

Stage	Target	Ranking based on all 10 priorities	Ranking based on only completed works	Proximity Priority to current infrastructure	Geophysical Priority	Geophysical	Structural Priority	Structural (inc strain)	Geochemistry Priority	Geochemical	Geological Horizon Priority	Geological Horizon	Presence of Gossan	Chromium Priority	Proximal Ultramafic Priority	Presence of host tremolite (surface mapping or Drill holes)	Anomalous Drill hole / trenching intercepts	Previous Work Done	Comments
Mining	Ban Phuc	1	1	1	1	Part of the known Ban Phuc mineralisation. FLTEM not appropriate for this as target zone is deep below a vertical conductor	1	Part of the known Ban Phuc mineralisation	1	Mining	1	Ban Phuc horizon	1	1	1	1	1	mining.	mining
Advanced Targets	Kingsnake	2	2	1	1	Drilling has shown narrow bands of NIS to depths of around 200m. It appears to be closed to the East and at depth to the SE but still remains open towards the Kingsnake intrusion. Drilling oriented North but surface mapping shows some MSV dips North - some holes may be oriented in the wrong direction	1	Kingsnake is a southerly dipping zone of mineralisation whereas the Ban Phuc is dipping to the north. Since the average S2 in this region to be dipping steeply to the SSW, the Kingsnake zone is likely to be sub parallel to the S2, thus not as favourable position as the northerly dipping Ban Phuc deposit. Very steeply dipping with North and South shallower components to the dip	1	Soil Geochemistry returned up to 2519ppm Ni, Small but high Ni/Cu soil anomaly - highlights Gossan, anomalous drill hole intercept/s	1	Ban Phuc horizon, significant intrusion interpreted to the SW, Gossan 3.27% Ni	1	2	1	1	1	UTEM 1999 - 2001. Partial soils - do not cover whole target. 8 drill holes - MSV intersected. Surface mapping MSV (gossan) outcropping, 18 trenches in 2015 to follow gossan - 525m strike. 1677 soil samples were taken in 2015	high priority Type 2 MSV
	Kingsnake West	3	2	1	1	Coincident with an extensive, weak conductor that hosts (where drilled) the Kingsnake massive nickel sulphide. Also contains several smaller highly conductive bodies. The weak conductor tracks over/intersects the likely blind Kingsnake intrusion and appears to arc around the Ban Khoa intrusion. The area close to the "Kingsnake" intrusion down dip and along strike from the open Kingsnake NIS is a very high priority area.	1	This weak conductor appears to wrap around between the northern margin of the blind Kingsnake intrusion. Although the structural relationship between this target and the intrusion geometry is unknown, it is a high priority target because the Kingsnake intrusion appears to be large enough to result in a high strain zone on the northern margin.	0	Unfortunately coverage is not good due to the river, proximally there is strong Ni and coincidentally weaker Cu	1	Ban Phuc horizon, significant buried intrusion interpreted from mag inversion work	1	2	1	1	1	UTEM over whole tenure in 1999 - not effective. Partial Soils - do not cover whole target, Surface Mapping, FLTEM 2015 - several conductors detected. Two holes drilled in Feb. 2016 to test a conductor, one intercepted SMSV	not likely to outcrop due to plunge Type 2 MSV
	Ban Chang	2	1	1	0	FLEM 2008 - survey not effective - requires re-survey	1	Located within a splay off the Chim Van - Co Muong fault system	1	Several very high coincident Ni/Cu anomalies along trend	1	Ban Mong horizon , 2 MSV intercepts in DDH, Elevated PGE, Gossan 2.65% Ni	1	1	1	1	1	7 DDH - 2 anomalous intercepts, 19 trenches in 1960, 7 in 2015 and 14 in 2016; - MSV intersected, 2 adits. Soils, mapped trenches and adits - located MSV. Surface mapping, FLTEM 2008, ground magnetic survey. 21 trenches in 2015-2016 and mapping at 1/2000 scale were done. Trenching along 2 separate Ni gossans. 400m and 200m so far in length	2 mineralisation zones (MSV) 420m and 200m were determined in 2015 -2016
Developing Targets	Ban Khang	2	1	1	1	Presence of 2 untested EM anomalies	1	Recent mag inversion work - Massive intrusion. This target is the most analogous to Ban Phuc. The geology is identical and it is also located the hinge region of the anticline (like Ban Phuc) and in a splay of the Chim Van - Co Muong fault	1	large high coincident Ni/Cu soil anomaly surrounded by lower Ni/Cu	1	Ban Phuc horizon, Ni, Cu and PGE, and host tremolite	1	1	1	1	0	Soils, Surface mapping - UM intrusion. FLTEM 2010. 21 trenches were conducted in 2016, float gossan discovered but not yet located insitu	
	Nam Noi (formerly Ban Phuc East South)	4	3	1	1	Moderately sized, shallow intrusion. Small loop recommended to survey positions poorly coupled with 2008 survey loop	2	This intrusion appears to be southerly dipping (according to the mag inversions wireframes), therefore may not be in the right orientation for mineralisation to have taken place on the margins. Strain effects are expected to be on the southern end. The northern end is likely to be faulted as the prospect lies within the Chim Van - Co Muong fault.	1	Co-incident Cu/Ni soil anomaly. Up to 3933ppm Ni and elevated Ni in soil shows outcropping intrusion.	1	Ban Phuc horizon faulted contact with Ta Khoa horizon, within regional faulted corridor, Gossan 0.98% Ni	1	2	1	1	0	FLEM 2008, soils, 1 drill hole - not targeted. Ground magnetic survey. Surface mapping - lense of ultramafic peridotite	
	Ban Phuc North	3	2	1	1	1999 indicates a weak conductor wrapping around the northern side just outside the Ban Phuc intrusion. This is in a similar position to the weak conductive package that host the highly conductive Ban Phuc orebody. Existing UTEM surveys poorly cover this area.	1	This target remains untested with drilling, even though it is effectively in a symmetrical position with respect to the Ban Phuc intrusion. The historical drilling completely misses this zone.	1	soils show co-incident Cu and Ni anomaly	1	Ban Phuc horizon and within the regional fault corridor, low Ni gossans	1	1	1	1	0	Mapped Surface gossan (pyrrhotite), 1870 soil samples were taken at Ban Phuc North in 2015	
	Suoi Phang	5	1	1	0	no FLEM conducted	0	no known ultramafic intrusive present for strain partitioning however - this is a Type 2 MSV so perhaps none is required.	1	high co-incident Ni/Cu at target	1	Ban Mong Horizon, 1 anomalous DDH intercept, regional movement vectors, gossan 5.9% Ni	1	0	0	1	1	4 DDH - anomalous intercepts - faulted. 2 trenches in 2012, 23 in 2016. Soils, Surface mapping picked up gossan (MSV at surface).	Type 2 MSV
	Ban Mong	4	1	1	1	FLEM 2008, untested EM conductor - coincident with MSV gossan at surface. 250m long central zone and 150m long east zone	0	no known ultramafic intrusive present for strain partitioning however - this is a Type 2 MSV so perhaps none is required.	1	thin coincident Ni/Cu anomaly along strike from gossan	1	Ban Mong horizon . 2 DDH intercepted MSV And DISS, Outcrop of massive and stringer sulphides associated with UM, exceptionally high PGE, Gossan 4.3% Ni	1	0	0	1	1	4 DDH - two anomalous intercepts . Soils, FLEM 2008. Surface mapping, 18 trenches in 2016 - very high grade Ni and PGE's	Type 2 MSV
	Ban Khoa North (formerly Ban Khoa)	5	3	1	2	A weak conductor was identified here in the 2001 UTEM data however the 2010 FLTEM survey did not detect any coincident conductor. The 2010 loop position however is poor for steeply dipping conductors. Several 2010 FLTEM lines did suggest the presence of a conductor to the north (C5)	1	Any zone that is adjacent to a major intrusion is of interest, and this position in terms of structure would be considered a high priority zone worthy of investigation even though there is no geophysical anomaly associated with this position.	1	Ban Khoa ultramafic highlighted by soil sampling, Highest Ni value 5222ppm on N side of intrusion in target area.	1	On contact of Ban Phuc and Ban Khoa horizons	0	2	1	1	0	14 trenches (1 in 2015, the rest in 1960) FLEM 2010, soils, Mapped outcropping ultramafic, Ground magnetic survey, Drill hole into UM intersected disseminated NIS, No holes into actual target zone	check Cr - why not the same as Ban Khoa South?
	Ban Khoa South	4	2	1	2	This position was targeted by a FLTEM survey in 2010. It was a relatively low powered survey though and due to the proximity of this position to the large weak conductor to the south would not have detected a conductor in this location if it was more than about 150m deep.	1	The historical drilling completely misses this zone because all holes are directed to the north to test the Ban Khoa intrusion margin. Much like the northern margin of the Ban Khoa intrusion, this is a structurally favourable zone that needs to be tested.	1	Highest Ni value 1500ppm but probably some residual soils from adjacent intrusion	1	Ban Phuc Horizon	0	1	1	1	0	As for Ban Khoa	
	Suoi Lap (formerly Kingsnake South)	5	3	1	0	This area has not been effectively surveyed with ground EM.	1	This zone has not been imaged in the UTEM, but structurally a favoured high-strain zone that would have developed against the southern margin of the Kingsnake intrusion	2	Some anomalous soil data, high Ni probably highlights intrusion, weaker Cu	1	Ban Phuc horizon and within the regional fault corridor	21 trenches in 2015-2016	1	1	1	1	0	Soils, FLEM does not cover this target
Co Muong	4	3	1	2	FLEM 2008 - no significant conductor - but needs to be retested as survey not effective	1	regional faulted corridor, no strain partitioning	1	coincident Ni/Cu anomaly - near gossan	1	Ban Mong horizon, UM in creek exposure contained DISS, major fault zone, Gossan 1.63% Ni in DISS	1	1	1	1	0	2	3 DDH - no anomalous result (not intersected target?), broken rock - not good sample, Surface mapping - DISS FLTEM 2008, ground magnetic survey. 1602 soil samples were taken in 2015.	potential for DISS mineralisation. Need to check mag inversion work
Ban Phuc West (formerly Ban Phuc A)	6	4	1	2	Part of the known Ban Phuc mineralisation	2	This position is not thought to be as prospective as the north and southern margins of the Ban Phuc intrusion	0	not sampled yet	1	Ban Phuc horizon	0	1	1	1	0	no Soils , untested extensions, Surface mapping - tremolite dyke		
Ban Phuc East	5	4	1	3	4 holes drilled and DHEM conducted. No highly conductive units resolved	1	Mineralisation continues past large fault intersection (in development drives). MSV mapped in adits.	0	No soil sampling in this area	1	Ban Phuc horizon	not located but adits have MSV	1	1	1	1	3	Drilled 5 holes in 2015 plus one DHEM platform hole from UG. No anomalous intercepts. Some weak conductors that require follow up - required remodelling and structural review to check geometry	Requires review of recent drilling - remodel and structural interp. As for BP Deeps
Phai Han (formerly Ban Phuc West)	6	5	1	1	1999 UTEM and AEM surveys detected a weak conductor along strike from the Ban Phuc ore body. It is coincident with a magnetic anomaly which may be related to an intrusive sill. Was drilled with BPO0-08 and BPO0-10 however the vast majority of this conductor remains unsurveyed. The DHEM survey from 2001 was not interpreted and transmitter loop was about 700m away from the target so unlikely to have energised local massive sulphide.	2	This target comes off the western end of the Ban Phuc intrusion, therefore not as favourable as Ban Phuc North according to the structural model.	2	Small soil anomaly near BP intrusion, not good coverage by survey (40%). Mostly below 200ppm however sample by road cutting 2000ppm Ni.	1	Proposed structure crosscuts contact between Ban Phuc and Ta Khoa horizons	0	1	1	0	2	2 Drill holes - maybe one drill hole - not targeted, nothing anomalous yet , UTEM 1999 - 2000. Ground magnetic survey. Partial soils - do not cover whole target, maybe one drill hole - not targeted. Surface mapping of tremolite and mafic dyke. Massive pyrrhotite outcropping		

Conceptual Targets

Suoi Nho (formerly Ban Phuc South West)	6	5	1	1	Blind magnetic body with adjacent AEM anomalies indicating the presence of a weak, shallow conductors. Only 300m from the Ban Phuc Mine	1	This body appears to be northerly dipping and the zones on both sides may be in favourable orientation for MSV development. Priority is high, much like Ban Phuc South	2	Small weak coincident Ni/Cu anomaly, intrusion from Mag inversions must be deep?	1	Ban Phuc horizon	0	buried UM	1	not located	0	Mapped mafic dyke. 493 soil samples were taken in 2015.
Suoi Muong (Formerly Ban Phuc South)	7	6	1	2	Blind magnetic body 250m from the Ban Phuc Mine	1	Testing the north and southern margins of this intrusion is a high priority as it is very close to the Ban Phuc mining operation and structurally favourable position	2	small weak co-incident Ni/Cu anomaly, intrusion from Mag inversions must be deep?	1	Ban Phuc horizon and within the regional fault corridor	0	buried UM	1	not located	0	Surface mapping - mafic dykes. 1602 soil samples were taken 2015
Queensnake	6	5	1	2	Minor NS intersected in area but drilling indicates conductor is due to thin band of pyrrhotite within sediment. Existing UTEM surveys unlikely to have pick up any deep massive sulphide. Magnetic data indicates thin magnetic sills are present.	2	The intrusion at Queensnake is very thin. Tremolite dyke is intersected here and it is parallel to the S2 foliation. The favourable position of the targets are hypothesised as protrusions that abut against the S2 grain. This does not appear to be the case here, thus this is not considered to be a high priority structural target.	2	Additional soil sampling were taken in 2015. Good Ni anomaly, weaker Cu.	1	Ban Phuc horizon, 2 DH intercepts MSV	0	2	1	1	1	Soils, 8 drill holes - thin MSV intersected Surface mapping mafic and tremolite dyke outcrop. Ground magnetic survey. 8 trenches in 2015
Queensnake North	7	6	1	2	Anomalous Ni soil geochemistry and magnetic data indicates the presence of a small intrusion	2	Same comment as Queensnake applies to this target. This is the northern high strain zone associated with the Queensnake intrusion.	2	Soil Geochemistry returned up to 442ppm Ni over a small area, indicated the presence of an intrusion. High Ni, moderate Cu	1	Ban Phuc horizon,	0	2	1	1	0	Soils, Surface mapping disseminated sulphide in ultramafic. Ground magnetic survey. 1694 soil samples and 8 trenches were conducted in 2015
Suoi Phuc (formerly Ban Phuc B)	6	5	1	2	This weak conductor was interpreted from 2001 UTEM survey data. It is along strike from the Ban Phuc intrusion	2	Structurally, this target is too far away from the protruded ends of the Ban Khoa intrusion.	2	50% coverage. No significant Ni assays further west, small anomaly near Ban Phuc intrusion - likely related to intrusion but requires follow up	1	Structure crosscuts contact of Ban Phuc and Ta Khoa horizons	0	1	1	1	0	Partial soils, 1 drill hole not targeted,
Suoi Chanh	7	4	1	0	no FLEM conducted	0		2	High Ni, moderate Cu	1	Sap Viet horizon,	0	1	2	1	0	Soils, Surface Mapping
Suoi Hao	7	4	1	0	no FLEM conducted	0		1	high co-incident Ni/Cu at target, surrounded by weak Ni plus areas of high Ni, low Cu anomalies probably highlighting intrusion	1	Ban Tang horizon, MSV intercept (50cm) and 6m DISS	0	2	1	not located	0	1 DDH - no anomaly, soils, Surface mapping. UTEM 2000
Suoi Tao	6	5	1	2	FLEM 2008 - conductor located - not MSV. Requires re testing as survey no effective	0		2	small patchy areas of high coincident Ni/Cu with larger areas of high Ni, low to moderate Cu	1	Ban Mong horizon, 2 DH located DISS in tremolite (Py), Creek exposure of differentiated M-UM rocks.	0	2	1	1	1	9 DDH - anomalous intercepts - diss NIS, soils, FLEM 2008. Surface mapping. Ground magnetic survey
Phieng Pot (Formerly West Ban Phuc)	7	5	1	0		2	No proximal intrusion for strain partitioning?	2	weakly anomalous	1	Ban Phuc Horizon, tremolites mapped	0	1	tremolite only	1	0	Soils, mapping
Phu Ho	7	1	1	0		0		1	Very small but high coincident Ni/Cu anomaly within a larger very high Ni anomaly	1	Ban Phuc horizon	0	0	1	0	0	soils
Adit 7	6	5	1	2	Small mineralised intrusion that has not been effectively surveyed with EM to date and less than 500m from the mine.	2	This intrusion may be too small for strain effects to have influenced the development of MSV.	2	minor anomaly to the east	1	Ban Phuc horizon contact with Ban Mong horizon, anomalous results in nearby drillhole intercept, Strong boudinage suspected, Gossan mapped 2.3% Ni	1	3	1	1	0	Soils, one drill hole in close proximity, one adit, MSV and dyke mapped in adits covered by tailings
Kingsnake North	7	4	1	0	no FLEM conducted	0		2	very small, minor anomaly, high Ni, weak Cu	1	Ban Phuc Horizon, anomalous results in DH (2m pyrrhotite)	0	2	1	1	0	Soils, 1 drill hole - MSV not intersected
Chim Van	10	6	2	0		0		0		0		0	0	1	0	0	outside concession