

Quarterly Report

For the period ended 31 March 2014



HIGHLIGHTS

- Quarterly production of 2,203 tonnes of nickel-in-ore generated at cash costs of A\$5.65/lb payable nickel.
- Mincor **now expects to exceed the upper end** of its announced nickel production forecast for the full financial year, and to meet or better its cost target, despite higher costs incurred during the March Quarter due to temporary mining constraints at Mariners.
- **Exceptionally strong exploration drilling progress** achieved at both Miitel and Mariners – highlighting outstanding potential for mine-life extensions at both operations.
- At Mariners a series of wide, high-grade intersections were achieved below the N10B ore body, including a spectacular **16.98 metres @ 7.60% nickel** (estimated true width 8.62 metres) in MRDH818.
- At Miitel an unexpected series of intersections beneath the N30 ore body were achieved, and are of such quality as to alter the geological interpretation in that area and very likely to add substantially to ore reserves. Results include **19.10 metres @ 2.85% nickel** (estimated true width of 15.2 metres).
- In addition, the first hole from the new South Miitel drill drive intersected ore grade mineralisation in the target zone: **5.09 metres @ 2.25% nickel** (estimated true width 2.7 metres).
- A **major campaign** of regional exploration drilling is planned for the coming quarter, targeting highly-prospective nickel sulphide prospects throughout the Kambalda Nickel District.
- Significant mining equipment upgrade programme underway with a new Twin-boom Jumbo and a new mid-sized Loader delivered during the Quarter, providing a substantial improvement in development productivity and costs.
- After mine capital & development and underground exploration expenditures of **\$7.76 million**, regional exploration expenditures of **\$0.65 million**, the acquisition of new underground mining equipment of **\$2.91 million** (via a hire purchase facility), the payment to shareholders of an interim fully-franked dividend of **\$3.76 million**, and positive provisional pricing adjustments of **\$0.74 million**, Mincor had Quarter-end working capital (cash and receivables minus creditors and accruals) of **\$57.80 million** (end-September: \$64.7 million) and cash at bank of **\$51.37 million** (end-September: \$56.90 million).

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Mincor is a leading Australian nickel producer and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

Mincor operates two mining centres in the world-class Kambalda Nickel District of Western Australia, and has been in successful production since 2001.

Sunset over the Otter Juan Headframe (photo courtesy Tanh Doan)



TABLE 1: Production, Grade, Revenue and Costs – Quarter ended 31 March 2014

	SOUTH KAMBALDA OPERATIONS ⁽¹⁾	NORTH KAMBALDA OPERATIONS ⁽²⁾	TOTAL FOR MARCH 2014 QUARTER	PRECEDING QUARTER (Dec 2013) TOTAL
Ore Tonnes Treated (DMT)	66,146	8,797	74,943	82,188
Average Nickel Grade (%)	2.72%	4.58%	2.94%	3.33%
Nickel-in-Concentrate Sold (tonnes)	1,570.2	375.1	1,945.3	2,440.9
Copper-in-Concentrate Sold (tonnes)	157.8	26.9	184.7	235.15
Cobalt-in-Concentrate Sold (tonnes)	35.5	7.6	43.1	53.46
Sales Revenue* (A\$)	18.32m	4.32m	22.64m	25.43m
Direct Operating Costs** (A\$)	13.43m	2.29m	15.72m	15.77m
Royalty Costs (A\$)	0.76m	0.11m	0.87m	0.97m
Operating Surplus*** (A\$)	4.13m	1.92m	6.05m	8.69m
Capital Costs****	10.67m	-	10.67m	7.73m
Payable Nickel Produced (lbs)	2,250,070	537,543	2,787,613	3,497,766
Mining Costs (A\$/lb)	3.32	2.31	3.13	2.46
Milling Costs (A\$/lb)	1.25	0.69	1.14	0.99
Ore Haulage Costs (A\$/lb)	0.38	0.04	0.32	0.26
Other Mining/Administration (A\$/lb)	1.03	1.22	1.06	0.87
Royalty Cost (A\$/lb)	0.34	0.20	0.31	0.28
By-product Credits (A\$/lb)	(0.33)	(0.25)	(0.31)	(0.30)
Cash Costs (A\$/lb nickel)	5.99	4.21	5.65	4.56
Cash Costs (US\$/lb nickel) ⁽³⁾	5.37	3.77	5.06	4.23

(1) Production from Mariners and Miitel.

(2) Production from Otter Juan and McMahan.

(3) Average March 2014 quarter RBA settlement rate of US\$0.8962 (31 Dec 2013: US\$0.9275).

* Sales Revenue – estimate, awaits the fixing of the three-month nickel reference price – see 'Note on Provisional Pricing and Sales Revenue Adjustments' below.

** Direct Operating Costs – mining, milling, ore haulage, and administration.

*** Operating Surplus – provisional and unaudited, excludes corporate overheads and other corporate costs, excludes regional exploration costs, excludes depreciation, amortisation and tax.

**** Capital Costs – includes mine capital and development costs and extensional exploration costs. Includes \$2.9M in acquisition costs for new mining equipment. Excludes regional exploration costs.

Operating Surplus – Note on Provisional Pricing and Sales Revenue Adjustments

The nickel price received by Mincor for any month of production is the average LME spot price during the third month following the month of delivery. For Quarter-end reporting the Company determines provisional prices for each month of the Quarter based on an average of the daily one-, two- or three-month forward nickel prices during the last month of the Quarter. This estimate is subject to an adjustment (up or down) when the final nickel price is known. During the March Quarter, Mincor established the final nickel prices for the production months of October, November and December 2013. As a result Mincor recognised a positive sales revenue adjustment of **\$0.74 million** attributable to those production months. This adjustment **has not** been included in the sales revenue figures disclosed in Table 1 above.

For the March 2014 Quarter the Company recorded an average provisional price of A\$17,220 (A\$7.81/lb) attributable to unhedged sales for January, February and March 2014. The final nickel price for these months will be established during the June 2014 Quarter, at which time an adjustment (up or down) will be recognised.

MINING – KAMBALDA NICKEL OPERATIONS

Overview of the March 2014 Quarter

Production during the Quarter was within Mincor's originally forecast expectations, with the final and wholly unbudgeted months of production from Otter Juan and McMahan making up for reduced production from Mariners. By the end of the Quarter the Company was well on track to meet the upper end of its forecast production range for the year (8,500-9,000 tonnes nickel-in-ore), and now expects its full-year production to exceed the upper end of the forecast.

Cash costs for the Quarter were above target due largely to the lower production from Mariners. The production constraints experienced at Mariners during the Quarter are expected to be overcome in the final Quarter. Mincor remains on track to meet or better its cash cost forecasts for the full year.

TABLE 2: Mine production – March Quarter 2014

Mine	Tonnes	Grade %	Nickel-in-ore	Nickel-in-concentrate
Miitel	40,019	2.61	1,046	909
Mariners	26,127	2.89	756	661
Otter Juan	4,427	5.80	257	239
McMahan	4,371	3.36	147	136
Totals	74,943	2.94	2,206	1,945

Southern Operations

Production at **Mariners** was adversely affected by flooding which occurred as a delayed result of the heavy rains experienced in late January. Over time these led to increased water inflows which hampered production through the latter half of the Quarter. In addition a failure of the hanging wall in one of the N10B stopes on the 1100 Level caused production delays through March. As previously reported, Mariners is somewhat vulnerable to production delays as there are limited headings available at any one time. This situation is being gradually ameliorated as the capital development opens up more of the N10B ore body. Production is expected to return to budgeted levels in the June Quarter.

Production at **Miitel** was satisfactory, with long-hole mining in the N18 and N29 ore bodies providing the bulk of the ore tonnes. Further production came from ore drives into the new N30 ore body where ore widths and grades encountered were generally better than expected, and from sources at North Miitel.

Capital development proceeded well, with the new twin-boom development jumbo and a new 1700G loader adding substantially to overall productivity. The drill drive at South Miitel was completed without incident, on budget and well ahead of schedule.

Northern Operations

Steady production was achieved from both Otter Juan and McMahon for the Quarter, and both mines were closed and placed on care and maintenance at the end of the Quarter. Both mines had been expected to close in November 2013. Their continued safe and profitable production to the end of March 2014 is an outstanding tribute to their small and dedicated workforce, most of whom were redeployed to Southern Operations.

Both mines retain outstanding exploration potential and it is possible that both will see renewed production in the years ahead.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

There were no Lost Time Injuries recorded for the Quarter.

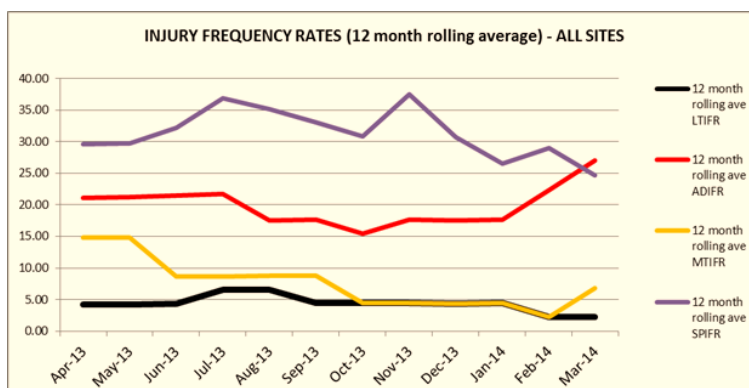
The 12 month moving average Lost Time Injury (LTI) frequency rate for all Mincor Operations is 2.25, a significant decrease from the previous quarter (4.39) and below the industry average for underground nickel mining of 3.0. This represents one LTI in the rolling 12 months.

There were six Alternative Duty Injuries (ADIs) in the Quarter, up from one in the previous quarter.

The decrease in LTIs is positive, however the increase in ADIs is concerning. Three ADIs were sprain-type injuries and three were lacerations. Review of the incidents resulted in appropriate remedial actions being taken.

The following improvement strategies were undertaken during the Quarter:

- Safety Management training as a follow-up to the Site Safety Culture survey completed in the previous quarter. Staff received training and coaching in Risk Assessment, Incident Management and Safety Leadership.
- In-house First Aid training was conducted for 21 employees. The percentage of the total workforce trained in First Aid is now 67% (up from 62%). The target is 90%.
- Blanket drug and alcohol testing across all operations and scheduled servicing of underground refuge chambers completed.
- Additional personnel were recruited to participate in Emergency Response training and three Emergency Response team members completed advanced Occupational Health First Aid training.



KAMBALDA NICKEL – EXTENSIONAL EXPLORATION

Outstanding progress was achieved in underground exploration drilling at both Miitel and Mariners during the Quarter.

At both mines this work has generated the strong likelihood of significant mine-life extensions being achieved. The Company will retain all four underground drill rigs that are currently operating, for at least the remainder of the current financial year, with a view to maximising its year-end ore reserve position.

Mariners Mine

Two underground drill rigs were active, testing for extensions to the Terrace, N10B and the N11 ore bodies, with considerable success.

The latest intersections immediately below the N10B ore body suggest that a significant increase in Ore Reserves is likely to be achieved with more drilling.

Intersections in this area during the Quarter include:

- MRDH818 16.98 metres @ 7.60% nickel (estimated true width 8.62 metres)
- MRDH808: 11.33 metres @ 3.74% nickel (estimated true width 5.74 metres)
- MRDH810: 12.91 metres @ 3.48% nickel (estimated true width 7.3 metres)
- MRDH813: 25.0 metres @ 2.44% nickel (estimated true width 8.14 metres)
- MRDH815A 14.72 metres @ 2.31% nickel (estimated true width 4.44 metres)
- MRDH809: 3.35 metres @ 5.09% nickel (estimated true width 1.95 metres)
- MRDH814: 2.80 metres @ 4.55% nickel (estimated true width 1.37 metres)
- MRDH806: 2.77 metres @ 2.89% nickel (estimated true width 1.85 metres)
- MRDH816: 1.85 metres @ 3.77% nickel (estimated true width 1.03 metres)
- MRDH805: 1.08 metres @ 2.36% nickel (estimated true width 0.55 metres)
- MRDH812: 1.00 metres @ 2.54% nickel (estimated true width 0.27 metres)
- MRDH811: 0.61 metres @ 2.85% nickel (estimated true width 0.35 metres)

These results suggest that significant extensions to the N10B ore body are present both at depth and along strike, with the drilling highlighting the largely untested area between MRDH806 and the wide mineralisation intersected in MRDH813; and the untested area beneath the intersections in drill holes MRDH816 and MRDH818.

The results are leading to a fundamental revision of the interpretation of the mineralising trends in this part of the Mariners ore system. There is now strong evidence that the N11 mineral resource actually consists of two resources, with the upper zone, the N11A, possibly part of an extension to the N10B; and the lower part, the N11B, the start of a separate mineralised zone. This interpretation is illustrated in Figure 1.

The latest drill results, added to recent results from drilling in the N11B ore body (including a thick high-grade intersection of 5.1 metres @ 4.66% nickel as reported in the December Quarterly Report), have the potential to add substantially to the mine life at Mariners. Further drilling is required to confirm this, and Mincor plans to maintain two underground drill rigs at Mariners for the foreseeable future.

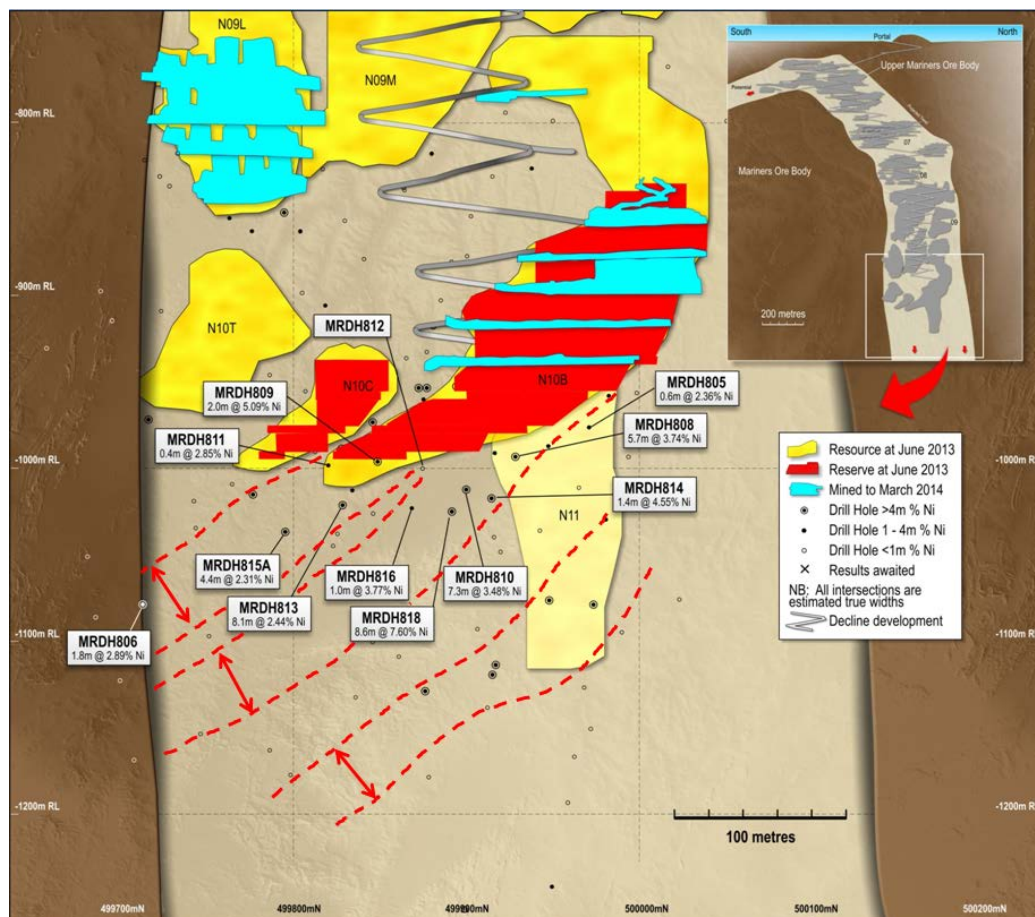


FIGURE 1:
Mariners long section

Miitel Mine – South Miitel

Very significant advances were made at South Miitel on two fronts during the Quarter.

The first of these was an unexpected outcome of operational drilling immediately below the current N30 Ore Reserve. This generated nickel intersections of such quality that they alter the nature of the geological interpretation in this area and generate the possibility of substantial additions to Reserves in the down-plunge direction, on a trajectory below that previously targeted. The intersections referred to are the following:

- UMI-14-017: **19.10 metres @ 2.85% nickel** (estimated true width 15.2 metres)
- UMI-14-019: **6.65 metres @ 3.61% nickel** (estimated true width 3.9 metres)
- UMI-14-020: **0.55 metres @ 10.35% nickel** (estimated true width 0.2 metres)

The second is the targeted southward extension to the overall mineralised structure. As previously discussed, the practicality of testing this extended target from surface was tested in deep surface diamond drill-hole SMD018, the final wedge of which was completed during the Quarter (SMD018W6, which intersected the upper leading edge of the mineralised channel). Following this work it was concluded that surface drilling is not a cost-effective exploration tool in this area. Consequently it was decided to develop a dedicated drill-drive in order to achieve underground positions from which the target area can be drilled.

The drill drive was completed during the Quarter well ahead of schedule, and by the end of the Quarter the first drill hole from the new drive had been completed. The hole intersected ore grade mineralisation at the targeted location, which, while already part of the South Miitel Mineral Resource, is nevertheless an extremely encouraging start.

- UMI-14-023: **5.09 metres @ 2.25% nickel** (estimated true width 2.7 metres)

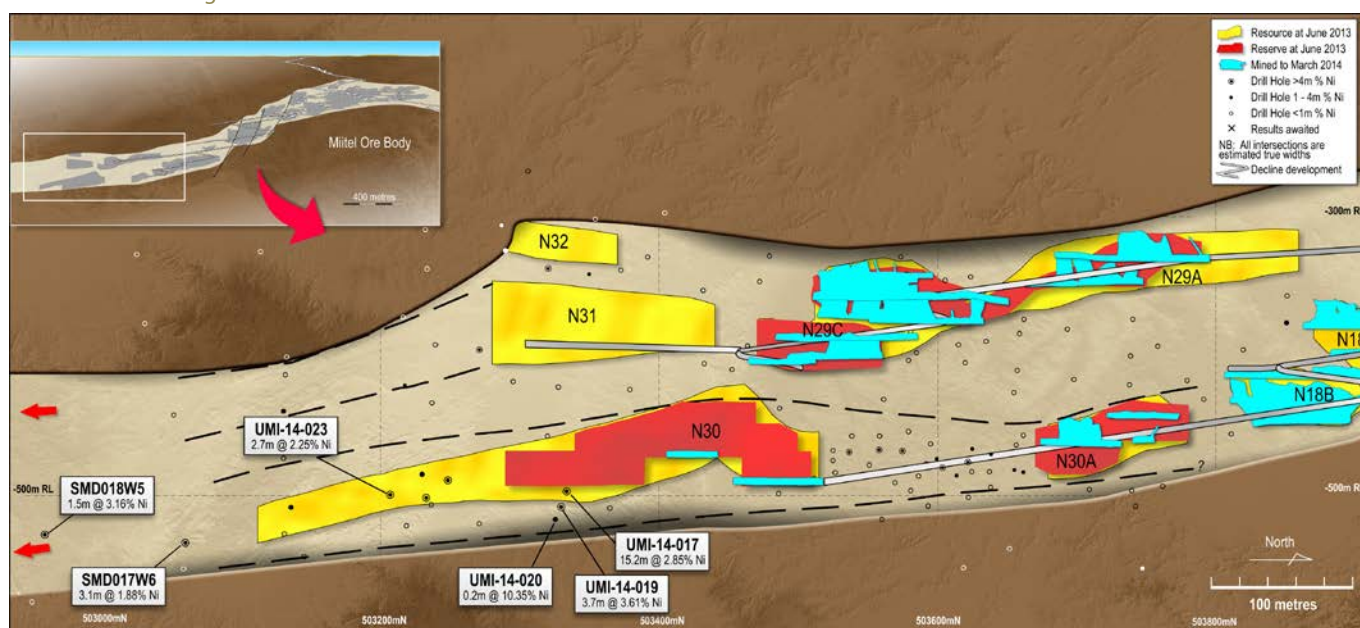
Approximately 500 metres of the southward extension of the Miitel ore system can be drilled from this drill drive. One underground drill rig will remain active from this position for the rest of the financial year, and will be joined by the second rig once it has completed drilling the exciting new additions being discovered below the N30 ore body as described above.

The N34 Mineralisation

As part of the N30 operational drilling described above, a number of holes were pushed out to the N34 contact located approximately 50 metres into the hanging-wall from the N30 on a faulted basalt surface. This surface has clear potential for economic ore, as further demonstrated by the latest results. However priorities dictate that follow-up drilling in this area will only take place in the new financial year. The best result during the Quarter was:

- UMI-14-004: **5.15 metres @ 3.32% nickel** (estimated true width 3.3 metres)

FIGURE 2: Miitel long section



KAMBALDA – REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Mincor's regional exploration programme in Kambalda is targeted at the discovery of new ore bodies in this highly prospective nickel and gold district.

Over the coming Quarter a major campaign of regional nickel exploration drilling is planned, testing numerous high-priority targets throughout the Kambalda Nickel District. These include the Mons, Cassini and Voyce prospects, where nickel sulphide mineralisation has been identified in channel structures along the basal contact, as well as emerging new targets that have been identified along strike to the north of the Miitel Mine. Drilling is expected to commence within two months.

North/Northwest Widgiemooltha Soil Programme

As part of Mincor's ongoing generative programme, a significant regional soil sampling survey was completed on the northern margins of the Widgiemooltha Dome and southeast of the Widgiemooltha town site. A total of 1,484 soil samples were collected over an area which is considered prospective for gold and nickel. The samples were collected from Mincor's wholly-owned tenements E15/1130, M15/1411, M15/462, M15/667, M15/85, M15/86, M15/907, M15/94, P15/5393 and P15/4840. Existing soil sample assays in the area are widely spaced, typically on a 400m x 40m grid. The new programme has brought the densities down to a 100m x 40m grid. Results are expected in the June quarter.

Gold exploration

In parallel to the nickel drilling programme, Mincor plans to carry out reconnaissance drilling, focusing on the Dordie Intrusive margin, and the southeast extension of the MW2 soil anomaly. Mincor has received all the necessary approvals for this work.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Tottenham Copper Project (Mincor 100%)

Preparation for the commencement of the 2014 field programme is underway; this work comprises drafting of updated Private Landholder Compensation Agreements and new agreements in certain areas for follow-up soil geochemistry planned for the June quarter.

Gascoyne Uranium Prospect (Mincor 100%)

No work was carried out during the Quarter.

Bonaparte Zinc-Lead Prospect (Mincor 100%, JOGMEC earning 40%)

Voluntary surrender of 85% of the Joint Venture tenement area (E80/3552 and E80/3645) was registered with the Department of Mines and Petroleum on 5 March; this substantially decreases the carrying cost of the project while the joint venture continues to negotiate the grant of key adjoining ELAs 80/4530-31.

Lennard Shelf – Canning Project (Mincor 100%)

No field work was carried out during the Quarter. A revised Heritage Impact Assessment statement was lodged with the KLC (Gooniyandi People) in anticipation of a 2,500-station (400m x 200m spaced) gravity survey over E80/4218 and E80/4279. Gooniyandi have previously advised they wish to monitor the survey progress, and we await advice of their availability before scheduling the field work. Mincor is hopeful of carrying out the survey in late May or early June 2014.

A new ELA 80/4872 (Mungoo), located to the south and contiguous with E80/4218 in the Bulka Hills area, was lodged with the Department of Mines and Petroleum on 28 March 2014.

South Australian Tenements

EL/4931 (Woomera) 100% Mincor

No further work was carried out on EL/4931 during the Quarter.

EL/4932 (Eaglehawk Joint Venture; Mincor 100%, Apollo Minerals earning 75%)

Apollo Minerals Limited entered into an earn-in joint venture on Mincor's Eaglehawk tenement EL/4932 in February 2013 (see announcement to the Australian Securities Exchange dated 11 February 2013). The area was identified by Geoscience Australia as prospective for Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) type deposits.

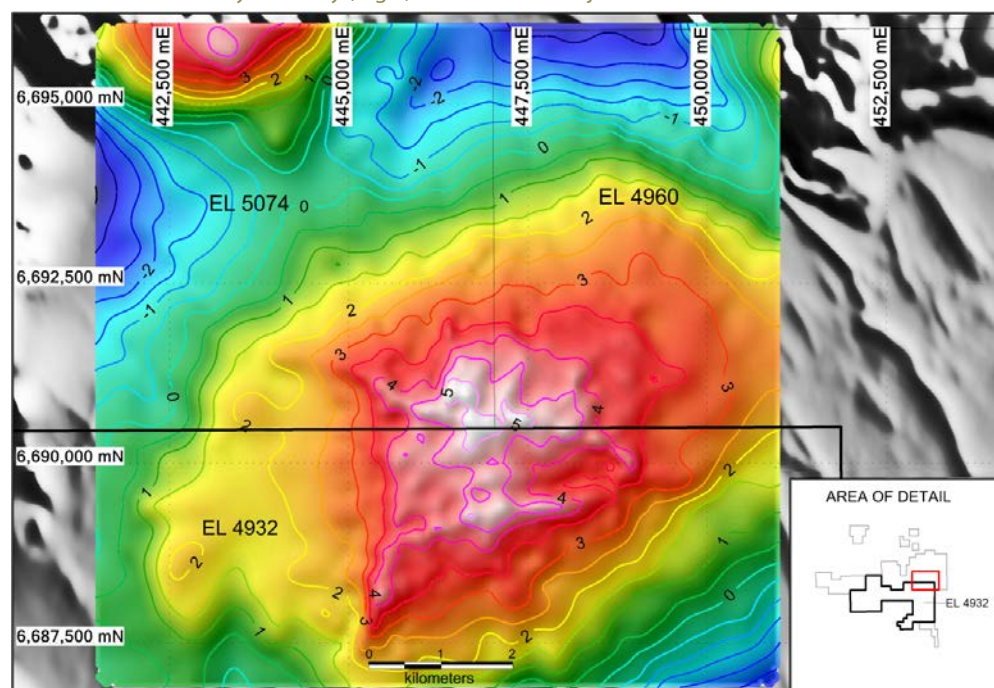
Apollo has since carried out a gravity survey on the Eaglehawk tenement which extended onto Apollo's 100%-owned ground to the north. The gravity survey (initially on 300-metre spacing) identified a discrete 5mgal gravity high. The southern half of this gravity anomaly is located on the Eaglehawk tenement, and most of the anomaly has been in-filled to 150-metre spaced readings (see Figure 3).

Importantly, the gravity anomaly has a coincident copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly. This target has been named the 'Bundi Prospect'.

A shallow RAB drilling programme commenced in March 2014 comprising a total of 1,000 metres on the Eaglehawk tenement and was still in progress at Quarter's end. An initial grid was designed at 250m x 250m spacing over the high density zone at Bundi, with a wider spaced grid of 500m x 750m around the margins. Drilling is targeting shallow basement geochemistry beneath cover of younger sediments and sand.

In addition, an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey programme has been designed using an offset dipole array. The survey lines have been ground-checked but the survey has not yet commenced.

FIGURE 3: Bundi Gravity Anomaly (mgal) in relation to the joint venture tenement



CORPORATE MATTERS

Hedging Arrangements

Mincor currently has no hedging in place.

Major Expenditures, Cash and Debt

Major expenditures during the Quarter included \$10.67 million in capital and near-mine exploration expenditures, including \$2.91 million in new mobile mining plant; and \$0.65 million in regional exploration expenditure. An interim fully-franked dividend of 2 cents per share was paid to Mincor's shareholders, at a total cost of \$3.76 million.

As at 31 March 2014, Mincor had cash of **\$51.37 million** (end-Dec 2013: \$56.90 million); and receivables net of creditors and accruals of \$6.43 million, giving a working capital position of **\$57.80 million** (end-Dec 2013: \$64.67 million). The acquisition of the mobile mining plant was financed through a hire purchase arrangement.

During the Quarter Mincor recorded a \$0.74 million increase in revenue received (compared to revenue booked as receivables in the previous quarter) due to provisional pricing adjustments.

The information in this Public Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Peter Muccilli, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Muccilli is a full-time employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Muccilli has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Muccilli consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1: Drill-hole Tabulations, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

TABLE 3: Mariners drill-hole information and intersections

Hole ID	Collar coordinates						From	To	Interval	Estimated true width	% Nickel
	Local easting	Local northing	Local RL	EOH depth	Dip	Local azimuth					
MRDH805	373319.3	499953.2	1068.0	185.6	-17	81.3	153.9	155	1.08	0.55	2.36
MRDH806	373311.2	499858.3	1078.1	326.6	-29	120.3	316.2	319	2.77	1.85	2.89
MRDH808	373319.6	499952.6	1067.9	200.3	-21	97.4	170.6	182	11.33	5.74	3.74
MRDH809	373311.7	499859.3	1077.9	170.9	-29	93.4	156.4	159.7	3.35	1.95	5.09
MRDH810	373319.7	499952.2	1067.6	216.6	-25	106.4	192.6	205.5	12.91	7.30	3.48
MRDH811	373311.6	499859.2	1078.0	200.8	-27	104.2	168.2	168.8	0.61	0.35	2.85
MRDH812	373319.9	499515.6	1067.5	194.2	-23	119.8	178	179	1	0.27	2.54
MRDH813	373311.5	499858.9	1077.9	233.7	-32	99.9	188	213	25.00	8.14	2.44
MRDH814	373319.7	499952.5	1067.8	209.5	-25	101.4	195.1	197.9	2.80	1.37	4.55
MRDH815A	373311.4	499858.7	1078.1	275.7	-30	107.2	231.3	246	14.72	4.44	2.31
MRDH816	373319.9	499951.7	1067.5	215.3	-27	116.2	201.2	203	1.85	1.03	3.77
MRDH817	373311.5	499858.9	1078	224.6	-33	99.3	190.57	210	19.43	5.93	1.67
MRDH818	373319.9	499951.7	1067.5	251.6	-26	108.9	205	222	16.98	8.62	7.60

TABLE 4: South Miitel drill-hole information and intersections

Hole ID	Collar coordinates						From	To	Interval	Estimated true width	% Nickel
	KNO easting	KNO northing	KNO RL	EOH depth	Dip	KNO azimuth					
SMD018W5	372405.0	503000.0	291.7	891.4	-81.4	251.3	842	844.17	2.17	1.54	3.16
UMI-13-101	372011.7	503430.9	-395.6	254.6	-20.6	141.9	245.00	249.86	4.86	2.00	2.90
UMI-13-102	372011.7	503430.9	-395.6	278.7	-23	143.4	248.32	248.77	0.45	0.16	3.47
UMI-14-003	372012.5	503434.2	-396.1	143.7	-29.2	62.9	82.5	91	8.5	7.1	2.41
UMI-14-004	372012.5	503433.4	-395.8	170.6	-36	73.2	92	101.71	9.71	6.39	2.13
UMI-14-004	372012.5	503433.4	-395.8	170.6	-36	73.2	151.45	156.60	5.15	3.31	3.32
UMI-14-013	372032.1	503377.3	-479.1	112.7	7	98.6	82.93	90.94	8.01	5.92	2.46
UMI-14-015	372029.9	503378.3	-480.3	123.3	3.2	114.9	104.38	112.91	8.53	8.19	2.12
UMI-14-017	372031.6	503376.7	-479.7	133.26	-9.6	113.8	108.90	128.00	19.10	15.15	2.85
UMI-14-018	372031.8	503377.0	-479.6	137.3	-5.8	105.9	100.68	104.88	4.2	3.9	2.05
UMI-14-019	372031.4	503376.7	-479.9	158.49	-13.2	114.1	119.35	126.00	6.65	3.7	3.61
UMI-14-020	372029.9	503378.3	-480.3	149.5	-16.1	114.7	132.45	133.00	0.55	0.2	10.35
UMI-14-023	371948.9	503324.1	-393.2	275	-24.3	118.5	258.91	264.00	5.09	2.7	2.25

Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2013

RESOURCE		MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Ni Tonnes
Mariners	2013	114,000	4.8	218,000	4.3	79,000	3.4	411,000	4.2	17,400
	2012	112,000	4.8	332,000	4.5	78,000	3.6	521,000	4.5	23,300
Redross	2013	39,000	4.9	138,000	2.9	67,000	2.9	244,000	3.2	7,900
	2012	39,000	4.9	138,000	2.9	67,000	2.9	244,000	3.2	7,900
Burnett	2013	-	-	121,000	4.8	99,000	2.7	220,000	3.8	8,400
	2012	-	-	121,000	4.8	98,000	2.2	219,000	3.6	7,900
Miitel	2013	198,000	3.8	414,000	3.4	73,000	3.1	684,000	3.4	23,500
	2012	132,000	3.7	306,000	4.2	333,000	3.1	771,000	3.6	28,000
Wannaway	2013	-	-	110,000	2.6	16,000	6.6	126,000	3.1	3,900
	2012	-	-	110,000	2.6	16,000	6.6	126,000	3.1	3,900
Carnilya*	2013	40,000	3.8	40,000	2.2	-	-	80,000	3.0	2,400
	2012	40,000	3.8	40,000	2.2	-	-	80,000	3.0	2,400
Otter Juan	2013	11,000	3.8	92,000	4.3	10,000	3.4	113,000	4.2	4,700
	2012	18,000	4.0	114,000	4.7	79,000	2.3	211,000	3.8	8,000
McMahon/Ken**	2013	57,000	3.5	102,000	3.1	90,000	4.7	249,000	3.8	9,300
	2012	70,000	4.5	67,000	3.3	203,000	3.4	340,000	3.6	12,400
Durkin	2013	-	-	251,000	5.2	115,000	4.9	366,000	5.1	18,600
	2012	-	-	251,000	5.2	115,000	4.9	366,000	5.1	18,600
Gellatly	2013	-	-	29,000	3.4	-	-	29,000	3.4	1,000
	2012	-	-	29,000	3.4	-	-	29,000	3.4	1,000
Cameron	2013	-	-	96,000	3.3	-	-	96,000	3.3	3,200
	2012	-	-	96,000	3.3	-	-	96,000	3.3	3,200
Stockwell	2013	-	-	554,000	3.0	-	-	554,000	3.0	16,700
	2012	-	-	554,000	3.0	-	-	554,000	3.0	16,700
Grand total	2013	459,000	4.1	2,165,000	3.6	549,000	3.8	3,172,000	3.7	117,000
	2012	411,000	4.3	2,158,000	3.8	989,000	3.3	3,557,000	3.7	133,300

Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals.

Note that Resources are inclusive of Reserves.

* Resources shown for Carnilya Hill are those attributable to Mincor - that is, 70% of the total Carnilya Hill Resource.

** McMahon/Ken also includes Coronet (in the 2010/11 Annual Report it was included in Otter Juan).

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Rob Hartley, who is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that he is undertaking 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. Mr Hartley approves the Mineral Resources statement as a whole and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2013

RESERVE		PROVED		PROBABLE		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Ni Tonnes
Mariners	2013	59,000	4.2	181,000	3.7	240,000	3.8	9,200
	2012	53,000	4	267,000	3.9	320,000	4.0	12,700
Redross	2013	49,000	3.3	-	-	49,000	3.3	1,600
	2012	49,000	3.3	-	-	49,000	3.3	1,600
Miitel	2013	88,000	2.9	274,000	2.6	362,000	2.7	9,800
	2012	91,000	2.3	161,000	3.5	251,000	3.1	7,800
Wannaway	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	39,000	2.9	39,000	2.9	1,100
Otter Juan	2013	7,000	4.1	-	-	7,000	4.1	300
	2012	12,000	3.3	-	-	12,000	3.3	400
McMahon/Ken*	2013	13,000	2.8	2,000	2.6	15,000	2.7	400
	2012	72,000	3.2	4,000	1.6	76,000	3.1	2,300
Grand total	2013	216,000	3.4	457,000	3.0	673,000	3.2	21,300
	2012	277,000	3.1	471,000	3.7	747,000	3.5	25,900

Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals.

Note that Resources are inclusive of Reserves.

* McMahon/Ken also includes Coronet (in the 2010/11 Annual Report it was included in Otter Juan).

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Brett Fowler, who is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Fowler approves the Ore Reserve statement as a whole and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

The Resource and Reserve estimation details are available in Mincor's ASX Announcement dated 10 September 2013.

APPENDIX 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data (criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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. 	<p>All samples are diamond drill core.</p> <p>Mineralisation is visible so only a few metres before and after intersection are sampled.</p> <p>Representivity is ensured by sampling to geological contacts.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<p>Diamond drill core is HQ, NQ, BQ, -LTK46, LTK60 or LTK48 sizes.</p> <p>Most core un-orientated however the basalt –ultramafic contact is such a reliable indicator of geological orientation it is not required routinely.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Recoveries are measured for each drill run. Recoveries generally 100%.</p> <p>Only in areas of core loss are recoveries recorded and adjustments made to metre marks.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All core geologically logged and basic geotechnical information recorded and stored in database.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Half cut diamond sawn core sampled, marked up by Mincor geologists while logging and cut by Mincor field assistants.</p> <p>Sample lengths to geological boundaries or no greater than 1.1 metres per individual sample.</p> <p>As nickel mineralisation is in the 1 to 15% volume range, the sample weights are not an issue vs grain size.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Drill core assayed by four acid digest with ICP finish and is considered a total digest.</p> <p>Reference standards and blanks are routinely added to every batch of samples. Total QA/QC samples make up approx. 10% of all samples.</p> <p>Monthly QA/QC reports are compiled by database consultant and distributed to Mincor personnel.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>As nickel mineralisation is highly visible and can be relatively accurately estimated even as to grade, no other verification processes are in place or required.</p> <p>Holes are logged on Excel templates and uploaded by consultant into Datashed format SQL databases; these have their own in-built libraries and validation routines.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Most underground and surface holes surveyed in by total station and located to local mine coordinates. Control is tied into accurately surveyed trig points.</p> <p>Some holes could not be resurveyed at the collar post-drilling so planned coordinates are used but the effect on the accuracy of the resource is considered to be insignificant.</p> <p>Down-hole surveys are routinely done using single shot magnetic instruments. Surface holes or more rarely long underground holes are also gyroscopic surveyed.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Varies from 80 metres along strike for Inferred resources and to less than 40 metres for Indicated.</p> <p>Measured resources would commonly also include strike drive mapping and sampling above and below a stoping block.</p> <p>One composite is used per hole which is based on a 1% nickel cut-off.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Underground holes can have varying intersection angles but generally none less than 15 degrees to contact.</p> <p>Surface drill holes usually intersect at 70 to 80 degrees to contact.</p> <p>Mineralised bodies are relatively planar so drill orientation would not introduce any bias.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Core is delivered to logging yard by drilling contractor but is in the custody of Mincor employees up until it is sampled. Samples are either couriered to a commercial lab or dropped off directly by Mincor staff.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>In house audits of data are undertaken on a periodic basis.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All resources lie within owned 100% by Mincor Resources NL. Listed below are tenement numbers and expiry dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M15/85 – Miitel North (21/10/2026) M15/93 – Miitel (05/08/2026) M15/543 – Miitel South (14/01/2033) M15/92 – Mariners (05/08/2026) M15/83 – Mariners East (21/10/2026) MLA15/1799 – Application covering lower half of N11 at Mariners.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Current resources are dominantly all explored by Mincor.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Typical “Kambalda” style nickel sulphide deposits.
Drill-hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill-hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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. 	See Tables 3 and 4 in the Quarterly Report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Composites are calculated as the length and density weighted average to a 1% nickel cut-off. They may contain internal waste however the 1% composite must carry in both directions.</p> <p>The nature of nickel sulphides is that these composites include massive sulphides (8 to 14% nickel), matrix sulphides (4 to 8% nickel) and disseminated sulphides (1 to 4% nickel). The relative contributions can vary markedly within a single ore body.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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’). 	<p>As underground holes are involved, intersection angles and intersection widths can vary dramatically.</p> <p>However the general strike and dip of the ore bodies is well understood so estimating likely true widths is relatively simple.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	See long sections (Figures 1 and 2 in the Quarterly Report).
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 holes are represented on the long sections and characterised by metre-percent nickel to show distribution of metal.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Down-hole EM modelling has been used to support geological interpretation where available.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Resources at the extremities are usually still open down plunge (see long sections).