News Release

21 January 2015

PANORAMIC RESOURCES LTD

VISION | COMMITMENT | RESULTS

ASX:PAN

High-Grade Mineralisation intersected at Lanfranchi

Key Points

- **A potentially significant new area of high-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation has been intersected down-plunge of the Schmitz orebody at Lanfranchi**
- The discovery drill hole (SMT373A) **intersected several zones of mineralisation, including a high-grade massive sulphide section**. Significant assay results returned to date, include:
    - **6.10m @ 5.73% Ni from 482.90m**
    - **6.80m @ 5.02% Ni from 525.30m**
- Assays are still pending for a zone of similar style mineralisation intersected down-hole between 550.43m and 557.04m
- The mineralisation intercepts in SMT373A are coincident with a recently identified open ended, large (300m X 100m), highly conductive EM anomaly down-plunge of Schmitz
- Drill hole SMT373A is currently ongoing and further drilling is planned

Details

Panoramic Resources Limited (**"Panoramic"**) is pleased to announce that a potentially significant, new zone of high-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation has been discovered down-plunge and to the south of the high grade Schmitz orebody at Lanfranchi (*Figure 1)*. The discovery drill hole (SMT373A) has intersected three significant mineralised zones so far, containing both high-grade massive sulphide mineralisation and moderate grade zones of stringer and strong matrix mineralisation (*as displayed in Photos 1, 2 and 3*). The style and grade of mineralisation is very similar to the Schmitz orebody located up-plunge to the north. Assay results have been received for the first two significant intercepts (*refer Table 1*) and are reported as follows*:

- 6.10m @ 5.73% Ni from 482.90m; and
- 6.80m @ 5.02% Ni from 525.30m.

(**Note: all reported intercept lengths in this release are down-hole lengths and not true widths. Refer to Table 1 for a more detail summary of the drill results. The 2012 JORC Compliance Tables for the reporting of exploration results are located in Appendix 1)*

Assays results are pending for the third significant zone of nickel sulphide mineralisation intersected by SMT373A. This zone was intersected down-hole between 550.43m and 557.04m.

Panoramic's Managing Director Peter Harold said **"the new discovery at Lanfranchi is very exciting and extremely positive for our Lanfranchi employees, Lanfranchi stakeholders and Panoramic shareholders**. The source of the recently identified strong EM conductor below Schmitz has now been confirmed to be caused by this new high-grade massive nickel sulphide mineralisation**. It is still early days, but this is potentially very significant given the size and open ended character of the EM conductor"**.

Whilst the Company is unable to make any predictions or estimates of future production (if any), it should be noted that the high grade orebodies of the Schmitz channel at Lanfranchi (Schmitz, Skinner and Winner) have historically produced approximately 53,000 tonnes of nickel at an average grade of four percent. *(Note: this historical information is provided by way of background and context only and does not imply, nor is it intended to imply, that the discovery of new mineralisation will result in future production).*

The Company has an off-take agreement in place with Nickel West which runs to February 2019 under which Nickel West is required to treat a minimum of 350,000 tonnes of ore per annum from Lanfranchi. In the event that the Company is able to increase production at Lanfranchi, there is expected to be spare capacity available under this agreement.

The discovery below Schmitz is coincident with a recently identified strong electromagnetic (EM) anomaly down-plunge of Schmitz (*refer to the Company's ASX announcement of 20 November 2014).* **The EM anomaly is modelled as a single, highly conductive, 300m X 100m conductor that is open to the south**. Drill hole SMT373 was targeted at the conductor from the Deacon E351 Upper ore drive, but deviated to the east and above the target. Drill hole SMT373A was then initiated and directed to a revised target position based on the geological information gained from SMT373. The first of the significant intercepts reported above was intersected at the contact between the Lunnon (footwall) Basalt and Kambalda Komatiite sequence and the drill hole continues at a shallow angle to this contact. Due to this angle, drill hole SMT373A is testing the width of the mineralised channel.

Drill hole SMT373A is ongoing and additional details will be released as appropriate. The Company is assessing options to develop a suitable drill platform to facilitate detailed drilling of this discovery. One option under consideration is to develop across from existing development near the base of the Deacon orebody which is located 300m to the east and at a similar level to the discovery.

Figure 1 – Plan View of Schmitz area showing recent exploration drilling and discovery Drill Hole SMT373A

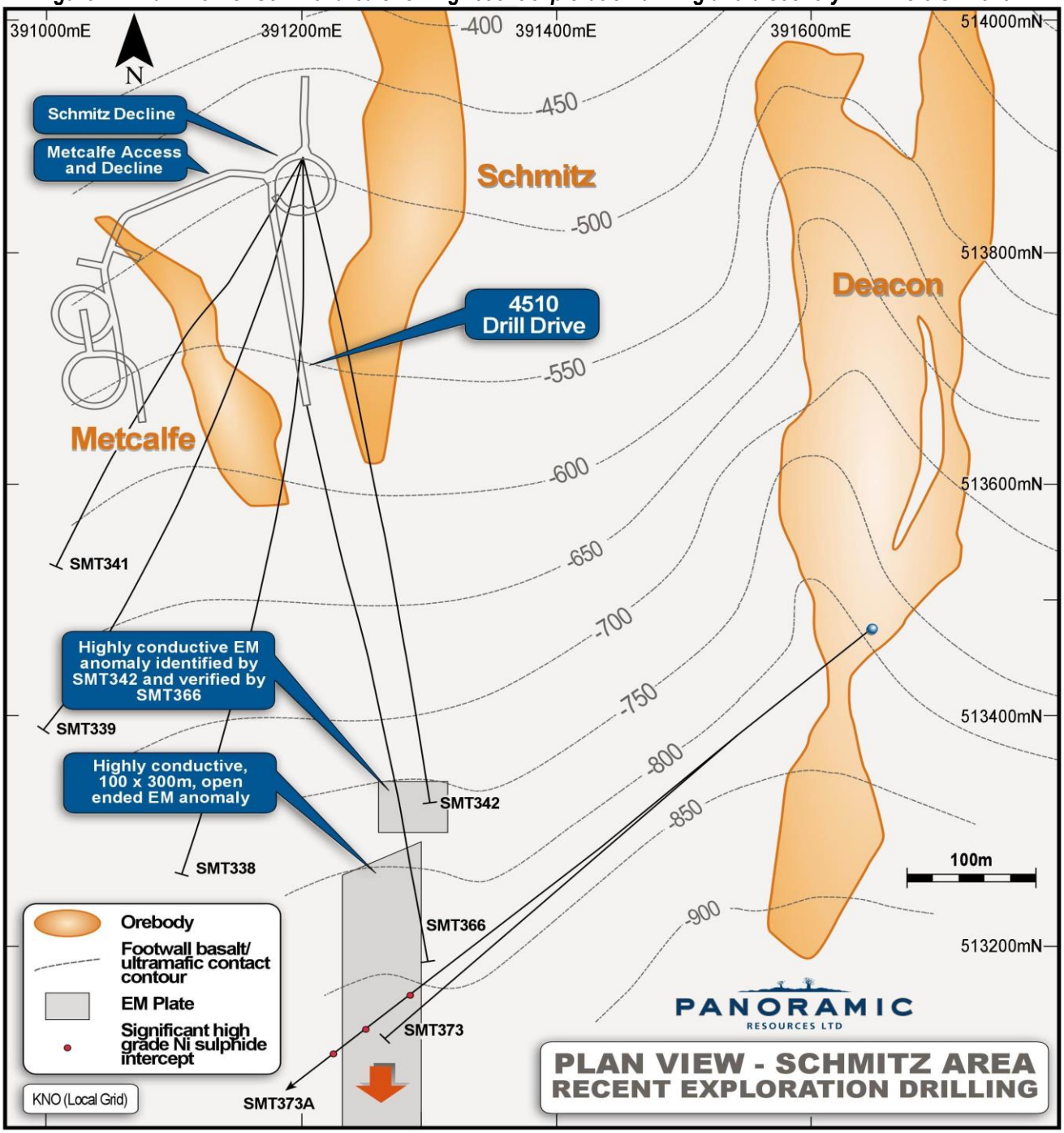

Photo 1 – High-grade Drill Core from SMT373A intercept from 482.90m (6.10m @ 5.73% Ni)

Photo 2 – Drill core from SMT373A intercept from 525.30m (6.80m @ 5.02% Ni)

Photo 3 – Drill core from SMT373A intercept for 550.43m to 557.04m (assays pending)

Table 1 – Summary of drill results for SMT373 and SMT373A

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Cu (%)	Co (%)
SMT373	391916.4	6513685.0	-800.0	-2.3	230.5	523.80	0.00	7.20	7.20m @ 2.10%	0.22	0.05
							104.73	106.94	2.21m @ 2.11%	0.12	0.05
SMT373A	391916.4	6513685.0	-800.0	-2.3	230.5		482.90	489.00	6.10m @ 5.73%	0.42	0.12
							491.00	492.00	1.00m @ 1.48%	0.12	0.03
							497.00	498.62	1.62m @ 1.06%	0.11	0.03
							525.30	532.10	6.80m @ 5.02%	0.46	0.09
								including	5.60m @ 5.74%	0.52	0.10
							550.43	557.04	Assays pending		

Notes: Results based on a 1.0% Ni cut-off grade, a minimum intercept length of 1.0m and a maximum internal waste of 1.5m. Reported intercept lengths are down-hole lengths and not true widths

Competent Person

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by John Hicks. Mr Hicks is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a full-time employee and shareholder of Panoramic Resources Limited. Mr Hicks also holds performance rights in relation to 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 he 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) is a Western Australian mining company formed in 2001 for the purpose of developing the Savannah Nickel Project in the East Kimberley. Panoramic commissioned the $65 million Savannah Project in late 2004 and then purchased and restarted the Lanfranchi Nickel Project, near Kambalda in 2005. In FY2014, the Company produced a record 22,256t contained nickel and is forecasting to produce 20-21,000t contained nickel in FY2015.

Following the successful development of the nickel projects, the Company diversified its resource base to include gold and platinum group metals (PGM). The Gold Division consists of the Gidgee Project located near Wiluna and the Mt Henry Project (70% interest), near Norseman. Both projects are currently under feasibility study. The PGM Division consists of the Panton Project, located 60km south of the Savannah Project and the Thunder Bay North Project in Northern Ontario, Canada.

Panoramic has been a consistent dividend payer and has paid out a total of $111 million in fully franked dividends since 2008. At 31 December 2014, Panoramic had $61 million in cash, no bank debt and employed around 400 people.

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. The growth path will include developing existing resources, discovering new ore bodies, acquiring additional projects and is being led by an experienced exploration-to-production team with a proven track record.

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Appendix 1

Lanfranchi Project – Table 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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.	• Virtually all sampling for exploration and resource estimation purposes at the Lanfranchi Nickel Mine (LNM) is based on diamond drill core. Sample selection is based on geological core logging. Individual samples typically vary between 0.2m and 1.2m in length.
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).	• Diamond drilling at LNM is typically NQ2 or LTK60 size. Occasionally BQ and HQ core size holes have been drilled.
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.	• All recovered diamond core is metre marked by on site geologists; any core loss is determined and recorded as part of the geological logging process. Core recovery is typically 100 percent. • No relationship exists between core 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 core is geologically and geotechnically logged to a standard appropriate for exploration and mineral resource estimation purposes. Core is logged from start to end of hole without gaps. Core photography is not undertaken. Drill holes are logged using Excel templates that are code restricted to ensure that only approved data can be entered. The Excel templates are then uploaded to the Lanfranchi SQL Server drill hole database via Datashed.
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.	• All diamond core is cut using electric core saw and half core sampled for assay. Quarter core samples are sent as part of the LNM QAQC process for check assaying. Sample intervals typically vary between 0.2m and 1.2m and are positioned as to not cross geological boundaries.

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.	• All LNM drill hole samples are analysed by Kalassay Group. The Laboratory process for LNM samples involves: Crush sample to <3mm, pulverise to 90% passing 75um (lab blanks introduced and pulverised at this point). From the pulverised sample, a 0.2g assay aliquot is taken and weighed then digested by 4-Acid digest and analysed by ICP-OES instrument. Laboratory QA/QC is performed on standards, blanks and duplicates. The LNM policy is to scrutinize the results for QA/QC standards and blanks when assay jobs are reported and to request re-runs if result are ± 1SD from the expected value.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No other geophysical or analytical tools have been used to estimate grade.
	• 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.	• Certified Reference Material (QAQC) samples are routinely inserted during all sampling at LNM. In addition samples are routinely sent for check analysis at a different Laboratory. The QAQC results indicate that the diamond core assays being used for resource estimation at LNM are a fair representation of the material that has been sampled.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Significant intersections are calculated by mine geologists and verified/reported on a monthly basis by the Geology Manager.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• Twinning of drillholes is not performed at LNM
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Assay data are imported directly from the Kalassay assay files and QA/QC validated via Datashed to the LNM SQL drillhole database.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustment to assay data is made.
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.	• Drill hole collars are accurately surveyed for X,Y,Z and azimuth and dip by site Surveyors using "Total Station" control. Older holes may/may not have collar azimuth/dip measurements. Down-hole surveys are generally conducted using single shot or reflex multishot tools at 15m, 30m and every 30m thereafter.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• The LNM drill hole database contains both MGA94 and local mine grid (KNO) coordinates. All site geological and mine planning work is performed in the local KNO grid system. • Conversion from KNO grid to MGA GDA94 Zone 51 is based on a two point transformation: 389084.61E, 513790.88N = 389351.47E, 6513980.38N 389044.77E, 513543.54N = 389313.70E, 6513732.77N
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• LNM resource estimation drill holes are typically drilled on a regular grid spacing that varies according to the size and consistency of the resource being drilled. Due to the consistent grade and low Coefficient of Variation of nickel mineralisation generally, resource definition drilling at LNM is more for volume estimation purposes than grade estimation.
	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Data spacing is deemed to be sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation and reporting. • LNM exploration holes are not drilled on regular grid pattern.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing is undertaken; all core samples are logged and analysed in full.
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 drill sites are not always ideally positioned for resource definition drilling however no sampling orientation bias is evident. The Ni grade is typically very consistent within individual resource domains and therefore drill orientation is not a determinant for reliable grade estimation
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All diamond core samples are taken directly from site to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Kalassay for analysis via a local courier service. Sample security is considered adequate.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No recent audit of the sampling techniques and procedures at LMN has been undertaken. • All the LNM Mineral Resource estimates are audited by independent consultants BM Geological Services. Minor adjustments to model dimensions, geostatistical analysis and application of top-cuts (where required) and adjustments to search parameters have been made on occasions following this audit process.

Lanfranchi Project – 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 Lanfranchi Nickel Mine (LNM) is an operating mine secured by a contiguous block of 35 Mineral Leases, 1 mining Lease and 1 Prospecting Licence, covering the Tramways Dome 40km south of Kambalda in WA. All tenure is current and in good standing. Panoramic Resources Limited (Panoramic) has the right to explore for and mine all commodities within the tenements other than gold. • The LNM is an operating mine with all statutory approvals and licences in place to operate. The mine operates under an off-take agreement to mine and deliver nickel ore to BHP-Billiton's Nickel West Kambalda concentrator.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The LNM tenements were purchased by Panoramic in 2004 from WMC Resources Ltd. WMC had held the Lanfranchi Tramways tenements and explored the region since 1967. WMC commenced mining at the LNM in 1976.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Panoramic mines nickel sulphide rich ore from several deposits at Lanfranchi. All deposits belong to the "classic' Kambalda style, komatiite hosted, nickel sulphide class of deposits.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • 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.	• Panoramic routinely drills surface and/or underground exploration holes about the Tramways Dome in search of additional nickel sulphide mineralisation. Details of the LNM exploration holes mentioned in this accompanying document can be found in Table 1 of the document.
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.	• Weighted averages were calculated using the Intercept Calculator within the DBMS DataShed. Parameters used were a1.0% Ni lower cut-off, minimum reporting intercept of 1m, and a maximum internal waste of 1.5 consecutive metres.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• 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.	• All LNM exploration drilling is conducted on the KNO local grid system. For public reporting purposes drill hole coordinates are expressed in MGA94 coordinates in accordance with JORC 2012 requirements. Where the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• 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').	geometry of the mineralisation is known the estimated true width of mineralisation will be reported. Where the mineralisation geometry is not sufficiently known the down-hole intersection length of mineralisation is reported, and clearly stated to be the case.
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 material nature of the LNM exploration results being reported on, the diagram in the body of the accompanying report is considered sufficiently 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 material nature of the LNM exploration results being reported on in the accompany document, the report is considered to be sufficiently balanced.
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 report 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.	• Routine exploration drilling is ongoing at the LNM. The results reported herein will, at least in the short term, have a material effect on the planned exploration programs currently underway at the LNM. Immediate follow-up programs are being developed to undertake further work in the subject area of this release.