NIMY RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MONS PROJECT, WA

Release Date 26 August 2026

MONS GALLIUM PROJECT, WA

Pivotal metallurgical tests deliver high gallium and rare earth extraction

Exceptional extraction of gallium (84%) and REEs (80 – 95%) highlight the outstanding potential for Nimy to be a major supplier of these critical minerals to western markets

KEY POINTS

- ✓ Early metallurgical test work demonstrates high extraction of gallium and rare earth elements providing sound technical basis for process development
- ✓ Results demonstrate good extraction of both gallium (84%) and REEs (80 – 95%)
- ✓ The baseline extraction route is built on process technology and flowsheet knowledge developed by Nimy specifically for the Block 3 gallium-REE mineralisation – representing valuable intellectual property (IP)
- ✓ These results feed into beneficiation, reagent and process optimisation studies underway combining Strategic Metallurgy and Curtin University's expertise to further enhance process performance
- ✓ Concurrently the MRIWA-Nimy-Curtin-Trailblazer project has commenced comprised of three stages:
  - Stage 1: Metallurgical characterisation and beneficiation
  - Stage 2: Hydrometallurgical extraction and purification of gallium
  - Stage 3: Gallium compound production and flowsheet optimisation
- ✓ Test work is ongoing to optimise this baseline flowsheet, with multiple flowsheets underway at varying levels of technical maturity with the potential to improve project economics through reduced operating costs, improved recoveries, simplified processing requirements or improved product outcomes
- ✓ The results will feed into the Block 3 Scoping Study now underway

Nimy Resources Limited (ASX: NIM or the **Company)** is pleased to announce strong results from metallurgical testwork on the high-grade Block 3 gallium–rare earth element (REE) Inferred Resource mineralisation at its Mons Project in Western Australia.

The results show the potential for Nimy to capitalise on the surging demand for non-Chinese sources of gallium and rare earths in North America and Europe.

Block 3 is one of the highest-grade gallium deposits in the world, with a maiden JORC Inferred Resource of 2,700 tonnes of contained gallium trioxide and 32,600 tonnes of contained total rare earths oxide using a 20 Ga_2O_3 cut-off grade (Table 3).

The results from the metallurgical tests will feed into the Block 3 Scoping Study now underway.

Importantly, the results also established the effectiveness of the flow sheet which Nimy has developed and is now the Company's proprietary IP.

Nimy Managing Director Luke Hampson said:

"These strong extraction results are another key milestone on the path to establishing Block 3 as a major source of much-needed gallium for western world markets.

"We already know that Block 3 has a substantial resource with scope for significant growth and it is one of the highest-grade gallium deposits in the world.

"Now our focus is on establishing the optimum processing route to maximise recoveries and economics through the Nimy, Strategic Metallurgy and Curtin University collaboration, tailored specifically to the unique minerology at Block 3.

"This proprietary IP and process knowledge is a valuable asset for Nimy as we continue to optimise the baseline flowsheet, evaluate alternative processing routes and advancing the scoping study into potential development pathways and market opportunities for the project"

Metallurgical Test Work

Nimy Resources has progressively advanced metallurgical testwork and process development for the Block 3 gallium–rare earth element (REE) mineralisation at its Mons Project. The program is progressing from mineralogical characterisation and preliminary extraction assessment toward development of an integrated processing flowsheet and evaluation of preliminary project economics.

Metallurgical testwork has assessed a range of potential extraction methods for recovery of gallium and REEs from the less weathered chlorite material. One option has demonstrated good extraction of both gallium (84%) and REEs (80 – 95%), providing a technical basis for further process development and optimisation.

Subsequent flowsheet-development testwork has demonstrated that gallium and REEs can be recovered from the leach solution into a mixed gallium–REE intermediate product using conventional impurity-removal and product recovery techniques. The testwork has demonstrated a technically viable processing route at the level assessed and provides the basis for preliminary process design and evaluation of project economics.

The technically viable baseline flowsheet forms the basis for the first-stage assessment of financial viability. The process-development outcomes are being used to establish preliminary design criteria, estimate metallurgical recoveries and reagent requirements, and support development of preliminary capital and operating cost estimates.

While the baseline flowsheet provides a technically viable pathway, Nimy is also continuing to investigate alternative processing routes and flowsheet configurations. These alternative flowsheets are at varying levels of technical maturity but have the potential to improve project economics through reduced operating costs, improved recoveries, simplified processing requirements or improved product outcomes.

The evaluation of these options is intended to identify the optimum balance between technical maturity, capital intensity, operating costs and overall project value.

Nimy has commenced a research program supported through the Mineral Research Institute of Western Australia (MRIWA) to assist in the continued development and optimisation of the preferred processing route. The MRIWA program is expected to provide additional technical insight into the mineralogical controls on gallium and REE recovery and support selection of the most appropriate flowsheet option for future project development.

Overall, the metallurgical program has progressed from screening of extraction methods to demonstration of a technically viable integrated process route for production of a mixed gallium–REE intermediate product. Continued optimisation and alternative flowsheet evaluation are underway to identify the most technically robust and economically attractive processing pathway for the Mons Project.

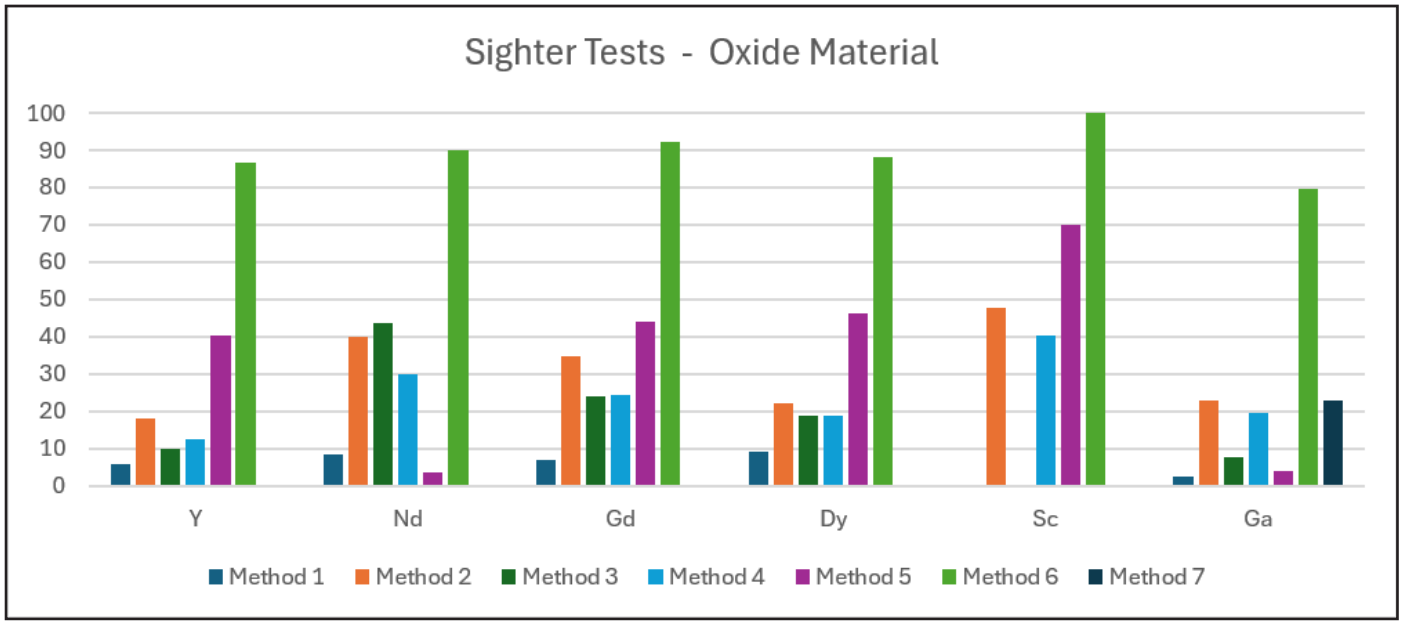

Figure 1 - Metallurgical Testwork - Sighter Tests – Oxide Material

Table 1 - Metallurgical Testwork - Sighter Tests – Oxide Material

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Oxide Extraction, %

Method	Y	Nd	Gd	Dy	Sc	Ga
Method 1	5.8	8.6	7.1	9.0	0.0	2.5
Method 2	18.1	39.9	34.8	22.1	47.8	22.8
Method 3	9.8	43.6	23.8	18.8	0.0	7.7
Method 4	12.4	29.7	24.3	18.7	40.1	19.5
Method 5	40.2	3.4	43.9	46.4	70.0	3.8
Method 6	**86.7**	**90.2**	**92.2**	**88.0**	**100.0**	**79.6**
Method 7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8

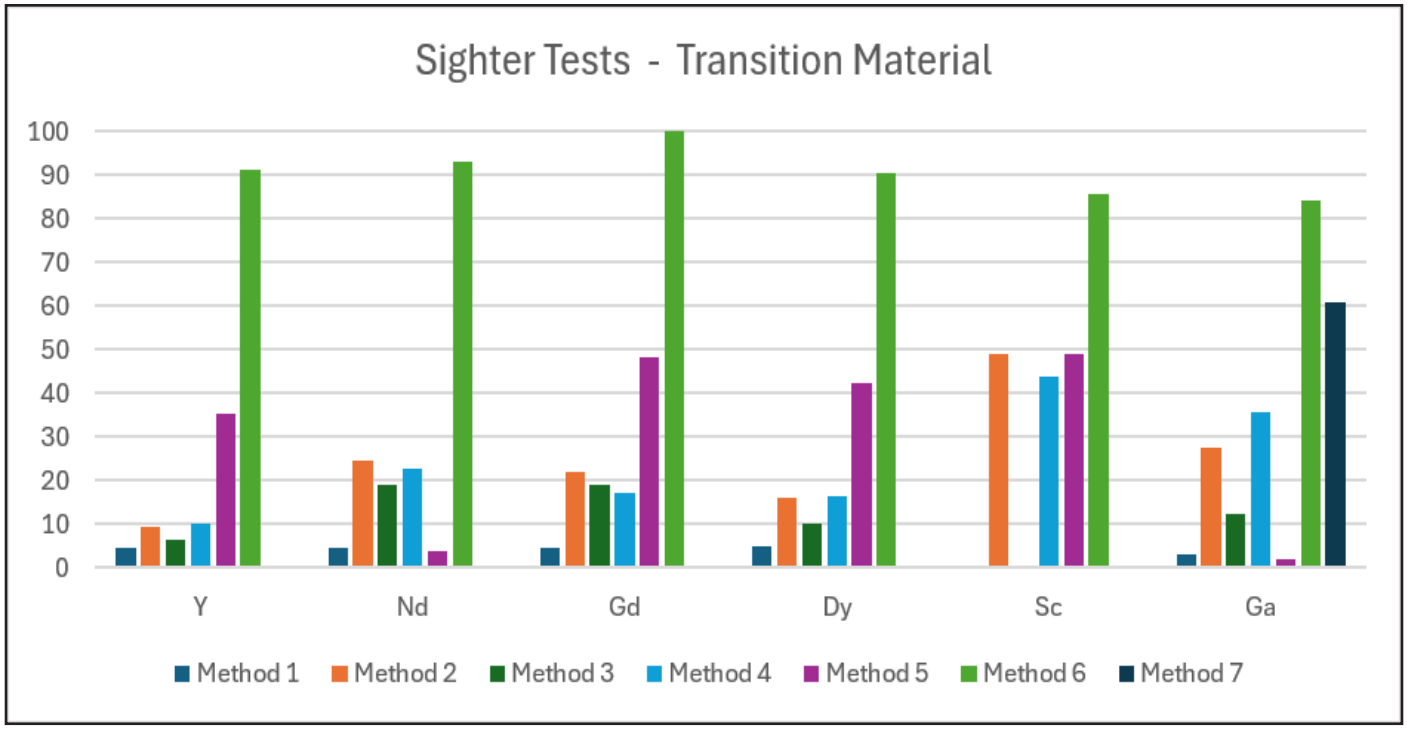

Figure 2: Metallurgical Testwork - Sighter Tests – Transition Material

Table 2 - Metallurgical Testwork - Sighter Tests – Transition Material

NIMY RESOURCES

Transition Extraction, %

Method	Y	Nd	Gd	Dy	Sc	Ga
Method 1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	0.0	2.9
Method 2	9.2	24.6	21.8	16.0	48.8	27.6
Method 3	6.3	19.0	19.1	9.9	0.0	12.2
Method 4	9.9	22.5	17.0	16.3	43.9	35.7
Method 5	35.2	3.8	48.2	42.2	48.9	2.0
Method 6	**91.2**	**93.1**	**100.0**	**90.3**	**85.7**	**84.1**
Method 7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.8

Mons Gallium, Block 3 Project Summary

Nimy Resources' Mons Project is located within the Mons Greenstone Belt, approximately 370km north-east of Perth and 140km north-north-west of Southern Cross in Western Australia — a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction. The belt covers roughly 3,167km² and represents a previously unrecognised greenstone belt sitting between the Forrestania and Younami terranes, within the Archean Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. Nimy holds a substantial 22 tenement package totalling approximately 3,167km² across this belt and another 5 tenements pending, within which the Block 3 discovery has emerged as a discrete, high-grade gallium system supported by widespread multi-commodity anomalism across the broader tenure, including gold, rare earth elements, copper, nickel and cobalt.

Block 3 hosts Nimy's maiden JORC Inferred Mineral Resource, reported on 13 November 2025, of 7.23 million tonnes at 102g/t Ga_2O_3 for approximately 740 tonnes of contained gallium trioxide at a 70g/t Ga_2O_3 cut-off grade, with a valuable 538ppm total rare earth oxide by-product credit (3,890 tonnes contained TREO) Table 3 — placing Block 3 as the highest-grade gallium deposit reported globally. At a lower 20g/t cut-off, the resource base expands materially to 64.3Mt at 42g/t Ga_2O_3 for 2,700t contained Ga_2O_3. Critically, the current resource is constrained to the oxide and transition zones to approximately 100m depth and covers just 0.4km² of a broader ~30km² target area, remaining open at depth and along strike, with exploration targets identified of up to 26Mt at 100g/t Ga_2O_3 and up to 100Mt at 810ppm TREO in deeper zones.

Table 3 – Grade-Tonnage tabulation for material within inferred resource volume (see ASX announcement 13 November 2025)

Cut-off	Tonnage	Grade (g/t)			Contained Metal * (t)		
Ga_2O_3 (g/t)	(Mt)	Ga_2O_3	TREO	NdPr	Ga_2O_3	TREO	NdPr
0	65.8	41	502	96	2,730	33,040	6,290
10	65.8	41	502	96	2,730	33,030	6,290
20	64.3	42	507	96	2,700	32,600	6,180
30	42.6	50	571	106	2,140	24,300	4,510
40	18.5	72	598	113	1,320	11,050	2,090
50	13.4	82	583	111	1,100	7,790	1,480
60	9.5	93	563	108	880	5,340	1,020
70	**7.2**	102	538	104	**740**	**3,890**	**750**
80	5.4	112	508	101	600	2,730	540
90	4	121	492	99	480	1,950	390
100	2.9	131	448	92	380	1,290	270

Table 4: Ga_2O_3 Exploration Target estimates
(see ASX announcement 13 November 2025)

Location	Tonnage (Mt)		Maximum (ppm)	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Block 3 East ET-1	4	5	70	100
Block 3 East ET-2	8	12	70	100
Block 3 East ET-3	4	5	80	100
Block 3 West ET-1	1	2	60	100
Block 3 West ET-2	1	2	60	100

Table 5: Block 3 East TREO Exploration Target estimates
(see ASX announcement 13 November 2025)

Location	Tonnage (Mt)		TREO (ppm)		NdPr (ppm)	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Weathered	18	26	570	810	105	150
Fresh	52	74	470	670	80	115

NOTE: The Exploration Target quantities and grades are conceptual in nature. Insufficient exploration has been conducted to estimate Mineral Resources and it is uncertain if further exploration would result in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

Gallium - Critical Metal Overview

Gallium sits at a precarious point in the Western critical minerals supply chain, primarily because of the extreme concentration of its production. China controls up to 98% of global primary gallium output and around 50% of high-purity refining capacity, a dominance built up over decades as a low-cost by-product of its bauxite (alumina) and zinc processing industries. This matters enormously to Western economies and defence establishments because gallium compounds — principally gallium arsenide (GaAs) and gallium nitride (GaN) — are essentially irreplaceable in high-performance, high-voltage and high-temperature semiconductor applications. GaN transistors power advanced radar and electronic warfare systems, with the U.S. Department of War alone drawing on gallium across more than 11,000 individual parts; the same chemistry underpins 5G and emerging 6G networks, satellite communications, power electronics and photovoltaic cells.

The scarcity risk is not hypothetical — it has already been exercised. Beijing imposed an outright export ban on gallium (alongside germanium and antimony) to the United States in December 2024, in direct retaliation for U.S. semiconductor trade restrictions, and international prices responded sharply in response. A November 2025 meeting between the US and Chinese heads of state produced a partial thaw, with exports now managed under a licensing regime through to 27 November 2026 — but the ban on military end-use exports remains firmly in place, and analysts are near-unanimous that this is “a reprieve, not a resolution.” Compounding the fragility, Western consumer-side buffer inventories are estimated at only around 2,700kg globally, leaving almost no cushion against a renewed disruption.

Looking forward, demand is set to accelerate well beyond current tight supply. The GaN power semiconductor market alone is forecast to grow from roughly US$3.06 billion in 2024 to US$12.47 billion by 2030 — near 27% annual growth — driven by defence, modernisation, electric vehicles, AI and data-centre power infrastructure, and renewable energy build-out. In response, Western governments and industry have begun moving: the EU's Critical Raw Materials Act targets 10% domestic extraction and 40% processing capacity by 2030, Rio Tinto's Canadian facility is expected online by 2027, the U.S. has made Defense Production Act awards toward domestic recovery routes, and the European Investment Bank is backing Greece's first dedicated gallium plant. Yet even optimistic assessments concede meaningful non-Chinese volumes are unlikely before 2028 at the earliest — a gap that underscores the strategic value of new, high-grade, ex-China gallium discoveries such as those being advanced at Mons Gallium, Block 3 in Western Australia.

Sources:

- USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2025 – Gallium
- Gallium Market Report – Mordor Intelligence
- China Suspends Export Prohibition on Superhard Materials (and Gallium/Germanium/Antimony) to US – Fastmarkets
- GaN-based Applications: Present and Future – Power Electronics News
- Gallium Market Report 2026 – Research and Markets
- Critical Minerals: Global Gallium Supply & Demand – Geopolitical Monitor

Next Steps:

- **Continued metallurgical characterisation work through the weathering profile**
- **Beneficiation studies continue assessing optimal methodology**
- **Flowsheet optimisation and completion of scoping study**
- **MRIWA, Curtin University and Nimy project underway to produce high grade concentrate and gallium compound**
- **Soil sampling of gallium and pathfinder elements in process to identify additional high-grade gallium targets**
- **Engagement with potential industry off-take partners continues**

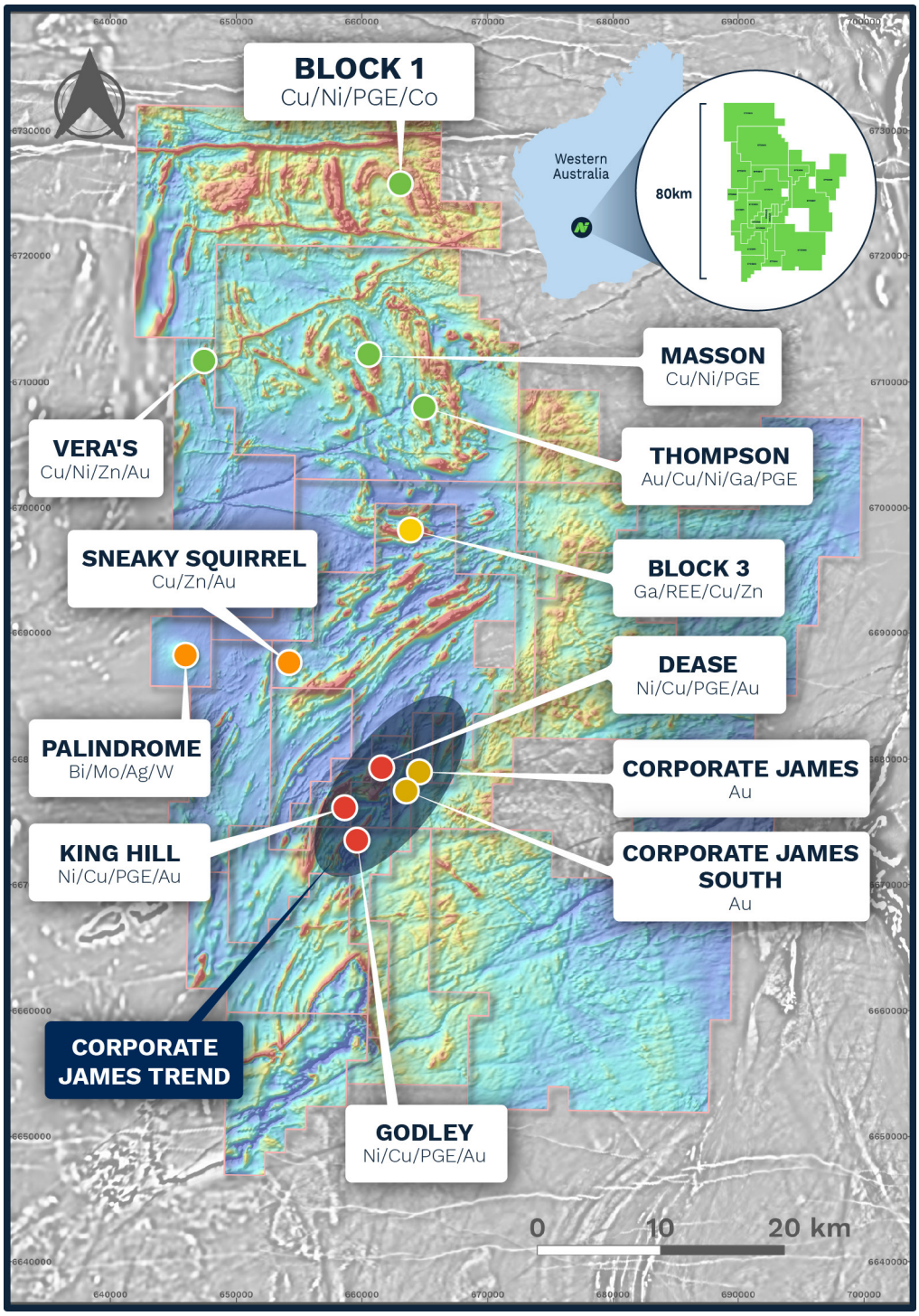

Figure 3 – Plan showing Nimy's prospects and tenement holdings

Previously Related Announcements:

19/08/26	New Gold and Base Metal Anomalies Confirm Mons Prospectivity
16/07/26	Extensive Ground Base Metals EM Survey to Commence at Mons
18/06/26	Surface Gold Anomaly Significantly Extended
11/06/26	Funding Awarded to advance Gallium Processing Research
09/06/26	Strong Gold soil assays at Mons
29/04/26	Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report
12/03/26	Half Yearly Report and Accounts
05/03/26	Response to ASX Price and Volume Query
27/02/26	Nimy to join W.A. Critical Mineral Delegation to the U.S.
25/02/26	Scoping Study underway on Block 3
10/02/26	Nimy Resources to Present at RSS Summer Series Conference
06/02/26	Amended - High Grade Gallium Test Material Shipment to U.S
04/02/26	High Grade Gallium Ore Shipment to U.S.
03/02/26	Significant Gallium Extensions identified at Block 3
26/11/25	CSIRO Kick-Start Advancing Nimy Gallium Exploration
19/11/25	Nimy Resources Receives $1.38m R&D Refund
13/11/25	Amended Extremely high-grade Gallium and Rare Earth Resource
12/11/25	Extremely high-grade Gallium and Rare Earths Resource
22/10/25	Share Purchase Plan Closes Oversubscribed
15/10/25	Geochemical work to extend mineralisation commences
03/09/25	Nimy Appoints Tony Tang as Technical Advisor
27/08/25	Critical Metals Exploration Update August 2025
27/08/25	Nimy Raises $1.72m via Share Placement
05/08/25	Nimy Resources signs M2i Agreement
04/08/25	Diggers and Dealers Company Update August 2025

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This announcement has been approved for release by the Nimy Resources Board.

Board and Management

Neil Warburton
Non-Executive Chairman
Luke Hampson
Managing Director
Bruce Stewart
Non-Executive Director

Henko Vos
Joint Co-Secretary/CFO
Geraldine Holland
Joint Co-Secretary

John Simmonds
Technical Advisor - Geology
Fergus Jockel
Exploration Manager

Capital Structure

Shares on Issue – 356.96m
Options on Issue – 82.71m

Contact: info@nimyresources.com.au

Nimy Resources ASX:NIM

About Nimy Resources and the Mons Project

Nimy Resources is a Western Australian exploration company that has prioritised the development of its recently discovered Mons Greenstone Belt, situated 370km northeast of Perth and 140km north-northwest of Southern Cross, a Tier 1 jurisdiction in Western Australia.

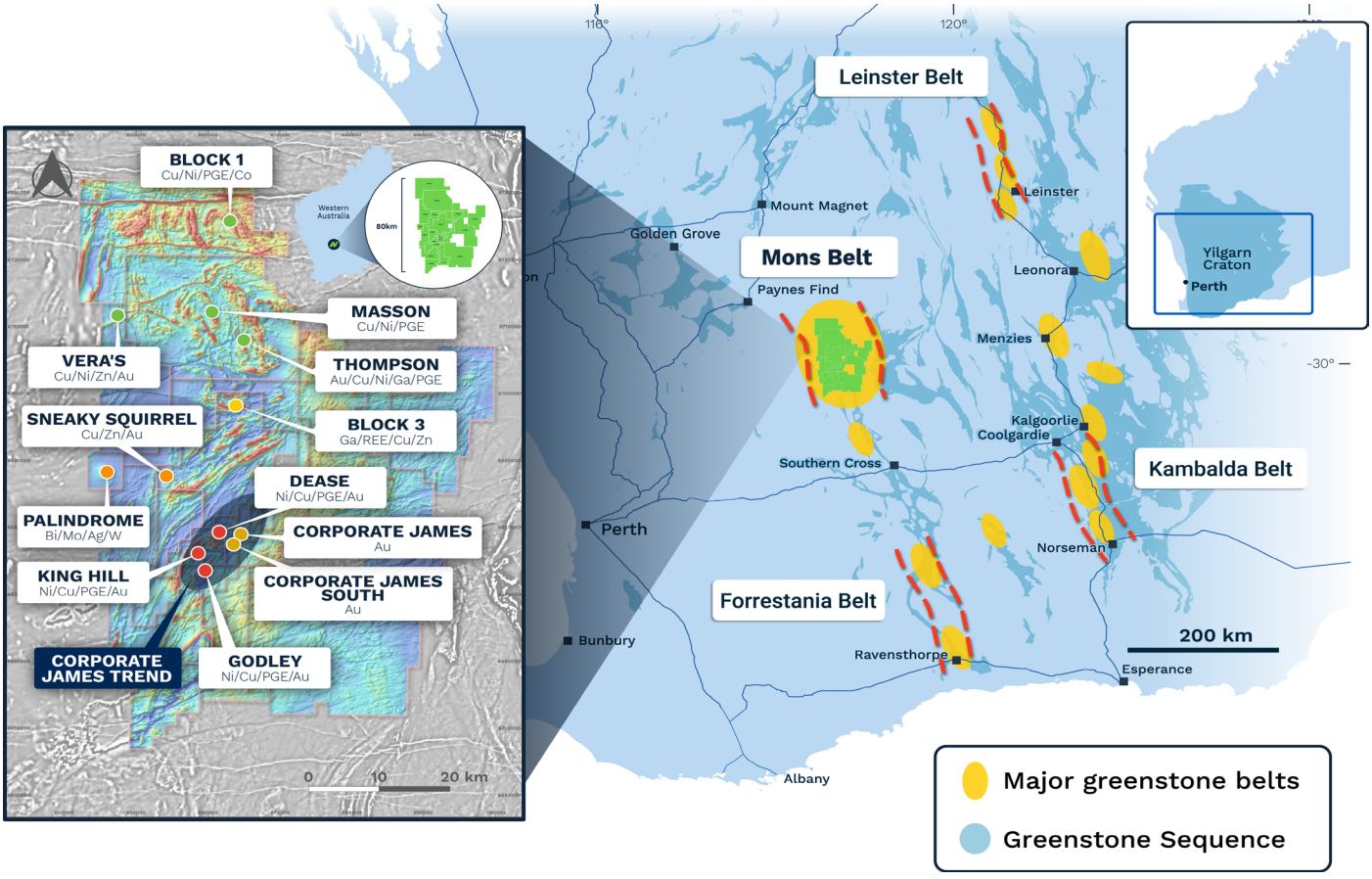
The Mons Belt represents a district scale discovery, spanning ~80km x 30km over 22 tenements with a north/south strike of some 80km of mafic and ultramafic sequences covering ~3,167km² north of the Forrestania greenstone belt.

The Mons Belt provides a new and exciting frontier in critical metal and gold exploration in Western Australia, the company is currently working with the CSIRO to advance the lithology and mineralisation types within one of Australia's newest greenstone belt discoveries in the Yilgarn Craton, a region with significant untapped potential.

Nimy Resources believes the Mons Belt offers multi commodity potential with the initial discovery of Masson (Cu, Ni, Co, Au & PGE's) in addition to high-grade gallium (Ga) with the Block 3 East Resource discovered in the northern tenements.

In addition to these discoveries, the southern tenements have significant fertile komatiite sequences like those found in the Kambalda region of WA.

Nimy Resources is always mindful of its shareholders and the need to continue efforts in creating shareholder value through a methodical and science-based approach.



Competent Person's Statement

The information contained in this report that pertain to the exploration results and Mons Gallium Block 3 Exploration Targets, 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 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 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.

Competent Person Metallurgy

The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical testwork results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Neil Ireland who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ireland has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Ireland consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

Table 6 – Drill Hole collar locations and record of intervals used for master testwork composites

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From m	To m	Comp Interval	Hole Type	Dip	Azimuth
NRRC136	665165	6697848	40	44	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC136	665165	6697848	44	48	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC136	665165	6697848	48	52	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC136	665165	6697848	56	60	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC136	665165	6697848	80	84	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC137	665005	6697848	52	56	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC137	665005	6697848	60	64	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC137	665005	6697848	64	68	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC140	665245	6697928	4	8	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC140	665245	6697928	8	12	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC140	665245	6697928	20	24	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC140	665245	6697928	24	28	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC140	665245	6697928	28	32	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC140	665245	6697928	36	40	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC140	665245	6697928	40	44	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC141	665165	6698008	2	4	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC141	665165	6698008	4	8	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC141	665165	6698008	40	44	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC143	665007	6698005	4	8	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC143	665007	6698005	20	24	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC143	665007	6698005	72	76	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC143	665007	6698005	76	80	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC144	664922	6697925	24	28	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC144	664922	6697925	52	56	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC144	664922	6697925	88	92	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC144	664922	6697925	92	96	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC149	665408	6697921	4	8	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC149	665408	6697921	16	20	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC149	665408	6697921	20	24	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC149	665408	6697921	24	28	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC149	665408	6697921	44	48	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC149	665408	6697921	56	60	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC149	665408	6697921	60	64	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC149	665408	6697921	96	100	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC150	665486	6698003	0	4	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC150	665486	6698003	4	8	O	R/C	-60	0

NRRC150	665486	6698003	8	12	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC150	665486	6698003	12	16	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC150	665486	6698003	16	20	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC150	665486	6698003	20	24	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC150	665486	6698003	24	28	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC150	665486	6698003	44	48	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC151	665565	6697930	0	4	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC151	665565	6697930	4	8	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC151	665565	6697930	8	12	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC151	665565	6697930	32	36	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC151	665565	6697930	36	40	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC151	665565	6697930	40	44	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC156	665328	6698007	0	4	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC156	665328	6698007	4	8	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC156	665328	6698007	8	12	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC156	665328	6698007	12	16	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC156	665328	6698007	16	20	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC156	665328	6698007	32	36	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC156	665328	6698007	36	40	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC156	665328	6698007	40	44	T	R/C	-60	0
NRRC158	664922	6698089	0	4	O	R/C	-60	0
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NRRC158	664922	6698089	12	16	O	R/C	-60	0
NRRC158	664922	6698089	16	20	O	R/C	-60	0

Note for Composite Interval: O = Oxide T = Transition

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 hand-held 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.	❖ Oxide and transition ore composites were prepared from warehoused riffle split RC samples selected from geologically representative intervals within the Mons Gallium, Block 3 deposit. ❖ A total of 60 RC drill samples, representing 4m downhole composite intervals from selected drill holes, were received for metallurgical testwork. Refer Table 6. Each 4 m interval was individually crushed and sub-samples split prior to compositing. The resulting composites were used for initial metallurgical sighter testing to assess gallium and REE extraction.
Drill 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.
Drill Sample Recovery	❖ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ❖ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ❖ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	❖ No new drilling reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	❖ No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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.	❖ No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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 were analysed by XRF for Al, Ca, Fe, Mg and Si; Multi-element acid digestion with ICP-MS finish for REE and Ga; and four acid digest a with ICP-MS finish for Sc. ❖ 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.	❖ No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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.	❖ No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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.	❖ No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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.	❖ No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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.	❖ Results have been reviewed by external metallurgists.

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 is registered in the name of Nimy Resources (ASX:NIM) or its 100% owned subsidiaries. ❖ The Mons Project is approximately 140km NNW of Southern Cross.
Exploration done by other parties	❖ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	❖ In 2008 Emu Nickel carried aircore drilling programs on various areas within the current exploration licence (E77/2714) which contains the Block 3 prospect. ❖ Samples were collected on a 4m composite basis and aircore chips were then assayed for gold via 40g charge Aqua Regia Digest and ICP/MS and ICP-MS and ICP-AES for base metals. ❖ A single line ground magnetic survey was carried out by Emu Nickel in Nov/Dec 2007. ❖ The line was controlled by hand-held GPS and using a Geometrics G856 magnetometer, taking readings at 10m spacings. The data were dumped to a laptop computer and processed using Excel® and Surfer® software for presentation in coordinated list and graphical profile views (Refer WAMEX A78897).
Geology	❖ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	❖ Potential copper, gold, silver, zinc, gallium and rare earth element mineralisation. ❖ Interpreted as mafic and felsic intrusive related – geological interpretations are ongoing.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. ❖ 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.
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.	❖ Nil.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	❖ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ❖ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ❖ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g) 'down hole length, true width not known').	❖ No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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 results have been reported. ❖ 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.	❖ Please refer to historic exploration (drilling and ground magnetic) survey carried out, please refer to “Exploration done by other parties” within this table.
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.	❖ Additional metallurgical test work for Ga and REE. ❖ Infill drilling to define an indicated MRE. ❖ Start environmental works.