

29 October 2015

Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 September 2015

Significant Points

GROUP

- Safety – no Lost Time Injuries, LTI Frequency Rate steady at 3.3
- Nickel Production – **3,446t Ni in concentrate/ore**
- 30 June 2015 Resources and Reserves Tables released
- Liquid Assets – **\$39 million (including ~\$7 million of nickel in concentrate)**

NICKEL

Savannah

- Production – **2,427t Ni in concentrate, up 3%**
- Costs – **payable cash costs down 8% to A\$5.43/lb Ni (inclusive of royalties), C1 Cash Cost A\$3.35/lb**
- Resources – maiden Savannah North, 900 Fault and Western Splay Resources included in 30 June 2015 Resource and Reserve Statement
- Savannah North – **major upgrade in maiden Resource, strike extent now ~2 kms, Scoping Study underway**

Lanfranchi

- Production – **1,019t Ni in ore**
- Costs – higher costs due to one off costs associated with ceasing mining of the Deacon and Jury-Metcalf orebodies
- Lower Schmitz – Resource definition drilling program underway

GOLD

Gidgee

- Divestment process continuing

Mt Henry (PAN 70%)

- Project sold to Metals X Limited

PGM

Panton

- Phase Two of flotation optimisation test work commenced
- Ore sorting trial undertaken

Thunder Bay North

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

CORPORATE

- Perth Office staff reduced, other corporate/overhead cost savings implemented

Group Summary

Safety

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

The 12 month moving average Group LTI Frequency Rate (LTIFR) **was steady at 3.3 (up from 3.2)**. The small increase was due to the reduction in the total Group hours worked following the operational changes at Lanfranchi. Figure 1 shows the Group actual LTIFR against the 2013/14 WA Nickel Industry Average LTIFR of 3.00, as published by the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP). Figure 2 shows the Group Hazard and Incident Reports over the last 12 months. Hazards reported continued to increase, whilst the number of incidents has fallen.

Figure 1 – Group LTIFR Performance (12 month rolling average)

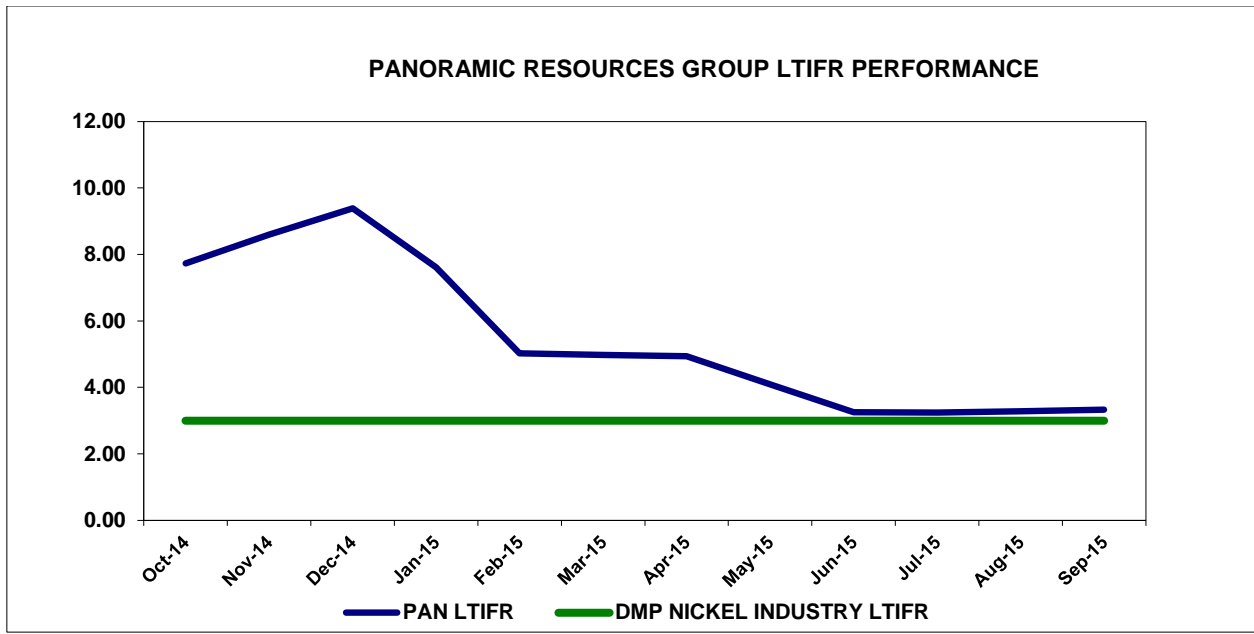
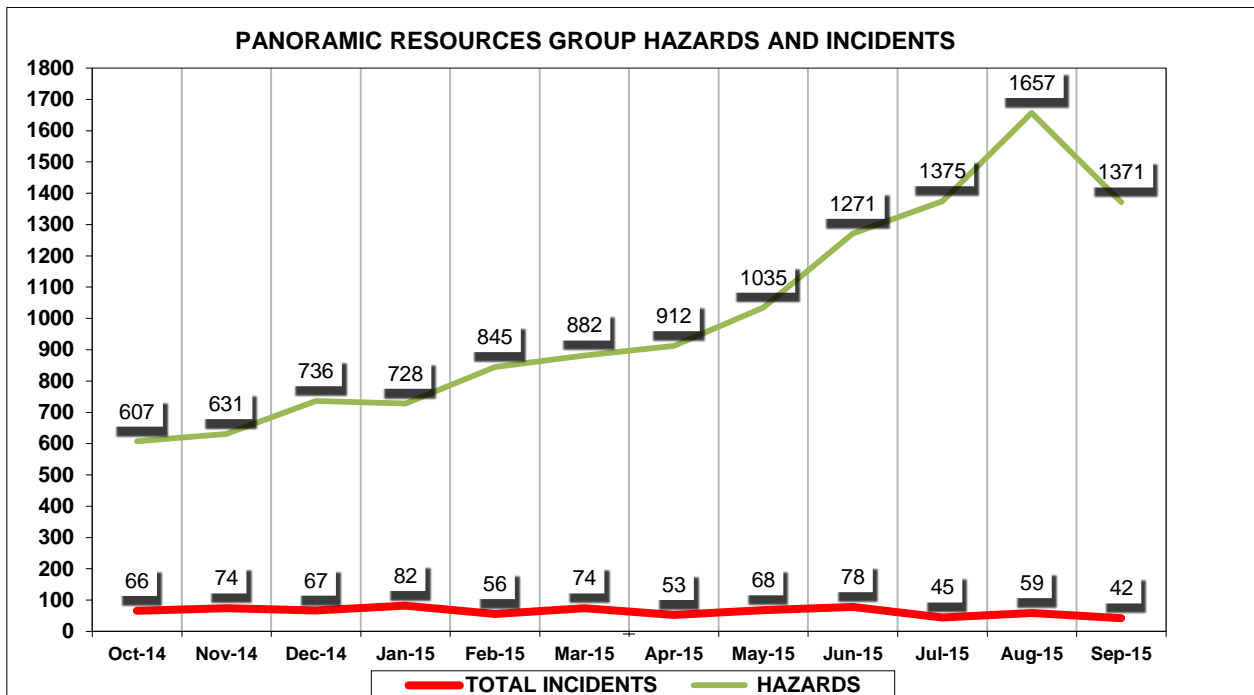


Figure 2 – Group Hazards and Incidents Reporting



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 3,446t contained nickel in concentrate/ore.

FY2016 Production Guidance for Savannah (including Copernicus) is 10,000-10,500 tonnes of nickel in concentrate. Given the uncertainty around the timing of any production from Lower Schmitz, no Lanfranchi production guidance is being given for FY2016.

Nickel – Savannah Project

General

The Savannah Project produced 2,427t Ni, 1,614t Cu and 119t Co contained in concentrate.

Total ore mined increased by 3% to 239,362t, including 52,996t of Copernicus ore.

The average milled nickel head grade of 1.24% was 9% higher, offsetting a 6% reduction in ore milled of 227,386t.

The higher average milled nickel head grade resulted in an 8% fall in the quarterly payable cash costs to A\$5.43/lb (*Table 2*).

Three concentrate shipments for a combined 2,021t contained nickel were exported. At 30 September 2015, there was 676t of contained nickel in concentrate on hand valued at ~\$7 million. Importantly, in response to the increased monthly production of concentrate, the FY2016 shipping schedule has been adjusted to ~25 days between shipments instead of ~30 days.

Table 1 – Savannah Project Operating Statistics (including Copernicus)

Area	Details	Units	3 mths ending 30 Sep 2015	3 mths ending 30 June 2015	2014/15 Full Year
Mining	Ore mined	dmt	239,362	232,540	865,660
	Ni grade	%	1.24	1.15	1.18
	Ni metal contained	dmt	2,962	2,687	10,258
	Cu grade	%	0.75	0.66	0.66
	Co grade	%	0.06	0.06	0.06
Milling	Ore milled	dmt	227,386	240,847	854,794
	Ni grade	%	1.24	1.14	1.18
	Cu grade	%	0.75	0.66	0.66
	Co grade	%	0.06	0.05	0.06
	Ni Recovery	%	86.4	85.2	86.4
	Cu Recovery	%	94.3	93.0	94.1
	Co Recovery	%	86.5	85.5	88.5
Concentrate Production^(a)	Concentrate	dmt	34,921	33,040	119,084
	Ni grade	%	6.95	7.11	7.33
	Ni metal contained	dmt	2,427	2,348	8,726
	Cu grade	%	4.62	4.50	4.46
	Cu metal contained	dmt	1,614	1,488	5,314
	Co grade	%	0.34	0.33	0.37
	Co metal contained	dmt	119	110	443
Concentrate Shipments	Concentrate	dmt	27,726	38,769	122,262
	Ni grade	%	7.29	7.17	7.31
	Ni metal contained	dmt	2,021	2,782	8,936
	Cu grade	%	4.75	4.46	4.39
	Cu metal contained	dmt	1,317	1,730	5,368
	Co grade	%	0.35	0.34	0.36
	Co metal contained	dmt	96	133	445

^(a) September 2015 quarter concentrate production physicals include volume and grade adjustments following the finalisation and reconciliation of prior period concentrate shipments

Payable Cash Costs

Table 2 – Savannah Project Payable Cash Costs (including Copernicus)

	Units	Savannah 3mths ending 30 Sep 2015	Savannah 3mths ending 30 June 2015
Costs Per Pound Payable Nickel			
Mining	A\$ per lb	3.41	3.96
Milling	A\$ per lb	1.52	1.72
Administration	A\$ per lb	1.48	1.33
Payable Operating Cash Costs (Mine Gate)	A\$ per lb	6.41	7.01
Haulage	A\$ per lb	0.31	0.23
Port Charges/Shipping	A\$ per lb	0.28	0.44
Ore Treatment	A\$ per lb	-	-
Net By-product Credits	A\$ per lb	(1.99)	(2.20)
Royalties	A\$ per lb	0.42	0.45 ^(c)
Total Payable Operating Cash Costs^(a)	A\$ per lb	5.43	5.93
Total Payable Operating Cash Costs^(b)	US\$ per lb	3.94	4.62

- (a) Savannah capital development cash cost for the quarter was A\$0.90/lb. This cost is not included in Table 2. Capital development costs represent capitalised mining cash costs for deposits in production. These costs do not include any pre-production costs for deposits being developed for future mining.
- (b) Average September 2015 quarter RBA US\$/A\$ settlement rate of US\$0.7257 (Average June 2015 quarter exchange rate was US\$0.7790).
- (c) June 2015 quarter Savannah royalties previously released were overstated and are shown above at their correct value

Nickel – Lanfranchi Project

General

The Lanfranchi Project produced 43,692 tonnes of ore at 2.33% Ni for 1,019t Ni contained.

On 3 August 2015, the Company announced that mining of the Deacon and Jury-Metcalf would cease following a seismic event in the vicinity of the Deacon orebody and continuing nickel price weakness. These operational changes impacted quarterly production and revenue and led to 123 employees being made redundant, with a further 30 employees being transferred to Savannah.

For the remainder of the quarter, focus switched to completing the 9000 Drill Drive to allow Resource drilling of the Lower Schmitz mineralisation. The Lower Schmitz Resource definition drilling program commenced in mid-September.

Table 1 – Lanfranchi Project Operating Statistics

Area	Details	Units	3mths ending 30 Sep 2015	3mths ending 30 June 2015	2014/15 Full Year
Mining	Ore mined	dmt	43,692	102,187	468,491
	Ni grade	%	2.33	2.18	2.26
	Ni metal contained	dmt	1,019	2,233	10,575
	Cu grade	%	0.18	0.20	0.20
Ore Delivered	Ore delivered	dmt	46,279	104,844	470,322
	Ni grade	%	2.27	2.22	2.26
	Ni metal contained	dmt	1,051	2,331	10,611
	Cu grade	%	0.18	0.20	0.20

Costs

Total site costs of ~\$20.0 million included one-off costs associated with the decision to stop mining the Deacon and Jury-Metcalf ore bodies. The Company also incurred employee redundancy costs of ~\$6 million as a result of the operational changes.

Lower Schmitz

An update on the Lower Schmitz discovery is provided in the Exploration Section of this report.

Native Title

In November 2014, 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 Nickel 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 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, which are continuing as at the date of this release.

Base Metal Exploration

FY2016 Exploration Programs

The principal aim of the Group's FY2016 exploration programs is to add mine life at both nickel operations and to build on the significant successes already achieved at both Savannah and Lanfranchi. Approximately \$4 million is planned to be spent on Group exploration activities in FY2016 (inclusive of rents and rates), with the majority of funding allocated to Resource definition drilling.

Savannah and East Kimberley Regional

Savannah North Project

Since the initial Savannah North discovery hole in February 2014 (*refer to ASX announcement of 18 February 2014*), the Company has continued to explore Savannah North from both surface and underground. 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 down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) fixed surface loop (*Figure 3*). **SMD164 was subsequently DHEM surveyed using a larger and better positioned EM surface loop and significantly increased the potential western extent of the Savannah North mineralisation (Figure 3).** A deeper off-hole conductor was also interpreted in the SMD164 EM data which could indicate the presence of the nearby mineralised Savannah North Lower Zone.

Drill holes SMD162 and 163 (two of the three surface holes drilled to the east of Savannah North) simultaneously identified an entirely **new, highly conductive, horizon with similar geophysical properties to the Savannah North mineralisation (Figure 3)**. The source of the new conductive horizon is unclear and will require further drilling to determine its origin.

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 was started on 18 April 2015.

The initial Resource drilling program targeted a 450m section of Savannah North mineralisation between 5700mE to 6150mE (*Figures 3 and 4*). Drilling was on a 50m x 50m pattern, comprising ~70 holes for a total of 25,000 drill metres. Based on the latest surface drilling data (*refer to ASX announcement of 25 August 2015*), **the potential strike length of the Savannah North mineralisation is now approaching 2 km (between 5400mE and 6300mE). It is important to note that the maiden Resource drill program has only targeted a small portion of that area.**

As at 30 September 2015, 38 drill holes covering ~75% of the planned maiden Resource test area have been completed (*Figure 4*). Details for the holes completed during the quarter, including assay results, are summarised in Appendix 1.

Two Savannah North Mineral Resource estimates have now been completed (*refer to ASX announcements of 11 August 2015 and 1 October 2015*). The most recent Resource estimate for Savannah North is **6.88 million tonnes @ 1.59% Ni for 109,600t Ni**. The Resource was estimated using Surpac™ software and Ordinary Kriging estimation methodology.

The Company has temporarily halted the Savannah North Resource drill program to enable compilation and interpretation of the extensive data base and to focus on the completion of a Savannah North Scoping Study by the end of 2015.

Figure 3 – Composite Plan View of Savannah and Savannah North areas

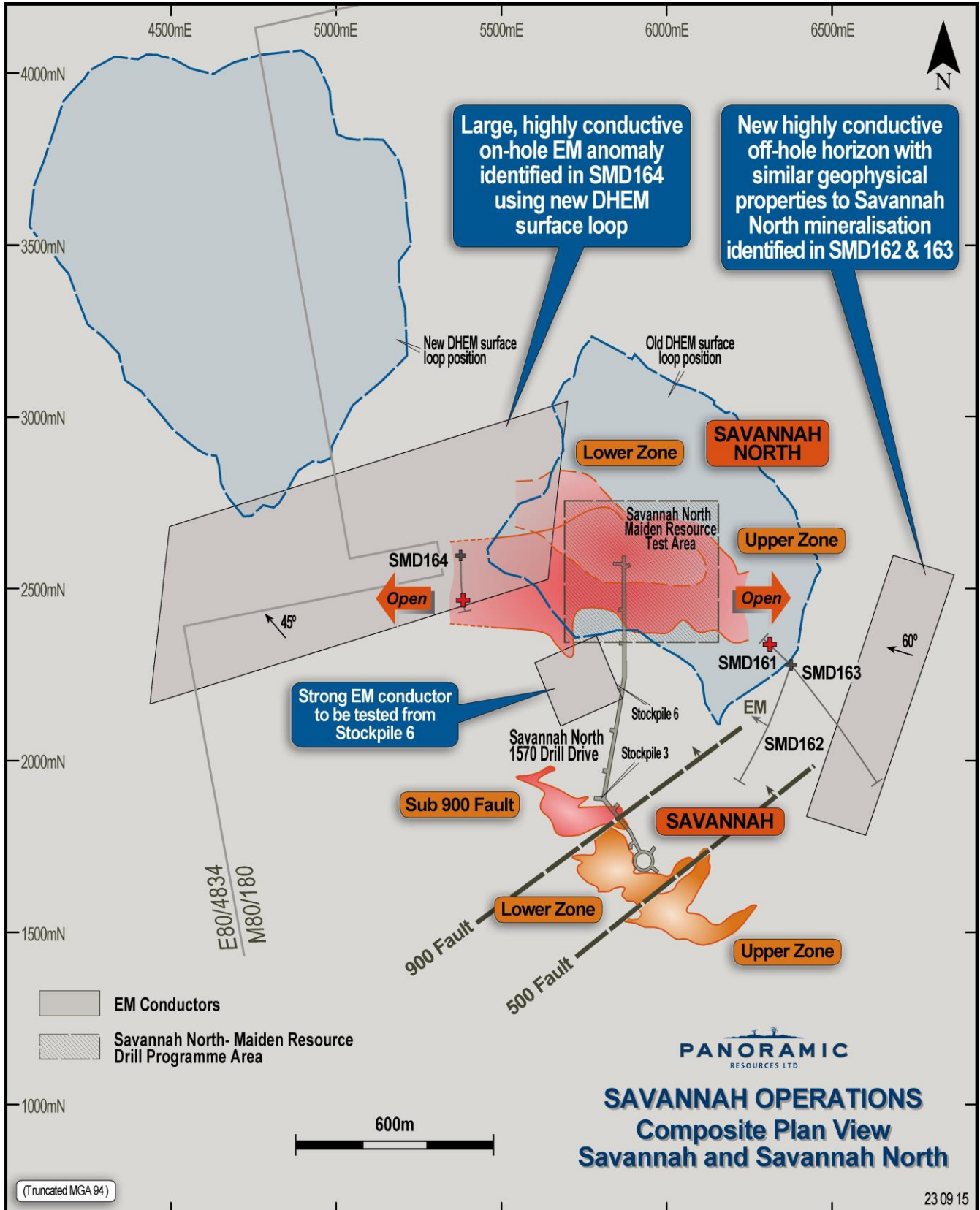
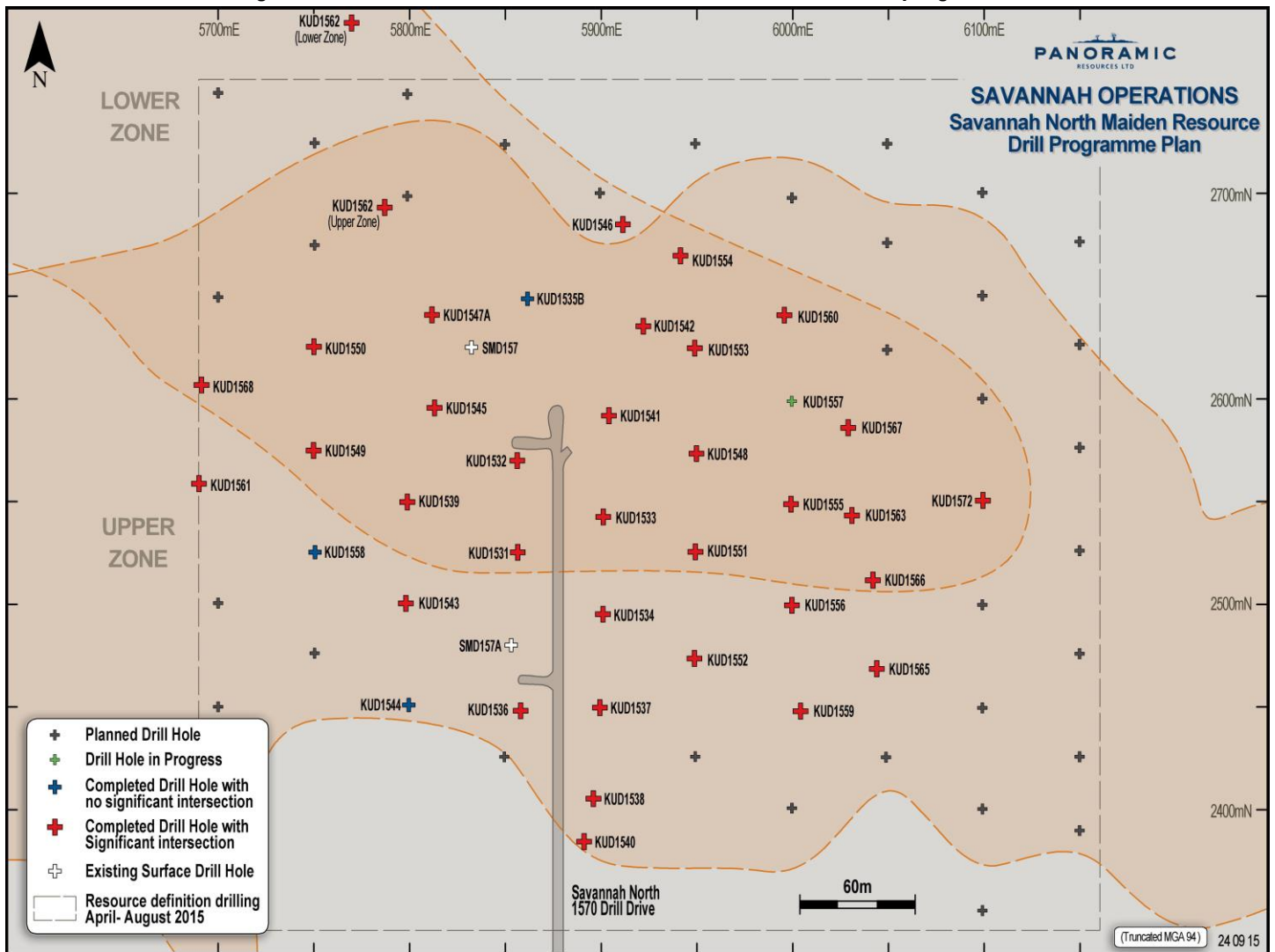


Figure 4 – Plan view of the Savannah North Maiden Resource drill program area



Lanfranchi

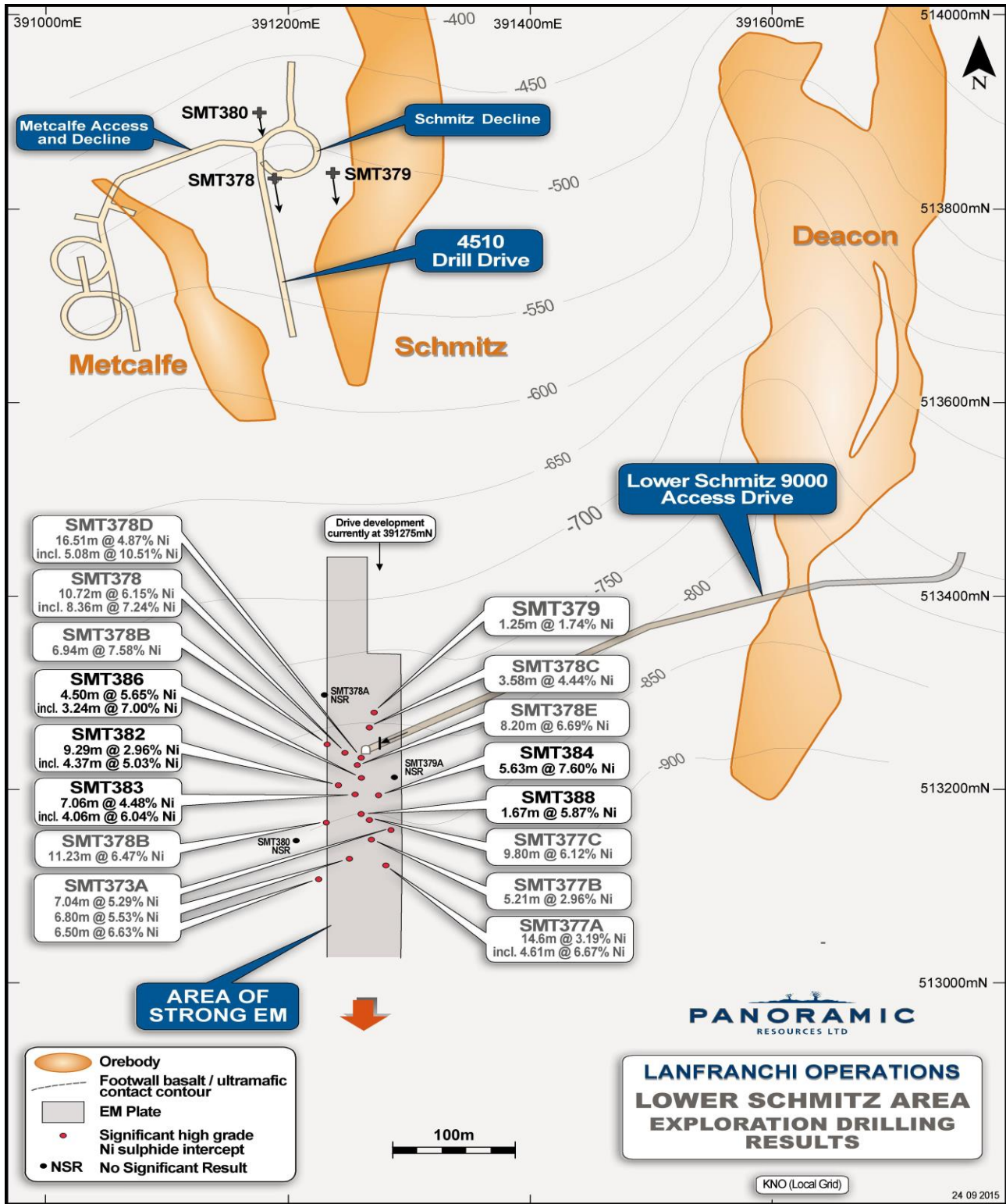
Lower Schmitz

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 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, the sole exploration focus at Lanfranchi has been on testing extensions of the Lower Schmitz mineralisation (*Figure 5*).

Drilling to evaluate Lower Schmitz was conducted from the base of the Schmitz decline until mid-July 2015 (with the completion of drill hole SMT380). Drilling resumed from the base of the Lower Schmitz 9000 Drill Drive on 13 September 2015 with drill hole SMT382 (*Figure 5*). A maiden Resource is expected to be released in the December 2015 quarter.

Details for all holes completed during the quarter, including assay results, are summarised in Appendix 2.

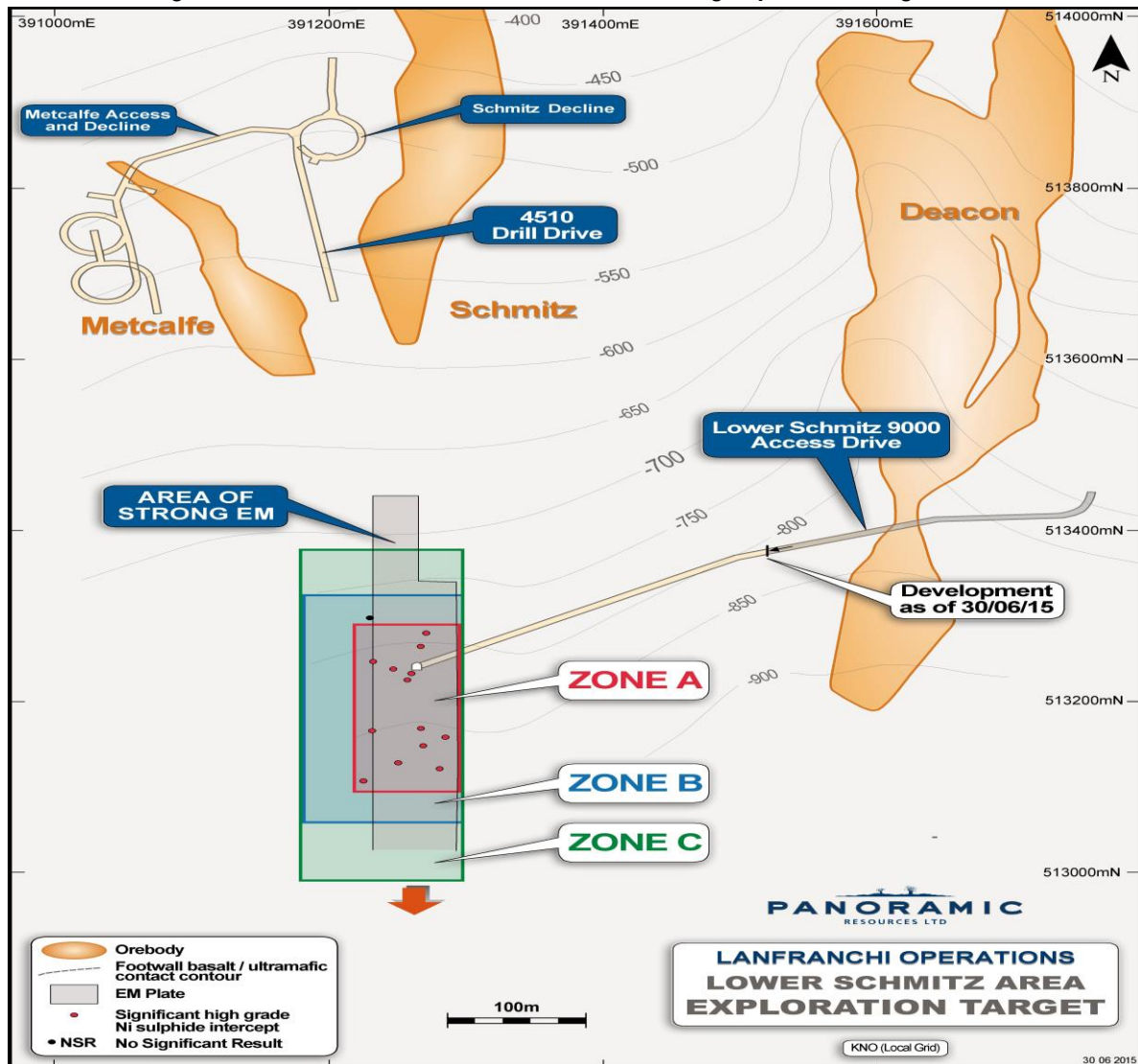
Figure 5 – Plan View of Schmitz area showing recent exploration drill results



Lower Schmitz Exploration Target

In July 2015, the Company announced a Lower Schmitz Exploration Target analysis (refer to ASX announcement of 6 July 2015). The target analysis was based on eleven diamond drill holes. The holes had been drilled to follow up the initial discovery hole and to gain additional geological and structural information. High-grade, Schmitz style sulphide, mineralisation was present in most holes, covering 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 was assumed to be up to 90m wide and extend down plunge (at approximately -35 degrees) to the south for at least 245m (Figure 6 – Zone A).

Figure 6 – Plan View of Lower Schmitz area showing Exploration Target areas



Based on the information available at the time, the Company 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 4). 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 4 – 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)	
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.

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

Weather conditions prevented access to Lake Cowan area during the quarter. Weather permitting, the ground EM survey at Lake Cowan will commence in the December 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. As previously reported the Company has withdrawn from all but the Sulitjelma Project in Norway.

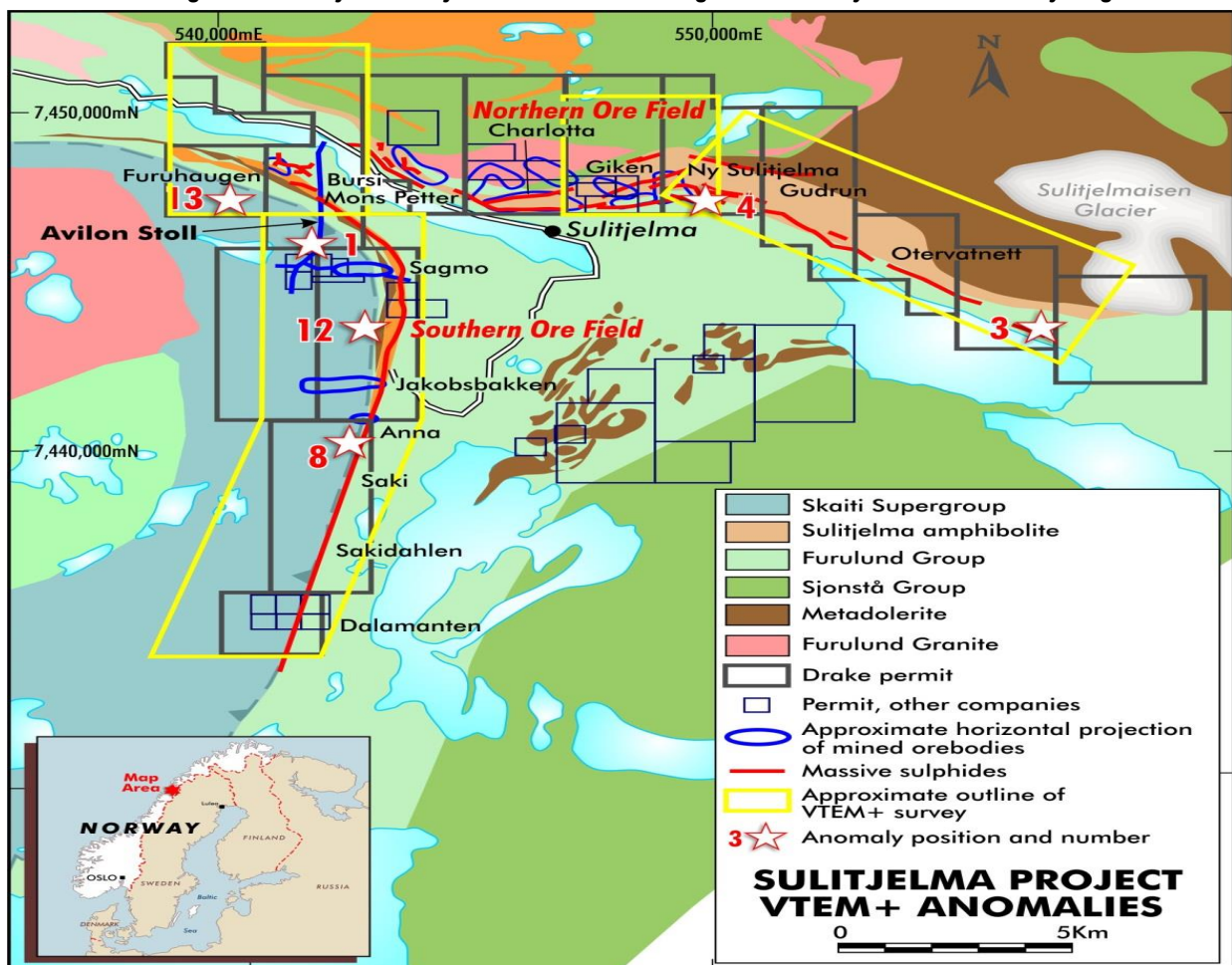
In August 2014, a 70km² airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) and magnetic survey was undertaken at Sulitjelma (Figure 7). The survey covered areas of historic mining activity which ceased operation in the late 1980s with a total of more than 25.5Mt of copper/zinc ore extracted from the Nordgruvefeltet (Northern Mining Field) and Sydgruvefeltet (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.

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 further drill testing. A summary of the priority targets is as follows:

- 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 unknown to previous mine operators.
- 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.

Early in the September 2015 quarter, the Company agreed with Drake to defer testing of the Sulitjelma targets until 2016.

Figure 7 – 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.

In July 2015, a decision was made to sell the Gidgee Gold Project. The Company has appointed Sirona Capital to manage the sale process, which is progressing.

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

On 31 July 2015, the Company announced the sale of its 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project to Metals X Limited (“MLX”) for 15.2 million MLX shares (net of costs). Simultaneously, Matsa Resources agreed to sell its 30% interest to MLX under the same pro-rata arrangement.

The sale of the Project has delivered an early value realisation for the Company, as under the terms agreed with MLX, the Company’s 70% interest on 31 July was valued at ~\$17.3 million (15.2 million MLX shares at \$1.125 per share).

The sale of the Mt Henry Gold Project was settled with Metals X on 16 September 2015.

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 2015 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.

During the quarter, RTEC continued with its northern summer activities on the Project, including the drilling of a number of holes.

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 2015 on “Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at 30 June 2015” 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).

In addition to Phase Two of metallurgical test work, a trial was undertaken on Panton mineral samples to determine whether mined material could be economically upgraded using ore sorting prior to processing. The objective of these studies is to improve flotation performance, increase recoveries and to produce a more saleable, higher grade PGM concentrate.

Group Resources & Reserves Tables

On 30 September 2015, the Company released the Group’s Mineral Resource and Reserve Tables as at 30 June 2015. Key statistics include:

	FY2015	FY2014
Total Nickel Resources ¹	218,600 tonnes	156,600 tonnes
Total Nickel Reserves	45,700 tonnes	53,300 tonnes
Total Copper Resources	68,300 tonnes	34,300 tonnes
Total Copper Reserves	24,600 tonnes	20,200 tonnes
Total Cobalt Resources	7,700 tonnes	2,800 tonnes
Total Cobalt Reserves	2,200 tonnes	1,700 tonnes
Total Gold Resources ²	2.431 million ounces	2.483 million ounces
Total Platinum and Palladium Resources	2.797 million ounces	2.797 million ounces

¹ On 1 October 2015, the Company announced a 54,400t Ni upgrade for Savannah North to 109,600t Ni. As a result, the total Nickel Division Resources at 30 June 2015 was increased to 273,000t Ni

² On 31 July 2015, the Company sold its 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project. As a result of the sale, as at 30 September 2015, Total Gold Resources is 1.273 million ounces

Included in Savannah Resources for the first time are Mineral Resource estimates for Savannah North and the Savannah Sub 900 Fault zone, following completion of the Sub 900 Fault Resource drill program in April 2015.

The detailed 2015 Group Resources and Reserves Tables, including the Material Information Summary, the 2012 JORC Compliance Tables and the Competent Persons Statements are provided in the Company’s ASX announcement of 30 September 2015.

Corporate

Liquid Assets and Debt

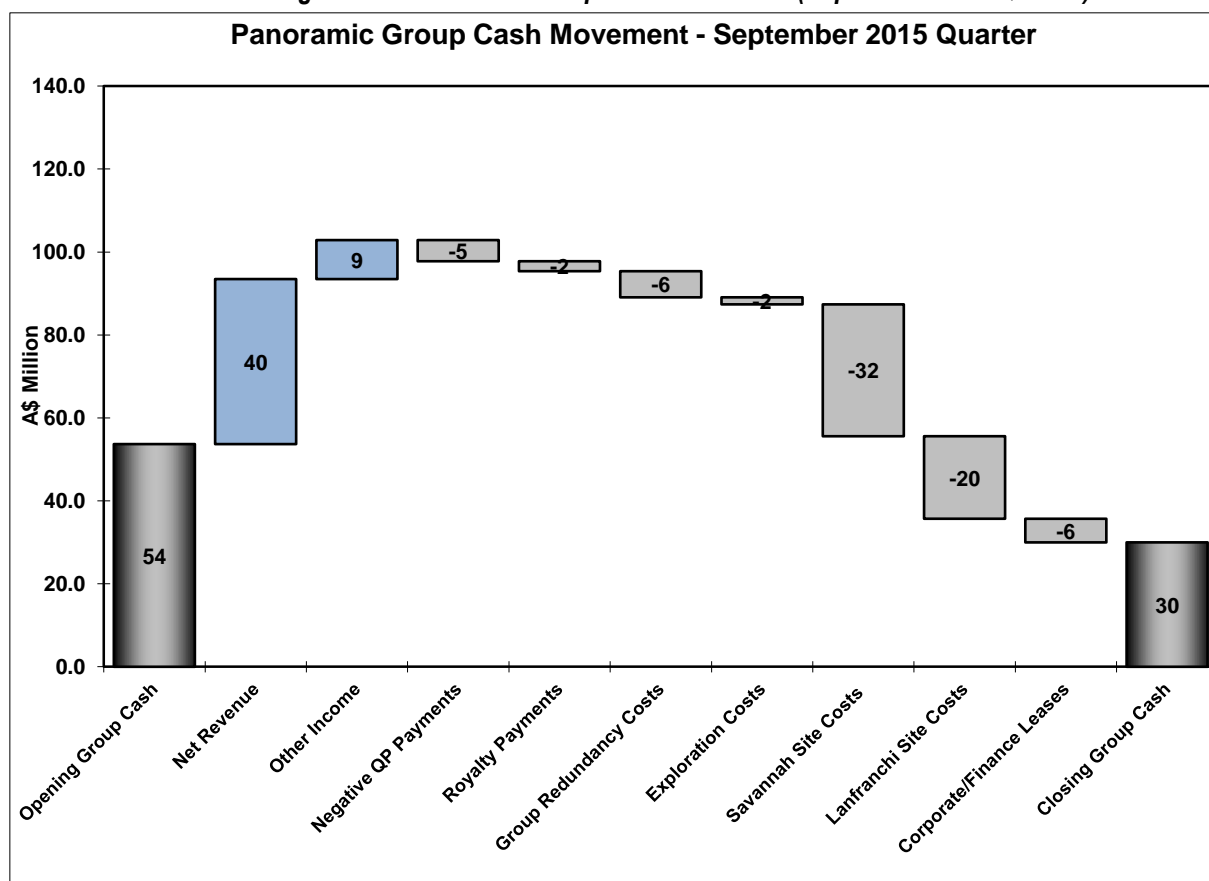
Liquid assets at the end of the quarter totalled \$39 million, comprising \$30 million in cash, \$2 million of trade receivables and \$7 million of nickel in concentrate which was waiting to be shipped at 30 September.

The reduction in liquid assets was primarily due to:

- the wind down of operations at Lanfranchi, which impacted production and revenue;
- one off **redundancy costs of ~\$6 million**, principally related to Lanfranchi;
- the fall in the US\$ nickel price over the quarter impacting on sales revenue at both sites and requiring the Company to refund a total of **~\$5 million in final invoice quotational period** pricing adjustments; and
- trade receivables being reduced due to the curtailment of production from Lanfranchi.

Aggregate movements in the Group Cash balance over the quarter are shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8 – Panoramic Group Cash Movement (September 2015 Quarter)



Group finance leases on mobile equipment and insurance premiums at 30 September 2015 totalled \$4.0 million.

Cost Savings

In light of the continuing weakness in the nickel price and the winding down of operations at Lanfranchi, the Company undertook a review of the Perth office staff levels and corporate overhead, resulting in a reduction in staff and other cost savings in administration, IT and in the use of external services. In addition, the external audit function was put to tender in June, resulting in lower audit fees being agreed to from 1 July 2015.

The corporate changes and cost savings are making a positive contribution in reducing costs 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.

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 continuing the process to divest the Gidgee Gold Project, following the sale in July of the Company's 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project.

Hedging

The Company did not add to its hedge book during the quarter.

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

Commodity	Mark-to-Market 30 Sep 2015
Bought US\$ Diesel Call Options	\$0.02 million
Sold US\$ Diesel Put Options	-
Bought US\$ Currency Put Options	-
Sold US\$ Currency Call Options	(\$0.06 million)-
Total Mark-to-Market	(\$0.04 million)

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

Commodity	Quantity 30 Sep 2015	Average Price/Rate 30 Sep 2015
<u>Diesel –</u>		
Bought Diesel Call Options (delivery Oct 2015-Dec 2015)	330,000litres/mth	US\$0.48/litre
Bought Diesel Call Options (delivery Oct 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\$3.0 million	US\$0.77 FX
Sold US\$ Call Options (delivery Oct 2015-Dec 2015)	US\$1.5 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 commissioned the \$65 million Savannah Project in late 2004 and then in 2005 purchased and restarted the Lanfranchi Nickel Project, near Kambalda. In FY2015, the Company produced approximately 19,300t contained nickel.

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. 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 shareholders a total of \$114.3 million in fully franked dividends since 2008.

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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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 Sep. 2015 Quarter Drill Hole Assay Results and 2012 JORC Compliance Tables

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Cu (%)	Co (%)	SG g/cm ³
KUD1550A	395884.5	8082592.1	1449.9	-70.7	292.2	753.00	438.87	441.12	2.25m @ 1.81 %	0.92	0.13	3.894
							453.60	460.50	6.90m @ 1.29 %	0.53	0.10	3.491
							465.10	473.80	8.70m @ 1.56 %	0.44	0.12	3.721
							490.50	492.80	2.30m @ 2.18 %	0.69	0.18	4.440
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	3.948
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	2.993
							285.40	287.00	1.60m @ 1.16 %	0.47	0.09	3.363
							302.90	310.90	8.00m @ 1.92 %	1.24	0.14	3.947
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	3.485
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	4.447
KUD1558	395862.8	8082572.2	1449.4	-66.3	240.1	411.00	311.00	314.00	3.00m @ 0.55 %	0.27	0.03	3.200
							326.30	327.65	1.35m @ 1.49 %	0.20	0.07	3.311
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	3.162
							260.50	262.80	2.30m @ 1.85 %	0.93	0.14	3.849
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	3.641
KUD1561	395862.6	8082573.6	1449.4	-63.1	256.9	448.10	371.00	391.00	20.00m @ 0.89 %	0.55	0.06	3.535
							438.00	441.30	3.30m @ 0.73 %	0.10	0.04	3.205
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	3.208
							667.60	693.55	25.95m @ 2.55 %	1.49	0.17	4.459
KUD1563	395883.8	8082590.8	1449.8	-56.9	102.9	335.80	279.58	280.67	1.09m @ 0.88 %	0.10	0.07	3.194
							296.00	310.13	14.13m @ 1.88 %	1.35	0.14	4.044
KUD1565	395884.4	8082589.6	1449.8	-37.7	128.4	308.30	263.20	268.20	5.00m @ 0.80 %	0.28	0.06	3.351
KUD1566B	395884.1	8082590.2	1449.8	-46.1	118.0	311.40	271.00	285.35	14.35m @ 1.56 %	0.68	0.11	3.651
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	3.215
KUD1568	395862.7	8082573.3	1449.4	-65.9	276.0	485.90	407.00	434.00	27.00m @ 1.05 %	0.46	0.06	3.512
KUD1569	395842.7	8082223.4	1497.4	-9.9	0.5	42.00	27.20	28.94	1.74m @ 0.83 %	0.31	0.03	2.995
KUD1572	395884.9	8082591.0	1449.9	-40.5	100.1	325.50	286.23	287.23	1.00m @ 1.64 %	0.23	0.13	3.717
							304.75	315.95	11.20m @ 2.14 %	0.87	0.16	4.114

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 Sep. 2015 Quarter Drill Hole Assay Results and 2012 JORC Compliance Tables

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Cu (%)	Co (%)	SG g/cm ³
SMT379A	391504.4	6514044.1	-467.1	-43.1	171.9	770.50			NSR			
SMT380	391441.8	6514109.5	-496.0	-27.1	173.2	866.70			NSR			
SMT381	391480.3	6514296.3	-274.7	-3.8	80.2	56.60	12.16 30.83	13.96 47.57	1.80m @ 7.76 % 16.74m @ 4.75 %	0.25 0.28	0.09 0.08	No SG No SG
SMT382	391539.3	6513475.2	-867.1	15.7	203.3	127.80	73.20	79.55	6.35m @ 3.85 %	0.26	0.06	3.368
SMT383	391539.9	6513475.7	-867.3	15.6	188.8	101.10	73.94	77.66	3.72m @ 7.10 %	0.55	0.12	3.749
SMT384	391540.4	6513475.9	-867.3	17.6	174.2	98.10	76.16 87.00	81.79 88.38	5.63m @ 7.60 % 1.38m @ 1.11 %	0.49 0.08	0.15 0.02	3.868 3.017
SMT385	391533.8	6513473.0	-866.1	24.7	204.6	111.00	62.33	64.99	2.66m @ 2.88 %	0.27	0.04	3.170
SMT386	391539.9	6513475.6	-866.7	26.6	189.0	88.92	65.33	69.83	4.50m @ 5.65 %	0.65	0.09	3.538
SMT387	391534.2	6513472.9	-867.5	5.4	196.3	149.00	122.39 125.70	123.58 127.54	1.19m @ 12.00 % 1.84m @ 2.21 %	1.22 0.22	0.20 0.04	4.586 3.143
SMT388	391539.9	6513475.5	-867.7	5.4	189.0	133.95	93.11 117.00	94.78 119.00	1.67m @ 5.87 % 2.00m @ 1.08 %	0.37 0.10	0.12 0.02	3.600 2.981
SMT391	391532.5	6513475.0	-867.1	13.2	248.4	197.03	183.35	184.84	1.49m @ 2.53 %	0.15	0.05	3.101
SMT393	391535.7	6513473.2	-868.0	-5.1	169.3	162.75			NSR			
SMT394	391535.0	6513472.9	-868.2	-7.2	184.0	164.16	126.84	133.59	6.75m @ 5.96 %	0.52	0.12	3.726
SMT395	391534.6	6513472.8	-868.1	-5.7	190.2	205.10	167.05	172.39	5.34m @ 6.56 %	0.41	0.15	3.733
SMT401	391535.6	6513473.6	-867.4	9.4	169.4	103.95	87.85 98.30	94.48 100.09	6.63m @ 5.38 % 1.79m @ 1.37 %	0.32 0.10	0.11 0.03	3.577 2.960
SMT402	391534.6	6513472.8	-867.6	4.3	190.6	154.56	88.70 115.52 132.24	102.37 118.93 139.12	13.67m @ 6.26 % 3.41m @ 6.61 % 6.88m @ 6.66 %	0.36 0.67 0.30	0.10 0.13 0.12	3.574 3.735 3.487

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 389044.77E, 513543.54N = 389313.70E, 6513732.77N</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <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>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 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	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is</p>	<p>Underground drill sites are not always ideally positioned for resource definition drilling however no sampling orientation</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	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.	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
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.	No recent audit of the sampling techniques and procedures at LMN has been undertaken. 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.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	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. 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.
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	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. 	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.
Data aggregation methods	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	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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>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>