NIMY RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MONS PROJECT, WA

Release Date: 9 October 2024

High Grade Gallium extended at Block 3

Nimy Resources (ASX:NIM) is pleased to advise that drilling at Block 3 East within its Mons project in WA has returned extensive intersections of high-grade gallium with anomalous rare earth mineralisation.

Three RC holes (NRRC0128-130) drilled all returning high-grade gallium with substantial intervals greater than 100ppm Ga_2O_3. Gallium is accompanied by anomalous rare earth oxides (cesium, lanthanum) and yttrium. To date only the 4m composite samples have been assayed with the full suite of rare earths to be assayed imminently.

Highlights

- Hole 24NRRC0128 returned **32m @ 102ppm Ga_20_3 from 16-48m, peak value 4m @ 212ppm Ga_20_3 (4m composite) from 32m**.
- Hole 24NRRC0129 returned **8m @ 102ppm Ga_20_3 from 160m, peak value 4m @ 110ppm Ga_20_3 (4m composite) from 160m**.
- Hole 24NRRC0130 returned **12m @ 99ppm Ga_20_3 from surface, peak value 4m @ 127ppm Ga_20_3 (4m composite) from 8m, and 8m @ 118ppm Ga_20_3 from 84m peak value 4m @ 197ppm Ga_20_3 (4m composite) from 88m.**

The 24NRRC0128 drill hole extends the near surface high-grade gallium strike length intersected previously to 160m and is repeated 220m to the west in hole 24NRRC0129 and 24NRRC0130.

Nimy Executive Director Luke Hampson said:

"The high grade gallium trend has continued along and across strike (160m) of the original high grade intersections and repeats some 220m to the west, with further intervals in this drill campaign above 100ppm Ga_2O_3.
Given the high-grade large intervals of gallium Nimy has begun to identify the stand alone commercial value of gallium, along with its role as a base metal pathfinder element."

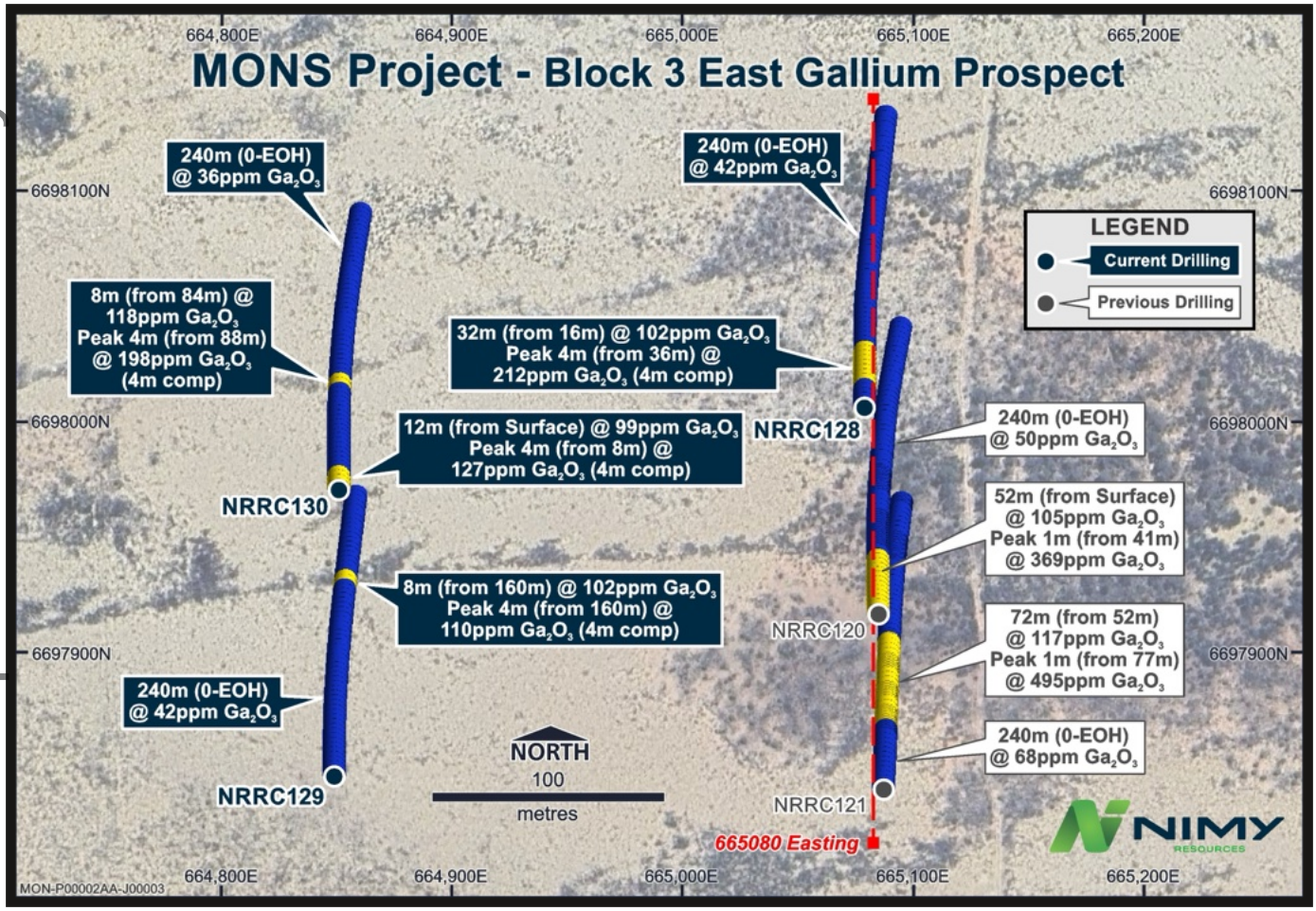

Figure 1 – Schematic view of latest drill holes at Block 3 East Gallium Prospect.

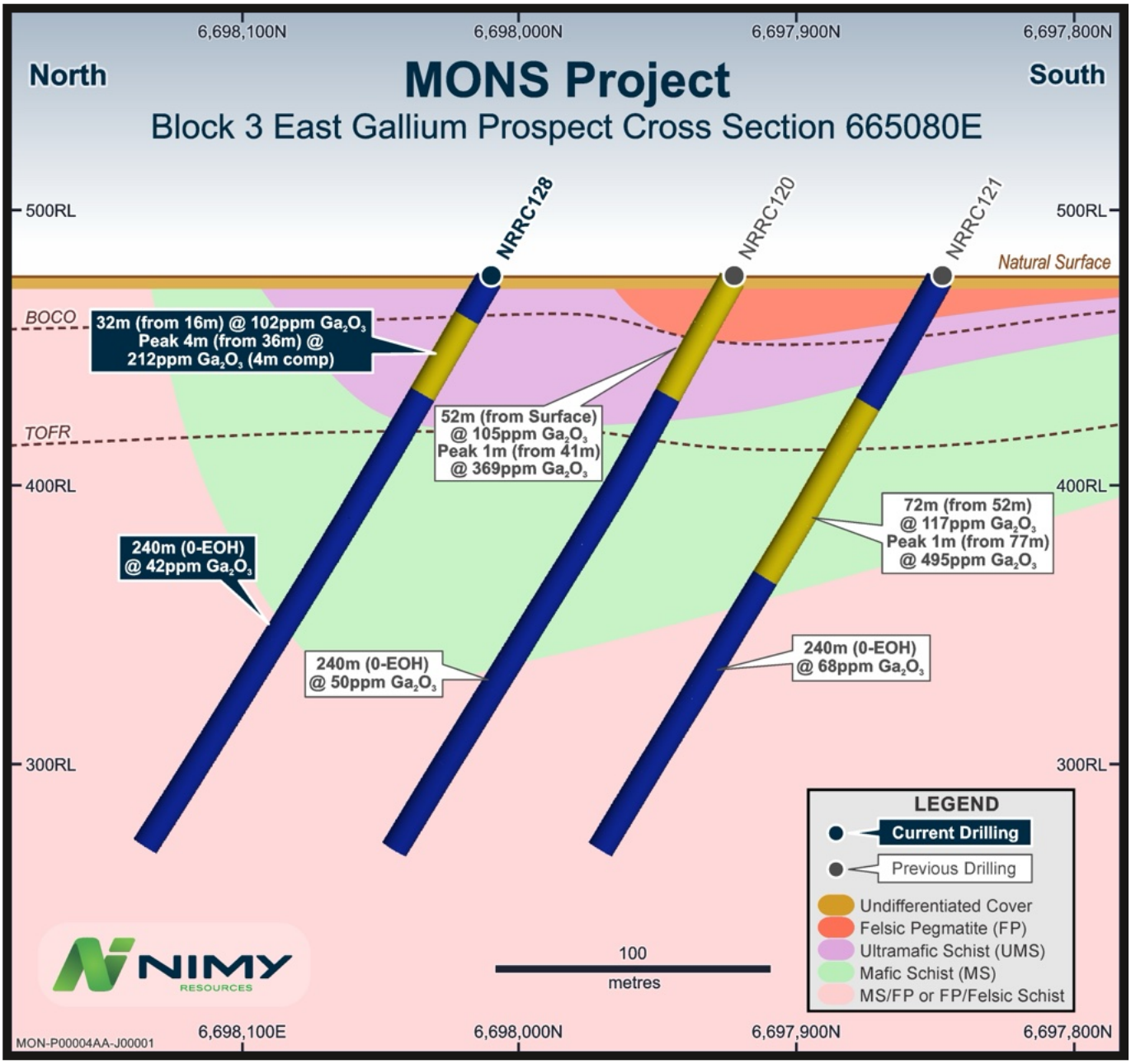

Figure 2 – Schematic cross section view of Block 3 East Gallium Prospect looking east.

Gallium – a critical metal

Gallium is a little known emerging critical metal with an expanding range of uses and yet there appears to be only a handful of explorers reporting gallium results.

Gallium is widely used in aerospace and defence applications, high-performance computers, hi-tech industrial equipment, telecommunications, and consumer products such as high-speed cellular telephones and other high-speed wireless devices.

- Gallium is currently on the critical metals list for Australia, USA, EU, India, Japan, Republic of Korea and the UK.
- According to the US Geological Survey, China produces 98 percent of the world's supply of gallium.
- Gallium is needed to produce gallium nitride (GaN), used in the manufacture of LED's, magnets, integrated circuits, and solar panels.
- Gallium handles higher amounts of power than silicon, meaning GaN-based chips can be more efficient and durable than their silicon counterparts.

China introduced sanctions in August 2023, citing protection of its national security and interests. Consequently Chinese gallium exports plunged from 28,000kg in the first half of 2023 to 16,000kg in the second half. Within the same period antimony, and rare earth processing technologies were also placed under export restrictions by China.

Demand for gallium is set to increase steadily over short to medium term. It is also possible that gallium demand may increase above the projected levels given a reliable supply and its increased efficiency and durability over the silicon alternative.

Gallium is mainly produced from bauxite, zinc sulphide ores and coal as a low level (around 10ppm) bi-product and outside of China there is very little production data available.

The gallium oxide price per kg has risen significantly in the last year (August 2023 to September 2024). Australia produces 14 of the 31 critical minerals essential for modern technologies and renewable energy, gallium is to be added to this suite, ensuring considerable upside given the criticality of supply risks currently unfolding.

The holes drilled at Block 3 East have revealed consistantly high grade (at >100ppm Ga_2O_3) and extensive gallium levels that Nimy consider to be outstanding.

Results summary:

Typically, a gallium (Ga_2O_3) anomaly has been described at 30-40ppm.

Block 3 East assays have returned:

- RC hole NRRC0129 returned **240 metres (0-240m eoh) @ 42ppm Ga_2O_3** including:
  - **8m @ 102ppm Ga_2O_3 from 160m, peak value 4m @ 110ppm Ga_2O_3 (4m composite).**
- RC hole NRRC0130 returned **240 metres (0-240m eoh) @ 36ppm Ga_2O_3** including:
  - **12m @ 99ppm Ga_2O_3 from surface, peak value 4m @ 127ppm Ga_2O_3 (4m composite) from 8m, and 8m @ 118ppm Ga_2O_3 from 84m peak value 4m @ 197ppm Ga_2O_3 (4m composite) from 88m.**
- There are accompanying REO anomalies down hole and further single metre full suite assaying of accompanying REO anomalies (4m @ 879ppm (CeO_2, La_2O_3) + Y_2O_3) is in progress.

Previous drilling: Copper Rare Earths and Gallium at Block 3 - ASX: NIM 18/04/2024:

- RC hole NRRC0120 returned **240 metres (0-240m eoh) @ 50ppm Ga_2O_3** including:
  - **52m @ 105ppm Ga_2O_3 from 0-52m, peak value 1m @ 369ppm Ga_2O_3.**
- RC hole NRRC0121 returned **240 metres (0- 240m eoh) @ 68ppm Ga_2O_3** including:
  - **72m @ 117ppm Ga_2O_3 from 52m, peak value 1m @ 495ppm Ga_2O_3 from 77m.**
- There are accompanying REO anomalies down the hole (4m @ 1106ppm $Ce0_2$, La_2O_3, Y_2O_3).

Table 1 - Drill hole collar locations.

Hole ID	Tenement	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Type	Prospect
24NRRC0128	**E77/2714**	**665077**	**6698011**	**481**	**-60**	**0**	**240**	**R/C**	**Block 3**
24NRRC0129	**E77/2714**	**664851**	**6697854**	**477**	**-60**	**0**	**240**	**R/C**	**Block 3**
24NRRC0130	**E77/2714**	**664853**	**6697976**	**478**	**-60**	**0**	**240**	**R/C**	**Block 3**
24NRRC0120	**E77/2714**	**665083**	**6697923**	**480**	**-60**	**0**	**240**	**R/C**	**Block 3**
24NRRC0121	**E77/2714**	**665085**	**6697848**	**480**	**-60**	**0**	**240**	**R/C**	**Block 3**
MGA 1994 - Zone 50									

Table 2 - Geochemical assay of significant cerium, lanthanum, yttrium, total rare earths and Gallium intervals.

Hole ID: NRRC0128

SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Interval (m)	CeO_2 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	Total REO (2)+Y ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm
57251-57314	0	240	240	**142**	**55**	**74**	**271**	**42**
57255-57263	16	48	32	**176**	**44**	**63**	**283**	**102**
57260	36	40	4	**720**	**64**	**95**	**879**	**212**
Anomaly (bold)defined as 4m interval @ REO > 250ppm and / or Ga_2O_3 > 40ppm (4m composite anomaly)								
57251	0	4	4	53	30	45	128	25
57252	4	8	4	13	4	5	23	39
57253	8	12	4	9	4	12	25	**43**
57254	12	16	4	11	6	25	42	22
57255	16	20	4	8	3	10	20	**57**
57256	20	24	4	49	39	8	96	**65**
57257	24	28	4	65	42	33	140	**87**
57258	28	32	4	**147**	63	53	**263**	**89**
57259	32	36	4	**158**	44	**108**	**311**	**151**

Hole ID: NRRC0128 cont.

SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Interval (m)	CeO_2 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	Total REO (2)+Y ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm
57260	36	40	4	**720**	64	95	**879**	**212**
57262	40	44	4	**104**	49	83	235	**114**
57263	44	48	4	**162**	51	**112**	**324**	39
57264	48	52	4	**278**	**103**	**158**	**539**	**57**
57265	52	56	4	**148**	**111**	**582**	**841**	39
57266	56	60	4	65	28	70	163	**59**
57267	60	64	4	34	12	36	82	37
57268	64	68	4	28	11	41	80	35
57269	68	72	4	19	7	25	50	28
57270	72	76	4	44	17	78	138	27
57271	76	80	4	76	28	**110**	214	27
57272	80	84	4	31	13	15	59	19
57273	84	88	4	**141**	48	**104**	**293**	36
57274	88	92	4	49	18	27	95	23
57276	92	96	4	**155**	54	91	**300**	37
57277	96	100	4	**192**	68	**120**	**380**	**68**
57278	100	104	4	**179**	73	74	**326**	38
57279	104	108	4	**119**	48	50	217	30
57280	108	112	4	**226**	90	61	**377**	38
57282	112	116	4	**209**	80	51	**340**	36
57283	116	120	4	**125**	49	39	212	28
57284	120	124	4	**103**	43	50	196	29
57285	124	128	4	**101**	41	44	186	27
57286	128	132	4	**108**	44	42	193	28
57287	132	136	4	**203**	82	**117**	**402**	34
57288	136	140	4	**179**	72	96	**348**	32
57289	140	144	4	**134**	55	63	**252**	30

Hole ID: NRRC0128 cont.

SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Interval (m)	CeO_2 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	Total REO (2)+Y ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm
57290	144	148	4	47	19	24	91	25
57291	148	152	4	86	35	40	161	25
57292	152	156	4	**113**	48	70	232	24
57293	156	160	4	**170**	72	82	**324**	33
57294	160	164	4	**144**	63	39	246	24
57295	164	168	4	**101**	44	44	188	26
57296	168	172	4	35	15	28	79	24
57297	172	176	4	94	38	57	190	31
57298	176	180	4	**178**	75	92	**345**	32
57299	180	184	4	**152**	67	57	**276**	32
57300	184	188	4	**198**	86	56	**340**	31
57302	188	192	4	**171**	84	23	**278**	25
57303	192	196	4	**162**	73	34	**270**	28
57304	196	200	4	**185**	75	**101**	**362**	32
57305	200	204	4	**274**	**112**	**111**	**497**	29
57306	204	208	4	**228**	93	**112**	**432**	32
57307	208	212	4	**249**	**103**	80	**432**	28
57308	212	216	4	**261**	**108**	98	**467**	32
57309	216	220	4	**187**	97	16	**300**	20
57310	220	224	4	**209**	88	71	**368**	29
57311	224	228	4	**212**	85	**114**	**411**	**44**
57312	228	232	4	**199**	78	80	**357**	**41**
57313	232	236	4	**193**	77	**131**	**401**	**41**
57314	236	240	4	**199**	80	**128**	**407**	38

Hole ID: NRRC0129

SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Interval (m)	CeO_2 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	Total REO (2)+Y ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm
57315-57379	0	240	240	**102**	**44**	**58**	**204**	**42**
57358-57359	160	168	8	**8**	**4**	**2**	**14**	**102**
Anomaly (bold)defined as 4m interval @ REO > 250ppm and / or Ga_2O_3 > 40ppm (4m composite anomaly)								
57315	0	4	4	14	7	12	33	**43**
57316	4	8	4	4	3	3	10	30
57317	8	12	4	72	43	9	124	33
57318	12	16	4	36	19	26	81	**42**
57319	16	20	4	27	17	11	55	**42**
57320	20	24	4	**122**	54	32	208	22
57322	24	28	4	22	11	15	48	30
57323	28	32	4	**142**	70	39	**252**	37
57324	32	36	4	**188**	**103**	86	**377**	35
57326	36	40	4	**282**	**108**	**125**	**516**	37
57327	40	44	4	**110**	48	80	237	28
57328	44	48	4	**130**	55	56	240	32
57329	48	52	4	**246**	**103**	79	**427**	35
57330	52	56	4	**369**	**178**	95	**642**	37
57331	56	60	4	**179**	81	55	**315**	31
57332	60	64	4	**136**	59	55	249	32
57333	64	68	4	**100**	47	61	208	29
57334	68	72	4	**112**	46	76	235	36
57335	72	76	4	**185**	79	97	**361**	31
57336	76	80	4	**221**	94	**207**	**523**	30
57337	80	84	4	96	40	67	203	32

Hole ID: NRRC0129 cont.

SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Interval (m)	CeO_2 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	Total REO (2)+Y ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm
57367	192	196	4	42	19	48	109	**47**
57368	196	200	4	44	18	59	122	**44**
57369	200	204	4	**116**	49	95	**260**	**51**
57370	204	208	4	**115**	47	**117**	**279**	**90**
57371	208	212	4	15	6	23	44	32
57372	212	216	4	17	7	20	44	30
57373	216	220	4	10	4	12	26	**72**
57374	220	224	4	67	23	**130**	221	**52**
57376	224	228	4	82	29	**132**	243	**62**
57377	228	232	4	13	5	14	32	**46**
57378	232	236	4	**107**	35	**121**	**263**	35
57379	236	240	4	**142**	47	**173**	**362**	37

Hole ID: NRRC0130

SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Interval (m)	CeO_2 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	Total REO (2)+Y ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm
57380-57444	0	240	240	**122**	**52**	**41**	**215**	**36**
57380-57383	0	12	12	**39**	**19**	**15**	**73**	**99**
57404	88	92	4	**32**	**15**	**14**	**61**	**198**
Anomaly (bold)defined as 4m interval @ REO > 250ppm and / or Ga_2O_3 > 40ppm (4m composite anomaly)								
57380	0	4	4	44	21	13	77	**106**
57382	4	8	4	41	21	14	76	**65**
57383	8	12	4	31	15	19	64	**127**
57384	12	16	4	19	11	13	42	**42**
57385	16	20	4	46	25	20	91	**46**

Hole ID: NRRC0130 cont.

SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Interval (m)	CeO_2 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	Total REO (2)+Y ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm
57386	20	24	4	**110**	54	21	185	**51**
57387	24	28	4	**135**	71	29	235	**58**
57388	28	32	4	81	37	15	133	39
57389	32	36	4	69	20	13	102	21
57390	36	40	4	**123**	39	37	199	32
57391	40	44	4	79	34	29	142	37
57392	44	48	4	91	38	25	154	**53**
57393	48	52	4	**112**	46	27	185	**46**
57394	52	56	4	15	6	12	33	23
57395	56	60	4	6	3	7	16	13
57396	60	64	4	7	3	9	19	6
57397	64	68	4	10	5	10	25	7
57398	68	72	4	16	7	15	38	29
57399	72	76	4	9	4	13	26	16
57400	76	80	4	14	6	22	42	20
57402	80	84	4	57	24	39	119	17
57403	84	88	4	65	28	19	112	39
57404	88	92	4	32	15	14	61	**198**
57405	92	96	4	89	29	84	202	35
57406	96	100	4	**145**	48	91	**283**	34
57407	100	104	4	**337**	**147**	**122**	**606**	37
57408	104	108	4	**203**	79	72	**353**	37
57409	108	112	4	**486**	**228**	81	**795**	37
57410	112	116	4	**105**	47	21	173	25
57411	116	120	4	**117**	54	30	201	20
57412	120	124	4	24	12	14	50	22

Hole ID: NRRC0130 cont.

SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Interval (m)	CeO_2 ppm	La_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm	Total REO (2)+Y ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm
57413	124	128	4	**383**	**160**	**133**	**676**	32
57414	128	132	4	**191**	79	35	**305**	31
57415	132	136	4	18	9	11	39	22
57416	136	140	4	**132**	54	40	226	31
57417	140	144	4	**134**	54	49	237	30
57418	144	148	4	**101**	41	64	207	30
57419	148	152	4	**172**	68	84	**323**	34
57420	152	156	4	**237**	**102**	84	**424**	32
57422	156	160	4	**117**	53	31	202	27
57423	160	164	4	26	12	15	53	22
57424	164	168	4	**339**	**135**	**142**	**617**	27
57426	168	172	4	**190**	75	34	**300**	31
57427	172	176	4	18	9	5	32	23
57428	176	180	4	**128**	52	30	210	30
57429	180	184	4	**145**	58	55	**258**	32
57430	184	188	4	95	39	57	191	30
57431	188	192	4	**167**	64	76	**306**	34
57432	192	196	4	**228**	96	79	**403**	31
57433	196	200	4	**107**	49	30	186	26
57434	200	204	4	61	27	40	127	23
57435	204	208	4	**117**	48	49	214	29
57436	208	212	4	**174**	71	46	**291**	30
57437	212	216	4	**196**	88	35	**320**	24
57438	216	220	4	**186**	76	43	**305**	31
57439	220	224	4	**154**	67	34	**254**	26
57440	224	228	4	**221**	97	35	**353**	23
57442	228	232	4	**203**	94	47	**344**	22
57443	232	236	4	**180**	76	30	**286**	26
57444	236	240	4	**185**	75	79	**339**	32

Previous Related Announcements:

07/10/24	High grade copper trend within broad sulphide intervals
28/08/24	Massive sulphide mineralisation increasing at Masson
14/08/24	Massive sulphides in first RC hole at Masson
05/08/24	Nimy Exploration Update
19/07/24	Drilling set to commence
27/06/24	Extension to copper gold sulphide targets in block 3
25/06/24	EM anomalies identified beneath Vera's Gossan
20/06/24	EM anomalies extended at Masson
24/05/24	Geophysical surveys commenced at Mons
21/05/24	Vera's Gossan confirmed as a nickel, copper target
18/04/24	Copper Rare Earths and Gallium at Block 3
26/03/24	Nimy receives $1.47m R&D Refund
12/03/24	Copper – Nickel Discovery Extension
16/02/24	Second Drill for Equity Agreement with Raglan Drilling
11/01/24	Drilling to Re-commence at Masson Prospect
8/12/23	Strong Nickel Copper in large EM anomaly
15/11/23	Nimy Resources Investor Presentation November 2023
25/10/23	Hole Intersects 54m of Nickel Copper Sulphides from 118m
17/10/23	Assays confirm nickel and copper massive sulphides discovery

Board and Management

Simon Lill
Non-Executive Chairman
Luke Hampson
Executive Director
Christian Price
Executive Director

Henko Vos
Secretary/CFO

Fergus Jockel
Geological Consultant
Ian Glacken
Geological Technical Advisor

Capital Structure

Shares on Issue – 173.5m
Options on Issue – 25.38m

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Nimy Resources ASX:NIM

This announcement has been approved for release by the Executive Directors of Nimy Resources.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, is based upon information compiled by Mr. Fergus Jockel, a full-time employee of Fergus Jockel Geological Services Pty Ltd. Mr. Jockel is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (1987) and has sufficient experience in the activity which 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" (the JORC Code).
Mr Jockel consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Nimy Resources Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events, and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

About Nimy Resources and the Mons Nickel Project

Nimy Resources is an emerging exploration company, with the vision to discover and develop critical metals for a forward-facing economy in Western Australian, a Tier 1 jurisdiction.

Nimy has prioritised the development of the Mons Project, a district scale land holding consisting of 17 approved tenements over an area of 3004km² covering an 80km north/south strike of mafic and ultramafic sequences.

Mons is located 140km north - northwest of Southern Cross and covers the Karroun Hill district on the northern end of the world-famous Forrestania belt. Mons features a similar geological setting to the southern end of that belt and importantly also the Kambalda nickel belt.

The Mons Project is situated within potentially large scale fertile "Kambalda-Style" and "Mt Keith-Style" nickel rich komatiite sequences within the Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton.

While we are primarily Nickel focused, early indications are also offering significant opportunities with other forward-facing metals, so important to the decarbonisation of our economy going forward.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.	◆ All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner. ◆ RC holes samples were collected on a 1m basis or 4m composite basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. Sample weight ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg. ◆ The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample before analysis as described below. ◆ The independent laboratory then takes the samples which are dried, split, crushed and pulverized prior to analysis as described below. ◆ Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 50 samples. ◆ Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. ◆ The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. ◆ RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.).	◆ Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer. ◆ Diamond core diameter is - HQ3 (61mm).
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.	◆ RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. ◆ Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. Some deeper holes encountered water, with some intervals having less than optimal recovery and possible contamination. ◆ No sample bias is observed.
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.	◆ The holes have been geologically logged by Company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed. ◆ RC sample results will be appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor.

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.	◆ RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis or 4m composite basis. ◆ Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. ◆ The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. ◆ RC samples will be appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
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 submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. ◆ RC samples Au to be analysed by a 50g charge Fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish and multi- elements by ICPAES and ICPMS. ◆ The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. ◆ As discussed previously the laboratory carries out internal standards in individual batches. ◆ The standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory.

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.	◆ Sample results to be been merged by the company's database consultants. ◆ Results to be uploaded into the company database, with verification ongoing. ◆ No adjustments have been made to the 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.	◆ RC drill hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of approximately 1 metre. ◆ Locations are given in MGA94 zone 50 projection. ◆ Diagram and location tables provided in the report. ◆ Topographic control is by detailed air photo and GPS data.
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.	◆ Drill collar spacing was approximately 40m and was of an exploration reconnaissance nature along drill lines at 90° Azimuth. ◆ All holes to be geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. ◆ Data spacing and distribution of drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 drilling is believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zone. ◆ In some cases, drilling is not at right angles to the dip of mineralised structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. ◆ This is allowed for when geological interpretations are yet to be completed.
Sample security	◆ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	◆ Samples are collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	◆ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	◆ No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data by database consultants and company geologists is ongoing.

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.	◆ E77/2714 held by Nimy Resources (ASX:NIM) or its 100% owned subsidiaries. ◆ The Mons Prospect is approximately 140km NNW of Southern Cross.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	◆ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	◆ The tenements have had low levels of surface geochemical sampling and wide spaced drilling by Image Resources (gold) with no significant mineralisation reported.
Geology	◆ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	◆ Potential copper, gold, silver, zinc, gallium and rare earth element mineralisation ◆ Interpreted as ultramafic komatiite, mafic basalt intruded by felsic rocks – full interpretation to be completed.
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.	◆ Drill hole location and directional information provided in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	◆ Some geochemical assay results pending. The database is insufficient at this stage to consider cut-off grades and top cuts.
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').	◆ The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. ◆ Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.
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.	◆ Maps / plans are provided in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	◆ All drill collar locations are shown in figures and all significant results are provided in this report. ◆ The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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.	◆ Metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater studies are considered premature at this stage of the Project.
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.	◆ Programs of follow up soil sampling, DHEM, FLEM and RC and diamond drilling are currently in the planning stage.