



ASX Code: **SEG**

20 May 2016

Market Announcements Platform
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre,
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

MULTIPLE NICKEL SULPHIDE TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT PLUMRIDGE NICKEL PROJECT

Segue Resources Limited (**Segue** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that MMG Exploration Pty Ltd (**MMG**), a wholly owned subsidiary of MMG Limited (HKEx: 1208, ASX: MMG), has completed the Stage 2 detailed gravity survey at the Plumridge Nickel Project in the Fraser Range Province of Western Australia. MMG has undertaken a 400m x 200m gravity survey to infill the broader gravity survey completed by Segue in 2015. The detailed survey consisted of over 16,000 stations and provides a significant increase in data resolution across the majority of the Plumridge Nickel JV area (**Figure 1**).

MMG has combined the newly acquired gravity data with existing datasets, including regional magnetics, drilling and geochemistry to identify potential nickel-copper sulphide bearing mafic-ultramafic intrusions. MMG has informed Segue that it will undertake a Moving Loop Electromagnetic (**MLEM**) survey over numerous target areas, to test for any conductive response associated with the anomalies, i.e. direct detection of potential massive Ni-Cu sulphides. The MLEM survey is expected to commence in June 2016.

Commenting on the Plumridge Nickel Project, Segue's Managing Director, Mr Steven Michael, said:

MMG has completed one of the largest and most detailed gravity surveys in the Fraser Range, and has identified numerous target areas for an immediate ground EM survey. The quality and speed of MMG's exploration activities highlights the benefit to Segue and its shareholders of entering into the Plumridge Nickel JV.

About the Plumridge Nickel JV

Segue entered into the Plumridge Nickel Joint Venture (**Plumridge JV**) with MMG in 2015. Under the Plumridge JV, MMG is earning an initial 51% interest in eight exploration licences at the Plumridge Nickel Project by investing \$6.5 million in exploration activity by December 2019 (**Stage 1**). MMG can increase its interest to 70% by investing an additional \$7.5 million within two years of completing Stage 1.

For further information visit www.segueresources.com or contact:

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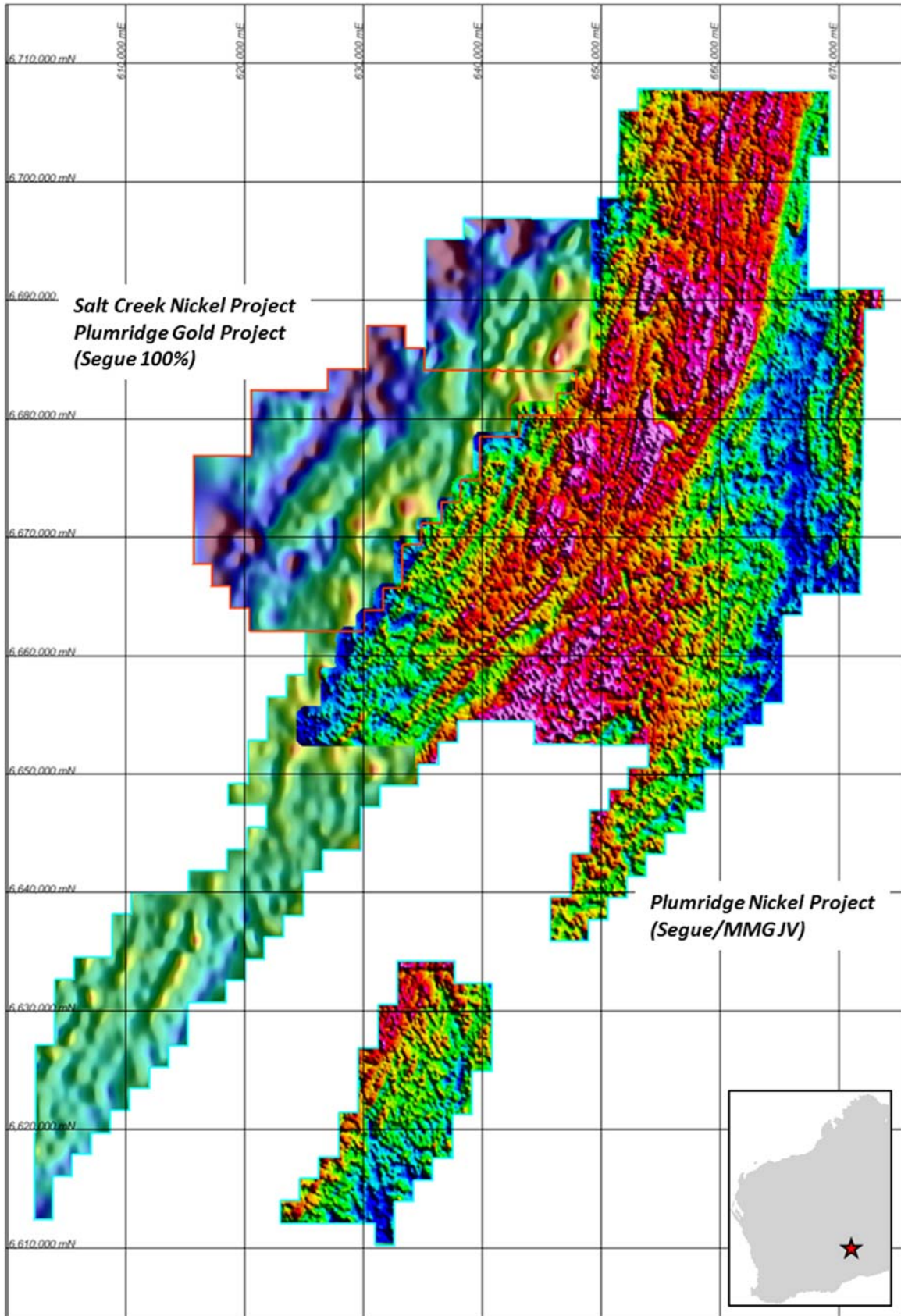


Figure 1: Plumridge Nickel Gravity Survey (1VD with NE sunfilter)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Sampling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> | <p>Ground based Gravity Survey on a 400x 200m grid with infill over areas of interest. The gravity survey is being undertaken by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd using Scintrex CG5 gravity meters with accuracies better than 0.01 mGal. Position and level data will be acquired with Leica GS14 receivers operating in post processed mode to give horizontal and vertical accuracies greater than 0.05m. GPS control points within the area will be established using the AUSPOS processing facility and static data recorded at 5 second epochs. Gravity control will be established via ties to local Atlas and AFGN stations. 3% of the survey will be repeated to ensure quality and integrity. Preliminary data will be delivered to the client for verification and infill planning every two days or as requested</p> |
| Location of data points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> | <p>Locations measured with a Leica Viva GS14 GPS system, with xyz accurate to 1cm</p> |
| Data spacing and distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | Line spacing for the survey is 400m (N-S) with sample spacing at 200m (E-W). |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. | Geological structure in the Fraser Range generally runs N-S, the survey being implemented reflects this with a relatively dense sample spacing (E-W) and wide line spacing (N-S) |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. | All data is digitally stored by the contractor and relayed to MMG Ltd regularly. |
| Audits or reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | Data will be audited by geophysicists Newexco Pty. Ltd. |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | Tenements E28/1475, E39/1084, E39/1709 & E39/1710 are all owned by Segue (Plumridge) Pty. Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of Segue Resources Ltd. All tenements do not intersect any nature reserves, areas with native title or pastoral leases. |
| Exploration done by other parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | No previous nickel copper exploration undertaken by other companies prior to Segue |
| Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | Nova Style - Mafic -Ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu Sulphides |

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.*

See text for Diagrams

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.*

Anomalies will be ranked by integrating and assessing the structural and lithological setting as well as completed 2D/3D models over each target. Follow up ground EM (moving loop) will be utilised to test highest ranked anomalies.