Assays over 5% Lithium Oxide (Li_2O) at Carlingup

Key Highlights:

- Lithium confirmed from assays of pegmatites located on NickelSearch's Carlingup Project.
- Multiple grab samples assayed, highlights include:
  - NSR04389 - **5.19% Li_2O**, and
  - NSR04388 - **4.99% Li_2O**.
- NickelSearch collected grab samples from a quarry area on its tenements, where multiple instances of spodumene-bearing pegmatites were observed in surface stockpiles.
- NickelSearch is collaborating with Allkem Limited (ASX:AKE) to advance lithium exploration on its Carlingup tenements. Allkem is the owner and operator of the Mt Cattlin lithium mine, 10km from NickelSearch's Carlingup Project. Mt Cattlin's Ore Reserves are 7.1Mt at 1.20% Li_2O[1].
- Firm commitments to raise $1.2M to fund an accelerated lithium exploration strategy.

NickelSearch Limited (ASX: NIS) (**NickelSearch, NIS** or the **Company**) is pleased to report that assays confirm high-grade lithium within spodumene-bearing pegmatites on its Carlingup Project (**Carlingup**) near Ravensthorpe in Western Australia.

NickelSearch Managing Director, Nicole Duncan, commented:

> *"NickelSearch is excited to have confirmed spodumene in pegmatites in a number of stockpiles on our Carlingup Project, with one of the grab samples assaying at 5.19% Li_2O. This is a great start to testing Carlingup for lithium potential, and a strong basis on which to take forward the technical collaboration with Allkem.*
>
> *There is a lot of work ahead. The Mt Cattlin geologists continue to share their technical expertise on greenfield lithium exploration in the Ravensthorpe area. We have commenced discussions with the quarry operator on next steps and are aiming to be back at the quarry in the coming days to do further rock chip sampling."*

Grab Sampling

The NickelSearch team, accompanied by members of the Allkem Mt Cattlin geology team, accessed a portion of the Carlingup tenements that is private land and currently operated as a quarry. Following this visual inspection, and in consultation with the quarry operator, NickelSearch returned to the quarry and collected grab samples from various locations within the quarry (see Figure 4). Three of the samples contained pegmatites bearing coarse visible spodumene (see Figures 1, 2 and 3). These samples were within stockpiles of rock material extracted from the quarry, and their precise in-situ location within the pit (which is currently flooded) is not known.

[1] Allkem Limited Annual Report to Shareholders with Appendix 4E dated 22 August 2023.

Assay results have now been returned that confirm the significant lithium content of some of the pegmatite samples (refer to Table 1). Significant lithium results include:

- NSR04389: **5.19% Li_2O**, 43 ppm Ta, 37.8 ppm Nb, 71 ppm Sn, 85.4 ppm Cs
- NSR04388: **4.99% Li_2O**, 89.6 ppm Ta, 20.6 ppm Nb, 95 ppm Sn, 581 ppm Cs
- NSR04386: **1.27% Li_2O**, 30.8 ppm Ta, 12.6 ppm Nb, 46 ppm Sn, 65.4 ppm Cs
- NSR04367*: **1.92% Li_2O**, 242 ppm Ta, 280 ppm Nb, 52 ppm Sn, 44.1 ppm Cs

  **(field repeat sample of same material as NSR04389)*

Due to the very coarse grainsize of the sampled material, the grades cannot be considered representative of the bulk pegmatite. This is demonstrated by the fact that NSR04389 and NSR04367 are both samples of the same boulder. The difference in grade (5.19% Li_2O vs. 1.92% Li_2O) shows the variability that can be expected by taking multiple samples of the same rock. NSR04389 contained a high proportion of spodumene resulting in the high assay grade. The result for NSR04367 is considered to be a closer representation of the true grade of the bulk pegmatite.

Tantalum was also enriched in some samples, peaking at 242 ppm in sample NSR04367. Samples NSR04366 and NSR04368 contained negligible lithium but showed geochemical markers of being of Lithium–Caesium–Tantalum (**LCT**) pegmatite affinity.

The results demonstrate the presence of a pegmatite system capable of developing lithium spodumene mineralisation, the scale and extents of which are yet to be determined.

***Figure 1**: Grab sample NSR04389 from pegmatite containing coarse spodumene. Ruler graduations in centimetres.*

***Figure 2**: Grab sample NSR04388 from pegmatite containing coarse spodumene. Ruler graduations in centimetres.*

***Figure 3:** Grab sample NSR04386 from pegmatite containing coarse spodumene. Ruler graduations in centimetres.*

***Figure 4**: Location on Quarry from where each sample was taken.*

NickelSearch entered the quarry under a 30-day access Permit issued by a WA Mining Warden. The land upon which the quarry is located is private land (see Figure 6). NickelSearch has a granted Exploration Licence over that private land. However, under the *Mining Act 1978* (WA), exploration and mining activities on the Exploration Licence (being EL 74/685), including the first 30 meters below the natural surface of the land, are subject to consent to access and agreement to compensation for such activities being negotiated with the owners and occupiers of the land. For that Exploration Licence, three separate consent and compensation agreements are needed. Two have been signed and the third is currently the subject of negotiations. NickelSearch cannot currently provide a timeframe as to if or when this third agreement will be settled and therefore when a formal exploration program can proceed.

Broader Lithium Potential

In April 2023, NickelSearch highlighted the lithium potential at Carlingup, identified through an independent geochemical review.[2] This review studied the results of ultra-fine soil sampling conducted over parts of the Carlingup Trend by the Company (and also soil sampling completed by previous owners) for LCT pegmatite potential. A series of images showing element anomalism was produced with the areas highlighted in red indicating prospectivity (see Figures 5 and 6).

[2] NIS ASX Announcement 5 April 2023 - "Lithium and VHMS Potential Identified at Carlingup"

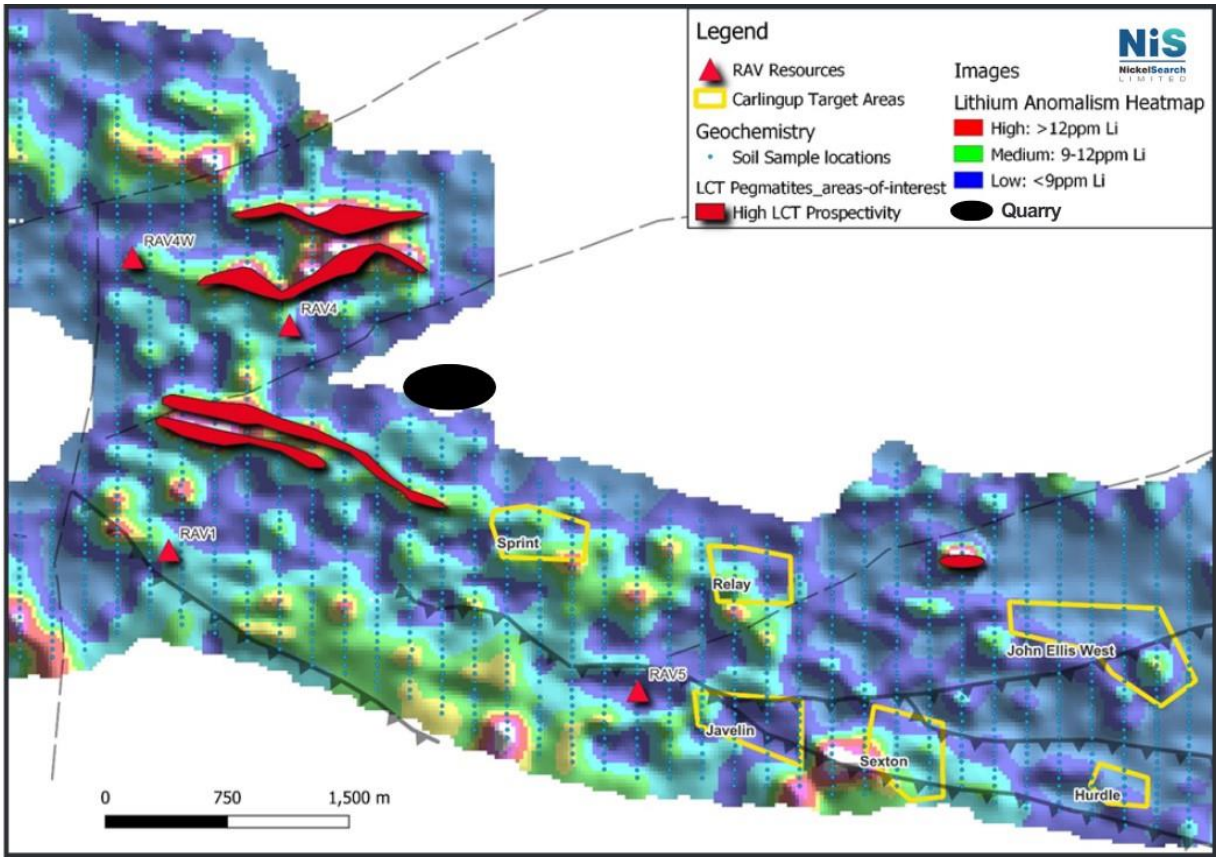

Figure 5: *Priority lithium target areas (derived from coincident Li, Cs, Nb, Be anomalous soils) shown in red, overlying a heatmap image of Lithium results.*

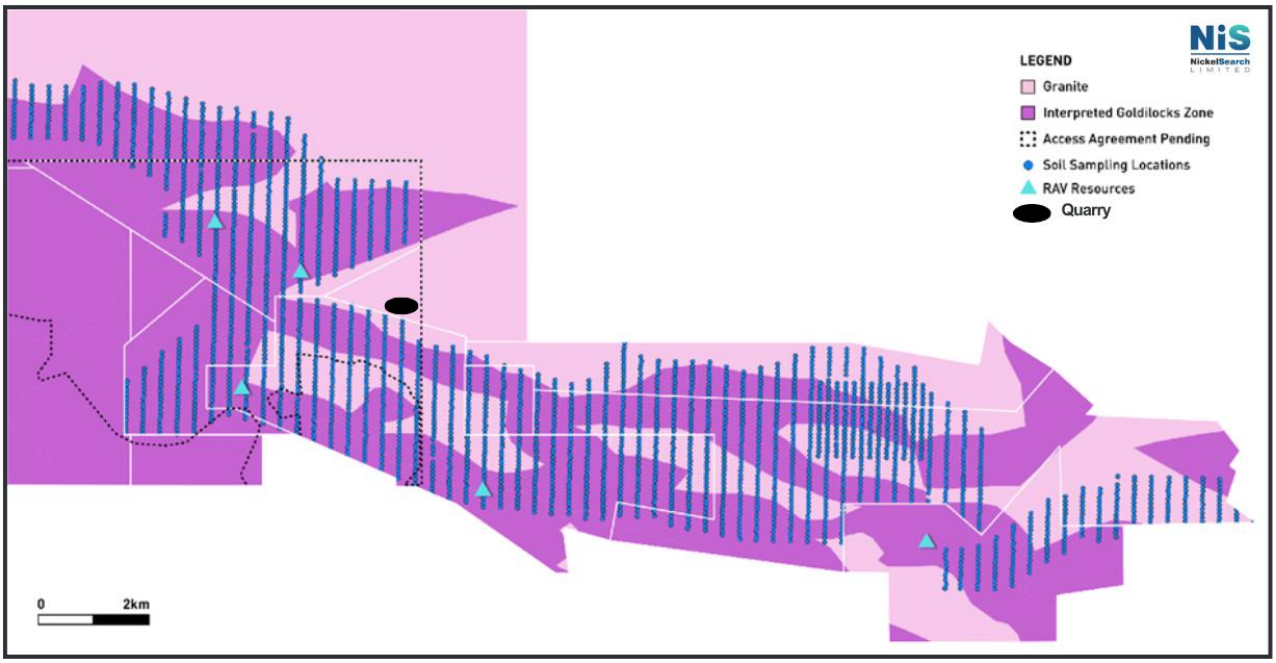

Figure 6: *Soil sampling locations used for this analysis in the Carlingup project area. Future work in area denoted by black dotted outline is pending, subject to a new consent and compensation agreement currently being negotiated among NickelSearch, the registered title holder of the land and the occupier of the land.*

NickelSearch and Allkem have agreed to collaborate on the potential of Carlingup for lithium mineralisation. Allkem is the owner and operator of the Mt Cattlin Lithium Mine in Ravensthorpe, located just 10km away from Carlingup (see Figure 7). Mt Cattlin lithium operations produced 131kt of spodumene concentrate in FY2023. Allkem has announced a 4-5 year mine life extension via open-pit methods and has commenced studies for an underground mining option. Allkem has also flagged latent capacity at Mt Cattlin to potentially toll-treat third party product.[3]

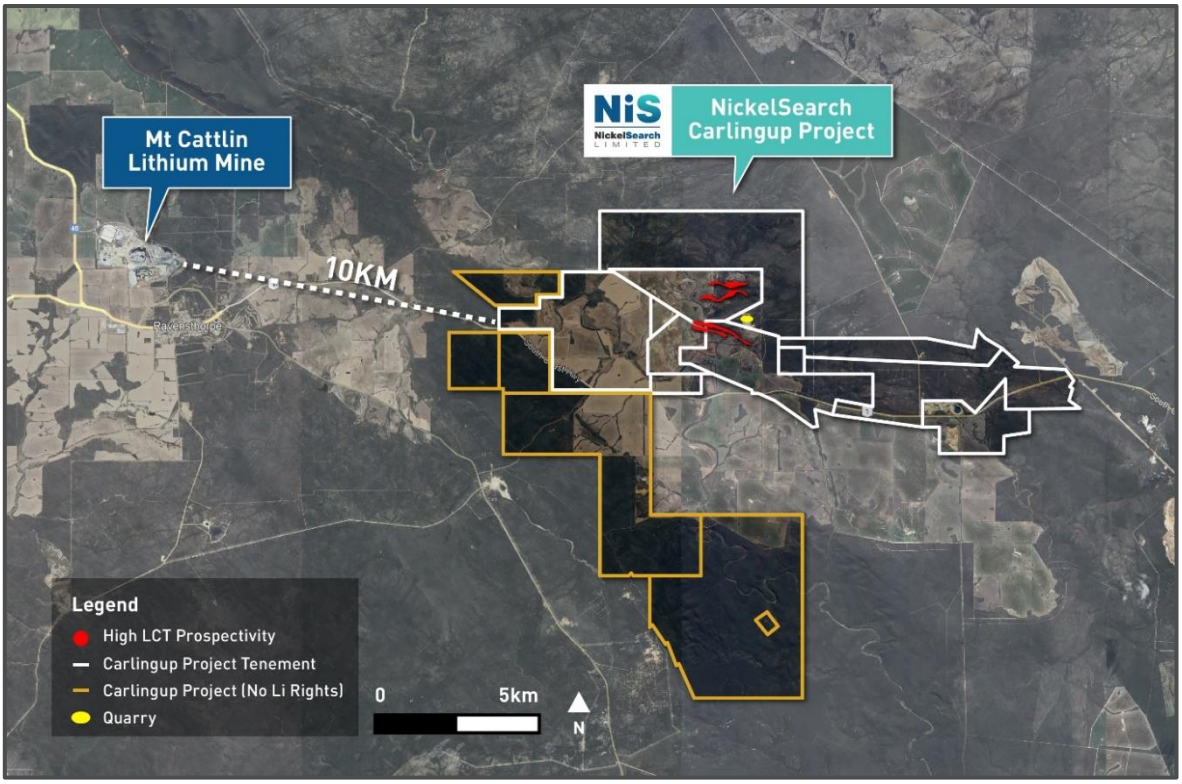

Figure 7: *Map of Ravensthorpe area showing Allkem's Mt Cattlin and NIS' Carlingup.*

Capital Raising

The Company has received firm commitments for a share placement to raise $1.20 million at $0.045 per share (**Placement**), before costs, representing a discount of 19.6% to the Company's last close and an 17.4% discount to the 5-day VWAP. Participants will receive one (1) free-attaching unlisted Option for every one (1) New Share subscribed for. The Options will have an exercise price of $0.0675 each and a three-year expiry date (31 October 2026). The issue of Options will be subject to shareholder approval.

The funds raised will support NickelSearch to accelerate its focus on lithium at a critical time, when the Company is advancing understanding of its lithium potential. Further rock chip sampling and geological mapping is now underway, with stream sediment sampling and additional soil sampling to continue across the Carlingup tenements.

The Placement was strongly supported by existing shareholders including several high-net-worth investors, domestic and international institutional investors.

The Board of Directors will collectively subscribe for $65,000 in the Placement subject to shareholder approval.

[3] Allkem Limited 9 August 2023 Diggers & Dealers Presentation "Creating a Leading Global Lithium Chemicals Company"

The Placement consists of two tranches:

- The Company will issue 20,908,346 shares to raise $0.94 million utilising its share issue capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1 (Tranche 1); and
- The Company will issue 5,758,321 shares to raise $0.26 million, including participation by the Directors, subject to shareholder approval at a general meeting of shareholders (Tranche 2).

Discovery Capital Partners and Cumulus Wealth acted as Joint Lead Managers and will be paid customary fees for their role in the Placement, including the issue of 5 million (total) unlisted broker options.

The broker options will be issued subject to shareholder approval and will have an exercise price of $0.0675 each and expiry date of 4 years from date of issue. The Company expects the General Meeting of shareholders to be held in late November 2023.

Next Steps

- NIS is in the process of agreeing next steps with the operator of the quarry, and with Allkem;
- Negotiations for consent and compensation to the land on which the quarry is located will continue and require finalisation (as between the parties) before a formal exploration program can commence;
- In the meantime, NIS has obtained a new 30-day access Permit issued by a WA Mining Warden to re-enter the quarry; and
- Further rock chip sampling is underway along with geological mapping, and stream sediment sampling and additional soil sampling is to continue across the Carlingup tenements.

Table 1: *Assay results from grab samples taken at the Quarry.*

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li_2O	Ta ppm	Nb ppm	Sn ppm	Cs ppm	Comment
NSR04366	243048	6281012	0.00	51.6	43.7	17	59.0	From boulder sitting near quarry pit.
NSR04367	243064	6280915	1.92	242	280	52	44.1	From boulder sitting on top of rock stockpile at surface.
NSR04368	242942	6281079	0.04	26	30	8	58.3	Sample was chipped from multiple rocks sitting on the quarry wall. The wall appears to have been blasted and the resulting rocks left in place on/at the base of the western wall.
NSR04386	243124	6280916	1.27	30.8	12.6	46	65.4	From boulder within rock stockpile at surface.
NSR04388	243103	6280923	4.99	89.6	20.6	95	581	From boulder within rock stockpile at surface. High proportion of spodumene
NSR04389	243064	6280915	5.19	43	37.8	71	85.4	From boulder sitting on top of rock stockpile at surface. High proportion of spodumene, not representative of bulk rock. Sampled from same boulder as NSR04367.

Notes:

1. Given the very coarse grain size of the pegmatite rock, the samples are not considered to be of appropriate size to be considered representative of the rock as whole.
2. NSR04367, 04386, 04388, and 04389 are quarried boulders that have been stockpiled. The GPS coordinates are of the location of these boulders within the quarry dumps and are not the original in-situ locations of the samples, which are not precisely known. The rocks were originally quarried from a pit approximately 200m north of the location of the stockpiles sitting at surface.
3. The previous announcement of the visible spodumene (dated 26th September) erroneously stated that the four presented sample numbers were from a single pegmatite boulder. This misunderstanding arose from the fact that this was quarried material that was re-spread, and sample locations were assigned at the location that the samples were bagged. This table shows coordinates of the actual location of the boulders within the stockpiles prior to their disturbance – showing that three separate boulders that contain Li-bearing spodumene pegmatite were sampled from three separate quarry stockpiles.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of NickelSearch Limited.

Enquiries:
Nicole Duncan
Managing Director
NickelSearch Limited
E: information@nickelsearch.com

Broker & Media Enquiries:
Fiona Marshall
Senior Communications Advisor
White Noise Communications
T: 0400 512 109

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results for the Carlingup Project is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr Ian Pryor (BSc (Hons) Geology, MAIG). Mr Pryor is a full time employee of Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd, an independent industry consultancy providing geological and exploration services to NickelSearch. Mr Pryor has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken 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' (JORC Code 2012). Mr Pryor is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Pryor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About NickelSearch

NickelSearch Limited [ASX: NIS] is a dedicated nickel sulphide and lithium spodumene explorer focused on advancing its flagship Carlingup Project in Western Australia.

The Project has an existing mineral resource base totalling 155kt contained nickel and is strategically located in the same greenstone corridor as IGO's Forrestania nickel mining complex, and only 10km from Allkem's Mt Cattlin Lithium Mine.

- **Highly Prospective Tenure Covering +10km Strike**
- **Multiple high priority, drill-ready greenfield nickel sulphide targets**
- **Proven high grade nickel production of 16.1kt Ni at 3.45%**
- **Technical collaboration with Allkem Limited on lithium potential**

Directors and Management

Mark Connelly	Nicole Duncan	Paul Bennett	Lynda Burnett	Norm Taylor
Non-Executive Chair	Managing Director	Non-Executive Director	Non-Executive Director	Non-Executive Director

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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 (e.g., 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 (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.	• Grab samples were collected from selected boulders from within a quarry pit, and from stockpiles of quarried rock, using rock hammers. The samples between 0.5 - 3.5kg were collected in a marked calico bag for further inspection and subsequent submission for assay. • Grab samples were collected by hand. Given the very coarse grain size of the pegmatite rock, the samples cannot be considered to be representative of the bulk rock. • At the laboratory, samples were crushed to approximately 6mm. For samples < 3.0 kg, the entire sample was pulverised. For samples >3.0 kg, the crushed sample was split with a riffle splitter and a 3 kg split was pulverised. A 0.2 g split was taken as a charge for the fusion process.
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.).	• No drilling results are reported.
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.	• No drilling results are reported.
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.	• Samples were geologically described and qualitative assessment of the mineralogy was undertaken. Proportions of important economic minerals were estimated visually. • Geological logging/description is qualitative and descriptive in nature. • All samples were logged.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.	• Samples were selectively taken from either blasted material within a quarry pit or large dumps of quarried rocks that had been stockpiled on a cleared area adjacent to the quarry. • A loader was used to spread the dumps over a large area at approximately 0.3m height such that all of the material within the dump could be observed. The rock material was then washed with a high-pressure hose to remove excess dirt and mud. The target of this activity was to locate and identify any pegmatites within the dump. • The majority of the rock material was not pegmatite. Only the boulders of pegmatite were examined in detail. The sampling process is therefore inherently non-representative as it was specifically targeted at identifying the pegmatite material. • Boulders of pegmatite were broken up with rock hammers to produce samples of 0.5 - 3.5kg in weight. Due to the very large grain size of the pegmatite (>5cm), it is impractical to examine or collect a sample size that is statistically appropriate to the material being collected. Hence the samples cannot be considered representative given the sample size compared to the grain size. This is mitigated to some degree by taking multiple samples of the same material. • One boulder was subject to two separate sub-samples (field duplicate). The differing assay grades for Li for these two samples of 5.19% and 1.92% demonstrate the difficulty in achieving a representative sample of extremely coarse grained rocks.
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.	• The samples were analysed by ALS with preparation completed in Perth and fusion and analysis completed in Loughrea. ALS method ME-MS89L was used. Samples were subject to sodium peroxide fusion, with analysis by mass spectrometer. This is considered a total procedure for both lithium and associated trace metals and rare earths, and is an appropriate method for the sample material presented to the laboratory. • No Geophysical instruments such as pXRF were used. • Standard and blank samples have not been inserted into the sample stream at this early stage. Repeat analysis of pulp material was completed on one sample with very good reproducibility for elements of significance. Certified reference materials (CRMs) inserted by the laboratory for their own QAQC procedures were examined and found to be within acceptable limits. The repeat analysis and performance of the CRMs indicate that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Assay results have been examined by two separate geologists and the results reported in this report have been cross checked against the original laboratory certificates of analysis. • No twinned holes have been completed. • Sample data were entered digitally by the field personnel responsible for the sampling. The coordinates have been confirmed by plotting the sample positions on aerial photography. Primary data and assay results are loaded into a managed geological database with password and permissions protections. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. Results for lithium were received from the laboratory as Li ppm. These have been converted to Li_2O % values for publication purposes using the formula Li_2O (%) = Li (ppm) / 10,000 * 2.153 .

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.
		• The location of samples was recorded with handheld GPS. The GPS coordinates presented in this report relate to the location of the sampled material after the cessation of quarrying activities and before further disturbance by NickelSearch.
		• The material that was sampled is NOT in its original in-situ location and comprises boulders of blasted and quarried rock in the quarry pit and stockpiled in dumps nearby to the quarry pit.
		• The original (in-situ) location of the samples is not known precisely however these are understood to have been extracted from the quarry pit, which is currently filled with water.
		• Evidence that the pegmatite material originated in the quarry includes:
		  ◦ Several examples where the pegmatite is observed in contact with the rock material that makes up the majority of the quarried material,
		  ◦ The quarry operator stating that no materials were brought into the quarry, and all stockpiles on site were produced from the quarry,
		  ◦ The pegmatite rocks were not restricted to one small occurrence, but several examples were located across several dumps, including material from deep within the dumps that was uncovered when the dumps were laid out.
		• The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 51.
		• Topographic control was not considered important as the samples were taken from stockpiles of quarried rock sitting on the land surface and were not in their original in-situ position.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• The samples reported in this announcement were collected randomly from boulders of pegmatite by field assistants. Samples were taken opportunistically from pegmatite material that was observed within the quarry pit area and within the quarry stockpile material when it was laid out for inspection. • No resource estimation is made. • No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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.	• The grab samples are taken at the discretion of the field assistant on site and are selective by nature. The sampled material was not in its original in-situ position and no commentary on orientation bias of the samples is possible at this stage of exploration. • No drilling results are reported therefore information about drilling orientation is not available.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were kept in the custody of the Company from collection until delivery at the laboratory. • The nature of the sample material dictates that there is a significant break in chain of custody between each sample's in-situ location and the location from which it was collected. It is understood that the material was excavated from the quarry approximately 5 years prior to being collected by NickelSearch staff. Notwithstanding this, the Company has taken reasonable care to determine that the pegmatite material being reported in this report did originate in the quarry pit.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been completed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2

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.	• NickelSearch Limited is the operating entity of the Carlingup Project. • The Carlingup Project, located 20km east of Ravensthorpe, comprises 8 MLs and 7 ELs covering 108 sq km (NiS tenement package – ML74/013, M74/085, M74/107, M74/104, M74/082, M74/084, M74/106, E74/685, E74/657, E74/675; Medallion Metals Ltd tenement package (NiS nickel-cobalt-PGE rights) – M74/083, E74/656, E74/602, E74/683, E74/638). • NickelSearch entered the quarry under a 30-day access Permit issued by a WA Mining Warden. The land upon which the quarry is located is private land. NickelSearch has a granted Exploration Licence over that private land. However, under the Mining Act 1978 (WA), exploration and mining activities on the Exploration Licence (being EL 74/685), including within the first 30 meters below the surface, are subject to consent to access and agreement to compensation for such activities being negotiated with the owners and occupiers of the land. For that Exploration Licence, three separate consent and compensation agreements are needed. Two have been signed and the third is currently the subject of negotiations (see Figure 6 in the ASX Announcement). NickelSearch cannot yet provide a timeframe as to if or when consent and compensation will be settled and therefor when a formal exploration program can proceed.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No previous lithium exploration work is known within the quarry area. • The quarry has operated for at least 5 years extracting rock and sand primarily for civil engineering applications.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• NickelSearch's tenements cover the Ravensthorpe Greenstone Belt and adjacent rocks. The geology consists primarily of ultramafic, mafic, and felsic volcanic rocks, along with chemical and detrital sediments of Archaean age. • NE trending dolerite dykes are present in the vicinity of the quarry. • The deposit style being investigated is that of LCT pegmatite hosting lithium bearing minerals such as spodumene. The deposit used as an analogue for exploration in this region is the Mt Cattlin Mine operated by Allkem, which is situated approximately 10km to the west of the quarry. • The area is known to host Li (Allkem), Ni sulphide (NIS), nickel

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		laterite (NIS and FQM), and gold (MM8 and others), and is also interpreted to be prospective for VHMS mineralisation.
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.	• No drilling results are reported therefore detailed drillhole information is not available.
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.	• No data aggregation methods have been applied. • No data aggregation methods have been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No mineralisation widths are reported.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to figures in the body of this report.
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.	• The results that have been reported relate to selective sampling of pegmatite lithologies from large stockpiles of quarried rocks, and material from within the quarry area.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All samples taken from the quarry area by NickelSearch during the period of the 30-day access permit and submitted for assay at the external laboratory (ALS) are presented in this report. This includes both mineralised and unmineralised samples. There are at present no assay results awaited from this area.
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.	• The sampled material presented in this report is pegmatite consisting of various proportions of spodumene, quartz, feldspar, mica, and minor components of accessory minerals. All other relevant exploration data that is known at this stage of the exploration program is presented in the body of the announcement.
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.	• Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement.