BOTSWANA Metals Limited

ABN 96 122 995 073

DATE: **11 JULY 2014** **ASX Code: BML**

TO: **COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENTS OFFICE**

ASX LIMITED

XRF confirms Nickel mineralisation at Maibele North

Summary

The results of the portable XRF scans performed on one of two new Diamond Drill holes just completed at Maibele North hole MADD0058 are now available.

MADD0058 encountered a zone of approximately 37m of variable Sulphide content and is a step out (25m) hole from MADD0057.

A portable XRF scanner has completed a 5cm spaced scanning program and has confirmed Ni mineralisation in all three sulphide zones as summarised below-:

- **In the massive sulphide zones (cumulative 2.58m):**
  the Ni range was between 0.11% to >10% from 78 XRF scan readings
- **In the Semi massive sulphide zones (cumulative 8.7m):**
  the Ni range was between 0.05% and 6.06% from 102 XRF scan readings
- **In the Disseminated sulphide zones (cumulative 25.55m):**
  the Ni range was 0.00% to 3.13 % from 199 XRF scan readings

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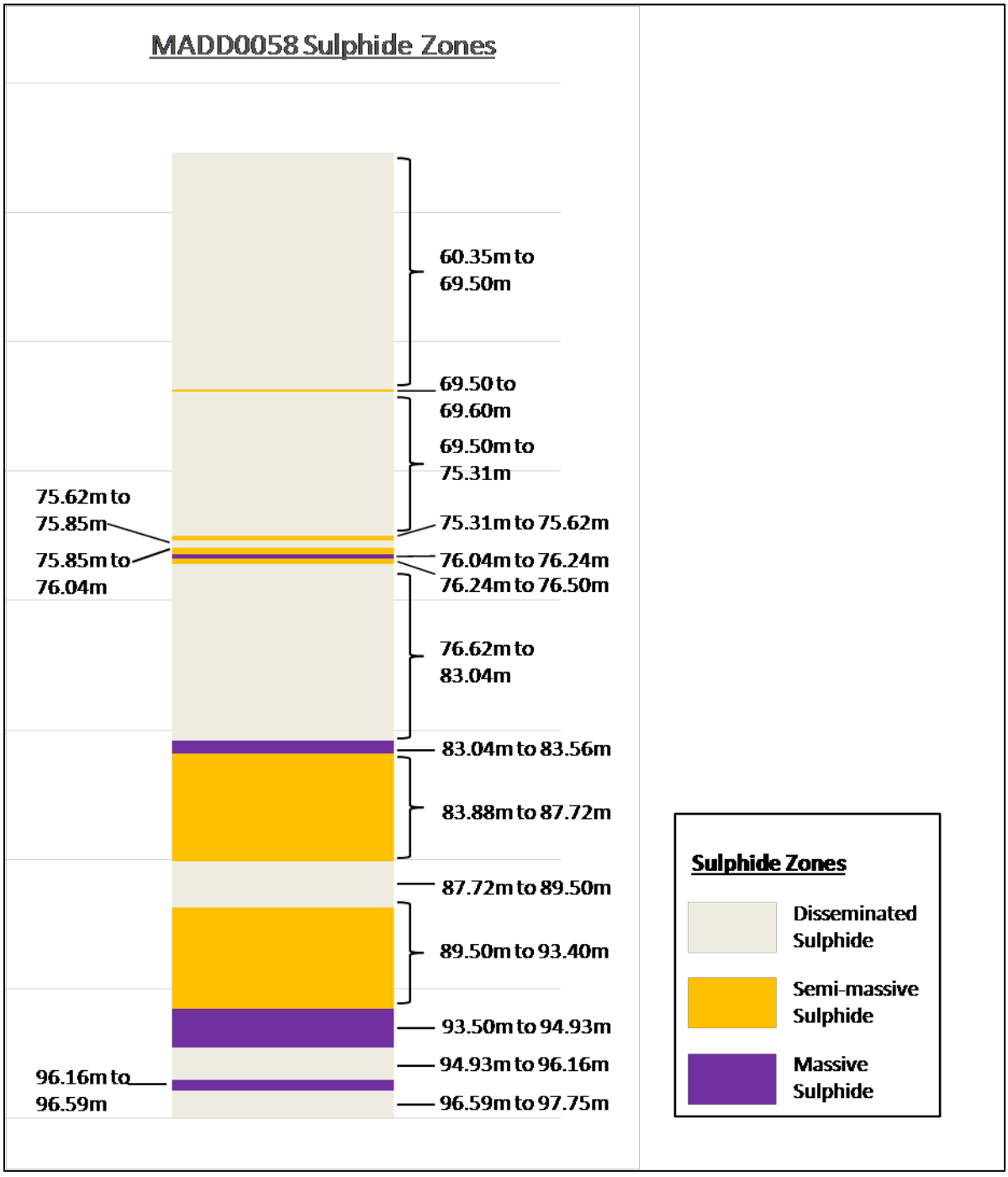


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the sulphide zones in MADD0058 - approximately 37m of variable Sulphide content

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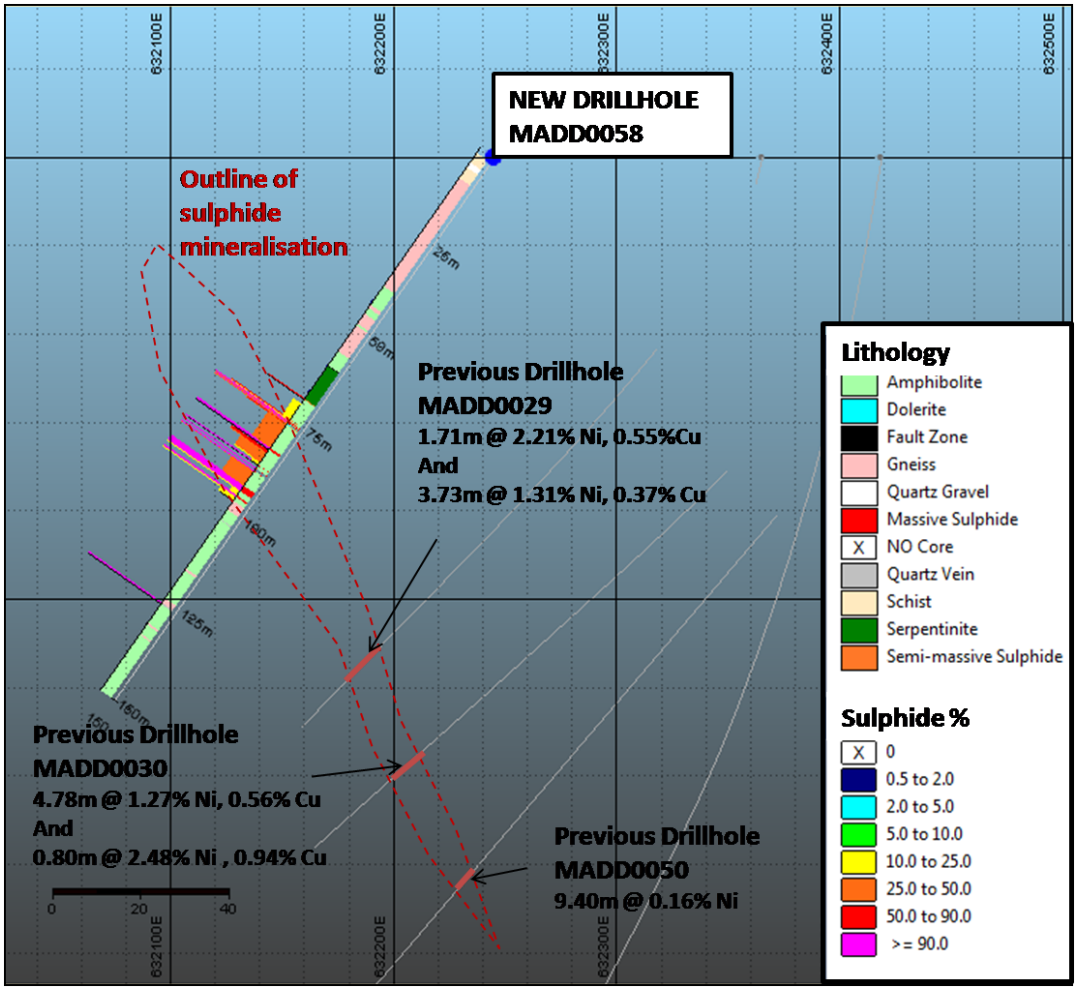


Figure 2: Oblique section, looking northeast, through MADD0058. Histogram represents visually estimated sulphide percent. Black text describes significant intersections from historic drilling

The methodology of the scanning program is detailed below along with details of the program and further results.

The sulphide zones scanned by portable XRF have been confirmed to contain nickel mineralisation and BML expects that the independent laboratory assays will return

averaged results of similar tenor to the historical laboratory results from previous drilling in holes MADD0029 and MADD0030 where the following intercepts were independently confirmed by a certified laboratory:

Previous Hole MADD0029 intersected

- 1.71M @ 2.21% Ni and 0.55% Cu from 142.4m
  and
- 3.7M @ 1.31% Ni and 0.37% Cu from 147.68m

Previous Hole MADD0030 intersected

- 4.73M @1.27% Ni and 0.56% Cu from 185.87m
  and
- 0.8m @ 2.48% Ni and 0.94% Cu from 193.10m

The XRF readings confirm that the sulphide mineralisation in the recently drilled diamond hole MADD0058 contains nickel. MADD0058 is located 25 m from the first new hole, MADD0057, that intercepted 30M of sulphide.

Details:

Botswana Metals Limited (ASX code: BML) is pleased to announce that initial hand held XRF scanning of drill core through sulphide zones from step out hole MADD0058 of the first two drill holes at Maibele North in Eastern Botswana has shown that significant nickel and copper mineralisation exists in the core.

MADD0058 intersected a very thick zone of variable sulphide content with zones ranging from disseminated, semi-massive and massive sulphide (Table 1 and 2). Many of the individual results from the handheld XRF survey returned nickel values in excess of 2% Ni but individual results of this type of analysis must be treated with caution due to the subjective nature of handheld XRF sampling with regards to localised grade variability.

The hole also intersected a narrow zone of secondary copper mineralisation (malachite) that appears unrelated to the ultramafic host rock. The relationship of this zone to the main Ni-sulphide mineralisation remains unclear but if it returns significant silver content then it might be related to the high Cu-Ag mineralisation from the Airstrip Copper and Dibete prospects which are currently interpreted as separate events to the Ni-sulphide mineralisation.

Examples of the range of readings from different mineralised zones include:

Hole ID	Sulphide Description	No of Readings	%Ni Range	Comment
MADD0058	Massive Sulphide	78	0.11% - >10%	Majority of readings in the 1.0%Ni – 5.00%Ni range
	Semi-massive Sulphide	102	0.05% - 6.06%	Majority of readings in the 0.5%Ni – 2.00%Ni range
	Disseminated Sulphide	199	0.00% - 3.13%	Majority of readings in the 0.1%Ni – 1.00%Ni range
	Malachite Zone	25	0.01% - 0.16%	Cu range 0.01% - 9.50% Cu

Table 1: Summary of range of results from portable XRF spot analysis of the various mineralised zones in MADD0058

Outside the ultramafic, malachite was intersected at shallow depths similar to the mineralisation intersected at Airstrip Copper.

Hole ID	Description	From (m)	%Ni Range	Comment
MADD0058	Malachite Zone	42.38 to 43.50	0.01% - 0.16%	Cu range 0.01% - 9.50% Cu from 25 XRF readings

Massive sulphide zones are characterised by fine sulphides including pyrrhotite (+/- pentlandite), pyrite and chalcopyrite occurring in concentrations of up to 100% of the core. Spot analyses using the portable XRF in this zone are less variable than the disseminated and semi-massive zones but still display quite a broad range due to the uneven distribution of nickel and copper minerals. Values typically range from 0.1%Ni up to over 10%Ni, with many results in excess of 2% nickel.

Semi-massive sulphide zones are characterised by fine sulphides including pyrrhotite (+/- pentlandite), pyrite and chalcopyrite either heavily disseminated throughout the rock matrix or as variably massive accumulations. Spot analyses using the portable XRF in this zone are also highly variable and range from 0.05%Ni up to over 6%Ni where localised massive sulphide accumulations were encountered.

Disseminated sulphide zones are characterised by fine sulphides including pyrrhotite (+/- pentlandite), pyrite and chalcopyrite distributed throughout the rock matrix. Spot analyses using the portable XRF in this zone are highly variable and range from 0.00%Ni up to over 3%Ni where localised abundances of sulphides were encountered.

Assay results of from all of the mineralised zones will be published as soon as they are available.

Program Details

MADD0058 is one of the first two holes (MADD0057 is the other) drilled as part of an infill, metallurgical and step out program located in close proximity to historic drill holes containing massive sulphide Ni + Cu +PGE mineralisation. Both of the first two holes hit significant zones of massive, semi-massive and disseminated mineralisation (ASX 02/07/14) and are currently being prepped for sampling. Part of this process includes scanning the core with a handheld portable XRF unit to help determine appropriate sampling intervals. (Appendix 1 – JORC 2012 Table One). Portable XRF scanning of sulphide zones in MADD0057 is underway.

As expected, results from individual readings vary greatly due to the uneven distribution of nickel and copper minerals throughout the sulphide zones and the subjective nature of sampling the core surface with the portable XRF unit. Although strict quality control/quality assurance practices are followed to ensure the accuracy of the handheld XRF, the results of the scanning can only be indicative of potential metal mineralisation in the core as this method of core scanning is not representative of the interval to be sampled. The XRF unit only samples a small section on the surface of the core and to be considered representative, the interval would require cutting, crushing, pulverising and a representative sample split out and analysed. This process will be undertaken at an independent laboratory. BML's core scanning procedure involves readings spaced at 5cm intervals along a line on the surface of the core. Reading intervals are of 120second duration and reference standards including NIST2781, NIST2702 and Silica Blanks are sampled every 5 readings.

Given the unrepresentative nature of the XRF scan, accurate weighted averaged intervals cannot be calculated and published for the mineralised sections until assay results are received from the independent laboratory. The results can, however, be viewed as indicative of the potential mineralisation in the core and provides useful information on appropriate sampling material and intervals as well as encouragement for the potential of the project.

BML remains encouraged by the results of the handheld XRF scans and anticipates assay results of similar tenor to those achieved in historical drill programs. Although some of the individual XRF results contain very high nickel values this is a result of the uneven distribution of nickel minerals within the sulphide zone and the occasional location of these minerals within the field of analysis of the XRF unit.

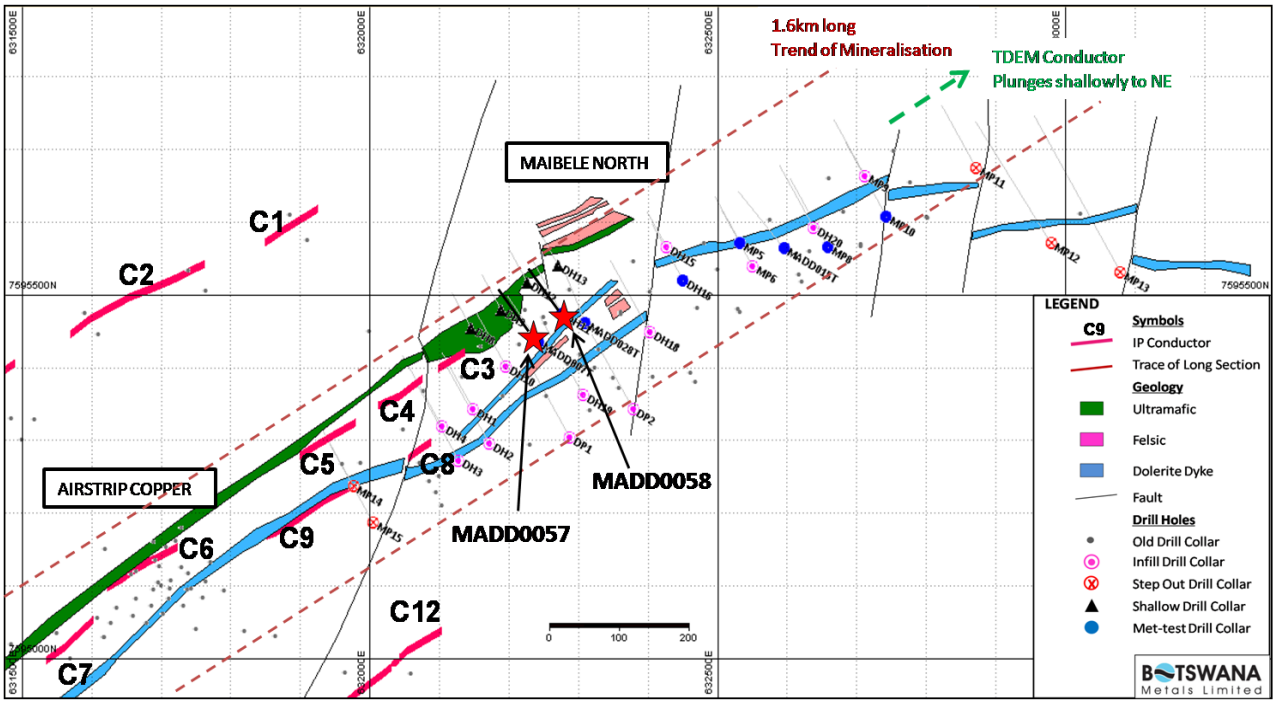


Figure 3: Location Plan showing the collar positions of MADD0057 and MADD0058 (red stars) with respect to the geology and previous drilling at Maibele North.

MADD0058 (Figure 3, Table 3 and Appendix 2) was drilled 25m to the northeast along strike of the mineralization some 50m above MADD0029 which contained:

- 1.71m @ 2.21%Ni, 0.55% Cu from 142.4m and,
- 3.73m @ 1.31%Ni, 0.37% Cu from 147.68m

MADD0058
0.00 - 5.43 Gravel and core loss
5.43 - 38.30 Felsic Gneiss
38.30 - 56.30 Micaceous Amphibolite with minor intercalated felsic gneiss. Malachite staining from 42.38 – 43.50m
56.30 - 60.17 Magnetite-rich Amphibolite

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60.17 - 60.35 Fault Zone
60.35 - 69.50 Pyroxene-bearing serpentinite with minor disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite
69.50 - 69.60 Semi massive pyrrhotite stringer. 50% pyrrhotite
69.69 - 75.16 Amphibolite with disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite
75.16 - 75.31 Semi-massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. 80% sulphides
75.31 - 75.62 Amphibolite with 20 % disseminated pyrrhotite and Pyrite.
75.62 - 75.85 Massive sulphide - pyrrhotite >chalcopyrite
75.85 - 76.04 Magnetite rich amphiboplite with 30 % disseminated pyrrhotite.
76.04 - 76.24 Massive sulphide - pyrrhotite >chalcopyrite
76.24 - 76.50 Doleritic rock with 30 % disseminated Pyrrhotite and 3 % disseminated Chalcopyrite in veins.
76.62 - 83.04 Amphibolite with 25 % disseminated pyrrhotite.
83.04 - 83.56 Massive Pyrrhotite
83.88 - 87.72 Amphibolite with heavily disseminated to semi-massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Approx 33% sulphides
87.72 - 89.50 Amphibolite with numerous narrow massive pyrrhotite stringers to 12cm thickness. Approx 16% sulphide
89.50 - 93.40 Amphibolite with 30% disseminated pyrrhotite and 3% disseminated chalcopyrite.
93.50 - 94.93 Massive pyrrhotite with 3% disseminated chalcopyrite on a shear zone.
94.93 - 96.16 Amphibolite with 10 % disseminated pyrrhotite.
96.16 - 96.59 Massive pyrrhotite with 3% disseminated chalcopyrite.
96.59 - 97.65 Amphibolite with 20% disseminated pyrrhotite.
97.65 - 150.07 Amphibolite with minor gneiss bands and occasional quartz veins EOH at 150.70m.

Table 2: Summary log of MADD0058. Orange and Pink shading indicate zones of significant sulphide mineralisation

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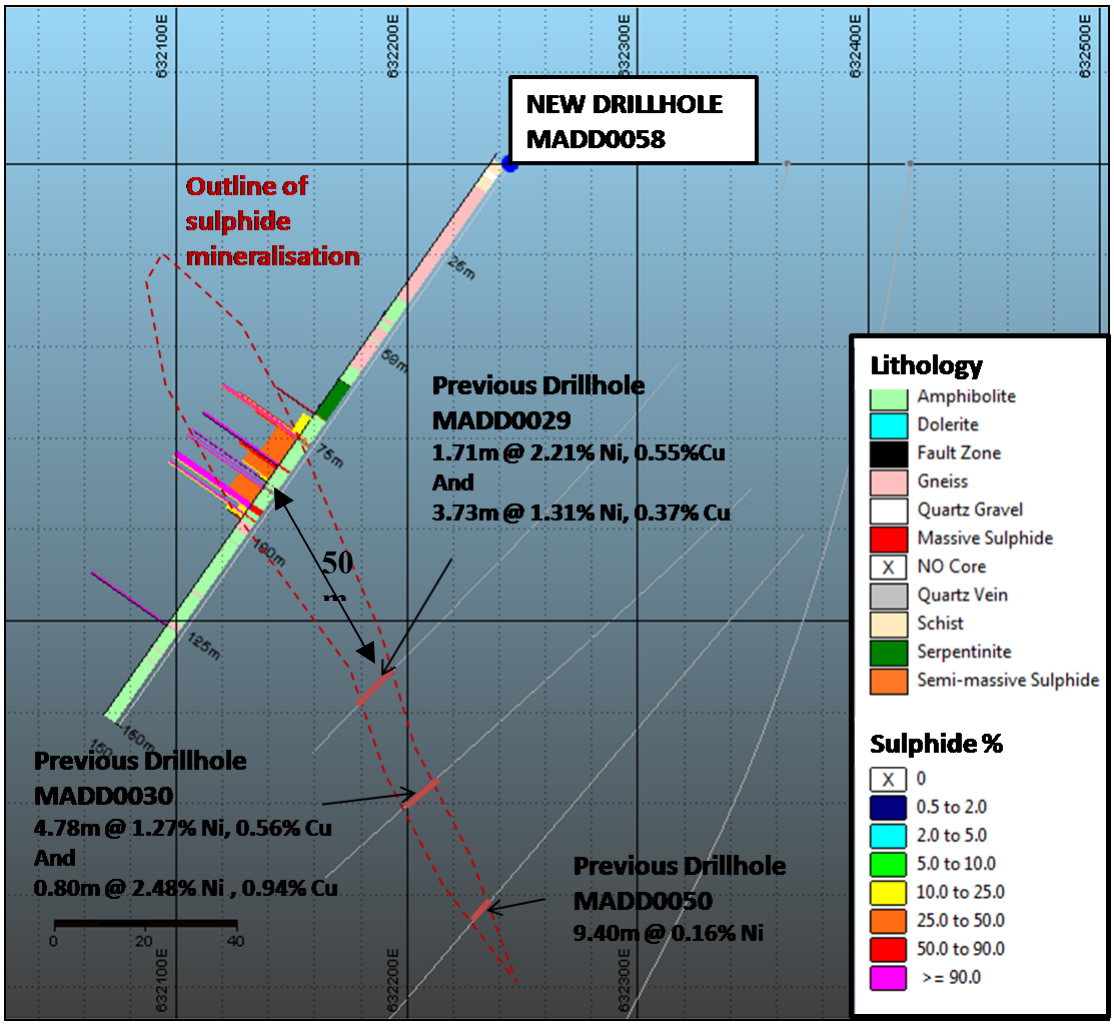


Figure 4: Oblique section, looking northeast, through MADD0058. Histogram represents visually estimated sulphide percent. Black text describes significant intersections from historic drilling

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by BML staff on site and provided to Mr Steve Groves who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Groves is a consulting geologist to BML and has previously been employed as the Exploration Manager at BML. Mr Groves has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the

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'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Groves consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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About BCL Limited

BCL Limited ("BCL") is a world-class Botswana nickel mining and smelting operation owned by the Botswana Government (94%) and Russian giant Norilsk Nickel (6%).

The company commenced operations in 1959 and is now one of the largest private sector employers in Botswana.

BCL Limited produces two types of finished matte containing nickel, copper and cobalt, and platinum group and precious metals to a smaller extent. The Selebi Phikwe ore deposits are owned and operated by BCL Limited.

The Selebi copper and Nickel ore body was discovered in 1963, and higher grade ore was discovered at Phikwe in 1966. Mining of Nickel-copper ore commenced in 1973 and since 1980, BCL's smelter has operated at an annual production rate of approximately 50,000 tonnes of Nickel-copper matte.

BCL Investments (Pty) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of BCL Limited. BCL employs approximately 5,000 people in the township of Selebi Phikwe that has a population of 50,000.

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About the BCL Limited Farm-In Joint Venture on PL 110/94, PL 111/94 and PL 54/98

BCL Investments (Pty) Limited ("BCL"), under the joint venture agreement, can spend an initial AUD$4 million on a drilling program to earn 40% of the projects over these areas. BCL has the option to continue to fund the projects to the completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study ("BFS") to earn a 70% interest.

At that point BCL will have the off-take rights at commercial prices, to any ore mined. It is planned to truck ore to the BCL smelter operations at Selebi Phikwe for processing, which is situated 55 km to the southwest of our projects.

The Company will retain a 30% interest after the BFS is completed, at which time the management of the projects will be transferred to BCL.

The longevity of the BCL mine is dependent on additional ore outside of its existing Nickel resources being made available. BML is in a prime position to potentially provide addition ore to the BCL mine and smelter.

There are three Prospecting Licenses (PL's) under the joint venture agreement that cover 180SQKM of BML's 1,000 SQKM exploration portfolio. The joint venture area covers three known mineralization zones and an area to the East with twenty three VTEM anomalies. The three mineralized areas are known as Maibele North (Nickel + Copper + PGE's), Airstrip Copper (Copper + Silver) and Dibete (Copper + Silver). To the East of these mineralized areas, the PL known as Takane has the twenty three VTEM anomalies recently identified and will be the subject of further exploration in this untested zone.

About Botswana Metals Limited

Botswana Metals Limited ("BML") is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and its stock code (ticker) is BML. BML is a mineral exploration company fully focused on its portfolio of exploration tenements covering approximately 1,000 sq. km all located in Botswana.

BML's objective is to discover an economic base and precious metals deposit in eastern Botswana on the well-known Limpopo Belt, which extends into Botswana from its neighbouring country Zimbabwe.

Recent exploration has resulted in three discoveries of Nickel-Copper and Copper-Silver mineralisation known as Airstrip Copper, Maibele North and Dibete. The Ni-Cu deposit at Maibele North is just east of Airstrip Copper whilst Dibete is 7 km to the south of Airstrip Copper. To the east of these discoveries, a recent VTEM program

has identified at least 23 new VTEM anomalies that are planned to be part of the Company's exploration focus in the future.

55km to the south of the three discoveries is the BCL Limited mine and smelter. BML entered into a farm in agreement with BCL that became effective on 1 April 2014. BML has solid logistical support and the projects benefit from excellent infrastructure.

The Company is managed by experienced personnel with many years experience in Botswana, as well as other African countries. Botswana is considered to be one of the most advanced African countries in respect to its mining and exploration laws, and for safety and education where English is spoken freely.

BML has offices in Australia (Melbourne) and Botswana (Selebi Phikwe).

APPENDIX 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*- Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• **Drill core is arranged neatly in 1m core trays for HQ (typically weathered rocks above the limit of oxidation) and 1.5m core trays for NQ core from competent rock. Core is marked at every metre along an orientation line and later marked at 0.05 meters for XRF analysis** • **Spot analysis is undertaken at every 5cm interval in the BML site office in Tshokwe using a portable XRF analyzer (INNOV-X Delta Premium). Industry standards and blanks are used to monitor the calibration of the instrument.** • **The spot values are then averaged at 0.5m interval, to give an estimate of the approximate Ni% grade at 0.5m intervals.** • **This information is used as a guide to the potential Ni tenor of the sulphides and primarily used to determine appropriate sampling intervals for independent Laboratory analysis**

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	- *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, bywhat method, etc).*	• **The holes referred to in this release have been drilled by HQ Diamond core through the weathered rock and NQ Diamond Core through unweathered rock and the mineralized zones.** • **All current drilling is standard tube method** • **All competent core from the current program is oriented using a spear orientation method** • **Historic holes have been either NQ core, HQ core or Reverse Circulation percussion methods**
Drill sample recovery	- *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* - *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* - *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• **The core is measured after every run, and the results are compared to the actual run to calculate core recoveries. Core is handled with care to avoid breakage and crumbling. Core is washed and laid onto holding core trays.** • **HQ core is used on friable ground, rotation speeds and water pressure are monitored to avoid destroying the core. A soft rubber mallet is used to drive out core from the barrel.** • **No significant core loss or recovery issues have been recorded in the current drill program**
Logging	- *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* - *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* - *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• **All core will be photographed with beginning, ending and intermediate intervals clearly marked on each box. Core will be photographed prior to sampling or any other procedures that may disturb the initial orientation of the core** • **The core will be logged in appropriate detail including identification of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralization and other notable characteristics.** • **Percentages of core recovery and Rock Quality Descriptor (RQD) will be included in the log. The core recovery will be calculated based on each drill run (interval). The RQD calculation will be based on the total length of core sections recovered that are greater than 2.0 times the core diameter for each drill run or interval.**

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* - *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* - *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* - *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* - *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* - *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	- **Core is cut along the marked orientation line, half core is sampled for metallurgical test work. The remaining half core is cut for quarter core for lab assaying and storage.** - **No field duplicates were taken.** - **For lab dispatch, blanks and certified reference material are inserted at every 5th sample for QAQC**
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* - *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* - *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	- **For data in this release, an Olympus Innov-X Delta Premium portable XRF analyzer was used with a Rhenium anode in soil and mines mode at a tube voltage of 40kV and a tube power of 200µA. The resolution is around 156eV @ 40000cps. The detector area is 30mm2 SDD2. A power source of Lithium ion batteries is used. The element range is from P (Z15 to U (Z92). A cycle time of 120 seconds Soil Mode was used and beam times were 40 seconds. Selected high samples were analysed in Mineplus Mode. A propylene3 window was used. No calibration factors were applied.** - **Blanks and standards are analysed at after every 5th XRF sample point.** - **The XRF analysis is a preliminary result only and will be confirmed by proper wet chemistry analysis. Concentrations are approximate only.**
Verification of sampling and assaying	- *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* - *The use of twinned holes.* - *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* - *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	- **The data were examined by the senior personnel on site.** - **The primary data were audited and verified and then stored in a SQL relational data base.** - **No data have been adjusted..**

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	- *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* - *Specification of the grid system used.* - *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• **The data were recorded in longitude/latitude WGS84.** • **The terrain is largely flat.** • **Down hole surveys are carried out on all holes at 4m intervals using aFlexit survey tool.** • **N/A – All historic drillholes have been surveyed using DGPS with an accuracy of <1m.**
Data spacing and distribution	- *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* - *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* - *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• **The current drilling is designed to confirm previous drill results, collect metallurgical samples and step out form the know areas of mineralization.** • **The drill hole spacing is deemed appropriate for achieving the objectives of the program and will enable a maiden JORC 2012 compliant resource to be calculated.**
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* - *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	- **The drill lines are oriented at approximately 90 degrees to the strike of both local and regional geological trend.** - **Drill holes are at 55 degree angle and orientation of holes does address the orientation of structures**
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample* - *security.*	• **Samples were taken and transported by BML personnel to the BML site office Prior to XRF analyses the samples are locked in the BML office**
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of* - *sampling techniques and data.*	- **The data were examined by the** - **independent consultant Mr Steve Groves of Perth in Australia and considered appropriate**

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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,*	• **The results reported in this Announcement are located in PL110/94 which is a granted Exploration Licence held by African Metals Limited, a 100% owned**

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	**subsidiary of Botswana Metals Limited.** • **PL110/94 is subject to a Joint Venture agreement with BCL Limited.** • **PL110/94 was recently extended for a further two years and is in good standing.**
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• **All interpretations and conclusions in this announcement are based on results generated by historic exploration work conducted by Roan Selection Trust, Falconbridge, Cardia Mining and Botswana Metals.** • **Botswana Metals considers all previous exploration work to have been undertaken to an appropriate professional standard**
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• **The Maibele North Prospect is hosted within the Magogaphate Shear Zone - a major geological structural feature, generally considered to mark the boundary between the Archaean aged (>2.5 billion year old) Zimbabwean Craton and the Limpopo Belt or Limpopo Mobile Zone (LMZ). . The nickel-copper deposits of Selebi Phikwe lie within the northern part of the Central Zone of the Limpopo Mobile Belt, whilst the nickel copper deposits of Phoenix, Selkirk and Tekwane lie in the Zimbabwean Craton. The Central Zone of the LMZ comprises variably deformed banded gneisses and granitic gneisses, infolded amphibolites and ultramafic intrusions that that have the potential to host Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization. Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization at Maibele North and Airstrip copper is spatially associated with an ultramafic intrusion.**

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	- *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* - *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• **A table detailing collar coordinates and relevant directional information of the current drill program is included in the release.**
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 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.*	• **Where uneven sampling intervals have contributed to an averaged result, the result has been calculated by a weighted average technique that incorporates the interval width of each contributing sample.** • **No grade truncations have been applied to the data** • **Where %Ni Equivalent values have been quoted the following formula has been applied:** *%Ni Eqv = %Ni + k(%Cu) where % Ni = Nickel grade, % Cu = Copper grade, k = commodity price ratio i.e. (Cu Price/Ni Price). Prices used : Cu =USD$6700 , Ni = USD$16120* • **The Maibele North ore is interpreted to be genetically and mineralogically similar to the ore treated at the nearby Selebi Phikwe smelter where current recovery grades in the flotation plant average 84% for Ni and 95% for Cu. Where Ni Eqv calculations have been undertaken on historic assay results it has been assumed that similar high recoveries will be achievable. The current drill program has been designed to assess the metallurgical properties of the Maibele North mineralisation and the indicative recoveries will be published in due course.** • **Given that that the Maibele North project is currently the subject of a Joint Venture with the nearby Mine and Smelter operator, BCL, BML**

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		assumes that no impediments in recovering and selling the metals contained in the deposit would exist provided an viable economic resource can be defined
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* - *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* - *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• **The precise geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is not known and thus, all drill hole results are reported as down hole length.** • **The drill holes in the current program are inclined reconnaissance holes based on the average dip of exposed units. The orientation of the mineralization is unknown and true width is unknown.** • **Geotechnical logging is under way to address the geometry of mineralisation**
Diagrams	- *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• **Plan view and cross section maps of the reported drill holes are included in this announcement.**
Balanced reporting	- *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• **The results in this announcement are interpreted to lie within the plane of a mineralized trend that is coincident with an ultramafic intrusion and encompasses the Maibele North and Airstrip Copper Prospects** • **Low grade results (less that 0.2%Ni Eqv) or those that do not lie within the interpreted mineral trend have not been included.**
Other substantive exploration data	- *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• **There is no other material exploration data that have not been previously reported.**
Further work	- *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out*	• **The Maibele North Prospect is currently the subject of a 6000m drill program of 30 holes designed**

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	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.*	**to verify previous results, obtain metallurgical samples and ultimately to facilitate the calculation of an initial JORC compliant resource for the project** • **If a potentially economic resource is defined, then it is envisioned that he project will proceed to Pre-Feasibility Studies.**

APPENDIX 1 – Table of Significant Results from Historic Drill Holes

Table 1: Nickel and Copper intersections over the Maibele and Airstrip mineralization now interpreted as potentially one structure trending east – west .

HOLE	FROM	TO	Thickness (m)	Cu%	Ni%	Prospect
MADD0001	9.15	22.86	13.71	0.00	0.43	Maibele
and						
MADD0001	24.38	35.36	10.98	0.00	0.63	Maibele
MADD0007	97.03	101.86	4.83	0.55	1.89	Maibele
and						
MADD0007	109.15	113.07	3.92	0.57	2.30	Maibele
MADD0008	71.10	71.60	0.50	0.15	2.10	Maibele
MADD0010	73.42	73.65	0.23	0.32	1.50	Maibele
MADD0011	158.97	159.71	0.74	0.42	2.47	Maibele
MADD0013	131.36	132.46	1.10	0.28	1.13	Maibele
and						
MADD0013	134.36	134.85	0.49	0.30	1.67	Maibele
MADD0014	94.00	95.71	1.71	0.33	1.06	Maibele
and						
MADD0014	111.33	117.56	6.23	0.57	2.01	Maibele
MADD0015	136.87	137.50	0.63	0.30	1.87	Maibele
and						

MADD0015	140.11	141.40	1.29	0.53	1.22	Maibele
and						
MADD0015	145.30	147.16	1.86	0.35	1.26	Maibele
and						
MADD0015	159.49	159.65	0.26	0.27	1.82	Maibele
MADD0022	187.23	187.50	0.27	0.41	1.00	Maibele
and						
MADD0022	190.82	191.20	0.38	0.47	2.04	Maibele
MADD0023	94.14	96.40	2.26	0.50	1.80	Maibele
MADD0024	209.86	210.16	0.30	0.27	1.23	Maibele
MARD0021	225.30	225.43	0.13	0.17	3.10	Maibele
MARD0028	99.13	100.37	1.65	0.71	0.76	Maibele
and						
MARD0028	104.84	107.57	2.73	0.26	1.61	Maibele
MARD0029	142.40	144.11	1.71	0.55	2.21	Maibele
and						
MARD0029	147.68	151.41	3.73	0.37	1.31	Maibele
MARD0030	185.87	190.65	4.78	0.56	1.27	Maibele
and						
MARD0030	193.10	193.90	0.80	0.94	2.48	Maibele
MARD0039	98.22	100.18	1.96	0.45	1.52	Maibele
MARD0044	297.85	298.22	0.37	5.64	0.38	Maibele
MARD0048	260.12	260.35	0.23	0.11	1.10	Maibele
MARD0042	118.62	121.21	2.59	0.40	2.00	Maibele
ACRC0022	53.00	55.00	2.00	0.84	2.20	Airstrip
ACRC0122	51.00	53.00	2.00	11.53	0.33	Airstrip
ACRD0032	55.80	56.40	0.60	34.63	0.87	Airstrip
ACRD0034	63.05	63.25	0.20	8.42	0.78	Airstrip
ACRD0035	57.64	57.78	0.14	11.07	1.16	Airstrip
ACRD0051	87.26	87.91	0.65	7.74	2.00	Airstrip

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