ASX Announcement
(ASX: PRL)
21 June 2022

Drilling results confirms prospectivity of Gnama Nickel-Copper Project, Fraser Range, WA

Highlights:

- **RC Drilling has intersected prospective mafic intrusive bodies in the Fraser Range of Western Australia.**
- **Gnama intrusion has a similar geochemical signature to the Eye intrusion, which hosts the Nova-Bollinger Deposit (100% owned by IGO)**
- **Prospect scale review to be completed including mapping of intrusive body through bedrock drilling and assessment of effectiveness of historical surface EM**
- **Approvals in place for further RC and Diamond drilling**

Province Resources Ltd (ASX: PRL) (**Province** or the **Company**) is pleased to update on drilling results from the Gnama nickel-copper project (**Gnama Project**) in the Fraser Range Province of Western Australia.

Drilling has confirmed the prospectivity of the Gnama South project with drilling successfully intersecting a mafic intrusive body below historical supergene nickel-copper anomalism. Geochemical data indicates that this intrusion has a similar magmatic source and emplacement history as the Eye intrusion which hosts IGO's Nova-Bollinger deposit some 30km to the northeast.

Managing Director, David Frances, commented:

"Our initial drilling has confirmed our belief that the Gnama South Project is prospective for magmatic nickel-copper mineralisation. The geochemical signature of the intrusive body intersected is very similar to that of the Eye intrusion at Nova and focusses our future exploration aiming to identify the traps and feeder zones which are the key targets in magmatic systems."

Fraser Range – Gnama Nickel-Copper Project

The Gnama Project is located at the southern end of the Fraser Range (Figure 1), host to several recent nickel discoveries including Nova-Bollinger (Sirius Resources / IGO), Silver Knight (Creasy Group) and Mawson (Legend Mining).

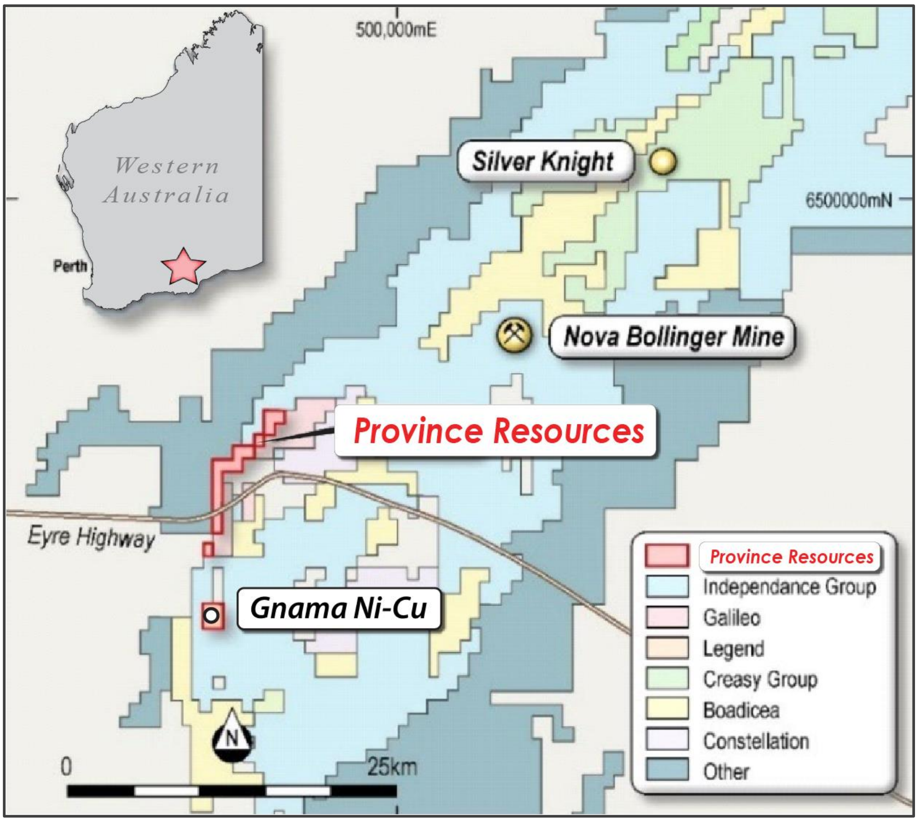

Figure 1. Gnama Nickel-Copper Project location in Fraser Range Province.

All these discoveries contain similar features:

- Shallow oxide Ni-Cu-Co anomaly
- Barren interval below supergene enrichment
- Local geology of meta-pyroxenites intruded into a sequence of quartz-feldspar-biotite-garnet meta-sediments
- High-grade sulphide mineralisation, initially identified by either ground EM or downhole EM surveying.

Gnama was first identified by Newmont in the 1960's from geochemical sampling and shallow drilling. Sirius Gold Pty Ltd then held the tenement from 2004 to 2011. Drilling by Sirius intersected significant elevated Ni, Cu and Co enrichment in the oxide zone above mixed mafic lithologies (refer ASX Announcements 3 June 2020 and 8 Sep 2020):

- Drill hole SFRC0005 intersected 16m @ 0.6% Ni, 0.14% Cu and 0.13% Co from 36m
- Drill hole SFRC0006 intersected 20m @ 0.57% Ni, 0.17% Cu and 0.08% Co from 28m.

At the time, Sirius remarked that "Whilst the elevated levels of Ni and Co could be explained by lateritic enrichment, the presence of copper suggests that the underlying rocks may contain sulphide mineralisation." Sirius discovered Nova in 2012, a year after drilling the Gnama tenement.

Province's drilling programme aimed to comprehensively test the bedrock below the supergene anomalism identified by Sirius. Drilling successfully reached depths greater than 250 metres and casing was installed to enable DHEM surveying to take place. In total 870 metres were drilled in 3 RC holes (Appendix 1).

Drilling intersected mafic intrusive bodies in all 3 holes in close proximity to the Snowy's Dam Formation, a sulphide-bearing metasedimentary unit. The Snowy's Dam unit has been identified as a source of sulphur and crustal "contaminants" in the formation of the Nova-Bollinger Deposit (Maier et. al., 2016[1]). Saturation of sulphur in the magma chamber triggers the precipitation of sulphide minerals from the melt and accordingly a source of sulphur is a key criteria in the formation of magmatic sulphide hosted nickel copper mineralisation.

Geochemical data from the Gnama intrusion displays a similar fingerprint to the "Eye" intrusion which hosts the Nova-Bollinger Deposit. According to Maier et al (2016) the Nova-Bollinger intrusives have higher Al_2O_3 and CaO, and lower FeO and TiO2 at a given MgO content, and show significantly lower concentrations of incompatible trace elements (e.g. TiO_2, P_2O_5, K_2O, Ba, Zr, and LREE). The presence of sulfide in samples around Nova–Bollinger samples results in the scatter in plots of Ni and Cu vs MgO, which is also seen in the Gnama samples (Fig. 3). In contrast, if Ni was present solely in "silicate nickel" ie hosted in minerals such as olivine there would be a linear relationship between Ni and MgO.

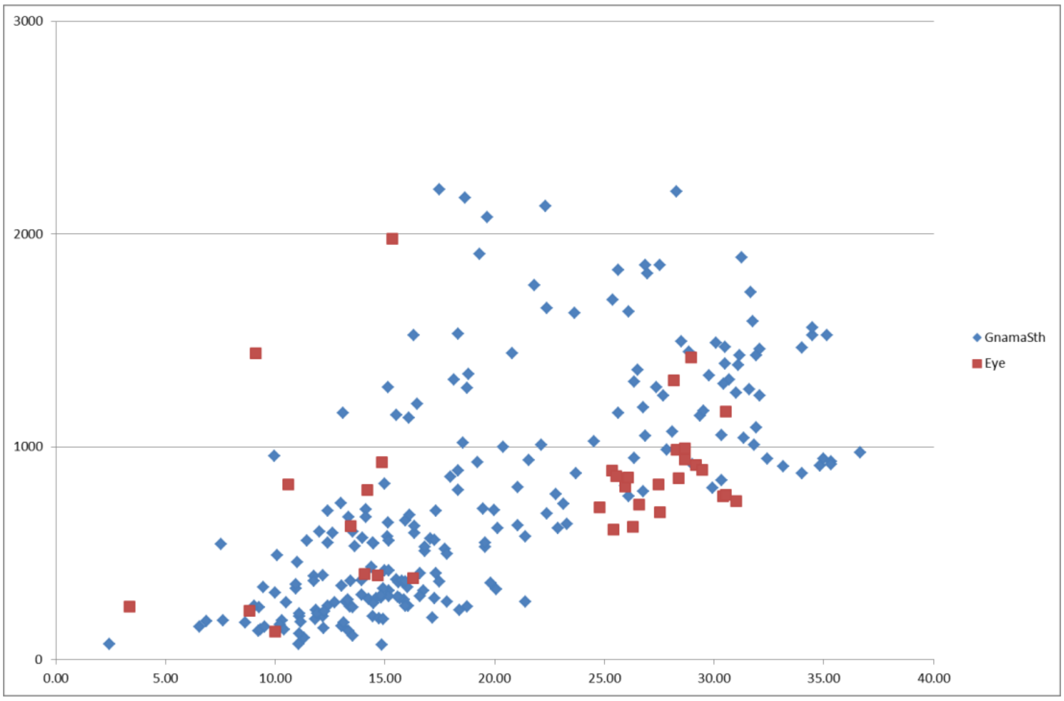

Figure 3. Ni (ppm) assays from Province plotted against MgO (%). Refer Appendix 2 for tabulation of results. Data for the Eye intrusion is sourced from WAMEX report A092733[2]

Figures 4 and 5 show further examples of similarities of the Gnama drilling results with samples near Nova-Bollinger. Encouragingly assays from bedrock samples contained significant contents of sulphur with values averaging 0.5 % through the mafic intrusive (Appendix 2).

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[1] Maier, WD, Smithies, RH, Spaggiari, CV, Barnes, SJ, Kirkland, CL, Kiddie, O and Roberts, MP 2016, The evolution of mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Mesoproterozoic Fraser Zone, Albany–Fraser Orogen, and implications for Ni–Cu sulfide potential of the region: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Record 2016/8, 49p.

[2] Gollan, M, 2012. Final Drilling Report 'The Eye'. Cofunded Drilling Agreement DAG2011/00069941. Exploration Licence E28/172. Fraser Range Project. Sirius Gold Pty Ltd. WAMEX Report A092733

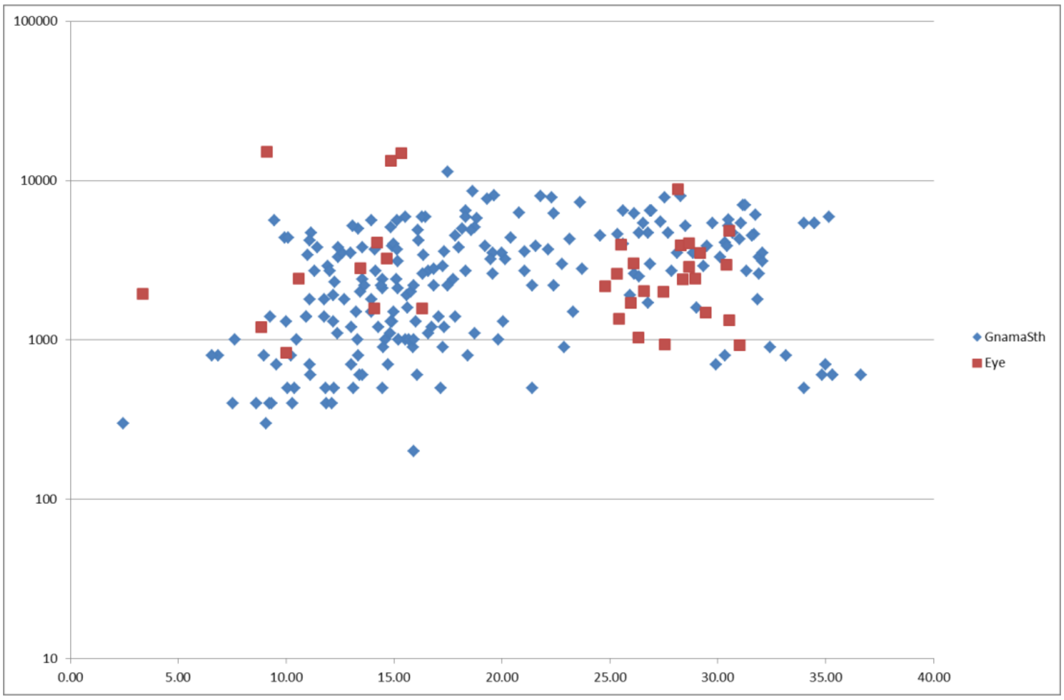

Figure 4. S (ppm) plotted on a logarithmic scale against MgO (%). Data for the Eye intrusion is sourced from WAMEX report A092733

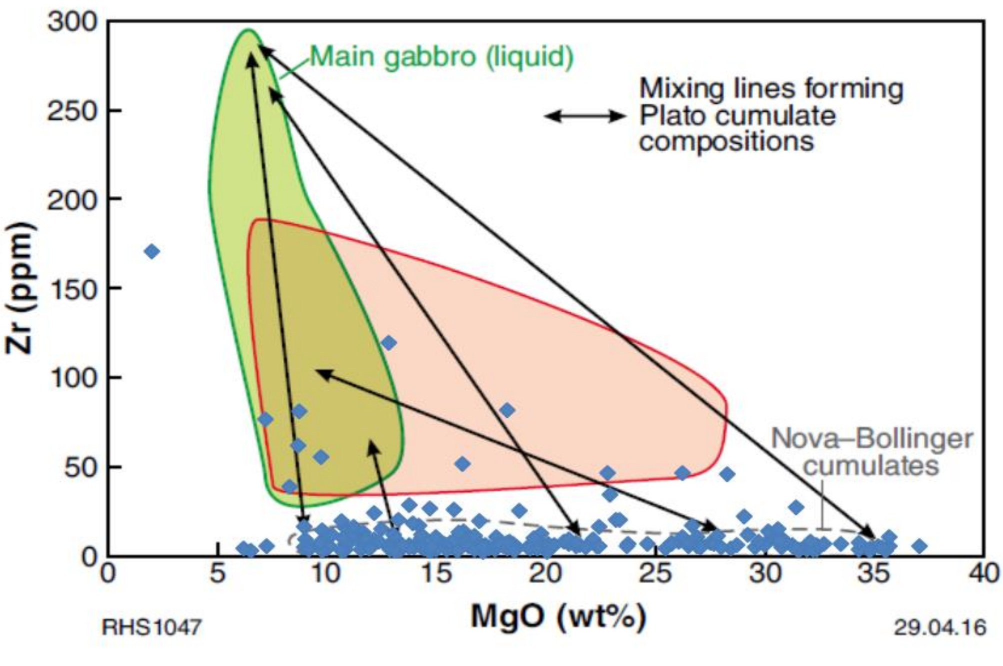

Figure 5. Zr (ppm) plotted against MgO (%). Base figure taken from Maier et al (2016).

HEM surveys were completed in GSRC002 and 003 as GSRC001 was blocked. No clear offhole bedrock anomalism was defined in the two holes with localised responses detected at certain depths within the mafic intrusives. As a consequence the focus moves to re-assessing historical surface EM surveys at the project and comparing their effectiveness given the results of Province's drilling.

In addition further trace element studies will be completed to confirm the degree of sulphur saturation and crustal contamination and aid in vectoring to potential targets. Further drilling is likely to focus on mapping out the extents of the Gnama intrusion and providing platforms for further high powered EM surveys to detect sulphide accumulations.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been approved by the Board.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other geological information has been compiled under the supervision of Mr Thomas Langley. Mr Langley is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of the Company. Mr Langley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity 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 ('the JORC Code')". Mr Langley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the forma and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

Appendix 1. Collar Details for Province drilling at the Gnama Project

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
GSRC001	RC	470450	6437343	350	-75	090	300
GSRC002	RC	470690	6437358	350	-65	270	270
GSRC003	RC	470569	6437448	350	-75	090	300

Appendix 2. Assay results from drilling at the Gnama Project

Hole ID	From	To	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	MgO (%)	S (%)	Zr (ppm)
GSRC001	0	4	78.4	37.2	19.6	2.31	0.16	65.9
GSRC001	4	8	202	29.8	18.8	0.65	0.17	74.3
GSRC001	8	12	665	326	20.1	0.22	0.44	46
GSRC001	12	16	1245	637	16.7	0.10	0.3	22.3
GSRC001	16	20	1530	597	17.1	0.15	0.27	27
GSRC001	20	24	2640	823	47.4	0.22	0.86	17.7
GSRC001	24	28	2230	836	44.2	0.22	0.24	53.4
GSRC001	28	32	2770	962	55.4	0.25	0.26	30
GSRC001	32	36	3760	1050	56	0.28	0.06	14.6
GSRC001	36	40	825	228	27	0.20	0.04	85.8
GSRC001	40	44	2220	442	220	0.73	0.04	11.6
GSRC001	44	48	1595	431	218	2.16	0.03	7.7
GSRC001	48	52	1715	392	126.5	3.70	0.02	19.6
GSRC001	52	56	1715	266	229	6.83	0.01	12.5
GSRC001	56	60	1930	237	181.5	9.02	0.01	9.5
GSRC001	60	64	1325	187	117.5	10.41	0.03	4.7
GSRC001	64	68	373	61.9	37	6.00	0.04	154.5
GSRC001	68	72	252	44.6	50.6	9.05	0.03	81.8
GSRC001	72	76	231	42.8	43.6	11.87	0.04	13.4
GSRC001	76	80	184.5	42.9	37.8	10.30	0.04	4.4
GSRC001	80	84	214	41.2	46	12.11	0.04	7.2
GSRC001	84	88	163.5	44.3	40.7	10.21	0.08	8.9
GSRC001	88	92	135.5	34.4	33.8	9.24	0.04	16.7
GSRC001	92	96	204	53.4	41.6	11.09	0.07	6.9
GSRC001	96	100	303	115	57.7	13.95	0.18	6.3
GSRC001	100	104	159	46.4	45.5	13.03	0.07	6.6
GSRC001	104	108	174	36.3	35.1	8.62	0.04	39.5
GSRC001	108	112	139.5	29.7	32.2	9.32	0.04	9.3
GSRC001	112	116	155	42.1	35.9	9.54	0.07	5.4
GSRC001	116	120	139.5	34.3	35.5	10.40	0.05	5.7
GSRC001	120	124	136	32.9	34.4	10.07	0.05	3.4
GSRC001	124	128	146.5	33	44.1	12.22	0.05	5
GSRC001	128	132	272	94.7	55.3	13.23	0.15	12.3
GSRC001	132	136	370	133.5	58.9	13.43	0.2	20.5
GSRC001	136	140	391	116.5	49.6	11.76	0.18	8.6
GSRC001	140	144	252	68.4	46.8	12.39	0.11	7.8
GSRC001	144	148	670	242	76	13.35	0.5	9.4
GSRC001	148	152	548	194	61.2	12.40	0.33	9.5
GSRC001	152	156	593	230	62.4	12.60	0.35	8.2
GSRC001	156	160	699	257	62	12.40	0.38	24.4
GSRC001	160	164	1690	330	114.5	25.37	0.46	4.3
GSRC001	164	168	1430	232	128	31.92	0.33	5.8
GSRC001	168	172	1460	240	124.5	32.09	0.31	4.1
GSRC001	172	176	1445	247	119	28.85	0.35	22.6
GSRC001	176	180	1490	251	121	30.10	0.33	10.8
GSRC001	180	184	1725	335	133.5	31.67	0.46	3.6
GSRC001	184	188	376	64.6	53.1	15.54	0.1	4.7
GSRC001	188	192	188.5	33.7	37.7	11.82	0.05	10.5
GSRC001	192	196	569	90.5	60.2	17.08	0.14	20

Hole ID	From	To	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	MgO (%)	S (%)	Zr (ppm)
GSRC001	196	200	248	43.8	44.5	13.40	0.06	3.1
GSRC001	200	204	323	46.2	52	15.19	0.1	8.3
GSRC001	204	208	217	34.2	39.5	11.11	0.06	15.9
GSRC001	208	212	251	35.4	50.7	16.07	0.06	4.5
GSRC001	212	216	288	46.2	55.3	17.25	0.09	2.8
GSRC001	216	220	283	49.2	52.7	15.87	0.09	5.3
GSRC001	220	224	267	100	48.8	12.70	0.18	15.1
GSRC001	224	228	285	54.7	50.1	14.26	0.12	6.8
GSRC001	228	232	419	98.2	50.9	14.97	0.15	3.8
GSRC001	232	236	776	155	91.9	22.80	0.3	46.8
GSRC001	236	240	811	163.5	89.3	21.06	0.36	6.9
GSRC001	240	244	203	22.4	47.4	14.46	0.05	5
GSRC001	244	248	289	57.5	50.5	14.59	0.1	4.7
GSRC001	248	252	339	89	58.5	16.02	0.13	3.7
GSRC001	252	256	289	57.8	54.4	15.69	0.1	6
GSRC001	256	260	290	58.4	50.4	14.82	0.11	4.5
GSRC001	260	264	297	59.6	52.2	15.19	0.1	4.9
GSRC001	264	268	324	69.1	57.4	16.75	0.12	5.6
GSRC001	268	272	266	56.6	52.6	14.49	0.09	10
GSRC001	272	276	333	91.3	55.5	14.92	0.13	6
GSRC001	276	280	520	141.5	69.8	17.74	0.24	4.1
GSRC001	280	284	362	95.3	60.4	15.62	0.16	6.1
GSRC001	284	288	173	31.5	47.2	13.12	0.05	6.2
GSRC001	288	292	133.5	43.4	47.3	13.35	0.08	5.1
GSRC001	288	296	194.5	35.2	51.7	14.73	0.07	4
GSRC001	296	300	202	70	48	12.19	0.13	4.5
GSRC002	0	4	70.3	33.1	21.1	4.00	0.24	47.3
GSRC002	4	8	45.4	22.4	2.5	0.18	0.32	40
GSRC002	8	12	83.2	38.3	2.5	0.08	0.21	15.5
GSRC002	12	16	108	35	3.5	0.15	0.13	16.9
GSRC002	16	20	197.5	54.9	3.6	0.12	0.16	8.1
GSRC002	20	24	168	41.1	4.8	0.17	0.15	6.9
GSRC002	24	28	189	59.6	17.1	0.23	0.16	12.6
GSRC002	28	32	354	37.1	79	0.32	0.15	10.1
GSRC002	32	36	283	55.1	66.4	0.36	0.13	8
GSRC002	36	40	1165	294	558	1.87	0.05	13.3
GSRC002	40	44	956	191.5	211	4.28	0.02	13.5
GSRC002	44	48	615	107.5	158	9.34	0.01	15.7
GSRC002	48	52	635	97.5	65.6	7.69	0.01	12.8
GSRC002	52	56	441	76	74.2	14.51	-0.01	9.7
GSRC002	56	60	540	134.5	66.5	10.10	-0.01	15.5
GSRC002	60	64	415	119	61.5	11.41	0.06	9
GSRC002	64	68	489	122	66.8	9.93	0.04	29.8
GSRC002	68	72	464	138.5	45.7	10.10	0.22	14
GSRC002	72	76	1175	261	87.6	15.67	0.44	6.6
GSRC002	76	80	734	172	65.5	15.54	0.31	5.8
GSRC002	80	84	544	117.5	57.8	14.48	0.21	5.8
GSRC002	84	88	600	159	53.6	13.55	0.24	4.4
GSRC002	88	92	1150	363	78.2	15.52	0.59	7.1
GSRC002	92	96	705	187.5	60.3	14.15	0.27	4.9
GSRC002	96	100	245	42.3	46.1	13.55	0.06	4.1
GSRC002	100	104	346	80.8	46.8	13.02	0.12	4.8
GSRC002	104	108	735	194	56.7	13.00	0.35	120.5
GSRC002	108	112	1855	467	123.5	26.86	0.65	7.5
GSRC002	112	116	789	102	100.5	26.78	0.17	10.8
GSRC002	116	120	1050	184	104.5	26.86	0.3	7.2
GSRC002	120	124	817	117	100	25.95	0.19	8.2
GSRC002	124	128	1440	372	98.5	20.81	0.63	8
GSRC002	128	132	1200	306	79.9	16.47	0.59	11.8
GSRC002	132	136	2130	536	110	22.30	0.78	6
GSRC002	136	140	1315	322	83	18.16	0.5	5.5
GSRC002	140	144	1275	356	84	18.74	0.51	5.4

Hole ID	From	To	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	MgO (%)	S (%)	Zr (ppm)
GSRC002	144	148	1525	423	83	16.30	0.59	52.3
GSRC002	148	152	1340	397	96.5	18.82	0.58	26
GSRC002	152	156	1185	297	126	26.78	0.47	5.8
GSRC002	156	160	1525	374	170	34.49	0.54	4.6
GSRC002	160	164	1270	265	145	31.59	0.45	6
GSRC002	164	168	1255	270	145.5	31.01	0.43	6.1
GSRC002	168	172	1070	211	129.5	28.11	0.35	46.4
GSRC002	172	176	1635	430	135	26.12	0.62	46.9
GSRC002	176	180	1160	262	121.5	25.62	0.4	7.6
GSRC002	180	184	244	71.4	46.3	9.25	0.14	5.3
GSRC002	184	188	294	100.5	64.2	15.59	0.19	4
GSRC002	188	192	405	145	65.9	16.58	0.27	10.8
GSRC002	192	196	573	265	77	13.96	0.56	29.2
GSRC002	196	200	216	119	55.2	11.92	0.29	10.7
GSRC002	200	204	226	92.1	52.9	12.24	0.23	6.4
GSRC002	204	208	496	180	77.9	17.83	0.45	10.7
GSRC002	208	212	273	60.5	56.6	17.83	0.14	5.5
GSRC002	212	216	365	90.9	61.3	17.49	0.22	5
GSRC002	216	220	331	58.8	62.9	20.07	0.13	2.8
GSRC002	220	224	618	115.5	76.8	20.15	0.32	6.8
GSRC002	224	228	530	115	67.9	19.57	0.26	4.9
GSRC002	228	232	250	51	57.9	18.74	0.11	5.3
GSRC002	232	236	766	118	105	26.12	0.26	10.9
GSRC002	236	240	1040	74.5	130.5	31.34	0.27	4.1
GSRC002	240	244	110.5	70	65.8	13.55	0.38	6.6
GSRC002	244	248	70.4	75	136.5	14.86	0.51	2.9
GSRC002	248	252	189.5	77.1	72.8	14.92	0.39	3.5
GSRC002	252	256	101.5	70.5	49.7	11.33	0.27	11.7
GSRC002	256	260	175.5	142	67.8	11.16	0.47	6.2
GSRC002	260	264	341	174	71.7	9.45	0.56	3.5
GSRC002	264	268	73.9	44.1	45.6	11.08	0.18	4
GSRC002	268	270	122	104	61.8	11.09	0.42	3.6
GSRC003	0	4	79.9	54.1	24.7	4.78	0.12	51.1
GSRC003	4	8	141.5	59.3	23.2	0.85	0.17	69.5
GSRC003	8	12	379	156	16	0.17	0.16	33
GSRC003	12	16	274	175.5	6.6	0.12	0.13	27.6
GSRC003	16	20	425	240	11	0.17	0.13	14.5
GSRC003	20	24	1345	735	28.5	0.17	0.36	50.9
GSRC003	24	28	1235	917	36.7	0.17	0.31	47.4
GSRC003	28	32	1515	1160	49	0.22	0.13	38.8
GSRC003	32	36	898	493	38	0.22	0.06	17.9
GSRC003	36	40	1265	417	238	0.20	0.04	22.9
GSRC003	40	44	1770	344	415	0.22	0.04	13
GSRC003	44	48	2540	501	1115	0.32	0.05	13.1
GSRC003	48	52	2960	553	1020	0.28	0.03	9.5
GSRC003	52	56	2800	461	211	1.16	0.03	8.2
GSRC003	56	60	3100	307	423	2.55	0.02	10.1
GSRC003	60	64	601	138.5	143.5	15.67	0.03	4.5
GSRC003	64	68	1000	141.5	180.5	5.47	0.01	129
GSRC003	68	72	742	81.9	137	9.98	0.01	61.8
GSRC003	72	76	422	95.7	75.7	16.00	0.07	6
GSRC003	76	80	702	168.5	80.8	19.98	0.35	5.9
GSRC003	80	84	542	147	56	7.53	0.04	77.5
GSRC003	84	88	653	127	70	15.92	0.02	26.3
GSRC003	88	92	360	63.7	69.6	19.82	0.1	13.1
GSRC003	92	96	511	206	92.2	16.83	0.28	11.4
GSRC003	96	100	549	192.5	94.3	19.57	0.35	7.5
GSRC003	100	104	733	168	119.5	23.13	0.43	20.6
GSRC003	104	108	1280	190.5	143.5	27.36	0.55	7.4
GSRC003	108	112	1590	302	164.5	31.76	0.61	7.5
GSRC003	112	116	1430	345	156.5	31.18	0.7	28
GSRC003	116	120	1890	413	177.5	31.26	0.7	3.5

Hole ID	From	To	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	MgO (%)	S (%)	Zr (ppm)
GSRC003	120	124	632	146	92.2	21.06	0.27	9.6
GSRC003	124	128	1055	257	125	30.35	0.41	8
GSRC003	128	132	936	232	94.9	21.56	0.39	6.4
GSRC003	132	136	548	134.5	64.7	14.46	0.24	12.3
GSRC003	136	140	859	208	82.4	17.99	0.38	7.1
GSRC003	140	144	1020	242	93.4	18.57	0.49	7
GSRC003	144	148	232	43.5	59.1	18.41	0.08	8.2
GSRC003	148	152	698	189.5	79.3	17.33	0.36	6.5
GSRC003	152	156	333	72	43.3	10.94	0.14	19.7
GSRC003	156	160	241	66.9	39.1	8.97	0.08	62.3
GSRC003	160	164	297	75.4	61.1	16.58	0.11	5.6
GSRC003	164	168	251	60.6	56	15.92	0.1	7.4
GSRC003	168	172	197.5	31	52.5	17.16	0.05	6.3
GSRC003	172	176	368	107.5	60.6	15.79	0.2	7.6
GSRC003	176	180	1855	498	145	27.53	0.78	6.8
GSRC003	180	184	1390	356	148	30.51	0.52	10
GSRC003	184	188	875	203	111	23.71	0.28	7.2
GSRC003	188	192	927	270	91.7	19.24	0.39	5.4
GSRC003	192	196	578	184	62.8	15.12	0.24	4.1
GSRC003	196	200	1000	344	90.7	20.40	0.44	6.2
GSRC003	200	204	709	230	75.4	19.48	0.32	10.2
GSRC003	204	208	1025	306	101	24.54	0.45	6.8
GSRC003	208	212	577	142.5	81.3	21.39	0.22	5.6
GSRC003	212	216	270	32.6	68.3	21.39	0.05	7.8
GSRC003	216	220	602	185.5	57.6	12.02	0.27	9.7
GSRC003	220	224	269	64	39	10.50	0.1	12.4
GSRC003	224	228	2210	806	124.5	17.49	1.13	4.5
GSRC003	228	232	1280	394	85.4	15.14	0.56	7
GSRC003	232	236	1160	320	76	13.08	0.52	3.7
GSRC003	236	240	1530	424	97.8	18.32	0.65	4.2
GSRC003	240	244	595	168.5	75.4	16.33	0.26	10.3
GSRC003	244	248	558	144	64.9	15.17	0.21	4.6
GSRC003	248	252	1135	333	82.9	16.10	0.49	3.2
GSRC003	252	256	1760	563	146	21.81	0.8	5
GSRC003	256	260	887	385	98	18.32	0.59	7.8
GSRC003	260	264	529	125.5	70.3	16.83	0.22	3.7
GSRC003	264	268	353	90.9	44.9	10.93	0.14	3.3
GSRC003	268	272	281	61.7	48.9	13.30	0.1	3.4
GSRC003	272	276	957	313	91.3	9.95	0.44	7.4
GSRC003	276	280	1145	209	157	29.35	0.29	4.9
GSRC003	280	284	916	115.5	143.5	29.02	0.16	12.5
GSRC003	284	288	908	54.4	136	33.17	0.08	6.7
GSRC003	288	292	808	44.5	126	29.93	0.07	14.3
GSRC003	292	296	314	86.6	44.3	10.00	0.13	56.3
GSRC003	296	300	628	203	68.7	16.35	0.34	14

Appendix 3. Supporting tables prescribed under the JORC Code (2012 Edition) for the reporting of Exploration Results from the Gnama Project

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.* • *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.*	• RC drilling to test for nickel-copper mineralisation. • Drilling was sampled at 1m intervals with the entire interval collected at the rig then riffle split at the rig to produce samples. • Initial sampling was done using a scoop to collect a composite sample every 4 metres. Samples were submitted to an external laboratory where they were dried and pulverised before sub sampling for assay. • Results presented here are from composite sampling. • Results are compared to assay results from diamond drilling at an adjacent, mineralised property. These are sourced from public reports: Maier, WD, Smithies, RH, Spaggiari, CV, Barnes, SJ, Kirkland, CL, Kiddie, O and Roberts, MP 2016, The evolution of mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Mesoproterozoic Fraser Zone, Albany–Fraser Orogen, and implications for Ni–Cu sulfide potential of the region: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Record 2016/8, 49p. Gollan, M, 2012. Final Drilling Report 'The Eye'. Cofunded Drilling Agreement DAG2011/00069941. Exploration Licence E28/172. Fraser Range Project. Sirius Gold Pty Ltd. WAMEX Report A092733
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).*	• RC drilling was carried out using face sampling reverse circulation hammers. • Sirius DD drilling was pre-collared to 42.4 m with a diamond tail to 283.5 m (42.4 – 140.7 HQ, 140.7 – 283.5 m NQ)
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*	• RC recoveries were measured qualitatively and poor recoveries recorded in the sampling sheets. • Standard drilling techniques such as cleaning cyclones each rod and hole conditioning to maintain good sample quality were used. • No recovery issues noted so no relationship between recovery and grade or sample bias known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material.	
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 RC chips were geologically logged in their entirety. The logs are sufficiently detailed to support Mineral Resource estimation. Logged criteria included lithology, alteration, alteration intensity, veining, weathering, grainsize and sulphides. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature, although percentages of veins or sulphides present were estimated.
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.*	• For RC drilling samples were riffle split at the rig after passing through a conventional cyclone. An initial sample was taken by spear sampling the reject piles to form a 4m composite. • DD core (Sirius) was sampled by splitting and taking half core. • All techniques are appropriate for collecting statistically unbiased samples. • Duplicates were collected every 10 composite samples to ensure representivity, with duplicates also collected from the 1m split samples. • CRMs were inserted at regular intervals into the sample stream.
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.*	• RC samples were analysed at ALS, an independent quality assured laboratories. • DD samples were analysed at Genalysis and Ultratrace, independent quality assured laboratories. • Sample preparation comprised drying, crushing, pulverising and sub sampling for assay. • Assay methods for RC comprised analysis by four acid digest with ICPOES finish (ALS code ME-ICP61) • Assay methods for DD comprised analysis by four acid digest with ICPOES finish (Genalysis code 4A/OE, Ultratrace code ICP102) • QA/QC programmes comprised Certified Reference Materials, replicates, duplicates and blanks. CRMs were inserted at regular intervals into the sample stream. Duplicate samples of both composite and split samples were collected and analysed. No issues were reported.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Drilling was logged by independent geologists and entered into excel sheets using codes and lookup table to ensure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *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.*	valid data. • Historical drilling and exploration data were stored in databases by the Creasy Group and Sirius Resources. • Certain exploration results in this announcement have been sourced from data exports from these databases submitted as part of statutory reporting to the WA Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. • No twin holes have been drilled to date. • No adjustments to assay data have been made save conversion of Mg to MgO and ppm to %.
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.*	• Drill hole collar positions were surveyed using a GPS with an accuracy of ~5m. • Coordinates are recorded in MGA 94 Zone 51. • Topographic control is based on public data and adequate for current stage of project.
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 applied.*	• Drilling has not been completed on a regular spacing, with drillholes sited to test specific geochemical or geophysical targets. • Data spacing is not sufficient for a Mineral Resource as yet.
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.*	• Drilling has been oriented perpendicular to regional trends or to test modelled geophysical targets. • Mineralisation intersected is supergene and flat lying. The orientation of the underlying bedrock mineralisation is not known. • The relationship between drilling orientation and structural orientation is not thought to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered from the drilling site directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or review are reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including*	• The Gnama Project comprises three granted exploration licenses (E63/1933,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and land tenure status	*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.*	E63/1934 and E63/1935) owned 100% by Vanatech Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Province Resources Ltd. • Vanatech has signed a RSHA with the Ngadju NTAC who hold the native title rights in the area of the Gnama Project. The RSHA allows Vanatech access to the project are provided relevant protocols are observed to preserve Aboriginal heritage. To the Company's knowledge no cultural or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified within the tenement. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Initial mineral exploration in the Fraser Range area, including the Gnama Project, was completed by Newmont between 1965 and 1972. • Subsequently a number of parties including Renison, Metana, BHP, CRAE, Orion Resources NL, Pan Australian Exploration and Gutnick Resources completed exploration for a diverse variety of commodities spanning gold, chromite/PGEs, mineral sands/REEs, lignite, dimension stone, base metals and diamonds • Exploration most relevant to the nickel-copper potential of the Gnama Project was completed by the Creasy Group and Sirius Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gnama Project is located in the Albany-Fraser Orogen, a Proterozoic mobile belt in the south west of Western Australia • Mineralisation in the Albany Fraser Orogen is primarily located in the Fraser Zone, dated at ca 1300Ma. Sheets of metagabbroic rocks are interlayered with sheets of granitic material and layers of pelitic, semi-pelitic and calcitic metasedimentary rocks. • Fraser Zone gabbros are interpreted by the GSWA to be formed at depth then pooled in a mid crustal "staging chamber" and repeatedly intruded into the quartzofeldspathic country rock. Magmatic processes in the staging chamber and emplacement within the country rock are key elements in accumulating sulphide minerals which form nickel-copper mineralisation.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill*	• All information from PRL's drilling is contained in Appendices 1 and 2. • Historical drillhole data is tabulated in ASX Announcements 3 June 2020 and 8 Sep 2020.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole collar o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	
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.*	• All intersections have been weighted based on sample intervals.
Relationship between mineralisatio n 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').*	• Mineralisation is supergene and therefore relatively flat-lying. Due to the attitude of mineralisation intersection angles are almost perpendicular and therefore drill widths are a reasonable approximation of true width. However the orientation of primary bedrock mineralisation is not known.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are provided in the text
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.*	• All assays are included in Appendix 2.

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.*	• Historical exploration activity over the Fraser Range project area has included airborne magnetics, gravity, Landsat7 and an airborne GeoTEM survey. Surface geochemical sampling and ground EM were also completed within the project area. Data will be compiled and reviewed to aid in forthcoming exploration programmes.
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.*	• As detailed in this announcement.