ASX/Media Release *30th March 2022*

Springfield Drilling Intersects Shallow Zones of Disseminated Nickel Sulphides with Revenue Elements Cobalt and PGE's

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ or the Company) are pleased to provide an update for the Springfield Prospect. Multi Element Assays from drilling at the Prospect have been received. Broad and shallow zones of disseminated nickel-bearing sulphides have been reported. The results further demonstrate that the Springfield area is prospective for magmatic Ni sulphide mineralisation. Additional historic drilling results have also been extracted from WAMEX records which support this view.

Highlights Include

- Four of the last six holes completed at Springfield have intersected nickel sulphides which collectively total 200 m of mineralisation from 826 m of drilling.
- Peak Result **of 33 m @ 0.3% Ni, 0.02% Co and 0.32% S from 50 m** down the hole from SFRC15
- Additional historic results obtained with a best result of **8m @ 0.64% Ni, 0.047% Co and 1.07% S from 52 m** down the hole in MZR005.
- The discovery of magmatic nickel sulphides hosted in highly-altered komatiites has again highlighted potential for a Ni-sulphide deposit within the ultramafic package.
- The prospective area has now been extended to a strike length of 2.5 km, with over 6 km^2 of fertile ground identified, with scope to expand this.
- Planning work for a ground Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey over the prospective komatiitic basement is underway

Discussion

Four of the six holes reported have intersected broad intervals of finely disseminated nickel-bearing sulphide, with elevated cobalt, palladium, and platinum, supportive of a magmatic origin. Four of the holes drilled have also intersected narrow intervals of gold mineralisation, with a peak result **of 2 m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 32 m in SFRC10**. The gold mineralisation does not appear to be related to the nickel occurrences and is believed to be associated with geologically-younger orogenic gold event.

Significant intervals of mineralisation at Cut-off Grade (COG) of 0.2% Ni and 0.5 g/t Au are presented in Table 1. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 1. Additional assay and drilling details, together with JORC 2012 Table checklist are provided in accompanying Appendix 1 and 2.

The Springfield Prospect geology comprises a highly-deformed and altered sequence of Archean rocks which include:

I) Upper Mafic – High Mg basalts

II) Sedimentary- Pyritic chert, slate, banded amphibolite, fuchsite, tuffaceous metasediments

III) Lower Ultramafic – Meta-komatiites

Parts of the Lower Ultramafic meta-komatiites have been classified by consultant Dr Ben Grguric as meta-birbirite, a highly-silicified form of komatiite. A key observation from the petrographic work

completed in the previous round of drilling and reported in January 2022 by Dr Grguric was the presence of Ni-Fe sulphides such as pentlandite and violarite present in blebs, and in one case in net-textures associated with pyrrhotite.

Additional sulphide textures involving pentlandite, pyrrhotite and violarite were noted by Dr. Grguric in disseminated sulphide-bearing samples from the more recent drilling campaign, in particular from SFRC12 (samples taken over 84-87 m).

Borehole	COG	From	To	(m)	Au (gt)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)	S (%)	Comment
SFRC10	0.5gt/au	32	34	2	3.5						
SFRC11	0.5gt/au	60	61	1	0.67						
SFRC12	0.5gt/au	22	23	1	0.69						
	0.2 % Ni	17	23	6		0.32	382	53	36	<0.01	Oxide
	0.2 % Ni	84	87	3		0.39	216	66	19	1.13	Sulphide
SFRC13	0.2 % Ni	65	69	4		0.29	434	259	65	0.93	Sulphide
SFRC14	0.2 % Ni	38	39	1		0.42	322	70	24	<0.01	Oxide
	0.5gt/au	62	64	2	1.86						
SFRC15	0.2 % Ni	50	83	33		0.30	226	64	20	0.41	Sulphide
	Including	69	72	3		0.52	439	93	32	0.32	Sulphide
	0.5gt/au	109	111	2	2.29						

Table 1 Significant Nickel Intervals at COG of 0.2% Ni, including Co, Cu, Pt+Pd and S, and Au at COG 0.5gt/Au

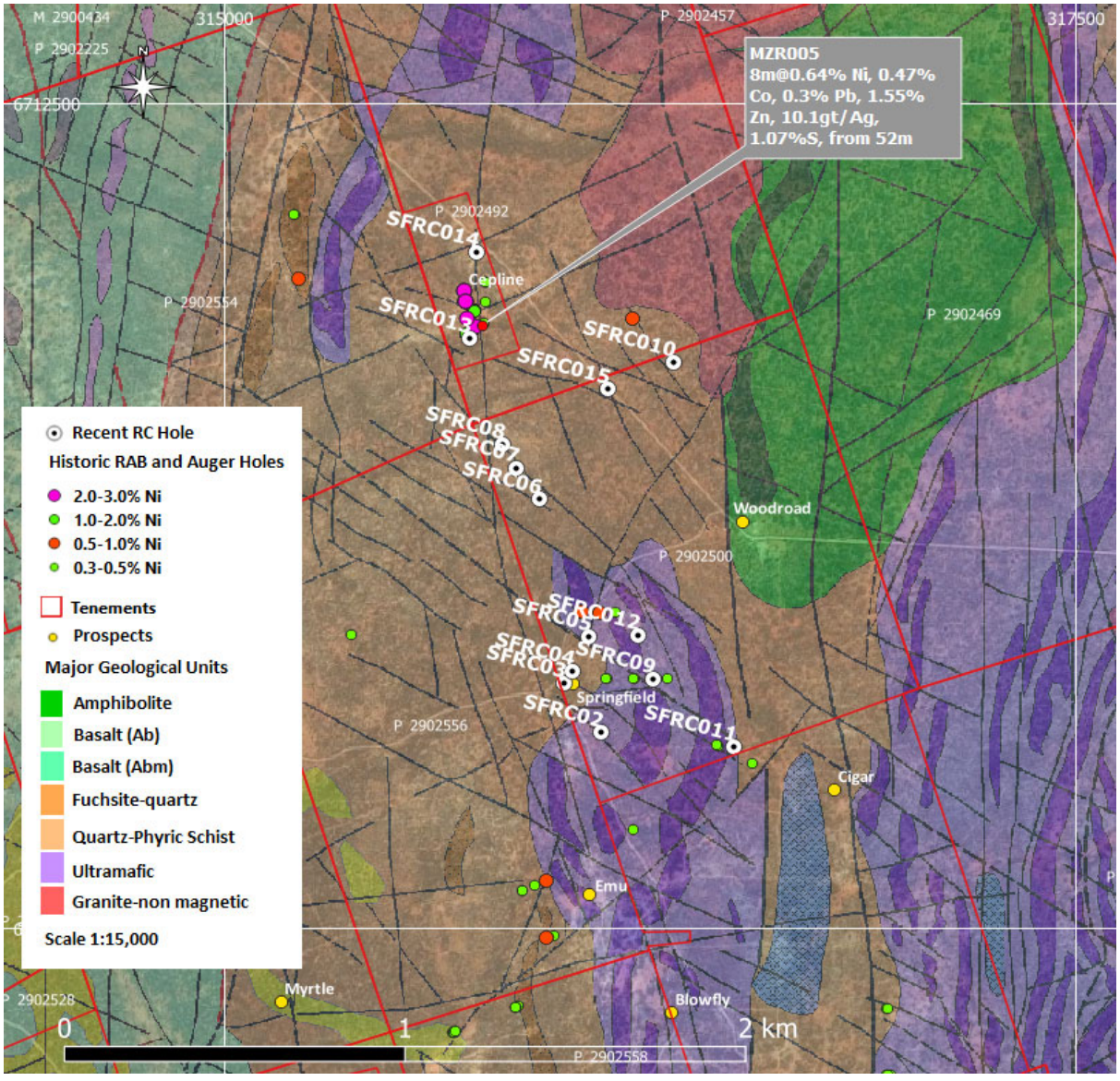

Figure 1 Lithostructural Interpretation Showing Recent Borehole Locations and Peak Nickel results from Historic Drilling

Superimposed on figure 1, are Nickel results at a COG of 0.3% Ni from historical RAB, auger, and RC drilling which have been extracted from open file WAMEX records. Amongst these records MZR005 completed by Great Australian Resources in 2005 (WAMEX record A072834) is a stand-out result at Cepline which delivered:

- **8m@ 0.64% Ni, 0.047% Co, 0.3% Pb, 1.55% Zn, 10.1gt/Ag, and 1.07% S from 52m down the hole.**

The recent results together with earlier scout investigation, and historical exploration have now opened up a significant area of prospective rocks within the greater East Menzies Gold Project area for nickel, cobalt, copper, and platinum group elements. It allows for the possibility that the ultramafics and nearby lithologies may host larger accumulations of disseminated and massive Ni-Fe sulphides. The prospect area now has a strike length of approximately 2.5 km, is open at depth, and encompasses a surface area of about 6 km^2 refer Figure 1.

To assist with exploration planning over the prospect area, the Company has recently engaged NewGen Geo Pty Ltd to undertake a project-wide review of best available airborne magnetic datasets and provide advice and guidance on existing geophysical data and additional geophysical studies. The Company is also looking at reprocessing the existing HELITEM data to remove Induced Polarisation effects, which are believed to have hindered past exploration performance. The commission of a ground Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey over the prospective komatiitic basement which now extends between the Cepline, and Emu prospects is also under assessment. The Company has also engaged Dr Ben Grguric from Mineralium Pty Ltd to validate logging, sample for lithogeochemistry and sulphide petrography and provide advice on further exploration strategy.

Competent Person's Statement and Consent

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Michael Johnstone Principal Consultant for Minerva Geological Services (MGS). Mr Johnstone is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the reporting of Exploration Results 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. Johnstone consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Resources and Energy

Resources and Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an independent, ASX-listed mineral resources explorer, and miner with projects located in premier mining jurisdictions in Western Australia and Queensland. In Western Australia, the company's flagship is the East Menzies Gold project (EMGP), situated 130km north of Kalgoorlie. The EMGP represents a +100km^2 package of contiguous mining, exploration, and prospecting licenses, which are located within a significant orogenic lode gold province figure 2 and 3. As of End July 2021, the Company has combined gold and silver resources (JORC 2012) of 192k oz/au and 862k oz/ag; refer to table 1.

Deposit	Material	Cut-off (gt/Au)	Indicated					Inferred					Indicated and Inferred				
			Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Mount Mackenzie [1]	Oxide	0.35	500	1.09	8	18	136	700	0.96	4	21	87	1200	1.02	6	39	223
	Primary	0.55	1200	1.25	13	48	482	1030	1.28	5	42	157	2220	1.27	9	90	639
Goodenough [2]	Primary	1	634	1.84		38		82	1.99		5.2		716	2.07		43	
Granny Venn [3]	Primary	1	134	2.03		9		41	2.14		2.9		175	2.1		12	
Maranoa [4]	Primary	1						46			8	8.05	46	5.7		8	
Total			2468			113	618	1899			79	252	4357			192	862

Table 1 Gold and Silver Resource Summary

For resource growth, the company's focus is presently exploring the eastern and southwestern sides of the project area (Gigante Grande and Springfield Prospects). On the western side of the project area studies to investigate opportunities for renewed mining operations in M29/189 Granny Venn, M29/141 Goodenough, and M29/427 Maranoa have commenced. Most recently the company completed grade control drilling within the Granny Venn open pit and has resumed mining operations at the Granny Venn Open Pit Gold Mine.

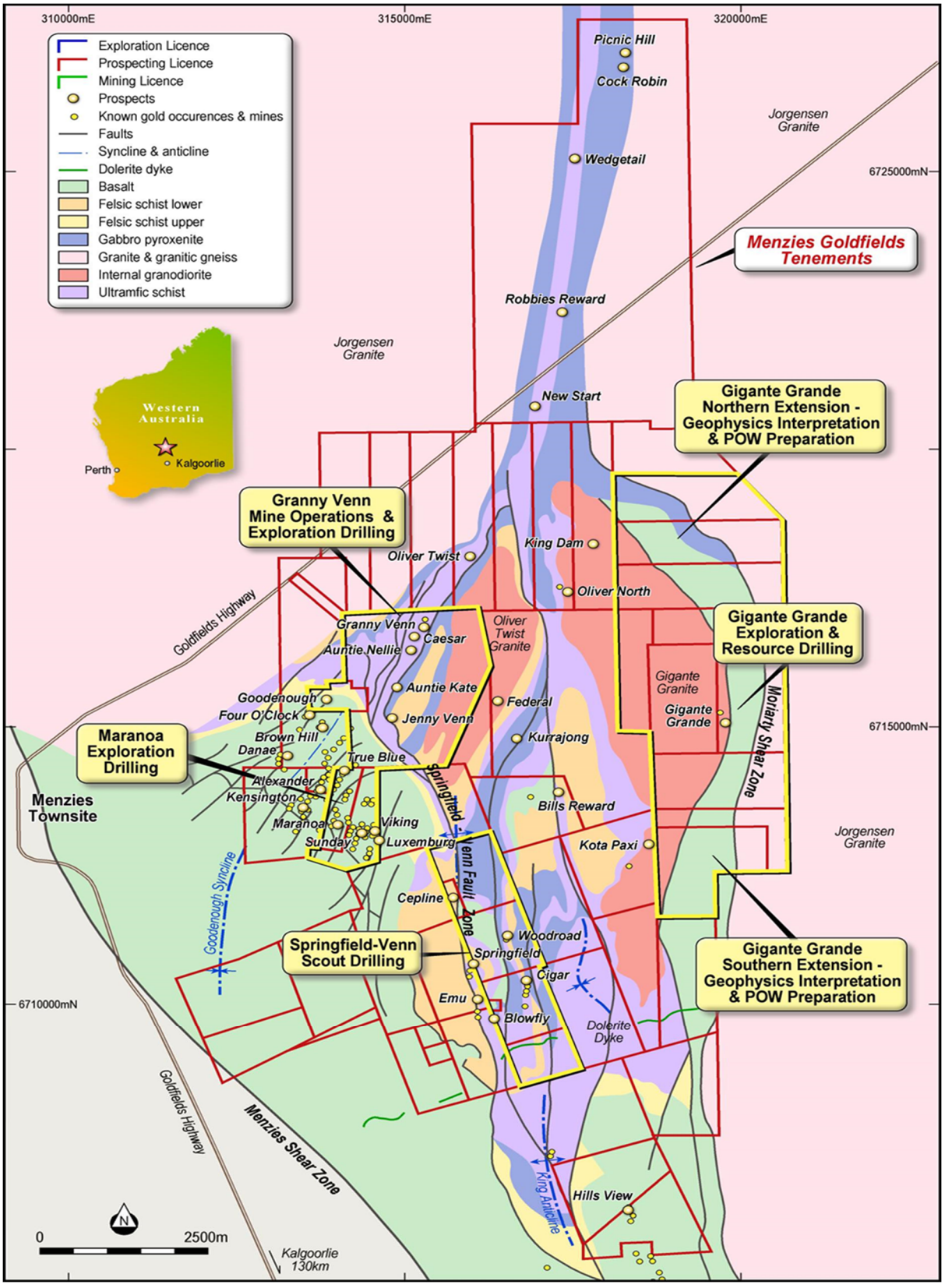

Figure 2 East Menzies Gold Project tenement and Operations Plan

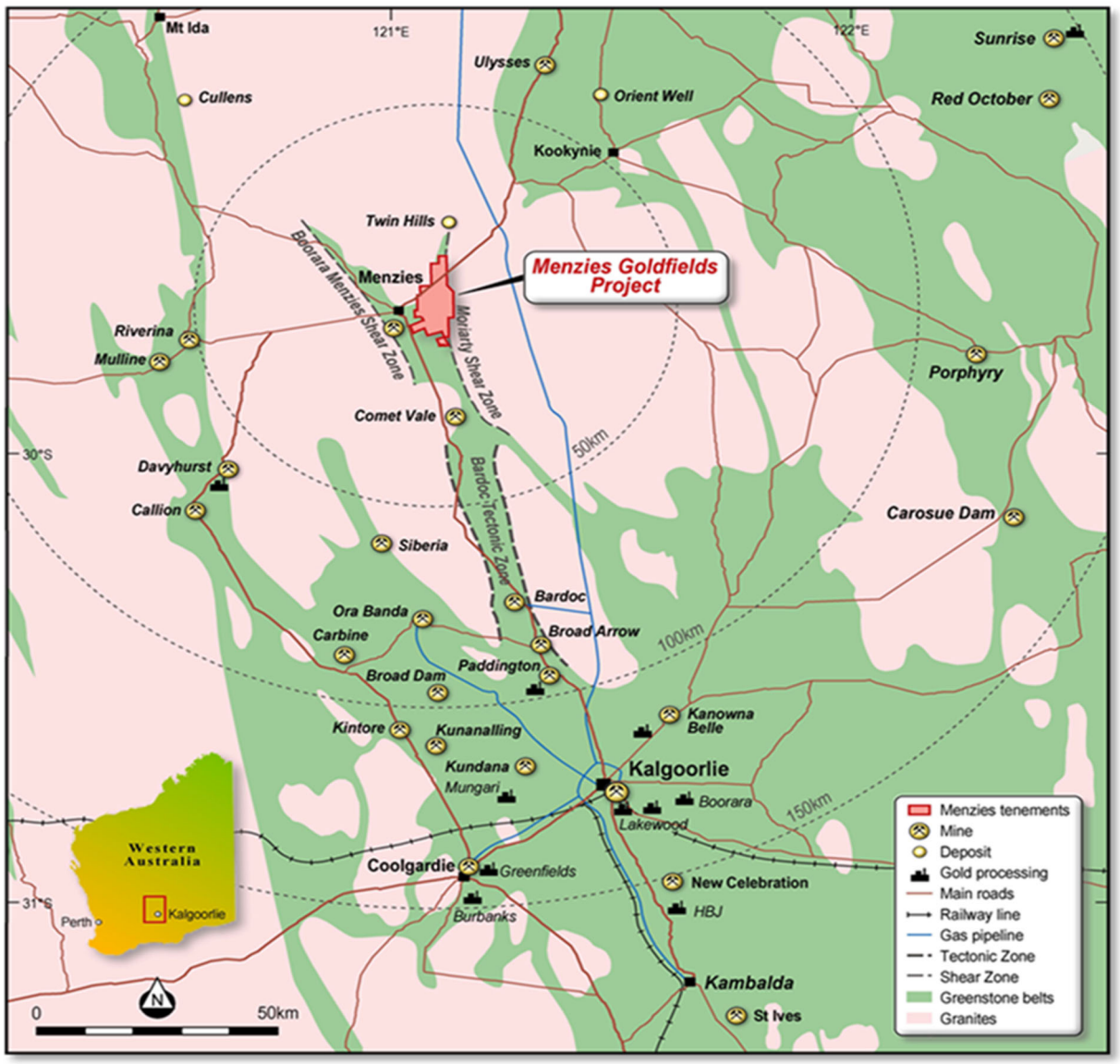

Figure 3 East Menzies Gold Project Regional Location Plan

In Queensland, the company has a 12km^2 Mineral Development Licence over the Mount Mackenzie Mineral Resource and retains a further 15km^2 as an Exploration Permit. These Development and Exploration Licences are in the Connors-Auburn Arc and are prospective for high, intermediate, and low sulphidation gold and base metals mineralisation. The current resource has been estimated at 3.42Mt @ 1.18g/t gold and 9g/t silver for a total of 129,000 oz gold and 862k oz silver. A metallurgical test program is currently underway to investigate processing options for primary mineralisation below the current resource extents.

Further information:

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Approved for Release by the REZ Board

Appendix 1

Table 1 Collar details and Assay Intervals-Selected Elements at COG Of 0.1%Ni

Hole	TD (m)	East Mga	North MgA Z51	RL	Azi (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)	S (%)
SFRC10	150	316317	6711717	430	0	-60	8	9	1	0.16	298.7	145.6	ND	0.01
							9	10	1	0.24	133.9	257.4	ND	<0.01
							10	11	1	0.29	127.8	167.8	ND	0.05
							11	12	1	0.13	62.3	174.5	ND	0.05
							12	13	1	0.12	66	195.1	ND	0.07
							13	14	1	0.10	59.6	315.1	ND	0.06
							14	15	1	0.11	49.5	178.6	ND	0.06
							23	24	1	0.16	418.9	104.8	ND	0.02
							24	25	1	0.18	361.3	52.6	ND	0.02
							25	26	1	0.13	154.3	51.9	ND	0.02
							26	27	1	0.12	81.9	31.7	ND	0.02
							27	28	1	0.18	105.9	39.2	ND	0.01
							28	29	1	0.21	132.2	45.3	ND	<0.01
							29	30	1	0.17	96.5	25.5	ND	<0.01
							30	31	1	0.17	84.3	32.5	ND	<0.01
							31	32	1	0.16	88.8	44.9	ND	<0.01
							32	33	1	0.15	81.8	35.1	ND	<0.01
							33	34	1	0.15	94.1	37.2	ND	<0.01
							34	35	1	0.14	80.2	37.3	ND	<0.01
							35	36	1	0.16	85.4	43.2	ND	<0.01
							36	37	1	0.17	98	39.7	ND	<0.01
							37	38	1	0.12	61.1	36.6	ND	<0.01
							38	39	1	0.11	55.3	22.1	ND	<0.01
							39	40	1	0.16	109.6	44.8	ND	<0.01
							40	41	1	0.16	93.3	34.4	ND	<0.01
							41	42	1	0.11	77.4	44.3	ND	<0.01
							51	52	1	0.22	193.1	111.1	ND	0.28
							52	53	1	0.12	112.8	43.9	ND	0.06
							53	54	1	0.21	212	43.4	ND	0.25
							55	56	1	0.17	82.1	56.9	ND	0.13
							56	57	1	0.22	87.4	33.1	ND	0.67
							57	58	1	0.07	60.6	30.1	ND	0.65
							58	59	1	0.20	147.6	74.9	ND	1.04
							59	60	1	0.13	105.2	31.1	ND	0.16
							60	61	1	0.10	82.5	42.7	ND	0.2
							61	62	1	0.12	97.7	38.7	ND	0.09
							62	63	1	0.11	93.9	23.3	ND	0.02
							63	64	1	0.17	117.4	35.4	ND	0.16
							64	65	1	0.14	95.4	42.1	ND	0.24
							68	69	1	0.10	92.3	56.4	ND	0.21
							69	70	1	0.15	94.5	51.2	ND	0.32
							70	71	1	0.13	105.4	70.1	ND	0.45
							81	82	1	0.11	84.8	32.2	ND	0.04
							82	83	1	0.10	80.2	21.8	ND	0.06
							86	87	1	0.16	130.5	40.4	ND	0.14
							96	97	1	0.21	127.6	78.3	ND	0.66
							97	98	1	0.18	148.7	65.4	ND	0.55
							98	99	1	0.11	99	48.8	ND	0.1

Hole	TD (m)	East Mga	North MgA	RL	Azi (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)	S (%)
SFRC10	150	316317	6711717	430	0	-60	99	100	1	0.16	137.3	72.6	ND	0.12
							100	101	1	0.18	121.1	65.1	ND	0.26
							101	102	1	0.15	116.9	39.8	ND	1.32
							102	103	1	0.17	125.6	54.1	ND	0.87
							103	104	1	0.11	113.9	46.6	ND	0.29
							104	105	1	0.18	144.7	64.9	ND	0.59
							105	106	1	0.11	104.9	39.7	ND	0.14
							118	119	1	0.11	108	42.4	ND	0.12
							139	140	1	0.10	100.5	45.4	ND	0.11
							140	141	1	0.13	123	48.3	ND	0.13
SFRC11	150	316497	6710551	434	90	-60	28	29	1	0.16	143.9	41.5	16	<0.01
							29	30	1	0.21	186.1	29.6	14	<0.01
							31	32	1	0.11	81.6	17.8	5	<0.01
							32	33	1	0.17	128.6	49.6	17	<0.01
SFRC12	150	316212	6710890	439	90	-60	17	18	1	0.54	594.6	60.1	32	0.02
							18	19	1	0.22	376.3	146.5	63	0.03
							19	20	1	0.10	182.1	19.1	36	<0.01
							20	21	1	0.40	566.3	74.7	43	<0.01
							21	22	1	0.27	265.3	15.6	23	<0.01
							22	23	1	0.36	305.2	4.6	18	<0.01
							23	24	1	0.19	158.4	3.5	6	<0.01
							24	25	1	0.13	110.9	0.7	NSR	<0.01
							25	26	1	0.12	99.6	4.9	12	<0.01
							28	29	1	0.21	88.3	1.5	16	<0.01
							29	30	1	0.21	103.4	1.9	16	<0.01
							35	36	1	0.11	63.8	3.4	NSR	<0.01
							38	39	1	0.14	66.8	3.5	NSR	<0.01
							41	42	1	0.10	79.9	8.5	NSR	<0.01
							42	43	1	0.12	74.4	2.6	NSR	<0.01
							43	44	1	0.12	50.4	4.5	NSR	<0.01
							44	45	1	0.14	81.9	4.4	NSR	<0.01
							45	46	1	0.12	60.8	5.4	NSR	<0.01
							46	47	1	0.14	78.2	4	NSR	<0.01
							47	48	1	0.18	79.6	7	NSR	<0.01
							48	49	1	0.14	63.2	6.2	NSR	0.08
							49	50	1	0.21	98	11.9	NSR	0.32
							50	51	1	0.13	71.1	5.6	NSR	<0.01
							52	53	1	0.12	66.8	8.7	NSR	0.28
							53	54	1	0.16	87.7	12.5	NSR	0.26
							54	55	1	0.23	128	13.4	NSR	1.04
							55	56	1	0.13	64.2	13.8	NSR	0.66
							56	57	1	0.15	65.6	17.8	NSR	0.47
							57	58	1	0.12	43.1	18	NSR	0.38
							58	59	1	0.10	37.6	12.4	NSR	0.33
							59	60	1	0.14	53.5	17.8	NSR	0.45
							60	61	1	0.19	73.4	26.6	NSR	0.5
							61	62	1	0.18	87.3	32.2	NSR	0.68
							62	63	1	0.14	54.8	24.6	NSR	0.4

Hole	TD (m)	East Mga	North MgA	RL	Azi (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)	S (%)
SFRC12	150	316212	6710890	439	90	-60	63	64	1	0.13	42.5	18.5	NSR	0.33
							66	67	1	0.13	46.6	17.8	NSR	0.36
							67	68	1	0.14	51.9	31.1	NSR	0.4
							68	69	1	0.15	55.5	24.6	NSR	0.45
							69	70	1	0.17	75	35.7	NSR	0.69
							70	71	1	0.15	59.2	32.7	NSR	0.57
							71	72	1	0.14	49.3	28.6	NSR	0.47
							72	73	1	0.13	48.4	25.3	NSR	0.51
							73	74	1	0.15	49.2	21.5	NSR	0.4
							74	75	1	0.12	44.6	19.2	NSR	0.43
							75	76	1	0.11	41.7	18.4	NSR	0.35
							76	77	1	0.11	41.4	20.5	NSR	0.46
							77	78	1	0.14	64.6	38.1	NSR	1
							78	79	1	0.17	89.4	8.4	NSR	1.06
							79	80	1	0.14	81.2	13.9	NSR	0.67
							80	81	1	0.14	69.5	10.5	NSR	0.96
							81	82	1	0.17	108.6	21.3	NSR	1.67
							82	83	1	0.14	67.3	12.5	NSR	1.06
							83	84	1	0.10	45.6	8.2	NSR	0.42
							84	85	1	0.55	296.9	102.5	23	1.57
							85	86	1	0.24	131.7	33.5	13	0.77
							86	87	1	0.38	218.5	63.1	20	1.04
							87	88	1	0.05	42.4	6.9	NSR	0.04
							88	89	1	0.14	124	36.8	NSR	0.36
							89	90	1	0.13	69.2	30.4	NSR	0.42
							90	91	1	0.17	112.3	71.6	12	1.46
							91	92	1	0.13	84.6	17.5	12	0.35
SFRC13	76	315718	6711789	443	90	-60	59	60	1	0.15	139.4	219.8	24	0.15
							60	61	1	0.24	199.3	138.5	35	0.2
							61	62	1	0.17	196.1	204.3	60	0.18
							63	64	1	0.33	427.4	183.6	78	0.25
							64	65	1	0.14	293.5	232.5	89	0.15
							65	66	1	0.22	432.9	216.1	56	0.22
							66	67	1	0.18	333.3	216	53	0.19
							67	68	1	0.49	668.2	160.4	76	0.85
							68	69	1	0.27	301.3	444	53	2.47
							69	70	1	0.17	173.4	64.8	43	0.61
							70	71	1	0.17	179.5	239.4	36	0.44
							71	72	1	0.13	110.2	14.2	40	<0.01
							72	73	1	0.18	185.2	122.2	26	0.2
							73	74	1	0.13	89.5	52.6	20	0.06
SFRC14	150	315740	6712050	439	270	-60	30	31	1	0.24	212.7	161.7	33	0.08
							31	32	1	0.23	154.1	130.7	23	<0.01
							32	33	1	0.43	299.4	40.3	24	<0.01
							33	34	1	0.19	110.7	27.2	24	<0.01
							34	35	1	0.11	83.7	35.4	17	<0.01
							35	36	1	0.12	116.1	33.2	16	<0.01
							36	37	1	0.18	194.3	30.3	25	<0.01

Hole	TD (m)	East Mga	North MgA	RL	Azi (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)	S (%)
SFRC14	150	315740	6712050	439	270	-60	37	38	1	0.23	186	61.6	25	<0.01
							38	39	1	0.42	322	69.7	19	<0.01
							39	40	1	0.13	107.2	37.9	23	<0.01
							40	41	1	0.10	151.4	136.1	35	<0.01
							50	51	1	0.12	92.8	38.9	19	<0.01
							51	52	1	0.20	155.1	72.6	35	<0.01
SFRC15	150	316124	6711634	435	90	-60	49	50	1	0.17	125	123.7	28	<0.01
							50	51	1	0.31	207.8	120	44	<0.01
							51	52	1	0.24	165.7	60.9	35	<0.01
							52	53	1	0.12	91.1	32.8	13	<0.01
							59	60	1	0.14	160.5	78.9	31	<0.01
							60	61	1	0.26	230.6	49.6	66	0.06
							61	62	1	0.20	202.5	11.8	73	0.21
							62	63	1	0.23	248.5	138.4	72	0.08
							63	64	1	0.20	239.5	174.3	62	0.02
							64	65	1	0.19	194.9	66.5	65	0.09
							65	66	1	0.21	200.7	83.9	52	0.03
							66	67	1	0.14	198.9	59.9	22	<0.01
							68	69	1	0.30	223.3	102.6	18	0.24
							69	70	1	0.52	405.9	77.3	21	0.08
							70	71	1	0.53	495.6	144.5	28	0.49
							71	72	1	0.52	414.7	56.6	19	0.61
							72	73	1	0.39	232.4	32.9	15	0.9
							73	74	1	0.43	250.5	16.6	12	0.34
							74	75	1	0.44	282.3	37.1	17	0.43
							75	76	1	0.21	159.1	32.8	20	1.21
							76	77	1	0.38	329.6	40.5	17	0.61
							77	78	1	0.28	215.9	45.7	22	0.15
							78	79	1	0.44	182.7	44.7	26	0.29
							79	80	1	0.28	136	32.4	22	0.29
							80	81	1	0.24	124.1	25.5	24	0.2
							81	82	1	0.37	172.5	58.4	18	0.17
							82	83	1	0.24	109.4	31.4	18	0.17
							83	84	1	0.19	104	36.7	18	0.39
							84	85	1	0.20	147.2	55.5	28	0.16
							85	86	1	0.14	100.9	38.1	18	0.13
							86	87	1	0.12	90.3	32.8	20	0.18
							87	88	1	0.13	95.2	44.8	24	0.1
							88	89	1	0.17	104.1	53.6	17	0.09
							89	90	1	0.10	92.3	65	14	0.17
							92	93	1	0.14	79	56.2	15	0.03
							93	94	1	0.17	96.9	40.1	13	0.02
							95	96	1	0.18	114.4	54.7	23	0.49
							96	97	1	0.15	86.4	59.7	12	0.28
							97	98	1	0.17	84.2	49.9	17	0.55
							98	99	1	0.18	127.7	57.7	13	0.49
							100	101	1	0.24	111.4	4.1	13	0.22
							101	102	1	0.19	109.4	27.2	20	<0.01

Hole	TD (m)	East Mga	North MgA	RL	Azi (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)	S (%)
SFRC15	150	316124	6711634	435	90	-60	102	103	1	0.26	137.1	37.5	16	<0.01
							118	119	1	0.16	182.8	171	39	0.36
							120	121	1	0.18	164.6	101	38	1.51
							121	122	1	0.21	121.9	44.4	21	0.24
							122	123	1	0.12	94.2	43.4	25	0.56
							123	124	1	0.11	86.5	55.2	23	0.2
							124	125	1	0.20	129.3	52.5	22	0.1
							125	126	1	0.11	87.1	32.9	16	0.08
							126	127	1	0.11	89.4	45.1	18	0.56
							127	128	1	0.15	120.8	90.5	28	0.31
							128	129	1	0.17	150.3	51.6	26	0.33
							129	130	1	0.11	90.2	54	23	0.14
							130	131	1	0.14	108.9	28.6	22	0.16
							131	132	1	0.24	223.9	78.6	33	0.12

Appendix 2 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.*	• The results are based on samples recovered from RC Drilling.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The RC samples were collected for every 1 meter drilled using a cone splitter. A 1m primary sample was collected from the splitter, with a second field duplicate sample generally collected every 20th metre. Samples were reported dry and free flowing.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The report includes RC drilling results from drilling activities completed at the Companies Springfield Prospect, and petrological studies which have been carried out on selected RC drilling intervals
	• *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*	• Industry standard RC drilling was used to obtain one metre samples from which 3kg for each sample and pulverised and sub-divided in the laboratory to produce a 500gm charge for Photon Assay or 25gm charge for fire assay or Multi Element Assay. The sampling method are industry standard. The petrological studies are based on samples retained in chip trays, which were collected and sieved at the time of drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole 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, by what method, etc).*	• The exploration results are based on Reverse Circulation drilling using a 141mm face sampling percussion hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries for RC samples were visually assessed in the field and weighed and recorded at the laboratory. Results are uploaded into the database and sample weights were analysed as part of QAQC protocols.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Field procedures included checking the splitter every sample to ensure no residue remained from the previously drilled interval. The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly and cleaned with compressed air. Checks on splitter level are made using a spirit level. Each calico sample collected weighed on average 3kg.
	• *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.*	• No relationship has been identified at this stage.

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.*	• RC samples have been geologically logged in the field with alteration, colour, weathering, texture, mineralisation, and main lithology reported. The petrological samples were manufactured into 25 mm round polished sections and examined using polarised reflected light microscopy. Consequently, only information on opaque phases (sulphides and oxides) was obtainable.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative and descriptive using look up tables. Chip trays for recent drilling are labelled and photographed and have been retained and stored for future reference.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of the drilling has been logged and has lithological information present.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• For RC samples, a cone splitter was used to obtain 1m sub samples with a weight of approximately 3kg. In the majority cases the sample has been classified dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The field procedures adopted for RC drilling are industry standard, adequate and appropriate. After initial collection in the field all subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant standards.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• The programme QAQC involved inserting Certified Reference Materials, blanks and collecting field duplicates samples per 20 metres drilled. The field duplicates were collected from the 2nd chute of the cone splitter. CRMs were typically inserted in zones of interest. Random duplicates were inserted into the RAB drilling sample.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the*	• Pre-numbered continuous Primary and Duplicate calico samples were collected every metre drilled. Blanks and CRMs were inserted every 20 metres, with multiple grade ranges of appropriate matrix

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	material selected for the CRMs. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference samples and blanks for internal QA/QC assurance.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes for the RC sampling were typically 3kg which is considered appropriate given nature of the material being sampled.
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.*	• The primary assay technique used was and Photon Assay and Mass and Optical Spectrometry (MA40MS) with a four-acid digest for borehole SFRC10 and a two-acid digest and Optical Electrical Spectrometry (AR10OES) for boreholes SFRC11-SFRC15 offered by MinAnalytical Pty Ltd. The four-acid digest can be considered total, the two-acid digest is considered total for sulphide and carbonate element, and partial for refractory elements. An induction furnace was used for Sulphur determination and can be considered 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.*	• Not applicable, the results are not based on these instruments.
	• *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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and is too early to provide an assessment. Recent RC sample datasets have been analysed, with no significant issues related to bias to date.
	• *The verification of significant*	• All drilling intersections are verified by the Field Geologist, who has been present on site during the complete drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by the Supervising Geologist by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers, blanks and standards introduced into the sampling stream. The logging over significant intervals of mineralisation has also been validated as part of a petrological evaluation completed by an independent consultant. Based on this validation process a number of mis-logged intervals have been noted.
	•	•
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been carried out.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the Field Geologist and Field Technician. The Field Geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into digital format via a rugged computer. The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded on a field sheet by the Field Technician and reviewed by the Field Geologist in the field. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Supervising Geologist. For recent drilling field sheets are kept on file and digital data backed up. The project data is stored in a MS access database on a cloud server.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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.*	• All EMGP drill collars were initially located in the field by hand-held GPS, a final relocation survey has been carried out using a dGPS by a qualified surveyor. Down-the hole surveys were completed using a north seeking Axis Champ Gyro which sits behind the overshot taking surveys every 30m during drilling operations to monitor deviation, and a continuous survey at the completion of each hole.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is MGA94_51s.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic controls have not been undertaken and are not relevant to the results being reported.
	• *Data spacing for reporting of*	• The RC holes are typically in the range of 200-500m apart.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*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*	• This is not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being determined.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	• Drill holes have not been composited.
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.*	• Based on present understanding, the drill holes have been orientated 60/090 and 60/060. These orientations are reasonably perpendicular to the interpreted Springfield Fault structure which is believed to be dipping west.
	• *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.*	• The selected orientation has minimized potential for introducing sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A chain of custody procedure was put in place. Samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic bags. The plastic bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured along with sample submission sheets. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory. Sample security measures for earlier drilling are not known. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory by a 3rd party contractor. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt, the samples were bar coded and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tracked through the entire analytical process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 results have been obtained from prospecting licenses P29/2500. This tenement is wholly owned by Resources and Energy Group through a purchase agreement completed in December 2018. The land, from which the Exploration Results have been derived does not encompass Strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes.
	• *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.*	• At the time of writing, the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration on the tenements has been completed over a number of campaigns and years with significant contributions by CRA who completed mapping over the area in the late 1960's. In 1985 geologists (J.E Martyn I G Johnson) mapped the Springfield area and provided key observations as to the nature of the Interflow Sediments, and Komatiites in the area. During the 1994-1998 Golden State Resources completed a number of RAB and Auger drillholes over the Springfield area, which at that time was known as Merry Well. The work was focussed on gold exploration but provides a good reference for the geology of the area. In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the area on behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. In 2014 Stratum Metals commissioned a HeliTem survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd. In 2015-2016 Menzies Goldfield Pty Ltd completed 2 programs of MMI sampling over the prospect area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Springfield Area occurs within an Archaean Geological Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt-a significant Orogenic lode gold province. At prospect scale the project comprises three suites of volcano-sedimentary rocks which includes. I) Upper Mafic – High Mg Basalts II) Sedimentary- Pyritic Chert, slate, banded amphibolite, fuchsite, tuffaceous metasediments III) Lower Ultra Mafic - Meta komatiites (tremolite, actinolite, Talc, chlorite) The documented occurrences of sulphides are prospective features for the occurrence of volcanogenic nickel and base metal deposits as well as gold. The scout program was investigating the potential for mineralisation along the Springfield-Venn fault zone and in particular sulphidic interflow sediments, which were predicted to occur within a tightly folded and thrust faulted sequence of Mafic and Ultramafic rocks. The metamorphic grade ranges from upper green schists to lower amphibolite.
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*	• Co-ordinate locations, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all recent drillholes is provided in the accompanying documentation. Downhole length, interception depths and assay results have been furnished the accompanying documentation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Only those drilling results which are considered material to the understanding of the report have been included in the accompanying documentation.
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.*	• The appendix 1 shows all results at a COG of 0.% Ni, and selected elements (Co, Cu, Pt, Pd and S). No grades have been changed or truncated. Holes with NSR indicate No Significant Results encountered. ND indicates Not Determined.
	• *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.*	• All intervals are reported at 1m in length for Multi Element analysis. A few intervals have also been reported as mathematical averages over zones of specific interest. In these cases, the cut-off limits have been stated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Metal equivalents have not been used.
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.*	• Exploration is at an initial stage, and it is too early to comment on the geometry of mineralisation, with respect to drill hole azimuth.
	• *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').*	• All sample intervals have been reported as down hole lengths.
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.*	• The accompanying documentation includes plans showing specific areas of interest within the project area.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all material data has been adopted. The Multi Element Analysis includes assays for 80 elements. Only those results which are relevant to the mineralisation being reported have been reported, this includes Gold, Nickel, Cobalt, Copper, Platinum + Palladium and Sulphur.

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.*	• This is in an early stage of investigation, which has not yet generated any other substantive exploration data. The petrological and lithochemical evaluation has confirmed the presence of Ni-Fe Sulphides, which is a material exploration result.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Recommendations for future work are contained within the announcement and accompanying maps.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Maps that show possible extensions to mineralisation have been included in the main body of the release