MINCOR

MEDIA RELEASE
10 September 2013

MINCOR DOUBLES MIITEL ORE RESERVE, REPLACES 52% OF TOTAL FY2013 PRODUCTION

Active surface and underground drilling programs underway targeting mine life extensions at key mines

- *Mincor adds 5,100 tonnes of nickel metal to its total Ore Reserve, bringing Ore Reserves after depletion for mining during FY2013 to 21,300 tonnes of contained nickel metal.*
- *This means that Mincor replaced approximately 52% of the nickel it mined during FY2013.*
- *Most of the additions have come from Miitel, where Ore Reserves have doubled.*
- *There has been little change at Mariners due to the lack of drill positions during the year.*
- *A strong program of surface and underground drilling is underway at Miitel and Mariners aimed at adding five years to the current two-year mine life.*
- *This work is in addition to the drilling planned on Mincor's exciting gold targets around the Widgiemooltha Dome.*

Australian nickel miner Mincor Resources NL (ASX:MCR) has extended its strong track record of replenishing Ore Reserves at its Kambalda Nickel Operations in Western Australia, today announcing an updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement showing that it replaced 52% of all the nickel it mined during the 2013 financial year.

Most of the additions come from successful drilling programs at the Company's flagship Miitel Nickel Mine, its original mine in the Kambalda region. Mincor's updated Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource inventory is summarised below:

Total Ore Reserves: **673,000 tonnes @ 3.2% nickel for 21,300 tonnes nickel-in-ore**
Total Mineral Resources: **3,557,000 tonnes @ 3.7% nickel for 117,000 tonnes nickel-in-ore**
(see full tabulation below)

The N30 ore body at South Miitel has delivered an initial Ore Reserve of 208,000 tonnes @ 2.6% nickel for 5,370 tonnes of contained nickel. After depleting Miitel's June 2012 Ore Reserve for production during the past year, this represents a doubling of the Ore Reserve for Miitel, adding approximately two years to its mine life.

Elsewhere at South Miitel, the N31 and N32 Mineral Resources remain outside Ore Reserves due to insufficient drill density, as well as the emerging new discovery known as the N34. However, these are important targets for the coming year and between one and two underground drill rigs will be employed for most of the year to infill these Resources and, if viable, convert them to Ore Reserves.

In addition, Mincor will be mobilising a surface diamond drilling rig in order to implement a deep-drilling step-out strategy, such as was employed successfully at South Miitel during 2009-11. This will see deep diamond drilling with parent and daughter wedge holes, aimed at defining a further five years of potential reserves at South Miitel, beyond current Ore Reserves.

There were no new additions to Ore Reserves at Mariners during the year. This was due to the lack of drilling, which in turn reflected the lack of suitable underground drill positions.

However, the Mariners decline has now advanced to the extent that good drill positions have become available, and two drill rigs are currently active. These are likely to spend most of the coming year drilling below the existing N10B Ore Reserve, targeting the N11 Mineral Resource and the rest of the mineralised channel structure below the N10B.

Mincor's Managing Director, David Moore, said the Company was entering a phase of focused exploration activity at Kambalda, with aggressive underground and surface drilling programs at both the Miitel and Mariners operations, as well as Mincor's nearby gold targets.

"We did well during 2013 to replenish more than half of our nickel production in what was a fairly challenging period with a constrained budget and limited drilling positions at Mariners," Mr Moore said.

"The updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve position represents a creditable result and lays the foundations for an expanded drilling program in the coming year, aimed at sketching out, at least in "rough draft" another five years of production beyond our current notional two-year mine life," he added.

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL INFORMATION – MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

In accordance with the Listing Rules, a fair and balanced representation of the information provided in the attached Appendix 1 must also be presented in the body of the market release. That representation follows below. This information applies only to the Miitel and Mariners Nickel Mines (100% Mincor).

Drilling/Informing Data

The bulk of the data used in resource estimates is gathered from diamond drill core. Four sizes: NQ, BQ, LTK60 and LTK48 have been used. The core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. All data is spatially orientated by survey controls using Mincor's surveyors. Down-hole surveys use dominantly single shot magnetic instruments, or gyroscopic instruments for longer holes. Drilling is nominally carried out on 80m x 50m spacing for initial Inferred resources and can be closed down to 25m x 25m spacing for Indicated Resources.

Sampling/Assaying

Sample lengths are taken to geological boundaries, which can be as small as 10 centimetres but no greater than 1.1 metres per individual sample.

Drill core is assayed using four acid digest with ICP finish and is considered a total digest. Reference standards and blanks are routinely added to every batch of samples. Total QA/QC samples make up approx. 10% of all samples. One in 10 batches are sent to a third party laboratory and monthly QA/QC reports are compiled by database managers and distributed to Mincor personnel monthly.

Geology/Geological Interpretation

Mineralisation is typical of 'Kambalda style' nickel sulphide deposits. Geological interpretation has a high degree of confidence as upper and lower edges are well established and the general plunge of the ore body follows existing trends. Interpretation is based on drill-hole data and extrapolated from existing workings and detailed mapping of the basalt contact. Slight thickened areas have been modelled conservatively and could underestimate tonnes locally. The plunge of the channel has been used to guide anisotropy and variography in search ellipses and directions.

Database

Data is hosted in a Datashed model utilising SQL databases. Data loading is performed by an outside consultancy from Excel templates provided by Mincor geologists. Assay data is loaded directly from digital lab files sent directly to the consultant. Validation is undertaken at the mine sites by plotting the data on cross-sections and through visual 3D intersection in Surpac software as well as comparison to original Excel logging sheets.

Cut-off Grade

A 1% nickel cut-off with no minimum mining width has been adopted as it encapsulates the entire mineralised body for the Resource models. This may mean that a small proportion of resource at the edges of resource shapes is unlikely to be minable however the inclusion adds to the ore waste discrimination of the Reserve process. It also is a natural geological cut-off that defines the boundary between disseminated mineralisation and weakly mineralised ultramafic rocks.

Cut-off grades for Reserves are based on current costs and the budgeted nickel price of AUD$16,500/tonne.

Metallurgical and Mining Assumptions

Recovery is based contractually on nickel head grades so no metallurgical studies are required. The metallurgical process (crushing, grinding, flotation, smelting, refining) has been used successfully and essentially unchanged for these Kambalda ores over approx. 40 years, and is therefore well-tested. Deleterious elements are incorporated into the off-take agreement and relate to arsenic, iron to magnesium oxide ratio and minimum nickel grades. Penalty rates apply above certain thresholds. Mincor has successfully managed this risk for more than 10 years through blending of ores.

Current mining methods are predominantly 4.5mW x 4.5mH jumbo strike drives with a subsequent single jumbo flat back lift, with the remaining ore mined using long-hole stoping methods. Stoping is by a combination of long-hole bench stoping with waste rock backfill, leaving in-situ rib pillars between panels, or Cemented Rock Backfill long-hole stoping, leaving no rib pillars. The long-hole stopes are optimised to the diluted marginal cut-off grade of 1.5%

nickel. The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters are in line with methods used in these mines over the last 10 years.

Estimation

The estimation methodology is called seam modelling whereby the estimation is done in a 2D block model where the block sizes can be suited to the data density and then this estimation gridded, data can then be imported into a more detailed 3D block model where the wireframe volumes can achieve better resolution. Ore bodies are estimated either by ordinary kriging or inverse distance squared methods (depending on data density) using Surpac version 6.3.1.

Attributes estimated are nickel, copper, cobalt, arsenic, iron, magnesium oxide and density.

Classification

Classification is done primarily on drill-hole spacing in combination with a review of how well the underlying geology is understood. Measured material generally is used only where the ore drives have been developed at the top and bottom of a stoping area.

Cumulative Nickel Production and Year-End Reserves 2001-2013

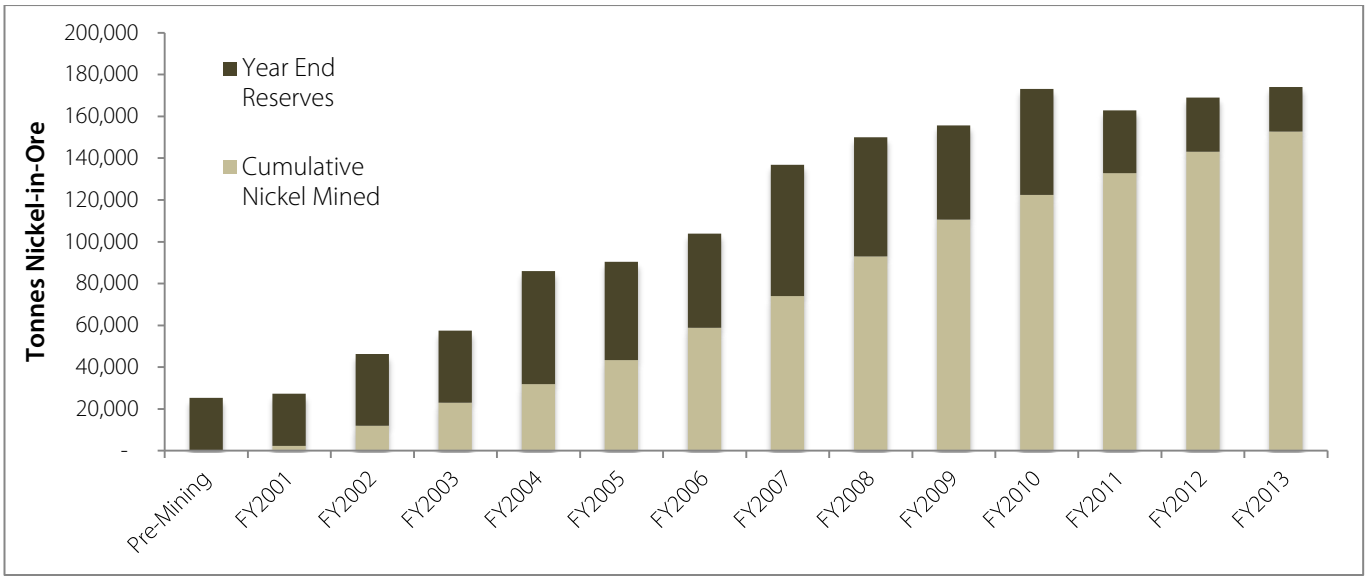


Figure 1: Long section of South Miitel

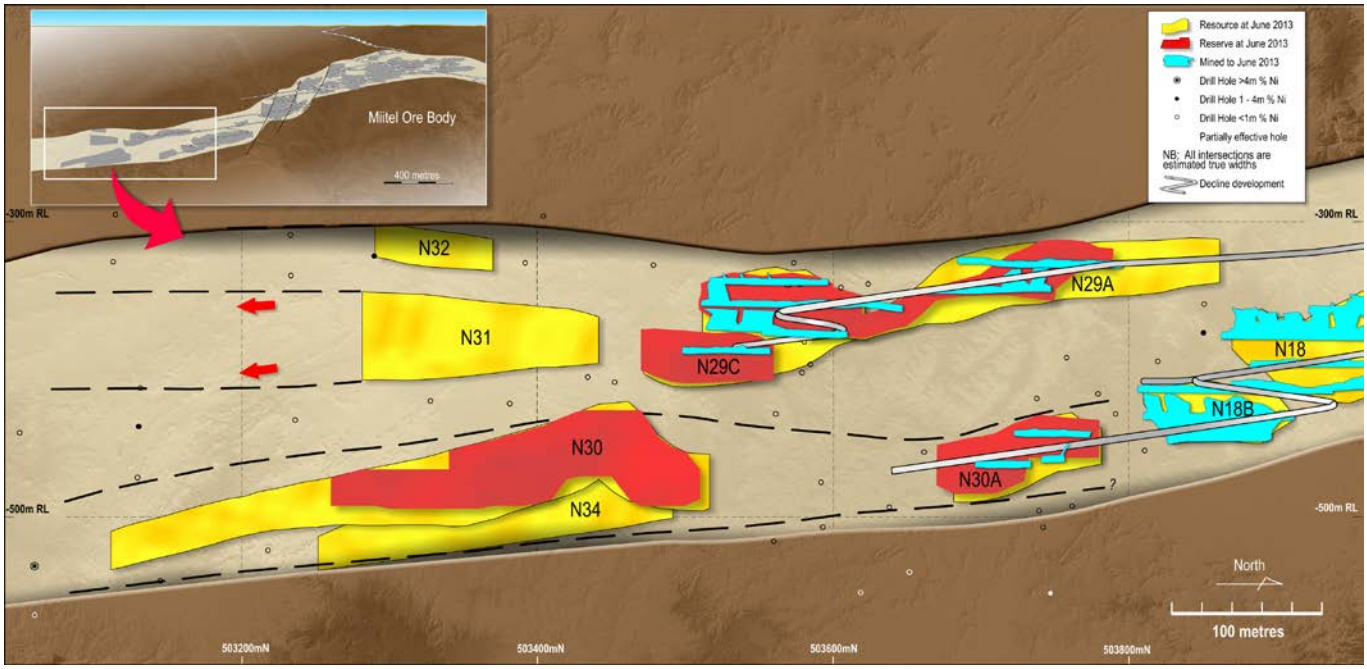
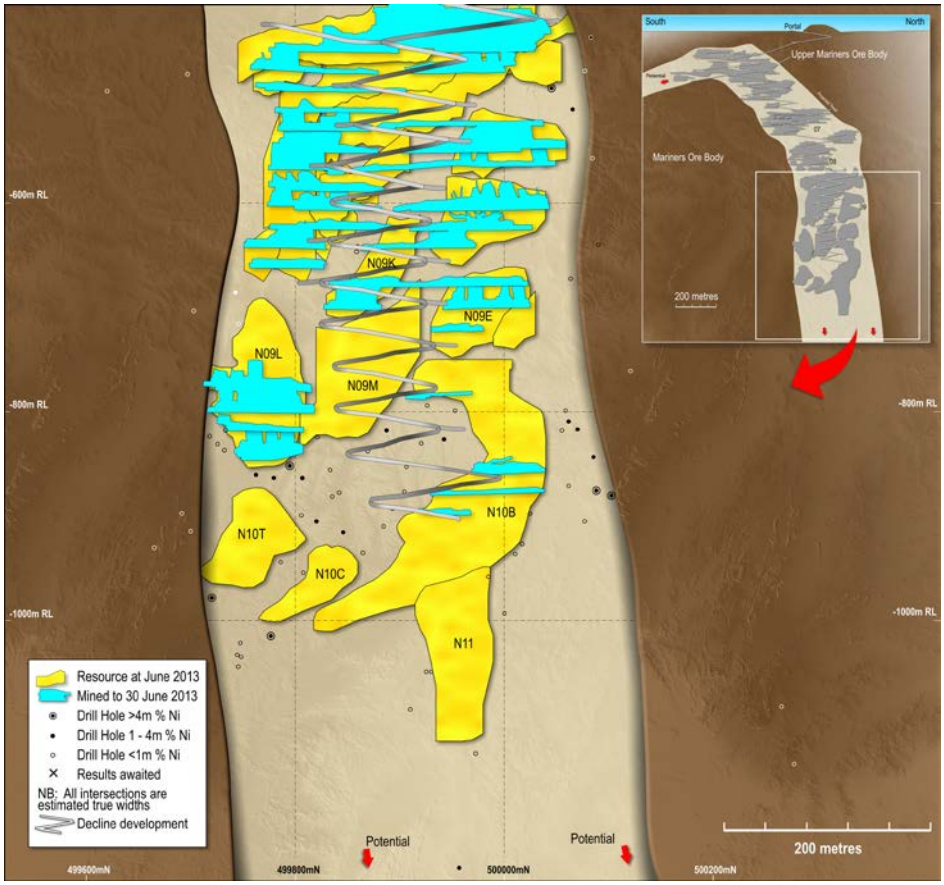


Figure 2: Long section of the Mariners Mine



TABULATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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.

TABULATION OF ORE RESERVES

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	-	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.

Appendix 1 (JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1) is attached to this report as the Resources and Reserves for the Miitel and Mariners mines have changed materially since the last report. All other Resources or Reserves remain unchanged or are simply depleted for mining.

Mincor is a leading Australian nickel producer and an active multi-commodity exploration company, 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.

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- REPORT ENDS -

APPENDIX 1:
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.	• All samples are diamond drill core. • Mineralisation is visible so only a few metres before intersection and after the intersection are sampled. • Representivity is ensured by sampling to geological contacts.
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).	• Diamond drill core in NQ, BQ, LTK60 or LTK48 sizes. • Most core un-orientated, the basalt – ultramafic contact is such a reliable indicator of geological orientation that it is not required routinely.
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.	• Recoveries are measured for each drill run. Recoveries generally 100%. • Only in areas of core loss are recoveries recorded and adjustments made to metre marks.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All core geologically logged and basic geotech information recorded and stored in database.
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.	• Half cut diamond sawn core sampled, marked up by Mincor geologists while logging and cut by Mincor field assistants. • Sample lengths to geological boundaries or no greater than 1.1 metres per individual sample • As nickel mineralisation is in the 1 to 15% volume range the sample weights are not an issue vs. grain size.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Drill core is assayed with four acid digest with ICP finish and is considered a total digest. • Reference standards and blanks are routinely added to every batch of samples. Total QA/QC samples make up approx. 10% of all samples. • 1 in 10 batches sent to third party laboratory. • Monthly QA/QC reports are compiled by database consultant and distributed to Mincor personnel monthly.
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.	• As nickel mineralisation is readily visible and grade can be relatively accurately estimated visually, no other verification processes are in place or are required. • Holes are logged on MS Excel templates and uploaded by consultant into Datashed format SQL databases, these have their own in-built libraries and validation routines.
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.	• Most underground and surface holes surveyed in by total station and located to local mine coordinates. Control is tied into accurately surveyed trig points. • Some underground holes at Mariners were not able to 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. • Down hole surveys are routinely done using single shot magnetic instruments. Surface holes or more rarely long underground holes are also gyroscopically surveyed.
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.	• Varies from 80 metres along strike for Inferred Resources and to less than 40 metres for Indicated Resources. • Measured Resources would commonly also include strike drive mapping and sampling above and below a block. • One composite is used per hole which is based on a 1% nickel cut-off.
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.	• Underground holes can have varying intersection angles but generally none less than 15 degrees to contact. • Surface drill holes usually intersect at 70 to 80 degrees to contact. • Mineralised bodies are relatively planar so drill orientation would not introduce any bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• 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.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• In-house audits of data are undertaken on a periodic basis.

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.	• All resources lie within mining tenements owned 100% by Mincor Resources NL. Listed below are tenement numbers and expiry dates. 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	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Current resources are dominantly all explored by Mincor.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Typical 'Kambalda style' nickel sulphide deposits.
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.	• Not relevant for Resource Reporting.
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.	• 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. • 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.
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').	• As underground holes are involved intersection angles and intersection widths can vary dramatically. • However the general strike and dip of the ore bodies is well understood so estimating likely true widths is relatively simple.
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.	• See long section.
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.	• Not relevant for Resource Reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Down-hole EM modelling has been used to support geological interpretation where available.
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.	• Resources at the extremities are usually still open down plunge, see longitudinal section.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• Data is hosted in a Datashed model utilising SQL databases. Data loading is performed by a consultancy from Excel templates provided by Mincor geologists. Assay data is loaded directly from digital lab files sent directly to our consultant. Validation is undertaken back at the mine sites by plotting the data on x-sections and visual 3D intersection in Surpac software and comparison to original MS Excel logging sheets.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Competent Person has been with Mincor since it has owned these nickel assets and has been intimately involved in most of them. Site visits undertaken on a periodic basis as required.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Geological interpretation has a high degree of confidence as upper and lower edges are well established and general plunge of ore body follows existing trends. • Interpretation based on drill-hole data and extrapolation from existing workings and detailed mapping of basalt contact. • Slight thickened areas have been modelled quite conservatively and could underestimate tonnes locally. • The plunge of the channel has been used to guide anisotropy and variography in search ellipses and directions.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• See Figures 1 and 2 from body of attached release for Resource dimensions and depth below surface. Resource widths vary from 0.1 to 16 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Ore bodies are either estimated by ordinary kriging or inverse distance squared methods (depending on data density) using Surpac version 6.3.1. • Attributes estimated are nickel, copper, cobalt, arsenic, iron, magnesium oxide and density. • The triple accumulation variable, i.e. nickel x density x horizontal width is estimated and then the element variable back calculated by dividing by the density x horizontal width. • The estimation methodology is called seam modelling whereby the estimation is done in a 2d block model where the block sizes can suited to the data density and then this estimation gridded data can be importing into a more detailed 3d block model where the wireframe volumes can achieve better resolution. • Thus block sizes in the 2d model match sample spacing and range from 40 by 40 metres down to 10 by 10 metres for the better sampled ore bodies. • Generally grade cutting is not required however in rare situations with a pure massive sulphide intersection having a large area of influence then it either would be cut back or the search distance reduced.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Dry metric tonnes, all samples are oven dried before assaying and most density measurements occur after the core has been exposed for some time.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The 1% nickel cut-off with no minimum mining width has been adopted as it encapsulates the entire mineralised body. • This may mean that a small proportion of resource at the edges of resource shapes is unlikely to be minable however the inclusion adds to the ore waste discrimination of the Reserve process. • It also is a geologically natural cut-off that defines the boundary between disseminated mineralisation and weakly mineralised ultramafic rocks.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• As this style is effectively 'narrow vein' style mining it is appropriate to use a single composite that relates to each drill hole as there is no across strike mining selectivity required. • Underground mining using either air leg stoping or 12-15m high long hole stopes are the possible mining methods for these resources.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• All intersections are below depth of oxidation. • Recoveries are determined contractually based on nickel head grade. • Ore is mined and delivered to third party floatation mill in Kambalda where concentrate is produced on our behalf and purchased from Mincor at the mill.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• See section 4.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Measured for all assay intervals using weight in air vs. weight in water gravimetric methodology. • Are drill core is fresh and solid so no coatings are applied to reduce water penetration. • In rare circumstances where density measurements are not available or questionable the nickel vs. density regression equation is used to estimate the density.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Classification is done primarily on drill hole spacing in combination with a review of how well the underlying geology is understood. • Measured material generally only is used were the ore drives have been developed top and bottom of a stoping area.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• Informal reviews are conducted along the process. Each resource wireframe is independently reviewed at site before sending on to the resource estimator. • Each resource once completed is sent back to site personnel to review against the underlying raw data and confirm if any adjustments are required.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The implied confidence is reflected in the Mineral Resource classification chosen. • These estimates are global estimates.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• List of resource block models follows and dates of estimation: N18_3d_mod.mdl March 2011 N26_3d_mod.mdl March 2011 N27_3d_mod.mdl June 2012 N28_3d_mod.mdl June 2012 N29c_3d_mod.mdl June 2012 N29a_3d_mod.mdl June 2013 N30_3d_mod.mdl June 2013 N30a_3d_mod.mdl June 2013 N30_resource.mdl June 2013 N09L_3d_mod.mdl June 2013 N10B_3d_mod.mdl June 2013 N09E_3d_mod.mdl March 2012 N10C_3d_mod.mdl June 2013 N09K_3d_mod.mdl March 2012 • Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Competent Person is the General Manager and is based at the mine site.
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	• Has been integrated into mine schedule and budgets, as these are based on current actual operating costs, the level of study is considered to be better than a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Cut-off grades based on current costs and budgeted nickel price of AUD$16,500/tonne.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. • The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling. • The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). • The mining dilution factors used. • The mining recovery factors used. • Any minimum mining widths used. • The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. • The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	• The Reserve is based on methods and assumptions – mine schedules and budgets – in mines that have been in operation for at least 10 years, and the level of study is considered to be better than a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS). • Current mining methods are predominantly 4.5mW x 4.5mH jumbo strike drives with a subsequent single jumbo flat back lift, with the remaining ore mined using long-hole stoping methods. Stoping is by a combination of long-hole bench stoping with waste rock backfill leaving in-situ rib pillars between panels, or Cemented Rock Backfill long-hole stoping, leaving no rib pillars. The long-hole stopes are optimised to the diluted marginal cut-off grade, of 1.5% nickel. The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters are in line with methods used in these mines over the last 10 years. • Assumptions made regarding geotechnical considerations (stope spans hydraulic radii, stope sequencing etc.) are in line with practice over the last 10 years of operation. Grade control is done via visual estimates of nickel grade augmented/checked by face sampling in ore drives; the ore body is amenable to reliable visual estimates of grade and this is validated monthly via mill reconciled mine production. No pre-production drilling is required. • Each stoping level is separately analysed financially to ensure it makes a profit allowing for the capital and operational access development required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Extra dilution over and above planned hanging wall and footwall dilution is also added to account for pillar losses, bogging off fill, etc. Extra dilution factor of -5% added to stoping tonnes for ore loss. • True width dilution skins are added to resource block models for the appropriate mining method as below: Jumbo SD 50cm footwall (fw), 30cm hanging-wall (hw) and 3.80m minimum mining width Long-hole stope 50cm fw, 50cm hw and 2.50m minimum mining width Air-leg stoping 30cm fw, 30cm hw and 2.0m minimum mining width Air-leg SD 50cm fw, 30cm hw and 3.0m minimum mining width. • No inferred material is included in Reserves.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the ore body as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• Recovery is based contractually on nickel head grades so no metallurgical studies are required. • The metallurgical process (crushing, grinding, flotation, smelting, refining) has been used successfully and essentially unchanged on this style of ore for approx. 40 years and is therefore well tested. • Deleterious elements are incorporated into the off-take agreement and relate to arsenic, iron to magnesium oxide ratio and minimum nickel grades. Penalty rates apply above certain thresholds. • Mincor is able to blend ores from different areas of the mines so in general penalties for deleterious elements occur relatively infrequently.
Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• Within existing environmental approvals.
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	• Within existing infrastructure, no additional power, water or labour required.
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co-products. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	• Using current operating costs. • Deleterious elements determined not to trigger penalties. • Nickel price and exchange rate based on consensus forecasts for the coming financial year. • All cost based on Australian dollars and nickel price budgeted in AUD$. • Transport charges relate to existing contractual trucking charges. • Treatment and refining charges not applicable as Mincor's concentrate is sold at the concentrator. • WA government royalty and Day Dawn private royalty included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• All revenue assumptions are based on existing contracts and an AUD$16,500 per tonne nickel price.
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• Third party off-take agreement in place to purchase concentrate.
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• As this is an existing mine not a new project, its financial evaluation is based on cash operating margins rather than financial measures such as NPV or IRR.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	• Mining licence from WA state government. • Licences to abstract and discharge water. • Pre native title mining tenements for current Reserves. • Good relationships with local Kambalda community and a regular donator to local charities and sports groups.
Other	To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	• Already discussed. • No significant unresolved material matters relating to naturally occurring risks, third party agreements or governmental/statutory approvals currently exist.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• Proven Reserves are based on (i.e. are a subset of) Measured Resources subject to financial viability. Probable reserves are based on (i.e. are a subset of) Indicated Resources subject to financial viability. • The Competent Person is satisfied with the classification of the Reserves in view of the deposit. • No Inferred material is used for public reporting of Reserves.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	• Informal peer reviews are undertaken to examine tonnes and grade of potential stoping blocks with a reality check against current production. • The methodology of Ore Reserve (and underlying Resources) calculation and classification is essentially unchanged over a long period of time (over 10 years). The adequacy of this methodology has been demonstrated over this period via regular reconciliation against mill reconciled mine production and continued financial success.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Reserve estimate is global. • The Reserve is most sensitive to the dilution parameters, however these have been developed over the life of the mines (over 10 years) and reviewed annually. • Generally reconciliation data suggests that tonnes are underestimated, grade is overestimated but in terms of metal content is within 10% of predicted, which is considered well within the underlying error margin of all the elements that make up the Reserve.