POSEIDONNICKEL

21 November 2018

Successful Drill Program at Abi Rose Concluded With All Three Diamond Holes Intersecting Massive Nickel-Copper Sulphides

Highlights

- **All three recent diamond holes at Abi Rose intersected massive nickel-copper bearing sulphides associated with pyroxenitic intrusives**

  - **PLJD0004 – 1.54m @ 1.82% Ni & 0.18% Cu from 465.7m**
    Including 0.47m @ 4.36% Ni & 0.46% Cu
    Ultra mafic and massive intersection totals 2.9metres @1.08%Ni

  - **PLJD0005 – 1.54m @ 3.39% Ni & 0.37% Cu from 450m**
    Including 0.79m @ 5.72% Ni & 0.63% Cu
    Ultra mafic and massive intersection totals 6.58 metres @1.06%Ni

  - **PLJD0006 – 0.18m @ 7.89% Ni & 0.19% Cu from 465m 450m**
    Remobilised footwall breccia zone

- **Drilling has confirmed that mineralisation continues within and outside the limits of historical exploration and is open at depth with the plunge direction now identified**

- **Drillhole geology has confirmed Poseidon's magmatic Ni-Cu type emplacement model which significantly expands the projects prospectivity**

Poseidon Nickel Limited (ASX:POS or the Company) is pleased to announce continued success in the final two holes at the Abi Rose prospect. All three holes in the current program intersected massive nickel-copper bearing sulphides associated with pyroxenitic intrusive ultramafic rocks.

PLJD0005 was targeting mineralisation between the 2016 intersections obtained in PLJD0001 (**0.2m @ 10.2% Ni % & 0.25% Cu** at the western edge of the thinning intrusion) and PLJD0002 (**10.48m @ 3.2% Ni, containing 5.72m @ 4.66% Ni and 1.29m @ 10.22% Ni**). The hole intersected 0.8m of massive sulphides and magmatic breccia sulphides along the basal contact of a 5.8m wide pyroxenitic intrusion (Refer to Table 1 and Figures 1 & 2). Magmatic breccias form along the bottom of the intrusions as they fracture and erode the rocks into which they are being forced. Being low points, they are often mineralised as the heavy Ni-Cu bearing sulphides settled to the bottom of the intrusion.

PLJD0006 targeted the footwall of the Abi Rose zone approximately 25m down plunge of PLJD0003 (drilled in 2015), testing the lower eastern edge of the target area, intersecting 0.18m of remobilised breccia sulphides below the main mineralised zone (Refer to Table 1 and Figure 2). Similar sulphide variations were mapped within the Emily Ann Nickel Mine, indicating that the thinning base of the Abi Rose Mineralisation, as intersected in PLJD0003 & PLJD0006, is consistent with the mapped geology at the Emily Ann Deposit. As such PLJD0006 is a useful hole to define the plunge of the Abi Rose Mineralisation to the north (Figure 4).

Table 1: PLJD0005 and PLJD0006 Geological and Grade Intersection Summary

From m	To m	Width	Rock Type	S.G.	% Ni	% Cu	ppm Co
PLJD0005							
444.66	444.96	0.30	Contact Alteration Zone				
444.96	445.50	0.54	Chilled Pyroxenite				
445.50	450.75	5.25	Pyroxenite				
450.75	451.54	0.79	Sulphide & Magmatic Breccia Accumulation	3.71	5.72	0.63	1090
PLJD0006							
461	461.15	0.15	Mineralised Pyroxenite	2.95	1.63	0.10	190
465.02	465.2	0.18	Remobilised Sulphides with Felsic and Ultramafic Clasts	4.42	7.89	0.19	1760

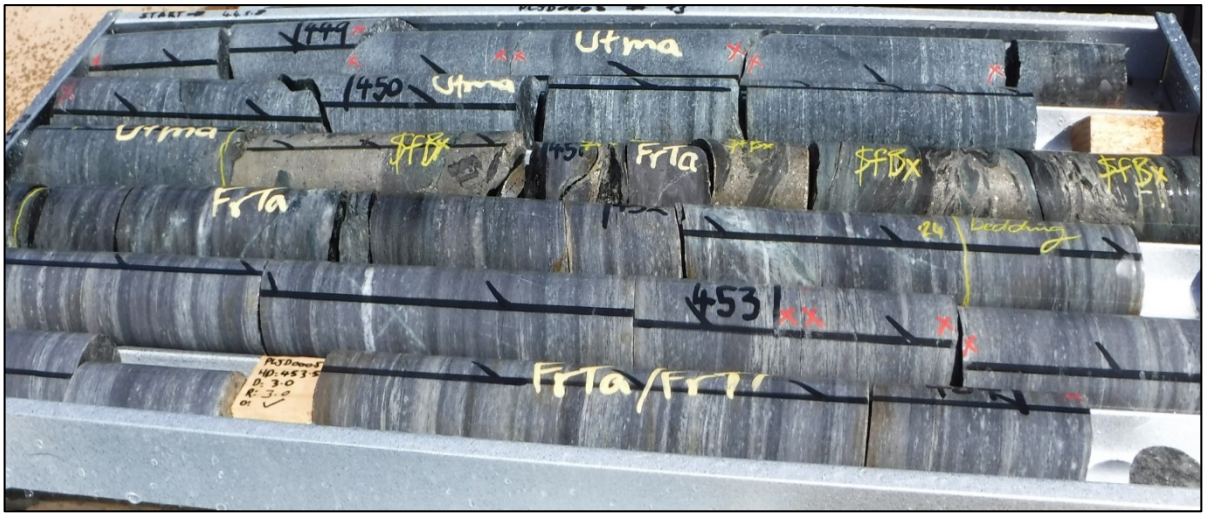

Figure 1: PLJD0005 mineralised magmatic breccia zone (Refer to Table 1 above)

Figure 2: PLJD0006 mineralised tectonic breccia zone (Refer to Table 1 above)

The crosssection and long sections below (Figures 3 and 4) shows the recent drilling within the context of two of the discovery holes drilled in 2015/16 as well as the Emily Ann mine and surrounding mineralisation.

To date all six holes drilled into the fault off-set Abi Rose mineralisation have intersected high-grade massive nickel-copper sulphides. The current program has now concluded. The company will now under take further geological and geophysical modelling which will target the strike extent and locate the source of the intrusive style of mineralisation discovered at Abi Rose (Figure 5).

The variation in intersection widths and geology between the six holes drilled into Abi Rose so far, closely resembles the variation seen in underground mapping from the Emily Ann deposit 300m to the South (Figure 5). This variation is to be expected within intrusive nickel-copper deposits and this along with other geological evidence has proven that Poseidon's re-interpretation of the geological model from a traditional komatiite hosted system to that of nickel-copper sulphides intrusive setting is correct.

The implications of this model from the geological evidence gathered to date suggest that the Abi Rose mineralisation represents a conduit through which nickel-copper sulphides have travelled and that the Emily Ann Nickel Deposit is the upper continuation of this conduit. Abi Rose, and in turn Emily Ann, are now interpreted to have been fed from a deeper magmatic source to the north. It is known that the sulphidic chert adjacent to the felsic package hosting Emily Ann and Abi Rose underlies the stratigraphy in this area, and could reasonably be the source of the nickel sulphides if assimilated by a deep seated, fractionating ultramafic intrusion. The company notes that this could also explain most other nickel-sulphide intersections that occur within the Roundtop area to the north-west of Abi Rose (see Figure 6).

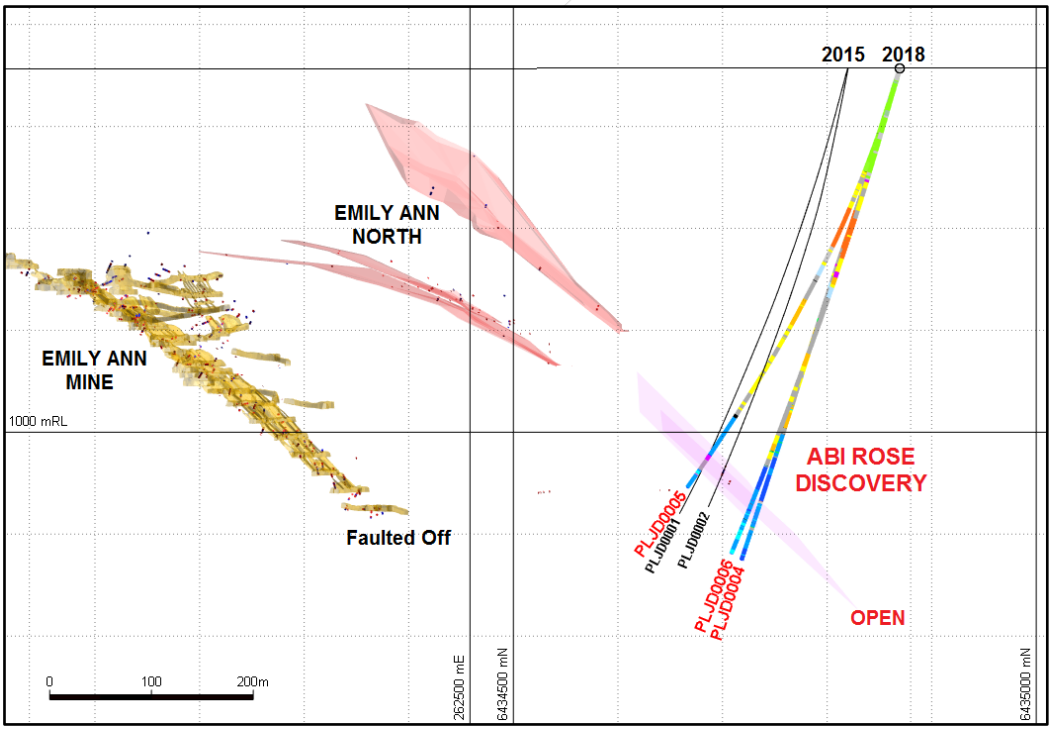

Figure 3: Long Section showing the position of the Abi Rose drilling relative to the Emily Ann mine

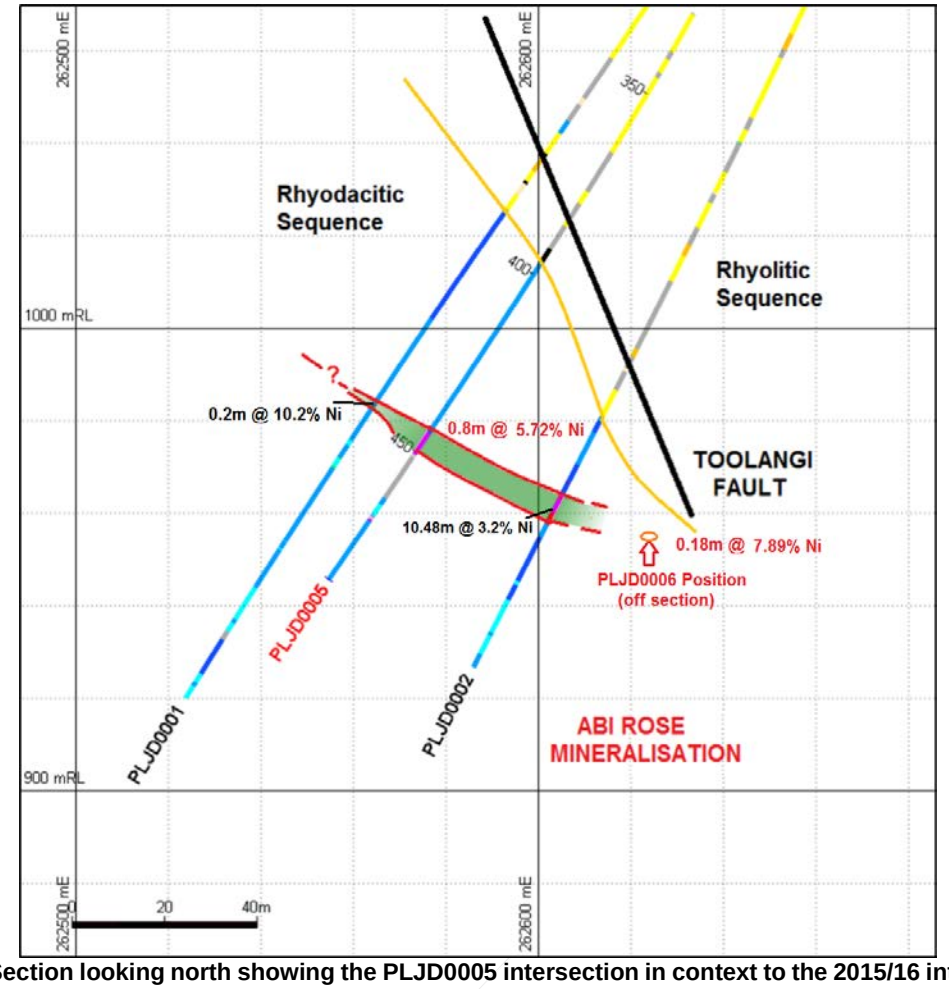

Figure 4: Section looking north showing the PLJD0005 intersection in context to the 2015/16 intersections in PLJD0001 and PLJD0002. The Toolangi Fault is interpreted to move off to the right (east) as exploration heads north into open ground.

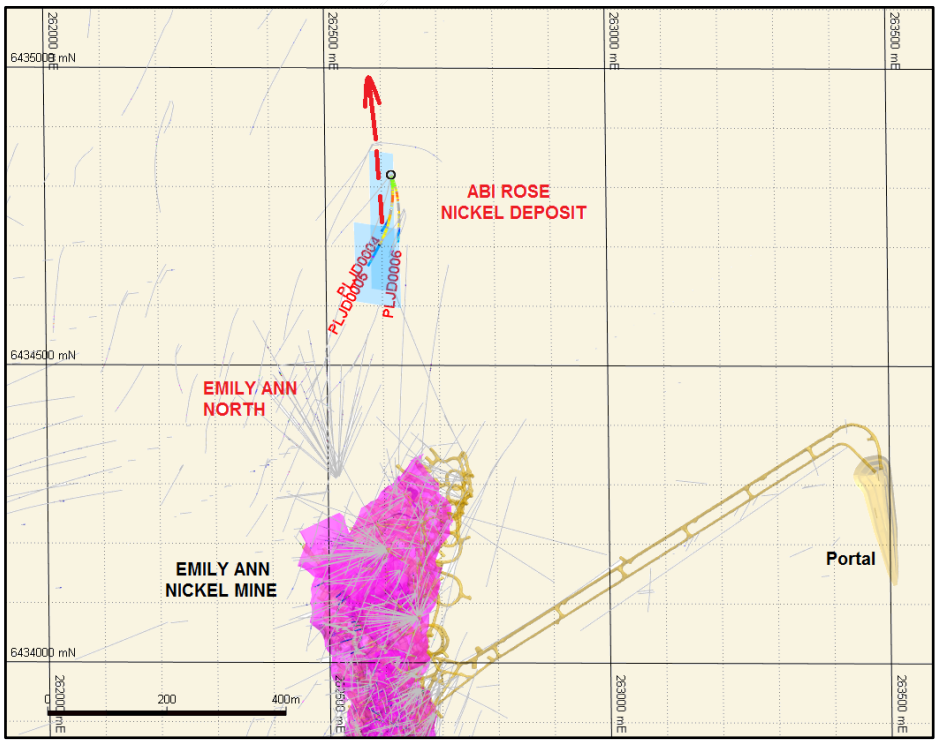

Figure 5: Plan view showing the Abi Rose magmatic conduit (chonolith) in relation to the Emily Ann Nickel Mine, Emily Ann North mineralisation and historical drilling. The Abi Rose mineralisation continues north within a 200m gap in the historical drilling.

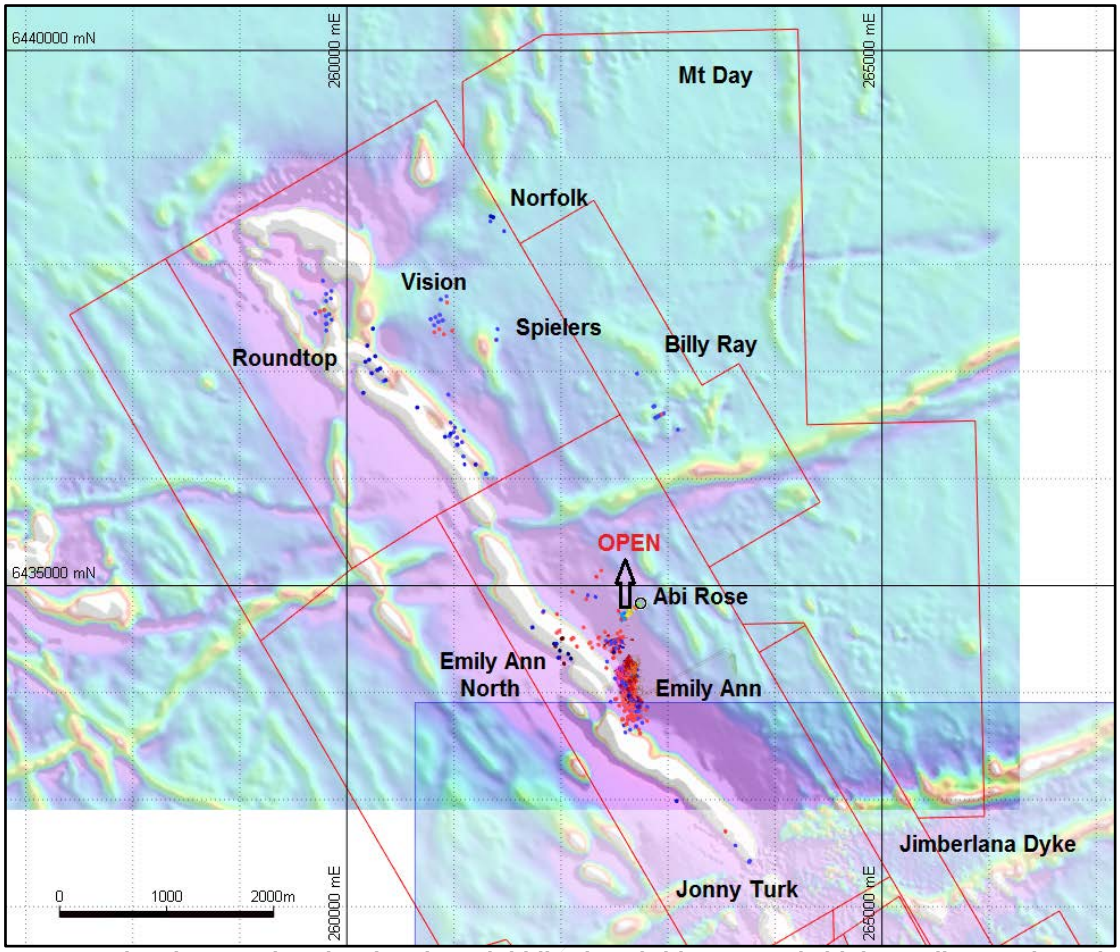

Figure 6 - Regional magnetics showing the sulphidic chert (white magnetic high trending northwest) which dips to the east and underlies many regional prospects where >0.5% nickel sulphides in gabbro's or pyroxenites have been intersected (represented by the coloured dots). The down-plunge direction of Abi Rose is shown by the arrow.

Table 2: Drill Hole Collar Details

Collar	MGA East	MGA North	RL	EOH Depth	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)
PLJD0005	262744	6434834	1357	486.6	-68.2	231.7
PLJD0006	262745	6434834	1357	519.7	-70.4	231.9

Table 3: PLJD0005 and PLJD0006 Assay Details

Hole ID	Sample #	From	To	Width	SG	Ni %	Cu %	Co %	MgO %
PLJD0005	EX176229	444.66	444.96	0.30	2.89	0.01	0	0.004	19.6
	EX176230	444.96	445.50	0.54	2.95	0.37	0.01	0.015	24.4
	EX176231	445.50	446.00	0.50	2.95	0.17	0	0.008	25.7
	EX176232	446.00	447.00	1.00	2.97	0.21	0.004	0.008	24.7
	EX176233	447.00	447.75	0.75	2.99	0.29	0.008	0.009	24.0
	EX176234	447.75	449.00	1.25	2.99	0.19	0.004	0.006	23.9
	EX176235	449.00	450.00	1.00	2.95	0.32	0.008	0.008	24.7
	EX176236	450.00	450.75	0.75	2.97	0.31	0.022	0.007	23.9
	EX176237	450.75	451.54	0.79	3.71	5.72	0.627	0.109	7.0
	EX176238	451.54	452.00	0.46	2.80	0.03	0.007	0.002	4.0
Hole ID	**Sample #**	**From**	**To**	**Width**	**SG**	**Ni %**	**Cu %**	**Co %**	**MgO %**
PLJD0006	EX176215	458.00	459.00	1.00	2.70	0.002	0.004	0	0.8
	EX176216	459.00	460.00	1.00	2.70	0.001	0	0	1.1
	EX176217	460.00	461.00	1.00	2.72	0.046	0.003	0.003	1.2
	EX176218	461.00	461.15	0.15	2.95	1.63	0.007	0.019	13.1
	EX176219	461.15	462.00	0.85	2.68	0.02	0	0	1.1
	EX176220	462.00	463.00	1.00	2.66	0.00	0.004	0	0.7
	EX176221	463.00	464.00	1.00	2.67	0.00	0.005	0	0.8
	EX176223	464.00	465.02	1.02	2.67	0.01	0.003	0	0.8
	EX176224	465.02	465.20	0.18	4.42	7.89	0.192	0.176	0.5
	EX176225	236.00	237.00	1.00	2.70	0.02	0.006	0.002	3.1
	EX176226	465.20	466.00	0.80	2.71	0.00	0	0	1.3
	EX176227	466.00	467.00	1.00	2.68	0.00	0.004	0	0.8
	EX176228	467.00	468.00	1.00	2.69	0.00	0	0	1.2

MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT

Table 1: Nickel Projects Mineral Resource Statement

Nickel Sulphide Resources	JORC Compliance	Cut Off Grade	MINERAL RESOURCE CATEGORY												
			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL						
			Tonnes (Kt)	Ni% Grade	Ni Metal (t)	Tonnes (Kt)	Ni% Grade	Ni Metal (t)	Tonnes (Kt)	Ni% Grade	Ni Metal (t)	Co% Grade	Co Metal (t)	Cu% Grade	Cu Metal (t)
BLACK SWAN PROJECT															
Black Swan	2012	0.40%	9,600	0.68	65,000	21,100	0.54	114,000	30,700	0.58	179,000	0.01	4,200	NA	-
Silver Swan	2012	4.50%	52	9.19	4,800	84	9.01	7,600	136	9.08	12,400	0.17	250	0.45	600
LAKE JOHNSTON PROJECT															
Maggie Hays	2012	0.80%	2,600	1.60	41,900	900	1.17	10,100	3,500	1.49	52,000	0.05	1,800	0.10	3,400
WINDARRA PROJECT															
Mt Windarra	2012	0.90%	922	1.56	14,000	3,436	1.66	57,500	4,358	1.64	71,500	0.03	1,200	0.13	5,700
South Windarra	2004	0.80%	772	0.98	8,000	-	-	-	772	0.98	8,000	NA	-	NA	-
Cerberus	2004	0.75%	2,773	1.25	35,000	1,778	1.91	34,000	4,551	1.51	69,000	NA	-	0.08	3,600
TOTAL															
Total Ni, Co, Cu Resources	2004 & 2012		**16,720**	**1.01**	**168,700**	**27,300**	**0.82**	**223,200**	**44,020**	**0.89**	**391,900**	**0.05**	**7,450**	**0.10**	**13,300**

Note: totals may not sum exactly due to rounding. NA = information Not Available from reported resource model.
The Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserves.
Black Swan Resource as at 22 July 2014, Silver Swan Resource as at 3 June 2016, Maggie Hays Resource as at 17 March 2015, Mt Windarra, South Windarra and Cerberus Resource as at 30 April 2013

Table 2: Gold Tailings Project Mineral Resource Statement

Gold Tailings Resources	JORC Compliance	Cut Off Grade	MINERAL RESOURCE CATEGORY				
			TOTAL INDICATED				
			Tonnes (Kt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Ag (oz)
WINDARRA GOLD TAILINGS PROJECT							
Gold Tailings	2004	NA	11,000	0.52	183,000	1.9	670,000
TOTAL							
Total Au Resources	2004		**11,000**	**0.52**	**183,000**	**1.9**	**670,000**

Note: totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.
Windarra Gold Tailings Resource as at 30 April 2013.

ORE RESERVE STATEMENT

Table 3: Nickel Projects Ore Reserve Statement

Nickel Sulphide Reserves	JORC Compliance	ORE RESERVE CATEGORY						
		PROBABLE						
		Tonnes (Kt)	Ni% Grade	Ni Metal (t)	Co% Grade	Co Metal (t)	Cu% Grade	Cu Metal (t)
SILVER SWAN PROJECT								
Silver Swan Underground	2012	57	5.79	3,300	0.11	60	0.26	150
Black Swan Open pit	2012	3,370	0.63	21,500	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL								
Total Ni Reserves	2012	3,427	0.72	24,800	0.11	60	0.26	150

Note: Calculations have been rounded to the nearest 10,000 t of ore, 0.01 % Ni grade 100 t Ni metal and 10t of cobalt metal.
Co & Cu grades and metal content for Black Swan require additional modelling prior to estimation.
Silver Swan Underground Reserve as at 26 May 2017, Black Swan Open Pit Reserve as at 5 November 2014.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in this report and the Resource/Reserve tables above. Such information is based on the information complied by the Company's Geologists and the Competent Persons as listed below in the Competent Person Statements.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled and reviewed by Mr Steve Warriner, Chief Geologist who is a full-time employee at Poseidon Nickel, and is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

The information in this report which relates to the Black Swan Mineral Resource is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Andrew Weeks who is a full-time employee of Golder Associates Pty Ltd. The information in this report which relates to the Black Swan Ore Reserve is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Andrew Weeks who is a full-time employee of Golder Associates Pty Ltd and who is a Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The information in this report which relates to the Silver Swan Mineral Resource is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Neil Hutchison, General Manager of Geology at Poseidon Nickel, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Ian Glacken who is a full time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The information in this report which relates to the Silver Swan Ore Reserve is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Matthew Keenan who is a full-time employee of Entech Pty Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The information in this report which relates to the Lake Johnston Mineral Resource is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Neil Hutchison, General Manager of Geology at Poseidon Nickel, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Andrew Weeks who is a full-time employee of Golder Associates Pty Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The information in this report which relates to the Lake Johnston Ore Reserves Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Matt Keenan who is a full time employee of Entech Pty Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Windarra Nickel Project and Gold Tailings Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Neil Hutchison, General Manager of Geology at Poseidon Nickel, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Ian Glacken who is a full time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The Windarra Project contains Mineral Resources which are reported under JORC 2004 Guidelines as there has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since the introduction of the JORC 2012 Codes. Future estimations will be completed to JORC 2012 Guidelines.

Mr Hutchison, Mr Glacken, Mr Weeks, and Mr Keenan all have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Hutchison, Mr Glacken, Mr Weeks, and Mr Keenan have consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT – INFERRED RESOURCE STATEMENTS:

The Company notes that an Inferred Resource has a lower level of confidence than an Indicated Resource and that the JORC Codes, 2012 advises that to be an Inferred Resource it is reasonable to expect that the majority of the Inferred Resource would be upgraded to an Indicated Resource with continued exploration. Based on advice from relevant competent Persons, the Company has a high degree of confidence that the Inferred Resource for the Silver Swan deposit will upgrade to an Indicated Resource with further exploration work.

The Company believes it has a reasonable basis for making the forward looking statement in this announcement, including with respect to any production targets, based on the information contained in this announcement and in particular, the JORC Code, 2012 Mineral Resource for Silver Swan as of May 2016, together with independent geotechnical studies, determination of production targets, mine design and scheduling, metallurgical testwork, external commodity price and exchange rate forecasts and worldwide operating cost data.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS:

This release contains certain forward looking statements including nickel production targets. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "except", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production and expected costs. Indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flows, costs, financial position and performance are also forward looking statements

Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance.

Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results or trends to differ materially. These variations, if materially adverse, may affect the timing or the feasibility and potential development of the Silver Swan underground mine.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Director / Senior Management

Geoff Brayshaw	Non-Executive Chairman
Felicity Gooding	Non-Executive Director
Karl Paganin	Non-Executive Director
Robert Dennis	Managing Director & CEO
Eryn Kestel	Company Secretary

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Home Exchange
The Company's shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and the home exchange is Perth.
ASX code : POS

ATTACHMENT A
JORC (2012) Table 1
Abi Rose

ABI ROSE
SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	
Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	NQ2 Diamond drill core was used to obtain samples which were sawn with an automatic core saw and half split or quarter split (if re-assaying) prior to sampling and submitted to the lab. Diamond core has been split on lithological contacts for sampling purposes. Sample intervals are checked by the supervising geologist and field technician throughout the sampling process. Assays are determined by four acid digest with ICP finish from an accredited laboratory.
Drilling techniques	
Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Core drilling was carried Mitchell Services with a truck mounted Schramm diamond rig. Holes were collared as HQ and cased down to NQ2 prior to intersecting the mineralised zone.
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.*	Drilling recovery is calculated through core measurements and RQD assessment, matched against actual hole depth. There has been no core loss through the sampled horizon.

JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	A sophisticated hierarchical lithological coding system based on observed properties was used for geological logging. Lithologys are recorded separately and an abbreviated code for plotting sections included. Mineralisation and structural data was recorded in separate tables.
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.*	NQ2 Diamond drill core was used to obtain samples which were sawn in half with an automatic core saw prior to sampling and submittal to the lab. Samples were sent to SGS Laboratories in Perth for assaying. Sampling was overseen by the site Chief Geologist and transported directly to the lab in Perth.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	
The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Assaying was completed by an accredited laboratory and is of the highest standards. QAQC reference materials where used and inserted into the sampling sequence.
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.*	Alternative company personnel have verified the calculation of the significant intercepts.

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.*	Drill collars have been surveyed by GPS and directional surveys, including hole set-up have utilised true-north seeking gyros. Allowances for grid convergence have been made.
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.*	Drill spacing is adequate to model a degree of continuity between significant intercepts based upon the prevailing geology and also utilising underground mapping from the Emily Ann workings.
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.*	There is no bias introduced from the selected drill orientation.
Sample security	
The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The site Chief geologist supervised the entire process through to delivery of samples to the lab.
Audits or reviews	
The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	There are no documented reviews of audit or review for sampling as it has been completed to high industry standard procedures.

ABI ROSE

SECTION 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.*	Abi Rose is situated on M63/283 which is located 190km SW of Kalgoorlie. The tenement is registered to Poseidon Nickel. A long standing Native Title Agreement (since 1997) exists with the Ngadju People and will be continued by Poseidon Nickel. The tenement is located within the buffer zone of the Bremer Range Priority Ecological Community and within the Proposed Nature Reserve 82. Lake Johnston Plant commenced operation in 2001 and there are no known impediments to continue operating in this area. There are no royalties or other interests held.
Exploration Done by Other Parties *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	LionOre Australia and Norilsk Nickel Australia previously completed exploration, drilling and mining of the Lake Johnston project until Poseidon's acquisition in late 2014.
Geology *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Lake Johnston Project is located 80km ENE of Western Areas' Forrestania Project which contains their flagship Flying Fox Mine. Flying Fox and Abi Rose are both intrusive style ultramafic bodies, not extrusive Kambalda style lava flows. They have undergone similar intrusive emplacement, nickel mineralisation, and structural overprinting histories.
Drill hole information	All holes reported are surface diamond holes. Collar co-ordinates and hole angles have been tabulated in the report.
Data aggregation methods	Length and SG weighted calculations have been applied to the intersections reported .
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	No true width corrections has been applied to intersections.
Diagrams	See body of report.
Balance reporting	The reporting is factual & balanced .
Other substantive exploration data	This drilling data supports the vast drilling database that was acquired with the purchase of the Lake Johnston Project.
Further work	Further drilling will be undertaken.