INCREASE IN MT EDWARDS NICKEL MINERAL RESOURCE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Gillett deposit Mineral Resource expanded by 30%. Contained nickel now 1.3 million tonnes at 1.7% nickel for 22,500 tonnes contained nickel between 80 and 350 metres below surface;**
- **Global Mineral Resources at the Mt Edwards project increased to 8.38 million tonnes at 1.7% nickel for 141,000 tonnes of contained nickel across 11 deposits (see Table 2 on Page 2); and**
- **Neometals continues to build a pipeline of short lead time deposits at Mt Edwards**

Neometals Ltd (**ASX: NMT**) (**"Neometals"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce an updated nickel sulphide Mineral Resource at its Gillett deposit ("**Gillett**"), estimated in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. Gillett forms part of the Mt Edwards Project located in a province of historic nickel sulphide mines. Using historical and new assay data the reinterpreted Mineral Resource at Gillett has increased the amount of contained nickel by **30%** from 17,050 to 22,500 tonnes. The Gillett Mineral Resource was estimated by Richard Maddocks from Auralia Mining Consulting and reviewed by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants.

Table 1 - *Gillett Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at various nickel grade cut-offs*

Mineral Resource Classification	Cut-off Ni%	Tonnes	Ni %	Ni tonnes
Inferred	**1**	**1,306,000**	**1.7**	**22,500**
	1.5	698,000	2.1	14,800
	2	350,000	2.5	8,700
TOTAL	**1**	**1,306,000**	**1.7**	**22,500**
	1.5	698,000	2.1	14,800
	2	350,000	2.5	8,700

Reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling was undertaken at Gillett in September 2019 to test for strike extensions of the existing Mineral Resource (first estimated in 2007). Drilling generated significant intercepts, confirmed a strike extension (now greater than 800m) and also improved the understanding of the interpreted geology, including the near horizontal plunge of the mineralised zone on a steeply dipping and overturned ultramafic-basalt contact.

The September 2019 RC drilling at Gillett intercepted nickel sulphides, including **16 metres @ 1.44%** nickel from 222 metres depth down drill-hole *(for full details refer to ASX announcement entitled "Mt Edwards Nickel - Drill Results from Widgie South Trend" released on 11 December 2019)*. The program helped validate previous drilling information, but more importantly, when considered against an absence of exploration since 2008, highlighted the opportunity to significantly define a much larger mineralisation footprint.

The scope to further grow Gillett has driven a future work program that will include RC and diamond core drilling to further test the extents of mineralisation, and infill drilling to increase confidence sufficient to 'upgrade' the Mineral Resource classification. Diamond core drilling and sampling will be used to further improve the understanding of the mineralogy and metallurgical characteristics to pave the way for advanced mining studies.

More broadly on Mt Edwards exploration, Neometals is excited to be heading back into the field with a targeted electromagnetic survey commencing this week ahead of drill testing the Lake Eaton prospect and tenure along strike from Mincor's Cassini deposit in June.

Background

Neometals acquired the Mt Edwards project in the first half of 2018 and immediately began exploring for nickel and lithium.

Neometals is targeting new discoveries at Mt Edwards while reviewing and enhancing existing Mineral Resources. The company holds mining tenements with a large land holding of 300km^2 across the Widgiemooltha Dome, a well-recognised nickel sulphide mining province.

Updating of the Mineral Resources estimate at the Gillett deposit has expanded the global Mt Edwards Project Mineral Resources to 8.38 million tonnes at 1.7% nickel for 141,000 tonnes of contained nickel across 11 deposits.

Table 2 – *A revised Gillett brings Mt Edwards Project Nickel Mineral Resources total nickel tonnes to 141,000*

	Indicated		Inferred		TOTAL Mineral Resources		
Deposit	Tonne (kt)	Nickel (%)	Tonne (kt)	Nickel (%)	Tonne (kt)	Nickel (%)	Nickel Tonnes
Widgie 3[2]			625	1.5	625	1.5	9,160
Gillett			**1,306**	**1.7**	**1,306**	**1.7**	**22,500**
Widgie Townsite[2]	2,193	1.9			2,193	1.9	40,720
Munda[3]			320	2.2	320	2.2	7,140
Mt Edwards 26N[2]			575	1.4	575	1.4	8,210
132N [1]	110	3.5	10	1.8	120	3.4	4,070
Cooke [1]			150	1.3	150	1.3	1,950
Armstrong[4]	526	2.1	107	2.0	633	2.1	13,200
McEwen [1]			1,070	1.3	1,070	1.3	13,380
McEwen Hangingwall [1]			1,060	1.4	1,060	1.4	14,840
Zabel [1]			330	1.8	330	1.8	5,780
TOTAL	**2,829**	**2.0**	**5,553**	**1.5**	**8,382**	**1.7**	**141,000**

Reporting criteria: Mineral Resources quoted using a 1% Ni block cut-off grade. Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding
Note 1. refer announcement on the ASX: NMT 19 April 2018 titled Mt Edwards JORC Code Mineral Resource 48,200 Nickel Tonnes
Note 2. refer announcement on the ASX: NMT 25 June 2018 titled Mt Edwards Project Mineral Resource Over 120,000 Nickel Tonnes
Note 3. refer announcement on the ASX: NMT 13 November 2019 titled Additional Nickel Mineral Resource at Mt Edwards
Note 4. refer announcement on the ASX: NMT 16 April 2020 titled 60% Increase in Armstrong Mineral Resource

Table 3 - *Gillett Nickel Mineral Resources Table for Nickel and other elements at various nickel grade cut-offs*

Ni cut-off grade %	Tonnes	Ni%	Fe_2O_3%	Cu ppm	MgO %	As ppm	Co ppm	S %	Nickel tonnes
1% Nickel cut-off	1,306,000	1.7	20.5	2,233	24.2	516	509	6.3	22,500
1.5% Nickel cut-off	698,000	2.1	21.4	2,577	24.8	189	575	6.8	14,800
2% Nickel cut-off	350,000	2.5	22.7	2,959	24.4	130	634	7.4	8,700

Mineral Resource Estimation

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Gillett Deposit of 1.306 million tonnes at 1.7% nickel for 22,500 nickel tonnes is reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' prepared by the Joint Or Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC Code) and follows a detailed interrogation and review of the available data, including the earlier reported Mineral Resource estimates by the previous holders of Nickel Mineral Rights on the tenement.

A summary of information relevant to the Gillett Mineral Resource estimate at the Mt Edwards Project is provided in these appendices attached to this announcement:

Appendix 1. Table 1 as per the JORC Code Guidelines (2012)
Appendix 2. Drill hole Location Information
Appendix 3. Significant Drill Intersection Information

Location

The Gillett nickel deposit is located on mining lease M15/94, approximately 3km south-southeast of the Widgiemooltha Roadhouse. Mining Lease M15/94 is held by the St Ives Gold Mining Company however Neometals hold nickel mineral rights for the tenement. Gillett is one of three nickel deposits located on M15/94, collectively named the Widgie South Trend. Neometals hold a significant portion of the nickel prospective tenements around the Widgiemooltha Dome.

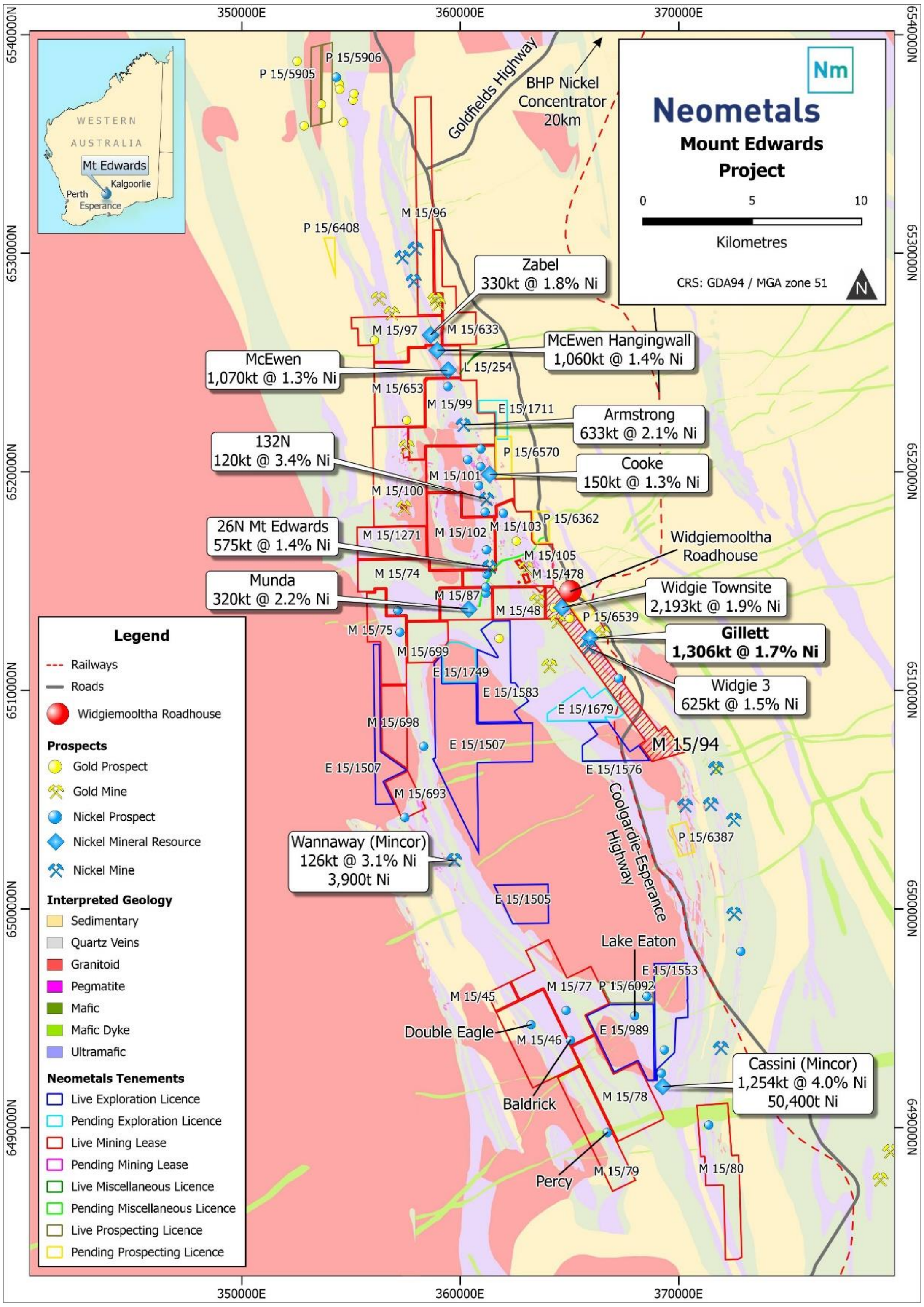

Figure 1 - *Mt Edwards Project tenure over geology, with the Gillett Mining Lease M15/94 located within the Mt Edwards Project. Other Mineral Resources and prosects are displayed. Neometals hold 100% nickel rights for all live tenements shown above.*

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Gillett Mineral Resource is a nickel sulphide deposit hosted within an ultramafic package dipping steeply (75° to 85°) to the west. Mineralisation at Gillett occurs over a strike length of more than 800 metres in a talc-carbonate altered ultramafic on or near a basal contact with a basalt. There is a strong foliation developed parallel to the basal contact, and one interpretation is that the basal contact has been thrust from the main contact that hosts the Widgie 3 and Widgie Townsite nickel sulphide deposits.

The Gillett deposit has been structurally modified with the mineralisation sitting in the ultramafic of an overturned limb under a hanging wall of basalt. The nickel sulphide mineralisation has been being partly controlled by later stage quartz-carbonate veining.

A basalt hill along the strike of Gillett is interpreted to represent the hinge-line of an anticline, with the stratigraphy on the eastern limb overturned and steeply dipping (75° to 85°) to the west. The ultramafic-basalt contact and mineralisation on this overturned limb strikes northwest at approximately 325° and the higher-grade zones appear to plunge gently to the north.

Numerous NE-SW trending deposit scale faults have been identified using field mapping and airborne magnetic geophysics. These faults dip at about 88° towards the NNW and have been defined in the structural logging of the diamond core. These near vertical faults have dextral displacement supported by breaks in the continuity of the nickel mineralisation in the wireframe interpretation. Veins seen in diamond core indicate some remobilisation of sulphide minerals at Gillett.

Nickel Mineralisation

The mineralisation styles range from weakly disseminated to very strong matrix sulphide mineralisation. Most of the mineralisation is disseminated with stacked zones of matrix and massive sulphide. Generally, the disseminated sulphide runs between 0.6 and 2.0% nickel with the matrix style mineralisation grading up to 3% nickel. Above 3% nickel represents a more massive style of mineralisation. Drilling has intersected massive sulphide zones with banded pyrrhotite and pentlandite grading up to 8% nickel.

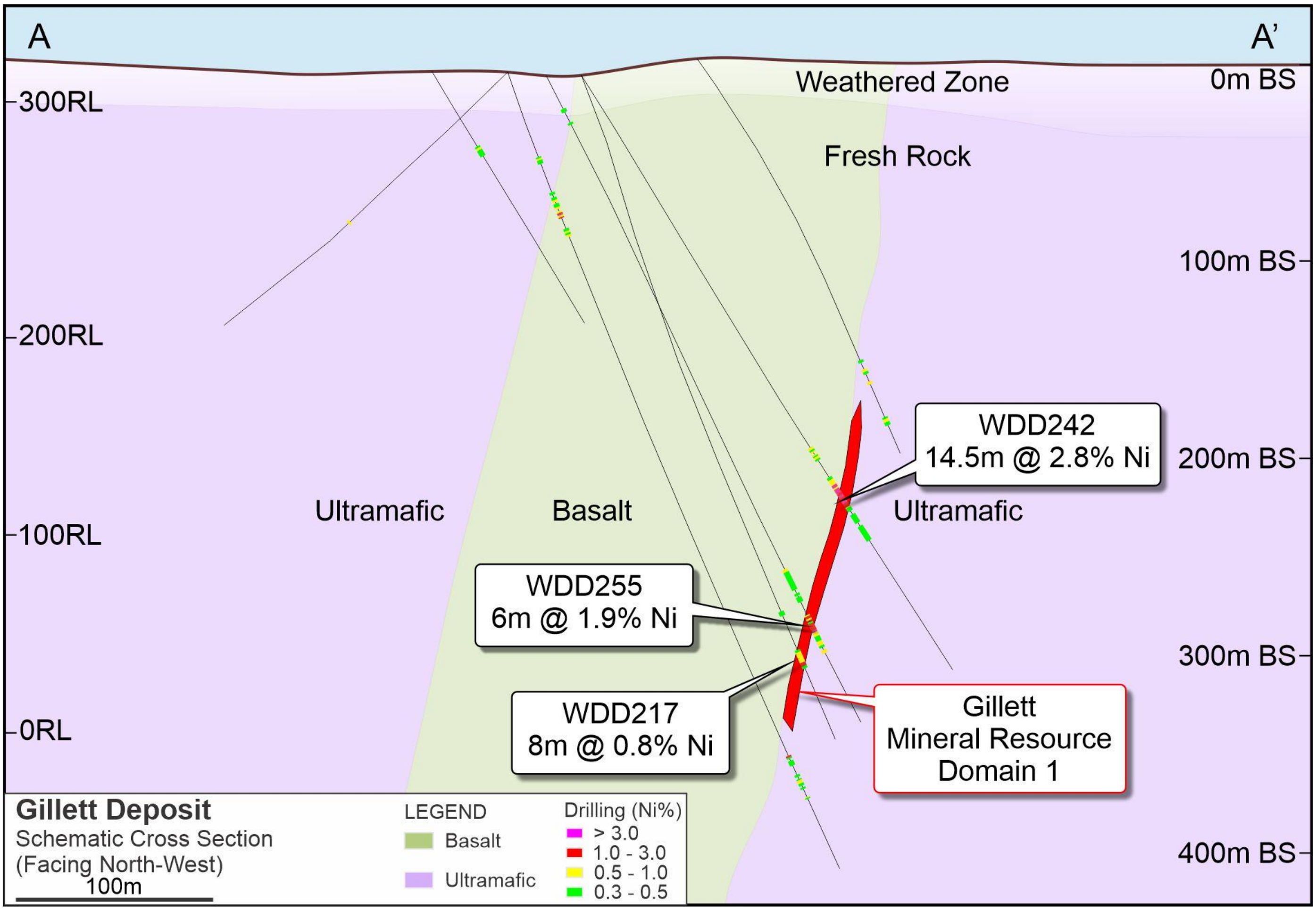

Figure 2 - *Cross Section with drill intercepts of the Gillett Nickel Mineral Resource. The mineralisation is in the ultramafic of an overturned limb of an anticline under a hanging wall of basalt*

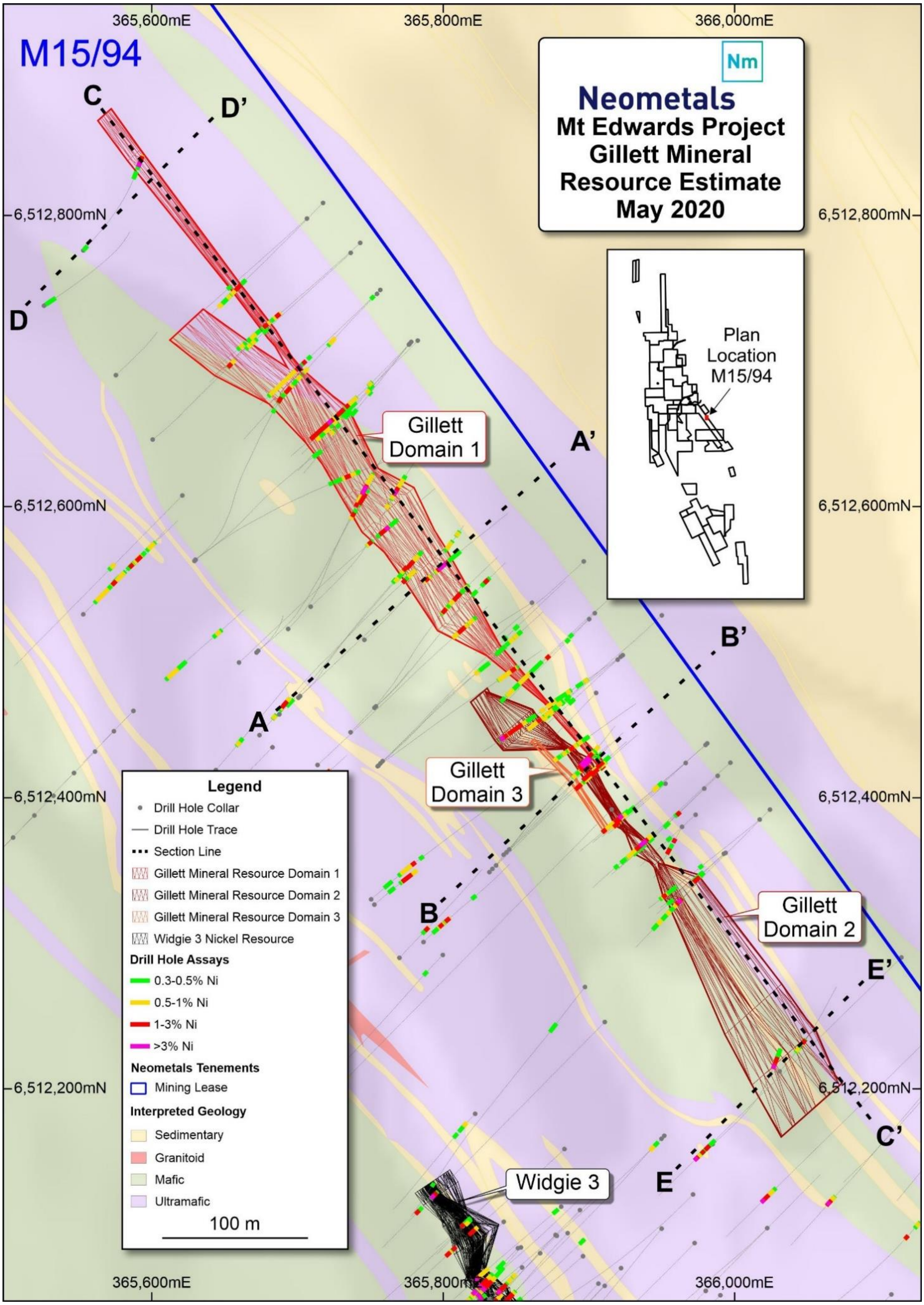

Figure 3 - *Plan showing the 3 domains of the Gillett Mineral Resource and the location of cross and long sections. The Widgie 3 deposit is shown at the south end of the map, on a separate ultramafic-basalt contact*

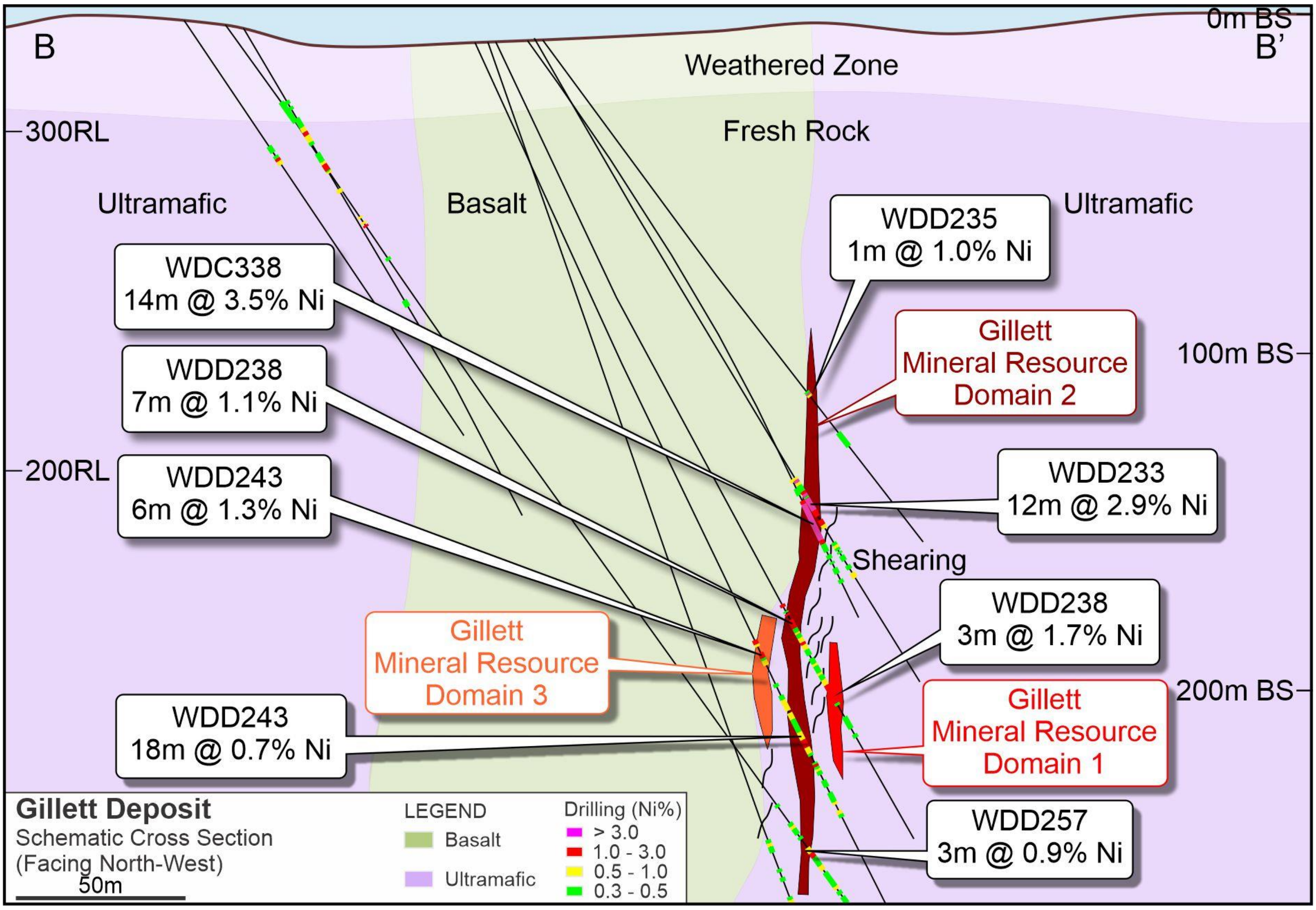

Figure 4 - *Cross Section with drill intercepts of the Gillett Nickel Mineral Resource. All three mineralised domains are shown*

Modelling

The mineralisation conforms to a Kambalda style komatiite flow hosted orebody. Geology logs were used to construct a basal surface to the ultramafic unit. This surface is the contact between the ultramafic and the underlying mafic basalts. The higher-grade nickel mineralisation accumulates at or near this contact.

There are two main modelled domains with a smaller third domain occurring between domains 1 and 2 in an apparent zone of disruption possibly caused by faulting and/or shearing**.** This may also have caused some remobilisation of nickel sulphides in this central area as there are zones of sulphide mineralisation faulting off the main mafic-ultramafic contact. Domains were modelled and estimated with hard boundaries.

A mineralised envelope was modelled using a nominal 1% nickel cut-off. This cut-off was chosen as it approximates the grade boundary between nickel sulphide mineralisation in massive and matrix forms from disseminated and non-sulphide nickel forms contained in the ultramafic host. Several lower grade intersections and samples were included to maintain continuity of the mineralisation.

A top of fresh rock surface was modelled from the logging codes in drill holes. No significant mineralisation extends above this surface.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Gillett Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred. The drilling density has been the main consideration in classifying the Mineral Resource. Drilling is typically on 30m spacing with wider spaced sections on the northern and southern extents of the modelled mineralisation.

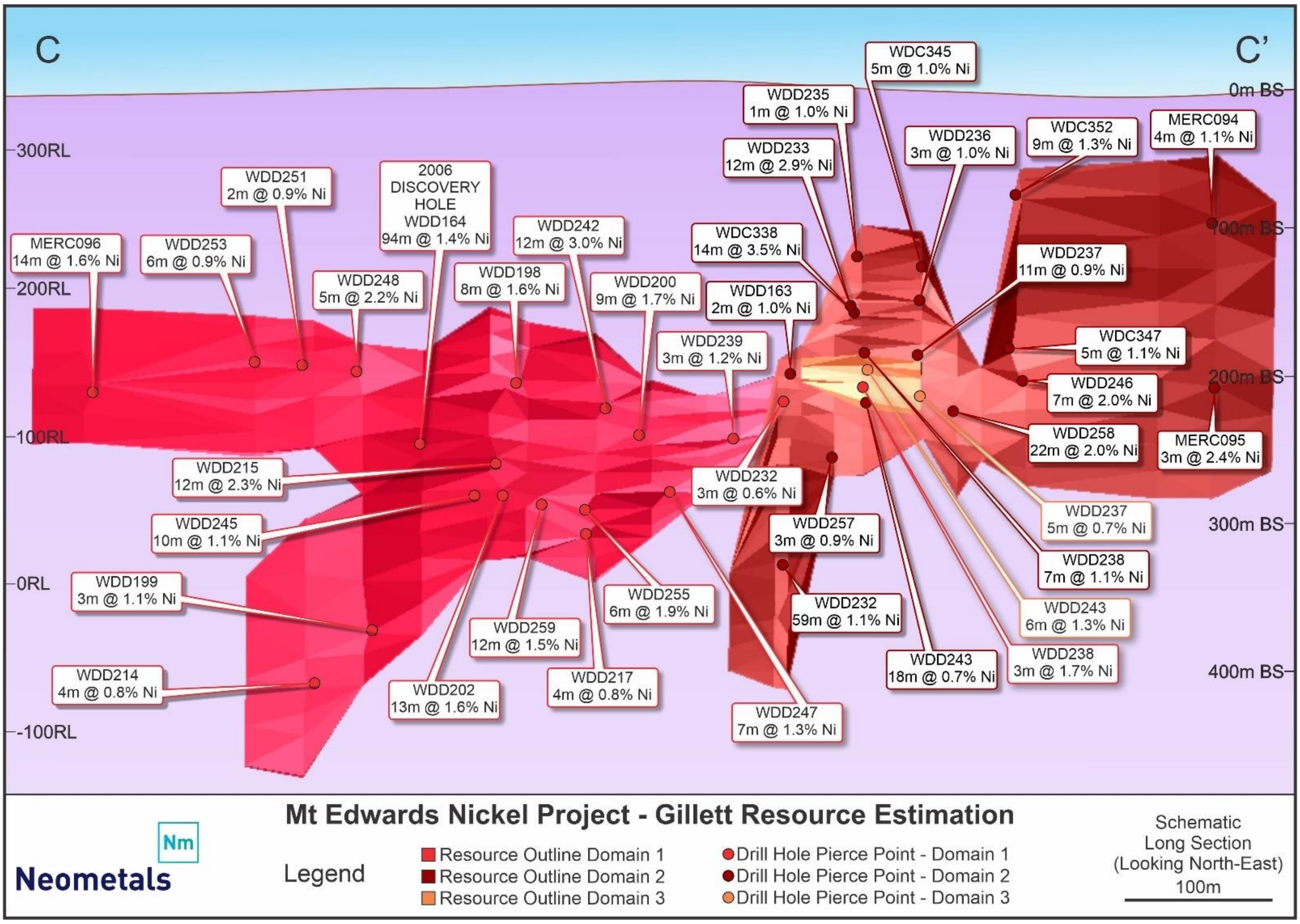

Figure 5 - *Long section of the 3 wireframe domains of the Gillett Mineral Resource with related significant nickel drill intercepts*

Drilling Techniques and Details

The drill database used in the Mineral Resource estimate is comprised of samples from diamond core drilling and RC drilling across eight generations of exploration campaigns from 1967 to 2019. Not all drill holes in the Gillett area have nickel intercepts related to the Gillett Mineral Resource, particularly those exploration holes drilled prior to the discovery in 2006 with WDD164, which intersected 94m @ 1.4% nickel from 215.8 metres downhole depth.

Information from 27,270 metres of Diamond Core drilling and 6,456 metres of RC drilling across 189 drill holes has been used in the geological interpretation and Mineral Resource estimation of Gillett. Exploration air-core drilling has not been used in this Mineral Resource estimate.

Table 4 - *Gillett Mineral Resource Drilling details*

Company	Hole Series	Type	Date	No	Total metres
Anaconda	WP and WW	DC	1967-68	23	4,692
Metals Ex	WPT	UNK	UNK	3	255
WMC	DWT, WPH, WWD	DC	1985-1993	67	8,585
WMC	DWT	RC	1985-1993	24	1,364
Titan	WDD	DC	2005	4	1,148
Titan	WDC	RC	2005	4	624
Consolidated Nickel	WDD	DC	2006-2008	41	12,846
Consolidated Nickel	WDC	RC	2006-2008	21	3,274
Neometals	MERC	RC	2019	5	1,194
TOTAL RC				54	6,456
TOTAL DC				135	27,270
TOTAL ALL DRILLING				**189**	**33,726**

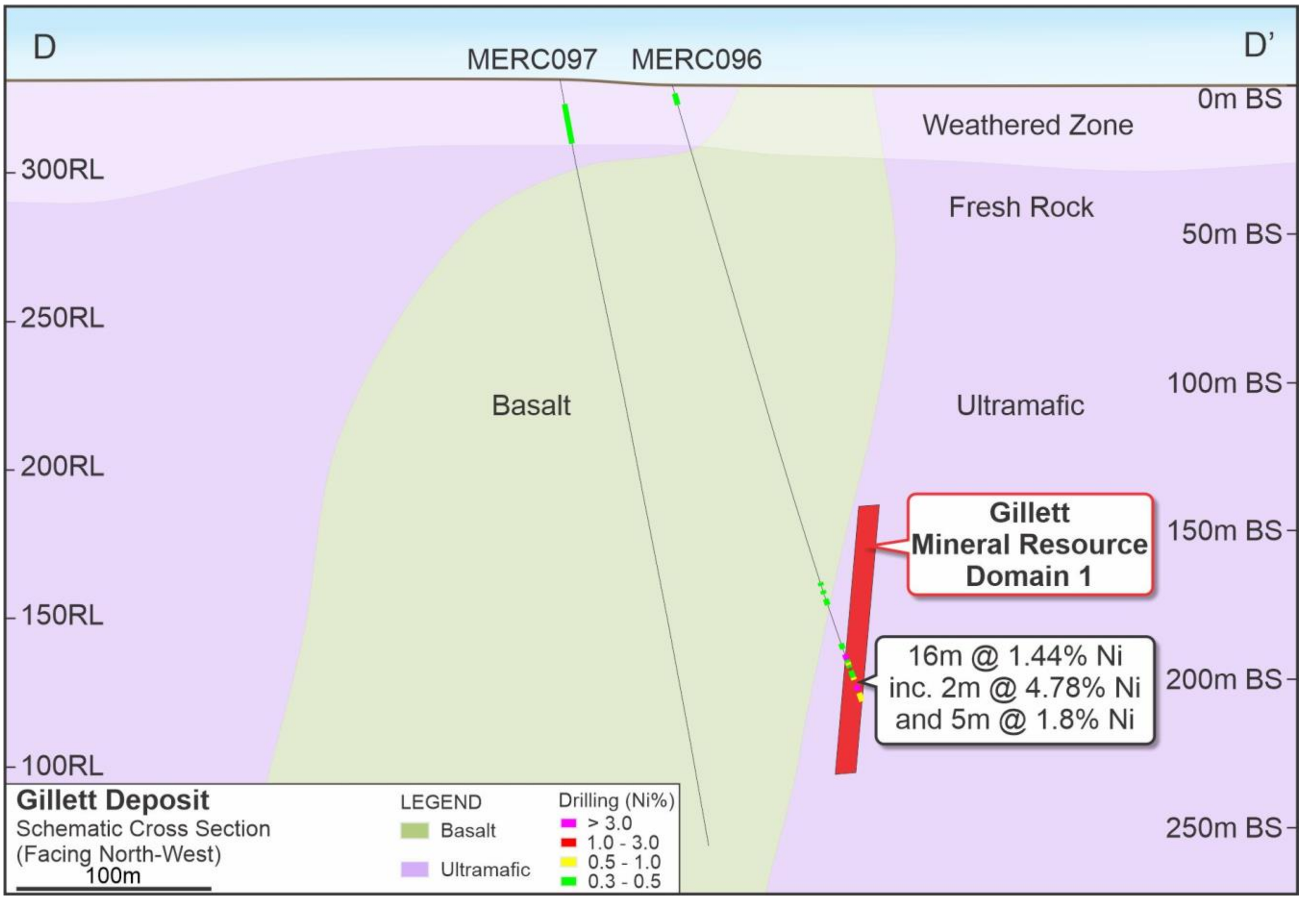

Figure 6 - *Cross Section with drill intercepts at the north-west end of the Gillett Nickel Mineral Resource*

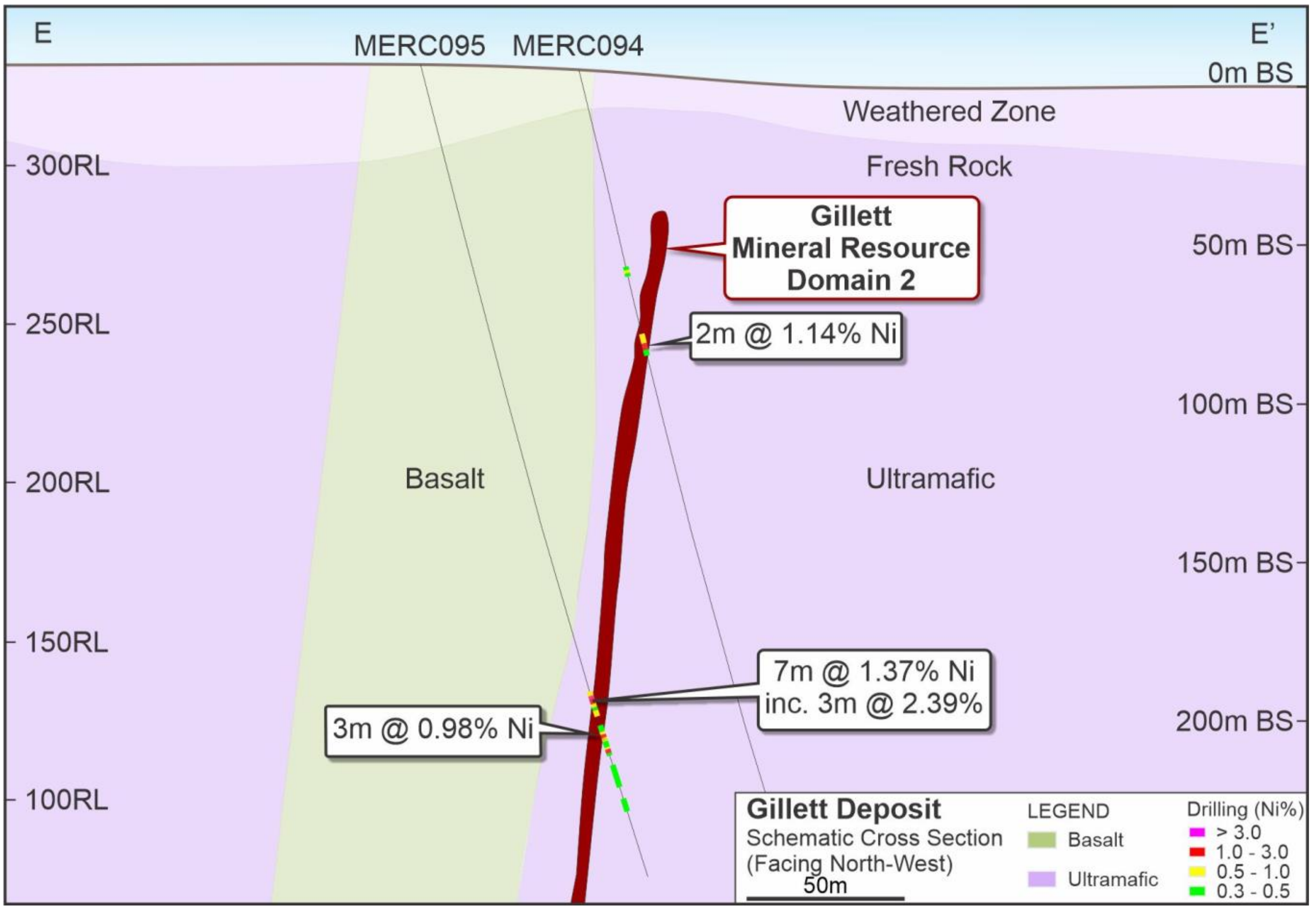

Figure 7 - *Cross Section with drill intercepts at the south-east end of Gillett Nickel Mineral Resource*

QAQC

QAQC procedures carried out by Consolidated Nickel and Mt Edwards Lithium have not encountered any significant issues with the quality of drilling and/or sampling data used in the Mineral Resource estimation.

QAQC reports were created by Consolidated Minerals for the 62 drill holes completed from 2006 to 2008. Standards were placed every 30 samples with a combination of blank, low-grade and high-grade standards. Duplicate sampling was regularly undertaken for all RC drilling. The validity of the sampling and assays for the Consolidated Minerals drilling was assessed in a 2007 Mineral Resource estimate and a review of this work by Auralia confirms the quality of the data. Laboratory checks show good correlation with original results and laboratory standards results also show reasonably good results with most falling within 2 standard deviations of the expected value.

An exceptional intersection in WDC338 of 14m @ 3.34% Ni was re-split and sent to another lab returning an intersection of matching grade: 14m @ 3.34% Ni. Two diamond holes (WDD258 & WDD249) were duplicate sampled for comparison of assays and SG. Very good correlation was seen between samples from both laboratories indicating that ¼ core sampling of the Gillett mineralisation is appropriate.

For the 2019 drilling by Neometals, results for field standards and field duplicates show satisfactory results. All duplicates have validated that assays are repeatable within acceptable limits.

Based on these conclusions the competent person, Mr Maddocks, considers the Consolidated Minerals and Neometals drill and sample results to be valid for use in the Mineral Resource estimation. Mr Maddocks visited the project on 17 March 2020 viewing recent and historical drilling collars, sample bags and diamond core.

Estimation Methodology

All elements typically required in mine studies for nickel sulphide were estimated using ordinary kriging. Inverse distance squared grade interpolation was used for verification. There are 435 drill hole composites used in the estimate.

Grade estimation for nickel was completed using ordinary kriging in 3 passes with the search ellipses aligned with the strike and dip of the mineralisation. The first pass search extents were based on the range and matched to orientation indicated in a modelled semi-variogram, while the second and third pass extents for Nickel were chosen to ensure all blocks in the domains had a reported grade. Other elements were estimated using a one pass ordinary kriged and inverse distance squared grade interpolation with search extents designed to ensure all blocks were informed with the respective element grades.

Top cuts were not applied to arsenic even though the data does display an elevated coefficient of variation. Given that this is an Inferred Mineral Resource it was felt prudent to model the high-grade arsenic to highlight its' presence in small portions of the mineralised system so that additional drilling and interpretation can focus on its distribution.

It is thought that arsenic has largely been introduced into the mineralised zone through later geological processes, possibly via arseniferous fluids in post nickel mineralisation faults and/or shears. Arsenic is concentrated in domains 2 and 3, indicating a possible geological or structural control.

1.0% nickel cut-off grade is considered the most appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimate, which results in a reporting figure of 1.306 million tonnes at 1.7% nickel for 22,500 tonnes of contained nickel.

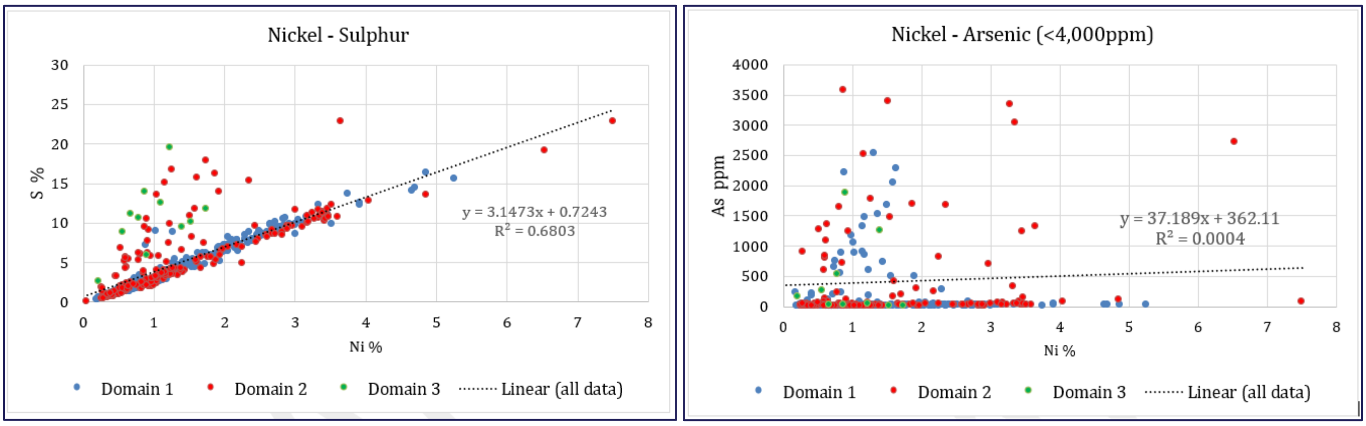

Figure 8 - *Plots of composites used in the estimate illustrating the correlation between Nickel and Sulphur, and the poor correlation between Nickel and Arsenic*

Model Validation

All elements were estimated using ordinary kriging and inverse distance squared grade interpolation used for verification. The inverse distance squared model corresponds closely with the ordinary kriged model.

Table 5 - *Comparison of model estimation methods*

Estimation method 1% Ni cut-off grade	Tonnes	Ni grade %
Ordinary Kriged	1,306,295	1.72
Inverse distance squared	1,383,016	1.65

The model was validated by comparison of block grade within the mineralised domain with the composite grade. These reflect well and are within +/-10% for all elements other than arsenic in domains 2 and 3 where six composites from three drill holes contain arsenic values greater than 0.5%.

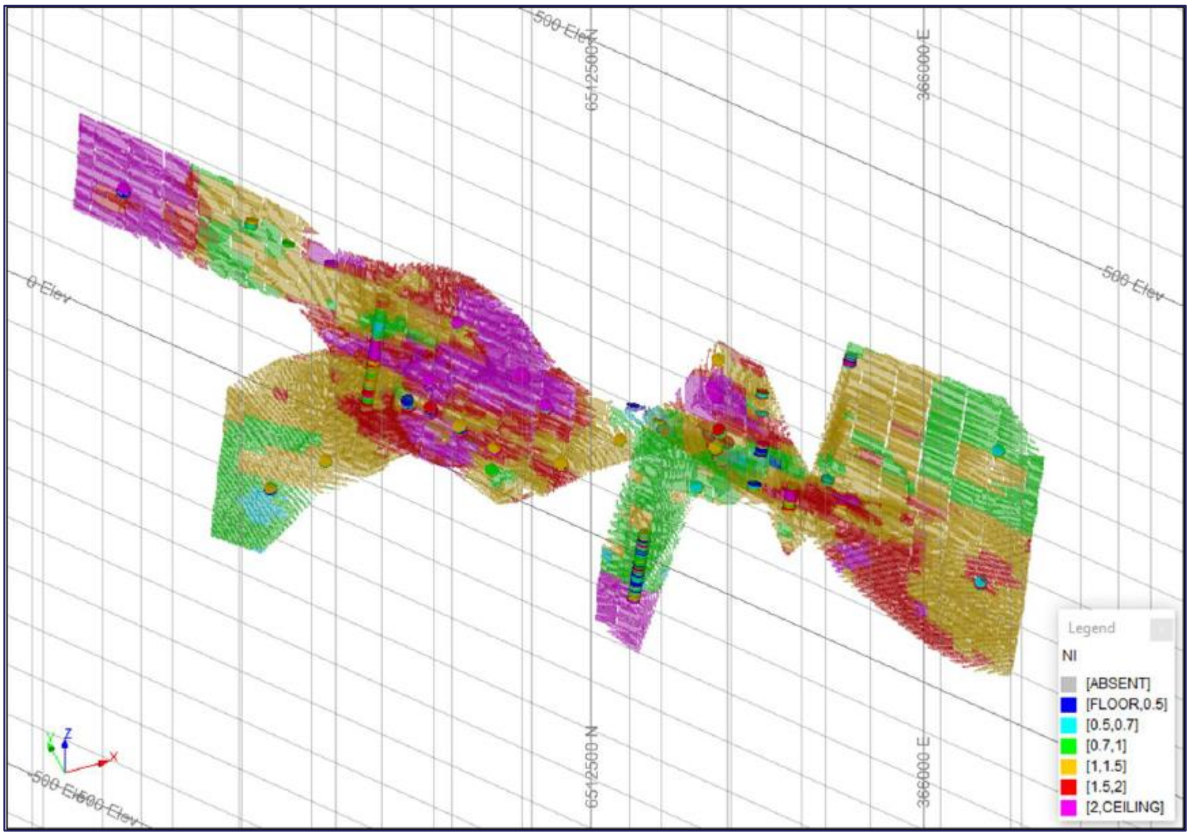

Figure 9 - *3D view of the Gillett Mineral Resource block model coloured by nickel grade compared with the drill hole composites*

A swath plot analysis indicates that the model does represent the underlying composite data, except for at the extremities of the model where there is limited composite data.

The Gillett Mineral Resource model, the drill database and other supporting information was supplied to Snowden Mining Industry Consultants for peer review. Snowden did not identify any fatal flaws and replicated the nickel tonnage and grade reported by Auralia to within acceptable limits. Snowden made the following observations:

- The lithological and mineralisation modelling are overall reasonable
- The compositing and no top-cutting strategies are reasonable
- The estimation of density by nickel regression formula, and assignment of a bulk density to oxide material is reasonable
- The block model parameters are reasonable, considering the drill spacing, as well as the mineralisation geometry
- The use of Ordinary Kriging (OK) for estimation of Ni, As, Co, S, Fe, Mg and Cu is appropriate
- The validation results for Ni show a low risk to the reliability of the estimate at a local and a global scale
- The classification as an Inferred Mineral Resource is appropriate and reflects the lower confidence of the estimate
- The reported Mineral Resources has a cut-off grade of 1% Ni which is reasonable

Previous Mineral Resource Estimates

Further validation includes comparison with previous models, with this being the 3rd known Mineral Resource estimate at Gillett, first estimated in 2007. In 2016 Apollo Phoenix had the 2007 Consolidated Minerals estimate for Gillett reviewed and validated. The estimation techniques were modified by Apollo Phoenix, however no geological reinterpretation was carried out.

Table 6 – *Comparison with previous Gillett Mineral Resource Estimations*

Company	*Year*	*Tonnes*	*Ni grade %*	*Contained Ni*	*Cut-off grade %*
Consolidated Nickel	2007	979,578	1.76	17,214	1.0
Apollo Phoenix	2018	952,700	1.79	17,053	1.0
Mt Edwards Lithium	**2020**	**1,306,295**	**1.72**	**22,531**	**1.0**

The increase in tonnes in the 2020 model compared to previous models is due to extension of the Mineral Resource along strike both to the north and south to incorporate the 2019 drilling. The competent person believes that the current 2020 geology interpretation and grade block model are fair representations of the *in-situ* mineralisation.

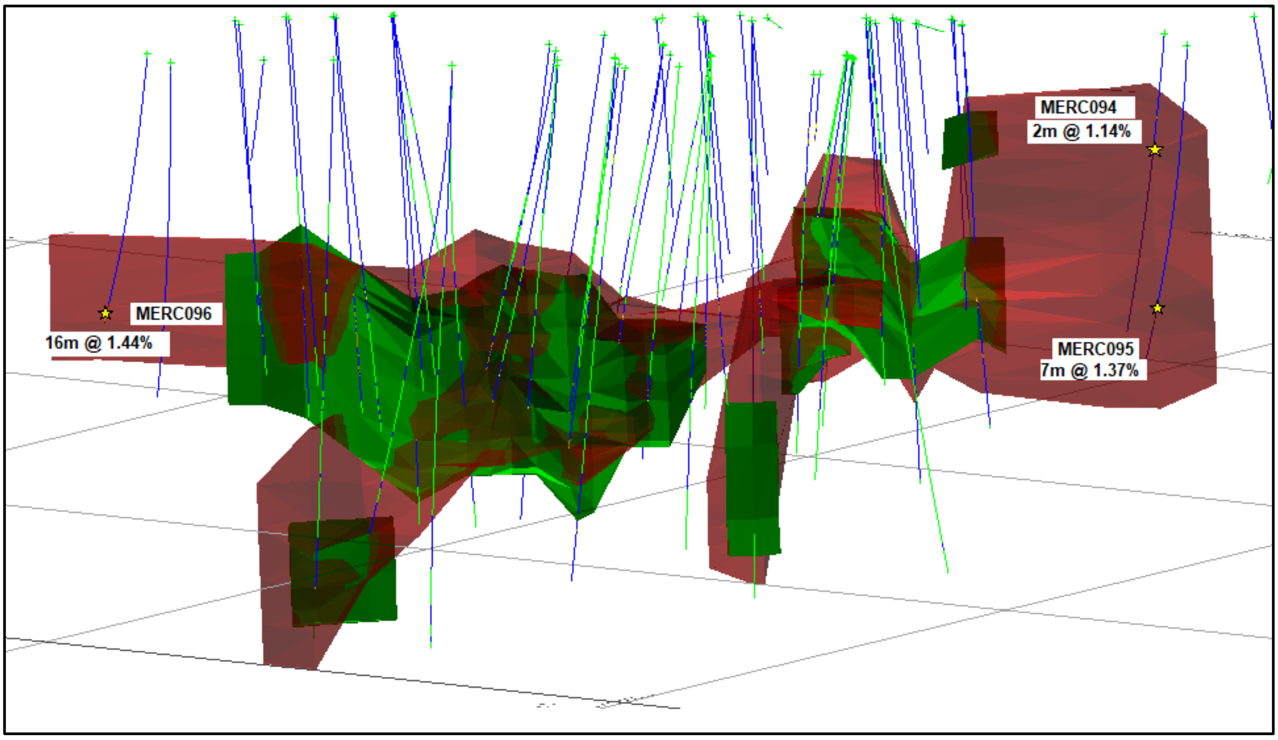

Figure 10 - *Long section with current 2020 mineralised envelope (red-brown) compared to the 2007 interpretation (green)*

Mining and Metallurgical Considerations

Mining and metallurgical factors or assumptions were not explicitly used in estimating the Mineral Resource. Only the primary or fresh rock zone of the Gillett nickel sulphide mineralisation has been reported in the Mineral Resource, with any prospective nickel oxide or transitional areas excluded from the estimate.

It is assumed that underground mining methods will be used for any future mining operations, with the development of a box cut open pit mined as an entry point into the decline.

1.0% nickel cut-off grade is considered the most appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimate, however, the mineralisation is robust and maintains significant tonnes when higher cut-off grades are applied. The 1% Ni cut-off grade is considered to approximate economic mining cut-off grades for an underground mining scenario comparable to recently published updated underground nickel Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources in the area.

The distribution of high-grade arsenic requires further delineation and a more detailed interpretation of the weathering profile will be needed for the planning of any future economic extraction.

Future Work

Future work at Gillett will include RC and diamond core infill drilling to increase confidence sufficient to upgrade the Mineral Resource to either Indicated or Measured classification. Diamond core drilling and sampling will be used to improve the understanding of the mineralogy and metallurgical characteristics to pave the way for advanced mining studies.

Nickel mineralisation remains open to the north and south so extensional drilling in these areas is recommended to potentially increase the size of the Mineral Resource. Down Hole Electromagnetic surveys (DHEM) will be carried out where possible for all future drilling at Gillett to aid in the delineation and discovery of conductive nickel sulphide mineralisation.

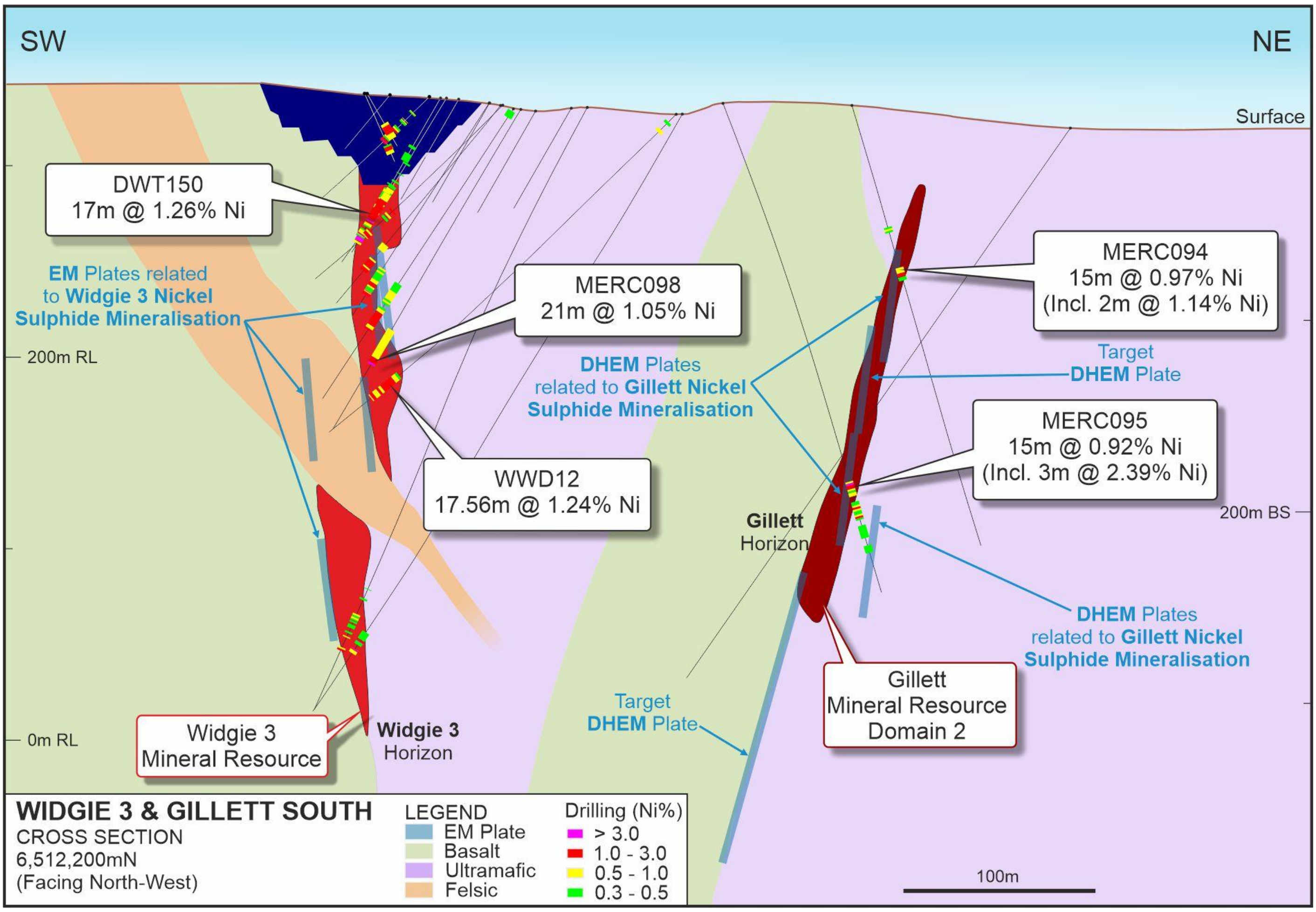

Figure 11 - *Cross section at the southern extent of the Gillett Mineral Resource and the Widgie 3 Mineral Resource. Conductive plates and targets generated from Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys are shown*

Competent Person Attribution

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation 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". Mr. 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.

The information in this report that relates to the Gillett Mineral Resource is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Richard Maddocks; MSc in Mineral Economics, BAppSc in Applied Geology and Grad Dip in Applied Finance and Investment. Mr. Maddocks is a consultant to Auralia Mining Consulting and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (member no. 111714) with over 30 years of experience. Mr. Maddocks has sufficient experience which 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 JORC Code. Mr. Maddocks consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources other than Gillett are extracted from the ASX Announcements listed in the table below, which are also available on the Company's website at www.neometals.com.au

19/04/2018	Mt Edwards Nickel - Mineral Resource Estimate
25/06/2018	Mt Edwards - Mineral Resource Over 120,000 Nickel Tonnes
13/11/2019	Additional Nickel Mineral Resource At Mt Edwards
11/12/2019	Mt Edwards Nickel - Drill Results from Widgie South Trend
16/04/2020	60% Increase in Armstrong Mineral Resource

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the market announcements 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 announcements.

Authorised on behalf of Neometals by Christopher Reed, Managing Director.

ENDS

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Li + V + Ti = Nm

About Neometals Ltd

Neometals innovatively develops opportunities in minerals and advanced materials essential for a sustainable future. With a focus on the energy storage megatrend, 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 four core projects with large partners that span the battery value chain:

Upstream Industrial Minerals:

- Barrambie Titanium and Vanadium Project - one of the world's highest-grade hard-rock titanium-vanadium deposits, working towards a development decision in mid-2021 with potential 50:50 JV partner IMUMR.

Downstream Advanced Materials:

- Lithium Refinery Project – evaluating the development of India's first lithium refinery to supply the battery cathode industry with potential 50:50 JV partner Manikaran Power, underpinned by a binding life-of-mine annual offtake option for 57,000 tonnes per annum of Mt Marion 6% spodumene concentrate, working towards a development decision in 2022.

Recycling and Resource Recovery:

- Lithium-ion Battery Recycling – a proprietary process for recovering cobalt and other valuable materials from spent and scrap lithium batteries. Pilot plant testing completed with plans well advanced to conduct demonstration scale trials with potential 50:50 JV partner SMS Group, working towards a development decision in mid-2021; and
- Vanadium Recovery – a 27-month option to evaluate establishing a 50:50 joint venture to recover vanadium from processing by-products ("Slag") from leading Scandinavian steel maker SSAB. Underpinned by a 10-year Slag supply agreement, a decision to develop sustainable European production of high-purity vanadium pentoxide is targeted for early 2023.

APPENDIX 1: Table 1 as per the JORC Code Guidelines (2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	All new data collected from the Mt Edwards nickel exploration project discussed in this report is in relation to a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill and sample program completed during September on M15/94 in the year 2019, unless stated otherwise. 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 ensure 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. 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. A mineralised sample is defined as that which would be expected when tested in a laboratory to have an assay results returned above 3,000ppm (0.3%) nickel. Composite samples were prepared by the geologist at drill site through spear sampling. A sampling spear was used to collect representative samples from 4 consecutive green mining bags and were collected into a pre-numbered calico bag. Typical composite sample weights are between 2 and 3.5kg. No other measurement tools related to sampling have been used in the holes for sampling other than directional/orientation survey tools. Down Hole electromagnetic surveys have been carried out for some of the holes. Base metal, multi-element analysis was completed using a 4-acid digest with ICP-OES finish for 33 elements. Consolidated Nickel used RC and Diamond core drilling with RC sampling based on 1m intervals. Core was split and submitted as half core or quarter core. Sampling techniques for the Anaconda and WMC drilling is not known.
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).*	13 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes have been completed on M15/94 using a face sampling hammer in September 2019, of which 5 drill holes have been used to define mineralisation related to the Gillett deposit. Equipment used was a SCHRAMM drill rig, auxiliary compressor and booster. Drill rods were 6 metres long and drill bit diameter is 143mm, and hence so is the size of drill hole diameter. Holes were drilled at a nominal dip angle of -60° with varying azimuth angles in order to orthogonally intercept the interpreted favourable geological contact zones. Prior to the 2019 drilling Consolidated Nickel drilled the majority of holes at Gillett. A significant amount of drilling was completed by WMC between 1983 and 1997 prior to the Gillett Mineral Resource being 'discovered'.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

		Historic drilling included both RC and Diamond core. The database used for resource estimation included a total of 54 RC holes for 6,456m and 135 Diamond Core holes for 27,270m.
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.*	The geologist recorded the sample recovery during the drilling program, and these were overall very good. 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. All transitional and fresh samples have good sample recovery. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been recognised. Drill sample recovery is not known for the Anaconda or WMC holes.
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 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. At the Gillett deposit on M15/94 5 RC holes for a total of 1,194 metres drilled by Mt Edwards Lithium were used to define the mineralisation, of which 3 holes for 732m have composites used the Mineral Resource estimate. Geochemical analysis of each hole has been correlated back to logged geology for validation.
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.*	The sample preparation technique carried out in the field is considered industry best standard practice and was completed by the geologist. 1 metre samples Samples collected at 1 metre intervals from the splitter (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 collected in the field, received by the lab, sorted and recorded. Composite Samples Equal amounts (usually ~600g) of material were taken by scoop or spear from individual reject bags in sequences of 4 representing 4 metres of drilled material and placed into a prenumbered calico bag. If there was insufficient sample for a 600g scoop the smallest individual sample is exhausted and the other 3 samples that make up the composite are collected to match the size of the smallest sample. The ~ 2.4kg composite sample was then sent to the lab for sample preparation and analysis. Hereafter the sample preparation is the same for 1 metre and composite samples. Sample Preparation Individual samples were weighed as received and then dried in a gas oven for up to 12 hours at 105C. Samples >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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation continued	*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.*	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. 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. 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. Consolidated Nickel drilled the majority of drill holes at Gillett between 2006 and 2008. Drilling was undertaken by DrillCorp Western Deephole utilising a UDR 1000 heavy duty multi-purpose rig with a 900cfm x 350psi onboard compressor. Down hole camera shots were taken every 30m and orientations completed every 3 to 6m depending on the core competency. The core was NQ2 size and was oriented prior to being cut. In most instances 3/4 or ½ core was retained for future reference and/or metallurgical testwork. Holes were surveyed at 30m intervals down hole with and Eastman singleshot camera. Depending on availability Surtron Technology or Downhole Surveys undertook gyro surveys at the completion of drilling.
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.*	Internal sample quality control analysis was then conducted on each sample and on the batch by the laboratory. Results have been reported to Neometals in csv, pdf and azeva formats. Assaying was completed by a commercial registered laboratory with standards and duplicates reported in the sample batches. In addition, base metal Standard Reference samples where inserted into the batches by the geologist. Neometals followed established QAQC procedures for this exploration program with the use of Certified Reference Materials as field and laboratory standards. Field and laboratory duplicates have been used extensively and results assessed. Nickel standards (Certified Reference Materials, CRM) in pulp form have been submitted at a nominal rate of one for every 50 x 1 metre samples. A detailed QAQC analysis has been carried out with all results to assessed for repeatability and meeting expected values relevant to nickel and related elements. Detailed QAQC analysis for Consolidated Minerals drilling has been sourced and is confirms generally good quality of the sampling and assay data.

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Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes* *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	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. Duplicate samples (with suffix A) were taken for 1 metre samples and submitted at the will of the geologist. Duplicates were submitted sometimes with the same submission as the original sample, and at other times at later submissions. All duplicates have validated that there have been no sample swaps of 1 metre samples at the rig, and that assays are repeatable within acceptable limits. 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. Consolidated Minerals undertook validation and cross checking of laboratory performance in 2007, including 1/4 core of two holes sent to separate laboratories for elemental assay and SG analysis. Results showed excellent correlation. There has been no validation and cross checking of laboratory performance for the 2019 drilling at this stage. Twinned holes have not been used in this program. SG of the mineralised samples has not been considered in determining significant intercepts. 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*	A handheld GPS (Garmin GPSmap76 model) was used to determine the drill hole collar locations during the 2019 drill program with a ±8 metres coordinate accuracy. MGA94_51S is the grid system used in the 2019 program. Three WMC holes DWT670,671 and 672 were not used in the Mineral Resource estimation as their locality could not be confirmed. Historic survey methods are not known but INCO and WMC data was originally recorded in in local grids that have been converted to current MGA data. Downhole survey using Reflex gyro survey equipment was conducted during the 2019 program by the drill contractor. Downhole Gyro survey data were converted from true north to MGA94 Zone51S and saved into the data base. The formulas used are: Grid Azimuth = True Azimuth + Grid Convergence. Grid Azimuth = Magnetic Azimuth + Magnetic Declination + Grid Convergence. The Magnetic Declination and Grid Convergence were calculated with an accuracy to 1 decimal place using plugins in QGIS. Magnetic Declination = 0.8 Grid Convergence = -0.7

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Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results* *Specification of the grid system used* *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.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control* *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	All RC drill holes, and most diamond core holes, were sampled at 1 metre intervals down hole. Select sample compositing has been applied at a nominal 4 metre intervals determined by the geologist. Drill holes were completed at select geological targets on M15/94. At the Gillett deposit, drilling has been targeted to infill known mineral resources, with spacing from other drilling between 25 to 60 metres. Historic RC drilling was at a minimum of 1m in mineralised zones. Some non-mineralised areas were sampled at larger intervals of up to 4m. Diamond core was sampled to geological contacts with some samples less than 1m in length. 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.
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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	At the Mt. Edwards-Kambalda region, nickel mineralisation is typically located on the favourable geological contact zones between ultramafic rock units and metabasalt rock units. 2019 drill holes were planned at -60°, -70° and -75° dip angles, with varying azimuth angles used in order to orthogonally intercept the interpreted favourable geological contact zones. 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 on M15/94. Two holes, WDD164 and WDD232, were drilled down dip and this has been accounted for in the interpretation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	All samples collected during the 2019 nickel exploration program were transported personally by Neometals and/or geological consultant staff to a commercial laboratory in Kalgoorlie for submission. Historic security measures are not known. 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.

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.*	Neometals (Mt Edwards Lithium Pty Ltd) hold nickel minerals rights on Mining Lease M15/94. All other mineral rights are held by Mincor NL., however the tenement holder is St Ives Gold Mining Company.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Neometals have held an interest in M15/94 since June 2018, hence all prior work has been conducted by other parties. The ground has a long history of exploration and mining and has been explored for nickel since the 1960s, initially by Anaconda in the 1960's and then by Western Mining Corporation from the early 1980's. Numerous companies have taken varying interests in the project area since this time. Titan Resources held nickel mineral rights to the tenement from 2001. Consolidated Minerals took ownership of the nickel rights from Titan in 2006, and Salt Lake Mining then took ownership in 2014. Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning stage of drill locations on M15/94 for this exploration program, and results of the program are being used to validate historic data.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology comprises of sub-vertically dipping multiple sequences of ultramafic rock, metabasalt rock units and intermittent meta-sedimentary units. Contact zones between ultramafic rock and metabasalt are considered as favourable zones for nickel mineralisation. At the Gillett deposit on M15/94 mineralisation is within ultramafic unit on an overturned limb of an anticline. The nickel mineralisation at Gillett is wholly contained within fresh rock.
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.*	The drill and sample program was conducted in September 2019. 5 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes have been completed by Mt Edwards Lithium at the Gillett deposit for a total of 1,194m. Three of these intersected the modelled deposit. 2019 drill holes were drilled at a nominal -60°, -70° and -75° dip at varying azimuth angles. 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. Historic drilling completed by previous owners has been verified and included in the drilling database. The database used for this resource estimation includes 189 holes totalling 33,726m.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
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.*	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.
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').*	Nickel mineralisation is hosted in the ultramafic rock unit close to the metabasalt contact zones. All recent 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. Due to the ~80° dip orientation of the mineralised zones there will be minor exaggeration of the width of intercepts on M15/94. Two holes - WDD232 and WDD164 - were drilled down dip and therefore have exaggerated downhole lengths of mineralisation. This has been accounted for in the modelling.
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.*	Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the report and related announcement. Further tables are included as appendices.
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.*	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 work across the project area to gain an improved understanding of the economic potential of the nickel mineralisation at Gillett, and the greater Mt Edwards project 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.*	No further exploration data has been collected at this stage.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral 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.*	Upon completion of the 2019 drilling, 50mm diameter PVC casing was inserted into all five of the Gillett drill holes to enable downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) geophysical surveys to be conducted. DHEM surveys were carried out in October 2019. Geophysical modelling and interpretation have been conducted, with several conductor plates modelled. Further drilling is planned to test the potential lateral extents and infill areas for nickel mineralisation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	The database is an accumulation of exploration by several companies. Data was inspected for errors. No obvious errors were found, however 3 drill holes (DWT670-672) have been excluded due to location uncertainty. All other drill hole locations, downhole surveys, geology and assays all corresponded to expected locations.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The competent person has visited the project. An inspection of the site, drill hole collars, sample bags and drill core was conducted on 17 March 2020.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	There are sufficient drill intersections through the mineralisation and geology to be confident of the geological interpretation. These types of nickel deposits have been mined in the Kambalda/Widgiemooltha region for many years and the geology is well documented. The basal contact of the ultramafic stratigraphically overlying mafics has been accurately located through many drill hole intersections. The nickel enriched base of the ultramafics also has been accurately determined through drill intersections. The basal contact corresponds closely with the higher-grade nickel mineralisation. High-grade nickel is distributed along a narrow, convoluted ribbon (or in places two ribbons) extending down dip and along strike on and above the basal contact. Remobilisation of massive sulphides may complicate this distribution. A mineralised envelope was modelled using a nominal 1% Ni cut-off. This cut-off was chosen as it approximates the grade boundary between Ni sulphide mineralisation in massive, matrix and disseminated forms and non-sulphide nickel contained in the ultramafic host. There are possibly some structural discontinuities that displace the mineralised zones resulting in three discrete domains.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The modelled domain has a strike extent of 800m and a vertical down dip extent of about 450m. The mineralised zones are from about 1m to 10m wide.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domains, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	The estimation was done using ordinary kriging. Three mineralised domains were estimated representing the basal accumulation of nickel bearing sulphides. Lower levels of nickel mineralisation representing non-sulphide nickel in the ultramafic rocks were generally not included. For continuity, sometimes lower grade intersections were included in the domain modelling. The Mineral Resource was estimated using Vulcan v12. Also modelled were Fe2O3, MgO, As, Co, Cu, and S. Composites were modelled at 1m intervals to reflect the dominant sample intervals in the database. The block size was 30mX, 30mY, 10mZ. A sub-block size of 1.25Mx, 1.25My, 1.25Mz was used to accurately model the narrow, mineralised horizon. The larger parent block size of 10x10x5 was used in grade estimation. The search directions were based on the orientation of the mineralised horizon. A three-pass estimation was used; pass 1 reflected the variography dimensions and passes 2 and 3 were significantly larger to ensure all blocks within the domain were estimated. An ID^2 estimation was also carried out for verification. No grade cutting was deemed necessary based on data. No assumptions were made on correlation of modelled variables. Each modelled variable was estimated in its own right. All elements were modelled using OK and ID^2.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Estimates are on a dry tonne basis
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The cut-off grade of 1% Ni used for reporting corresponds to a potential mining cut-off grade appropriate for underground mining methods.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	While no mining factors have been implicitly used in the modelling the model was constructed with underground mining methods considered the most likely to be used.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No metallurgical factors have been assumed. Modelling only extended to the top of fresh rock to ensure only sulphide nickel mineralisation was estimated.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No environmental factors or assumptions were used in the modelling; however, the deposit is on a granted mining lease on which nickel and gold ore from three open pit and one underground mine have been extracted as recently as 2011.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density within the mineralised horizon was estimated with a regression formula derived from 2,197 measurements on 43 diamond drill holes. The formula used is: Bulk Density (t/m3) = (0.1444 x Ni %) + 2.8752. Weathered material was assigned a density of 2.2. Fresh Mafic waste 2.7 and ultramafic waste 2.8752
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Gillett Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred. The drill spacing was the main consideration is applying this classification. This classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	The Mineral Resource estimate was compared to previous estimations with no significant variations. Richard Maddocks of Auralia carried out the work as a consultant independent of Neometals. Neometals provided a copy of the Gillett Mineral Resource dataset and report to Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd to conduct a review. Snowden found no fatal flaws in the Mineral Resource estimate. In addition, the client has undertaken a thorough assessment of the work carried out by Auralia.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	There is much drilling into the Gillett deposit. The position of the nickel mineralised horizon has been well established as has the global grade. There appears to have been some remobilisation of massive nickel bearing sulphides, sometimes into the underlying mafics. This does impact on the continuity of the high-grade mineralisation. The stated tonnages and grade reflect the geological interpretation and the categorisation of the Mineral Resource estimate reflects the relative confidence and accuracy.

APPENDIX 2: Drill holes used in block model

This is a list of all holes from the Mt Edwards drill database labelled as within the Gillett prospect. Not all of the listed holes contain mineralisation.

Hole No	Hole Type	Company	East	North	RL	Depth
DWT121	DH	WMC	365813.50	6512105.59	331.07	222
DWT124	DH	WMC	365838.97	6512129.84	330.16	84
DWT125	DH	WMC	365840.35	6512130.53	330.37	113
DWT132A	DH	WMC	365854.15	6512077.24	335.43	80
DWT133	DH	WMC	365877.13	6512099.58	332.72	132
DWT136	DH	WMC	365888.85	6512041.87	338.55	121
DWT138	DH	WMC	365949.96	6512103.91	330.71	211
DWT141	DH	WMC	365914.78	6511991.53	345.10	110.5
DWT142	DH	WMC	365934.63	6512011.85	340.52	201
DWT143	DH	WMC	365934.18	6512011.35	340.57	153
DWT145	DH	WMC	365941.00	6511950.72	348.37	120.12
DWT146	DH	WMC	365962.16	6511971.24	344.63	177
DWT149	DH	WMC	365893.44	6512011.59	343.14	96.36
DWT150	DH	WMC	365853.40	6512091.05	333.85	100
DWT151	DH	WMC	365896.10	6511904.64	350.25	60.5
DWT152	DH	WMC	365897.70	6511907.64	351.53	32
DWT152A	DH	WMC	365897.70	6511907.64	351.53	32
DWT152B	DH	WMC	365897.70	6511907.64	351.53	32
DWT153	DH	WMC	365850.15	6511928.98	349.19	54
DWT153A	DH	WMC	365850.15	6511928.98	349.19	53.5
DWT153B	DH	WMC	365850.15	6511928.98	349.19	53.5
DWT154	DH	WMC	365854.36	6511933.51	350.48	31.5
DWT154A	DH	WMC	365854.36	6511933.51	350.48	31.5
DWT154B	DH	WMC	365854.36	6511933.51	350.48	31.5
DWT155	DH	WMC	365857.60	6511936.51	351.00	30.5
DWT155A	DH	WMC	365857.60	6511936.51	351.00	30.5
DWT155B	DH	WMC	365857.60	6511936.51	351.00	30.5
DWT156	DH	WMC	365847.98	6512000.87	346.10	38
DWT156A	DH	WMC	365847.98	6512000.87	346.10	37.5
DWT156B	DH	WMC	365847.98	6512000.87	346.10	37.5
DWT157	DH	WMC	365852.92	6512005.75	345.63	34
DWT157A	DH	WMC	365852.92	6512005.75	345.63	34
DWT157B	DH	WMC	365852.92	6512005.75	345.63	34
DWT158	DH	WMC	365830.71	6512054.18	336.89	38
DWT158A	DH	WMC	365830.71	6512054.18	336.89	38
DWT158B	DH	WMC	365830.71	6512054.18	336.89	38
DWT159	DH	WMC	365831.75	6512055.24	336.72	31
DWT159A	DH	WMC	365831.75	6512055.24	336.72	30.5
DWT159B	DH	WMC	365831.75	6512055.24	336.72	30.5
DWT279	DH	WMC	365464.23	6512330.36	343.27	60
DWT286	DH	WMC	365587.39	6512459.63	336.21	60
DWT287	DH	WMC	365574.03	6512445.68	336.67	60

Hole No	Hole Type	Company	East	North	RL	Depth
DWT288	DH	WMC	365561.02	6512431.67	337.23	60
DWT289	DH	WMC	365546.65	6512417.03	337.81	60
DWT290	DH	WMC	365532.50	6512401.35	338.16	60
DWT291	DH	WMC	365519.42	6512387.81	338.87	60
DWT292	DH	WMC	365504.83	6512372.61	339.51	60
DWT293	DH	WMC	365492.59	6512360.07	340.59	60
DWT294	DH	WMC	365478.28	6512344.53	341.72	60
DWT320	DH	WMC	365907.56	6512129.84	329.76	60
DWT321	DH	WMC	365893.88	6512116.69	327.48	60
DWT322	DH	WMC	365878.03	6512098.95	332.83	60
DWT323	DH	WMC	365866.56	6512087.02	334.39	60
DWT324	DH	WMC	365748.81	6512040.59	336.92	55
DWT325	DH	WMC	365735.34	6512025.59	338.44	50
DWT326	DH	WMC	365719.79	6512011.80	340.24	60
DWT327	DH	WMC	365704.18	6511997.10	342.41	60
DWT328	DH	WMC	365692.18	6511987.42	342.91	60
DWT329	DH	WMC	365970.05	6511935.25	345.22	60
DWT330	DH	WMC	365956.17	6511921.14	349.38	60
DWT331	DH	WMC	365942.29	6511907.02	352.91	60
DWT355	DH	WMC	365927.21	6512049.39	344.87	169
DWT356	DH	WMC	365927.21	6512049.39	334.87	201
DWT357	DH	WMC	365804.06	6511924.47	344.10	217
DWT358	DH	WMC	365804.06	6511924.47	344.10	17
DWT668	DH	WMC	365972.00	6511746.73	330.39	744
DWT670	DH	WMC	366143.79	6512213.49	328.67	279
DWT671	DH	WMC	366153.53	6512254.64	342.75	389
DWT672	DH	WMC	366114.56	6512290.27	320.07	407.1
HH569	DH	Anaconda	365846.29	6512007.83	336.89	57.3
HH570	DH	Anaconda	365848.99	6512052.87	336.89	36.58
MERC094	DH	NMT	366031.00	6512212.00	331.15	240
MERC095	DH	NMT	365985.00	6512162.00	332.58	270
MERC096	DH	NMT	365553.00	6512776.00	330.50	222
MERC097	DH	NMT	365526.00	6512738.00	331.57	270
MERC098	DH	NMT	365881.00	6512119.00	328.17	192
WDC236	DH	Titan	365896.12	6512095.75	328.69	180
WDC237	DH	Titan	365883.29	6512158.63	326.11	192
WDC257	DH	Titan	365906.58	6512066.16	331.73	120
WDC258	DH	Titan	365896.00	6512085.00	329.44	132
WDC338	DH	ConsNic	365841.52	6512360.84	327.17	198
WDC339	DH	ConsNic	365952.64	6512409.64	331.66	108
WDC340	DH	ConsNic	365973.31	6512388.31	330.78	102
WDC341	DH	ConsNic	365992.70	6512361.51	328.89	114
WDC342	DH	ConsNic	365896.49	6512562.35	328.14	162
WDC343	DH	ConsNic	365745.92	6512508.49	341.92	228
WDC344	DH	ConsNic	365919.80	6512494.85	329.98	124

Hole No	Hole Type	Company	East	North	RL	Depth
WDC345	DH	ConsNic	365966.52	6512423.92	330.22	160
WDC347	DH	ConsNic	366017.28	6512385.01	327.29	220
WDC348	DH	ConsNic	365979.22	6512406.33	329.66	180
WDC349	DH	ConsNic	365988.42	6512415.04	328.89	220
WDC350	DH	ConsNic	365900.18	6512522.74	330.91	180
WDC351	DH	ConsNic	365904.11	6512526.79	330.30	198
WDC352	DH	ConsNic	365993.89	6512362.11	328.90	162
WDC364	DH	ConsNic	365786.52	6512300.83	327.20	162
WDC365	DH	ConsNic	365676.93	6512378.14	333.06	156
WDC366	DH	ConsNic	365610.54	6512481.83	332.45	138
WDC367	DH	ConsNic	365574.59	6512548.64	332.68	126
WDC368	DH	ConsNic	365575.40	6512690.32	330.59	90
WDD080	DH	Titan	365990.28	6512058.18	329.25	339.4
WDD081	DH	Titan	365972.63	6512094.02	328.07	330.6
WDD082	DH	Titan	365910.00	6512140.00	330.48	345.6
WDD090	DH	Titan	365922.12	6512076.82	329.77	132.4
WDD163	DH	ConsNic	365950.07	6512525.29	327.71	264.07
WDD164	DH	ConsNic	365778.10	6512713.18	333.30	372.01
WDD195	DH	ConsNic	365754.59	6512746.15	332.30	312
WDD196	DH	ConsNic	365776.94	6512711.83	333.12	270
WDD197	DH	ConsNic	365776.51	6512711.32	333.21	195
WDD198	DH	ConsNic	365709.07	6512531.27	338.13	279
WDD199	DH	ConsNic	365629.31	6512562.68	330.73	453
WDD200	DH	ConsNic	365736.48	6512444.97	334.33	342
WDD201	DH	ConsNic	365752.85	6512461.79	337.69	258
WDD201A	DH	ConsNic	365753.87	6512462.73	337.86	63
WDD202	DH	ConsNic	365673.05	6512500.95	334.22	351.17
WDD203	DH	ConsNic	365629.95	6512563.53	330.78	468
WDD214	DH	ConsNic	365600.61	6512646.09	331.39	444
WDD215	DH	ConsNic	365693.60	6512515.95	337.04	348
WDD216	DH	ConsNic	365671.90	6512499.76	334.37	121
WDD217	DH	ConsNic	365700.66	6512468.67	334.56	366
WDD218	DH	ConsNic	365755.06	6512421.61	333.33	399.16
WDD219	DH	ConsNic	366140.81	6512207.03	328.79	180
WDD220	DH	ConsNic	365833.84	6512351.15	327.07	348.04
WDD232	DH	ConsNic	365923.28	6512497.91	329.73	420.75
WDD233	DH	ConsNic	365843.41	6512362.45	327.16	222
WDD234	DH	ConsNic	365921.87	6512496.86	329.75	194.3
WDD235	DH	ConsNic	365845.31	6512364.45	327.23	186
WDD236	DH	ConsNic	365980.12	6512436.27	329.15	204
WDD237	DH	ConsNic	365981.25	6512437.33	329.02	276
WDD238	DH	ConsNic	365836.35	6512353.49	327.03	267
WDD239	DH	ConsNic	365755.69	6512422.11	333.19	312
WDD240	DH	ConsNic	365757.02	6512423.72	333.38	291
WDD241	DH	ConsNic	365758.45	6512425.15	333.65	273

Hole No	Hole Type	Company	East	North	RL	Depth
WDD242	DH	ConsNic	365701.79	6512469.82	334.78	360
WDD243	DH	ConsNic	365831.76	6512348.87	327.00	322
WDD244	DH	ConsNic	365752.77	6512326.55	328.58	66
WDD245	DH	ConsNic	365630.03	6512563.38	330.81	396.75
WDD246	DH	ConsNic	366024.33	6512391.83	326.54	309
WDD247	DH	ConsNic	365713.81	6512422.51	331.14	351
WDD248	DH	ConsNic	365756.87	6512748.91	332.61	294.55
WDD249	DH	ConsNic	365782.53	6512714.08	333.42	280.3
WDD254	DH	ConsNic	365919.80	6512541.79	328.75	291
WDD255	DH	ConsNic	365687.55	6512457.29	333.64	369
WDD256	DH	ConsNic	365673.94	6512442.98	333.48	437
WDD257	DH	ConsNic	365750.61	6512330.19	328.73	387.04
WDD258	DH	ConsNic	365997.16	6512424.04	328.16	345
WDD259	DH	ConsNic	365659.88	6512492.89	333.39	403.64
WDT001	DH	ConsNic	365905.00	6512472.00	336.11	50
WDT002	DH	ConsNic	365861.00	6512534.00	336.79	30
WDT003	DH	ConsNic	365964.00	6512380.00	331.93	40
WDT004	DH	ConsNic	366226.00	6512262.00	325.07	180
WGM42	DH	WMC	365356.16	6511811.20	366.93	31
WGM43	DH	WMC	365266.26	6511921.44	367.52	28
WND3	DH	Anaconda	365620.98	6512607.65	334.89	237.74
WPH55	DH	WMC	365882.47	6511995.49	350.89	54.03
WPH56	DH	WMC	365883.75	6511985.81	352.89	58.22
WPH57	DH	WMC	365887.13	6511978.34	354.29	30.33
WPH60	DH	WMC	365915.32	6511948.14	356.49	46.79
WPH61	DH	WMC	366077.78	6511731.32	324.89	41.91
WPH62	DH	WMC	366032.44	6511756.99	327.89	48.16
WPH63	DH	WMC	366102.21	6511719.20	324.89	32
WPH64	DH	WMC	366120.36	6511703.67	324.89	36.58
WPH65	DH	WMC	365936.50	6511904.17	352.89	58.06
WPH66	DH	WMC	365975.44	6511817.16	344.89	64.92
WPS1	DH	Anaconda	365841.61	6512108.64	331.33	82.3
WPS2	DH	Anaconda	365851.34	6512090.51	335.39	92.96
WPT1	DH	Metal	366092.05	6511944.70	326.61	80
WPT2	DH	Metal	366255.53	6511903.48	328.58	80
WPT3	DH	Metal	366362.65	6511786.01	319.89	95
WWD1	DH	WMC	365911.80	6511993.05	345.21	96.01
WWD10	DH	Anaconda	365980.24	6512061.18	331.71	155.13
WWD11	DH	Anaconda	366004.33	6511952.33	336.83	203.61
WWD12	DH	Anaconda	365949.87	6512165.72	327.34	247.35
WWD13	DH	Anaconda	365897.35	6512269.93	326.03	250.11
WWD14	DH	Anaconda	366236.69	6511727.29	319.07	156.52
WWD15	DH	Anaconda	365910.89	6512064.60	334.39	160.02
WWD16	DH	Anaconda	365904.67	6511964.42	352.81	77.05
WWD17	DH	Anaconda	365951.75	6512167.73	326.98	366.98

Hole No	Hole Type	Company	East	North	RL	Depth
WWD18	DH	Anaconda	366100.30	6511777.94	330.89	150.27
WWD19	DH	Anaconda	365910.96	6512245.93	325.45	424.89
WWD2	DH	Anaconda	365980.24	6512061.18	331.71	206.96
WWD20	DH	Anaconda	366022.48	6512104.30	330.13	500.11
WWD21	DH	Anaconda	365915.67	6512391.98	337.49	455.98
WWD22	DH	WMC	366107.67	6512058.74	332.20	489.2
WWD23	DH	WMC	366060.85	6511876.10	331.89	181.66
WWD24	DH	WMC	365971.52	6512127.43	328.74	265
WWD25	DH	WMC	365958.89	6511971.97	344.35	344.2
WWD26	DH	WMC	365996.00	6512009.00	334.88	284
WWD27	DH	WMC	365954.18	6511935.36	342.89	142
WWD28	DH	WMC	366362.65	6511786.01	319.89	485
WWD3	DH	Anaconda	366028.35	6511976.91	331.41	286.75
WWD30	DH	WMC	366092.05	6511944.70	326.61	362
WWD4	DH	Anaconda	365885.48	6512100.84	331.63	134.11
WWD5	DH	Anaconda	365821.98	6512182.84	328.48	120.24
WWD6	DH	Anaconda	365799.78	6512291.98	327.27	168.1
WWD7	DH	Anaconda	366083.42	6511760.36	328.89	120.58
WWD8	DH	WMC	365682.85	6512434.64	337.49	196.05
DWT121	DH	WMC	365813.50	6512105.59	331.07	222
DWT124	DH	WMC	365838.97	6512129.84	330.16	84
DWT125	DH	WMC	365840.35	6512130.53	330.37	113
DWT132A	DH	WMC	365854.15	6512077.24	335.43	80
DWT133	DH	WMC	365877.13	6512099.58	332.72	132
DWT136	DH	WMC	365888.85	6512041.87	338.55	121
DWT138	DH	WMC	365949.96	6512103.91	330.71	211
DWT141	DH	WMC	365914.78	6511991.53	345.10	110.5
DWT142	DH	WMC	365934.63	6512011.85	340.52	201
DWT143	DH	WMC	365934.18	6512011.35	340.57	153
DWT145	DH	WMC	365941.00	6511950.72	348.37	120.12
DWT146	DH	WMC	365962.16	6511971.24	344.63	177
DWT149	DH	WMC	365893.44	6512011.59	343.14	96.36
DWT150	DH	WMC	365853.40	6512091.05	333.85	100
DWT151	DH	WMC	365896.10	6511904.64	350.25	60.5
DWT152	DH	WMC	365897.70	6511907.64	351.53	32
DWT152A	DH	WMC	365897.70	6511907.64	351.53	32
DWT152B	DH	WMC	365897.70	6511907.64	351.53	32
DWT153	DH	WMC	365850.15	6511928.98	349.19	54
DWT153A	DH	WMC	365850.15	6511928.98	349.19	53.5
DWT153B	DH	WMC	365850.15	6511928.98	349.19	53.5
DWT154	DH	WMC	365854.36	6511933.51	350.48	31.5
DWT154A	DH	WMC	365854.36	6511933.51	350.48	31.5
DWT154B	DH	WMC	365854.36	6511933.51	350.48	31.5
DWT155	DH	WMC	365857.60	6511936.51	351.00	30.5
DWT155A	DH	WMC	365857.60	6511936.51	351.00	30.5

Hole No	Hole Type	Company	East	North	RL	Depth
DWT155B	DH	WMC	365857.60	6511936.51	351.00	30.5
DWT156	DH	WMC	365847.98	6512000.87	346.10	38
DWT156A	DH	WMC	365847.98	6512000.87	346.10	37.5
DWT156B	DH	WMC	365847.98	6512000.87	346.10	37.5
DWT157	DH	WMC	365852.92	6512005.75	345.63	34
DWT157A	DH	WMC	365852.92	6512005.75	345.63	34
DWT157B	DH	WMC	365852.92	6512005.75	345.63	34
DWT158	DH	WMC	365830.71	6512054.18	336.89	38
DWT158A	DH	WMC	365830.71	6512054.18	336.89	38
DWT158B	DH	WMC	365830.71	6512054.18	336.89	38
DWT159	DH	WMC	365831.75	6512055.24	336.72	31
DWT159A	DH	WMC	365831.75	6512055.24	336.72	30.5
DWT159B	DH	WMC	365831.75	6512055.24	336.72	30.5
DWT279	DH	WMC	365464.23	6512330.36	343.27	60
DWT286	DH	WMC	365587.39	6512459.63	336.21	60
DWT287	DH	WMC	365574.03	6512445.68	336.67	60
DWT288	DH	WMC	365561.02	6512431.67	337.23	60
DWT289	DH	WMC	365546.65	6512417.03	337.81	60
DWT290	DH	WMC	365532.50	6512401.35	338.16	60
DWT291	DH	WMC	365519.42	6512387.81	338.87	60
DWT292	DH	WMC	365504.83	6512372.61	339.51	60
DWT293	DH	WMC	365492.59	6512360.07	340.59	60
DWT294	DH	WMC	365478.28	6512344.53	341.72	60
DWT320	DH	WMC	365907.56	6512129.84	329.76	60
DWT321	DH	WMC	365893.88	6512116.69	327.48	60
DWT322	DH	WMC	365878.03	6512098.95	332.83	60
DWT323	DH	WMC	365866.56	6512087.02	334.39	60
DWT324	DH	WMC	365748.81	6512040.59	336.92	55
DWT325	DH	WMC	365735.34	6512025.59	338.44	50
DWT326	DH	WMC	365719.79	6512011.80	340.24	60
DWT327	DH	WMC	365704.18	6511997.10	342.41	60
DWT328	DH	WMC	365692.18	6511987.42	342.91	60
DWT329	DH	WMC	365970.05	6511935.25	345.22	60
DWT330	DH	WMC	365956.17	6511921.14	349.38	60
DWT331	DH	WMC	365942.29	6511907.02	352.91	60
DWT355	DH	WMC	365927.21	6512049.39	344.87	169
DWT356	DH	WMC	365927.21	6512049.39	334.87	201
DWT357	DH	WMC	365804.06	6511924.47	344.10	217
DWT358	DH	WMC	365804.06	6511924.47	344.10	17
DWT668	DH	WMC	365972.00	6511746.73	330.39	744
DWT670	DH	WMC	366143.79	6512213.49	328.67	279
DWT671	DH	WMC	366153.53	6512254.64	342.75	389
DWT672	DH	WMC	366114.56	6512290.27	320.07	407.1
HH569	DH	Anaconda	365846.29	6512007.83	336.89	57.3
HH570	DH	Anaconda	365848.99	6512052.87	336.89	36.58

Hole No	Hole Type	Company	East	North	RL	Depth
MERC094	DH	NMT	366031.00	6512212.00	331.15	240
MERC095	DH	NMT	365985.00	6512162.00	332.58	270
MERC096	DH	NMT	365553.00	6512776.00	330.50	222
MERC097	DH	NMT	365526.00	6512738.00	331.57	270
MERC098	DH	NMT	365881.00	6512119.00	328.17	192
WDC236	DH	Titan	365896.12	6512095.75	328.69	180
WDC237	DH	Titan	365883.29	6512158.63	326.11	192
WDC257	DH	Titan	365906.58	6512066.16	331.73	120
WDC258	DH	Titan	365896.00	6512085.00	329.44	132
WDC338	DH	ConsNic	365841.52	6512360.84	327.17	198
WDC339	DH	ConsNic	365952.64	6512409.64	331.66	108
WDC340	DH	ConsNic	365973.31	6512388.31	330.78	102
WDC341	DH	ConsNic	365992.70	6512361.51	328.89	114
WDC342	DH	ConsNic	365896.49	6512562.35	328.14	162
WDC343	DH	ConsNic	365745.92	6512508.49	341.92	228
WDC344	DH	ConsNic	365919.80	6512494.85	329.98	124
WDC345	DH	ConsNic	365966.52	6512423.92	330.22	160
WDC347	DH	ConsNic	366017.28	6512385.01	327.29	220
WDC348	DH	ConsNic	365979.22	6512406.33	329.66	180
WDC349	DH	ConsNic	365988.42	6512415.04	328.89	220
WDC350	DH	ConsNic	365900.18	6512522.74	330.91	180
WDC351	DH	ConsNic	365904.11	6512526.79	330.30	198
WDC352	DH	ConsNic	365993.89	6512362.11	328.90	162
WDC364	DH	ConsNic	365786.52	6512300.83	327.20	162
WDC365	DH	ConsNic	365676.93	6512378.14	333.06	156
WDC366	DH	ConsNic	365610.54	6512481.83	332.45	138
WDC367	DH	ConsNic	365574.59	6512548.64	332.68	126
WDC368	DH	ConsNic	365575.40	6512690.32	330.59	90
WDD080	DH	Titan	365990.28	6512058.18	329.25	339.4
WDD081	DH	Titan	365972.63	6512094.02	328.07	330.6
WDD082	DH	Titan	365910.00	6512140.00	330.48	345.6
WDD090	DH	Titan	365922.12	6512076.82	329.77	132.4
WDD163	DH	ConsNic	365950.07	6512525.29	327.71	264.07
WDD164	DH	ConsNic	365778.10	6512713.18	333.30	372.01
WDD195	DH	ConsNic	365754.59	6512746.15	332.30	312
WDD196	DH	ConsNic	365776.94	6512711.83	333.12	270
WDD197	DH	ConsNic	365776.51	6512711.32	333.21	195
WDD198	DH	ConsNic	365709.07	6512531.27	338.13	279
WDD199	DH	ConsNic	365629.31	6512562.68	330.73	453
WDD200	DH	ConsNic	365736.48	6512444.97	334.33	342
WDD201	DH	ConsNic	365752.85	6512461.79	337.69	258
WDD201A	DH	ConsNic	365753.87	6512462.73	337.86	63
WDD202	DH	ConsNic	365673.05	6512500.95	334.22	351.17
WDD203	DH	ConsNic	365629.95	6512563.53	330.78	468
WDD214	DH	ConsNic	365600.61	6512646.09	331.39	444

Hole No	Hole Type	Company	East	North	RL	Depth
WDD215	DH	ConsNic	365693.60	6512515.95	337.04	348
WDD216	DH	ConsNic	365671.90	6512499.76	334.37	121
WDD217	DH	ConsNic	365700.66	6512468.67	334.56	366
WDD218	DH	ConsNic	365755.06	6512421.61	333.33	399.16
WDD219	DH	ConsNic	366140.81	6512207.03	328.79	180
WDD220	DH	ConsNic	365833.84	6512351.15	327.07	348.04
WDD232	DH	ConsNic	365923.28	6512497.91	329.73	420.75
WDD233	DH	ConsNic	365843.41	6512362.45	327.16	222
WDD234	DH	ConsNic	365921.87	6512496.86	329.75	194.3
WDD235	DH	ConsNic	365845.31	6512364.45	327.23	186
WDD236	DH	ConsNic	365980.12	6512436.27	329.15	204
WDD237	DH	ConsNic	365981.25	6512437.33	329.02	276
WDD238	DH	ConsNic	365836.35	6512353.49	327.03	267
WDD239	DH	ConsNic	365755.69	6512422.11	333.19	312
WDD240	DH	ConsNic	365757.02	6512423.72	333.38	291
WDD241	DH	ConsNic	365758.45	6512425.15	333.65	273
WDD242	DH	ConsNic	365701.79	6512469.82	334.78	360
WDD243	DH	ConsNic	365831.76	6512348.87	327.00	322
WDD244	DH	ConsNic	365752.77	6512326.55	328.58	66
WDD245	DH	ConsNic	365630.03	6512563.38	330.81	396.75
WDD246	DH	ConsNic	366024.33	6512391.83	326.54	309
WDD247	DH	ConsNic	365713.81	6512422.51	331.14	351
WDD248	DH	ConsNic	365756.87	6512748.91	332.61	294.55
WDD249	DH	ConsNic	365782.53	6512714.08	333.42	280.3
WDD254	DH	ConsNic	365919.80	6512541.79	328.75	291
WDD255	DH	ConsNic	365687.55	6512457.29	333.64	369
WDD256	DH	ConsNic	365673.94	6512442.98	333.48	437
WDD257	DH	ConsNic	365750.61	6512330.19	328.73	387.04
WDD258	DH	ConsNic	365997.16	6512424.04	328.16	345
WDD259	DH	ConsNic	365659.88	6512492.89	333.39	403.64
WDT001	DH	ConsNic	365905.00	6512472.00	336.11	50
WDT002	DH	ConsNic	365861.00	6512534.00	336.79	30
WDT003	DH	ConsNic	365964.00	6512380.00	331.93	40
WDT004	DH	ConsNic	366226.00	6512262.00	325.07	180
WGM42	DH	WMC	365356.16	6511811.20	366.93	31
WGM43	DH	WMC	365266.26	6511921.44	367.52	28
WND3	DH	Anaconda	365620.98	6512607.65	334.89	237.74
WPH55	DH	WMC	365882.47	6511995.49	350.89	54.03
WPH56	DH	WMC	365883.75	6511985.81	352.89	58.22
WPH57	DH	WMC	365887.13	6511978.34	354.29	30.33
WPH60	DH	WMC	365915.32	6511948.14	356.49	46.79
WPH61	DH	WMC	366077.78	6511731.32	324.89	41.91
WPH62	DH	WMC	366032.44	6511756.99	327.89	48.16
WPH63	DH	WMC	366102.21	6511719.20	324.89	32
WPH64	DH	WMC	366120.36	6511703.67	324.89	36.58

Hole No	Hole Type	Company	East	North	RL	Depth
WPH65	DH	WMC	365936.50	6511904.17	352.89	58.06
WPH66	DH	WMC	365975.44	6511817.16	344.89	64.92
WPS1	DH	Anaconda	365841.61	6512108.64	331.33	82.3
WPS2	DH	Anaconda	365851.34	6512090.51	335.39	92.96
WPT1	DH	Metal	366092.05	6511944.70	326.61	80
WPT2	DH	Metal	366255.53	6511903.48	328.58	80
WPT3	DH	Metal	366362.65	6511786.01	319.89	95
WWD1	DH	WMC	365911.80	6511993.05	345.21	96.01
WWD10	DH	Anaconda	365980.24	6512061.18	331.71	155.13
WWD11	DH	Anaconda	366004.33	6511952.33	336.83	203.61
WWD12	DH	Anaconda	365949.87	6512165.72	327.34	247.35
WWD13	DH	Anaconda	365897.35	6512269.93	326.03	250.11
WWD14	DH	Anaconda	366236.69	6511727.29	319.07	156.52
WWD15	DH	Anaconda	365910.89	6512064.60	334.39	160.02
WWD16	DH	Anaconda	365904.67	6511964.42	352.81	77.05
WWD17	DH	Anaconda	365951.75	6512167.73	326.98	366.98
WWD18	DH	Anaconda	366100.30	6511777.94	330.89	150.27
WWD19	DH	Anaconda	365910.96	6512245.93	325.45	424.89
WWD2	DH	Anaconda	365980.24	6512061.18	331.71	206.96
WWD20	DH	Anaconda	366022.48	6512104.30	330.13	500.11
WWD21	DH	Anaconda	365915.67	6512391.98	337.49	455.98
WWD22	DH	WMC	366107.67	6512058.74	332.20	489.2
WWD23	DH	WMC	366060.85	6511876.10	331.89	181.66
WWD24	DH	WMC	365971.52	6512127.43	328.74	265
WWD25	DH	WMC	365958.89	6511971.97	344.35	344.2
WWD26	DH	WMC	365996.00	6512009.00	334.88	284
WWD27	DH	WMC	365954.18	6511935.36	342.89	142
WWD28	DH	WMC	366362.65	6511786.01	319.89	485
WWD3	DH	Anaconda	366028.35	6511976.91	331.41	286.75
WWD30	DH	WMC	366092.05	6511944.70	326.61	362
WWD4	DH	Anaconda	365885.48	6512100.84	331.63	134.11
WWD5	DH	Anaconda	365821.98	6512182.84	328.48	120.24
WWD6	DH	Anaconda	365799.78	6512291.98	327.27	168.1
WWD7	DH	Anaconda	366083.42	6511760.36	328.89	120.58
WWD8	DH	WMC	365682.85	6512434.64	337.49	196.05

DH = Diamond Core drill hole (may have a percussion or rock rolled pre-collar). RC = Reverse Circulation drill hole

APPENDIX 3: Significant Drill Intersection Information

Note: These intersections are what was contained within the three modelled domains. This includes some lower grades that have been incorporated to maintain geological continuity of the interpretation.

Hole	Domain	From	To	Length (m)	Ni %	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	S %
MERC096	1	206.00	220.00	14.00	1.55	449.3	473.5	2,515.5	18.23	26.73	5.08
WDD164	1	215.80	310.14	94.34	1.43	191.9	476.8	1,839.5	17.64	27.37	4.59
WDD198	1	221.53	229.18	7.65	1.64	5.0	477.4	1,701.4	18.74	26.20	5.29
WDD199	1	381.77	385.07	3.30	1.08	3,128.5	388.1	3,071.3	19.24	4.12	8.38
WDD200	1	256.00	265.86	9.86	1.64	6.0	492.1	2,065.3	19.67	27.09	5.90
WDD202	1	295.00	308.24	13.24	1.58	14.2	462.6	1,896.7	19.36	26.59	5.29
WDD202	1	404.00	409.03	5.03	0.79	15.1	273.1	735.5	16.15	20.74	2.88
WDD215	1	269.00	285.00	16.00	1.97	24.8	544.6	2,762.9	19.85	26.53	6.57
WDD217	1	317.00	324.97	7.97	0.78	13.4	255.3	921.0	13.38	26.68	2.45
WDD232	1	213.00	218.00	5.00	0.56	10.0	174.0	573.6	10.09	30.64	1.30
WDD238	1	215.00	221.21	6.21	1.88	20.0	527.0	2,159.7	19.59	26.09	6.38
WDD239	1	259.00	263.17	4.17	1.07	10.0	305.3	1,003.4	13.30	25.25	3.09
WDD242	1	246.50	261.00	14.50	2.84	17.8	740.4	3,516.4	26.05	25.33	9.01
WDD245	1	291.45	301.27	9.82	1.06	90.8	360.4	1,348.9	16.05	29.01	3.56
WDD247	1	297.62	305.48	7.86	1.28	13.1	402.1	1,627.2	17.97	27.12	4.41
WDD248	1	201.25	208.00	6.75	1.77	15.6	429.8	1,617.8	16.10	26.89	4.71
WDD251	1	201.65	204.00	2.35	0.92	8.4	255.7	1,080.4	12.29	28.41	2.43
WDD253	1	193.55	201.00	7.45	0.90	12.3	249.8	932.4	12.22	29.58	2.16
WDD254	1	210.79	211.24	0.46	0.26	10.0	101.2	190.7	8.33	30.26	0.59
WDD255	1	312.00	318.00	6.00	1.88	14.4	567.2	2,414.0	22.33	27.37	6.54
WDD259	1	302.00	313.95	11.95	1.51	10.9	501.6	1,697.2	20.14	28.03	5.57
MERC094	2	88.00	93.00	5.00	0.97	4,165.4	545.6	2,912.4	32.62	17.31	10.95
MERC095	2	209.00	214.00	5.00	1.72	674.0	620.4	2,557.0	32.73	12.70	11.86
WDC338	2	160.00	174.00	14.00	3.47	446.5	919.0	3,692.0	27.57	21.69	10.70
WDC345	2	129.00	134.00	5.00	1.03	1,369.9	285.0	2,061.9	25.53	9.50	8.69
WDC347	2	185.00	190.00	5.00	1.07	8,195.2	787.6	1,084.2	16.76	18.07	5.71
WDC352	2	66.00	75.00	9.00	1.32	973.2	439.8	1,669.7	22.10	22.17	6.77
WDD163	2	214.00	218.00	4.00	0.89	10.8	295.3	1,060.5	15.72	27.44	3.78
WDD232	2	304.00	363.38	59.38	1.07	84.5	298.7	1,169.3	14.25	24.36	2.92
WDD233	2	156.00	167.80	11.80	2.95	669.2	836.2	3,671.5	26.27	21.33	9.99
WDD235	2	131.25	132.50	1.25	1.05	10.0	207.2	1,292.8	32.76	6.52	13.56
WDD236	2	155.00	160.31	5.31	0.91	455.2	293.0	1,020.8	13.13	25.81	2.82
WDD237	2	186.14	202.00	15.86	0.86	591.5	344.3	1,174.5	17.81	23.30	4.93
WDD238	2	188.07	195.50	7.43	1.06	187.5	288.9	1,759.7	24.47	17.58	8.49
WDD243	2	216.00	234.00	18.00	0.74	10.0	237.1	795.6	12.74	28.78	2.31
WDD246	2	205.04	212.50	7.46	2.03	30.2	491.3	2,145.2	18.61	26.12	6.13
WDD257	2	296.00	299.40	3.40	0.93	12.3	312.2	1,038.8	14.54	26.67	3.01
WDD258	2	213.00	237.91	24.91	1.81	14.5	514.8	1,995.8	19.54	27.06	5.88
WDD237	3	218.64	223.27	4.63	0.67	106.7	173.7	1,372.3	27.92	12.55	10.56
WDD243	3	196.55	202.70	6.15	1.25	2,732.1	400.7	1,894.6	27.09	16.74	10.05