News Release

PANORAMIC RESOURCES LTD

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results

30 May 2014 **ASX: PAN**

Exploration Activities Ramp Up

Highlights

- **Six drill rigs** now operating at Savannah and Lanfranchi
- Significant new drill intersections at Savannah North Project - **best intercept of 7.69m @ 2.22% Ni**
- EM data indicates that the Savannah North mineralisation is coincident to a **large (i.e. 600m by 400m), coherent, tabular EM conductor**
- **The EM survey of drill hole SMD157 indicates that mineralisation could extend a further 400m west and 200m north**
- Exploration has ramped-up at Lanfranchi, testing known channels, possible new channels and the Northern Dome theory
- Funding committed to drill test several EM targets in Norway

Background

Panoramic Resources Limited ("**Panoramic**") is pleased to provide this update on exploration activities currently being undertaken across the business. Since early 2014, the Company has been ramping up exploration at both nickel operations and is planning to drill test several targets in Norway. Panoramic had immediate success at Savannah with the discovery of Savannah North and three drill rigs are now in operation at that location. There are also three rigs drilling at Lanfranchi, one underground rig is drill testing known and potential channel structures and two surface rigs are testing the Northern Dome theory.

Savannah North Project

Since the ASX release on 28 April 2014, four additional drill holes have been completed; two of which intersected significant mineralisation (*Figure 1*). Details are as follows:

- **Underground drill hole KUD1525C** was drilled approximately 70m to the west of discovery hole KUD1525. This hole was completed at 939m and intersected several zones of mineralisation, the best intercepts being;
    - **5.36m @ 1.88% Ni from 687.74m;**
    - **3.32m @ 1.34% Ni from 744.28m; and**
    - **6.62m @ 1.77% Ni from 851.38m.**
- **Surface hole SMD157,** located further to the north-west of KUD1525C, intersected **7.69m @ 2.22% Ni** from 1,346m. This intersection is effectively a true width of the mineralisation.
- **Surface holes SMD156 and SMD158** were drilled well to the north and north east of the known mineralisation (*Figure 1*). While neither hole intersected any significant mineralisation, SMD156 intersected a zone of Savannah peridotite containing anomalous disseminated nickel mineralisation which agrees well with the geology encountered in underground holes KUD1525 and 1525A on the same cross section.

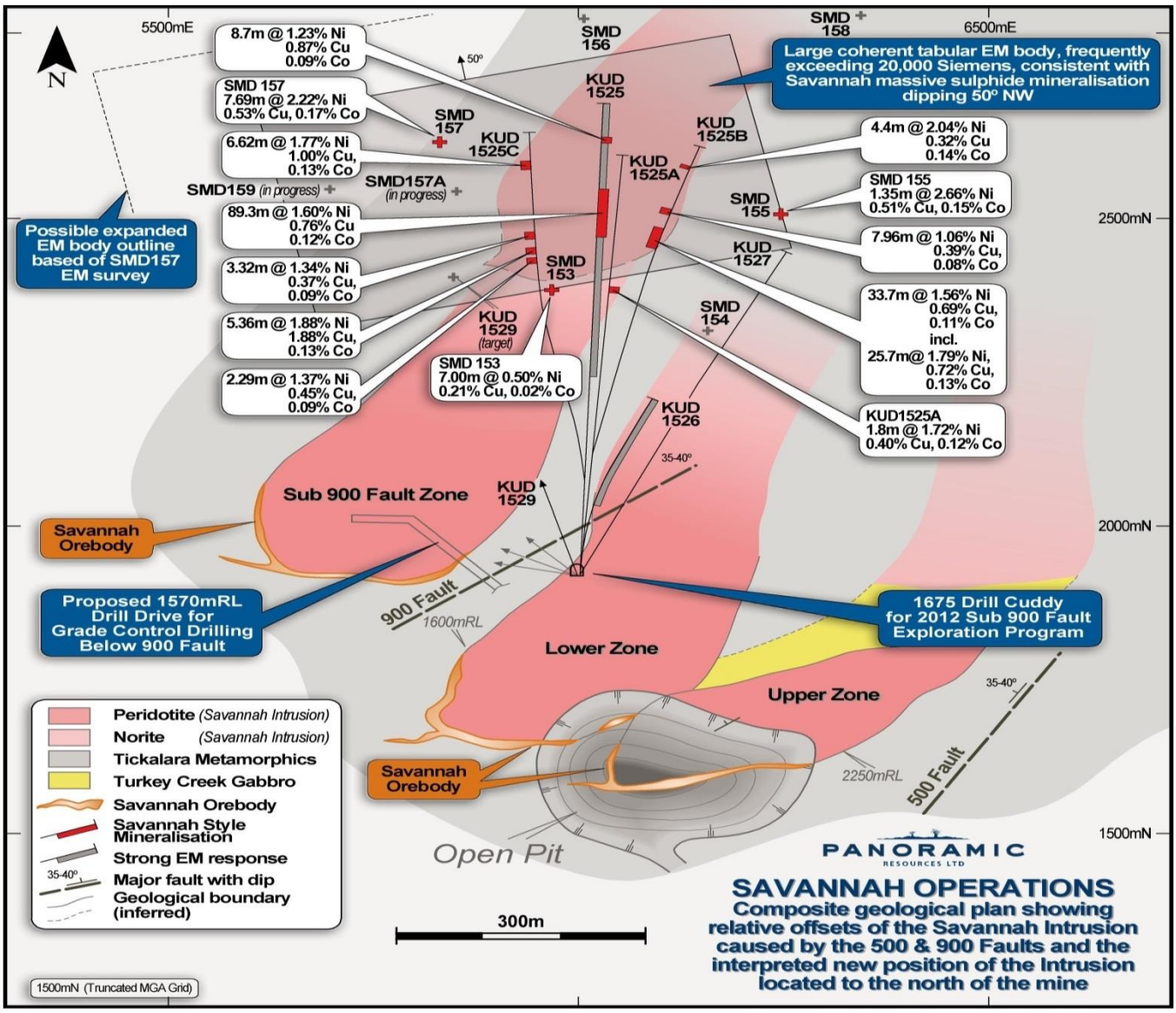
In addition to these latest drill results, down-hole electromagnetic (EM) surveys have been completed on a further four surface holes: SMD 154, 155, 156 and 157. These recently completed surveys add to the information from the previously completed EM surveys on SMD153 and underground holes KUD1525 to 1528, inclusive.

The EM data and drill results continue to support the interpretation that the Savannah North mineralisation intersected to date is coincident with a large (i.e. 600m by 400m), coherent, tabular body that dips towards the north-west at approximately 50 degrees.

There are significant responses within the EM body, consistent with the presence of Savannah style massive sulphide mineralisation. The position and conductivity of the EM body is supported by the five surface holes and four underground holes that have been EM surveyed to date. **The western and north-western margins of the EM body are still unconstrained. The EM survey of drill hole SMD157 (which intersected 7.69m @ 2.22% Ni) indicates that mineralisation may extend a further 400m west and 200m north beyond SMD157 (*Figure 1*). The focus of the drill program has now shifted towards this untested north-west region.**

The geological model and understanding of Savannah North continues to be developed as drilling progresses. Results continue to support the interpretation that the Savannah North mineralisation is located between the 500 and 900 fault structures and plunges towards the north-west at approximately 50 degrees.

Figure 1: Plan View of Savannah North Project area showing latest drilling information

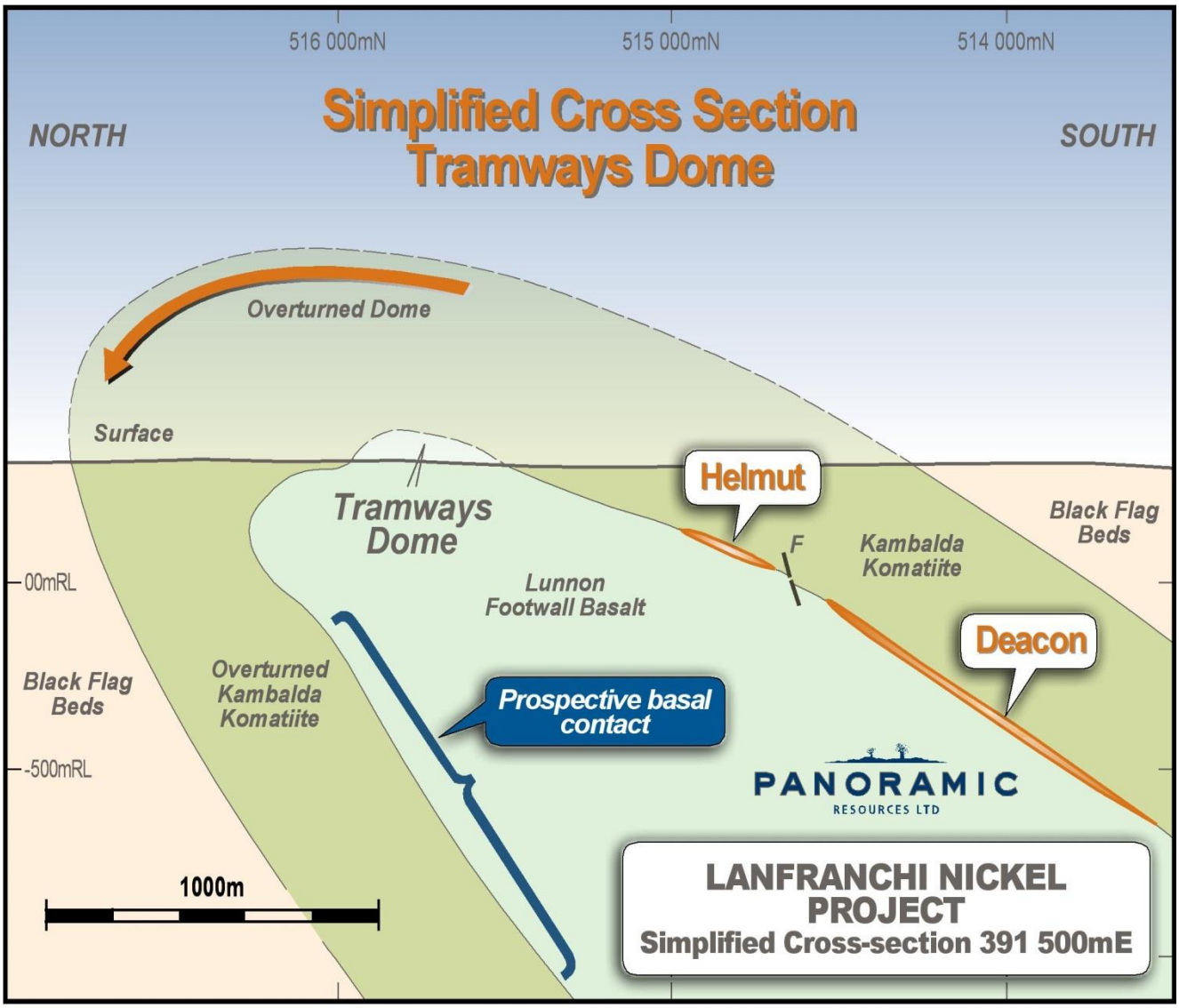


Lanfranchi

At Lanfranchi, Panoramic continues to ramp up its exploration activities to test a number of high priority targets. A significant component of this work is to undertake further drilling on the overturned Tramways Dome area, targeting the predicted position of the Helmut/Deacon and Schmitz/Winner orebody channels on the underside of the Tramways Dome (*Figure 2*). Previous drilling in the area confirmed the overturned nature of the Dome and intersected several thin zones of off-contact, massive sulphide mineralisation, **including 0.88m @ 7.76% Ni in TD8036 and 1.0m @ 3.41% Ni in TD8030** (*refer to the Company's ASX release on 30 January 2008*). The plan is to expand on this earlier work with a program of pattern drilling and down-hole EM to test the area down to a depth of approximately 900m. Two surface diamond drill rigs have been mobilised to site and have commenced drilling.

Underground diamond drilling is currently focused on drilling a series of platform EM holes down-plunge of the Lanfranchi and Schmitz/Jury-Metcalfe orebodies. The holes are designed to track just below the prospective Lunnon Basalt - Kambalda Komatiite contact. Down-hole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveys are to be undertaken in each hole. The results of the surveys will help build a model of the basal contact and assist to identify new targets for follow up drilling.

Figure 2: Simplified Cross Section of the Tramways Dome – Lanfranchi Nickel Project



Norway

Panoramic is to resume exploration at two of the advanced base metal projects in Norway, which are in joint venture with Drake Resources Limited (ASX: DRK).

At Lokken, the plan is to drill test five high priority targets (*Figure 3*). The targets are based on the results of detailed EM, magnetic and gravity surveys previously undertaken by the Joint Venture. The targets are considered to be indicative of the style of base metal mineralisation associated with the Lokken orebody which previously produced 24Mt grading 2.1% Cu, 1.9% Zn and 19g/t Ag.

At the Roros Nordgruva project, previous Joint Venture exploration defined several large (1.5km x 0.8km) EM conductors at depth and to the south of the former Kongens and Rodalen base metal mines (*Figure 4*). The size and conductivity of the EM conductors are un-paralleled in the Roros Nordgruva base metal region and have not been tested by previous drilling.

An initial hole drilled in 2013 to test one of the conductors failed to intersect mineralisation, however, the subsequent DHEM survey indicates that the drill hole is in close proximity to the modeled EM response. The priority for the Joint Venture in 2014 is to test this exciting target with a new surface hole.

Figure 3: Lokken Project Plan View showing target areas for drill testing in 2014

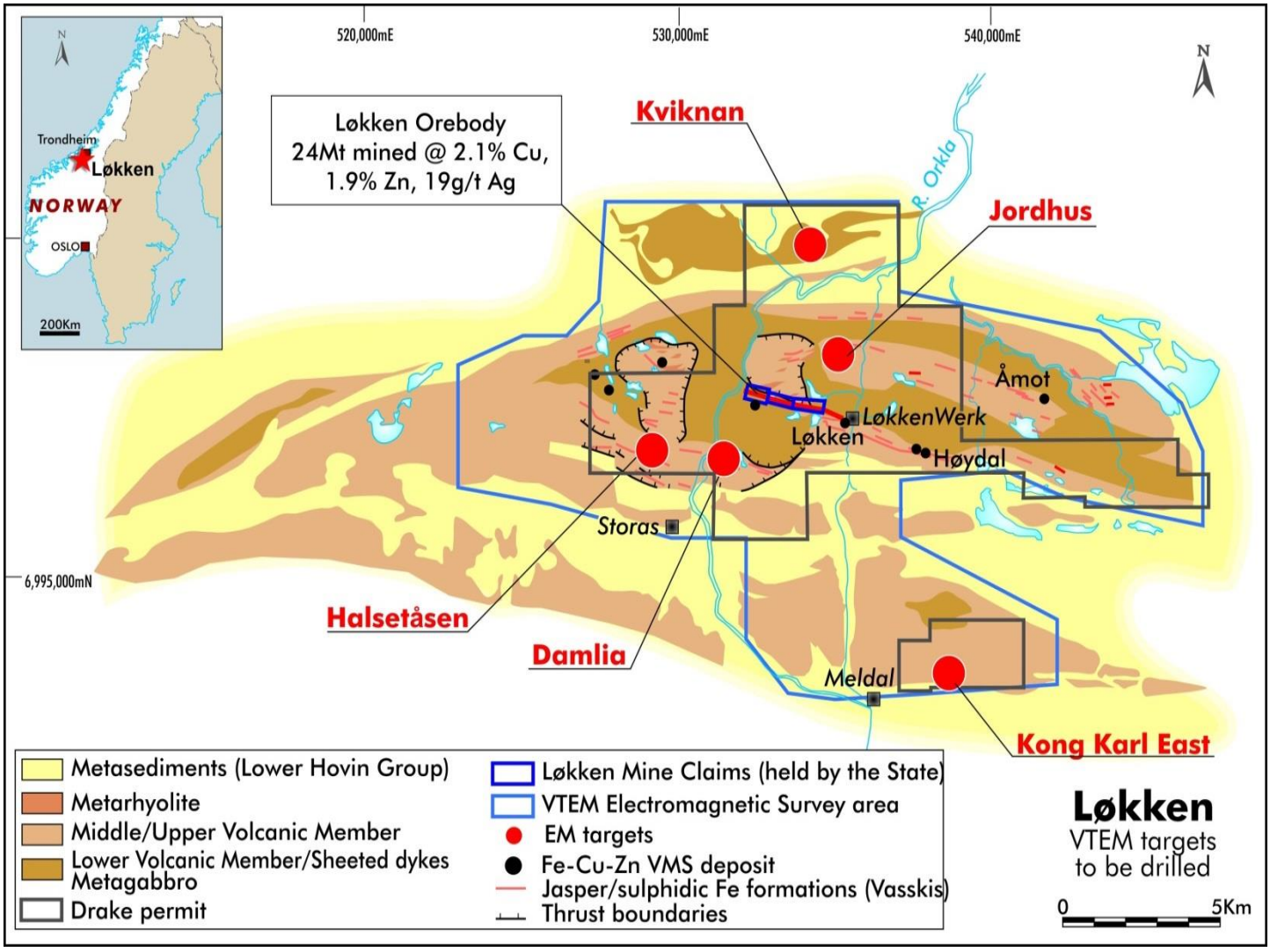


Figure 4: Nordgruva Roros Plan View showing position of large EM conductors south of Kongens

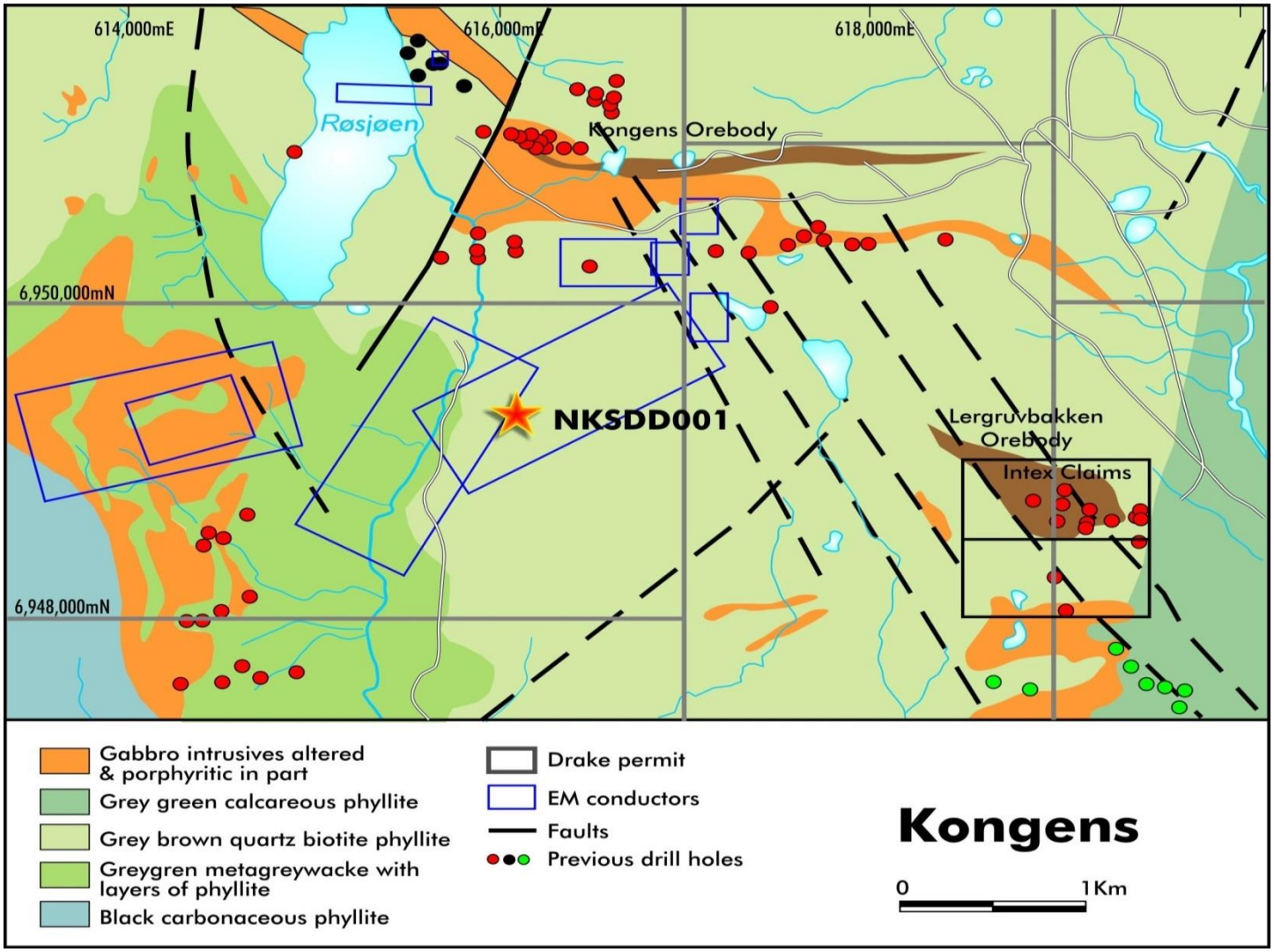


Table 1: Savannah North Drill Program – Drill Hole Tabulations

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth Grid	Dip	From	To	Length (m)	Ni%	Cu %	Co %	EOH (m)
KUD1525C	6012.2	1923.8	1678.7	358.2	-21.9	670.85	673.14	2.29	1.37	0.45	0.09	939.0
and						687.74	693.10	5.36	1.88	1.88	0.13	
and						744.28	747.60	3.32	1.34	0.37	0.09	
and						851.38	858.00	6.62	1.77	1.00	0.13	
SMD154	6144.9	2332.4	2362.1	146	-87.0	837.45	838.48	1.03	1.26	0.23	0.07	1186.9
SMD155	5916.6	2395.6	2381.9	066	-67.5	1098.58	1099.93	1.35	2.66	0.51	0.15	1440.6
SMD156	6014.57	2837.24	2351.10	170	-88.0	1311.47	1311.95	0.48	1.42	0.39	0.05	1498.0
						1319.30	1319.80	0.50	0.92	0.35	0.03	
SMD157	5925.77	2396.47	2381.76	340	-76	1345.75	1353.44	7.69	2.22	0.53	0.17	1597.0

Disclosure - Table 1 is a summary of the Savannah North drill program results described in this release. The JORC 2012 compliance table for the reporting of exploration results (Section 1 and Section 2) is provided in Appendix 1. Panoramic gratefully acknowledges the Western Australian Government co-funding drilling grant awarded to Savannah Nickel Mines Pty Ltd to assist with the Savannah North Project surface drilling program.

Competent Person

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by John Hicks. Mr Hicks is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a full-time employee of Panoramic Resources Limited. Mr Hicks has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which each person is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hicks consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

About the Company

Panoramic Resources Limited (ASX Code PAN, ABN 47 095 792 288) is an established Western Australian mining company operating two 100% owned underground nickel sulphide mines, the Savannah Project in East Kimberley and the Lanfranchi Project near Kambalda, Western Australia. On a Group basis, Panoramic produced 19,561t of contained nickel in FY2013 and is forecasting to produce between **21,500 and 22,000t** of contained nickel in FY2014. Panoramic has a solid balance sheet, no bank debt and a growing nickel, gold and PGM resource base, employing more than 400 people (including contractors).

In early 2011, Panoramic acquired the Gidgee Gold Project, located near Wiluna, Western Australia. Panoramic subsequently acquired the high-grade Wilsons Project located within the Gidgee tenement package as well as a 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project. Panoramic released a Scoping Study in August 2012 on the recommencement of gold production from Gidgee and released a positive Scoping Study on the Mt Henry Project in December 2012. Technical studies for the Gidgee and Mt Henry Bankable Feasibility Studies have commenced.

The Company has expanded into Platinum Group Metals (PGM) with the purchase of the Panton PGM Project located approximately 60km south of the Savannah Project in the East Kimberley and the Thunder Bay North PGM Project in Northern Ontario, Canada.

The Company's vision is to broaden its exploration and production base, with the aim of becoming a major, diversified mining company in the S&P/ASX 100 Index.

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Appendix 1 – JORC 2012 Disclosures

Table 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Mineralisation is sampled by diamond drilling techniques. Holes have been drilled from underground and surface drill locations. • Due to the early stage of the program drilling is not yet carried out on standard spacing. • Drill hole collars have or will be surveyed using Leica Total Station survey equipment by a registered surveyor. Downhole surveys have been typically performed every 30 metres using either "Reflex EZ Shot" or "Flexit Smart Tools". • All diamond core has been geologically logged with samples (typically between 0.2 metre to 1 metre long) defined by geological contacts. Analytical samples include a mix of full and sawn half core samples. Sample preparation includes pulverising to 90% passing 75 µm followed by either a 3 acid digest & AAS finish at the Savannah onsite laboratory or a total 4 acid digest with an ICP OES finish if the samples are analysed off-site.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• A mix of HQ and NQ2 sized diamond drilling has been used to obtain all samples sent for assay. Some RC drilling is used to establish a pre-collar.
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.	• Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >99% and there are no apparent core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. • Depths checked against core blocks, regular rod counts, driller breaks checked by fitting core together. • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade
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 holes have been geologically logged in full. Geotechnical logging is carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery and RQD. Number of defects (per interval) and roughness is measured around the ore zones. Structure type, alpha angle, infill, texture and healing are stored in the structure table of the database. • Logging of diamond core RC samples records lithology, colour, mineralisation, structural (DDH only) and other features. Core is photographed wet. • All drill holes are logged in full.
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.	• Analytical core samples include a mix of full and sawn half core samples. • All samples are from core • All core sampling and sample preparation follow industry best practice. • QC involves the addition of Savannah derived CRM assay standards, blanks, and duplicates. At least one form of QC is inserted in most sample batches. • Original versus duplicate assay results show a strong correlation due to massive sulphide rich nature of the mineralisation. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the "Savannah Style" of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The Savannah Nickel Mine (SNM) onsite laboratory standard analytical technique is a 3-acid digest with an AAS finish. The method best approaches total dissolution for most minerals The onsite exploration sample analytical method for Ni,Cu,Co is AAS 22S. Exploration samples sent off-site are analysed using a 4-acid digest with either ICP OES or AAS finish (AAS for ore grade samples). • No other analytical tools or techniques are employed. • The onsite laboratory is run by SGS Laboratory Services. • The onsite laboratory carries out sizing checks, uses internal standards, duplicates, replicates, blanks and repeats. A selection of roughly 10% of pulps is sent to external laboratories for repeat analysis and sizing checks. No bias has been identified.
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.	• Drilling and sampling procedures at SNM have been inspected by many stakeholders since the project began. These same procedures are being used for Savannah North. • Currently no holes have been twinned at Savannah North. • Holes are logged into Excel templates on laptops, data is then entered into MS Access database with user data entry front end built in. Data is ultimately transferred to SQL server from Perth office. Data periodically validated by site personnel. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All diamond drill hole collars have or will be surveyed using Leica Total Station survey equipment by a registered surveyor. "Reflex EZ Shot" or "Flexit Smart Tool" is used for downhole surveys at approximately every 30m. • The mine grid is a truncated 4 digit (MGA94) grid system. • Conversion from local grid to MGA GDA94 Zone 52 is calculated by applying truncated factor to local coords: E: +390000, N: +8080000N • Topographic control is well established, RL equals AHD + 2,000m .
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.	• Due to the early nature of the exploration program, drill holes are spaced on a geological basis as opposed to a nominal drill hole spacing. • Drill hole spacing and quantum is currently insufficient to derive a mineral Resource. • No sample compositing has been undertaken.
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.	• Drill hole orientation is largely oblique to the mineralisation. Currently underground drill platform positions only allow for oblique intersections. • No orientation sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples transported to onsite lab by SNM staff. Samples sent off site are road freighted (Nexus transport) and tracked using spreadsheets onsite.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits/reviews of the sampling techniques have been undertaken in recent time. The procedures used are considered to be industry standard. Mine to mill reconciliation records throughout the life of the SNM provides confidence in the sampling procedures.

Table 1, Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Savannah Nickel Mine (SNM) is an operating mine secured by five contiguous Mining Licences. All tenure is current and in good standing. SNM has the right to explore for and mine all commodities within the mining tenements, being ML's 80/179 to 80/183 inclusive. • The SNM is an operating mine with all statutory approvals and licences in place to operate. The mine has a long standing off-take agreement to mine and deliver nickel sulphide concentrate to the Jinchuan Group in China.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Since commissioning in 2004, SNM has conducted all recent exploration on the mine tenements.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The SNM is based on mining ore associated with the Savannah Intrusion; a palaeo-proterozoic mafic/ultramafic magma conduit. The Ni-Cu-Co rich massive sulphide mineralisation occurs as "classic" magmatic breccias developed about the more primitive, MgO rich basal parts of the conduit.
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.	• All exploration at SNM is conducted on the Savannah mine grid, which is a "4 digit" truncated MGA grid. Conversion from local to MGA GDA94 Zone 52 is calculated by applying truncated factor to local coords: E: +390000, N: +8080000. RL equals AHD + 2,000m • Surface holes are cored from surface commencing with PQ, reducing to HQ and completed NQ2. • Underground holes are drilled via a combination of HQ and NQ2 sized core • For hole details pertaining to this release including collar and setup details, see Table 1 within the body of the main release. • The design and interpretation of EM surveys conducted at Savannah for Panoramic is undertaken by Newexco Services Pty Ltd in Perth.
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. • 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.	• All assay intersections for the Savannah North Project are reported based on a weighted average grade for the intersection using parameters of 0.5% Ni lower cut-off, minimum reporting length of 1m and maximum internal waste of 7m. • Cu and Co grades were determined by the defined Ni grade interval, ie they were not calculated independently.
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').	• The geometry of the mineralisation thus far reported of the Savannah North Project with respect to the drill holes has not yet been established. • All intersection lengths reported in this accompanying release are down-hole lengths and not true widths.
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.	• Based on the limited level of data currently available for the Savannah North Project area Panoramic believe that a simplified plan and sectional view showing the location of the exploration drill results in relation to the main areas of the SNM operation is appropriate.
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.	• Based on the fact that exploration results reported for the Savannah North Project to date are at an early stage, involving broadly spaced drill holes and EM survey data, (located well away from the mine), the report is considered to be sufficiently balanced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• No other exploration data is considered material to this release at this stage.
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.	• The exploration results reported herein form part of an ongoing exploration program by Panoramic to explore the Savannah North Project area following the discovery of significant "Savannah Style" Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation in drill hole KUD1525. Details of the Company's plans for the Savannah North Project were outline in ASX release dated 28 February 2014 and updated herein this document. Further results will be reported when they become available.