



Guidance metrics on track and Mill Recovery Enhancement Project construction on time and budget

September Quarter 2017 Highlights:

- ZERO lost time injuries, resulting in a LTIFR of 1.04.
- Mine and mill production of 5,855 nickel tonnes and 5,338 nickel tonnes respectively.
- Unit cash cost of nickel in concentrate of A\$2.49/lb, tracking at the low end of FY18 guidance.
- Total cash operating costs A\$1.1m lower than the June quarter.
- Positive cashflow from operations of \$9.5m, with total cash and receivables of A\$146.8m, and no debt.
- Growth investment of A\$6.0m in the Mill Recovery Enhancement Project (MREP) which will ultimately feed burgeoning demand for nickel in electric vehicle (EV) batteries.
- Nickel sulphate opportunity at New Morning being advanced with early scoping study work commenced.
- Promising nickel demand fundamentals evidenced through offtake interest.
- Encouraging intersection at Neptune (Cosmos) of 199.3m @ 0.62% Ni (from 78.2m).
- DFS at Odysseus remains on target for release in April 2018.

Managing Director, Mr Dan Lougher, said the Company was pleased to deliver its 29th consecutive quarter where guidance metrics are all on track.

“The team at Western Areas continues to work diligently at managing all aspects of operations under its control.”

“Furthermore, given the growing demand for nickel, we are setting up for growth with construction of the Mill Recovery Enhancement Project well underway and the advancement of New Morning nickel sulphate studies.”

“We are seeing increasing offtake interest and the nickel price is also trending in the right direction as the importance of nickel sulphides in the EV battery market builds”, said Mr Lougher.



Western Areas (“WSA” or the “Company”) (ASX: WSA) is pleased to report the Company has commenced FY18 in line with plan and on track to meet all full year guidance metrics. The Company continues to generate positive operating cashflow at A\$9.5m for the quarter, and with cash and receivables of A\$146.8m is well placed to fund current growth ambitions through the MREP, Odysseus and New Morning Projects.

The September quarter is the peak quarter for mill maintenance in FY18 and was impacted by three days of preventative maintenance shutdowns. When combined with ramp up to full capacity, this impacted concentrate production by approximately 250 nickel tonnes. The Company is also selectively blending low grade fines (1.4% nickel) through the mill following the successful ore sorter program in FY17. The majority of this program is scheduled to be completed by the end of the calendar year.

The Company’s significant growth project in FY18, the MREP, is progressing well with construction proceeding on time and on budget, and commissioning scheduled for late in the March quarter. Given the 45-50% nickel grade product specification, Western Areas has fielded significant demand for this uncontracted product mainly from participants in the EV battery market.

It is noted that when the MREP expenditure is combined with completion of the last remaining major infrastructure capital at Forresteria, being the Spotted Quoll ventilation shaft, capital expenditure will be higher in the first half of FY18 versus the second half, which is consistent with guidance.

The nickel market is demonstrating positive growth signs, with Chinese stainless steel demand and EV market growth being the main drivers. The nickel price improved late in the quarter, with the bulk of that price improvement to be received by Western Areas in the December quarter given the structure of nickel offtake contracts.



Production Overview

Item	Unit	2016/2017			2017/2018
		Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
Total Ore Mined	tonnes	148,907	149,083	140,596	139,451
Mine Grade	Ni %	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%
Total Nickel Mined	tonnes	6,867	6,778	5,994	5,855
Ore Processed (Milling/Concentrator)	tonnes	155,143	151,849	151,200	154,872
Processed Grade	Ni %	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.0%
Average Processing Recovery	%	90%	88%	88%	87%
Total Nickel in Concentrate	tonnes	5,844	5,672	5,726	5,338
Total Nickel Sold	tonnes	6,249	5,397	5,805	5,348
Contained Nickel in Stockpiles	tonnes	3,070	4,233	4,027	3,585
Cash Cost Nickel in Concentrate	A\$/lb	2.35	2.23	2.42	2.49
Cash Cost Nickel in Concentrate	US\$/lb	1.76	1.69	1.82	1.97
Exchange Rate	US\$/A\$	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.79
Net Nickel Price (before payability applied)	A\$/lb	6.57	6.14	5.12	6.42*

* Includes A\$2.0m of non-cash quotational price period adjustment for the quarter.

Note 1: Refer page 9 for composition of unit cash costs.

Western Areas (ASX:WSA) is Australia's highest grade, lowest cash cost nickel producer and its main asset, the 100% owned Forrestania Nickel Project, is located 400km east of Perth in Western Australia. Western Areas is also Australia's second largest sulphide nickel miner producing approximately 22,000 to 25,000 nickel tonnes per annum from its Flying Fox and Spotted Quoll mines - two of the lowest cost and highest grade nickel operations in the world.

An active nickel explorer at Cosmos and Western Gawler in Australia, the Company also holds significant exploration interests in Canada through shareholdings in Mustang Minerals.

The Board remains focused on the core business of low cost, long life nickel production, new nickel discoveries and generating returns to shareholders. It has put in place the cost structure and capabilities to prosper throughout the cycle by adopting prudent capital management and an opportunistic approach. Its latest presentation can be found at <http://www.westernareas.com.au/investor-centre/corporate-presentations.html>.

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Corporate and financing

Cashflow

Cash at bank (A\$131.9m) and receivables totalled A\$146.8m at the end of the quarter (June quarter: A\$148.7m).

Cashflow from operations was A\$9.5m, despite the late improvements in the nickel price not being fully reflected, which will flow through in the December quarter's cashflow under the terms of offtake contracts. The minor reduction in cash and receivables of A\$1.9m was mainly due to the Company's investment in growth capital and other items including:

- MREP A\$6.0m;
- Spotted Quoll ventilation shaft A\$1.3m; and
- Prepayment of insurance A\$1.6m.

Capital and mine development expenditure for the quarter was in line with plan at A\$15.1m, and as previously guided at the FY17 results release, the FY18 spend will be first half dominated as the MREP and Spotted Quoll ventilation shaft projects are completed. Total exploration spent for the quarter was A\$2.4m and DFS expenditure at Odysseus was A\$0.4m. The MREP is forecast to incur a further A\$5.7m in the December quarter while the ventilation shaft will be approximately \$2.5m.

The net pre-payable nickel price for the quarter was A\$6.42/lb (June Quarter A\$5.12/lb). The nickel price increase, predominantly seen in the latter half of the quarter, resulted in favourable revaluations for nickel sold during the quarter and also resulted in a higher sales receivable balance movement. The cash benefit of the favourable revaluations is expected to be realised in the December quarter.

Bank Facility

The ANZ corporate loan facility remains undrawn at the end of September, with the Company continuing to be debt free. The Company is now in final discussions with ANZ regarding the implementation of a revolving credit facility and anticipates finalisation in the December quarter.

Hedging

When pricing is supportive, the Company manages nickel price and foreign exchange risk with a combination of short term quotation period (QP) hedging and a set limit of medium term hedging. The policy allows the use of forward sales, bought options and collar style options:

- QP hedging is used to manage the risk of price fluctuations for nickel already shipped to offtake partners where the nickel price is yet to be finalised.
- Medium term hedging is used to manage the risk of nickel price fluctuations with a maximum 25% of expected nickel sales per month hedged out for a maximum of 12 months.

Details of hedging in place at quarter end are as follows:

Hedging Details - FY 2018	
Nickel Hedging - Collar Options	
Nickel Tonnes Hedged	1,200
Average Floor	US\$10,750 / tonne
Average Cap	US\$12,920 / tonne

Kidman Resources Limited (Kidman)

The Company owns 17.3m shares in Kidman (11.1m escrowed to March 2018) with a market value of A\$17.0m based on Kidman's closing share price at 30 September 2017. As of 19 October 2017, this valuation has increased to A\$22.7m.



Mine safety and environment

Safety

There were no Lost Time Injuries recorded during the quarter resulting in an LTIFR of 1.04 and Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate of 9.35, both slightly down from last quarter.

Key safety management initiatives undertaken included wildfire management readiness and preventative awareness programs addressing fitness-for-work and road safety.

The simulated underground fire training facility was established early in the quarter which has enabled the Forrestania (FNO) Emergency Response Team to conduct exercises in challenging 'real-world' simulated conditions. Other training sessions included closed circuit breathing apparatus, casualty handling and firefighting activities.



Fire-fighting exercises using the new training facility

Environment

Forrestania

No reportable environmental incidents were recorded during the quarter.

The annual rehabilitation planting programme was completed in July with 16,000 seedlings planted on the Spotted Quoll waste rock dump, rehabilitating approximately three hectares.

A number of key reports were also completed including the FNO Annual Environment Report, the annual Mineral Resources Fund submission and the National Pollutant Inventory submission, plus a three yearly update of the Teddy Bear Mine Closure Plan was submitted to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.

The quarter also saw the environmental team successfully rehabilitate and release back to the bush (next day) an injured Carpet Python found road-side near the Mossco Farm evaporation pond.

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Cosmos

No reportable environmental incidents were recorded during the quarter.

The Department of Water Environment Regulation approved an additional water management pond and quarterly water monitoring was completed during September. The additional infrastructure will support dewatering of the Cosmos open-pit and underground infrastructure associated with the Odysseus project.

The Company continued its support of the Leonora Women's group, 'nyunnga gu', by presenting a large supply of raffia grass for basket weaving and assortment of aboriginal style fabrics.



Recovered Carpet Python released back into the bush at FNO



Leonora Women's group 'nyunnga gu' with Bryan Williams and Andrew Van Bentum displaying aboriginal style fabrics

Mine and mill production statistics and cash costs

TONNES MINED		2016/2017			2017/2018
		Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
Flying Fox					
Ore Mined	tonnes	60,304	57,573	58,511	60,890
Grade	Ni%	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%
Flying Fox Nickel Mined					
	tonnes	2,769	2,626	2,511	2,510
Spotted Quoll					
Ore Mined	tonnes	88,603	91,510	82,085	78,561
Grade	Ni%	4.6%	4.5%	4.2%	4.3%
Spotted Quoll Nickel Mined					
	tonnes	4,098	4,152	3,483	3,345
Total Ore Mined					
	tonnes	148,907	149,083	140,596	139,451
Grade					
	Ni%	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%
Total Nickel Mined					
	tonnes	6,867	6,778	5,994	5,855



Flying Fox

Mine Production

Production was **60,890 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 4.1% nickel for 2,510 nickel tonnes**. Ore production was predominately from long-hole stoping (79%) with the remaining 21% from ore drive development, bench jumbo stoping at the 385 level and jumbo wall-stripping in the 425N and 245 ore drives.

Long-hole stope production was solely sourced from the T5 area, which included the completion of the 425, 455, 245 (11.8kt @ 5.5%) and 285 levels.

Mine Development

Total single-boom jumbo development was 204m which included:

- 53m of capital development at the 230 and 215 levels;
- 15m of operating waste development at the 180 and 200 levels;
- 44m in paste-fill (425, 255, 245 and 230 levels) to facilitate slot drilling; and
- 92m of ore drive development at the 455, 200 and 180 levels. There was also ongoing jumbo rehabilitation ground support installation at the 455 level.

No vertical capital development was undertaken during the quarter.



385 SOD bench showing massive ore with a face grade of 6.5% nickel

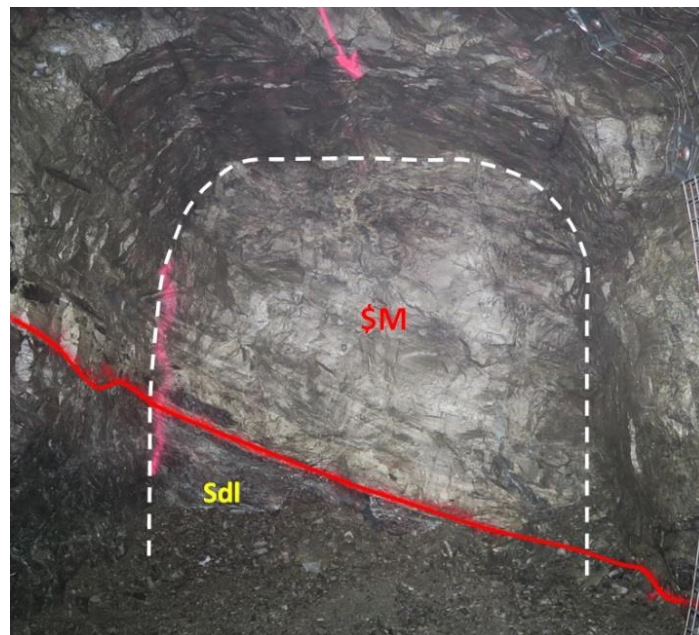


Spotted Quoll

Mine Production

Spotted Quoll production was **78,561 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 4.3% nickel for 3,345 nickel tonnes**. Ore production was sourced predominately from long-hole open stoping (83%) with the remainder from ore drive development (17%). Higher stope grades encountered were predominately due to increased nickel tenor in the 1125, 955 stopes and 890 stopes.

The 'twin-boom area' completed the 962 level with ongoing production from the 1125, 1020, 955, 944 and 932 levels. The 'single-boom area' (SBA) completed the 901 level, with ongoing production from the 890, 881, 871 levels and successful opening of the 862 level late in the quarter.



838 ore drive (4.0mW x 3.5mH) @ 7.7% nickel

Mine Development

Total jumbo development for the quarter was 1,086m, which included 190m of capital decline development in the Hanna Decline. During the quarter, 400m of lateral capital development and 208m of operating waste development occurred, which included 81m of paste-fill development to facilitate slot drilling.

The Hanna Decline successfully established the first 'Stage 2' (below 660mRL) ore drive lateral access (206m) at the 660 level early in the quarter with stoping from the 660 level planned to commence later in the financial year.

A total of 288m of SBA ore drive development was completed between the 833 and 774 levels, with the 838 level continuing high-grade development approaching the northern ore reserve boundary (3.0kt at 5.4% Ni).

Infrastructure

Ventilation shaft work included mobilisation and commissioning of the primary return air-way (RAW) 'sink and line' headframe, which was completed early in the quarter and enabled the restart of vertical development with 20.5m of 4.5m diameter concrete lining completed. The remaining 40m section is planned to be completed in the next quarter. The primary ventilation RAW network was extended to the 730 level with the successful excavation of the vertical 750 to 730 RAW long-hole rise.

The secondary personnel egress network necessary to commence Stage 2 stoping, was extended with four escape ladder-ways installed from the 815 to 700 Level.



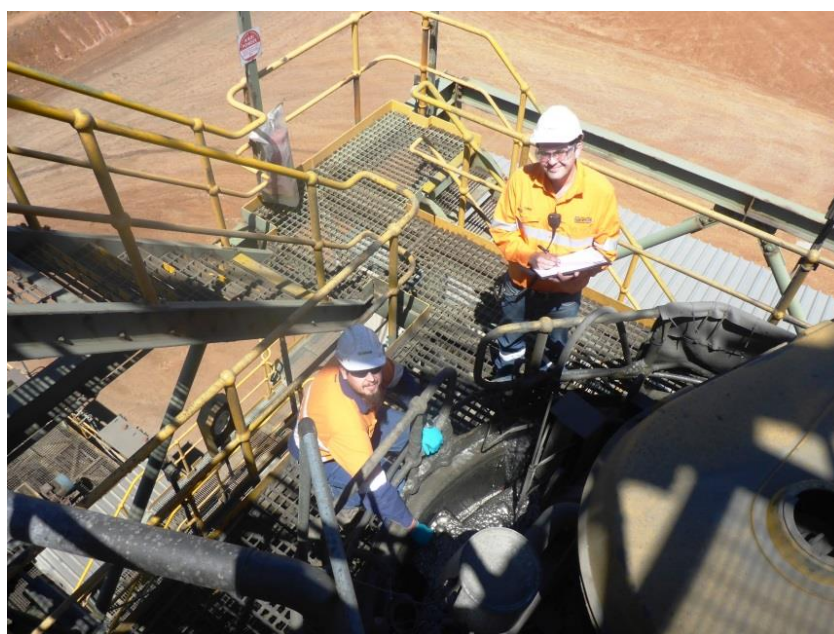
Cosmic Boy Nickel Concentrator

TONNES MILLED AND SOLD		2016/2017			2017/2018
		Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
Ore Processed – Mined Ore	tonnes	137,989	121,623	131,040	141,151
Ore Sorter & Low Grade Stockpile	tonnes	17,154	30,226	20,160	13,721
Total Ore Milled	tonnes	155,143	151,849	151,200	154,872
Grade	%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.0%
Ave. Recovery	%	90%	88%	88%	87%
Nickel in Concentrate Produced	tonnes	5,844	5,672	5,726	5,338
Nickel in Concentrate Sold	tonnes	6,249	5,397	5,805	5,348

The Cosmic Boy Concentrator processed 154,872 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 4.0% nickel for a total of 34,428 tonnes of concentrate grading 15.5% nickel. This resulted in 5,338 nickel tonnes produced at a metallurgical recovery of 87% with an average concentrator availability of 97.3%. The relatively lower concentrator availability was due to preventative maintenance shutdowns in both August and September which included a mill re-line, mill gearbox replacement and a drive train coupling change out.

Nickel recovery was in-line with the previous quarter with the inclusion of lower grade ore sorter fines into the blend. The prior quarter also included the ore sorter ‘accepts’ product grading around 4.1% nickel, but with the inclusion of only fines product this quarter, the overall feed grade was lower at 4.0%, was in line with plan.

A total of 35,153 tonnes of concentrate was delivered for sale containing 5,348 nickel tonnes. Other sales costs during the quarter were royalties at A\$0.17/lb and transportation of A\$0.39/lb in concentrate.



Metallurgists Adam Knedler and Chris Forte conducting a routine inspection

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Stockpiles

Ore stockpiles at the end of the quarter totalled **102,290 tonnes of ore at 3.4% nickel for 3,519 nickel tonnes**, located at the mine ore pads and the concentrator run-of-mine pad, which represents approximately two months of mill feed, enabling the selection of an optimal mill feed blend.

The concentrate stockpile at quarter end was 453 tonnes at an average grade of 14.5% nickel, containing 66 nickel tonnes.

STOCKPILES		2016/2017			
		Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr
Ore	tonnes	66,974	94,433	103,990	102,290
Grade	%	4.3%	4.1%	3.7%	3.4%
Concentrate	tonnes	1,267	2,152	1,159	453
Grade	%	15.0%	16.8%	14.2%	14.5%
Contained Nickel in Stockpiles	tonnes	3,070	4,233	4,027	3,585

Cash Costs

FINANCIAL STATISTICS		2016/2017			2017/2018
		Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sept Qtr
Group Production Cost/lb					
Mining Cost (*)	A\$/lb	1.69	1.38	1.70	1.75
Haulage	A\$/lb	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Milling	A\$/lb	0.45	0.64	0.51	0.51
Admin	A\$/lb	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.20
By Product Credits	A\$/lb	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Cash Cost Ni in Con (***)	A\$/lb	2.35	2.23	2.42	2.49
Cash Cost Ni in Con (***)	US\$/lb(**)	1.76	1.69	1.82	1.97
Exchange Rate US\$ / A\$		0.75	0.76	0.75	0.79

(*) Mining Costs are net of deferred waste costs and inventory stockpile movements.

(**) US\$ FX for Relevant Quarter is RBA average daily rate (Sep Qtr = A\$1:US\$0.79).

(***) Payable terms are not disclosed due to confidentiality conditions of the offtake agreements.

Cash costs exclude royalties and concentrate logistics costs.

The unit cash cost of production of nickel in concentrate (excluding smelting/refining charges, concentrate logistics and royalties) was A\$2.49/lb (US\$1.97/lb) for the quarter, towards the lower end of the Company's guidance range of A\$2.40/lb to A\$2.65/lb.

Unit cash cost of production was only marginally higher than the prior quarter, primarily driven by lower concentrate production associated with the planned maintenance activities and the impact of the remaining lower grade ore sorter fines material. Overall, total cash operating costs were A\$1.1m lower than the prior quarter.



Forrestania Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

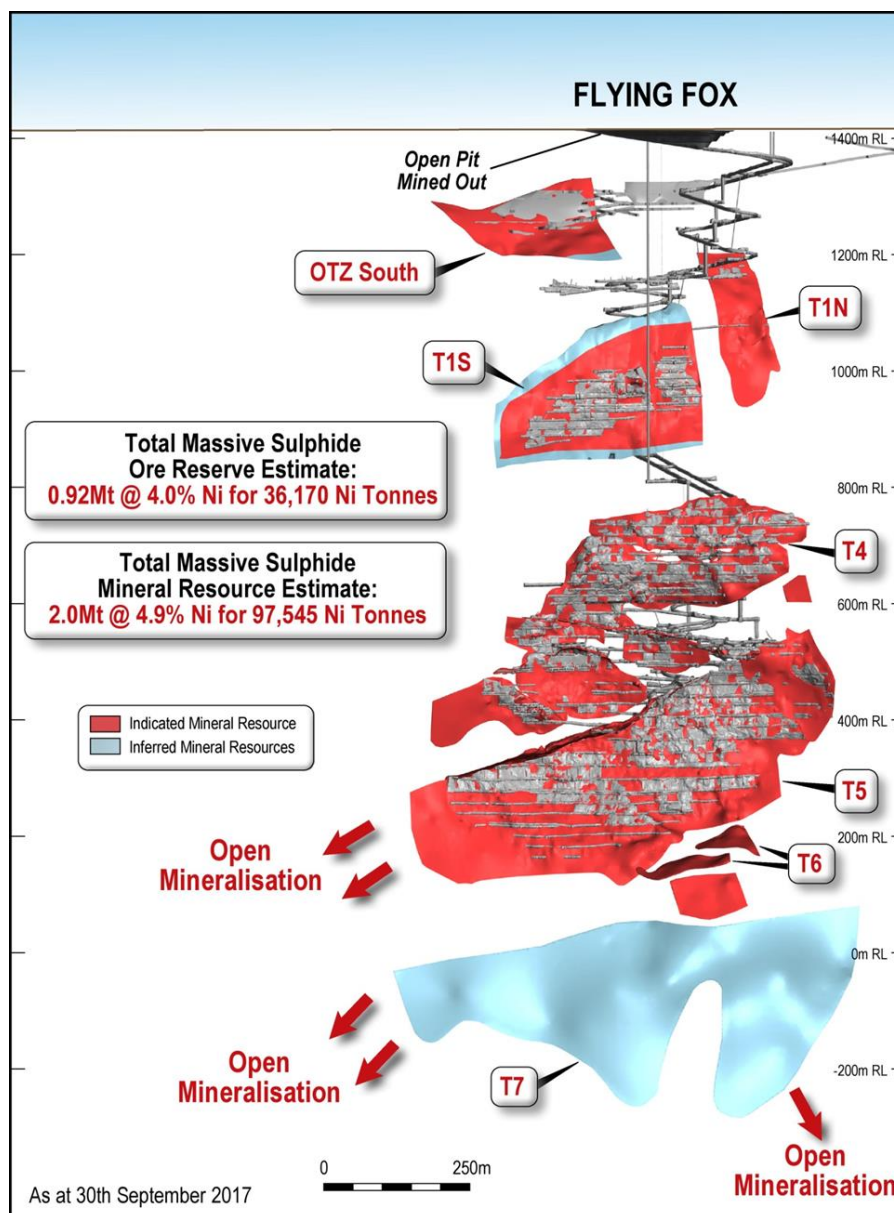
A full summary of the Company's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates is included at the end of this report.

Flying Fox

A total of 2,895m of underground grade control (29 drill-holes) and 2,009m resource extension (seven drill-holes) drilling was completed during the quarter, with assay results pending.

The total current Flying Fox **Massive Sulphide Mineral Resource**, including depletion to the end of September 2017, now stands at **2.0 Mt of ore at a grade of 4.9% Ni for 97,545 nickel tonnes**.

The Flying Fox **Massive Sulphide Ore Reserve**, including depletion to the end of September 2017, now stands at **0.92 Mt of ore at a grade of 4.0% Ni for 36,170 nickel tonnes**.



Flying Fox Long Section



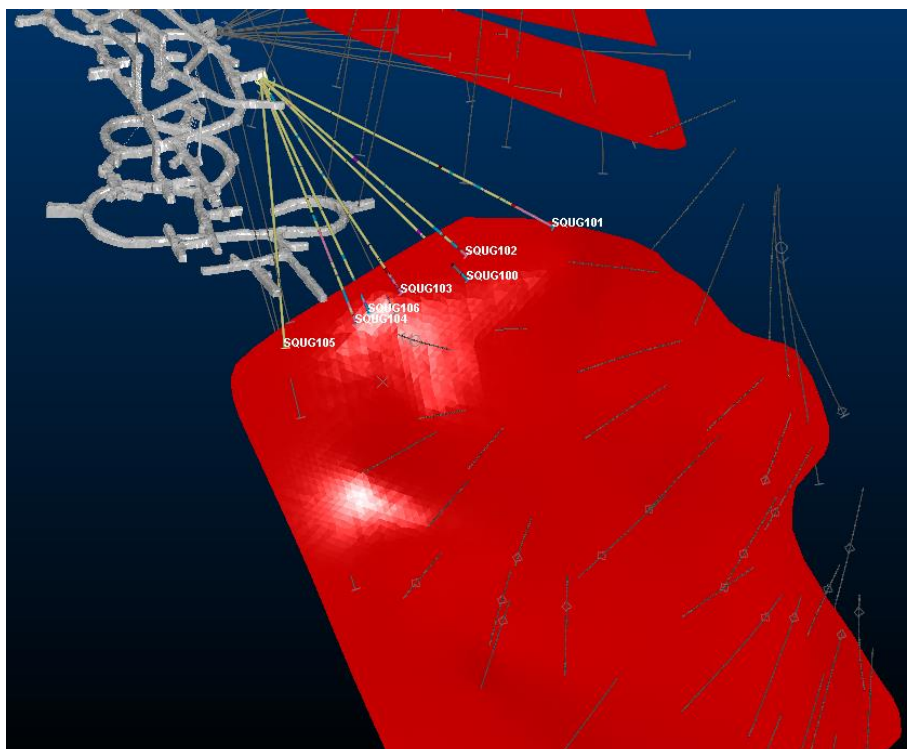
Spotted Quoll

Two resource holes (438m) were drilled from the 739 underground stockpile during the quarter. Details of these, plus three drill-holes from late last quarter, are summarised below.

BHID	Interval (m)	Grade (Ni%)	From (m)
SQUG100	3.40 (tw=1.8)	4.8	184.60
SQUG101	3.14 (tw=1.9)	8.6	197.46
SQUG102	1.72 (tw=1.5)	3.3	174.08
SQUG102	4.47 (tw=2.9)	3.8	186.28
SQUG103	3.74 (tw=2.5)	5.5	167.54
SQUG103	1.40 (tw=1.0)	8.9	183.70
SQUG104	0.92 (tw=0.6)	6.6	187.43

Note: tw= true width

The orebody intersections for these drill-holes are shown below.



Recent resource drilling at Spotted Quoll

ACTIVITY REPORT

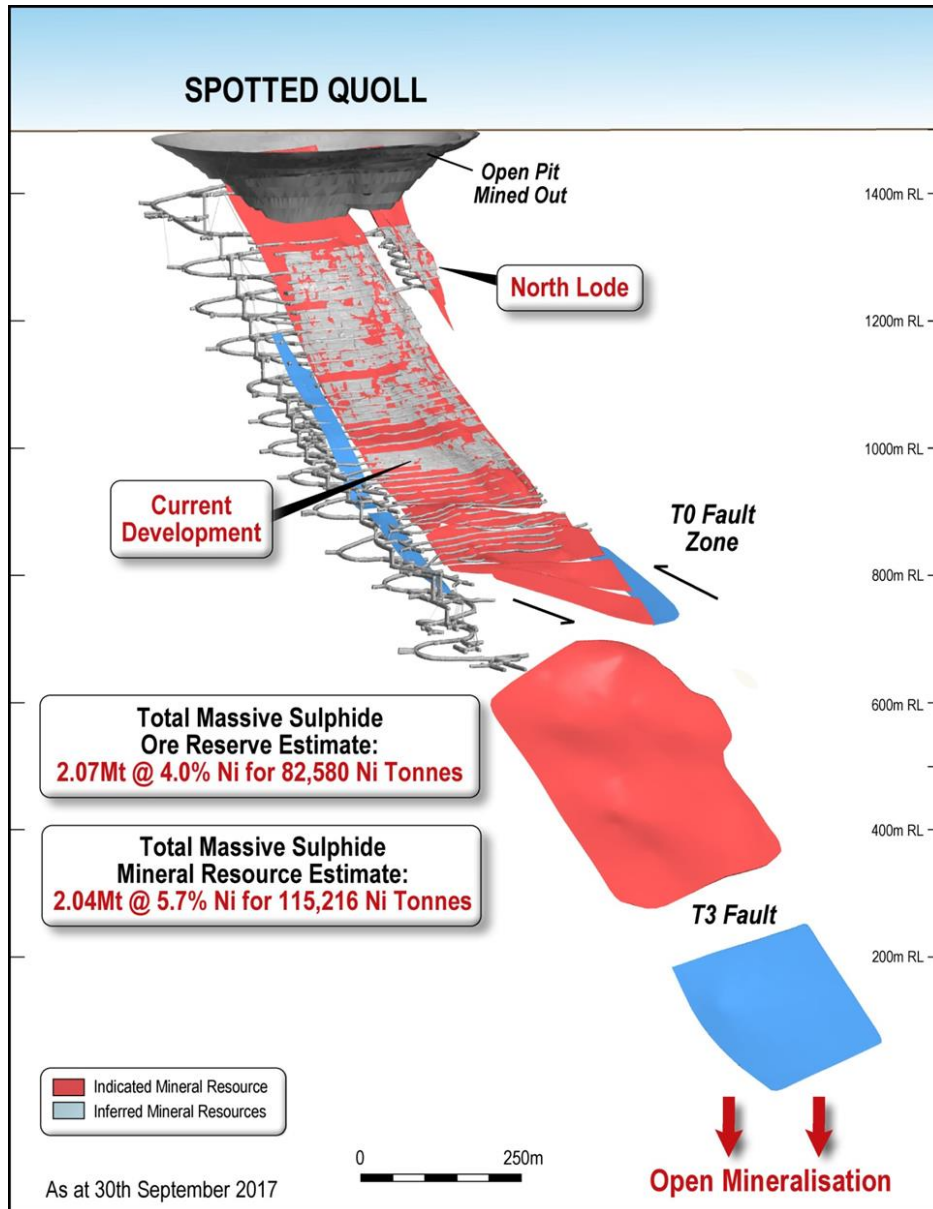
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The total Spotted Quoll **Mineral Resource**, including depletion to the end of September 2017, now stands at **2.04 Mt of ore at a grade of 5.7% Ni for 115,216 nickel tonnes.**

The Spotted Quoll **Ore Reserve**, including depletion to the end of September 2017, now stands at **2.07Mt of ore at a grade of 4.0% Ni for 82,580 nickel tonnes.**



Spotted Quoll Long Section



Growth Projects

Mill Recovery Enhancement Project (MREP)

The MREP is currently on budget and on schedule for commissioning late in the March quarter 2018. Site works continued during the quarter and included:

- Civil construction - leach tanks placed;
- Structural Steel - leach tank top steel-work, pipe-bridge from concentrator to MREP, plus residue thickener and product thickener installations; and
- Electrical: High Voltage cabling, transformer and motor control centre installations, with tie-in to the FNO electrical grid planned in the following quarter.



MREP construction in foreground of the Cosmic Boy Concentrator

When the MREP is commissioned, the short term plan (in line with the project announcement) is to blend the 45-50% nickel grade product with the existing nickel concentrate produced from the Cosmic Boy Mill, and sell it into the existing offtake agreements with Tsingshan and BHP Nickel West.

The Company is currently finalising plans with GR Engineering to include an additional process step to enable separate bagging of the high grade nickel sulphide. This separate product is then intended to be sold into a new offtake agreement that is likely to be targeted by EV battery pre-cursor suppliers or producers in their own right. In this regard, the Company has been fielding significant offtake interest from strategic conglomerates in the EV space. Western Areas has been pro-actively working on this potential new market for the past two years and based on discussions to date, we expect the high grade nickel sulphide payabilities to be materially higher than those for conventional nickel concentrate.

Cosmos Nickel Complex - Odysseus Definitive Feasibility Study

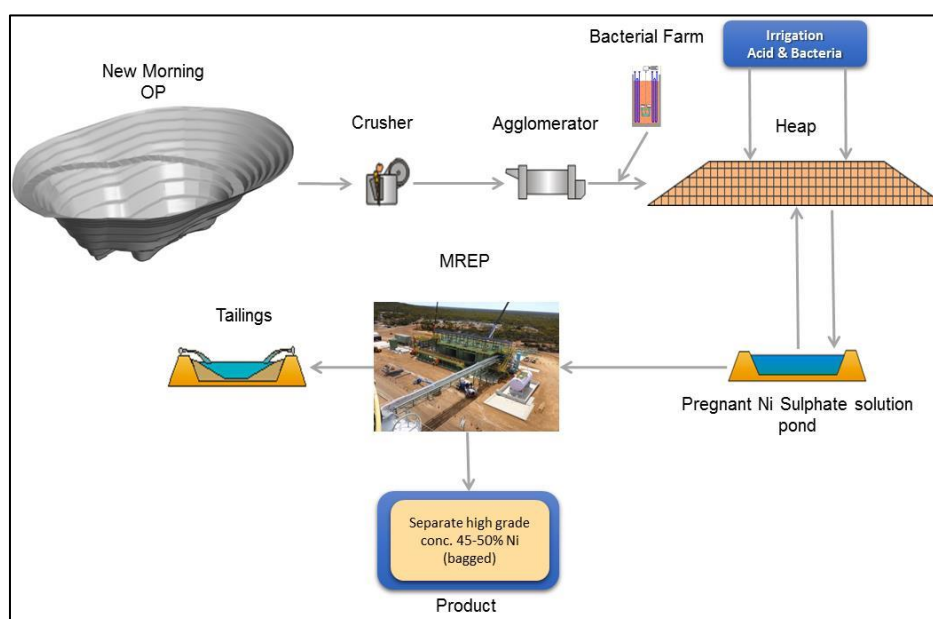
The DFS continued to progress well during the quarter and remains on budget and schedule for release prior to the March quarterly report.



New Morning/Daybreak

With the construction of the MREP well underway, Western Areas has been re-assessing options for establishing an open pit operation at New Morning and producing a high-value nickel product for the EV market by utilising the Company's patented BioHeap process.

In this regard, with the assistance of SRK Consulting, the Company has commenced a scoping study for an optimised open pit. Following crushing, the ore will be agglomerated in preparation for heap leaching using the BioHeap bacteria. Post the leaching process, the current plan is to pipe the nickel sulphate solution to the MREP, which has capacity to treat this additional solution in the precipitation and filtration operations. The MREP could produce a total of 4,000 tonnes of contained nickel (approximately 1,400t from live tailings and 2,600t from New Morning) and could be easily expanded should New Morning produce in excess of 2,600 nickel tonnes per annum. A schematic of the potential New Morning flowsheet is shown below:



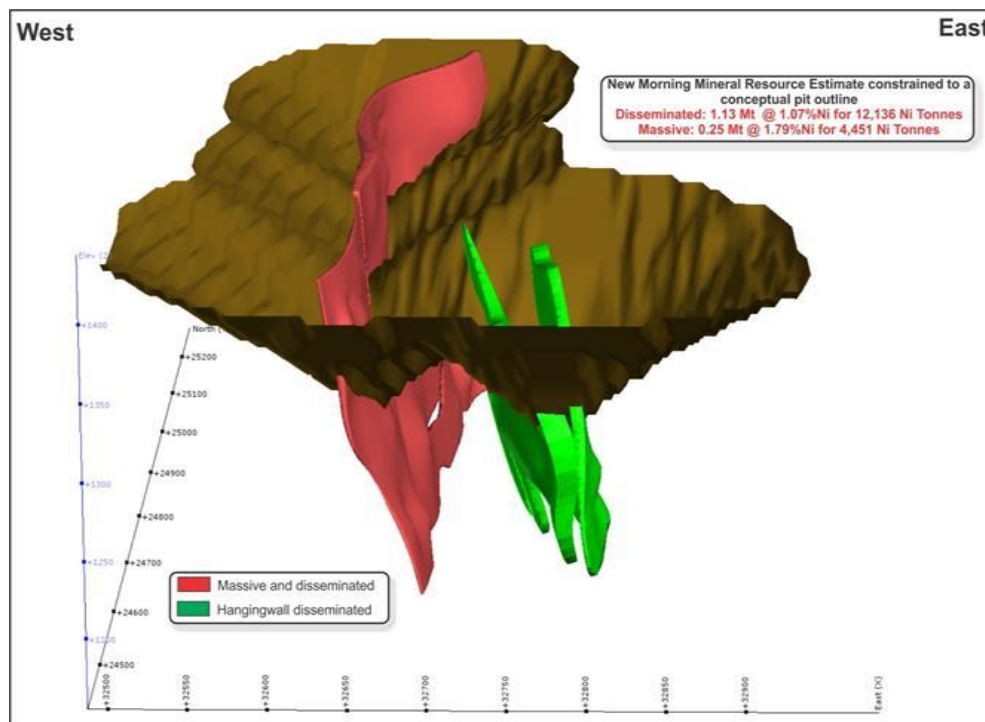
Potential New Morning Flowsheet

During the quarter, the **New Morning Daybreak (NMDB) disseminated mineralisation resource model** was updated as part of the current open-pit scoping study, which resulted in a 57% increase in the nickel tonnes as summarised below:

- Hanging-wall disseminated resource **pre**-update (at 0.5% cut-off grade):
 - Indicated: 5.9kt @ 0.93% Ni for 55 nickel tonnes; and
 - Inferred: 1.39Mt @ 0.83% for 11,604 nickel tonnes
- Hanging-wall disseminated resource **post** model update (at 0.5% cut-off grade):
 - Indicated: 1.44Mt @ 0.85% Ni for 12,212 nickel tonnes; and
 - Inferred: 0.66Mt @ 0.92% for 6,037 nickel tonnes



The image below depicts the potential optimised open pit shell required to mine the nickel ore generated from the updated resource model.



Potential New Morning Open Pit

Exploration

Overview

Active exploration programs continued at Cosmos, Forrestania and the Western Gawler Projects. St George Mining Limited reported a pending SAMSON EM survey covering the western extension of the Cathedrals Belt within the Mt Alexander JV (WSA 25% free carry). Additionally, Kidman commenced activities within the northern Forrestania Lithium Farm-In tenements with targeting and soil sampling activities. Notable highlights and activities completed over the quarter include:

- Release of the final set of assay results from the initial diamond drilling campaign at the Cosmos Neptune prospect, confirming the presence of a large, laterally significant (>800m strike length), ultramafic hosted, disseminated nickel sulphide system;
- Completion of the final phase of a 35 hole air-core program at Western Gawler, defining several multi-element coherent geochemical trends warranting follow up activity; and
- Comprehensive update of structural and geological interpretations covering the Western Gawler tenement package, using re-processed aeromagnetic images and gravity data.

Cosmos

Several drilling programs were completed for the quarter, including completion of the initial phase of drilling at the Neptune prospect. Additionally, a focused reverse circulation (RC) program was completed targeting the Apollo prospect, followed by a diamond hole targeting a prospective ultramafic corridor east (and outside) of the Odysseus resource.



Exploration at Neptune

The Neptune project area lies to the south of the Prospero high grade nickel deposit and is interpreted to contain the highest volume of cumulate ultramafics in the Cosmos nickel belt. A moving loop electro-magnetic (MLEM) survey completed over the area identified a number of high priority anomalies and these, along with nickel sulphides identified in historic drilling, are the focus for the current exploration program.

An initial drilling campaign commenced in the northern area of the prospect following Section 18 and other statutory approvals to access the northern areas of Lake Miranda. All remaining assays from this initial round of drilling have now been returned.

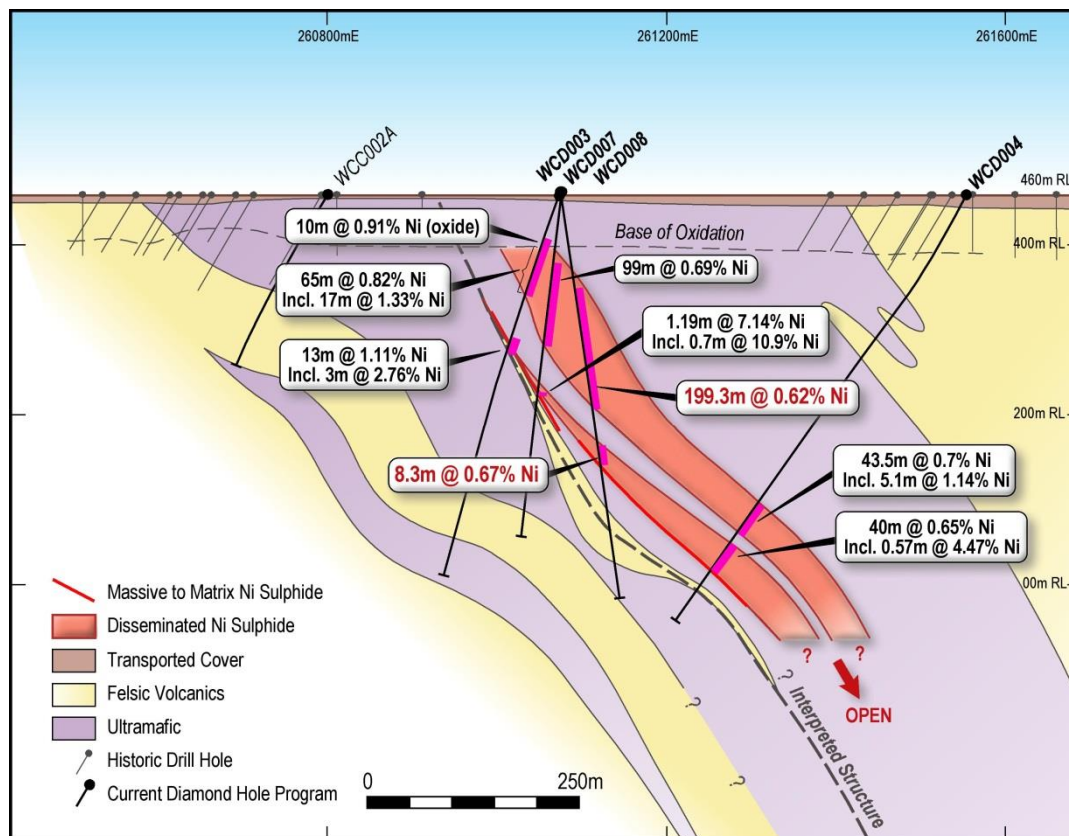
Following-on from encouraging results reported in the June quarter, the Company is pleased to report the final set of results from this first phase of drilling at Neptune. New assay results have been received from three diamond holes (WCD008, WCD009 and further sampling of WCD005) and have demonstrated that broad zones of ultramafic hosted disseminated nickel sulphide have been interpreted to extend along strike in excess of 800m and up to 500m down-dip. The broadest zone noted to date is from WCD008, returning 199m @ 0.62% Ni (from 78m) displaying disseminated (to occasional stringer to blebby) sulphide within ortho to mesocumulate ultramafic host rocks.

Down-hole electro-magnetic (DHEM) surveys were performed on seven of the nine diamond holes in the Neptune region using a DigiAtlantis probe. No strong EM responses suggestive of massive sulphides were seen from any of the surveys. Responses coincident with observed sulphides were seen in WCD009. All holes noted background response from conductive overburden, becoming stronger to the south approaching Lake Miranda.

A summary of the significant intersections returned in the quarter are tabulated below.

Exploration Results - Neptune September 2017

HOLEID	Easting	Northing	RL_MINE	EOH	Type	DIP	Azimuth	Width (m)	Ni %	FROM (m)
WCD005	261519.4	6938941.6	460.3	646	RC/DD	-65	270	14.5	0.62	340
WCD008	261065.5	6938496.1	460.5	484.4	DD	-80	270	199.3	0.62	78.2
	including							26.4	0.86	81.6
	and							8.3	0.67	297.7
	including							0.22	6.62	302.68
WCD009	260984.9	6938301.5	459.9	597.6	DD	-75	90	15.3	0.57	123
	and							84.62	0.67	180.6
	including							3.06	1.08	250.9
	including							1.11	1.12	260.1
	and							5	0.62	409.5



Neptune interpreted cross section 6938500mN

Further to this program, a broader consolidated heritage survey is in the advanced stages of planning to facilitate access to additional exploration target areas across the greater Cosmos lease package (including additional drill sites planned for Neptune).

Exploration at Apollo

The Apollo target area lies approximately 7km to the southeast of the main Cosmos nickel belt. The stratigraphy is genetically related to the 'Camelot Nickel Camp', known to host significant volumes of high and low grade nickel sulphide mineralisation. The prospective Camelot ultramafics have been interpreted to extend into the Apollo area.

A small targeted RC drilling program (supported by a previously completed Heritage Survey) was completed late in the September quarter. A total of four RC holes were drilled, testing anomalies from a previous MLEM survey. All four holes intersected broad zones of sulphidic sediments, explaining the source of the EM conductance. The geologic units intersected were not considered to warrant follow up down-hole EM work.

There are additional targets at Apollo yet to be tested. The upcoming Heritage Survey planned at Cosmos in the December quarter will assess several of these target locations.

Exploration drilling at Odysseus East

A diamond drill hole, designed to test the eastern extension of the Odysseus ultramafic unit (host to the Odysseus and Odysseus North deposits) was completed in the quarter. This hole (completed as a wedge off CND055) commenced at 581.5m, extending to 1336.6m, for a total of 755.1m, and was designed to test east and beyond the pegmatite units associated with the Odysseus North deposit. The hole intersected two ultramafic zones within an extensive pegmatite system. No visible nickel sulphides were observed in the core. The subsequent DHEM survey revealed two weak and broad off-hole anomalies at 1150m and 1210m which are interpreted to represent conductive units (possibly massive sulphides near the interpreted basal contact) to the west of the hole. The Company is encouraged by these off-hole anomalous responses, with further investigations required to determine where future follow-up drilling programs may occur.



Forrestania

The prospectivity of the Western Ultramafic Belt (WUB) continues to draw exploration attention. The Boojum area, extending approximately 1-4km south of the Spotted Quoll Mine, has the potential to host similar Spotted Quoll style remobilised nickel sulphide systems. Following-on from an eight line MLEM survey conducted in the June quarter, a small targeted RC program is planned. This will test a weak EM anomaly in a footwall position, where ultramafic units are known to occur.

Separate to this, a broad geophysical and geological review of the Western Ultramafic Corridor, extending 10km south from the Spotted Quoll Mine, has commenced and will continue into the December quarter.

Target generation and drill planning covering the south-eastern corner of the Parker Dome project area continued this quarter. Owing to a slight delay, clearing permit applications are still pending, with final approvals expected in the very early stages of the December quarter (October). The first phase of exploration at Parker Dome will include a 100 hole air-core program designed to test geochemical and magnetic anomalism across ultramafic stratigraphy which arcs around the south-eastern perimeter of the Parker Dome structure, centred within E77/1734.

Western Gawler Nickel-Copper Joint Venture (WSA earning up to 100% interest)

The Western Gawler region is known to host mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks and determining the extent, exact age and prospectivity of these units is the primary objective of exploration activities. Results of exploration completed to date are very encouraging, with the identification of olivine gabbro-norite intrusive rocks and geochemical anomalism in a number of areas. The results confirm the initial observations regarding the prospectivity of the Western Gawler region for intrusive - related nickel, copper (and gold) mineralisation. Mafic intrusives of this nature are known to host significant nickel and copper ore bodies in Western Australia, including Nova-Bollinger and Nebo-Babel.

Several key highlights for the quarter include:

- Completion of a 35-hole air-core drilling program targeting coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies within the Yalata Aboriginal Reserve;
- Commencement of a MLEM survey across multiple target areas;
- Planning for follow-up drilling proposals (for completion within the 2018 field season); and
- Advanced planning for upcoming Heritage Surveys (planned for the December quarter) and ongoing engagement with the Far West Coast Aboriginal Corporation facilitating the completion of all outstanding drill site rehabilitation.

A regional air-core drilling program was completed during the quarter (20 holes (or 1,681m). This drilling was part of a larger 35 hole program (for 2,507m) designed to test the lateral extents of known nickel and gold anomalism, target coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies and to identify associated rock types.

Drilling intersected prospective rock types including mafic and ultramafic intrusive units located at the Thunderdome, Citadel/Pearl and Sun City prospects. Intermediate granite and amphibolite gneiss were also drilled throughout the project area. Previous work at Citadel (including detailed magnetic and gravity surveys coupled with drilling) has confirmed an extensive area of prospective intrusive rocks (pyroxenite and gabbro-norite), some of which contain traces of sulphides.

Assays received highlighted several anomalous geochemical zones, including anomalous nickel copper and gold values. Although the values are below economic concentrations, coherent geochemical trends are evident which demonstrate the broader prospectivity of the West Gawler Project.

MLEM surveys commenced during the quarter. These surveys were designed to test up to 10 priority target areas following the incorporation of new drilling results. The target areas, which benefited from updated geological interpretations using re-processed aeromagnetic images and gravity data, include;

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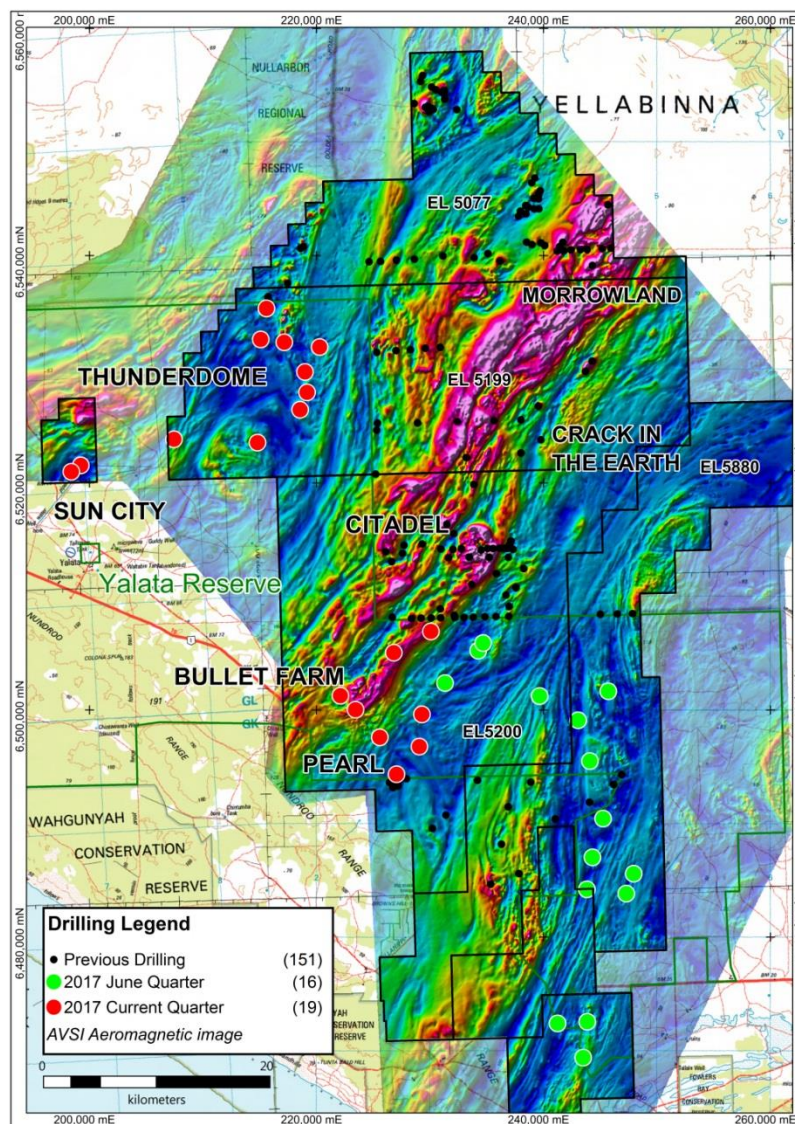
WESTERN AREAS LTD



- Thunderdome – co-incident magnetic and gravity anomalies, confirmed as mafic intrusive rocks by recent drilling;
- Citadel South – discrete magnetic anomalies associated with Ni-Au geochemical anomalies and regional-scale shear zones;
- Bullet Farm – prominent, structurally controlled gravity and magnetic anomalies extending south of the Citadel mafic/ultramafic trend; and
- Crack in the Earth/Morrowland – co-incident magnetic and gravity anomalies.

Target generation and drill-hole planning continued in the September quarter. The proposed drilling will test any new MLEM anomalies and a number of prospect-scale targets. The Company expects to commence drilling in early 2018, following the successful completion of heritage surveys and environmental approvals in the coming quarter.

The West Gawler Project is entering an exciting exploration phase, with a pipeline of work planned to evaluate a range of priority targets in the coming months.



Western Gawler – September Quarter Activity



-ENDS-

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information within this report as it relates to exploration results, mineral resources, ore reserves and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Andre Wulfse, Mr Marco Orunesu Preiata and Mr Graeme Gribbin of Western Areas Ltd. Mr Wulfse and Mr Orunesu Preiata are members of AusIMM and are full time employees of the Company. Mr Gribbin is a member of AIG is a full time employee of Western Areas. Mr Wulfse, Mr Orunesu Preiata and Mr Gribbin have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Gribbin, Mr Wulfse and Mr Orunesu Preiata consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT:

This release contains certain forward-looking statements including nickel production targets. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production and expected costs.

Examples of forward looking statements used in this report include: "[The Company] is well placed to fund current growth ambitions through the MREP, Odysseus and New Morning Projects", and, "the MREP, is progressing well with construction proceeding on time and on budget, and commissioning scheduled for late in the March quarter", and, "The nickel price improved late in the quarter, with the bulk of that price improvement to be received by Western Areas in the December quarter", and, "Western Areas has been re-assessing options for establishing an open pit operation at New Morning and producing a high-value nickel product for the EV market by utilising the Company's patented BioHeap process".

This announcement does not include reference to all available information on the Company, the Forrester Nickel Operation or the Cosmos Nickel Complex and should not be used in isolation as a basis to invest in Western Areas. Potential investors should refer to Western Areas' other public releases and statutory reports and consult their professional advisers before considering investing in the Company.

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Western areas ore reserve / mineral resource statement – Effective date 30th September 2017

	Tonnes	Grade Ni%	Ni Tonnes	Classification	JORC Code
Ore Reserves					
1. Flying Fox Area	915,600	4.0	36,170	Probable Ore Reserve	2012
2. Spotted Quoll Area	279,500	4.1	11,480	Proved Ore Reserve	2012
	1,788,200	4.0	71,100	Probable Ore Reserve	2012
3. Diggers Area					
Digger South	2,016,000	1.4	28,950	Probable Ore Reserve	2004
Digger Rocks	93,000	2.0	1,850	Probable Ore Reserve	2004
TOTAL FORRESTANIA ORE RESERVE	5,092,300	2.9	149,550		
Mineral Resources					
1. Flying Fox Area					
T1 South	132,279	4.6	6,085	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	55,219	3.9	2,154	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
T1 North	55,779	5.9	3,290	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
OTZ Sth Massive Zone	20,560	4.1	843	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
OTZ Sth Massive Zone	162,338	4.0	6,574	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
T4 Massive Zone	191,535	5.5	10,580	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
T5 Massive Zone + Pegs	1,039,107	5.7	58,812	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
T6 Massive Zone	75,707	5.2	3,905	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
T7 Massive Zone	256,977	2.1	5,303	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Total High Grade	1,989,501	4.9	97,545		
T5 Flying Fox Disseminated Zone	197,200	0.8	1,590	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
	357,800	1.0	3,460	Inferred Mineral Resource	2004
T5 Lounge Lizard Disseminated Zone	4,428,000	0.8	36,000	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Total Disseminated Flying Fox/Lounge Lizard	4,983,000	0.8	41,050		
Total FF/LL	6,972,501	2.0	138,595		
2. New Morning / Daybreak					
Massive Zone	340,126	3.3	11,224	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	78,067	3.9	3,025	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Disseminated Zone	3,318,468	1.2	41,181	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	2,496,658	1.3	32,498	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Total New Morning / Daybreak	6,233,319	1.4	87,928		
3. Spotted Quoll Area					
Spotted Quoll	492,114	5.9	28,830	Measured Mineral Resource	2012
	1,365,651	5.6	76,249	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	181,013	5.6	10,137	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Total Spotted Quoll	2,038,778	5.7	115,216		
Beautiful Sunday	480,000	1.4	6,720	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Total Western Belt	15,724,598	2.2	348,459		
4. Cosmic Boy Area					
Cosmic Boy	180,900	2.8	5,050	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Seagull	195,000	2.0	3,900	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Total Cosmic Boy Area	375,900	2.4	8,950		
5. Diggers Area					
Diggers South - Core	3,000,000	1.5	44,700	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Diggers South - Halo	4,800,000	0.7	35,600	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Digger Rocks - Core	54,900	3.7	2,030	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Digger Rocks - Core	172,300	1.1	1,850	Inferred Mineral Resource	2004
Digger Rocks - Halo	1,441,000	0.7	10,350	Inferred Mineral Resource	2004
Purple Haze	560,000	0.9	5,040	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Total Diggers Area	10,028,200	1.0	99,570		
TOTAL FORRESTANIA MINERAL RESOURCE	26,128,698	1.7	456,979		
6. Cosmos Area					
AM5	479,914	2.6	12,430	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	26,922	1.9	509	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
AM6	1,704,548	2.7	45,171	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	329,443	2.5	8,203	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus South Disseminated	4,016,949	2.1	84,767	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	219,641	2.0	4,302	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus North - Disseminated	3,128,943	2.6	81,156	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	225,248	2.7	6,111	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus North - Massive	145,830	6.1	8,836	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	124,900	11.2	14,002	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Total Cosmos Area	10,402,338	2.6	265,487		
7. Mt Goode Area					
Mt Goode	13,563,000	0.8	105,791	Measured Mineral Resource	2012
	27,363,000	0.6	158,705	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	12,009,000	0.5	62,447	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Total Mt Goode Area	52,935,000	0.6	326,943		
TOTAL COSMOS MINERAL RESOURCE	63,337,338	0.9	592,430		
TOTAL WESTERN AREAS MINERAL RESOURCE	89,466,036	1.2	1,049,409		



JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – Cosmos Nickel Complex Exploration

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration targets were sampled using RC drilling and diamond drilling (DD), and holes were typically drilled perpendicular to the strike (north-south) of the stratigraphy, at angles ranging between -55° and -85°. Drill holes were located initially with hand held GPS and later surveyed by differential GPS. DD holes were used to obtain high quality samples that were fully oriented and logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical attributes. Each sample of diamond drill core submitted to ALS laboratories at Malaga, Perth was weighed to determine density by the weight in air, weight in water method. All sampling was conducted under WSA QAQC protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. RC drilling is used to obtain 1m samples (or composited over 2 to 4m) from which 3kg is pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying. Diamond drill core (NQ2) is 1/4 core sampled on geological intervals (0.2m - 1.5m) to achieve sample weights under 2kgs. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis by 4 acid digest with an ICP/AES and FA/ICP (Au, Pt, Pd) finish.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were prepared and assayed by independent commercial laboratories whose instruments are regularly calibrated Geophysical survey QC parameters were reviewed by independent supervising geophysicists from Newexco Services Pty Ltd
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is typically marked at 1m intervals Sample intervals marked up by geologists based on geology. Sampled mineralisation intervals are sent to a commercial laboratory for crushing and grinding before assaying.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling utilized a KWL 700 rig with Hurricane B7-41 booster 1000psi / 350/1150 silenced Sullair combination unit was used. RC drilling comprises nominally 140mm diameter face sampling hammer drilling. Diamond Drilling utilized a UDR1200 rig Diamond drilling comprises HQ and NQ2 sized core. Historical data is derived from both surface and underground diamond drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recoveries have been logged and recorded in the database Diamond core are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there was no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. Core loss is noted where it occurs. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database and RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Drilling close to the lake shore for the Neptune drilling resulted in high water flows which reduced the sample size and loss of fines from the sample. The drilling by diamond core method has high recoveries. The massive sulphide style of mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain. Drilling in the oxidised profile results in more incomplete core recoveries.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All geological logging was carried out to a high standard using well established geology codes in LogChief software.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All logging recorded in a Panasonic Toughbook PC.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is photographed in both dry and wet form and logging is done in detail.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drill holes were logged and photographed in full. RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is sampled as quarter core only; cut by the field crew on site by diamond saw.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were collected on the rig using cone splitters. Composite samples are collected via riffle splitting or spearing to generate a single sample of less than 3kg.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation follows industry best practice involving oven drying, coarse crushing and pulverising.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The field crew prepares and inserts the QAQC certified reference materials into the relevant calico bags. OREAS and Geostats standards have been selected based on their grade range and mineralogical properties, with approximately 12 different standards used.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards and blanks are inserted approximately every 20 samples or at least one every hole for both diamond and RC drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All geological logging was carried out to a high standard using well established geology codes in LogChief software.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are assayed by independent certified commercial laboratories. The laboratories used are experienced in the preparation and analysis of nickel sulphide ores.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Geophysical tools or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine any element concentrations that were subsequently used for MRE or exploration reporting purposes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified reference materials are included in all batches dispatched at an approximate frequency of 1 per 25 samples, with a minimum of two per batch. Field duplicates are inserted into submissions at an approximate frequency of 1 in 25, with placement determined by Nickel grade and homogeneity. Lab checks, both pulp and crush, are taken alternately by the lab at a frequency of 1 in 25. Accuracy and precision were assessed using industry standard procedures such as control charts and scatter plots. Evaluations of standards are completed on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis using QAQCR.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological interpretation using intersections peer viewed by prior company and WSA geologists.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All primary geophysical data were recorded digitally and sent in electronic format to Newexco Services Pty Ltd for quality control and evaluation. All geological logging was carried out to a high standard using well established geology codes in LogChief software. All other data including assay results are imported via Datashed software. Drillholes, sampling and assay data is stored in a SQL Server database located in a dedicated data center.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> none
Location of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole surveys completed using the Axis "Champ Gyro™" north seeking gyroscopic instrument on all resource definition and Exploration diamond

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data points	workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	holes. Exploration RC holes were surveyed down-hole using an Eastman single shot camera. Underground drill-hole collar locations verified via survey pickup.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGA94 Zone 51 grid coordinate system is used. A two point transformation is used to convert the data from AMG84_51 mine grid and vice versa.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area is flat and the topographic data density is adequate for MRE purposes Collar positions were picked up by suitably qualified surface and underground surveyors
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing at Neptune is varied according to nature of target type. Where initial drilling was undertaken holes are nominally 250m to 400m apart. Where mineralisation is identified holes are spaced at an approx 100m to 200m spacing. For other projects, drill spacing will vary based on the target being tested.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are collected at least 1m intervals (Diamond and Aircore) and 4m composites (RC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling compositing has been applied to some of the RC sampling (2m to 4m). Where significant results are intersected, RC samples will be broken into 1m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the drill holes are orientated to achieve intersection angles as close to perpendicular as possible. The steep dipping nature of the stratigraphy at some targets (70° to 80°) means this is not always achieved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No orientation based sampling bias has been observed in the data, intercepts are reported as downhole lengths.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard West Australian mining industry sample security measures were observed
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adrian Black of Newexco Pty Ltd (a member of the AIG), an independent exploration company, has reviewed the data and sampling techniques employed by the Company.



JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – Cosmos Nickel Complex Exploration

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in Section 1, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																																														
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cosmos Nickel Complex comprises 26 tenements covering some 9,226Ha. The tenements include mining leases and miscellaneous licenses Western Areas wholly owns 23 tenements, which were acquired from Xstrata Nickel Australasia in October 2015. The remainder of the tenements (3) are subject to a Joint Venture with Alkane Resources NL, where Western Areas has earned 80.6% interest All tenements are in good standing 																																																																																																																														
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical nickel exploration has been completed by Glencore PLC, Xstrata Nickel Australasia and Jubilee Mines NL 																																																																																																																														
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposits form part of the Cosmos Nickel Complex, which lies within the Agnew-Wiluna Belt of the central Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia The deposit style is komatiite hosted, disseminated to massive nickel sulphides. The mineralisation typically occurs in association with the basal zone of high MgO cumulate ultramafic rocks. Many of the higher grade ore bodies in the Cosmos Nickel Complex also show varying degrees of remobilisation, and do not occur in a typical mineralisation profile 																																																																																																																														
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole summary details supporting reported intersections from the Neptune Project are captured in the enclosed table. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLE ID</th> <th>Easting</th> <th>Northing</th> <th>RL_Mine</th> <th>EOH Depth (m) Actual/Planned</th> <th>Type</th> <th>DIP</th> <th>Azimuth</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WCC001</td> <td>261142.7</td> <td>6939349.7</td> <td>460.3</td> <td>214/420</td> <td>RC</td> <td>-70</td> <td>270</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCC001W1</td> <td>261142.7</td> <td>6939349.7</td> <td>460.3</td> <td>363.75/420</td> <td>RC/DD</td> <td>-70</td> <td>270</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCD001</td> <td>261217.7</td> <td>6939001.6</td> <td>460.3</td> <td>457/550</td> <td>RC/DD</td> <td>-70</td> <td>270</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCC002</td> <td>260792.2</td> <td>6938522.8</td> <td>459.7</td> <td>22/240</td> <td>RC</td> <td>-55</td> <td>240</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCC002A</td> <td>260792.2</td> <td>6938522.8</td> <td>459.7</td> <td>238/240</td> <td>RC</td> <td>-55</td> <td>240</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCD002</td> <td>260981.9</td> <td>6938299</td> <td>459.9</td> <td>390.6/420</td> <td>RC/DD</td> <td>-70</td> <td>270</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCD003</td> <td>261063.6</td> <td>6938496.3</td> <td>460.6</td> <td>471.5/420</td> <td>RC/DD</td> <td>-70</td> <td>270</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCD004</td> <td>261547</td> <td>6938489.6</td> <td>460.3</td> <td>613/750</td> <td>RC/DD</td> <td>-60</td> <td>270</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCD005</td> <td>261519.4</td> <td>6938941.6</td> <td>460.3</td> <td>646/780</td> <td>RC/DD</td> <td>-65</td> <td>270</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCD006</td> <td>261500</td> <td>6939287.8</td> <td>460.4</td> <td>570.8/700</td> <td>RC/DD</td> <td>-55</td> <td>270</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCD007</td> <td>261064.2</td> <td>6938496.2</td> <td>460.5</td> <td>406.03/500</td> <td>DD</td> <td>-85</td> <td>270</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCD008</td> <td>261065.5</td> <td>6938496</td> <td>460.5</td> <td>484.4/500</td> <td>DD</td> <td>-80</td> <td>090</td> <td>Hole Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCD009</td> <td>260984.9</td> <td>6938301.5</td> <td>459.9</td> <td>515.6/600</td> <td>DD</td> <td>-75</td> <td>090</td> <td>Diamond Tail In Progress</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL_Mine	EOH Depth (m) Actual/Planned	Type	DIP	Azimuth	Comments	WCC001	261142.7	6939349.7	460.3	214/420	RC	-70	270	Hole Complete	WCC001W1	261142.7	6939349.7	460.3	363.75/420	RC/DD	-70	270	Hole Complete	WCD001	261217.7	6939001.6	460.3	457/550	RC/DD	-70	270	Hole Complete	WCC002	260792.2	6938522.8	459.7	22/240	RC	-55	240	Hole Complete	WCC002A	260792.2	6938522.8	459.7	238/240	RC	-55	240	Hole Complete	WCD002	260981.9	6938299	459.9	390.6/420	RC/DD	-70	270	Hole Complete	WCD003	261063.6	6938496.3	460.6	471.5/420	RC/DD	-70	270	Hole Complete	WCD004	261547	6938489.6	460.3	613/750	RC/DD	-60	270	Hole Complete	WCD005	261519.4	6938941.6	460.3	646/780	RC/DD	-65	270	Hole Complete	WCD006	261500	6939287.8	460.4	570.8/700	RC/DD	-55	270	Hole Complete	WCD007	261064.2	6938496.2	460.5	406.03/500	DD	-85	270	Hole Complete	WCD008	261065.5	6938496	460.5	484.4/500	DD	-80	090	Hole Complete	WCD009	260984.9	6938301.5	459.9	515.6/600	DD	-75	090	Diamond Tail In Progress
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Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intersections may not be true widths 																																																																																																																														
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included within report 																																																																																																																														

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant assay results have been reported
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included within report Geophysics Information on structure type, dip, dip direction alpha and beta angles, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structural logs in the database.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary plans are included within the report Future explorations programs may change depending on results and strategy



JORC 2012 TABLE 1: SECTION 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Western Gawler Joint Venture

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) and Air-core (AC) drilling is used for sampling. Each sample interval is split to approximately 3kg using a rig mounted cone splitter. Each sample is sent for analysis to ALS Global laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. The sample is pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying. All sampling was conducted using WSA QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice.
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration targets are tested using RC/AC drilling. Holes were typically drilled vertically. A X350 multi-purpose drilling rig is used with a 3.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer drilling or Air-Core bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling recoveries are logged and recorded via the Ocris logging software and captured within the project database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there has been no significant loss of sample material due to ground or drilling issues. Each individual samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging is recorded on Ocris logging software (Toughbook platform) Drill chips are logged for lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, fabric, grainsize, colour and other relevant features. Geotechnical logging was not completed due to the nature of drill method. All holes have been logged from the surface to the end of hole. Petrology is used to verify the field geological logging.
Sub-sampling techniques and sampling preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill samples were collected every metre on the drill rig using a cone splitter. No composite samples are taken. Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:20, with an increased rate in mineralised zones. Field duplicates are conducted on approximately 1 in 10 drill intersections. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the geological model based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the expected intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<p>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
Quality of assay data laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples are processed by ALS Minerals (Australian Laboratory Services P/L) in Perth, Western Australia • All drill samples are subjected to ICP-MS (ME-MS61) analysis using nitric, perchloric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloride acid digest. • All samples are also assayed for PGE's using PGM-ICP23 • Standards and blanks are routinely used to assess company QAQC (approx 1 std for every 25-50 samples).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary data was collected using the Ocris logging software, on Toughbook computers. • All data is validated by the supervising geologist, and sent to WSA Perth for further validation and integration into a Microsoft Access database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were located using hand held GPS. • Elevation data is captured with hand held GPS, and cross referenced with local topographical maps (DMP produced), SRTM data and recently captured DTM models (where covered by the Aeromagnetic Surveys – Thomson Aviation). • MGA94 Zone 53 grid coordinate system is used.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are located and specifically planned according to target location and stratigraphic location. • Samples are collected every metre down hole. • Sample compositing has not yet been applied, but may do so depending on the assay information required.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the drill holes are drilled vertically which may reduce range of lithologies or cross section of stratigraphy sampled in areas that are steeply dipping. • Heritage and/or environmental constraints may prevent some ideal drilling solutions. • No orientation based sampling bias has been observed in the data, intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths.
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples are captured and prepared for transport onsite under the supervision of WSA staff. • All samples are collected in sealed task specific containers (Bulka bags – plastic pallets) and delivered from site to Perth and then the assay laboratory via WSA staff.
Audits and Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adrian Black of Newexco Pty Ltd (a member of the AIG), an independent exploration company, has reviewed the data and sampling techniques employed by WSA.



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Western Gawler Project comprises 6 exploration licenses covering some 4,448km², of which 5 are held 100% WSA. (EL 5077, EL 5199, EL5200, EL5688 and EL5939) A sixth license EL 5880 (formerly EL 4440) is operated under the Strandline Resources Ltd / Western Areas Ltd Farm-In and Joint Venture (JV) Agreement.
Exploration done by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area was originally explored by BHP Billiton as part of its extensive gold, titanium, Iron and nickel target generation work, and more recently by Gunson Resources Limited (Nickel), Equinox (Base Metals and Gold) and Iluka Resources Ltd (Mineral Sands). It is deemed that the previous exploration was of variable effectiveness. The South Australian Government has performed widely spaced stratigraphic diamond drilling along a number of traverses in the tenure The success rate of historical RC drilling is low, while the AC and Diamond drilling was effective. Gravity, Magneto Tellurics and Airborne Electro-magnetics have been used in selective locations within the project area. The historical geophysics are deemed to have been effective.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Western Gawler Project lies within the Fowler Domain of western South Australia. The Fowler Domain is a Mesoproterozoic orogenic belt comprised of medium to high metamorphic grade basement lithologies and younger felsic, mafic and ultramafic intrusives. Similarly aged terranes globally contain significant accumulations of nickel and copper sulphides. Whilst not primary target types, the area may also be prospective for orogenic gold, IOCG and skarn related mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not material. See figures.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where assays results have been reported, they represent a single sampling interval (1m). In this case, no compositing has been used. No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

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Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures in the text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant material results to report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-element analysis was conducted routinely on all samples for a base metal and PGM suite and potentially deleterious elements.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration within the Western Gawler Project is ongoing. At this stage of the exploration program, the nature of the geological model is evolving. Details of further work and will be forthcoming as the project progresses.