

DATE: 7th JULY 2014 ASX Code: BML

TO: COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENTS OFFICE

ASX LIMITED

Good Progress on Drill Program in Botswana continues with third and fourth holes underway

Botswana Metals Limited (ASX code: BML) is pleased to advise that the third and fourth holes of the 6000m drilling program designed to test the mineralisation at depth and down dip of the known nickel-copper and platinum group element mineralisation at Maibele North in Botswana have now commenced.

The first two holes, MADD0057 and MADD0058, have been completed to planned target depth after intersecting significant thicknesses of sulphides. (ASX Releases: 24/06/2014 and 02/07/2014). The core is currently being scanned with a portable XRF and a summary of these results will be reported to the ASX when available.

New drill Hole Number 3 (MADD0059) is a twin of historic drill hole MADD0028 (Figures 1 – and 2) which returned significant intersections of:

- 1.65m @ 0.76%Ni and 0.71% Cu from 99.13m and,
- 2.73m @ 1.61%Ni and 0.26% Cu from 104.84m

New drill Hole Number 4 (MADD0060) is collared approximately 150m northeast of Hole No 3 (MADD0059) (Figures 1 and 3) and is drilling up dip of historic drill hole MARD0017 which returned moderate mineralised intersections of:

- 1.03m @ 0.25%Ni and 0.04% Cu from 135.77m and
- 0.30m @ 0.62%Ni and 0.10% Cu from 141.70m

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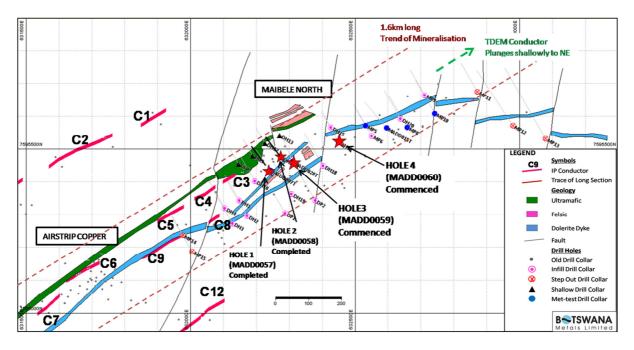


Figure 1: Shows collar location of the planned drill holes in relation to the previous drill collars, surface geology and conductive anomalies. Hole 1 (MADD0057) and Hole 2 (MADD0058) were completed on at the end of June. Hole 3 (MADD0059) and Hole 4 (MADD 0060) have recently commenced. Results of the program will be released as they come to hand.

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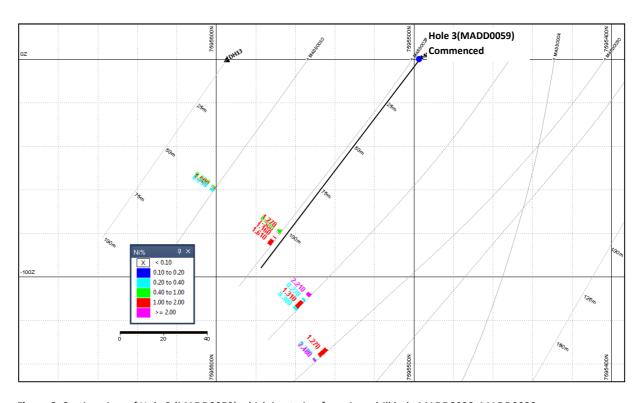


Figure 2: Section view of Hole 3 (MADD0059) which is a twin of previous drill hole MADD0028. MADD0028 intersected significant Ni and Cu mineralisation at around 100m depth.

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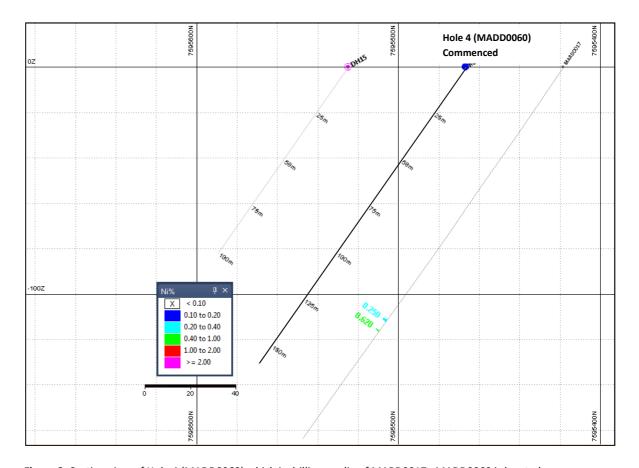


Figure 3: Section view of Hole 4 (MADD0060) which is drilling up dip of MARD0017. MADD0060 is located approximately 150m northeast of MADD0059.

Program Details

Two diamond drill rigs are dedicated to the program which comprises a series of 30 diamond drill holes in positions that infill gaps in the historic drill pattern and step out along strike to test the lateral continuation and down plunge extents of the orebody (Table 1). The program has been designed to provide metallurgical samples by twinning a number of existing mineralised holes as well as ensuring a sufficient drill hole spacing and sample density to enable the first JORC-compliant mineral resource to be calculated for the deposit.

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Ground magnetic and down-hole EM surveys will be undertaken where necessary to assist in the exploration.

Details of the program include-:

- Eight metallurgical DD holes (Figure 1 blue dots) designed to provide sufficient sample material to determine the ore compatibility for processing at the BCL plant. Two of these holes commenced drilling on 16th June 2014.
- Thirteen Infill holes (Figure 1 pink dots) designed to determine the continuity of the mineralisation and provide sufficient drill hole spacing and sample density to enable the first JORC-compliant (2012 code) mineral resource to be calculated for the deposit.
- Five down dip and step out holes (Figure 1 red dots) designed to test the
 extension potential to the east and west of Maibele as well as at depth and down
 plunge.
- Four shallow holes (Figure 1 Black Triangles) designed to test the shallow extents of the mineralisation and help assess the open pit potential of the shallow reaches of the deposit.

All drill holes have been designed to test the mineralised horizon with diamond core however BCL is considering the use of a Reverse Circulation drill rig to pre-collar some of the deeper planned holes in order to accelerate the drill program.

Samples will be analysed at the Maibele field location by a portable NITON XRF analyser to assist in determining appropriate sample intervals to be submitted to an independent laboratory for analysis.

HOLEID1	DEPTH	Easting	Northing	AZIMUTH	DIP	COMMENT	PRIORITY
	(m)	(WGS84)	(WGS84)	(deg)	(deg)		
DH1	200	632149	7595342	330	-55	INFILL	
DH10	150	632196	7595401	330	-55	INFILL	

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MADD0057	140	632243	7595434	325	-55	MET TEST	1 - Completed
MP9	180	632712	7595663	330	-60	INFILL	
MP6	180	632551	7595538	330	-60	INFILL	
MP15	250	632005	7595186	330	-60	STEP OUT	
MP14	200	631977	7595236	330	-60	STEP OUT	
MP13	500	633080	7595530	330	-60	STEP OUT	
MP12	350	632980	7595570	327	-55	STEP OUT	
MP11	200	632872	7595674	330	-60	STEP OUT	
DP2	240	632379	7595342	330	-60	INFILL	
DP1	240	632288	7595303	330	-60	INFILL	
DH9	100	632189	7595479	330	-55	SHALLOW	
DH8	100	632146	7595454	330	-55	SHALLOW	
DH4	200	632104	7595318	330	-55	INFILL	
DH3	220	632128	7595272	330	-55	INFILL	
DH20	175	632639	7595591	330	-55	INFILL	
DH2	220	632172	7595295	330	-55	INFILL	
DH19	220	632307	7595362	330	-55	INFILL	
DH18	200	632403	7595448	330	-55	INFILL	
DH15	100	632427	7595565	330	-55	INFILL	
DH13	100	632271	7595540	330	-55	SHALLOW	
DH12	100	632227	7595516	330	-55	SHALLOW	

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MADD0058	150	632277	7595473	330	-55	MET TEST	2- Completed
MADD0059	120	632310	7595461	337	-53	MET TEST	3 - Underway
MADD0060	160	632451	7595519	330	-55	MET TEST	4 - Underway
MP5	150	632533	7595571	330	-60	MET TEST	5
MADD015T	180	632596	7595563	320	-55	MET TEST	6
MP8	220	632659	7595565	330	-60	MET TEST	7
MP10	240	632743	7595607	330	-60	MET TEST	8

Table1: Details of the diamond drill program that commenced in June 2014.

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 '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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Botswana Metals Limited



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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.

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.

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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 (PLs) under the joint venture agreement that cover 180SQKM of BML's 1,000 SQKM exploration portfolio. The joint venture area covers three known mineralisation zones and an area to the East with twenty three VTEM anomalies. The three mineralised areas are known as Maibele North (Nickel + Copper + PGE's), Airstrip Copper (Copper + Silver) and Dibete (Copper + Silver). To the east of these mineralised 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.

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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. 	N/A – No new samples have been collected at this stage of the program
	- 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	

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. - Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, openhole 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 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

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CRITERIA	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. 	 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.
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. 	N/A – No new samples have been collected at this stage of the program

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. 	N/A – No new samples have been analysed at this stage of the program
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. 	 N/A – no new verification of sample and assay data was undertaken No data have been adjusted.
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. 	 All collars for current drill holes have been located by DGPS with sub 1m accuracy. Coordinates used are: ARC1950 – Botswana or equivalent UTM ARC1950 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 	 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

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	applied.	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.	N/A – no new interpretation of possible structures controlling mineralisation that might affect sample bias has been established
Sample security	- The measures taken to ensure sample - security.	N/A – no new samples collected
Audits or reviews	- The results of any audits or reviews of - sampling techniques and data.	N/A – no audits or reviews of historic sampling techniques were undertaken for the preparation of this report

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

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Jone 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

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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.
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.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 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. 	The Maibele North Prospect is currently the subject of a 6000m drill program of 30 holes designed 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 2 - Table of Significant Results from Historic Drill Holes

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

HOLE	FROM	то	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

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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

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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

Note, significant intercepts have been defined where down hole thicknesses exceed 0.20m and/or Ni% and/ or Cu% exceed 0.4%.

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