projects in the Kambalda Nickel District, with successful drilling boosting its nickel resource inventory across three key deposits and highlighting the substantial potential of its new Cassini discovery.

The impressive results across the Company's suite of nickel assets demonstrate the robustness of Mincor's emerging growth pipeline, putting it in a strong position to take advantage of forecast improvements in the nickel price.

Key highlights include substantial resource upgrades at **Burnett** and **Durkin North**, together with a maiden Mineral Resource for the **Voyce** nickel discovery. In addition, the Company has now defined an Exploration Target at its new **Cassini** discovery, demonstrating its significant potential.

At **Durkin North**, infill drilling was completed into the upper Mineral Resources: the D1 and D2 deposits. This followed a detailed review of the geology of these previously identified Mineral Resources which highlighted the potential for a substantial increase in metal content.

Based on this work, Mincor drilled eight holes into these upper resources (see long section and tabulation). These holes were successful and have underpinned a **46% increase** in the total metal content of the D1 and D2 Mineral Resources. When combined with the lower Mineral Resources, the total Mineral Resource at Durkin has increased by 12%, at an improved nickel grade. Fully 97% of the Mineral Resource is now classified as Indicated:

- **Durkin North Mineral Resource: 427,000 tonnes @ 5.2% Ni for 22,400 nickel tonnes**

At **Burnett**, which is the northern extension of the operating Miitel Mine, infill drilling into the B01 Mineral Resource has generated a substantial increase in both metal content and grade. This is significant because if the B01 proves economically viable it greatly improves the economics of the larger but more distant B02 Mineral Resource (see long section and tabulation).

The infill drilling brought about an estimated **27% increase** in the metal content of the B01 and, importantly, a **34% increase** in the nickel grade, lifting the metal content of the total Burnett Mineral Resource by 8%. The entire Burnett Mineral Resource is now classified as Indicated:

- **Burnett Indicated Mineral Resource:**

  B01: 94,900 tonnes @ 3.5% Ni for 3,400 tonnes of nickel metal
  B02: 146,000 tonnes @ 4.3% Ni for 6,400 tonnes of nickel metal

Total Burnett Resource: 241,000 tonnes @ 4.0% Ni for 9,700 tonnes of nickel metal

Resource estimates were also completed for Mincor's new discovery at **Voyce**. As expected, a small but high-grade resource has been defined, of which 78% is classified as Indicated:

- **Voyce Mineral Resource: 64,000 tonnes @ 5.2% Ni for 3,400 tonnes of nickel metal**

This Resource is present in four separate pods that lie less than 150 metres below surface in the upper part of the Voyce channel structure. The channel structure has been demonstrated to continue at depth and its depth extension remains highly prospective. See long section and tabulation attached.

At **Cassini**, where mineralisation has been defined in six drill sections approximately 80 metres apart over a 430 metre strike length, there is as yet insufficient drill density to allow for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. However, Mincor has identified an Exploration Target within the area of drilling of between **400,000 and 500,000 tonnes at grades of between 3% and 4% nickel.** This target is as yet conceptual in nature and there is no certainty that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Please refer to ASX Announcements dated 16 and 28 January, 5 March, 9 and 28 April 2015; and the long section attached.

This Exploration Target does not include the additional potential lying outside the area that has been drilled, including both down-plunge and in other channel structures associated with the magnetic high.

Based on this target, Mincor's initial conceptual Scoping Study on Cassini suggests that the next stage of infill drilling is strongly warranted.

Mincor is currently carrying out a Feasibility Study on Burnett and a Scoping Study on Voyce. A Feasibility Study on Durkin is planned for completion before the end of the calendar year. Meanwhile, planning for the resumption of drilling at Cassini – both detailed resource-level infill drilling and exploration drilling outside the area of the defined "Exploration Target" – is well-advanced.

"These strong results more than justify our decision to ramp up exploration across our key growth projects 12 months ago," said Mincor's Managing Director, Mr David Moore. "We now have an emerging suite of nickel assets that could represent the next phase of production growth for Mincor in Kambalda."

"This places us in an exceptionally strong position to take advantage of a future rise in the nickel price, as is predicted by many experts", he added.

Summary of Material Information

In accordance with the Listing Rules, a fair and balanced representation of the information provided in the attached Appendix 1 must also be presented in the body of the market release. That representation follows below. This information applies only to the Miitel Nickel Mine (Burnett) and the Durkin North and Voyce Nickel Projects, these being the only Resources with material changes (all 100% Mincor).

Drilling/Informing data

The bulk of the data used in resource estimates is gathered from diamond drill core. Four sizes: NQ, BQ, LTK60 and LTK48, have been used. Voyce also includes the use of reverse circulation (RC) samples which constituted 50% of samples used in the estimation.

The core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. All data is spatially orientated by survey controls by Mincor's surveyors. Downhole surveys use dominantly single shot magnetic instruments, or gyroscopic instruments for longer holes. Drilling is nominally carried out on 80m x 50m spacing for initial Inferred Resources and can be closed down to 25m x 25m spacing for Indicated Resources.

Sampling/Assaying

Sample lengths are taken to geological boundaries, which can be as small as 10 cm but no greater than 1.1 metres per individual sample. RC holes were sampled in one metre intervals.

Drill core is assayed using four acid digest with ICP finish and is considered a total digest. Reference standards and blanks are routinely added to every batch of samples. Total QA/QC samples make up approximately 10% of all samples. Monthly QA/QC reports are compiled by database managers and distributed to Mincor personnel.

Geology/Geological interpretation

Mineralisation is typical of 'Kambalda style' nickel sulphide deposits. Geological interpretation has a high degree of confidence as upper and lower edges are well established and the general plunge of the ore body follows existing trends. Interpretation is based on drill hole data and extrapolated from existing workings and detailed mapping of the basalt contact. Slight thickened areas have been modelled conservatively and could under-estimate tonnes locally. The plunge of the channel has been used to guide anisotropy and variography in search ellipses and directions.

Database

Data is hosted in a Datashed model utilising SQL databases. Data loading is performed by an outside consultancy from Excel templates provided by Mincor geologists. Assay data is loaded directly from digital lab files sent directly to the consultant. Validation is undertaken at the mine sites by plotting the data on cross-sections and through visual 3D intersection in Surpac software as well as comparison to original Excel logging sheets.

Cut-off grade

A 1% nickel cut-off with no minimum mining width has been adopted as it encapsulates the entire mineralised body for the resource models. This may mean that a small proportion of resource at the edges of resource shapes is unlikely to be minable however the inclusion adds to the ore waste discrimination of the Reserve process. It also is a natural geological cut-off that defines the boundary between disseminated mineralisation and weakly mineralised ultramafic rocks.

Metallurgical and mining assumptions

Recovery is based contractually on nickel head grades so no metallurgical studies are required. The metallurgical process (crushing, grinding, flotation, smelting, refining) has been used successfully and is essentially unchanged for these Kambalda ores over approximately 40 years, and is therefore well-tested. Deleterious elements are incorporated into the off-take agreement and relate to arsenic, iron to magnesium oxide ratio and minimum nickel grades. Penalty rates apply above certain thresholds. Mincor has successfully managed this risk for more than 14 years through blending of ores.

Current mining methods are predominantly 4.5mW x 4.5mH jumbo strike drives with a subsequent single jumbo flat back lift, with the remaining stope taken with 8 to 12 metre long holes. Stoping is by a combination of modified Avoca waste rock backfill open stoping with either up or down holes, or Cemented Rock Backfill longhole stoping, primarily with down holes. The longhole stopes are optimized to the diluted marginal cut-off grade of 1.5% nickel. The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters are in line with methods used in these mines over the past 14 years.

Estimation

The estimation methodology is called seam modelling whereby the estimation is done in a 2D block model where the block sizes can be suited to the data density; this gridded estimation data can then be imported into a more detailed 3D block model where the wireframe volumes can achieve better resolution. Ore bodies are estimated either by ordinary kriging or inverse distance squared methods (depending on data density) using Surpac version 6.3.1 or 6.6.2. Attributes estimated are nickel, copper, cobalt, arsenic, iron, magnesium oxide and density.

Classification

Classification is done primarily on drill hole spacing in combination with a review of how well the underlying geology is understood. Measured material generally is used only where the ore drives have been developed at the top and bottom of a stoping area.

Mincor is a leading Australian nickel producer and an active and self-funded explorer, and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Mincor operates two mines in the world class Kambalda Nickel District of Western Australia, and has been in successful production since 2001.

- RELEASE ENDS -

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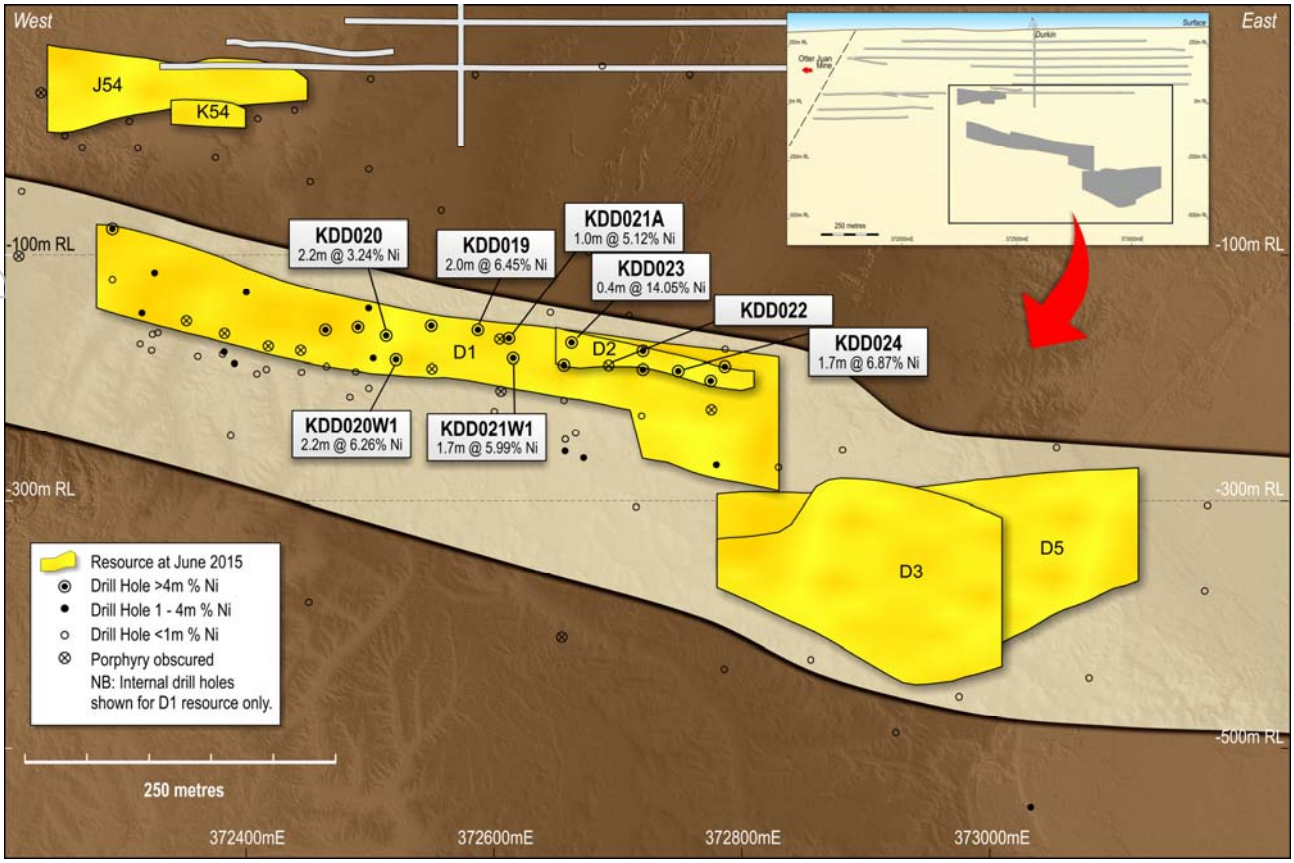

FIGURE 1: Long section of the Durkin North Nickel Project

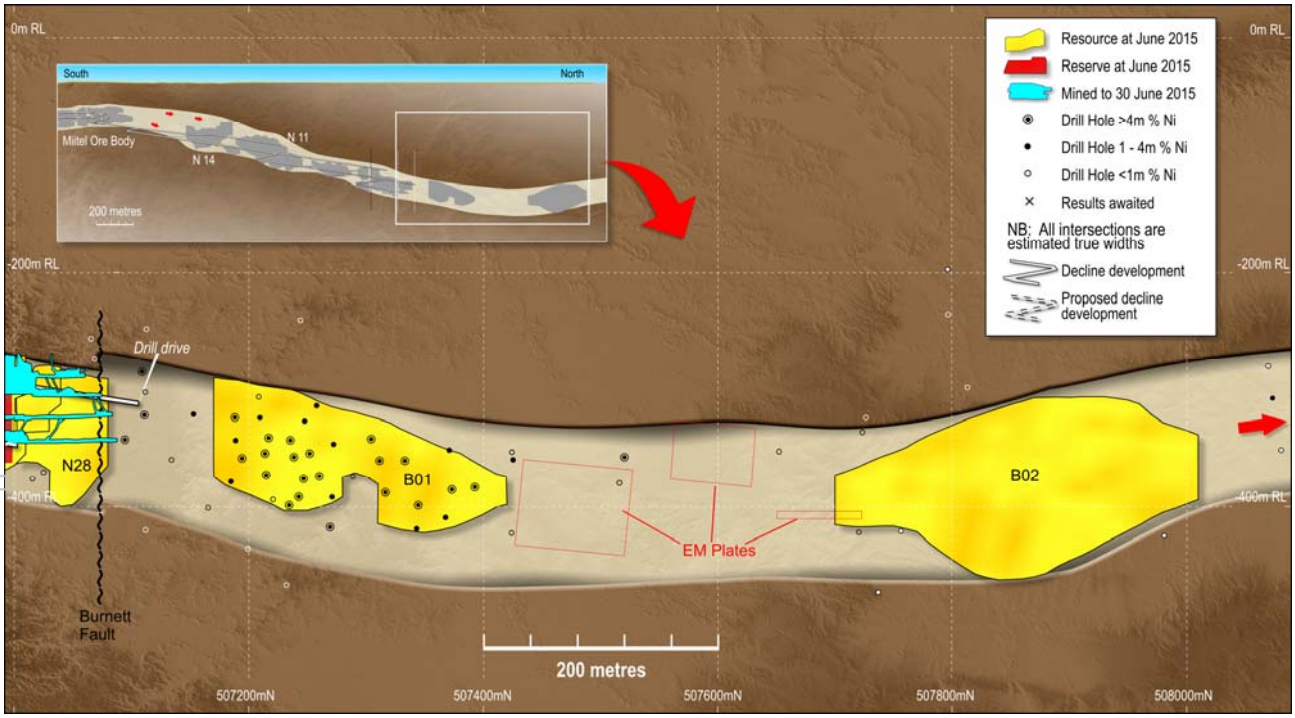

FIGURE 2: Long section of the Burnett Mineral Resources at North Miitel

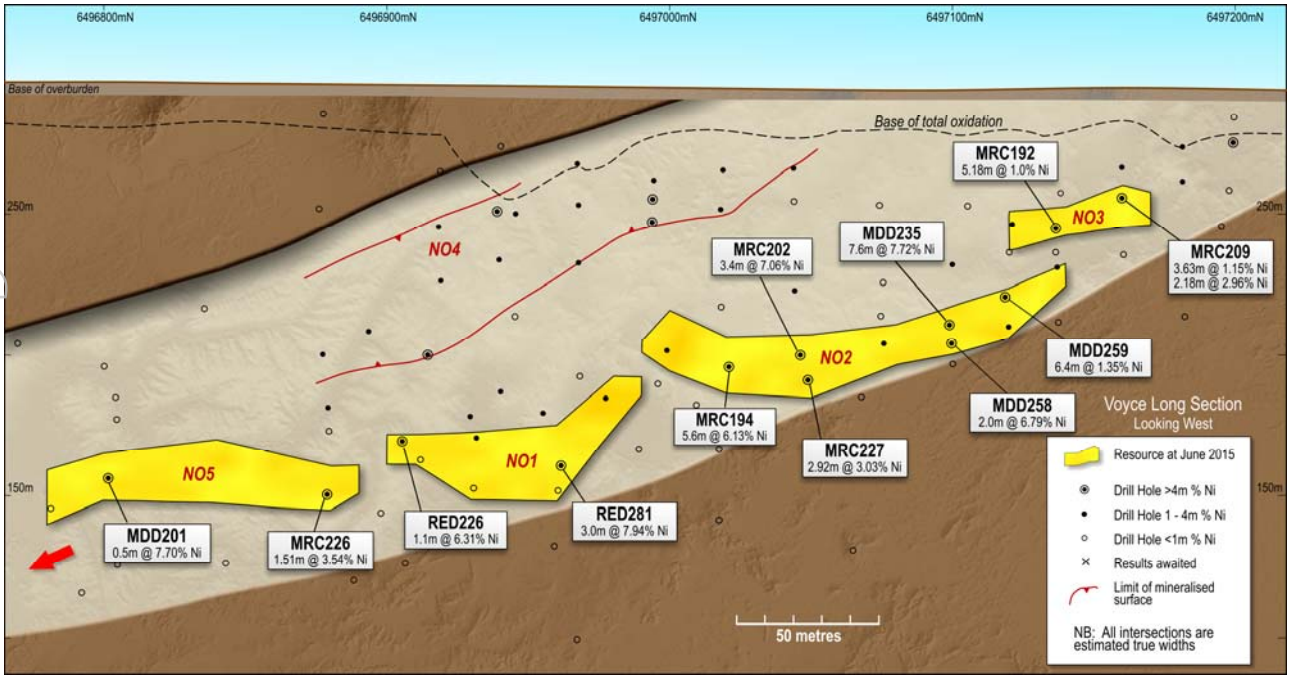

FIGURE 3: Long section of the Voyce Nickel Project

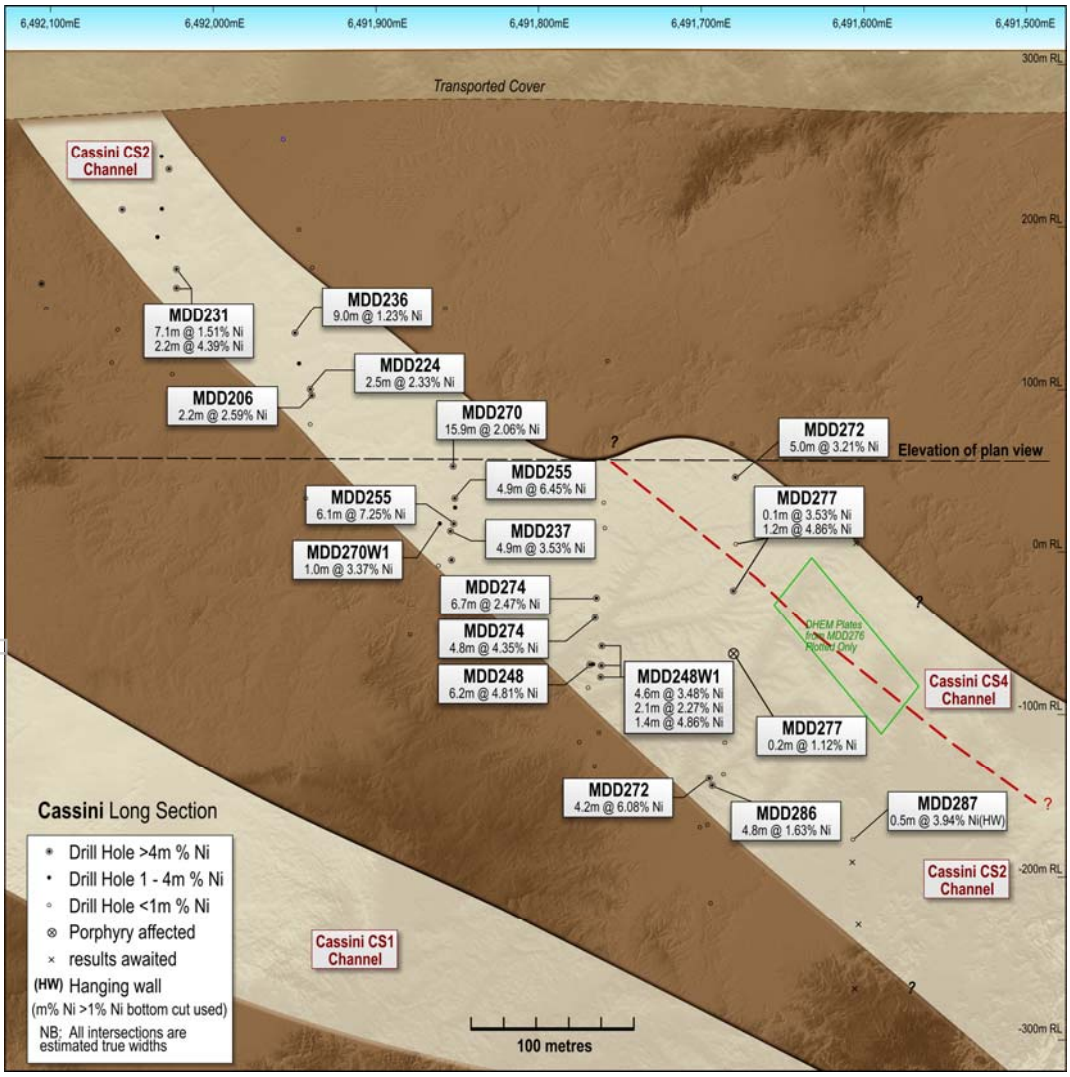

FIGURE 4: Long section of the Cassini Nickel Prospect

Mineral Resources mentioned in this release

RESOURCE		MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Ni Tonnes
Durkin North	**2015**	**-**	**-**	**417,000**	**5.3**	**10,000**	**3.8**	**427,000**	**5.2**	**22,400**
	2014	-	-	376,000	5.1	26,000	3.6	402,000	5.0	20,000
Voyce	**2015**	**-**	**-**	**50,000**	**5.3**	**14,000**	**5.0**	**64,000**	**5.2**	**3,400**
	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnett	**2015**	**-**	**-**	**241,000**	**4.0**	**-**	**-**	**241,000**	**4.0**	**9,700**
	2014	-	-	141,000	4.8	99,000	2.7	240,000	3.7	9,000

Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals.
Note that Resources are inclusive of Reserves.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Rob Hartley, who is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that he is undertaking 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 Hartley approves the Mineral Resources statement as a whole and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Most samples are diamond drill core • Voyce also contains reverse circulation (RC) samples taken in one metre intervals. • Mineralisation is visible so only a few metres before intersection and after intersection are sampled. • Representivity is ensured by sampling to geological contacts.
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).	• Diamond drill core in NQ, BQ, LTK60 or LTK48 sizes. • Reverse circulation 150mm diameter. • Most core un-orientated however the basalt – ultramafic contact is such a reliable indicator of geological orientation, it is not required routinely.
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.	• Recoveries are measured for each drill run. Recoveries generally 100%. • Only in areas of core loss are recoveries recorded and adjustments made to metre marks.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All core geologically logged and basic geotech information recorded and stored in database.

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. • 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.	• Half cut diamond sawn core sampled, marked up by Mincor geologists while logging and cut by Mincor field assistants. • Sample lengths to geological boundaries or no greater than 1.1 metres per individual sample. • As nickel mineralisation is in the 1% to 15% volume range the sample weights are not an issue vs. grain size. • For RC samples the entire one metre sample was riffle split to approx. 3 kg before sending for analysis.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples are assayed with four acid digest with ICP finish and is considered a total digest. • Reference standards and blanks are routinely added to every batch of samples. Total QA/QC samples make up approx. 10% of all samples. • Monthly QA/QC reports are compiled by database consultant and distributed to Mincor personnel monthly. • Durkin North contains a significant number of WMC assay results for which Mincor does not have QA/QC data, however after 14 years of mining WMC defined resources Mincor is confident of their reliability.
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.	• As nickel mineralisation is readily visible and grade can be relatively accurately estimated visually, no other verification processes are in place or are required. • Holes are logged on MSExcel templates and uploaded by consultant into Datashed format SQL databases, these have their own in-built libraries and validation routines.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Most underground and surface holes surveyed in by total station and located to local mine coordinates. Control is tied into accurately survey trig points. • Down hole surveys are routinely done using single shot magnetic instruments. Surface holes or more rarely long underground holes are also gyroscopic surveyed.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Varies from 80 metres along strike for Inferred resources and to less than 40 metres for Indicated. • Measured resources would commonly also include strike drive mapping and sampling above and below a block. • One composite is used per hole which is based on a one percent nickel cut-off.
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.	• Underground holes can have varying intersection angles but generally none less than 15 degrees to contact. • Surface drill holes usually intersect at 70 to 80 degrees to contact. • Mineralised bodies are relatively planar so drill orientation would not introduce any bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Core is delivered to logging yard by drilling contractor but is in the custody of Mincor employees up until it is sampled. Samples are either couriered to a commercial lab or dropped off directly by Mincor staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• In-house audits of data are undertaken on a periodic basis.

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.	• All resources lie within Mining tenements owned 100% by Mincor Resources NL. Listed below are tenement numbers and expiry dates. M15/85 – Miitel North – 21/10/2026 M15/82 –Voyce -21/10/2026 • East loc 48 Lot 11 – Durkin North – freehold land with no expiry.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Current resources are dominantly all explored by Mincor. Except for Durkin North which was discovered by WMC in the mid 1970s, although Mincor have drilled 12 parent holes with wedges since then to extend and better understand the geology.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Typical '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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Not relevant for Resource Reporting as many of the drill holes are from underground and intersection angles, vary markedly, the reader is referred to the relevant diagrams illustrating the location, size, etc of the individual resources.
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 clearly stated.	• Composites are calculated as the length and density weighted average to a 1% nickel cut-off. They may contain internal waste however the 1% composite must carry in both directions. • The nature of nickel sulphides is that these composites include massive sulphides (8% to 14% Ni), matrix sulphides (4% to 8% Ni) and disseminated sulphides (1% to 4% Ni). The relative contributions can vary markedly within a single ore body.
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• As underground holes are involved, intersection angles and intersection widths can vary dramatically. • However the general strike and dip of the ore bodies is well understood so estimating likely true widths is relatively simple.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• See long sections.
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.	• Not relevant for Resource Reporting.
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.	• Downhole electromagnetic modelling has been used to support geological interpretation where available.
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.	• Resources at the extremities are usually still open down plunge (see longitudinal section).

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• Data is hosted in a Datashed model utilising SQL databases. Data loading is performed by a consultancy from Excel templates provided by our geologists. Assay data is loaded directly from digital lab files sent directly to our consultant. Validation is undertaken back at the mine sites by plotting the data on cross-sections and visual 3D intersection in Surpac software and comparison to original MS Excel logging sheets.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Competent person has been with Mincor since it has owned these nickel assets and has been intimately involved in most of them. Site visits undertaken on a periodic basis as required.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Geological interpretation has a high degree of confidence as upper and lower edges are well established and general plunge of ore body follows existing trends • Interpretation based on drill hole data and extrapolation from existing workings and detailed mapping of basalt contact. • Slight thickened areas have been modelled quite conservatively and could underestimate tonnes locally. • The plunge of the channel has been used to guide anisotropy and variography in search ellipses and directions.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• See Figures 1 to 3 from body of attached release for Resource dimensions and depth below surface. Resource widths vary from 0.1 to 6 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Ore bodies are either estimated by ordinary kriging or inverse distance squared methods (depending on data density) using Surpac version 6.3.1 or version 6.6. • Attributes estimated are nickel, copper, cobalt, arsenic, iron, magnesium oxide and density. • The triple accumulation variable, i.e. Ni x density x horizontal width is estimated and then the element variable back calculated by dividing by the density x horizontal width. • The estimation methodology is called seam modelling whereby the estimation is done in a 2D block model where the block sizes can be suited to the data density and then this gridded estimation data can be imported into a more detailed 3D block model where the wireframe volumes can achieve better resolution. • Thus block sizes in the 2D model match sample spacing and range from 40m x 40m down to 10m x 10m for the better sampled ore bodies. • Generally grade cutting is not required however in rare situations with a pure massive sulphide intersection having a large area of influence then it either would be cut back or the search distance reduced.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Dry metric tonnes, all samples are oven dried before assaying and most density measurements occur after the core has been exposed for some time.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The one percent nickel cut off with no minimum mining width has been adopted as it encapsulates the entire mineralised body. • This may mean that a small proportion of resource at the edges of resource shapes is unlikely to be minable however the inclusion adds to the ore waste discrimination of the Reserve process. • It also is a geological natural cut-off that defines the boundary between disseminated mineralisation and weakly mineralised ultramafic rocks.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• As this style is effectively 'narrow vein' style mining it is appropriate to use a single composite that relates to each drill hole as there is no across strike mining selectivity required. • Underground mining using either air leg stoping or up to 20m high longhole stopes are the possible mining methods for these resources.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• All intersections are below depth of oxidation. • Recoveries are determined contractually based on nickel head grade. • Ore is mined and delivered to third party floatation mill in Kambalda where concentrate is produced on our behalf and purchased from Mincor at the mill.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environment-al factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Waste rock storage and hyper saline ground water disposal would be the two main issues for these deposits. • Extensions to existing permits could be utilised at all three projects.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Measured for all assay intervals using weight in air vs. weight in water gravimetric methodology. • Are drill core is fresh and solid so no coatings are applied to reduce water penetration. • In rare circumstances where density measurements are not available or questionable the nickel vs. density regression equation is used to estimate the density for those samples.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Classification is done primarily on drill hole spacing in combination with a review of how well the underlying geology is understood. • Measured material generally only is used were the ore drives have been developed top and bottom of a stoping area.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• Informal reviews are conducted along the process. Each resource wireframe is independently reviewed at site before sending on to the resource estimator. • Each resource once completed is sent back to site personnel to review against the underlying raw data and confirm if any adjustments are required.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The implied confidence is reflected in the Mineral Resource classification chosen. • These estimates are global estimates.