

## Savannah North – potential strike extent could be 2km

### Highlights

- The most recent hole targeting the Lower Zone of the Savannah North mineralisation intersected an impressive **25.95 metres of massive sulphide mineralisation grading 2.55% Ni, 1.49% Cu and 0.17% Co**
- The potential strike extent of the Savannah North mineralisation is now approaching **2 km and is open to the west**
- A new and highly conductive horizon has been identified to the east of Savannah North mineralisation with geophysical properties similar to that of Savannah North
- Interim Mineral Resource estimate of **3.15 million tonnes @ 1.75% Ni for 55,200t Ni announced**
- **Total Resource Inventory at the Savannah Project increased by 72,500t Ni to 128,800t Ni**

### Details

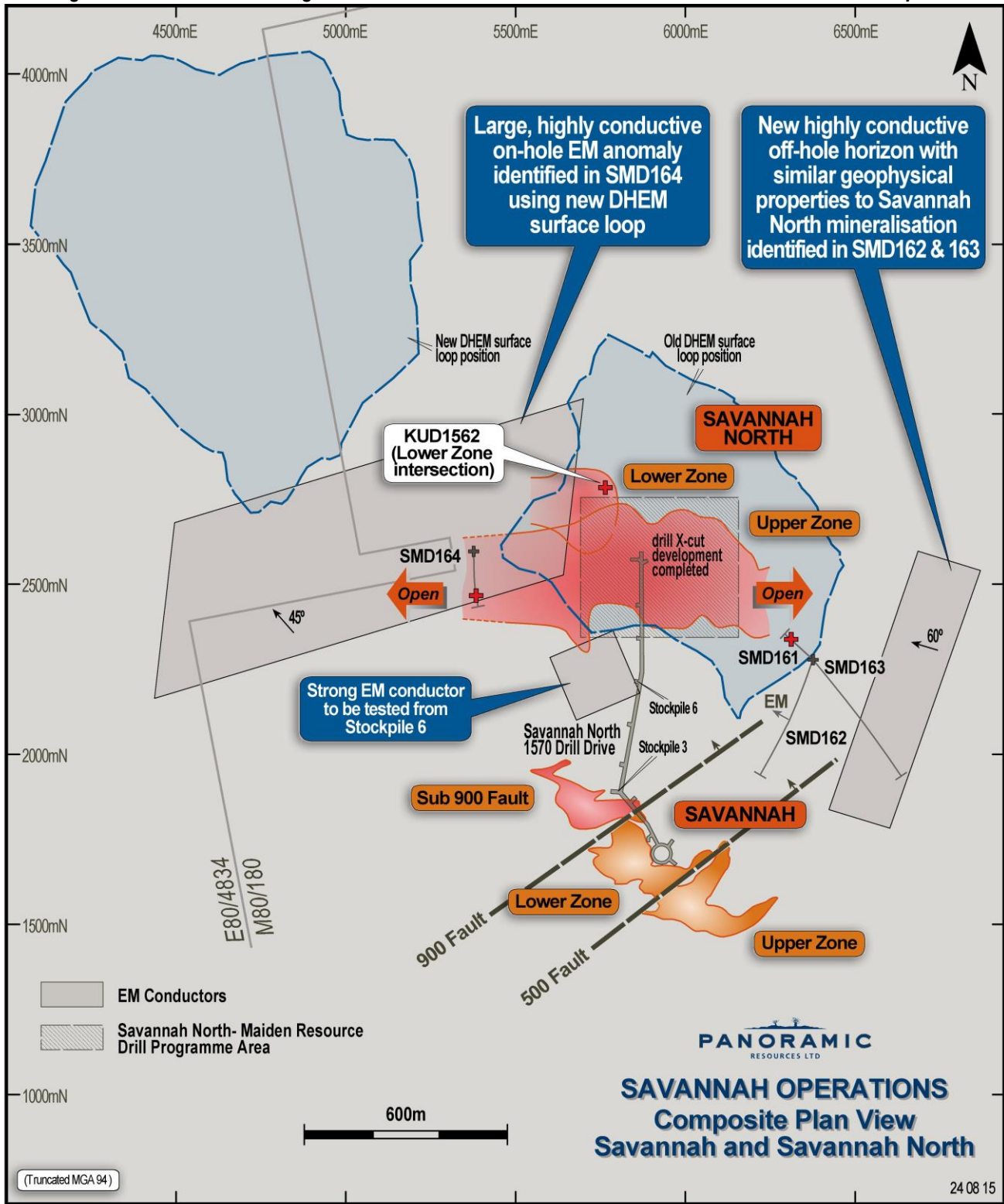
Panoramic Resources Limited (“Panoramic”) (ASX: PAN) has been conducting exploration and Resource definition drill programs at Savannah over the past 12 months. Importantly, the latest down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) data has significantly increased the potential strike extent of the Savannah North mineralisation. In addition, the most recently completed drill hole (KUD1562) into the Savannah North Lower Zone horizon intersected **25.95m of massive sulphide mineralisation grading 2.55% Ni, 1.49% Cu and 0.17% Co** (Figures 1 and 2). This intersection is not included in the Interim Savannah North Resource estimate.

### Recent Exploration Drill and DHEM results

Earlier this year the Company drilled four new Savannah North surface holes, one to the west and three to the east of the known extent of the Savannah North mineralisation at that time (refer to ASX announcement of 17 April 2015).

- The western surface hole, SMD164 (Section 5400mE) intersected **5.05m @ 2.62% Ni, 0.16% Cu and 0.10% Co**, extending the previous western limit of the Savannah North mineralisation by at least 250m to the west and beyond the limit of detection of the original DHEM fixed surface loop (Figure 1). Drill hole SMD164 has now been DHEM surveyed using a larger and better positioned EM surface loop and has substantially increased the potential western extent of the Savannah North mineralisation. **Based on the new EM data, the total strike extent of the Savannah North mineralised horizon is approximately 2 km.** This interpretation projects the mineralised horizon to the west, across the boundary of ML80/180 (100% Panoramic) and onto E80/4834 which is a joint venture tenement owned 80% Panoramic/20% Thundelarra Limited (ASX: THX) (Figure 1).
- Indications of a deeper off-hole conductor were also recognised in the SMD164 data and may be attributed to the nearby presence of the mineralised Savannah North Lower Zone.
- According to the Company’s consultant geophysicist, ...“modelling indicates the mineralisation responding to hole SMD164 is likely to have dimensions greater than the present plate (Figure 1) which extends 1,400m along strike (approximately east-west) and 700m down dip. This plate does not encompass the entire (known) mineralised horizon to the east and is likely to be limited to the west by deteriorating primary-field coupling to the new loop, analogous to what occurred with the coupling to the old loop”.
- Drill holes SMD162 and 163 (two of the three surface holes drilled to the east of Savannah North) have simultaneously **identified an entirely new highly conductive horizon** with similar geophysical properties to the Savannah North mineralisation (Figure 1). The source of the new conductive horizon is unclear and will require further drilling to determine its origin.

Figure 1 – Plan View showing the latest revised extent of the Savannah North mineralisation footprint



## Savannah North Project – maiden Resource drill program

The Savannah North maiden Resource drill program is currently the main exploration focus on site. The program commenced in April 2015 and at 30 June 2015, the Company had defined an Interim Resource estimate of **3.15 million tonnes at 1.75% Ni for 55,200t Ni**, covering a strike length of approximately 300m, between 5700mE to 6000mE (refer to ASX announcement of 11 August 2015).

As stated in the 11 August 2015 announcement, it should be noted that:

- the Savannah North Resource Inventory reported in Table 1 is an interim Resource estimate and is expected to grow as the maiden Resource drilling program continues; and
- **The Resource drilling completed to 30 June 2015 covers only 50% of the planned maiden Resource test area and only 15% of the new potential 2 km strike extent of the Savannah North mineralised system.**

The latest updated drill plan and drill results for the Savannah North maiden Resource drill program are shown in Figure 2 and Table 2, respectively.

Figure 3 is a geological cross section (Section 5900mE) showing the most completely drilled Resource section to-date. Based on this and other sections, there is increasing evidence that the Savannah North Lower Zone horizon is a consistent zone of massive sulphide mineralisation that has been detached from the main body of mineralisation (Upper Zone) located at the base of the North Olivine Gabbro Complex.

The most recently completed hole to intersect the Lower Zone horizon (KUD1562) intersected an impressive **25.95m of massive sulphide mineralisation grading 2.55% Ni, 1.49% Cu and 0.17% Co (Figures 1 and 2)**. The KUD1562 Lower Zone intersection is not included in the Interim Savannah North Resource estimate. The relative position of the KUD1562 intersection has been projected 180m to the south onto Section 2600mN (Figure 4).

## Savannah Project Mineral Resource Inventory

Resource drilling programs at Savannah during FY2015 have been focused on three main mineralised areas:

- The Western Splay Zone above the 900 Fault;
- The mineralisation below the 900 Fault (the “Sub 900 Zone”); and
- Savannah North.

Upgrades to the Savannah Project Mineral Resource Inventory as at 30 June 2015, incorporating this latest resource drilling, was announced by the Company on 11 August 2015, and are summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1: Savannah Project Mineral Resource Inventory as at 30 June 2015**

Resource	Metal	Resource Date	JORC	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		Metal Tonnes
				Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	
<b>Savannah</b>												
Above 900	Nickel	Jun-15	2012	2,346,000	1.46	927,000	1.67			3,273,000	1.52	49,700
	Copper				0.81		1.26				0.94	30,700
	Cobalt				0.08		0.08				0.08	2,700
Below 900	Nickel		2012			780,000	1.64	125,000	1.72	905,000	1.65	14,900
	Copper				0.76		0.75				0.76	6,900
	Cobalt				0.10		0.09				0.10	900
North	Nickel		2012					3,155,000	1.75	3,155,000	1.75	55,200
	Copper								0.78		0.78	24,600
	Cobalt								0.12		0.12	3,800
<b>Copernicus</b>												
Open Pit	Nickel	Jun-15	2004	184,000	1.20					184,000	1.20	2,200
	Copper				0.74						0.74	1,400
	Cobalt				0.05						0.05	100
Underground	Nickel	Jul-10	2004			508,000	1.30	25,000	0.98	532,000	1.29	6,800
	Copper						0.91		0.69		0.90	4,800
	Cobalt						0.05		0.02		0.05	300
<b>Total</b>	Nickel											<b>128,800</b>
	Copper											<b>68,400</b>
	Cobalt											<b>7,800</b>

## Commentary

The Company is very pleased with the latest exploration developments at Savannah. The significantly expanded potential footprint of the Savannah North mineralisation, coupled with the recently announced upgraded Resources at Savannah and the interim maiden Resource for Savannah North, support the Company's view that there is potential to add significant mine life at Savannah.

The three FY2015 Resource drill programs at Savannah have resulted in a 72,500t Ni increase in the total Savannah Project Mineral Resource inventory to 128,800t Ni. Further Resource drilling at Savannah North is expected to result in increases to the Savannah North Resource with the inclusions of drill holes such as KUD1562.

Importantly, both the Upper and Lower Zones of the Savannah North mineralisation are open to the east and west. The discovery of Savannah North and the recent discovery of the highly conductive horizon (similar to Savannah North) to the east of Savannah North highlight the prospectivity of the North Olivine Gabbro area and the potential to find other sources of mineralisation at the Savannah Project.

The Company's geological understanding of the Savannah area and its prospectivity is continuing to evolve. Critical to this understanding will be more precise knowledge of the timing and emplacement mechanisms of the Savannah and Savannah North mineralised (magma conduit) systems and whether they are part of the same intrusion or are separate intrusions. In order to answer these, and other geological, questions the Company has entered into a partnership with the CSIRO Mineral Resources Flagship in Perth. The Company believes this partnership will improve the understanding of the Savannah geology and could lead to future discoveries.

## 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. In FY2014, the Company produced a record 22,256t contained nickel and 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, which is for sale. The Company announced on 31 July 2015 the sale of its interest in the Mt Henry Project to Metals X Limited. 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, in which Rio Tinto is earning 70% by spending up to C\$20 million over five years.

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.

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## Competent Person

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.

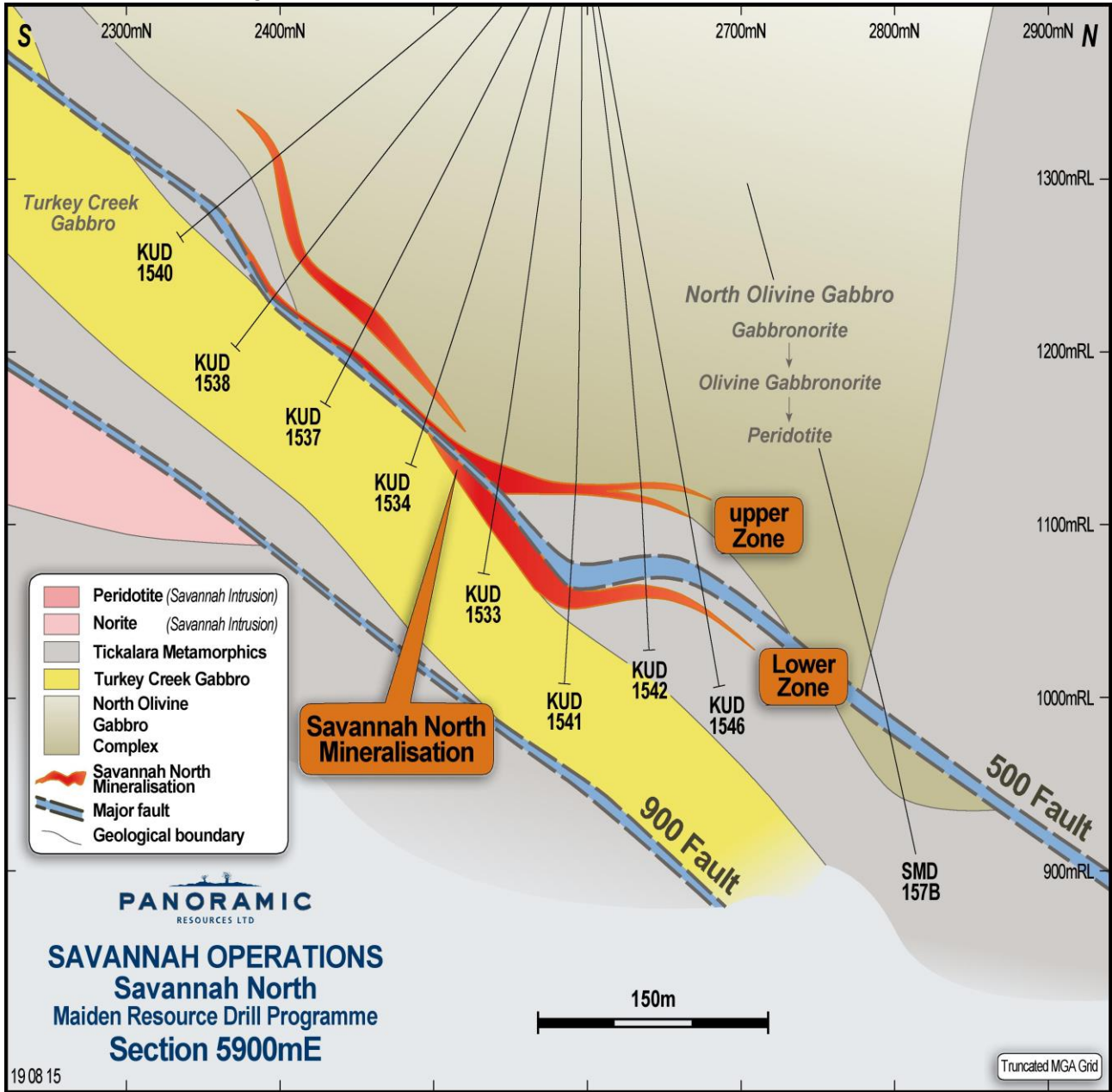
The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Paul Hetherington.

Mr Hetherington is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a full-time employee and shareholder of Panoramic Resources Limited.

The aforementioned have 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. Both Mr Hicks and Mr Hetherington consent to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.



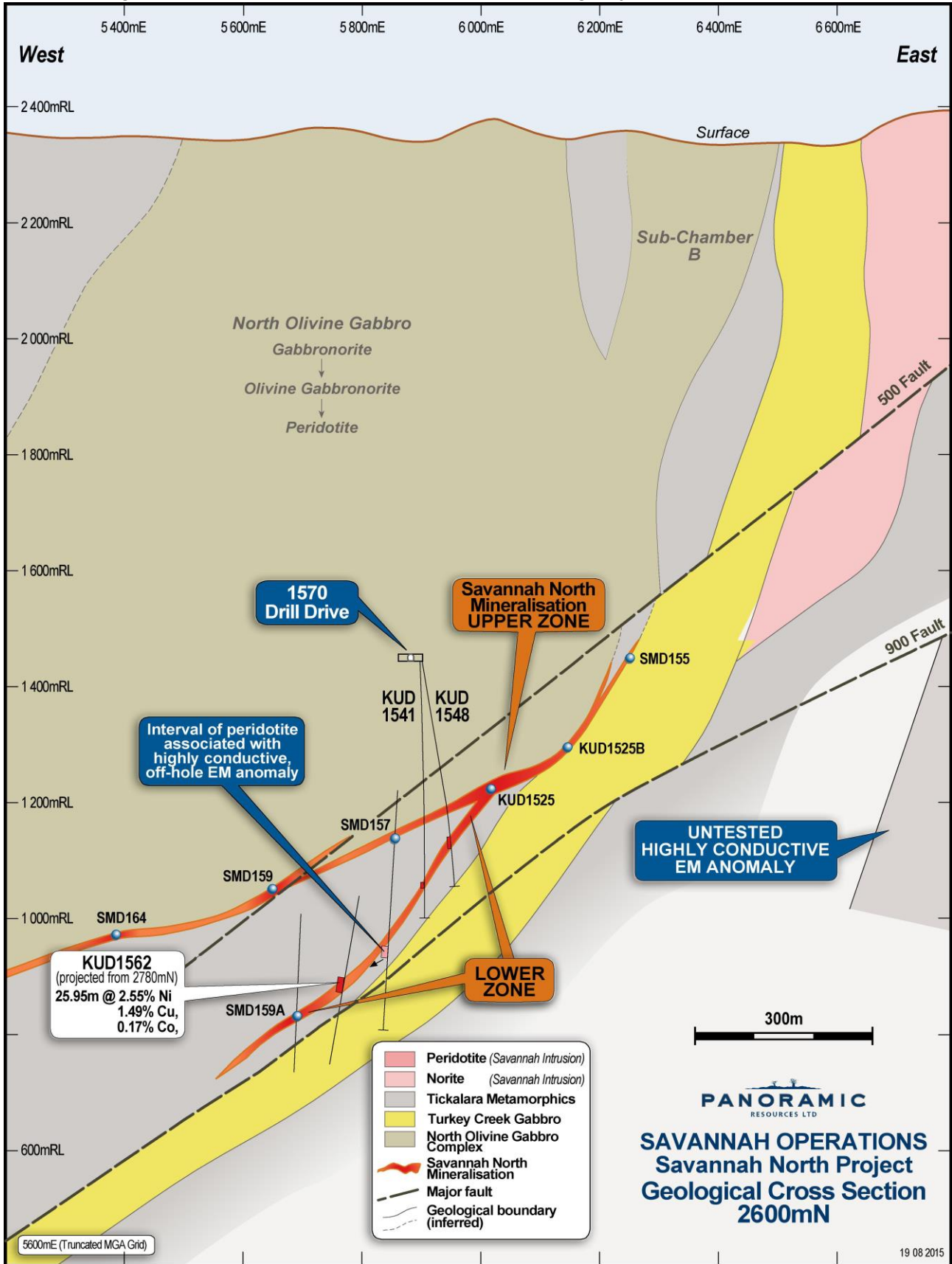
Figure 3 – Savannah North Maiden Resource Drill Section 5900mE



**PANORAMIC**  
RESOURCES LTD

**SAVANNAH OPERATIONS**  
Savannah North  
Maiden Resource Drill Programme  
Section 5900mE

Figure 4 – Savannah North Drill Section 2600mN showing projected position of KUD1562



**Table 2 - Summary of most recent 2015 Savannah North Drill Results**

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
KUD1554	395883.1	8082594.2	1449.9	-74.2	20.4	411.00	386.75	388.72	1.97m @ 1.76 %	0.67	0.13
KUD1555	395884.5	8082592.1	1449.9	-65.0	100.5	335.80	276.00	281.00	5.00m @ 0.62 %	0.15	0.03
							285.40	287.00	1.60m @ 1.16 %	0.47	0.09
							302.90	310.90	8.00m @ 1.92 %	1.24	0.14
KUD1556	395884.4	8082591.5	1449.8	-58.6	116.6	308.80	275.10	284.42	9.32m @ 1.30 %	1.13	0.10
KUD1557	395884.2	8082592.8	1449.9	69.5	78.4	365.90	341.60	347.40	5.80m @ 2.64 %	0.84	0.19
KUD1559	395884.4	8082590.7	1449.9	-47.2	137.6	283.00	251.00	256.50	5.50m @ 0.50 %	0.22	0.04
							260.50	262.80	2.30m @ 1.85 %	0.93	0.14



Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Cu (%)	Co (%)
KUD1560	395884.0	8082593.2	1449.9	-71.4	61.0	435.00	348.10	351.70	3.60m @ 1.39 %	0.96	0.10
KUD1562	395863.1	8082574.4	1449.4	-69.0	312.3	708.00	451.10	454.84	3.74m @ 0.74 %	0.23	0.06
							667.60	693.55	25.95m @ 2.55 %	1.49	0.17
KUD1563	395883.8	8082590.8	1449.8	-56.9	102.9	335.80	296.00	310.13	14.13m @ 1.88 %	1.35	0.14
KUD1567	395883.8	8082591.4	1449.9	-61.5	86.8	374.80	329.96	337.70	7.74m @ 0.92 %	1.61	0.07

- Notes:
1. Intervals are down-hole lengths, not true-widths
  2. Parameters: 0.5% Ni lower-cut off, with discretionary internal waste to a maximum of 7.50m
  3. Intercepts < 1.5 % m not included

Disclosure - Table 2 is a summary of the Savannah North Project resource definition drill hole results as described in the main body of this announcement. The 2012 JORC Compliance Tables for the reporting of exploration results (Section 1 and Section 2), relating to this announcement are provided in Appendix 1. JORC Compliance Tables relating to Savannah Project resources mentioned in this announcement have previously been released (refer to ASX announcements of 30 September 2014 and 11 August 2015).

## Appendix 1 – JORC 2012 Disclosures

### Savannah North Project - Table 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration &amp; resource definition holes at Savannah North are entirely diamond cored holes. Most are drilled from underground. The deposit to date has been defined by 24 surface &amp; UG exploration holes, totalling 20,150m. UG resource definition holes completed to 30 June 2015 total 30 holes for 10,386m.</li> <li>The resource definition drill hole spacing is a nominal 50 x 50 metre grid spacing over the extent of the resource reported in the release accompanying this Table.</li> <li>All drill hole collars were surveyed using Leica Total Station survey equipment by a registered surveyor. Down-hole surveys are typically performed every 30 metres using either "Reflex EZ Shot" or "Flexit Smart Tools".</li> <li>All diamond core is geologically logged with samples (typically between 0.2 metre to 1 metre long) defined by geological contacts. Analytical samples are dominantly sawn half core samples. Sample preparation includes pulverising to 90% passing 75 µm followed by either a 3 acid digest &amp; AAS finish at the Savannah onsite laboratory or a total 4 acid digest with an ICP OES finish if the samples are analysed off-site.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NQ2 sized diamond drilling has been used to obtain 100% of the data used in the estimate.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are &gt;99% and there are no apparent core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems.</li> <li>Depths checked against core blocks, regular rod counts, driller breaks checked by fitting core together.</li> <li>No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All diamond holes have been geologically logged in full. Geotechnical logging is 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 recorded in most holes and stored in the structure table of the database.</li> <li>Recorded core logging attributes include lithology, colour, mineralisation, structural and other features.</li> <li>All drill core is photographed.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analytical core samples are dominantly sawn half NQ2 samples.</li> <li>All resource definition samples are diamond core only.</li> <li>All core sampling and sample preparation follow industry best practice.</li> <li>QC involves the addition of purchased CRM and Savannah derived CRM assay standards, blanks, and duplicates. At least one form of QC is inserted in most sample batches.</li> <li>Original versus duplicate assay results have always shown strong correlation due to massive sulphide rich nature of the Savannah North mineralisation.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the Savannah North style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Savannah Nickel Mine (SNM) onsite laboratory standard analytical technique is a 3-acid digest with an AAS finish. The method best approaches total</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>dissolution for most minerals The onsite exploration sample analytical method for Ni,Cu,Co is AAS 22S. Exploration samples sent off-site are analysed using a 4-acid digest with either ICP OES or AAS finish (AAS for ore grade samples).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other analytical tools or techniques are employed.</li> <li>The onsite laboratory is run by SGS Laboratory Services</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling and sampling procedures at SNM have been inspected by many stakeholders since the project began.</li> <li>The practice of twinning holes is not employed at Savannah North.</li> <li>Holes are logged into Excel templates on laptops. The data is then entered into a SQL server database via a DataShed front end. Data is then replicated to the Perth office. Data periodically validated by site personnel.</li> <li>No adjustments have been made to assay data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All diamond drill hole collars are surveyed using Leica Total Station survey equipment by a registered surveyor. "Reflex EZ Shot" or "Flexit Smart Tool" was used for down-hole surveys at approximately every 30m.</li> <li>The mine grid is a truncated 4 digit (MGA94) grid system.</li> <li>Conversion from local grid to MGA GDA94 Zone 52 is calculated by applying truncated factor to local coords: E: +390000, N: +808000N</li> <li>Topographic control is well established, RL equals AHD + 2,000m.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration drill holes are spaced on a geological basis as opposed to a nominal drill hole spacing.</li> <li>For the most part drilling is typically conducted on a regular spacing, sufficient to achieve the objectives of the drill program. For the current Savannah North resource definition program the nominal spacing is 50m x 50m.</li> <li>The mineralized domains delineated by the drill spacing show enough continuity to support the classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code.</li> <li>No sample compositing has been undertaken.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The geometry of the Savannah and Savannah North mineralisation to most drill positions is nearly always oblique. For this reason all SNM drill results are reported as down-hole intersection lengths and not true widths.</li> <li>No orientation sampling bias has been identified.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples transported to onsite lab by PAN staff. Samples sent off site are road freighted (Nexus transport) and tracked using spreadsheets onsite.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Savannah Nickel Mine (SNM) is an operating mine secured by five contiguous Mining Licences, ML's 80/179 to 80/183 inclusive. All tenure is current and in good standing. SNM has the right to explore for and mine all commodities within the mining tenements, being.</li> <li>SNM has 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since commissioning in 2004, SNM has conducted all recent exploration on the mine tenements.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 basal parts of the conduit.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Surface holes are generally cored from surface commencing with PQ, reducing to HQ and completed NQ2. RC precollars may also be used.</li> <li>Most underground holes are drilled NQ2 size. Some LTK60 holes have been drilled in the past. Occasionally HQ and BQ size holes have been drilled for specific purposes.</li> <li>For hole details pertaining to this release including collar and setup details, see Tables within the body of the main release.</li> <li>The design and interpretation of EM surveys conducted at Savannah for Panoramic is undertaken by Newexco Services Pty Ltd in Perth.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assay intersections for the Savannah Project are reported based on a weighted average grade for the intersection using parameters of 0.5% Ni lower cut-off, SG, minimum reporting length of 1m and maximum internal waste of up to 7m.</li> <li>Cu and Co grades were determined by the defined Ni grade interval, ie they were not calculated independently.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The geometry of the Savannah and Savannah North mineralisation to most drill positions is nearly always oblique. For this reason all drill results are always reported as down-hole intersection lengths and not true widths.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the limited level of data currently available for the Savannah Sub 900 Fault resource definition drill programme and the Savannah North Project area Panoramic believe that a simplified plan and sectional view showing the location of the exploration drill results in relation to the main areas of the SNM operation is appropriate.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the fact that exploration results reported for the Savannah North Project to date are at an early stage, involving broadly spaced drill holes and EM survey data, (located well away from the mine), the report is considered</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to be sufficiently balanced.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other exploration data is considered material to this release at this stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exploration results reported herein form part of an ongoing exploration programme by Panoramic to explore the Savannah orebody at depth and the Savannah North Project area following the discovery of significant “Savannah Style” Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation at Savannah North in January 2014. Details of the Company’s plans for the Savannah North Project were outline in ASX announcement dated 28 February 2014 and updated herein this document. Further results will be reported when they become available.</li> </ul>