

29 July 2015

VISION | COMMITMENT | RESULTS

ASX: PAN

Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 June 2015

Significant Points

GROUP

- Safety - no Lost Time Injuries, LTI Frequency Rate decreased from 5.0 to 3.2
- Group Nickel Production - **4,581t Ni in concentrate/ore**
- Costs - Group payable cash costs (inclusive of royalties) of **US\$4.92/lb (A\$6.32/lb), C1 Cash Cost A\$3.88/lb**
- FY2015 production - **19,301t Ni in concentrate/ore**
- Liquid Assets - **\$65 million**

NICKEL

Savannah

- Production - **2,348t Ni in concentrate, FY2015 production of 8,726t Ni in concentrate a new record**
- Costs - payable cash costs A\$6.06/lb Ni (inclusive of royalties), up 7% on increased throughput and lower grade
- Exploration - **900 Fault and Western Splay Resources to be included in the June 2015 Resource and Reserve Statement**
- Savannah North - **Resource definition drilling continued**

Lanfranchi

- Production - **2,233t Ni in ore**
- Costs - payable cash costs A\$6.65/lb Ni (inclusive of royalties), up 5% on lower production
- Exploration - **further high-grade mineralisation intersected at Lower Schmitz, Exploration Target released**
- Lower Schmitz - **development of exploration drive continued, return airway commenced**

GOLD

Gidgee

- Study work continued

Mt Henry (PAN 70%)

- Feasibility Study - study outcomes released, including a maiden Reserve of 922,900oz Au

PGM

Panton

- Improved metal grades and recoveries reported in metallurgical test work
- Phase Two of flotation optimisation test work to commence

Thunder Bay North

- Rio continuing work under the Earn-in Option Phase, spending C\$20 million over 5 years to earn 70%

CORPORATE

- Hedging - US\$3 million zero cost currency option collar put in place for December 2015 quarter
- Gold Assets - early value realisation via Trade Sale/IPO is progressing

Group Summary

The Panoramic Group A\$ cash margin, on a payable nickel basis, is shown in Figure 1 which records the Panoramic Group payable nickel unit cash costs on a quarterly basis from the June 2011 quarter, together with the Group net realised A\$ average quarterly nickel price (after hedging and quotational period pricing adjustments).

Figure 1 – Cash Margin and Payable Cash Costs

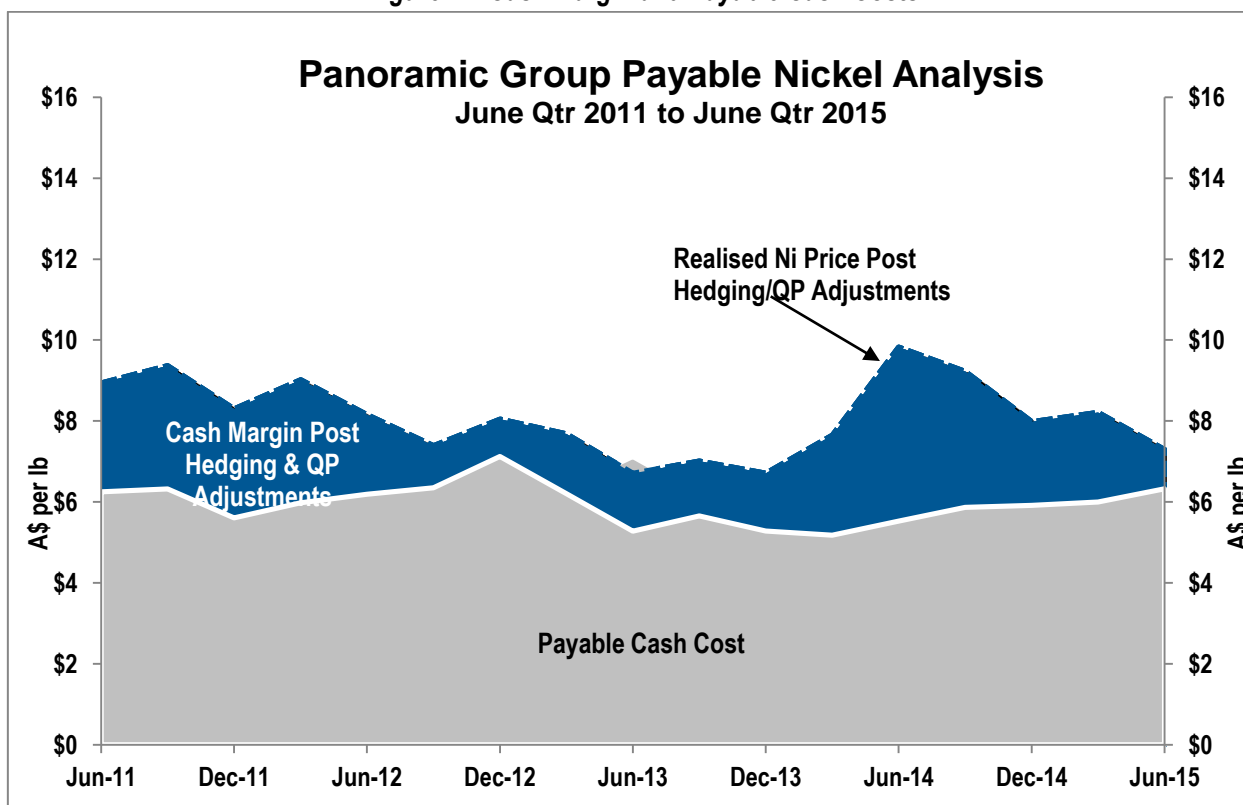


Table 1 – Group Nickel Production and Unit Costs

	Units	Savannah (a) 3mths ending 30 June 2015	Lanfranchi 3mths ending 30 June 2015	Total Group 3mths ending 30 June 2015	Total Group Previous Qtr Mar 2015
Ore Mined	dmt	232,540	102,187	334,727	329,087
Average Mined Nickel Grade	%	1.15	2.18	1.47	1.57
Nickel in Ore Mined	dmt	2,687	2,233	4,920	5,154
Nickel in Concentrate/Ore	tonnes	2,348	2,233	4,581	4,717
Copper in Concentrate/Ore	tonnes	1,488	204	1,692	1,525
Cobalt in Concentrate/Ore	tonnes	110	-	110	114
Costs Per Pound Payable Nickel					
Mining	A\$ per lb	3.96	3.82	3.90	3.70
Milling	A\$ per lb	1.72	-	0.95	0.84
Administration	A\$ per lb	1.33	0.85	1.11	0.99
Payable Operating Cash Costs (Mine Gate)	A\$ per lb	7.01	4.67	5.96	5.53
Haulage	A\$ per lb	0.23	0.28	0.25	0.30
Port Charges/Shipping	A\$ per lb	0.44	-	0.24	0.17
Ore Treatment	A\$ per lb	-	1.58	0.71	0.73
Net By-product Credits	A\$ per lb	(2.20)	(0.19)	(1.30)	(1.14)
Royalties	A\$ per lb	0.58	0.31	0.46	0.41
Total Payable Operating Cash Costs^(b)	A\$ per lb	6.06	6.65	6.32	6.00
Total Payable Operating Cash Costs^(c)	US\$ per lb	4.72	5.18	4.92	4.72

(a) Including contribution from Copernicus

(b) Group capital development cash cost for the quarter was A\$0.62/lb. This cost is not included in Table 1. Capital development costs represent capitalised mining cash costs for deposits in production. These costs do not include pre-production costs for deposits being developed for future mining.

(c) Average June 2015 quarter RBA US\$/A\$ settlement rate of US\$0.7790 (Average March 2015 quarter exchange rate was US\$0.7866).

Safety

Pleasingly, no lost time injuries (LTI) were recorded at the operations.

The 12 month moving average Group LTI Frequency Rate (LTIFR) **decreased from 5.0 to 3.2**. Figure 2 shows the Group actual and target LTIFR against the 2012/13 WA Nickel Industry Average LTIFR of 3.00, as published by the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP). Figure 3 shows the Group Hazard and Incident Reports over the last 12 months. Hazards reported have increased, whilst the number of incidents remained steady.

Figure 2 – Group LTIFR Performance (12 month rolling average)

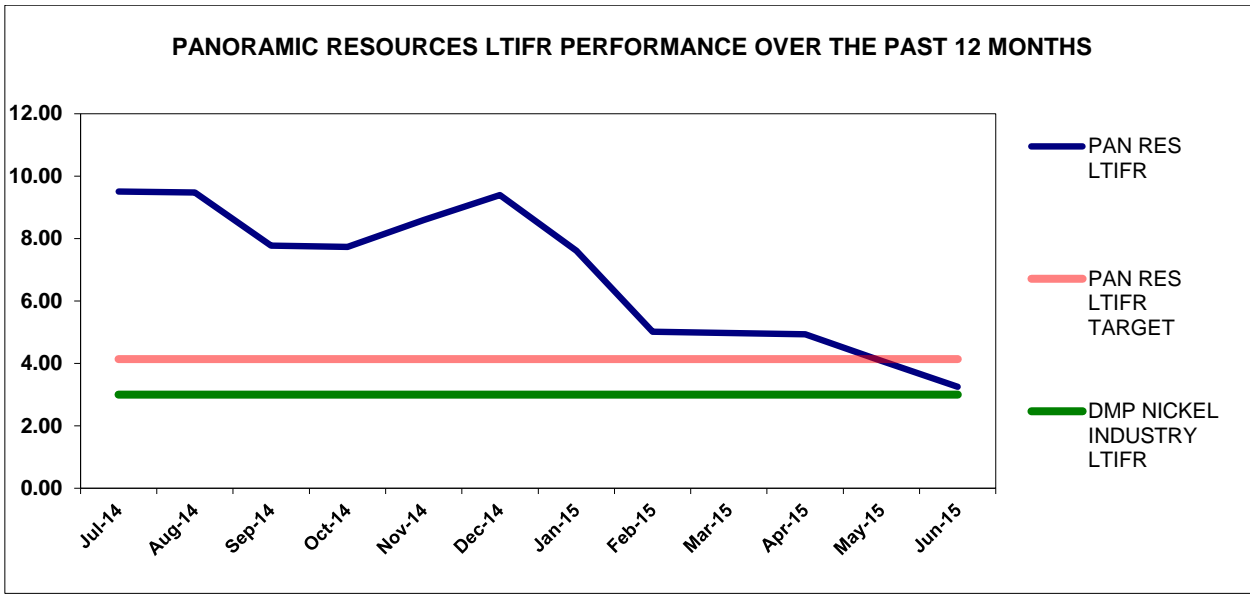
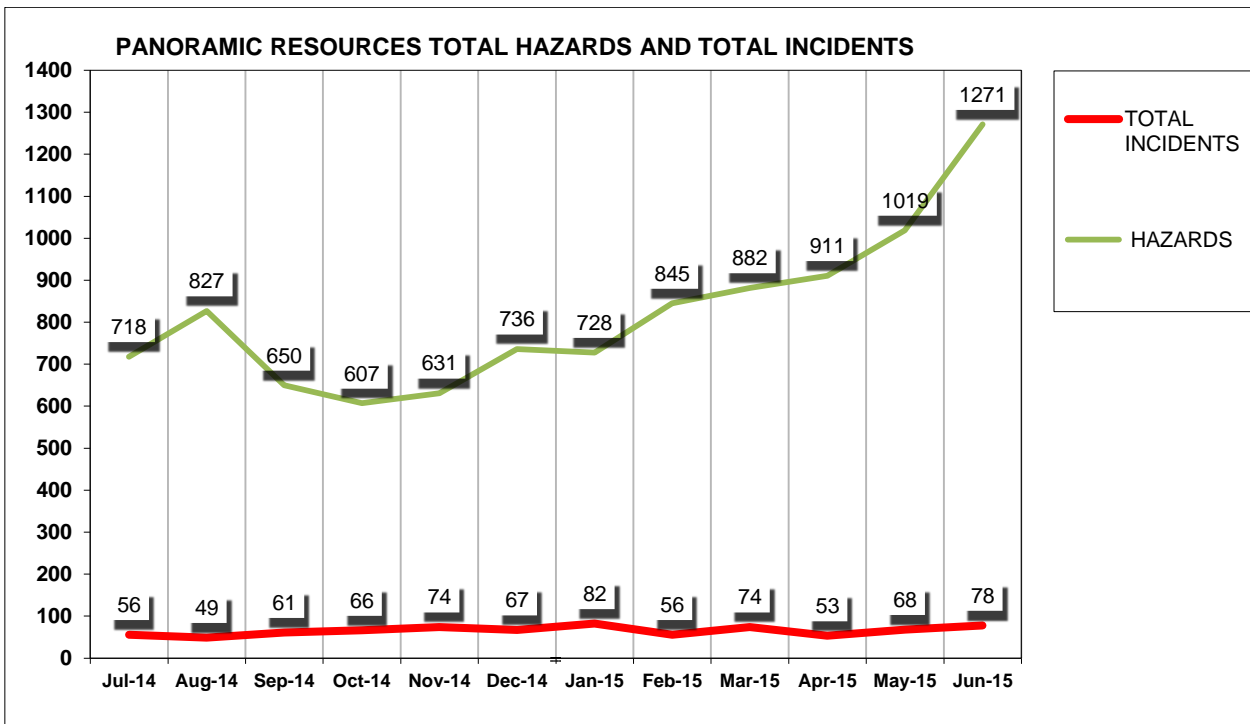


Figure 3 – Group Incidents and Hazards Reporting



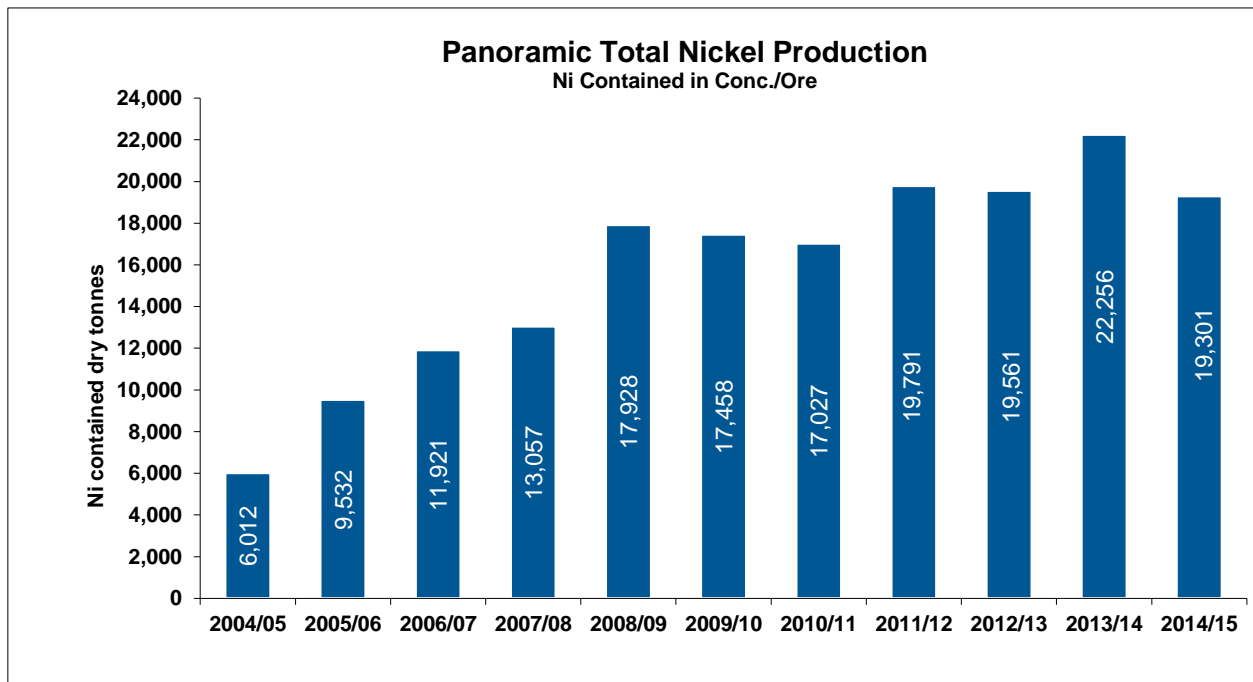
Environment

There were no significant environmental incidents recorded and the operations were conducted within all statutory regulations and licence conditions.

Nickel Division Production

The Nickel Division produced 4,581t contained nickel in concentrate/ore. Group production for FY2015 was 19,301t Ni contained in concentrate/ore.

Figure 4 – Nickel Division Production



Nickel – Savannah Project

General

The Savannah Project produced 2,348t Ni, 1,488t Cu and 110t Co contained in concentrate. **Total FY2015 nickel production of 8,726t Ni contained in concentrate was a new annual production record.**

Total ore mined increased by 6% over the quarter, including mining 31,641t of Copernicus ore. **Ore milled of 240,847t was a new quarterly throughput record.** Annual ore milled of 854,794t was also a record. This is a significant achievement and a credit to the team at Savannah.

The average milled nickel head grade of 1.14% was 10% lower, which marginally increased payable cash costs despite flat aggregate site costs over the quarter.

Four concentrate shipments for a combined 2,782t contained nickel were exported. As at 30 June 2015, there were 81t of contained nickel in concentrate at Wyndham waiting to be shipped.

Table 2 – Savannah Project Operating Statistics (including Copernicus)

Area	Details	Units	3 mths ending 30 June 2015	3 mths ending 31 Mar 2014	2014/15 Full Year	2013/14 Full Year
Mining	Ore mined	dmt	232,540	219,541	865,660	760,335
	Ni grade	%	1.15	1.23	1.18	1.29
	Ni metal contained	dmt	2,687	2,696	10,258	9,815
	Cu grade	%	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.75
	Co grade	%	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Milling	Ore milled	dmt	240,847	204,837	854,794	759,150
	Ni grade	%	1.14	1.26	1.18	1.29
	Cu grade	%	0.66	0.68	0.66	0.75
	Co grade	%	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
	Ni Recovery	%	85.2	87.2	86.4	86.6
	Cu Recovery	%	93.0	94.1	94.1	95.1
	Co Recovery	%	85.5	89.2	88.5	89.3
Concentrate Production	Concentrate	dmt	33,040	29,616	119,084	117,122
	Ni grade	%	7.11	7.63	7.33	7.24
	Ni metal contained	dmt	2,348	2,259	8,726	8,481
	Cu grade	%	4.50	4.41	4.46	4.64
	Cu metal contained	dmt	1,488	1,306	5,314	5,439
	Co grade	%	0.33	0.38	0.37	0.36
	Co metal contained	dmt	110	114	443	426
	Concentrate Shipments	Concentrate	dmt	38,769	27,053	122,262
Ni grade		%	7.17	7.49	7.31	7.25
Ni metal contained		dmt	2,782	2,026	8,936	8,593
Cu grade		%	4.46	4.14	4.39	4.51
Cu metal contained		dmt	1,730	1,121	5,368	5,346
Co grade		%	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.36
Co metal contained		dmt	133	101	445	428

Costs

Total site operating and capital costs were well contained at \$27.9 million (including Copernicus mining and trucking costs), up only 1% on the previous quarter (\$27.5 million). The lower nickel head grade resulted in a 6% increase in the average payable unit cash cost (including royalties) to A\$6.06/lb.

Figure 5 – Savannah Total Site Costs

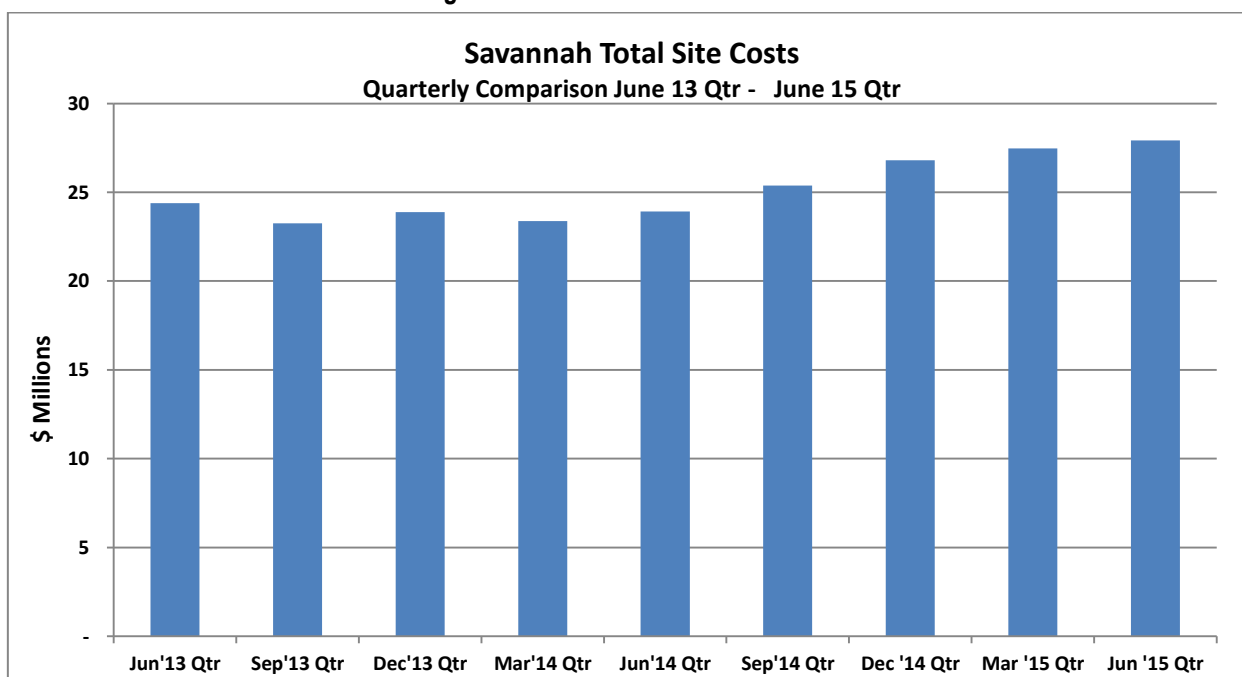


Photo 1 – Savannah Process Plant and Power Station



Nickel – Lanfranchi Project

General

The Lanfranchi Project produced 102,187 tonnes of ore at 2.18% Ni for 2,233t Ni contained, below budget and down 9% on the previous quarter.

As advised in the previous quarterly report, two separate seismic events on 12 and 26 April 2015, in the vicinity of the Deacon orebody, resulted in reduced production and the rescheduling of some Deacon production into FY2016.

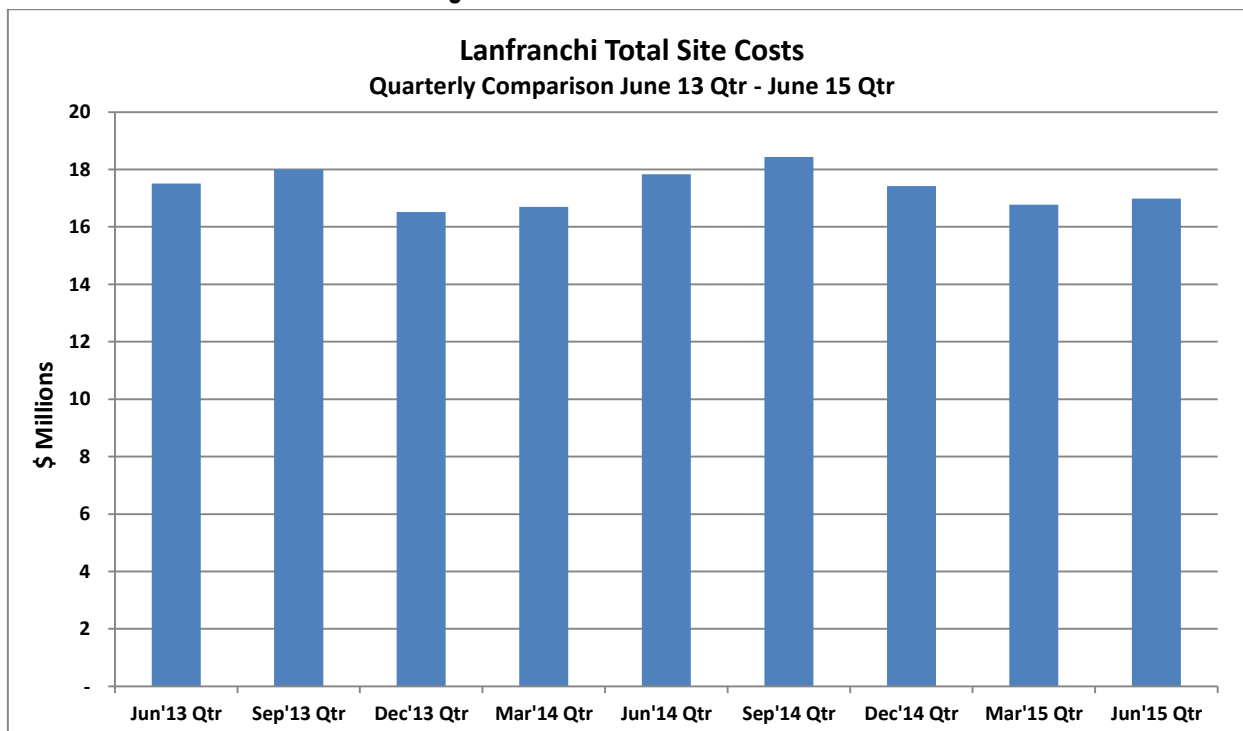
Table 3 – Lanfranchi Project Operating Statistics

Area	Details	Units	3mths ending 30 June 2015	3mths ending 31 Mar 2015	2014/15 Full Year	2013/14 Full Year
Mining	Ore mined	dmt	102,187	109,546	468,491	518,273
	Ni grade	%	2.18	2.24	2.26	2.66
	Ni metal contained	dmt	2,233	2,458	10,575	13,775
	Cu grade	%	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23
Ore Delivered	Ore delivered	dmt	104,844	106,890	470,322	521,514
	Ni grade	%	2.22	2.21	2.26	2.64
	Ni metal contained	dmt	2,331	2,361	10,611	13,794
	Cu grade	%	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23

Costs

Total site costs of \$17.0 million, including operating and capital increased by 1% on the previous quarter (\$16.8 million). The lower nickel production resulted in a 5% increase in the average payable unit cash cost (including royalties) to A\$6.65/lb.

Figure 6 – Lanfranchi Total Site Costs



Transition to Lower Schmitz

On 15 July 2015, the Company announced that FY2016 will be a year of transition for Lanfranchi due to the combination of the depletion of the Deacon Ore Reserve, the discovery of the high-grade Lower Schmitz mineralisation and the prevailing low US\$ nickel price (refer to ASX announcement of 15 July 2015).

The FY2016 Operating Plan aims to maximise cash flow from the Deacon and Jury-Metcalf orebodies during the first half of FY2016 while advancing the Lower Schmitz discovery towards production, potentially ramping up during the March 2016 quarter, subject to a Reserve being determined and approval by the Board to commence mining (Figure 7).

Lower Schmitz could provide an exciting opportunity for the Company to pursue a higher grade, higher margin business model at Lanfranchi.

Figure 7: FY2016 Lanfranchi Operating Plan

Lanfranchi Nickel Mine FY2016 Production Plan			
September 2015 Quarter	December 2015 Quarter	March 2016 Quarter	June 2016 Quarter
Production from existing Reserves and completion of Lower Schmitz 9000DD. Commencement of Lower Schmitz decline and return airway	Lower Schmitz Resource drilling		
	Lower Schmitz Resource & Reserve		
	Lower Schmitz return airway and decline continues		
		Potential Lower Schmitz ramp up and production	

On 29 July 2015, a seismic event occurred at Lanfranchi. Current interpretation of the seismic data indicates that the likely location of the event was west of the Deacon mine workings. No damage has been reported underground. Currently, underground access is restricted until all underground workings have been inspected and a geotechnical assessment completed. Any impact on the FY2016 Operating Plan (as released on 15 July 2015) will be advised if required.

Native Title

As referenced in the Company's December 2014 Quarterly Report, the Federal Court made a Determination of native title in favour of the Ngadju People, the consequence of which is that the Company's tenements at the Lanfranchi Project are invalid to the extent that they are inconsistent with the continued existence, enjoyment or exercise of native title rights held by the Ngadju People.

The Determination and Orders can be found at the following link:

www.judgments.fedcourt.gov.au/judgments/Judgments/fca/single/2014/2014fca1247

The Determination has been appealed by some of the Respondents to the Determination and the Company has been joined as a non-participating Respondent Party to the Ngadju appeal proceedings.

Base Metal Exploration

FY2016 Exploration Programs

The principal aim of the Group's upcoming FY2016 exploration programs is to add mine life at both nickel operations. These programs continue on from the significant success at both Savannah and Lanfranchi in FY2015.

Savannah and East Kimberley Regional

Savannah North Project

Since the initial Savannah North discovery hole in February 2014 (*refer ASX announcement of 18 February 2014*), further drilling has identified two zones (an Upper and Lower zone) of "Savannah Style" magmatic breccia textured massive sulphide mineralisation over a broad area (*refer to ASX announcements of 28 April 2014, 30 May 2014 and 28 July 2014*). Both the Upper and Lower mineralised zones remain open towards the west and northwest (*Figure 9*).

Since July 2014, the Company has conducted an extensive drilling program to determine the extent of mineralisation. Drill results received during and after the quarter, and 2012 JORC Compliance Tables for the reporting of Exploration Results, are contained in Appendix 1. All drill results reported are down-hole lengths, not true widths.

Based on the available drill data, the Company has estimated an Exploration Target for the Upper Zone with a range of 3.2 to 6.4 million tonnes and a grade range of 1.5% to 2.1% Ni (*Table 4*):

Table 4: Savannah North Exploration Target and supporting assumptions

Width of mineralisation (metres)	Plunge extent of mineralisation (metres)	Approximate thickness of mineralisation (metres)	Assumed average density	Exploration target grade range %Ni		Exploration target tonnage range (million tonnes)
				Low	High	
350	600	4.0	3.8	1.5%	2.1%	3.2
350	700	5.0	3.8	1.5%	2.1%	4.7
350	800	6.0	3.8	1.5%	2.1%	6.4

Cautionary / Clarifying Statement – the Exploration Target reported here is not a Mineral Resource. The Exploration target reported uses information gained from a combination of actual drill results from surface and underground drilling and supporting geophysical surveys. The level of exploration carried out to date is insufficient to define a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target reported is conceptual in nature requiring further exploration. The planned exploration activities to further test Savannah North are provided below. It remains uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Further information on the Savannah North Exploration Target and a summary of the relevant drill holes used to derive the approximate thickness and grade of the mineralisation at Savannah is provided in the Company's ASX announcement of 28 July 2014.

Savannah North Maiden Resource Drill Program – latest drill results

As reported last quarter, the Savannah North 1570mRL Drill Drive was completed and the Savannah North maiden Resource drill program commenced on 18 April 2015.

The Savannah North drilling is targeting a 450m section of Savannah North mineralisation between 5700mE to 6150mE (Figures 8 and 9). Drilling is on a 50m x 50m pattern, comprising approximately 70 holes for a total of 25,000 drill metres. **It is important to note that based on more recent drilling (refer to ASX announcement of 17 April 2015), the Savannah North mineralisation now extends over 900m (between 5400mE and 6300mE) and the maiden Resource drill program is only targeting a small portion of that area.**

To date, 23 holes have been completed (Figure 8). Assay results returned to date are summarised in Appendix 1.

Figure 8 – Plan view of the Savannah North Maiden Resource drill program area

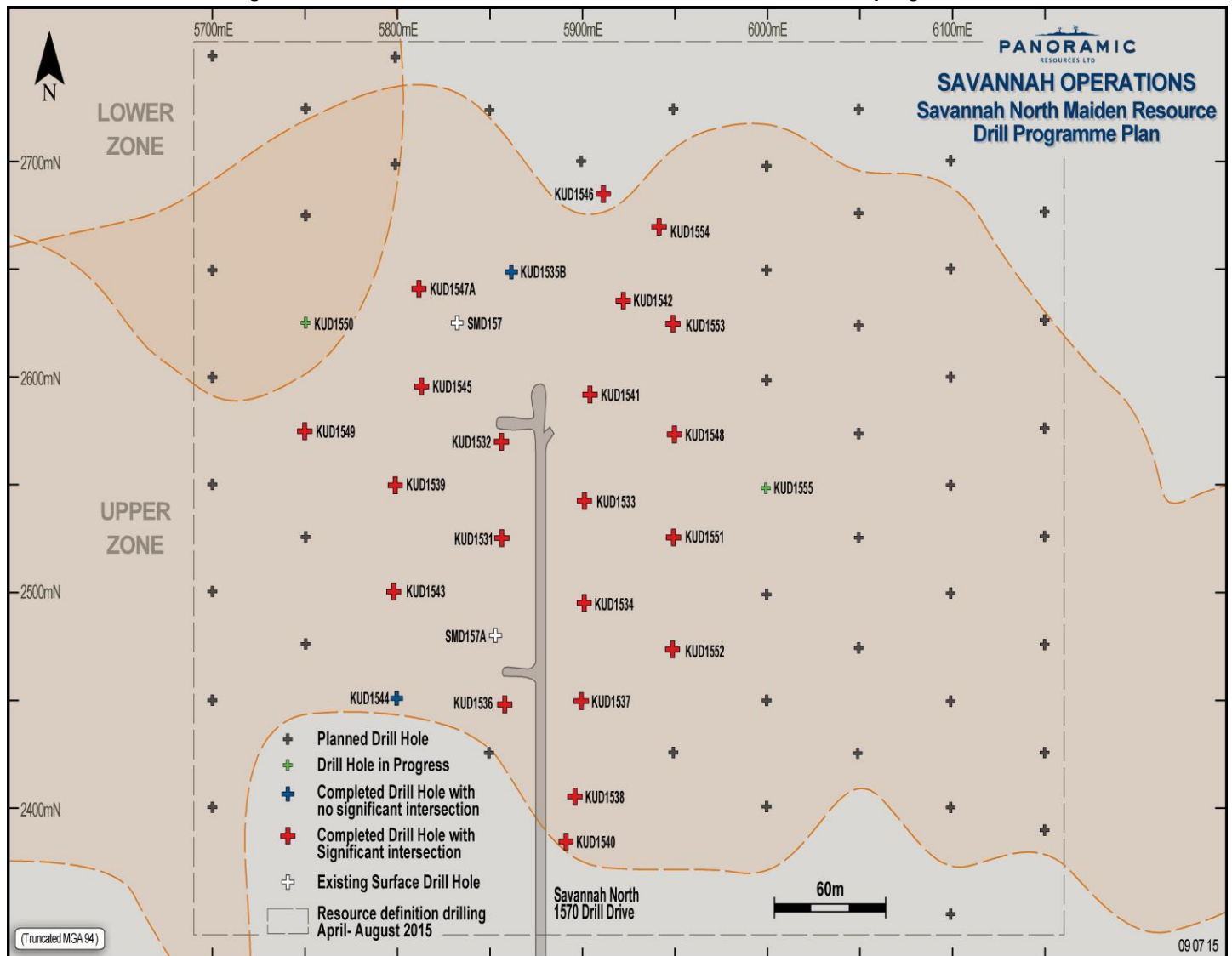
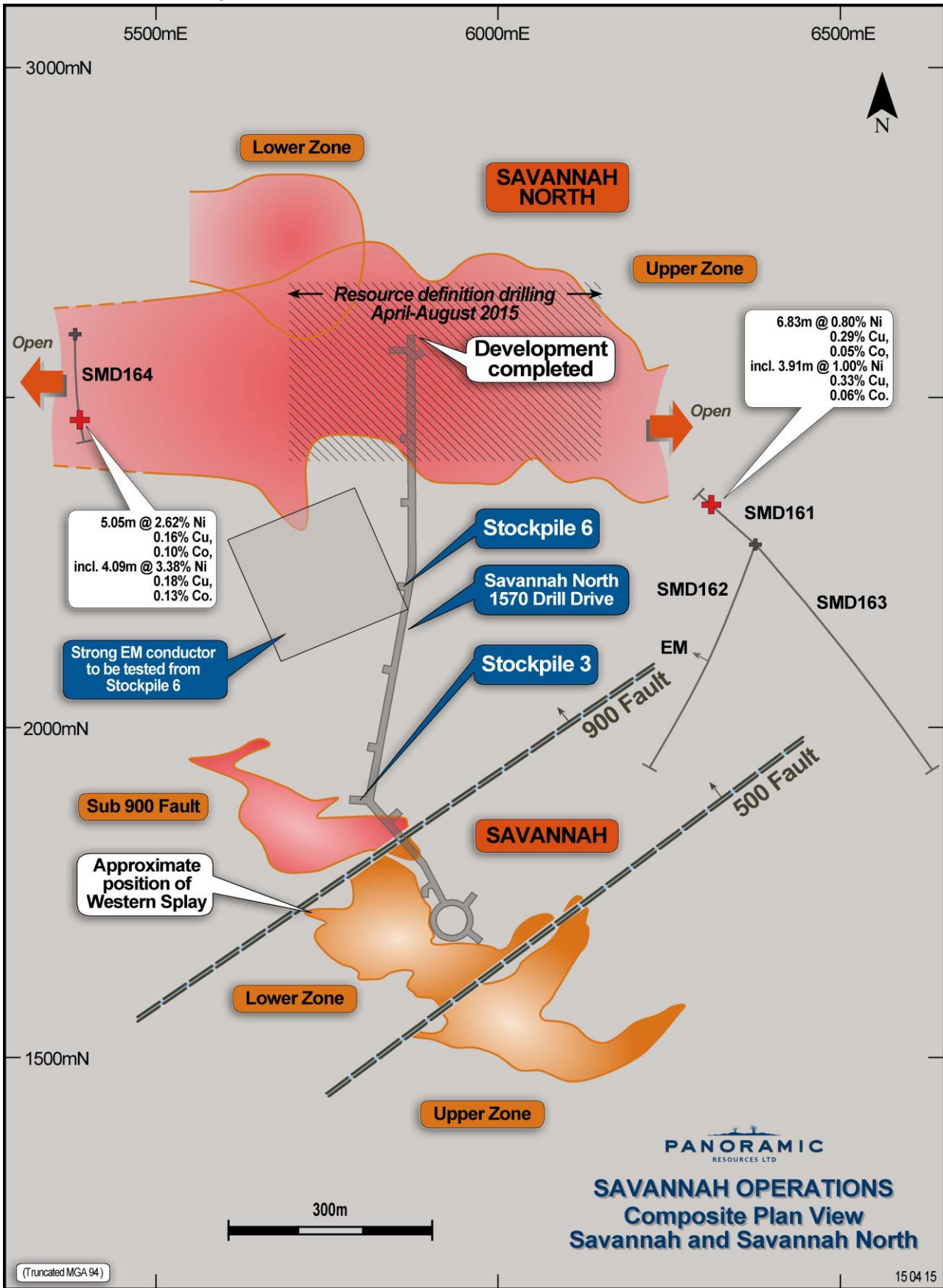


Figure 9 – composite Plan View of Savannah and Savannah North areas



Savannah Sub-900 Fault - Resource Definition Drill Program

The Sub 900 Fault Mineral Resource estimate is nearing completion and will be included in the June 2015 Resource and Reserve Statement.

Lower Zone Western Splay Program

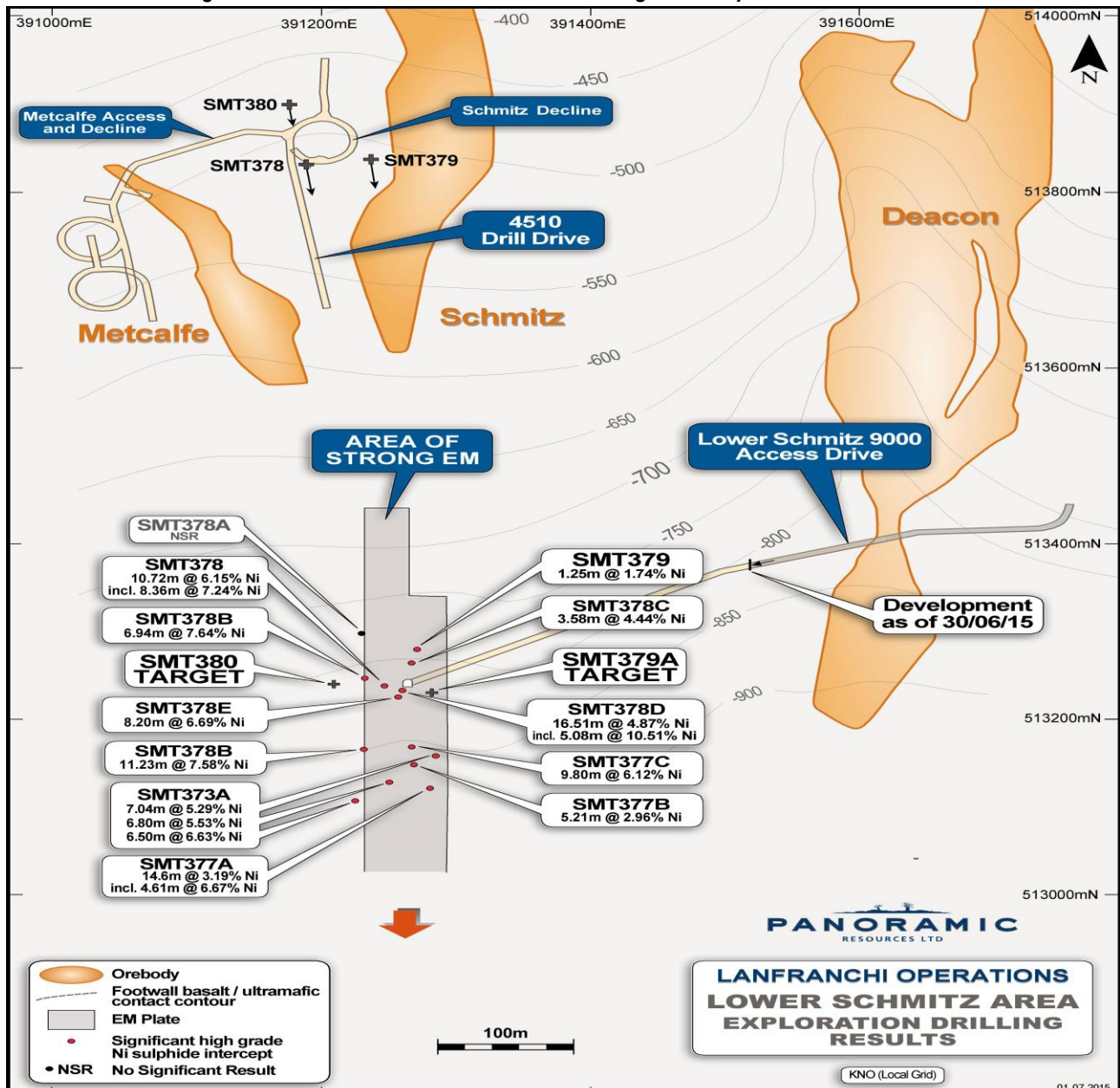
The Lower Zone Western Splay Mineral Resource model has been updated following the completion of drilling in April 2015. The updated Western Splay Resource will be included in the June 2015 Resource and Reserve Statement. Further drilling is warranted on the area as mineralisation has not been completely closed off.

Lanfranchi

Lower Schmitz History

In January 2015, the Company announced that three significant zones of mineralisation had been intersected in drill hole SMT373A down-plunge of the Schmitz orebody (refer to ASX announcements of 21 and 23 January 2015). Drill hole SMT373A was targeted at a large, 100m x 300m, open-ended electromagnetic (EM) anomaly, that was identified in late 2014 in drill hole SMT366 (refer to ASX announcement of 21 November 2014). Since the Lower Schmitz discovery in January 2015, the sole exploration focus at Lanfranchi has been on testing extensions of the Lower Schmitz mineralisation (Figure 10).

Figure 10 – Plan View of Schmitz area showing latest exploration drill results



During the June 2015 quarter, drilling continued to return positive results, as reported in the Company's ASX announcements of 20 April, 20 May, 15 June and 6 July 2015. Based on the size and strength of the Lower Schmitz EM anomaly and the significance of the SMT373A intersections, development of an access drive from the Deacon Decline to the Lower Schmitz position commenced and is on track for completion in September 2015. This will allow Resource definition drilling to start during the December 2015 quarter.

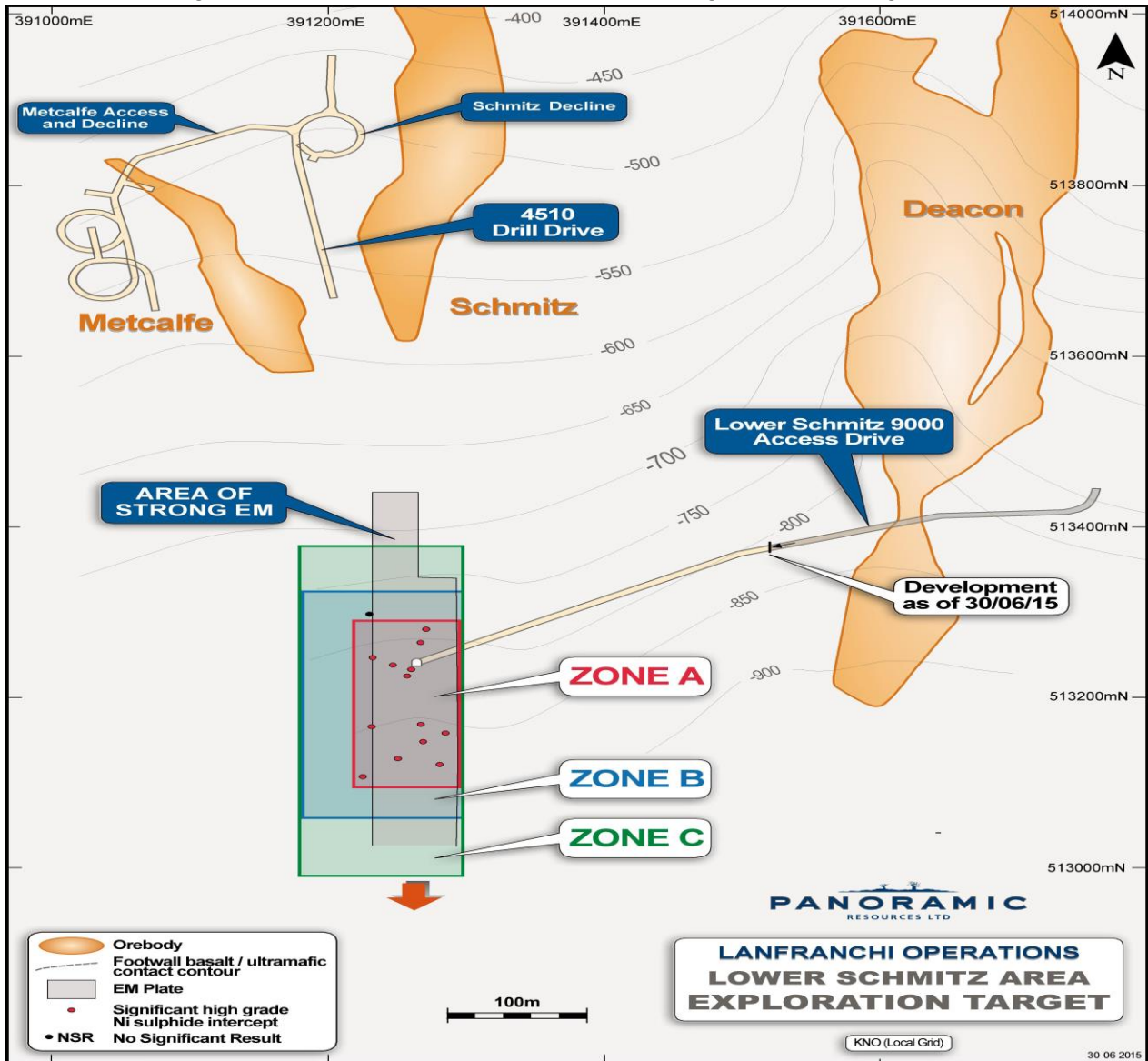
Lower Schmitz drill results

A summary of all Lower Schmitz drill intersections released by the Company to date is shown in Appendix 2. All intercept grades have been recalculated to include the measured specific gravity ("SG") value of the individual samples within each intercept. Previously, all reported intercept grades were based on the more simplistic sample length weighting technique.

Lower Schmitz Exploration Target

Since the initial Lower Schmitz discovery hole, the Company has completed eleven diamond drill holes from underground. These holes have been drilled to follow up the initial discovery hole and to gain additional geological and structural information. High-grade, Schmitz style sulphide mineralisation has now been intersected over a broad area. Commencing about 513,300mN at approximately -750mRL (a vertical depth of approximately 200m below the previously mined Schmitz orebody), **the mineralised zone is up to 90m wide and extends down plunge (at approximately -35 degrees) to the south for at least 245m (Figure 11 – Zone A).**

Figure 11- Plan View of Lower Schmitz area showing Exploration Target areas



Based on the currently available information, the Company has estimated an Exploration Target for Lower Schmitz in the range of **275,000 to 746,000 tonnes and a grade range of 5.0% to 6.0% Ni** (Table 5). Further information on the Lower Schmitz Exploration Target and a summary of the relevant drill holes used to derive the approximate thickness and grade of the mineralisation is provided in the Company's ASX announcement of 6 July 2015.

Table 5 – Lower Schmitz Exploration Target and supporting assumptions

Zone	Width of mineralisation	Plunge extent of mineralisation	Approximate average thickness of mineralisation	Assumed average density	Exploration target grade range %Ni		Exploration target tonnage range
	(metres)	(metres)	(metres)	(t/m ³)	(Low – High)		(tonnes)
Zone A	90	245	3.6	3.50	5.0%	6.0%	275,000
Zone B	125	325	3.6	3.50	5.0%	6.0%	510,000
Zone c	125	475	3.6	3.50	5.0%	6.0%	746,000

Cautionary / Clarifying Statement – the Exploration Target reported here is not a Mineral Resource. The Exploration target reported uses information gained from a combination of actual drill results from underground drilling and supporting geophysical surveys. The level of exploration carried out to date is insufficient to define a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target reported is conceptual in nature requiring further exploration. The planned exploration activities to further test Lower Schmitz are provided below. It remains uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Work Plan

Lower Schmitz – Resource Drilling and Exploration drive

Access to the Lower Schmitz area commenced with the development of the Lower Schmitz Exploration Drive (9000DD). The drive is a continuation of the Deacon Decline and is on track to be completed in September 2015. The resource definition drill testing of the Lower Schmitz Zone A area (Figure 10) will commence as soon as the 9000DD is completed. The duration of the maiden resource definition drill program is anticipated to be two months. While the resource drilling program is being undertaken, access development towards the Lower Schmitz mineralisation will continue. **The maiden Lower Schmitz Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statements are expected to be released in December 2015.**

Cowan Nickel Project, WA (Panoramic holds 100% nickel rights)

Weather permitting, the ground EM survey at Lake Cowan will commence in the September 2015 quarter.

Drake Resources Exploration Alliance - Scandinavia

Panoramic and Drake Resources Limited (“Drake”) have an alliance to identify, explore and develop base and precious metal opportunities across Scandinavia. The Company continued to work with Drake on the Sulitjelma Project in Norway while withdrawing from the Lokken and Hersjo/Nordgruva Projects.

In August 2014, a 70km² airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) and magnetic survey was undertaken at Sulitjelma (Figure 12). The survey covered areas of historic mining activity which ceased operation in the late 1980s with a total of more than 25.5 million tonnes of copper/zinc ore extracted from the Nordgruvfeltet (Northern Mining Field) and Sydgruvfeltet (Southern Mining Field). The initial assessment of the VTEM survey data identified 11 anomalies, which was then reduced to six priority targets following subsequent interpretation and field inspection.

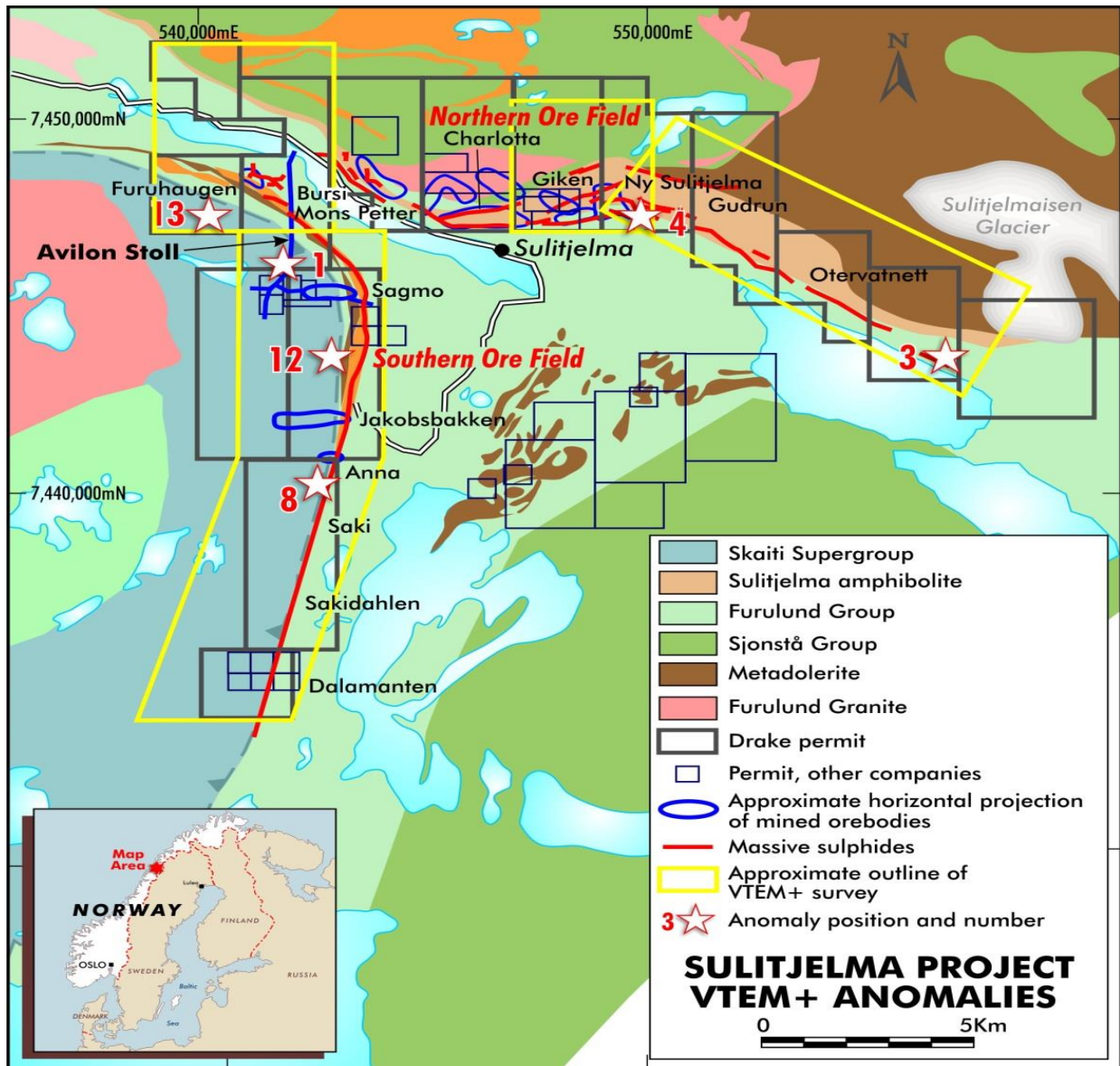
Four targets are located within the western thrust or Southern Ore Field which is an area of known massive sulphide mineralisation mapped over a ~10km north/south direction. This area hosts the Sagmo (1.9Mt mined at 1.6%Cu and 0.23%Zn) and the Jakobsbakken (4.47Mt mined at 1.55% Cu and 2.42% Zn) historic orebodies.

Two anomalies have been selected from the Northern Ore Field, an extensive conductive horizon with a strike length in excess of 5kms located along strike from the main Sulitjelma mines of Ny Sulitjelma (2.59Mt at 1.99%Cu and 0.55%Zn) and Giken.

During the June 2015 quarter, a program of ground EM surveying was completed over the Sulitjelma priority VTEM targets in order to better define and quantify each target ahead of possible drill testing later in 2015:

- At Anomaly 1, the VTEM survey completed in 2014 identified a 2km x 600m wide east-west lensoid anomaly with an orientation that parallels the near-by Sagmo mine. The recently completed ground EM survey has better defined the area of interest to a large conductor 1,300m x 1,100m. This conductor is located ~100m immediately above the Avilon Stoll access drive and historic workings and may represent mineralisation unsuspected by the past miners.
- Anomaly 12 produced a similar size EM plate on the other side of the old Sagmo mine and also has a similar geometry. Historic drilling nearby has intercepted copper mineralisation at target depths.
- Anomalies 8 and 13 also present encouraging similarities with the near-by historic mines referenced above in addition to Anna mine located very close to Anomaly 8 with historic production of 0.25Mt @ 3.86% Cu.

Figure 12- Sulitjelma Project Plan View showing VTEM survey area and Priority targets



Gold – Gidgee Project

The Gidgee Gold Project is located 640km NE of Perth and 130km SW of Wiluna and covers approximately 1,200km² of the Gum Creek greenstone belt.

Feasibility Study

The Feasibility Study is continuing with Resource estimation work being undertaken for the Swan and Swift open pit Resources to make them compliant with 2012 JORC Resource Reporting Standards.

Exploration

Heli-borne EM and ground gravity surveys were completed over the Gidgee Project tenements in the quarter. A review and assessment of the results are underway.

Gold – Mt Henry Joint Venture (Panoramic 70%, Matsa 30%)

The Mt Henry JV tenements cover 52.57km² and are located south of Norseman in Western Australia.

On 14 May 2015, Panoramic released a positive Feasibility Study on the Mt Henry Gold Project, with the following key outcomes:

- Maiden Reserve - 922,900oz Au (20.2Mt @ 1.42g/t)
- Initial Project life – 7.3 years, aggregate production of 865,000oz
- Average annual production - ~120,000oz pa
- Average C1 cash cost – A\$1,024/oz
- Pre-production capital cost – A\$161M
- Robust Project economics – cumulative pre-tax free cash flow of A\$179M at A\$1,500/oz
- Project NPVs – A\$39.6M at A\$1,500/oz, A\$80.2M at A\$1,600/oz and A\$120.7M at A\$1,700/oz

Mt Henry Regional Exploration JV (Panoramic 70%, Matsa 30%)

No work was undertaken during the quarter.

Gold – WA Exploration Projects (ex-Magma)

Under the Laverton Farm-in Agreement between Poseidon Nickel Limited (Poseidon) and Magma Metals Pty Ltd (100% owned by Panoramic), Poseidon has the sole and exclusive right to earn a 60% interest in the tenements by sole funding an additional \$2,700,000 in expenditure on the tenements within the period of three years commencing on 3 June 2014. At least 75% of the \$2,700,000 must be incurred on activities within the Target Area. Poseidon is required to contribute not less than \$700,000 to expenditure after 14 July 2014 before it is able to withdraw from the Agreement.

PGM – Thunder Bay North Project

The Thunder Bay North (TBN) Project is located near Thunder Bay in northwest Ontario, Canada. The advanced exploration project claims cover an aggregate area of 40,816 hectares. The TBN Project Resource contains **10.4Mt at 1.13g/t Pt and 1.07g/t Pd for ~0.4Moz Pt and ~0.4Moz Pd** (refer to ASX announcement of 30 September 2014 for disclosures on the TBN Resource) with exploration potential at depth and along strike.

On 30 July 2014, Panoramic announced that its wholly owned subsidiary, Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Limited (PANP), had signed an Earn-in with Option to Joint Venture Agreement (Agreement) with Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. (RTEC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto, to consolidate their respective Platinum Group Metal (PGM) projects in northwest Ontario, Canada. RTEC holds a single tenement called Escape Lake (EL) within the core of the TBN tenement package. PANP and RTEC have recognised that the best way of realising value from both Projects is to combine TBN and EL into a single project (Consolidated Property).

In January 2015, the Company announced that RTEC had exercised its right under the Agreement by electing to move into the Earn-in Option Phase (Phase 2) of the Agreement. Under the terms of Phase 2, RTEC can earn a 70% interest in the TBN Project by sole funding C\$20 million of expenditure over a five year period (minimum spend of C\$5 million before RTEC can withdraw). During this period, RTEC will be responsible for managing the Consolidated Property and ensuring the tenements are kept in good standing. If RTEC does not earn its 70% interest, PANP has certain rights to purchase 100% of EL.

This is a positive development for the TBN Project bringing the skills and resources of RTEC into the Project and continues to support Panoramic's views of the prospectivity of the Project.

During the quarter, RTEC continued with its northern summer activities on the Project.

PGM – Panton Project

Panton is located 60km south of the Savannah Nickel Project in the East Kimberley region of Western Australia. **Panton is a significant PGM Resource containing ~1.0Moz Pt at 2.2g/t and ~1.1Moz Pd at 2.4g/t** (refer to ASX Announcement of 30 September 2014 on "Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at 30 June 2014" for disclosures on the Resource) with exploration potential at depth and along strike.

Panoramic considers the Panton Project to be a quality PGM development asset which fits within the Company's commodity diversification and growth strategy. In March 2012, the previous owner announced the results of a review of the 2003 Bankable Feasibility Study Review (2012 BFS Review).

Due to positive results from the first phase of metallurgical test work, Phase Two of metallurgical test work on fresh Panton mineral samples is due to commence. The objective of these studies is to improve flotation performance, increase recoveries and to produce a more saleable, higher grade PGM concentrate.

Corporate

Liquid Assets & Debt

Cash on hand at the end of the quarter was \$54 million plus trade and other receivables of \$11 million, **for a total of \$65 million in current liquid assets (unaudited)**. Despite lower nickel prices during the quarter and the impact of ~\$4 million in negative final invoice pricing adjustments, the operations (inclusive of Perth Office costs and greenfield exploration) generated a **\$3 million operating surplus in the quarter** after net working capital movements.

The operating surplus and cash reserves were used to fund the following investment activities:

- Plant and equipment of ~\$2 million
- Group development expenditure of ~\$8 million, including the new exploration drives; and
- Group exploration expenditure of ~\$3 million.

On 2 April 2015, the Company paid an interim dividend to shareholders of ~\$3.2 million.

Group finance leases on mobile equipment and insurance premiums at 30 June 2015 totalled \$2.9 million.

Cost Savings and Productivity Initiatives

In light of the continuing weakness in the nickel price, there has been a renewed focus and commitment to secure additional and sustainable cost savings and productivity improvements across the business.

Share Buy-Back

On 15 December 2014, the Company announced that it intended to conduct an on-market share buy-back of up to 15.96 million shares. At that time, the Board believed that the Company's shares were trading at a level which significantly undervalued the Company's assets. The merits of this capital management initiative will be monitored during the rest of 2015 and the Company will keep the market informed of the buy-back process.

No shares were bought back by the Company during the quarter. As at the date of this release, a total of 851,809 shares in the Company had been bought back at an average share price of \$0.3909, with all shares having been subsequently cancelled.

Gold Assets

The Company is progressing with the early value realisation of the Gold Assets via Trade Sale and/or IPO.

Hedging

Since the end of the quarter, the Company purchased US\$3 million of currency put options at an exercise US\$:A\$ FX rate of US\$0.77 for delivery October to December 2015. To offset the cost of the put options, US\$3 million of currency call options were sold at an exercise US\$:A\$ FX rate of US\$0.71 for delivery over the same period.

Table 6 – Group Hedge Book – A\$ Mark-to-Market Valuation as at 30 June 2015

Commodity	Mark-to-Market 30 June 2015
Bought US\$ Diesel Call Options	\$0.2 million
Sold US\$ Diesel Put Options	-
Bought US\$ Currency Put Options	-
Sold US\$ Currency Call Options	-
Total Mark-to-Market	\$0.2 million

Table 7 – Group Hedge Book – Delivery Profile as at 30 June 2015

Commodity	Quantity 30 June 2015	Average Price/Rate 30 June 2015
<u>Diesel –</u>		
Bought Diesel Call Options (delivery Jul 2015-Dec 2015)	330,000litres/mth	US\$0.48/litre
Bought Diesel Call Options (delivery Jul 2015-Dec 2015)	200,000litres/mth	US\$0.53/litre
Bought Diesel Call Options (delivery Jan 2016-June 2016)	500,000litres/mth	US\$0.55/litre
<u>US\$:A\$ FX –</u>		
Bought US\$ Put Options (delivery Oct 2015-Dec 2015)	US\$3 million	US\$0.77 FX
Sold US\$ Call Options (delivery Oct 2015-Dec 2015)	US\$3 million	US\$0.71 FX

About the Company

Panoramic Resources Limited (**ASX code: PAN**) is a Western Australian mining company formed in 2001 for the purpose of developing the Savannah Nickel Project in the East Kimberley. Panoramic successfully commissioned the \$65 million Savannah Project in late 2004 and then in 2005 purchased and restarted the Lanfranchi Nickel Project, near Kambalda. The Company produced 19,301t contained nickel in FY2015.

Following the successful development of the nickel projects, the Company diversified its resource base to include gold and platinum group metals (PGM). The Gold Division consists of the Gidgee Project located near Wiluna and the Mt Henry Project (70% interest), near Norseman. The PGM Division consists of the Panton Project, located 60km south of the Savannah Project and the Thunder Bay North Project in Northern Ontario, Canada.

Panoramic has been a consistent dividend payer and has paid out a total of \$114.3 million in fully franked dividends since 2008. At 30 June 2015, Panoramic had \$54 million in cash and no bank debt.

The Company's vision is to broaden its exploration and production base, with the aim of becoming a major, diversified mining company in the S&P/ASX 100 Index. The growth path will include developing existing resources, discovering new ore bodies, acquiring additional projects and is being led by an experienced exploration-to-production team with a proven track record.

**For further information contact:
Peter Harold, Managing Director
+61 8 6266 8600**

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by John Hicks. Mr Hicks is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a full-time employee and shareholder of Panoramic Resources Limited. Mr Hicks also holds performance rights in relation to Panoramic Resources Limited. Mr Hicks has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of target/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 Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hicks consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Savannah Project – Tabulation of Drill Hole Assay Results and JORC 2012 Compliance Tables

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Cu (%)	Co (%)
KUD1531	395864.0	8082571.6	1449.4	-82.1	192.4	425.50	278.00	279.00	1.00m @ 0.75 %	0.91	0.05
							282.60	286.47	3.87m @ 0.66 %	0.11	0.04
							334.80	336.15	1.35m @ 2.22 %	1.18	0.16
							394.50	395.80	1.30m @ 1.14 %	0.45	0.09
KUD1532	395862.8	8082573.4	1449.3	-88.2	299.4	404.50	359.00	369.70	10.70m @ 2.12 %	0.46	0.16
							383.30	385.02	1.72m @ 1.20 %	0.75	0.09
KUD1533	395883.3	8082590.8	1449.9	-82.5	158.0	383.60	318.70	355.90	37.20m @ 1.58 %	0.67	0.12
KUD1534	395883.0	8082590.6	1449.8	-72.3	171.5	332.60	286.95	289.30	2.35m @ 2.39 %	0.40	0.15
							303.65	304.95	1.30m @ 2.20 %	0.30	0.16
KUD1535	395864.2	8082575.0	1449.4	-76.8	355.1	30.00			Abandoned		
KUD1535A	395864.2	8082575.0	1449.4	-76.2	357.4	30.00			Faulted Contact		
KUD1535B	395864.2	8082575.0	1449.4	-76.7	355.4	452.90	373.00	374.00	1.00m @ 0.57 %	0.58	0.04
KUD1536	395864.2	8082571.2	1449.3	-63.6	187.2	325.30	288.50	293.50	5.00m @ 0.68 %	0.34	0.05
KUD1537	395882.8	8082590.0	1449.8	-59.3	174.9	323.00	244.00	246.75	2.75m @ 2.19 %	0.43	0.14
							253.00	269.75	16.75m @ 1.97 %	0.19	0.12
							285.30	290.00	4.70m @ 2.74 %	0.75	0.19
KUD1538	395882.9	8082589.5	1449.8	-46.0	174.0	329.70	238.20	239.40	1.20m @ 2.35 %	0.37	0.15
							253.00	255.10	2.10m @ 1.10 %	0.56	0.07
							259.95	272.00	12.05m @ 1.50 %	0.69	0.10
							284.50	291.85	7.35m @ 1.16 %	0.32	0.08
KUD1539	395862.9	8082572.6	1449.4	-77.7	250.9	395.50	343.60	347.55	3.95m @ 1.24 %	0.48	0.07
							359.00	371.35	12.35m @ 1.30 %	0.89	0.10
KUD1540	395882.7	8082589.1	1449.8	-33.1	177.1	314.30	233.70	238.15	4.45m @ 1.79 %	0.33	0.09
							281.90	283.25	1.35m @ 0.72 %	0.12	0.05
KUD1541	395884.1	8082593.1	1450.0	-84.6	66.6	443.60	327.10	330.83	3.73m @ 1.52 %	0.41	0.11
							389.50	400.00	10.50m @ 1.73 %	0.63	0.13
							412.35	414.94	2.59m @ 1.29 %	0.16	0.09
KUD1542	395883.0	8082594.1	1450.0	-80.3	18.5	426.00	329.60	331.60	2.00m @ 1.27 %	0.72	0.10
							336.72	339.60	2.88m @ 2.19 %	0.42	0.17
							388.75	395.12	6.37m @ 2.50 %	0.97	0.17
KUD1543	395863.2	8082571.8	1449.4	-72.1	221.9	368.90	304.55	305.80	1.25m @ 0.98 %	0.30	0.05
							322.00	327.16	5.16m @ 0.45 %	0.07	0.03
							331.26	332.35	1.09m @ 2.38 %	0.54	0.17
KUD1544	395863.5	8082571.3	1449.3	-61.8	209.2	332.90	304.65	306.00	1.35m @ 0.89 %	0.08	0.05
KUD1545	395863.0	8082573.9	1449.3	-80.1	299.4	420.00	375.65	385.55	9.90m @ 1.07 %	0.40	0.08
							393.25	397.56	4.31m @ 1.62 %	0.46	0.12
KUD1546	395883.0	8082594.1	1450.0	-76.4	1.7	456.00	409.20	410.25	1.05m @ 2.30 %	0.41	0.16
KUD1547	395863.1	8082574.4	1449.4	-75.3	321.3	15.00			Abandoned		
KUD1547A	395863.1	8082574.4	1449.4	-76.3	311.5	437.30	402.10	403.85	1.75m @ 1.84 %	0.78	0.15
							409.50	421.16	11.66m @ 1.47 %	1.02	0.12
KUD1548	395884.5	8082592.4	1449.9	-75.1	91.0	396.00	300.60	303.00	2.40m @ 0.51 %	0.13	0.04
							348.20	366.40	18.20m @ 2.41 %	0.99	0.17
KUD1549	395862.7	8082574.0	1449.4	-69.3	264.2	596.60	342.00	355.00	13.00m @ 0.65 %	0.47	0.04
							362.00	366.00	4.00m @ 0.91 %	0.40	0.05
KUD1551	395884.3	8082591.3	1450.0	-69.8	125.4	333.00	243.00	251.15	8.15m @ 0.62 %	0.19	0.05
							264.00	267.00	3.00m @ 1.40 %	0.22	0.11
							279.16	295.40	16.24m @ 0.94 %	1.40	0.07
KUD1552	395883.7	8082590.7	1449.8	-60.9	148.7	317.90	278.00	279.00	1.00m @ 1.22 %	0.56	0.08
KUD1553	395883.6	8082593.6	1450.0	-77.5	42.0	391.30	314.05	316.10	2.05m @ 2.65 %	0.72	0.19
							366.90	371.90	5.00m @ 2.37 %	1.02	0.15

Notes:

- Intervals are down-hole lengths, not true-width
- Parameters: 0.50% Ni lower-cut off, maximum internal waste 4.0m, minimum intercept 0.5m
- NSR – no significant result
- NS – no sample

Savannah Project – Table 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Savannah deposit and surrounding exploration areas are typically sampled by diamond drilling techniques. Over 1500 holes have been drilled for a total in excess of 220,000m. The majority of holes were drilled from underground drill platforms. About the mine the drillhole spacing is a nominal 25x25m grid spacing over the extent of the mineralisation. All drillhole collars were surveyed using Leica Total Station survey equipment by a registered surveyor. Downhole surveys were typically performed every 30 metres using either "Reflex EZ Shot" or "Flexit Smart Tools". All diamond core is geologically logged with samples (typically between 0.2 metre to 1 metre long) defined by geological contacts. Analytical samples include a mix of full and sawn half core samples. Sample preparation typically involves pulverising the sample to 90% passing 75 µm followed by either a 3 or total 4 acid digest and analysis by either AAS or ICP OES.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mix of LTK60 and NQ2 sized diamond drilling has been used to obtain >90% of the data in the mine database. Exploration holes are typically NQ2 size. Some RC drilling has been used historically for the upper part of the mine.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >99% and there are no apparent core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. Depths checked against core blocks, regular rod counts, driller breaks checked by fitting core together. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes have been geologically logged in full. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery and RQD. Number of defects (per interval) and roughness was carried out around the ore zones. Structure type, alpha angle, infill, texture and healing is stored in the structure table of the database. Logging of diamond core RC samples recorded lithology, colour, mineralisation, structural (DDH only) and other features. Core was photographed wet. All drill holes were logged in full.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical core samples included a mix of full and sawn half core samples. All samples from core All core sampling and sample preparation followed industry best practice. QC involved the addition of Savannah derived CRM assay standards, blanks, and duplicates. At least one form of QC was inserted in most sample batches. Original versus duplicate assay results have always shown strong correlation due to massive sulphide rich nature of the orebody. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the Savannah style of mineralisation.

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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Savannah Nickel Mine (SNM) standard analytical technique is a 3-acid digest with an AAS finish. The method best approaches total dissolution for most minerals. Exploration samples sent off-site are analysed using a 4-acid digest with either ICP OES or AAS finish (AAS for ore grade samples). No other analytical tools or techniques are employed. The onsite laboratory carries out sizing checks, uses internal standards, duplicates, replicates, blanks and repeats. A selection of roughly 10% of pulps was sent to external laboratories for repeat analysis and sizing checks. No bias has been identified.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling and sampling procedures at the SNM have been inspected by many stakeholders since the project began. Throughout the life of the mine, there have been several instances where holes have been twinned, confirming intersections and continuity. Holes are logged into Excel templates on laptops, data is then entered into MS Access database with user data entry front end built in. Data is ultimately transferred to SQL server from Perth office. Data periodically validated by site personnel. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drill hole collars were surveyed using Leica Total Station survey equipment by a registered surveyor. "Reflex EZ Shot" or "Flexit Smart Tool" was used for downhole surveys at approximately every 30m. Visual inspection in a 3D graphics environment using Surpac software failed to identify any obvious errors regarding the spatial position of drillhole collars or downhole surveys The mine grid is a truncated 4 digit (MGA94) grid system. Conversion from local grid to MGA GDA94 Zone 52 is calculated by applying truncated factor to local coords: E: +390000, N: +808000N Topographic control is of a high quality and is adequate for the resource estimation process
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal drill hole spacing of 25m (easting) by 25m (RL) The mineralized domains delineated by the drill spacing show enough continuity to support the classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. No sample compositing has been undertaken.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole orientation was largely perpendicular to the orebody with the exception of the western extent where drill platform positions allowed only for oblique intersections. No orientation sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples transported to onsite lab by SNM staff. Samples sent off site are road freighted (Nexus transport) and tracked using spreadsheets onsite.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits/reviews of the sampling techniques have been undertaken in recent time. The procedures used are considered to be industry standard. Mine to mill reconciliation records throughout the life of the Savannah Project provide confidence in the sampling procedures.

Savannah Project - Table 1, Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Savannah Nickel Mine (SNM) is an operating mine secured by 5 contiguous Mining Licences. All tenure is current and in good standing. SNM has the right to explore for and mine all commodities within the mine tenements. The SNM is an operating mine with all statutory approvals and licences in place to operate. The mine has a long standing off-take agreement to mine and deliver nickel sulphide concentrate to the Jinchuan Group in China.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since commissioning in 2004, SNM has conducted all recent exploration on the mine tenements.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SNM is based on mining ore associated with the Savannah Intrusion; a palaeo-proterozoic mafic/ultramafic magma conduit. The Ni-Cu-Co rich massive sulphide mineralisation occurs as "classic" magmatic breccias developed about the more primitive, MgO rich ores basal parts of the conduit.
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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration at SNM is conducted on the Savannah mine grid, which is a "4 digit" truncated MGA grid. Conversion from local to MGA GDA94 Zone 52 is calculated by applying truncated factor to local coords: E: +390000, N: +8080000. RL equals AHD + 2,000m Savannah underground diamond drill holes are typically NQ2 size, though some deep holes are commenced HQ size and then reduced. Deep surface holes are commenced PQ size, then reduced to HQ and eventually NQ2 size All core is orientated and photographed prior to cutting and sampling All intersection intervals are reported as down-hole lengths and not true widths All assays are typically performed on the Savannah onsite laboratory, otherwise by SGS Laboratories in Perth
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted averages were calculated using parameters of 0.5% Ni lower cut-off, minimum reporting length of 1m and maximum internal waste of 7m. Cu and Co grades were determined by the defined Ni grade interval, ie they are not calculated independently. For all Savannah North Maiden Resource drill hole intercepts the process is essentially the same except the individual sample SG values are also incorporated in to the weighting calculation.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry of the mineralisation reported herein with respect to the drill holes being reported has not been established. All intersection lengths reported in this accompanying release are down-hole lengths and not true widths.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the limited level of data currently available for this area at Savannah it was deemed that a simplified plan and section view showing the location of the exploration drill results in relation to the main areas of the SNM operation was appropriate.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the fact that exploration results reported herein are from several drill holes, located well away from other mine drill holes, the report is considered to be sufficiently balanced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is considered material to this release at this stage.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration results reported herein are for the Savannah North Project. Work is ongoing and further results will be reported if and when they become available.

Appendix 2

Lanfranchi Project – Tabulation of Drill Hole Assay Results and 2012 JORC Compliance Tables

Table 1 – Tabulation of Lanfranchi Project Drill Hole Assay Results

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Cu (%)	Co (%)	SG g/cm ³
SMT373A	391916.4	6513685.0	-800.0	-2.3	230.5	626.46	449.72	452.46	2.74m @ 1.19 %	0.09	0.02	2.96
							482.90	489.94	7.04m @ 5.29 %	0.39	0.11	3.53
							497.00	498.62	1.62m @ 1.06 %	0.11	0.03	2.99
							525.30	532.10	6.80m @ 5.53 %	0.44	0.10	3.53
							550.54	557.04	6.50m @ 6.63 %	0.36	0.12	3.71
SMT377	391470.6	6513874.2	-442.3	-33.5	174.4	490.80		Abandoned				
SMT377A	391470.6	6513874.2	-442.3	-33.5	174.4	821.40	700.80	715.40	14.60m @ 3.19 %	0.10	0.05	3.18
							<i>including</i>	701.80	706.41	4.61m @ 6.67 %	0.13	0.10
SMT377B	391470.6	6513874.2	-442.3	-33.5	174.4	703.80	675.64	680.85	5.21m @ 2.96 %	0.26	0.06	3.22
SMT377C	391470.6	6513874.2	-442.3	-33.5	174.4	680.30	599.15	600.25	1.10m @ 1.31 %	0.06	0.02	2.94
							651.40	661.20	9.80m @ 6.12 %	0.33	0.11	3.52
SMT378	391451.4	6514040.6	-503.2	-29.4	170.6	715.89	678.98	689.70	10.72m @ 6.15 %	0.46	0.10	3.62
							<i>including</i>	679.17	687.53	8.36m @ 7.24 %	0.54	0.12
SMT378A	391451.4	6514040.6	-503.2	-29.4	170.6	649.80			NSR			
SMT378B	391451.4	6514040.6	-503.2	-29.4	170.6	827.70	668.95	675.89	6.94m @ 7.64 %	0.50	0.13	3.85
							733.80	734.80	1.00m @ 1.00 %	0.07	0.02	3.04
							754.84	766.07	11.23m @ 7.58 %	0.56	0.12	3.59
SMT378C	391451.4	6514040.6	-503.2	-29.4	170.6	654.05	641.12	644.70	3.58m @ 4.44 %	0.20	0.08	3.39
SMT378D	391451.4	6514040.6	-503.2	-29.4	170.6	722.70	684.69	701.20	16.51m @ 4.87 %	0.43	0.10	3.40
							<i>including</i>	684.69	689.77	5.08m @ 10.51 %	0.95	0.22
SMT378E	391451.4	6514040.6	-503.2	-29.4	170.6	719.70	685.42	693.62	8.20m @ 6.69 %	0.51	0.11	3.70
SMT379	391504.4	6514044.1	-467.1	-43.1	171.9	671.43	651.47	652.72	1.25m @ 1.74 %	0.13	0.03	3.02

Notes:

1. Intervals are down-hole lengths, not true-widths
2. Parameters: 1.0% Ni lower cut-off
3. Intercepts < 1.5 % m not included
4. Intercepts grades based on length weighting incorporating sample SG values
5. NSR – no significant result

Lanfranchi Project – Table 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Virtually all sampling for exploration and resource estimation purposes at the Lanfranchi Nickel Mine (LNM) is based on diamond drill core. Sample selection is based on geological core logging. Individual samples typically vary between 0.2m and 1.2m in length.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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>	<p>Diamond drilling at LNM is typically NQ2 or LTK60 size. Occasionally BQ and HQ core size holes have been drilled.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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>	<p>All recovered diamond core is metre marked by on site geologists; any core loss is determined and recorded as part of the geological logging process. Core recovery is typically 100 percent.</p> <p>No relationship exists between core recovery and grade.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>All core is geologically and geotechnically logged to a standard appropriate for exploration and mineral resource estimation purposes. Core is logged from start to end of hole without gaps. Core photography is not undertaken. Drill holes are logged using Excel templates that are code restricted to ensure that only approved data can be entered. The Excel templates are then uploaded to the Lanfranchi SQL Server drill hole database via Datashed.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>All diamond core is cut using electric core saw and half core sampled for assay. Quarter core samples are sent as part of the LNM QAQC process for check assaying. Sample intervals typically vary between 0.2m and 1.2m and are positioned as to not cross geological boundaries.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>All LNM drill hole samples are analysed by Kalassay Group. The Laboratory process for LNM samples involves: Crush sample to <3mm, pulverise to 90% passing 75um (lab blanks introduced and pulverised at this point). From the pulverised sample, a 0.2g assay aliquot is taken and weighed then digested by 4-Acid digest and analysed by ICP-OES instrument. Laboratory QA/QC is performed on standards, blanks and duplicates. The LNM policy is to scrutinize the results for QA/QC standards and blanks when assay jobs are reported and to request re-runs if result are $\pm 1SD$ from the expected value.</p> <p>No other geophysical or analytical tools have been used to estimate grade.</p> <p>Certified Reference Material (QAQC) samples are routinely inserted during all sampling at LNM. In addition samples are routinely sent for check analysis at a different Laboratory. The QAQC results indicate that the diamond core assays being used for resource estimation at LNM are a fair representation of the material that has been sampled.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>Significant intersections are calculated by mine geologists and verified/reported on a monthly basis by the Geology Manager.</p> <p>Twinning of drillholes is not performed at LNM</p> <p>Assay data are imported directly from the Kalassay assay files and QA/QC validated via Datashed to the LNM SQL drillhole database.</p> <p>No adjustment to assay data is made.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Drill hole collars are accurately surveyed for X,Y,Z and azimuth and dip by site Surveyors using "Total Station" control. Older holes may/may not have collar azimuth/dip measurements. Down-hole surveys are generally conducted using single shot or reflex multishot tools at 15m, 30m and every 30m thereafter.</p> <p>The LNM drill hole database contains both MGA94 and local mine grid (KNO) coordinates. All site geological and mine planning work is performed in the local KNO grid system.</p> <p>Conversion from KNO grid to MGA GDA94 Zone 51 is based on a two point transformation:</p> <p>389084.61E, 513790.88N = 389351.47E, 6513980.38N</p> <p>389044.77E, 513543.54N = 389313.70E, 6513732.77N</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	<p>LNM resource estimation drill holes are typically drilled on a regular grid spacing that varies according to the size and consistency of the resource being drilled. Due to the consistent grade and low Coefficient of Variation of nickel mineralisation generally, resource definition drilling at LNM is more for volume estimation purposes than grade estimation.</p> <p>Data spacing is deemed to be sufficient for Mineral Resource</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>estimation and reporting.</p> <p>LNM exploration holes are not drilled on regular grid pattern.</p> <p>No sample compositing is undertaken; all core samples are logged and analysed in full.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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>	<p>Underground drill sites are not always ideally positioned for resource definition drilling however no sampling orientation bias is evident. The Ni grade is typically very consistent within individual resource domains and therefore drill orientation is not a determinant for reliable grade estimation</p>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All diamond core samples are taken directly from site to Kalassay for analysis via a local courier service. Sample security is considered adequate.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<p>No recent audit of the sampling techniques and procedures at LMN has been undertaken.</p> <p>All the LNM Mineral Resource estimates are audited by independent consultants BM Geological Services. Minor adjustments to model dimensions, geostatistical analysis and application of top-cuts (where required) and adjustments to search parameters have been made on occasions following this audit process.</p>

Lanfranchi Project – Table 1, Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>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>	<p>The Lanfranchi Nickel Mine (LNM) is an operating mine secured by a contiguous block of 35 Mineral Leases, 1 Mining Lease and 1 Prospecting Licence, covering the Tramways Dome 40km south of Kambalda in WA. All tenure is current and in good standing. Panoramic Resources Limited (Panoramic) has the right to explore for and mine all commodities within the tenements other than gold.</p> <p>The LNM is an operating mine with all statutory approvals and licences in place to operate. The mine operates under an off-take agreement to mine and deliver nickel ore to BHP-Billiton's Nickel West Kambalda concentrator.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The LNM tenements were purchased by Panoramic in 2004 from WMC Resources Ltd. WMC had held the Lanfranchi Tramways tenements and explored the region since 1967. WMC commenced mining at the LNM in 1976.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Panoramic mines nickel sulphide rich ore from several deposits at Lanfranchi. All deposits belong to the "classic" Kambalda style, komatiite hosted, nickel sulphide class of deposits.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <p>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</p> <p>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p>	Panoramic routinely drills surface and/or underground exploration holes about the Tramways Dome in search of additional nickel sulphide mineralisation. Details of the LNM exploration holes mentioned in this accompanying document can be found in Table 1 of the document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>dip and azimuth of the hole</p> <p>down hole length and interception depth</p> <p>hole length.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Sample length weighted average grades are typically calculated using the Intercept Calculator within the DBMS DataShed for most publicly reported LNM exploration drill hole data. Parameters used are a 1.0% Ni lower cut-off, minimum reporting intercept of 1m, and a maximum internal waste of 1.5 consecutive metres.</p> <p>For Lower Schmitz drill hole intercepts the process is essentially the same except the individual sample SG values are also incorporated in to the weighting calculation.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>All LNM exploration drilling is conducted on the KNO local grid system. For public reporting purposes drill hole coordinates are expressed in MGA94 coordinates in accordance with JORC 2012 requirements. Where the geometry of the mineralisation is known the estimated true width of mineralisation will be reported. Where the mineralisation geometry is not sufficiently known the down-hole intersection length of mineralisation is reported, and clearly stated to be the case.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Based on the material nature of the LNM exploration results being reported on, the diagram in the body of the accompanying report is considered sufficiently appropriate.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>Based on the material nature of the LNM exploration results being reported on in the accompany document, the report is considered to be sufficiently balanced.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>No other exploration data is considered material to this report at this stage.</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Routine exploration drilling is ongoing at the LNM. The results reported herein will, at least in the short term, have a material effect on the planned exploration programs currently underway at the LNM. Immediate follow-up programs are being developed to undertake further work in the subject area of this release.</p>