



ASX Code: MRP

MacPhersons Resources Ltd

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Capital Structure

Ordinary Shares on issue:
215 M

Options on issue:
22 M
Exercise Price \$0.30
Expiry 31 December 2013

Board of Directors

Ashok Parekh
Chairman – Executive Director

Morrie Goodz
Managing Director – Executive Director

Jeff Williams
Non-Executive Director

ASX Announcement

07 May 2012

Nimbus Silver Resource Increase to 9.4 Million Ounces and Zinc Resource Increase to 32,700 tonnes

Highlights:

- 10% Increase in Silver Resource to 9.4 Million ounces Silver
- 16% Increase in Zinc Resource to 32,700 tonnes Zinc
- Continuing positive drilling results at Nimbus
- New VHMS lens under East Pit Extended

MacPhersons Resources Limited (ASX:MRP) is pleased to announce the rapid increase in the JORC compliant mineral resource statement at its 100% owned Nimbus Silver-Zinc-Gold Project located 8km east of Kalgoorlie's SuperPit gold mine. The Mineral Resource Statement now includes:

- 2,461,600 tonnes @ 119g/t silver for 9,418,000oz silver (Tables 1, 4, 6); and
- 32,700 tonnes zinc;
- Measured Resource categorisation for the East Pit and ROM stockpiles;

No extra allowances have been added for the by-product quantities for gold, lead, mercury, antimony and copper, with modelling completion planned during the next period. The resource blocks start immediately from outcropping mineralisation and are modelled to only 260m below surface, although the **mineralisation remains open at depth and has been intersected at deeper than 370m.**

The resource is considered high grade at 119 g/t silver, but there exist zones of much higher grade. A number of historical and current 2011-2012 diamond drillholes have **intersections exceeding 2000 g/t silver**; however a top cut of 2000g/t was applied to the primary mineralisation. Zinc-lead massive sulphide mineralisation exceeded 40% zinc and 14% lead, however zinc grade was top cut at 25% in the primary mineralisation and lead grade modelling is still in progress;

The recently announced new silver-rich VHMS lens and associated mineralisation and new gold-silver zones remain unclassified pending review after the current drilling program is completed. The recently announced extension to the East Pit VHMS lens has also not been included in the resource update.

Independent Resource Consultants, CSA Global, prepared the updated JORC Classified Mineral Resource Statement during an ongoing program of drilling. The full summary report is attached on pages 3 to 9 of this announcement.

Geological and mineralisation models are considered robust and there remain a large number of unclassified zones of mineralisation pending reclassification after planned drilling in 2012. A program of surface auger drilling and soil geochemistry currently underway has identified several other surface zones of mineralisation under review.

MacPhersons Resources Managing Director Morrie Goodz commented:

"The Directors are pleased with the unexpected rapid resource upgrade to 9.4 million ounces of silver and 32,700 tonnes of zinc, and the potential for resource growth from the various additional unclassified mineralisation zones currently being drilled."

"What this shows for MacPhersons Resources is that we are continuing to deliver value for our shareholders from our exciting Nimbus project. We are currently planning the upgrade and recommissioning of the Nimbus mill and are targeting first production from Nimbus in early 2013."

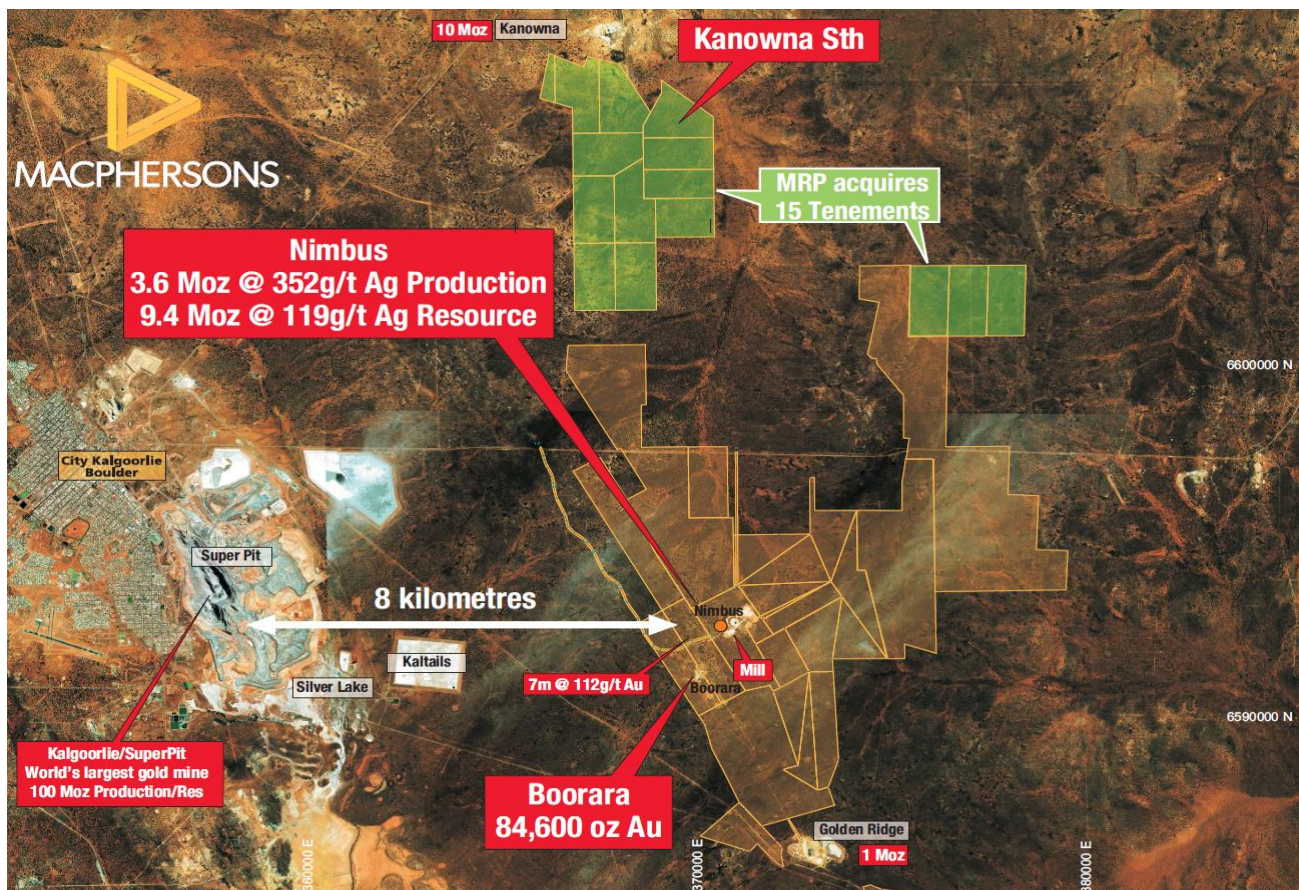


Figure 1 – Nimbus tenement location plan, 8km east of the Kalgoorlie SuperPit.



Figure 2 – Nimbus silver processing plant.

CSA Global Report

Nimbus Grade Tonnage Model

CSA Global Pty Ltd ("CSA") was commissioned by Macphersons Resources Limited ("Macphersons") to estimate a Mineral Resource for the Nimbus Ag – Zn deposit, located near Kalgoorlie.

The work by CSA Global has been split into 3 sub-reports relating to:

- Mineral Resource on In-situ Mineralisation;
- Measured Resource on East Pit Tailings; and
- Measured Resource on ROM Stockpile.

Nimbus VMS Mineral Resource Estimate on In-situ Mineralisation

CSA Global Pty Ltd ("CSA") was commissioned by Macphersons Resources Limited ("Macphersons") to estimate a Mineral Resource for the Nimbus Ag – Zn deposit, located near Kalgoorlie.

Table 1 presents the Mineral Resource above cut-off grades of 1.25% Zn and 25g/t Ag. The model has been classified as Inferred. This Mineral Resource is an update to the Mineral Resource prepared in March 2012, and provides a minor increase in tonnes and silver ounces. The change in tonnes is based upon three diamond drill holes added to the drillhole database, which have allowed volumetric changes to the mineralisation domains. Weathering profiles have also been updated since the previous Mineral Resource, resulting in changes to the Mineral Resources reported for the three weathering domains.

Table 1. Inferred Mineral Resource, Nimbus Ag- Zn project.

Domain	Tonnes	Ag g/t	Zn %	Ag Ounces
Oxide / Transitional	120,000	75	0.0	280,000
Transitional	510,000	125	0.14	2,048,000
Primary	1,690,000	124	1.78	6,722,000
Total	2,310,000	122	1.33	9,049,000

Note: Blocks reported where Zn >=1.25% and / or Ag >= 25g/t, below mining surface. Datamine model nim412md. Differences may occur due to rounding.

The grade tonnage model was built upon unique wireframes encapsulating silver (Ag>12g/t) and zinc (Zn>1%) mineralisation. The mineralisation domains were modeled to the original surface, in an attempt to replicate the grade tonnage distribution prior to mining. The following domain groupings were modeled:

- Silver oxide within the "Discovery Oxide" pit.
- Silver oxide mineralisation to the west of the Discover pit.
- Silver oxide mineralisation within the East pit.
- Primary silver mineralisation below Discovery pit.
- Primary zinc below the Discovery pit.
- Primary zinc below the East pit.

Sliver and zinc were estimated within their wireframe domains using ordinary kriging (OK). Zinc and silver were also estimated into background ('waste') model blocks. Densities were applied to the block model according to weathering and mineralisation domains according to Table 2.

The Mineral Resource was estimated according to the following:

- The drillhole database was supplied by Macphersons, with database cut-off set at 20th April.
- This drill data subset contains an historical drillhole database, and a recent drill hole database ('2012 database') incorporating diamond drill holes drilled in late 2011 and 2012.
- The historical database has 331 RC holes (29,474m) including 97 grade control holes (3,108m) drilled within the Discovery pit. A total of 88 diamond core holes (21,477m) were also drilled. Not all of these holes penetrated mineralisation.
- The 2012 database contains 12 diamond holes for 2,850.7 metres of diamond core. A total of 2,612 assays were included in the database at the time of database cut-off. Assays from three holes (NBDH05, 28 and 30) are additional to the database used to support the March 2012 Mineral Resource.
- Only the RC and Diamond core holes were used for construction and estimation of the Mineral Resource.
- Data was supplied in GDA94 (zone51) grid.
- Macphersons supplied CSA with additional geo-spatial files:
 - Open pit surfaces for the Discovery Pit, East Pit (tails surface) and East Pit end of mining surface.
 - Base of complete oxidation (BOCO)
- CSA interpreted mineralisation domains for silver and zinc, using the mineralisation domains created in 2011 as a guide. A lower cutoff grade of 12g/t Ag and 1% Zn were used to control the interpretations. A total of 5 silver oxide domains, 5 transitional silver domains, 3 primary silver domains, and 7 primary zinc domains were modeled.
- MacPhersons provided an interpretation for the 'base of complete oxidation' surface (BOCO) and 'top of fresh rock' (TOFR). These were nominally set at 345mRL (BOCO) and 320mRL (TOFR) for the current Mineral Resource.
- Drillhole data were flagged according to the mineralisation domains the samples were located in. Two Datamine variables, AGZONE and ZNZONE were used to control this flagging. Samples were also flagged according to the weathering domain they were located in, with respect to the BOCO and TOFR surfaces.
- Statistical analyses were carried out on the flagged drill data, and composited to 1m intervals.
- The following top-cuts were chosen and assigned to the composited drill data set:
 - Silver in oxide silver domains, 3,960g/t
 - Silver in transitional silver domains, 4,400g/t
 - Silver in primary silver domains, 2,000g/t
 - Zinc in primary zinc domains, 25%
 - Silver in background, 500g/t
 - Zinc in background, 6%
- The variogram model parameters are presented in Table 3.
- Silver and zinc grades were estimated into their respective domains using ordinary kriging. A minimum of 8 and maximum of 24 samples were used per block estimate. Search ellipse directions and radii were based upon variogram models, with radii approximately two thirds of the ranges.

- Zinc and silver were estimated throughout the background blocks using inverse distance method, with a power of 3. A maximum number of samples of 8 were set, to constrain the estimate to local samples. This approach was in lieu of defining background mineralisation envelopes, or isoshapes due to time constraints.
- Zinc was not estimated into the oxide domains, within mineralisation wireframes.
- Gold, lead, copper and mercury were estimated through all blocks in the model if there were sufficient drill holes nearby to support a block estimate.
- Density values were determined by wet immersion technique from billets of core, obtained from 2012 diamond drill core samples. Density samples were flagged in the same manner as assays, by mineralisation domain and weathering profile. Average density values per domain are presented in Table 2, and were assigned to the block model accordingly. No density data for the East Pit tails were available, and an assumed value assigned.
- The model was reported from blocks located within the silver and zinc domains. Cut-off grades used were variable for Ag and 2% Zn.
- Where silver and zinc domains overlap in the primary zone, the silver block grade takes precedence and the block was reported according to the silver grade.
- The model has been classified as Inferred according to JORC reporting criteria. The mineralisation domains were classified as Inferred, whilst the East Pit tails in this resource block model, and all background blocks were left as un-classified.

Table 2. Densities assigned to block model.

Mineralisation Domains	Weathering Profile	Density (t/m ³)
Background	Oxide	1.8
	Transitional	2.15
	Fresh	2.75
Mineralisation (Ag and Zn)	Oxide	2.32
	Transitional	2.32
	Fresh	2.93
East Pit Tails	Compacted sands	1.7

Table 3. Variogram parameters

Variable and Domain	Direction		Nugget	Structure 1		Structure 2	
				Sill	Ranges	Sill	Ranges
			C ₀	C ₁	A ₁	C ₂	A ₂
Silver Oxide	1	-19-->093	0.12	0.34	21	0.54	85
	2	-62-->323			11		16
	3	20-->010			11		15
Silver Transitional	1	0-->010	0.33	0.51	8	0.16	29
	2	0-->280			7		25
	3	-90-->00			3		4
Silver Primary	1	-59-->117	0.15	0.5	19	0.36	75
	2	-29-->274			22		40
	3	-10-->010			6		15

Zinc Primary	1	-39-->103	0.08	0.54	29	0.38	89
	2	49-->083			15		34
	3	10-->185			4		5

Nimbus East Pit Tails Mineral Resource Estimate

CSA Global Pty Ltd ("CSA") was commissioned by MacPhersons Resources Limited ("MacPhersons") to estimate a Mineral Resource for the Nimbus East Pit Tails deposit, located near Kalgoorlie.

Table 4 presents the Mineral Resource at zero cut-off grade. The model has been classified as a Measured. A Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource was previously reported in March 2012. Additional drill hole data received subsequent to that resource has allowed the Mineral Resource to be updated

Table 4. Mineral Resource, Nimbus East Pit Tails deposit.

Classification	Volume (m ³)	Tonnes	Ag g/t	Hg g/t	Ag Ounces	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Measured	77,920	132,500	63	276	267,000	0.56	0.15	0.05	219
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-				
Inferred	-	-	-	-	-				
Total	77,920	132,500	63	276	267,000	0.56	0.15	0.05	219

Note: Datamine model tsf412md. No reporting cut-off grades applied. Differences may occur due to rounding.

This Mineral Resource has allowed for an upgrade of previously reported Indicated resources to Measured, due to the drilling of additional drill holes in the Indicated region. The nett result has seen a minor reduction in the estimated grade for silver, from a previously reported value of 68g/t. A reduction in Ag ounces has consequently been reported, from 290,400 ounces reported previously.

The tails were deposited in the East Pit, one of two open pits making up the Nimbus base metals project operated by Polymetals from 2003 to 2006. The East Pit was mined from 2004 to April 2005, with the adjacent Discovery Pit mined until May 2006. Ore mined from the Discovery Pit was processed at the onsite mill with a Merrill-Crowe circuit. Tailings were initially deposited in a paddock facility within the Waste Rock Landform. This TSF was decommissioned early in 2006 and capped and rehabilitated in June 2006.

Ore processing was completed in December 2006 with silver tailings being deposited in the Eastern Pit from February 2006 until the site was placed on Care and Maintenance in August 2007.

The tails were drilled with an Edson MRA2 auger rig mounted on a Toyota Landcruiser. The rods are auger flights and drilled a 3.5 inch diameter hole. The holes were sampled at one metre intervals from surface to bottom of hole. The holes were vertical and drilled to blade refusal (floor of the pit). A total of 34 auger holes were drilled for 396 metres. In addition, two HQ diamond drill holes were drilled at the centre of the pit and sampled at one metre intervals. The drill rods were pushed through the tails without the need for using the drill bit, for 43.8m of sample.

The Mineral Resource was estimated within the volume between the top of tails surface, and the open pit surveyed surface as at the end of open pit mining (April 2005). This volume is completely filled with consolidated tailings

sands, with no known occurrence of solid rock rafting within the tails. The tails were determined to be one mineralisation domain; therefore no attempt was made to model high grade zones within the tails.

The physical characteristics of the tails are a moist consolidated sand, with increasing moisture content towards the base of tails. Core sourced from NBDH026 was observed by MacPhersons personnel to have toothpaste like texture at the base of the deposit.

Silver and mercury were estimated within tails volume using ordinary kriging (OK). A density of 1.7t/m^3 was applied to the tails domain in the block model.

The Mineral Resource was estimated according to the following:

- The drill hole database was supplied by Macphersons, with database cut-off set at 27th April.
- The database has 34 auger holes (396m) and two HQ diamond core holes (43.8m). A collar plot is presented in Figure 3.
- Macphersons supplied CSA with additional geo-spatial files:
 - Open pit surfaces for the East Pit (tails surface) and East Pit end of mining surface.
- Statistical analyses were carried out on the drill data.
- The following top-cuts were chosen and assigned to the drill data set; Au and Pb did not require top cuts.
 - Silver : 250 g/t
 - Mercury : 800 g/t
 - Zinc: 1%
- Variograms were modeled for Ag, Hg and Au, with the parameters presented in Table 5.
- Silver and mercury grades were estimated using ordinary kriging. A minimum of 8 and maximum of 24 samples were used per block estimate. Search ellipse radii were based upon variogram models. A flat discoid ellipse was used for both silver and mercury.
- The estimated block grades were validated by comparing to the mean values of the top cut sample assays, and were determined to lie within an acceptable tolerance.
- Density data were measured by wet immersion technique from all core samples sourced from NBDH026, wrapped in cling film. The average density value measured from the core is 1.98 t/m^3 . Consolidated sands have density values ranging from 1.6 t/m^3 to 1.9 t/m^3 , depending upon moisture content. CSA have adopted a density value of 1.7 t/m^3 , a value which recognizes the presence of moisture in the deposit, but avoids being too aggressive; the density value is used in the tonnage calculation.
- The model has been classified as Measured according to JORC reporting criteria. The regions where the auger holes were drilled provide strong sample support, and metal distribution was modeled with a high degree of confidence and classified as Measured.
- The model was reported from all blocks located within the tails. No cut-off grades were used when reporting.
- A set of cross sections showing the block model and drilling for both silver and mercury is provided as a supplement to this document.

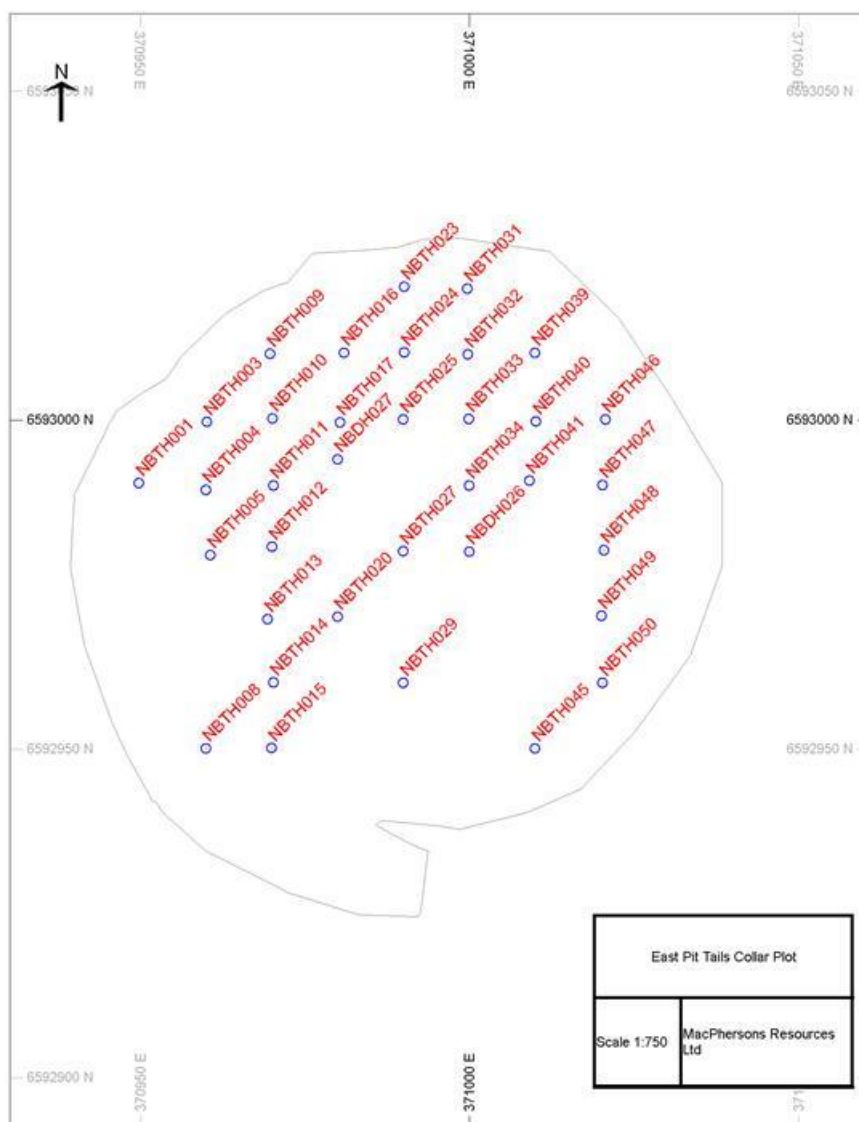


Figure 3 – Collar plot (GDA94 grid) showing open pit outline and drill hole collar locations.

Table 5. Variogram parameters

Variable	Direction	Nugget	Structure 1		Structure 2	
		C ₀	Sill C ₁	Ranges A ₁	Sill C ₂	Ranges A ₂
Silver	1 0-->070	0.5	0.5	49	-	-
	2 0-->340			39		-
	3 -90-->000			7		-
Mercury	1 0-->020	0.02	0.64	24	0.34	61
	2 0-->290			32		41
	3 -90-->000			4		5
Gold	1 0-->050	0.35	0.3	18	0.35	57
	2 0-->320			22		29
	3 -90-->000			4		5

Nimbus ROM Stockpile Mineral Resource Estimate

CSA Global Pty Ltd ("CSA") were commissioned by Macphersons Resources Limited ("Macphersons") to estimate a Mineral Resource for the ROM stockpile, part of the Nimbus Ag – Zn deposit, located near Kalgoorlie.

Table 6 presents the Mineral Resource. The model has been classified as Measured. The Mineral Resource is based upon a surveyed surface of the ROM stockpile, and an assay database of 24 grab samples. All data was provided by MacPhersons. A volume was calculated from the supplied surface and the average grades from the sample database were calculated.

Table 6. ROM Stockpile Mineral Resource, Nimbus Ag- Zn project.

Volume (m ³)	Density (t/m ³)	Tonnes	Ag g/t	Zn %	Ag Ounces	Hg g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Au g/t	Sb %	S %
4,781	1.9	9,100	101	0.01	29,850	22	0.01	0.24	0.06	0.03	0.35

Note: Differences may occur due to rounding.

The stockpile was surveyed by Fugro Survey, and presents the most accurate surface survey currently available. The surface was imported into Datamine, and a 3D wireframe solid was created. A volume was calculated from this solid envelope. A block model was created and a volume calculated to verify the volume of the wireframe solid.

A total of 27 grab samples were taken from the stockpile, by digging into the surface to a depth of 30cm and filling a numbered sample bag. Three of the samples were not taken from the 'surveyed' stockpile, but from remnants of an extension to the historical stockpile, as built by Polymetals. These samples have been excluded from the Mineral Resource statement. Therefore a total of 24 samples support the Mineral Resource. The samples were sent to Kal Assay Laboratory for assaying.

The assays were averaged to provide grades for the stockpile. No attempt was made to estimate the grades into a block model.

Density is determined by assuming a 20% to 30% swell factor on the insitu oxide / transitional resource density (2.32 t/m³), resulting in an assigned stockpile density of 1.9t/m³.

David Williams
CSA Global Pty Ltd

The above summary report was prepared by David Williams of CSA Global Pty Ltd. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2004 Edition). David Williams consents to the inclusion of such information in this Report in the form and context in which it appears.

Historical Overview

Nimbus silver mine operated from 2003 to 2007, producing 3.6 million ounces of silver at an average grade of 352 g/t silver (11.7 oz/t).

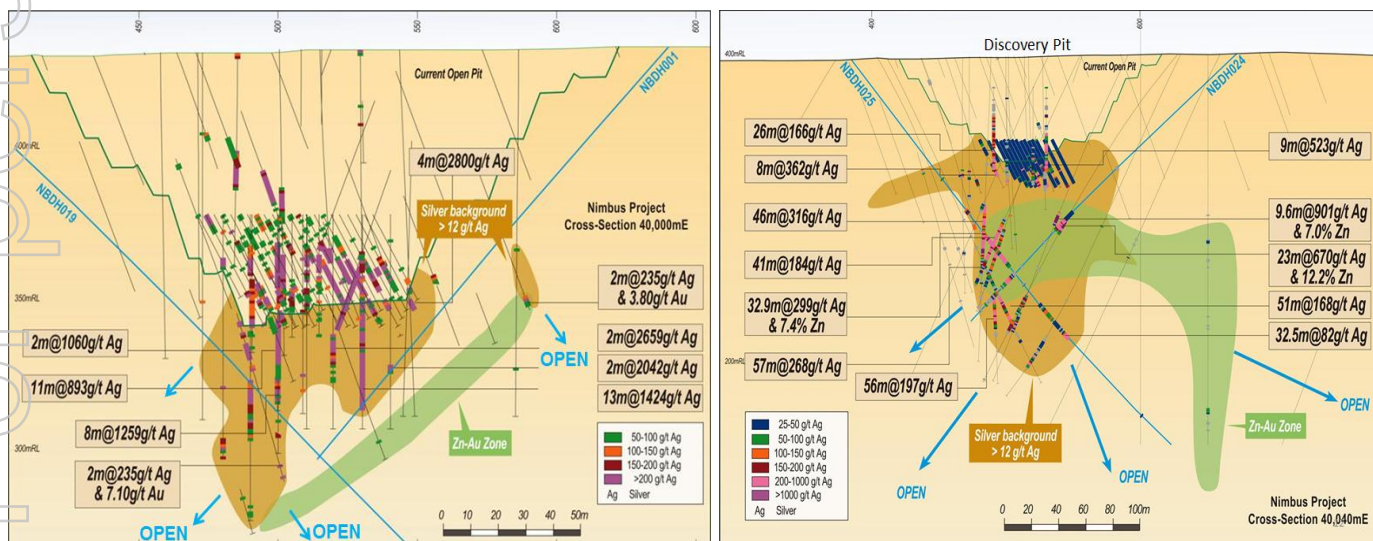
- Nimbus Statistics (2007):
 - ❖ Tonnes Processed: 318,992 tonnes
 - ❖ Average Grade: 352 g/t silver
 - ❖ Production: 3.616 Million ounces of silver
 - ❖ Operating Cost: \$ 6.54 / ounce
 - ❖ Average Price: \$ 9.07 / ounce
 - ❖ Current Price: \$ 32 - \$ 37 / ounce silver (30 day range)
- Nimbus had various additional silver and polymetallic deposits in the advanced stages of exploration.

A review of the historical project economics has shown that the cost curve from 2007 has remained relatively flat, whilst the silver sale price is 400% of that obtained by the operations.

To maintain lower costs, in 2011, MacPhersons completed the construction of a 5.5km HV electricity line to connect the Nimbus mill to the state electricity grid, which would reduce 2007 costs where power was from diesel generation.

In late 2011, MacPhersons commenced a diamond drilling program to test a multi-million ounce exploration target associated with up to nine VHMS massive sulphide lenses. Targets include various silver, silver-gold, silver-zinc-gold-lead deposits and the Boorara Shear Zone which includes several gold deposits at Boorara and Nimbus.

The Directors have included the following extracts as an overview of the current project status. Recent diamond drilling has defined additional thickness and continuity of the silver (Ag) bearing VHMS zones, and the extension of mineralisation between the Discovery and East Pits. This mineralisation is associated with large haloes of disseminated sulphides carrying in excess of 12 g/t Ag as background.



Figures 4a and 4b – Greater than 1000 g/m silver equivalent intersections within massive sulphides showing greater than 12 g/t silver halo.

There are several zones of high grade polymetallic mineralisation which have been reported in detail in recent ASX reports (see MacPhersons website: <http://www.mrpresources.com.au/>). A summary of the results from drillhole NBDH024 massive sulphide zone which intersected a downhole thickness of 17.4m are:

- 860 g/t silver (27.6 ounces/tonne);
- 16.6% zinc
- 3.5% lead
- 0.3 g/t gold

This included a central 7m portion (see Photo (Figure 3) below) with an average assay of:

- 1660 g/t silver (53.4 ounces/tonne);
- 31.1% zinc
- 6.9% lead
- Individual metre thick samples assay up to 3270 g/t silver and 41.1% zinc (see Table 2).
- This VHMS mineralisation is intersected from 20m to 70m below the existing Discovery Pit floor.

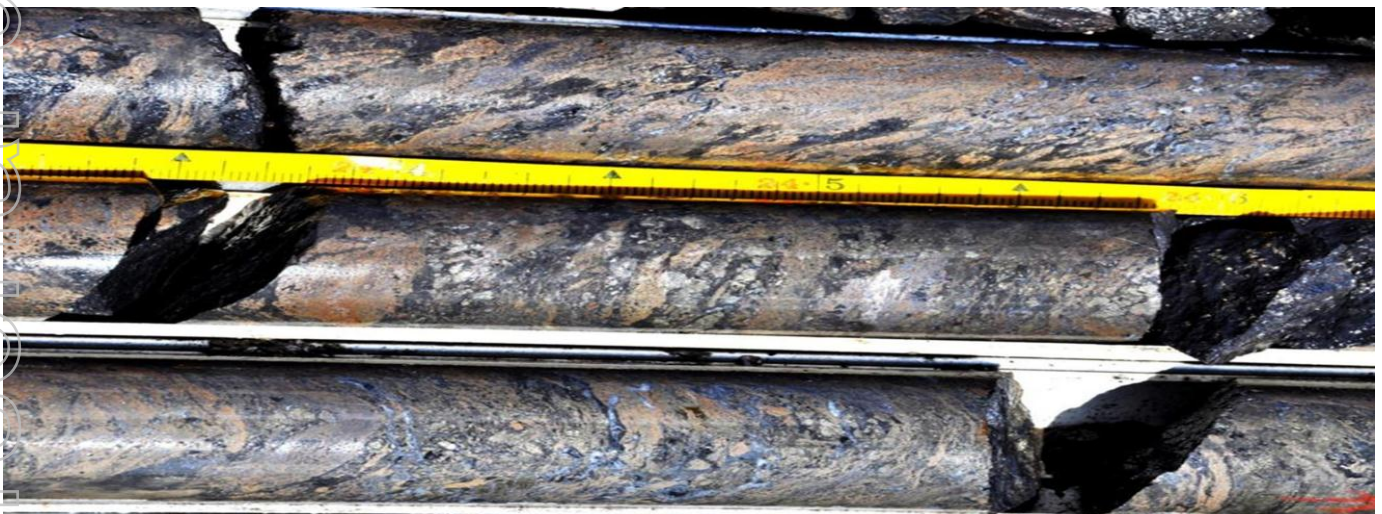


Figure 5 – Greater than 2000 g/t silver intersections within massive sulphides grading in excess of 40% zinc and 14% lead (portion of NBDH024 intersection between 160-165m depth).



Figure 6 – View of Nimbus Silver Mine, current mill processing site and East Pit TSF showing recent drillhole collars and azimuth position (NBDH026, 027, 029, 031 and 032 are vertical).

For more information on MacPhersons Resources Limited and to subscribe for regular updates, please visit our website at: www.mrpresources.com.au or contact our Kalgoorlie office.

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About MacPhersons

MacPhersons Resources Ltd (MRP) is a Western Australian resource company with a number of advanced gold, silver and zinc exploration projects.

The Company's focus is to explore and extend the highly prospective Boorara and MacPhersons geological domains of which the Company holds 100% interest in 20km and 11km of strikelength, respectively, including the Nimbus silver-gold-zinc mine and the namesake MacPhersons open cut gold mine.

To fast track the opportunity to process MacPhersons' ore within the MRP business, the Company has acquired mill processing and mine assets at the Nimbus silver-gold-zinc mine, located 10 km east of Kalgoorlie's superpit. The assets come with an approved site for ore processing.

The assets have advanced exploration targets adjacent to and beneath 10 existing open cuts and with multiple polymetallic VHMS deposits carrying silver-gold- zinc-lead-copper mineralisation, and new greenfields discoveries.

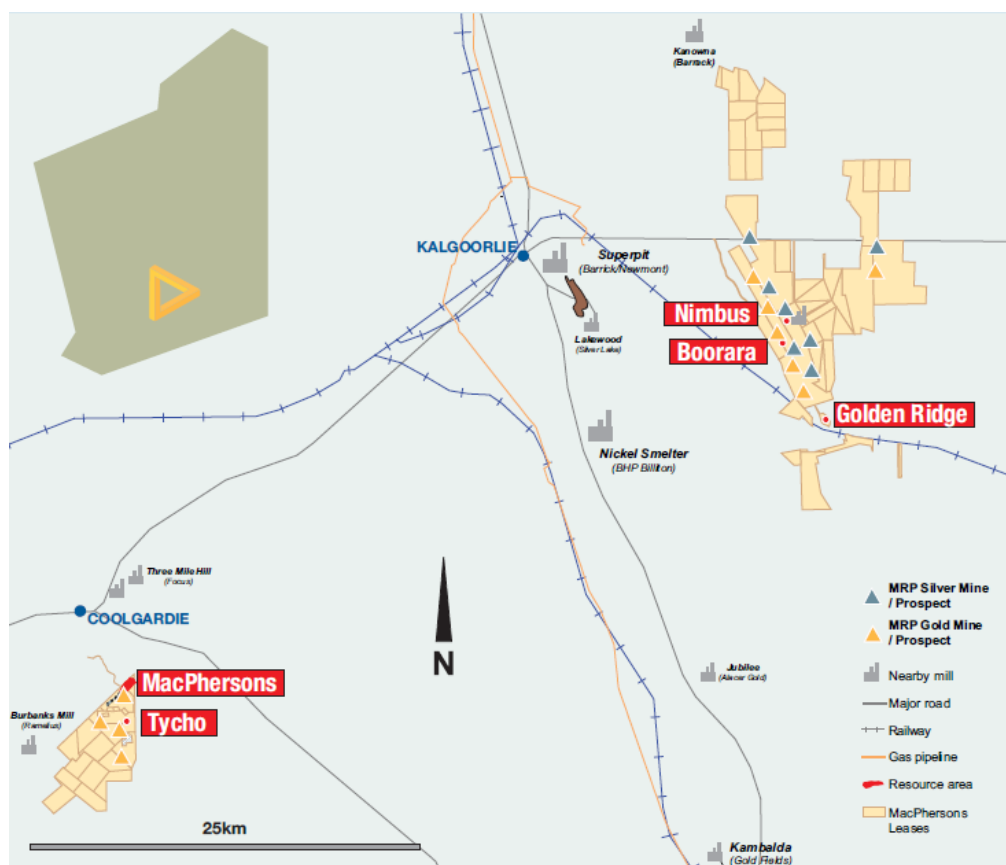


Figure 7 – Location of the Nimbus processing facility and silver mines, Boorara gold-silver-zinc projects, the MacPhersons Reward gold mine and Tycho gold project at Coolgardie.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Morrie Goodz who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Morrie Goodz is a full time officer of MacPhersons Resources Ltd and 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 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Goodz has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.