

# Mt Edwards Nickel - Drill Results

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Neometals has intersected massive sulphide nickel at its Mt Edwards Project
- 15 reverse circulation drill holes were completed for 2,705 metres across three separate prospect areas
- Assay results confirm high grade nickel sulphide at the Zabel Mineral Resource, including:
  - 11 metres @ 2.6% Nickel from 108 metres including 4 metres @ 6.3% Nickel; and
  - 3 metres @ 2.0% Nickel from 88 metres including 1 metre @ 5.1% Nickel.

Neometals Ltd (ASX: NMT) (“Neometals” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the results from a 15-hole reverse circulation drill and sample program carried out in June 2019 at the Company’s Mt Edwards Project (100% owned except gold rights) located 35km west of Kambalda in Western Australia.

The 2,705 metre reverse circulation (“RC”) drill program represents the first stage of a comprehensive nickel exploration program planned for the current financial year. Newexco exploration consultants are assisting Neometals with targeted nickel exploration, using historical and recently acquired geochemical and geophysical datasets.

Significant nickel sulphide intercepts at the Zabel prospect confirms the high-grade tenor of mineralisation contained within a large, moderate grade nickel inventory at Mt Edwards, while the drilling at Lake Eaton has shown elevated nickel grades on and near the ultramafic – basalt contact along strike of Mincor Resources’ high-grade Cassini nickel deposits.

In addition to being located in the highly endowed and globally significant Eastern Goldfields lithium province, Mt Edwards hosts approximately 123,000 tonnes of contained nickel estimated for ten Mineral Resources across its tenure (for full details refer to ASX announcement entitled “Mt Edwards Project Mineral Resource Over 120,000 Nickel Tonnes” released on 22 June 2018). Further high-grade nickel exploration success at Mt Edwards enhances its value and increases options for realising value from the project.

Lithium exploration continues in parallel with nickel over the project, with soil sampling, geological mapping and geophysical interpretation continuing to target fertile Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (“LCT”) pegmatites.

Neometals’ Managing Director Chris Reed said

*“The intercepts at Zabel confirm the presence of high tenor of nickel mineralisation we have seen historically mined in the Mt Edwards – Widgiemooltha district and we are highly encouraged with the results to date. The Mt Edwards tenements have not been actively explored for more than 10 years and we are confident that a systematic approach using modern exploration methods should identify higher grade zones of massive nickel sulphides within this large Mineral Resource inventory. The project has the benefit of rail and road access to processing infrastructure which will aid potential commercialisation of the project.”*

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## Nickel Exploration at Mt Edwards

### Mt Edwards Lithium and Nickel Project (Neometals 100%)

The Mt Edwards tenements cover an area of 240 square kilometres in a historic nickel sulphide belt, located 35km west of Kambalda in Western Australia. The Mt Edwards project hosts 123,000 tonnes of contained nickel estimated across ten Nickel sulphide Mineral Resources (for full details refer to ASX announcement entitled “Mt Edwards Project Mineral Resource Over 120,000 Nickel Tonnes” released on 22 June 2018).

In June Neometals carried out a 15-hole reverse circulation drill and sample program for a total of 2,705 metres. The program was conducted on three tenements, E15/989 (Lake Eaton); M15/97 (Zabel prospect) and M15/96 (a Regional area east of the Mandilla gold prospects).

All drill holes were planned at -60° angles, with varying azimuth angles in order to orthogonally intercept the favourable geological contact zones which are known to host nickel mineralisation and deposits in this region.

Zones of sulphide mineralisation were intercepted in 9 of the 15 drill holes. Assay results have been received for all 15 holes. 50mm PVC casing has been inserted into each drill hole to enable downhole geophysics to be conducted. Individual drill hole details are in the accompanying Table 1, with descriptions of each of the areas drilled expanded below.

#### **Tenement E15/989 - Mt. Lake Eaton area**

Neometals holds the nickel minerals rights on Exploration Licence E15/989, with all other mineral rights held by Mincor Resources NL (**Mincor**). Drilling here focussed on the ultramafic–basalt contact located two kilometres along strike from the Mincor Cassini Nickel Mineral Resource (**Cassini**) (for full details refer to Mincor Resources ASX announcement entitled “Investor Presentation (by David Southam)” released on 19 February 2019).

Drill hole locations and orientations were planned using a combination of geochemistry, geological mapping, structural interpretation and ground magnetics.

Eight holes have been drilled at the Lake Eaton prospect, as shown in Figure 1. Three of these eight drill holes intercepted sulphide mineralisation, with two holes showing anomalous levels of nickel. Drillhole MERC069 intercepted a 4 metre thick sulphide mineralised zone with elevated nickel content, which occurred immediately below palaeochannel sediments at 51 metres depth at the top of ultramafic unit.

Drill hole MERC073 exhibits multiple zones of nickel mineralisation greater than 0.3% (Table 3). In addition to anomalous nickel values, a geochemical analysis suggests classic Kambalda komatiite channels have been intersected throughout drill hole MERC073. The presence of komatiite channels is a highly encouraging exploration indicator and confirms the prospectivity of the Lake Eaton area for further nickel exploration.

Drill hole MERC074 has multiple sulphide mineralised zones in ultramafic rock at 55, 60 and 83 metres downhole depth.

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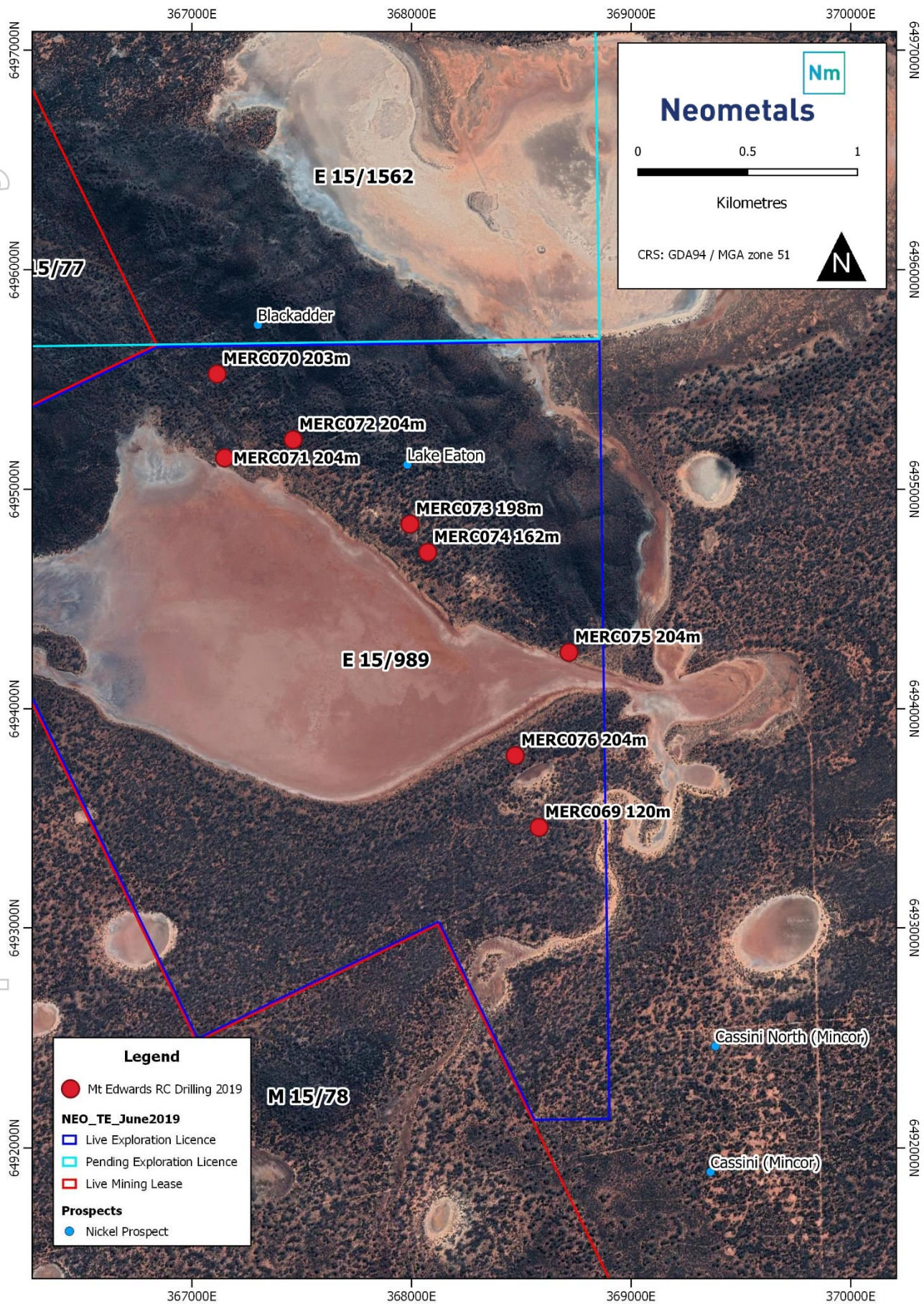


Figure 1. Drill hole locations in the Lake Eaton area on Exploration Licence E 15/989.

### Tenement M15/97 - Zabel

Three holes were drilled at the Zabel prospect targeting infill areas of the Mineral Resource. All three drill holes have intercepted nickel sulphide zones within ultramafic and metabasaltic geology.

MERC077 is comprised of serpentinised ultramafic schist and massive ultramafic lithologies overlying a metabasalt unit. Massive sulphide occurs from 108 to 110 metres, shortly before the contact with the metabasalt unit at 112 metres. Ultramafic rock is present between the massive sulphide and the metabasalt contact. Two narrow units of sulphidic metasediment are also present here at 66 metres and 96 to 98 metres. Assay results show a significant intercept of 4 metres at 6.23% nickel from 108 metres down hole depth, within a broader zone of 2.44% nickel over 11 metres.

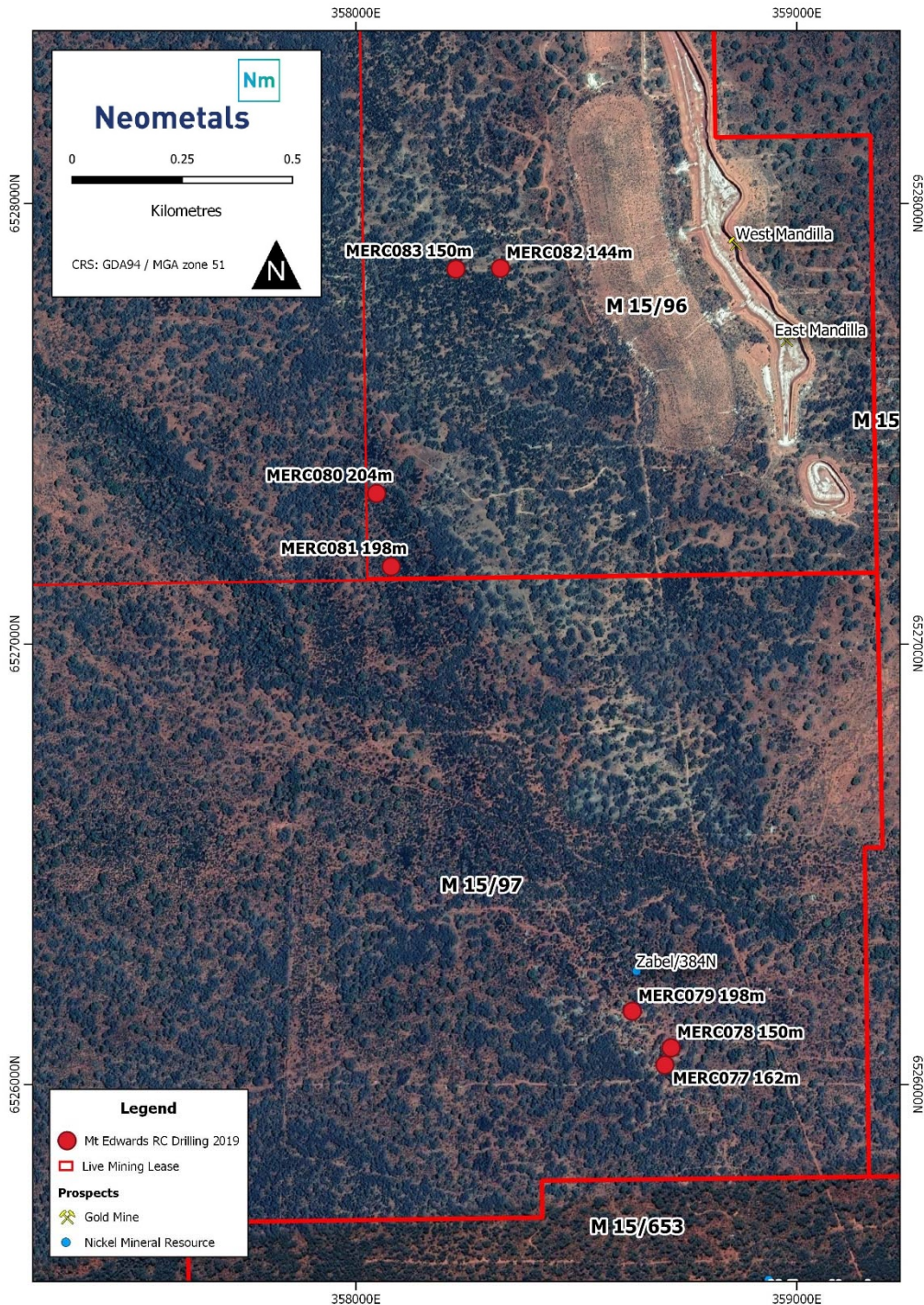


Figure 2. Drill hole locations on mining tenements M15/97 and M15/96. Grid is MGA94 z51.

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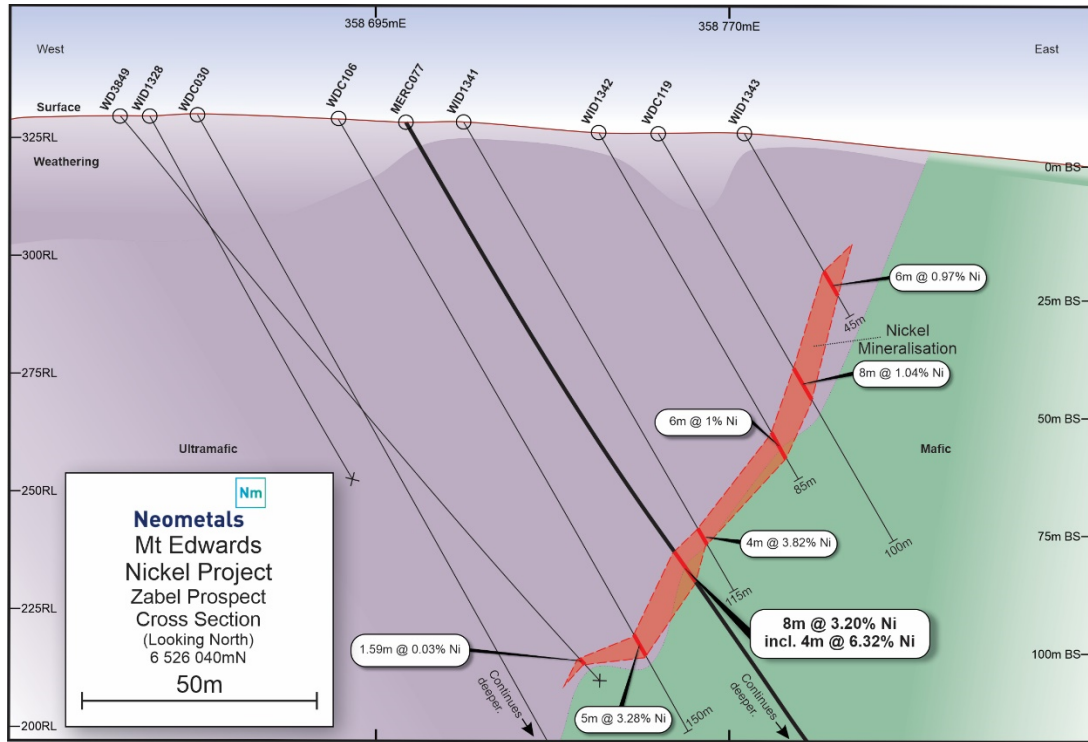


Figure 3: Cross section at northing 6,526,040 showing the mineralised intercept in MERC077 of 11 metres at 2.64% nickel (including 4 metres at 6.32% Nickel) from 108 metres. The cross section shows the Mineral Resource outline.

MERC078 is located a short distance to the north east of MERC077 and exhibits highly similar geology. There is a minor sulphidic metasedimentary unit occurring at the ultramafic – basalt contact. Assay results show 1 metre at 5.12 % nickel from 89 to 90 metres, within 3 metres at 1.97% nickel.

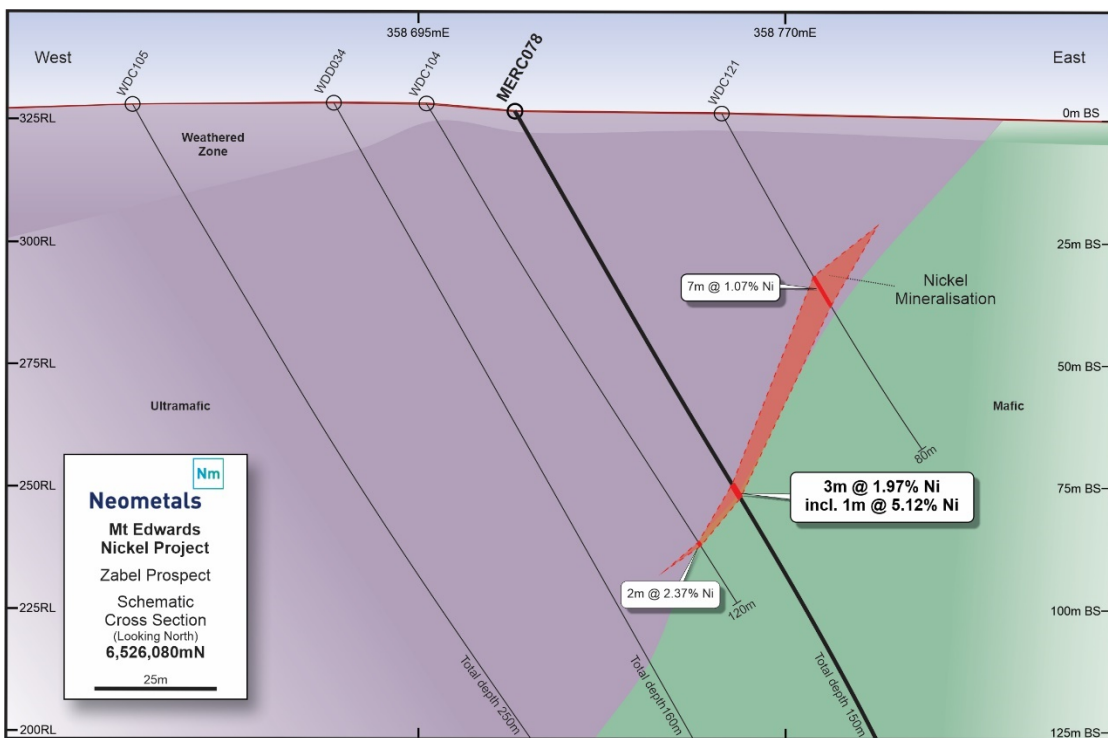


Figure 4: Cross section at northing 6,526,080 at Zabel showing mineralised intercept in MERC078 of 3 metres at 1.97% nickel from 88 metres depth downhole. The cross section also shows the wireframe outline of the Mineral Resource.

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MERC079 contains very similar geology as MERC077 and MERC078, although the ultramafic – basalt contact occurs at 151 metres down hole. There is a minor sulphidic metasediment occurrence from 98 to 102 metres. Assay results show 5 metres at 0.57% nickel from 142 to 147 metres within a zone of 0.43% nickel over 11 metres from 137 to 148 metres downhole.

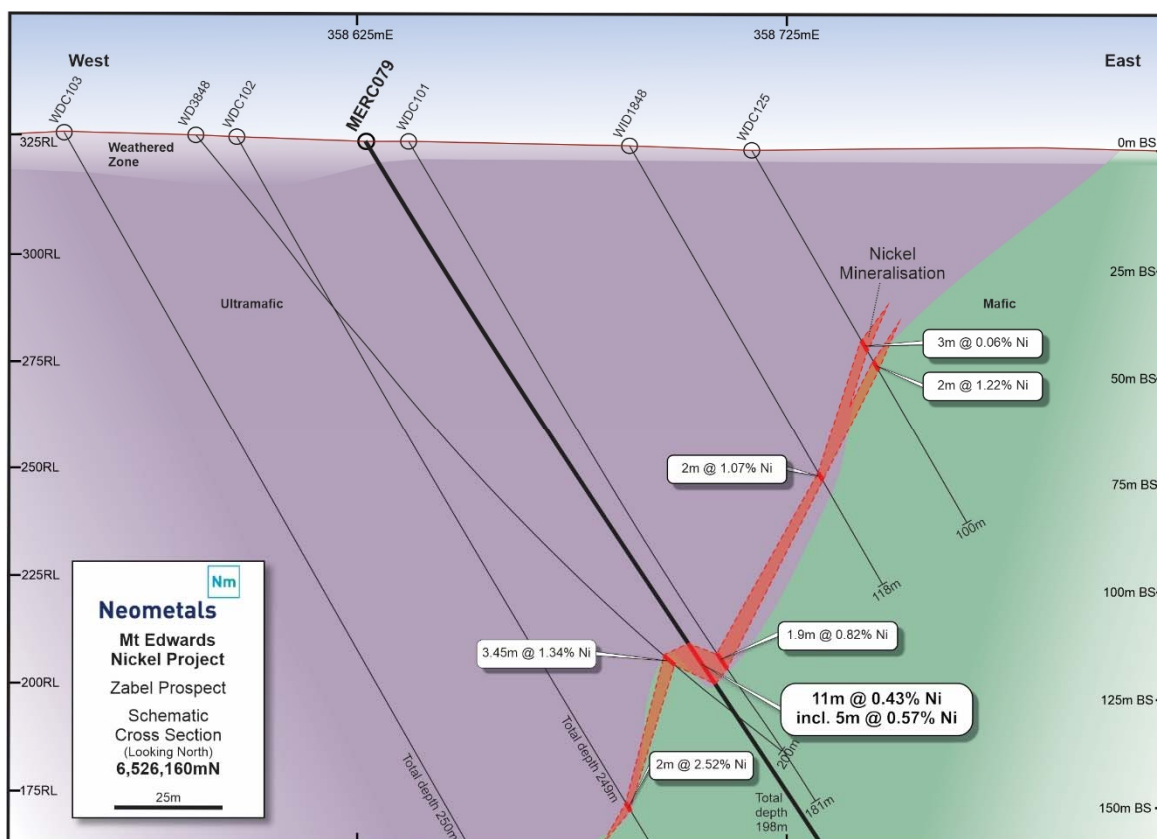


Figure 5: Cross section at northing 6,526,160 at Zabel showing mineralised intercept in MERC079 of 11 metres at 0.43% nickel from 137 metres depth downhole. The cross section also shows the outline of the Mineral Resource.

**Regional – M15/96**

Drill holes MERC080 to MERC083 (Figure 2) were completed on tenement M15/96 to test geophysical anomalies. Zones of sulphide mineralisation have been intercepted in two of these holes within ultramafic and metabasalt geological units. This prospect is situated approximately 800 metres south of the Spargoville 2 nickel mine (abandoned) and approximately 1 km north of the Neometals Zabel Nickel Mineral Resource.

MERC080, MERC081 and MERC083 show highly similar geology. All three holes support the general trend seen in all previous drill holes in the area with a sequence of serpentinite and talc altered ultramafic lithologies overlying a metabasalt unit. The geology of MERC082 is anomalous in terms of the overall drill program as it is strongly silicified.

Table 1: Significant intercepts for drill holes from the June 2019 RC Drilling Program.

Prospect	Hole_ID	Intercept Length (m)	Ni %	Cu ppm	As ppm	From metre	To metre	Tenement	Depth metre
Zabel	MERC077	11	2.64	3,127	792	108	119	M15/97	162
	Including	4	6.32	7,960	1887	108	112	M15/97	162
Zabel	MERC078	3	1.97	2,480	435	88	91	M15/97	150
	Including	1	5.12	7,056	676	89	90	M15/97	150
Zabel	MERC079	11	0.43	338	489	138	148	M15/97	198
	Including	5	0.57	472	939	143	147	M15/97	198

Significant intercepts are contiguous metres down hole with assays results greater than 0.3% nickel. Up to 1 metre internal dilution (less than 0.3% nickel) may be included in the intercept.

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Table 2: Location and Survey information for RC drill holes completed in June 2019

Prospect	Hole_ID	Drill Type	Easting MGA94z51 (m)	Northing MGA94z51 (m)	Elevation metre	Depth metre	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Tenement
Lake Eaton	MERC069	RC	368,581	6,493,460	303	120	86.5	-54.7	E15/989
Lake Eaton	MERC070	RC	367,115	6,495,525	310	203	60.0	-60.0	E15/989
Lake Eaton	MERC071	RC	367,149	6,495,143	300	204	62.2	-56.7	E15/989
Lake Eaton	MERC072	RC	367,461	6,495,226	305	204	40.0	-57.9	E15/989
Lake Eaton	MERC073	RC	367,993	6,494,841	310	198	62.1	-62.5	E15/989
Lake Eaton	MERC074	RC	368,074	6,494,713	311	162	91.7	-59.2	E15/989
Lake Eaton	MERC075	RC	368,717	6,494,257	292	204	91.9	-55.6	E15/989
Lake Eaton	MERC076	RC	368,472	6,493,787	327	204	81.3	-55.6	E15/989
Zabel	MERC077	RC	358,701	6,526,044	328	162	94.3	-55.3	M15/97
Zabel	MERC078	RC	358,715	6,526,083	327	150	92.4	-61.9	M15/97
Zabel	MERC079	RC	358,627	6,526,166	326	198	89.8	-56.8	M15/97
Regional	MERC080	RC	358,047	6,527,342	331	204	74.1	-55.0	M15/96
Regional	MERC081	RC	358,080	6,527,176	330	198	72.4	-50.6	M15/96
Regional	MERC082	RC	358,328	6,527,853	332	144	91.4	-61.5	M15/96
Regional	MERC083	RC	358,227	6,527,851	333	150	98.4	-56.4	M15/96

Table 3: Mineralised intercepts from the June 2019 RC Drilling Program.

Hole_ID	From metre	To metre	Intercept Length metre	Ni %	Cu ppm	As ppm	Cr ppm	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	S %
MERC069	52	60	8*	0.34	70	BDL	3,936	13.4	18.7	0.50
MERC070	No nickel mineralisation									
MERC071	No nickel mineralisation									
MERC072	No nickel mineralisation									
MERC073	18	19	1	0.32	494	BDL	3,557	29.8	13.9	0.03
MERC073	40	42	2	0.40	117	BDL	836	7.5	13.7	0.07
MERC073	52	56	4*	0.44	29	BDL	757	8.0	31.9	0.15
MERC073	60	68	8*	0.35	206	BDL	141	8.9	37.3	0.11
MERC073	88	92	4*	0.34	205	BDL	155	9.5	38.5	0.14
MERC073	103	105	2	0.34	168	BDL	1,276	8.8	36.6	0.40
MERC073	114	117	3	0.33	105	BDL	1,369	8.5	36.9	0.37
MERC074	28	32	4*	0.30	180	BDL	1,252	14.9	10.8	0.05
MERC075	No nickel mineralisation									
MERC076	No nickel mineralisation									
MERC077	108	119	11	2.64	3,127	792	654	24.1	3.96	10.0
MERC078	48	53	5	0.42	135	72	2,836	20.6	17.7	0.11
MERC078	88	91	3	1.97	2,480	435	1,006	26.5	13.7	7.63
MERC079	137	148	11	0.43	338	489	1,292	6.9	18.6	0.93
MERC080	No nickel mineralisation									
MERC081	165	166	1	0.39	166	1,609	1,495	9.7	23.6	0.74
MERC082	No nickel mineralisation									
MERC083	No nickel mineralisation									

Significant intercepts are contiguous metres down hole with assays results greater than 0.3% nickel. Up to 1 metre internal dilution (less than 0.3% nickel) may be included in the intercept. \* Asterisks indicate composited samples. BDL = Below Detection Limit.

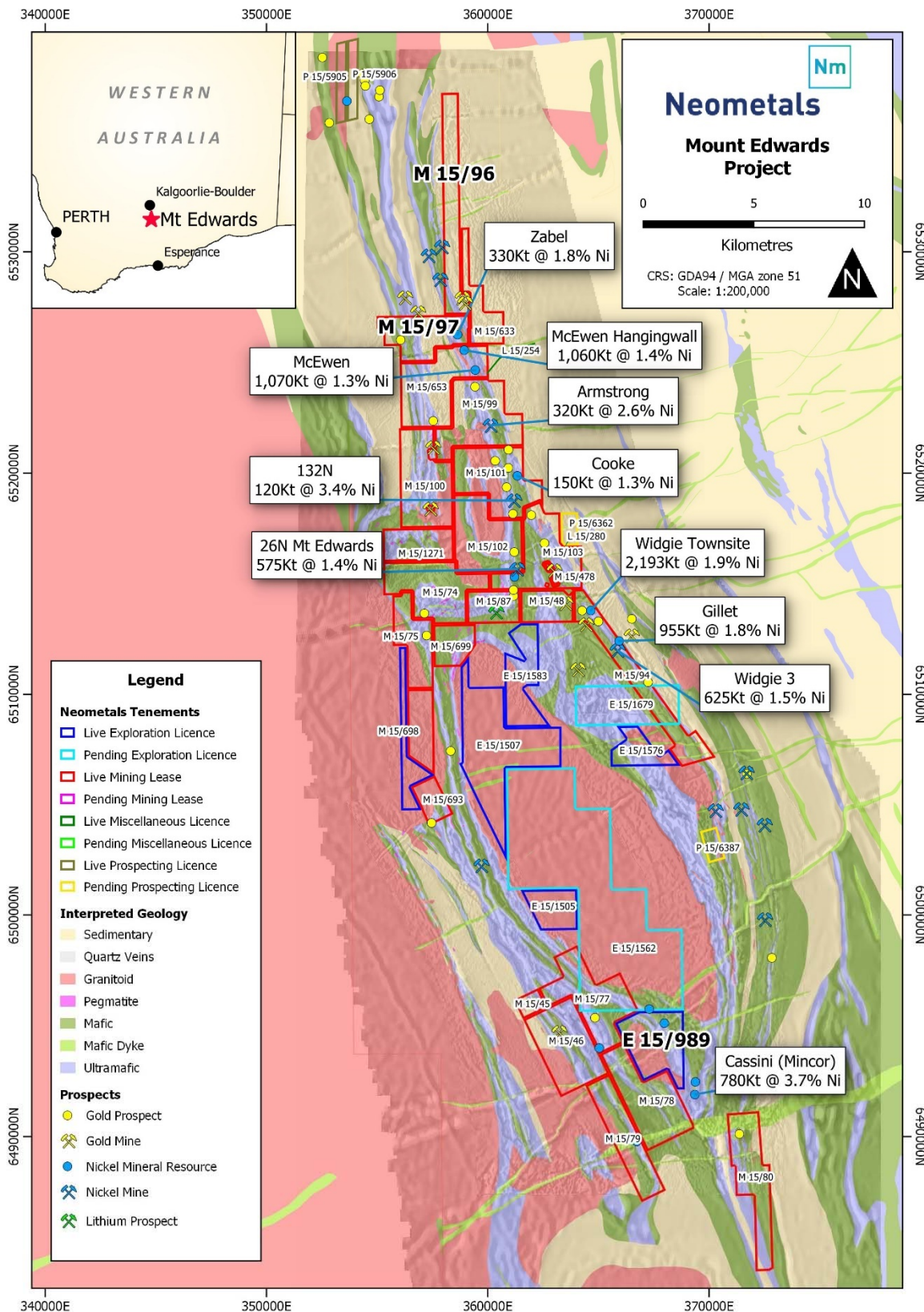


Figure 6. Mt Edwards Project tenure over geology. 100% nickel rights for all live tenements other than M15/87.

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**About Neometals Ltd**

Neometals innovatively develops opportunities in minerals and advanced materials essential for a sustainable future. The strategy focuses on de-risking and developing long life projects with strong partners and integrating down the value chain to increase margins and return value to shareholders.

Neometals has three core projects:

- Lithium-ion Battery Recycling – a proprietary process for recovering cobalt and other valuable materials from spent lithium batteries. Pilot plant testing currently underway with commercial development decision expected in the June Q 2020;
- Lithium Refinery Project – Progressing evaluation activities for the development of India's first lithium refinery with Manikaran Power Limited to supply lithium hydroxide to the battery cathode industry, underpinned by a binding life-of-mine annual offtake option for 57,000 tonnes per annum of Mt Marion 6% spodumene concentrates. Commercial development decision expected in the 1H CY2021; and
- Barrambie Titanium and Vanadium Project - one of the world's highest-grade hard-rock titanium-vanadium deposits, working towards a development decision by end 2020;

**Competent Person Attribution**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Gregory Hudson, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Gregory Hudson is an employee of Neometals Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Gregory Hudson has consented to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**Compliance Statement**

*The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mt Edwards Project is extracted from the ASX Announcement released on 25 June 2018 entitled "Mt Edwards Project Mineral Resource Over 120,000 Nickel Tonnes", which is available at [www.neometals.com.au](http://www.neometals.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.*

**Table 1 information in accordance with JORC 2012: Mount Edwards Nickel Exploration****Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<p>All new data collected from the Mt Edwards nickel exploration project discussed in this report is in relation to a Reverse Circulation drill and sample program completed during June 2019, unless stated otherwise.</p> <p>Samples were acquired at one metre intervals from a chute beneath a cyclone on the RC drill rig. Sample size was then reduced through a cone sample splitter. Two identical sub-samples were captured in pre-numbered calico bags, with typical masses ranging between 2 and 3.5kg. Care was taken to make sure that both original sub-samples and duplicate sub-samples were collected representatively, and therefore are of equal quantities. The remainder of the sample (the reject) has been retained in green mining bags or piled directly onto the cleared ground.</p> <p>Samples assessed as prospective for nickel mineralisation were assayed at single metre sample intervals, while zones where the geology is considered less prospective were assayed at nominal 4 metre length composite samples.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<p>15 Reverse Circulation drill holes have been completed in three mining tenements M15/96, M15/97 and E15/989 using a face sampling hammer. Equipment used are a SCHRAMM Drill Rig, Auxiliary compressor and Booster. Drill rods are 6 metres long and drill bit and hence drill hole size is 143mm diameter. Holes were drilled at a nominal dip of -60° with varying azimuth angles in order to orthogonally intercept the favourable geological contact zones.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p>The geologist recorded the sample recovery during the drilling program, and these were overall very good.</p> <p>Minor sample loss was recognised while sampling the first metre of some drill holes due to very fine grain size of the surface and near-surface material.</p> <p>No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been recognised.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<p>All drill holes have been geologically logged for lithology, weathering, alteration and mineralogy. All samples were logged in the field at the time of drilling and sampling (both quantitatively and qualitatively where viable), with spoil material and sieved rock chips assessed.</p> <p>The total length of drilling during the current nickel exploration campaign is 2,705 metres.</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<p>Samples (which are truly the 2 to 3.5kg sub-samples of the sample material extracted and captured from each metre through the drilling process) were received by the lab, sorted and recorded. Individual samples were weighed as received and then dried in a gas oven for up to 12 hours at 105C.</p> <p>Samples &gt;3 kg's were riffle split 50:50 and excess discarded. All samples were then pulverised in a LM5 pulveriser for 5 minutes to achieve 85% passing 75um. 1:50 grind checks were performed to verify passing was achieved.</p>

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Criteria	Commentary
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued</b></p>	<p>For samples not requiring compositing: a 300g split was taken at the bowl upon completion of the grind and sent to the next facility for assay. The remainder of the sample (now pulverised) was bagged and retained until further notice.</p> <p>Samples requiring compositing: 600g of material were taken by scoop from individual pulverised sample and combined to form a composite (up to 4m) as per the Sample ID / numbering instructions supplied by the company. The ~ 2.4kg composite sample was then pulverised again to ensure that the sample was homogeneous. A 300g split was taken from the bowl after pulverising and sent to the next facility for assay.</p> <p>If there was insufficient sample for 600g the smallest individual sample is exhausted and the other 3 samples that make up the composite are weighed to match the weight of the smallest sample.</p> <p>For each submitted sample, the remaining sample (material) less the aliquot used for analysis has been retained, with the majority retained and returned to the original calico bag and a nominal 300g portion split into a pulp packet for future reference.</p> <p>Individual samples have been assayed for a suite of 33 elements including nickel related analytes as per the laboratory's procedure for a 4-acid digestion followed by Optical Emission Spectral analysis.</p> <p>Internal sample quality control analysis was then conducted on each sample and on the batch by the laboratory.</p> <p>Results have been reported to Neometals in csv, pdf and azeva formats.</p>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<p>Neometals followed established QAQC procedures for this exploration program with the use of Certified Reference Materials as field and laboratory standards.</p> <p>Field and laboratory duplicates have been used and assessed.</p> <p>Nickel standards (Certified Reference Materials, CRM) in pulp form have been submitted at a nominal rate of one for every 50 samples.</p> <p>QAQC analyses has been conducted on results received to 31 July, from all 15 holes drilled. Some additional single metres results remain outstanding, for which composite samples show low levels of mineralisation.</p> <p>A detailed QAQC analysis will be carried out once all samples have been received.</p>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<p>Assay results are provided by the laboratory to Neometals in csv, pdf and azeva formats, and then validated and entered into the database managed by an external contractor. Backups of the database are stored both in and out of office.</p> <p>Assay, Sample ID and logging data are matched and validated using filters in the drill database. The data is further visually validated by Neometals geologists and database staff.</p> <p>There has been no validation and cross checking of laboratory performance at this stage.</p> <p>Twinned holes have not been used in this program.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<b>Location of data points</b>	<p>A handheld GPS (Garmin GPSmap76 model) was used to determine the drill hole collar locations during the drill program with a <math>\pm 8</math> metres coordinate accuracy.</p> <p>MGA94 51S is the grid system used in this program.</p> <p>Downhole survey using Reflex gyro survey equipment was conducted during the program by the drill contractor.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<p>All drill holes were sampled at 1 metre intervals down hole.</p> <p>Select sample compositing has been applied at the laboratory stage in 4 metre intervals determined by the geologist</p> <p>Drill holes were completed at select geological targets on tenement E15/989 and at geophysical targets on tenement E15/96. On both tenements very little exploration drilling for nickel has been conducted by previous exploration companies. Most previous holes were shallow air core (AC) or rotary air blast (RAB) holes of varying depths, typically from 8 meters to 40 metres, with a few having a maximum of 80 metres downhole depth.</p> <p>At the Zabel nickel prospect on tenement M15/97 three new drill holes were in-filling a nominal 40 metres spacing down to 20 metres. There is close spaced drilling conducted in Zabel prospect by previous tenement owners. The current drill holes are intended to confirm the known nickel Mineral Resource at the Zabel deposit.</p> <p>When assessing the spacing of new drilling with historical exploration, the length of drilling from surface to the target zones of approximately 100 metres depth, and the quality of the survey data, should be considered.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<p>At the Mt. Edwards-Kambalda region, nickel mineralisation is located on the favourable geological contact zones between ultramafic rock units and metabasalt rock units. All drill holes were planned at <math>-60^\circ</math> dip angles, with varying azimuth angles used in order to orthogonally intercept the favourable geological contact zones.</p> <p>Geological information (including structural) from both historical geological mapping as well as current geological mapping were used during the planning of these drill holes. Due to the steep orientation of the mineralised zones there will be some exaggeration of the width of intercept.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<p>All samples collected during the current nickel exploration program were transported personally by Neometals and/or geological consultant staff to the Intertek- Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie.</p> <p>Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. No specific measures were taken by Neometals to ensure sample security beyond the normal chain of custody for a sample submission.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<p>A thorough review of the exploration program was undertaken prior to the drill program by Neometals Geology management. Regular reviews and site visits were made during the conduct of drill program. Contract geologists were based on site prior to, during and on completion of the drill and sample program to ensure proper quality control as per the modern mining industry standards.</p>

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**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant, in sections 3 and 4, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	Neometals holds nickel minerals rights for exploration licence E15/989; all other mineral rights are held by Mincor Resources NL. For tenements M15/96 and M15/97 Neometals (Mt Edwards Lithium Pty Ltd) hold all mineral rights except gold rights.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<p>Neometals has held an interest in the areas since June 2018, hence all prior work has been conducted by other parties.</p> <p>The ground has a long history of exploration and mining and has been explored for nickel since the 1960s, initially by Western Mining Corporation. Numerous companies have taken varying interests in the project area since this time.</p> <p>Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning stage of drill locations for this exploration program.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<p>The geology in this area comprises of sub-vertically dipping multiple sequences of ultramafic rock, metabasalt rock units and intermittent meta-sedimentary units. At Lake Eaton area, an intrusive granitic rock and east-northeast trending dolerite dyke are reported.</p> <p>Contact zones between ultramafic rock and metabasalt are considered as favourable zones for nickel mineralisation. Geochemical analysis, including the Mg:Ni ratios, suggests komatiite channels have been intersected.</p> <p>Generally, 5 to 10 metres of transported soil cover is observed in the area, with a zone of oxidation varying between 15 to 20 metres. The exception to this is drill holes MERC069 and MERC076, which were drilled through about 50 metres of thick paleochannel sediment sequence before intercepting oxidised basement rock.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p>15 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes have been completed during the current nickel exploration program across three tenements for a total of 2,705 metres. The drill and sample programs were conducted in June 2019. All drill holes were drilled at a nominal –60° dip at varying azimuth angles.</p> <p>Relevant drill hole information has been tabled in the report including hole ID, drill type, drill collar location, elevation, drilled depth, azimuth, dip and respective tenement number.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	Samples assessed as prospective for nickel mineralisation were assayed at single metre sample intervals, while zones where the geology were considered less prospective were assayed at a nominal 4 metre length composite sample.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and</b>	<p>Nickel mineralisation is hosted in the ultramafic rock unit close to the metabasalt contact zones. In some occasions nickel mineralisation has been recorded in the metabasalt units.</p> <p>All drilling is angled to best intercept the favourable contact zones between ultramafic rock and metabasalt rock units to best as possible test true widths of mineralisation.</p>

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Criteria	Commentary
<b><i>intercept lengths</i></b>	Due to the steep orientation of the mineralised zones there will be some exaggeration of the width of intercept.
<b><i>Diagrams</i></b>	A map of the current nickel exploration program locations and tenements relative to the total Mt Edwards project is shown in the report. Cross sections are shown for 3 of the drill holes completed.
<b><i>Balanced reporting</i></b>	Current understanding is based on a single phase of drilling conducted by Neometals, combined with historical mapping, drilling and sampling conducted by previous owners of the tenement. While results are encouraging, Neometals wish to conduct further exploration across the project area to gain an improved understanding of the economic potential of the nickel mineralisation at Mt Edwards.
<b><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></b>	No further exploration data has been collected at this stage.
<b><i>Further work</i></b>	<p>Detailed interpretation of the results will commence when all single metre assays have been received and undergone thorough quality control checks. 50mm PVC casing has been inserted into each drill hole on completion to enable downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) geophysical surveys to be conducted. DHEM surveys is currently being conducted.</p> <p>Further drilling is planned to test the potential lateral extents of nickel mineralisation. Aerial Photos, mapping, surface sampling and geophysical surveys will be undertaken.</p>

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