NEWS RELEASE

24 July 2020

WESTERN AREAS LTD

ASSAY RESULTS CONFIRM NICKEL AND COPPER SULPHIDES AT SAHARA PROSPECT, WESTERN GAWLER

Western Areas Ltd (ASX: WSA, "Western Areas" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an exploration update and assay results from the Company's maiden diamond drilling program at the Sahara prospect within the Western Gawler Project in South Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Over 250m (downhole length) of nickel and copper-bearing disseminated sulphides intersected within the first diamond drill hole 20WGDD0005, with sulphide accumulations hosted within a thick mafic-ultramafic (metagabbro – pyroxenite) intrusive body confirming the base metal potential of the area.
- Confirmation of the occurrence of nickel-bearing (pentlandite) and copper-bearing (chalcopyrite) sulphides minerals, which are known to be amenable to conventional flotation processing should economic accumulations be found.
- Broad intervals of elevated nickel sulphide mineralisation returning **104.42m @ 0.21% Ni, 0.12% Cu (from 145.65m)** including **33.97m @ 0.29% Ni, 0.17% Cu (from 216.1m)**
- Elevated nickel assay results returned within several narrow semi-massive to massive sulphide accumulations, including **0.24m @ 1.24% Ni (from 248.26m) and 0.10m @ 1.38% Ni, 1130 ppm Co** (from 340.4m).
- Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey completed in drill hole 20WGDD0005 confirms a moderate strength conductor in hole, with follow-up drill hole 20WGDD0006 intersecting additional significant accumulations of heavily disseminated sulphides, currently being analysed prior to assay.
- A regional-scale high-power, Fixed Loop Transient Electromagnetic (FLTEM) survey to commence at Sahara in August to drive the next phase of drill targeting, testing the system 2km along strike and at depth (below 250m).
- The geological setting and intrusive rocks hosting the Sahara mineralisation is similar in nature to that hosting other known nickel-copper sulphide deposits, including Savannah, Nebo-Babel and Voisey's Bay.

Western Areas Managing Director, Mr Dan Lougher, said, "The Company is highly encouraged by the early success from the first two drill holes at Sahara. The broad intervals of disseminated sulphides and narrower, but higher grade, intervals of nickel-bearing sulphides and coincident elevated cobalt intervals, demonstrate the potential for more significant accumulations of nickel sulphides to occur."

"In addition, broad zones of thick nickel and copper-bearing disseminated sulphides have been identified, which clearly demonstrates the potential of the system. In the past, these have been associated with massive sulphide accumulations in areas such as Voisey's Bay and the Nebo-Babel deposit in the West Musgrave Ranges. This adds to our belief that this area could host similar mineral accumulations. In general, one of the best places to find more nickel or base metals is near to where you have already found some, and that is certainly the case at our Sahara prospect," Mr Lougher said.

Figure 1: Massive sulphide intersected in 20WGDD0005 (340.4 – 340.5m) grading 1.38% Ni

ASSAY RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

All assay results have now been returned for 20WGDD0005, with significant intersections contained within Table 1.

Sahara Prospect: Significant Assay Results								
HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Cu %	Co ppm	Pt / Pd (ppb)	Sulphide texture and Average %
20WGDD0005	112.57	120.75	8.18	0.15	0.16	149	27	Disseminated (5 – 7%)
	145.65	**250.07**	**104.42**	**0.21**	**0.12**	**163**	**31**	Predominantly disseminated
including	*145.65*	*156.50*	*10.85*	*0.21*	*0.16*	*162*	*17*	Disseminated, coarse-blebby to matrix-breccia (5 – 10%)
also including	*193.85*	*204.50*	*10.65*	*0.32*	*0.13*	*223*	*30*	Heavily disseminated, locally to minor matrix breccia (5 – 15%)
including	*197.80*	*198.10*	*0.30*	*1.03*	*0.04*	*709*	*60*	Breccia to semi-massive (50%)
also including	*216.10*	*250.07*	*33.97*	*0.29*	*0.17*	*214*	*61*	Heavily disseminated (coarse) – to blebby (10 -20%)
including	*248.26*	*248.50*	*0.24*	*1.24*	*0.09*	*971*	*80*	Net-textured to matrix-breccia / semi-massive (50%)
	337.65	340.50	2.85	0.32	0.09	266	257	Disseminated to blebby and locally net-textured (15%)
including	*340.40*	*340.50*	*0.10*	*1.38*	*0.08*	*1130*	*112*	Massive sulphide (80%)

Table 1: Sahara Prospect Significant Assay Results

Drill hole 20WGDD0005 was designed to target a discrete bedrock conductor, initially identified from a 2014 VTEM survey, and subsequently refined by a Moving Loop Transient Electromagnetic (MLTEM) survey in 2014, and a later high-powered (HP) MLTEM survey in 2019.

The maiden drill hole for the program was completed to a depth of 450.3m (Table 2).

Sahara Drill Hole Details									
HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Type	Dip	Azi	Drilling Status	Assay Status
20WGDD0005	305078	6603313	213	450.3	DD	-60°	290°	Completed	Returned

Table 2: Sahara Prospect Completed drill hole specifications

Geological logging has confirmed that the main intrusive body is a metagabbro-pyroxenite, grading to leucogabbro on the upper and lower margins. Most importantly, assay results have confirmed that this unit is host to an anomalously thick interval of nickel and copper-bearing sulphides. The western margin of the metagabbro intrusive is in contact with moderately sheared metasedimentary rocks, providing an excellent source of sulphur.

Baseline disseminated sulphides (>1%) are observed over a mostly continuous interval of 250m downhole, with an upper, disseminated zone returning an interval of 104.42m @ 0.21% Ni and 0.12% Cu (from 145.65m).

Punctuated throughout this broad disseminated zone are a series of heavily disseminated (typically 5–15%) sulphides, grading to breccia textured and locally semi-massive to massive sulphides. Sulphides are noted to be predominantly pyrrhotite, with minor pentlandite and chalcopyrite.

Of particular note are three narrow intervals with elevated nickel returning grades greater than 1% including:-

- 0.3m @ 1.03% Ni, 0.04% Cu, 709ppm Co (from 197.8m),
- 0.24m @ 1.24% Ni, 0.09% Cu, 971ppm Co (from 248.26m), and
- 0.10m @ 1.38% Ni, 0.08% Cu, 1130ppm Co (from 340.4m)

The Company is highly encouraged by these narrow but elevated intervals of nickel-bearing sulphides (and coincident elevated cobalt), as they demonstrate, at a local scale, the potential for accumulations of nickel sulphide to occur within a sulphur saturated, magmatic system. Additionally, the large disseminated sulphide footprint intersected within 20WGDD0005 is a very promising early indication for the potential of the Sahara region. Broad zones of thick nickel and copper-bearing disseminated sulphides have been identified in the past to be associated with more massive accumulations, as is demonstrated between the Western and Eastern Deeps systems at Voisey's Bay (Labrador, Canada) and within the Nebo-Babel deposit (West Musgrave Ranges, W.A.).

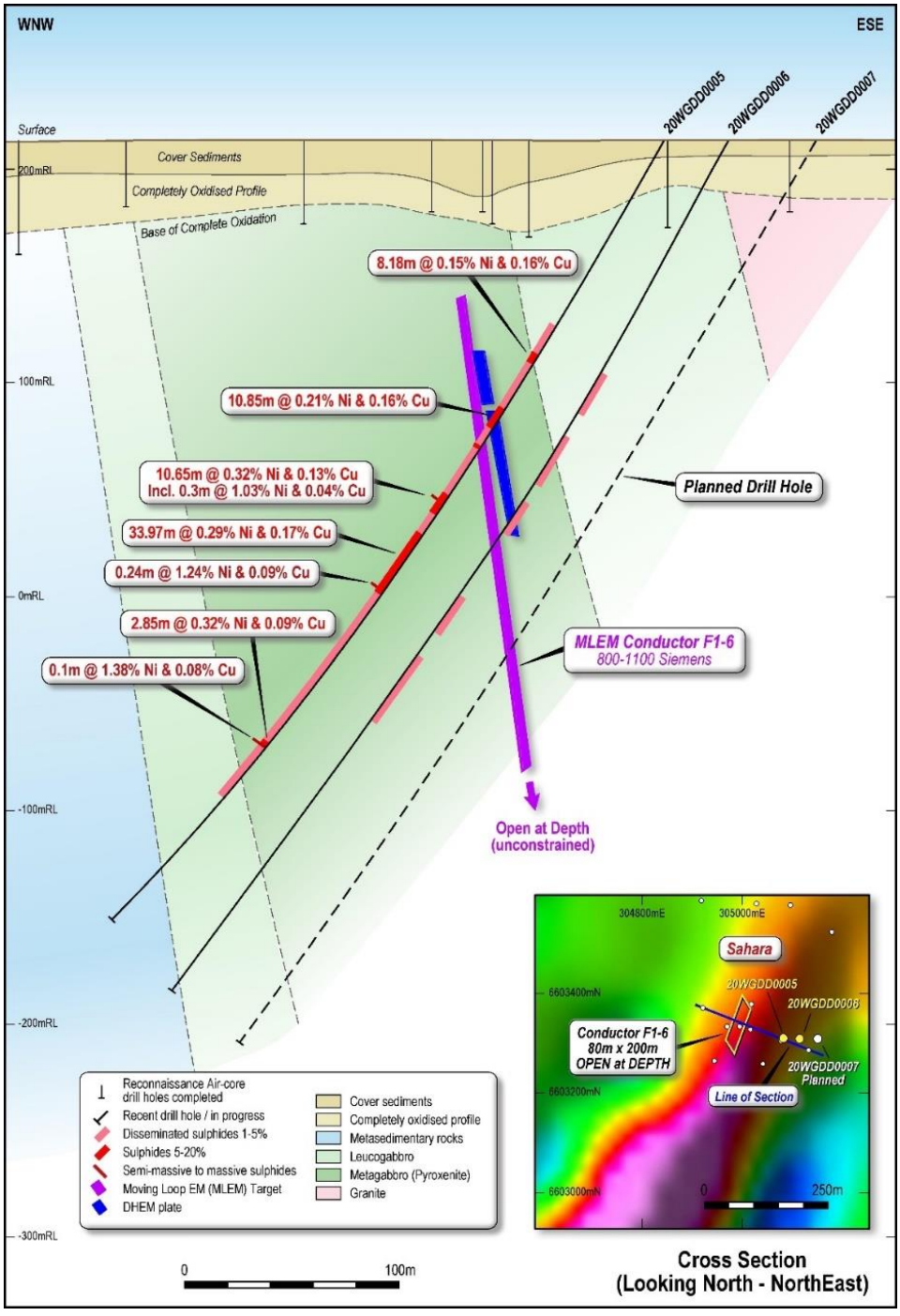

Figure 2. Sahara Prospect Cross Section

In an endeavour to further understand the nature of nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation at Sahara, a series of micro X-ray fluorescence (µXRF) scans were completed to spatially characterise the sulphides, map the main nickel-bearing (pentlandite) and copper-bearing (chalcopyrite) sulphides and understand more about the sulphide textures (Figure 3).

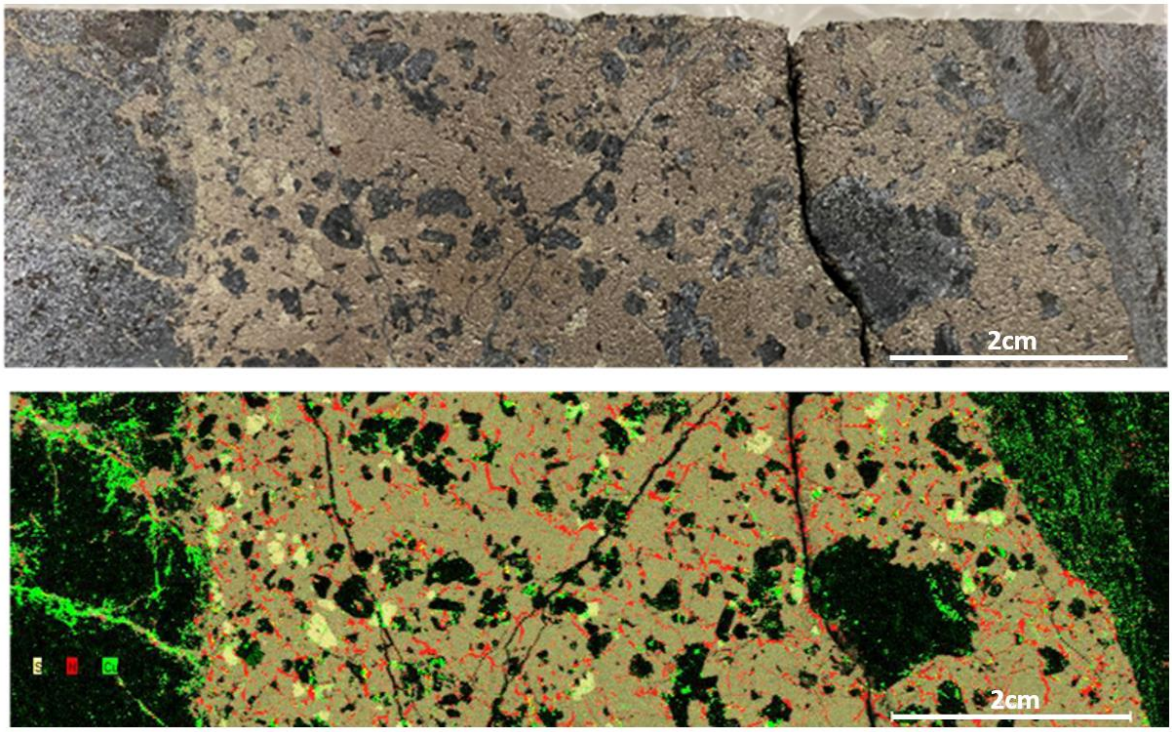

Figure 3. Top Image – Core Photo from Drill hole 20WGDD005 (340.4 – 340.5). Bottom Image - µ-XRF elemental distribution of sulphide species showing nickel (red) and copper (green)

DOWNHOLE EM AND ADDITIONAL DRILL TARGETING

A downhole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) was completed within drill hole 20WGDD0005 to a depth of 420m to guide follow-up drill targeting at Sahara. The EM survey was successful in further delineating and refining the previous surface EM response, with two closely positioned plates interpreted as shown in Figure 2.

Combined plate dimensions are 60m (strike) x 90m down-dip with a moderate (1500 – 2000 Siemens) conductance.

Guided by these findings, a second drill hole was commenced (20WGDD0006) and a third planned to insect both the lower portion of the downhole EM plate and the original surface plate as shown in Figure 2 and Table 3. Hole 20WGDD0006 has now been completed to a depth of 472.6m. Geological logging has commenced, with early observations identifying several broad zones containing significant volumes of disseminated sulphides.

Sahara Drill Hole Details									
HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Type	Dip	Azi	Drilling Status	Assay Status
20WGDD0006	305111	6603314	215	472.6	DD	-60°	290°	Completed	Pending
20WGDD0007	305140	6603282	215	500*	DD	-60°	280°	Planned	

*Table 3: Sahara Prospect Drill Hole details. (*Planned EOH Depth)*

FUTURE WORK PROGRAMS

The Company is excited by the early success at Sahara, and has established a plan to methodically interrogate the surrounding Sahara district for additional anomalous accumulations of nickel and copper-bearing sulphides.

A third drill hole (20WGDD0007) is planned, designed to test the original MLEM plate a further 50m down-dip from drill hole 20WGDD0006. On completion of this hole, both 20WGDD0006 and 20WGDD0007 will be surveyed with downhole EM.

The identification of a discrete bedrock conductor at Sahara from MLEM, coupled within its location on the margin of a significant, >3km long elongate magnetic intrusive unit makes for a compelling regional target that warrants additional geophysical interrogation along-strike and at depth.

Detailed planning has commenced to complete a high-power (HP), low frequency Fixed Loop EM survey across an approximate 2km of prospective ground, extending north and south of the Sahara prospect and depicted in Figure 4. The Fixed Loop survey will comprise two loops (1800m x 600m), utilising a 150m line spacing. Unlike previous surveys completed in the area, this survey will be optimised to combine high-power and low frequency specifications, designed to effectively see under conductive cover sequences and test the system beyond depths reached in previous surveys (below 250m). Planning is well advanced, with surveying anticipated to be completed in August.

An additional set of MLEM-generated bedrock conductors within the surrounding Sahara–Firefly district remain untested. Whilst awaiting results of the regional August FLEM survey, the Company will swiftly move to test these additional compelling discrete targets.

Conductor ID	Conductance (Siemens)	Dimensions (m)	Depth details (m)
F1-5	300 - 500	500 x 100	140 – 400 (Dipping West)
F1-7 South	100 - 200	400 x 300	150 (Depth to target)
F1-7 North	50 - 100	800 x 600	150 (Depth to Target)

Table 4: Sahara – Firefly District Untested MLEM Conductors

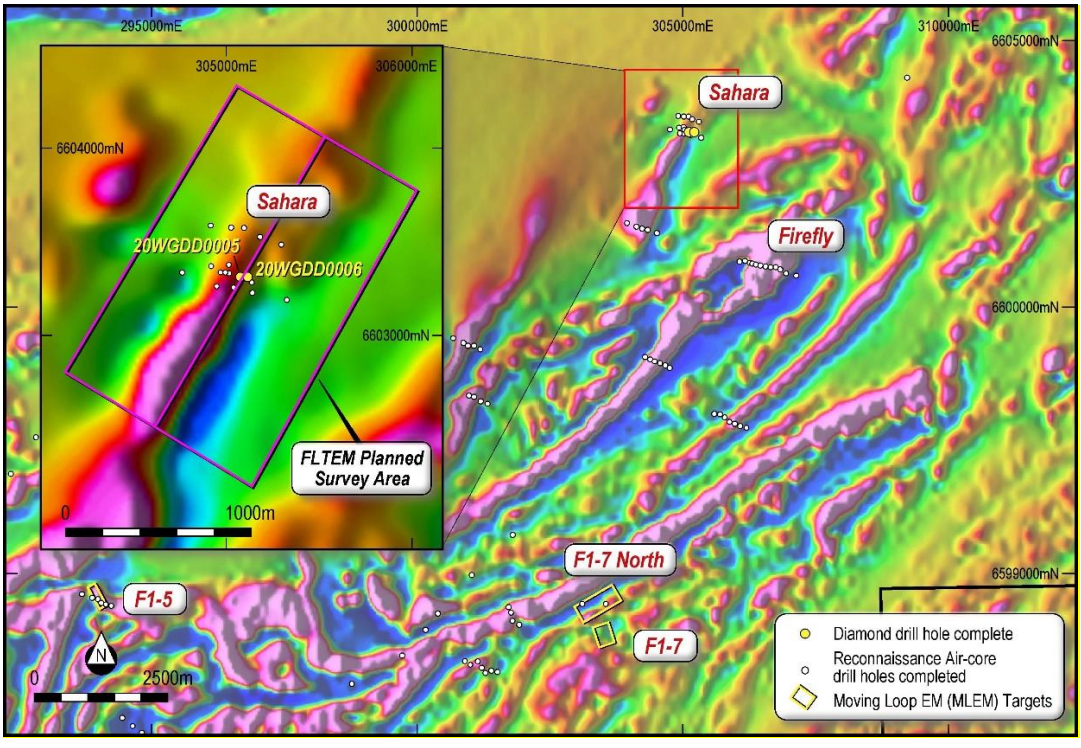

Figure 4. Sahara Prospect Planned FLEM survey and additional regional targets.

Regional Location and Land holdings

The Sahara prospect lies within the Iluka Farm-in and Joint Venture (WSA earning up to 75%), encompassing a total of five tenements (EL 5452, EL 5675, EL 5878, EL5879 and EL 6251) located with the northern portion of the highly prospective Fowler Domain (Figure 5). The Sahara prospect is located 10km south of the Trans Australian Railway.

An additional three exploration licences covering the interpreted far northern extension of the Fowler Domain are under application, as shown in Figure 5. The additional three tenements, covering an area of 2,378km², combine with the existing WSA 100%-held tenure and Iluka Farm-In JV ground, resulting in contiguous tenure of 11,898km², encompassing the entire Fowler Domain.

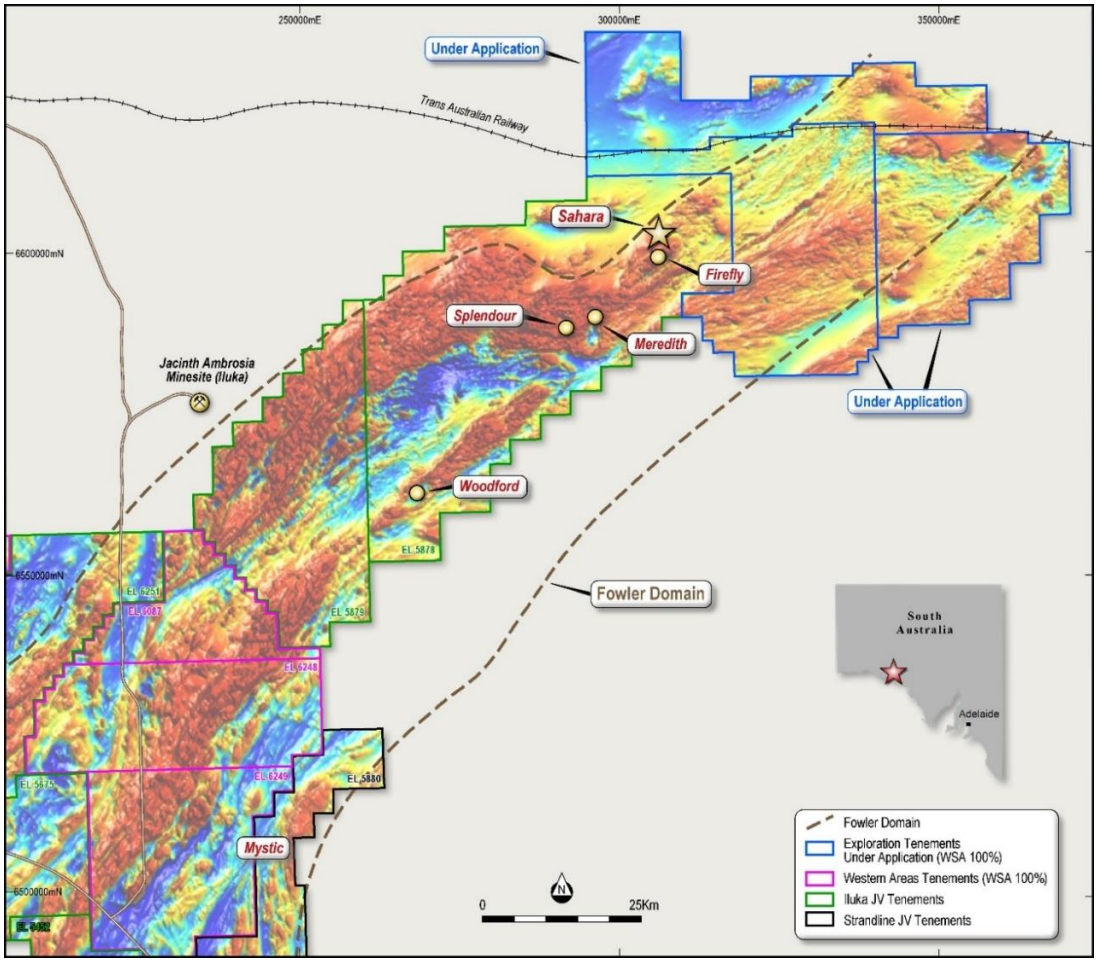

Figure 5. Western Gawler Project and Location of the Sahara Prospect

Project History

The Western Gawler Project lies within the Fowler Domain of western South Australia. The Fowler Domain is an orogenic belt (mobile zone) of Proterozoic age, marginal to the Gawler Craton. The Fowler Domain, which is known to host mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks, is overlain by recent sedimentary cover of the Eucla Basin. Similar orogenic belts in Australia contain significant mafic-ultramafic intrusive associated nickel-copper deposits, including Nova-Bollinger in the Fraser Range and Nebo-Babel in the Musgrave Ranges. The Company's exploration strategy is to explore for these deposits through systematic evaluation of targets which lie below cover sequences, using modern geophysical techniques and targeted drilling campaigns.

The Company now has a contiguous land holding with 100% interest covering five tenements across the Western Gawler Project with an additional 90% interest in a sixth tenement held by Strandline Resources. Additional to this, in July 2018 the Company further consolidated its regional presence across the Western Gawler region via the execution of a Farm-in and Joint Venture with Iluka (Eucla Basin) Pty Limited (Iluka), a 100%-owned subsidiary of Iluka Resources Limited.

-ENDS-

The announcement was authorised for release by the officers below. For further details, please contact:

Dan Lougher
Managing Director – Western Areas Ltd
Telephone +61 8 9334 7777
Email: dlougher@westernareas.com.au

Joseph Belladonna
Chief Financial Officer – Western Areas Ltd
Telephone +61 8 9334 7777
Email: jbelladonna@westernareas.com.au

Shane Murphy - FTI Consulting
Telephone +61 8 9321 8533 / 0420 945 291
Email: shane.murphy@fticonsulting.com

Or visit: www.westernareas.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information within this report as it relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Graeme Gribbin of Western Areas Ltd. Mr Gribbin is a member of AIG and a full time employee of Western Areas. Mr Gribbin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Gribbin consents 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.

These forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties beyond the Company's ability to control or predict which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. Western Areas Ltd undertakes no obligation to revise these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

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

JORC 2012 TABLE 1: WESTERN GAWLER PROJECT

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ 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.	▪ **Exploration targets were tested and sampled from diamond drilling (DD) core, and holes were mostly drilled perpendicular to the strike (NNE-SSW) of the stratigraphy.** ▪ **Drill holes were located with handheld 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. All sampling was conducted under WSA QAQC protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice.** ▪ **Diamond drill core (NQ2) is 1/2 core sampled on geological intervals (0.1m - 1.5m) to achieve sample weights under 3kgs.** ▪ **Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis by 4 acid digest with an ICP/MS and FA/ICP (Au, Pt, Pd) finish.** ▪
Drilling Techniques	▪ 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).	▪ **Exploration targets are tested using DDH drilling.** ▪ **Drilled approximately -60 degrees.** ▪ **A track-mounted Sandvik diamond drill-rig was used.** ▪ **Diamond drilling comprises HQ3 and NQ2 sized core.**
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	▪ **Diamond core recoveries have been logged and recorded in the database** ▪ **Overall observed recoveries are >95% and there was no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems.** ▪ **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.** ▪ **The drilling by diamond core method has high recoveries.**

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) ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ **Geological logging is recorded and validated in 'Ocris' Logging Software (Toughbook platform) & stored in an acQuire database.** ▪ **Drill core is logged for lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, fabric, grainsize, colour, structure, and other relevant features.** ▪ **Geotechnical logging was completed.** ▪ **Core is photographed both in wet and dry form.** ▪ **All holes have been logged from the surface to the end of hole.** ▪ **Petrology (in progress) will be used to verify the field geological logging.**
Sub-sampling techniques and sampling 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.	▪ **Diamond core is sampled as either quarter or half core; cut by ALS Perth .** ▪ **Sample preparation follows industry best practice involving oven drying, coarse crushing and pulverising.** ▪ **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.** ▪ **Standards and Blanks are inserted approximately every 25 samples.**
Quality of assay data 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ **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 and ME-MS61r for selected EOH samples) analysis using nitric, perchloric, hydroflouric 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 standard for every 25-50 samples).** ▪ **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	▪ 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.	▪ **Primary data was collected using Ocris logging software spreadsheets, on Toughbook computers.** **All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to WSA Perth for further validation and integration into an acQuire database.**
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 holes were located using hand held GPS.** ▪ **Elevation data is captured with handheld GPS, and cross referenced with local topographical maps,** ▪ **Downhole survey data is collected using a digital Reflex survey tool,** ▪ **MGA94 Zone 53 grid coordinate system is used.**
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.	▪ **Drill holes are located and specifically planned according to the geochemical or geophysical target location.** ▪ **Drillhole Spacing varies according to the nature of the target type**
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.	▪ **Holes were drilled at approximately -60 degrees to achieve the best possible intersection angle in steeply dipping terrane.** ▪ **No orientation-based sampling bias has been observed in the data, intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths.**
Sample Security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ **All samples are captured and prepared for transport onsite under the supervision of WSA staff.**
Audits and Reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ **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 Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▪ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	▪ **The Western Gawler Project comprises 5 exploration licenses covering some 4,450km², which are held 100% by WSA. EL 6087 (formerly EL 5077), EL 6248 (formerly EL 5199), EL 6249 (formerly EL 5200), EL 5688 and EL 5939** ▪ **Licence EL 5880 (formerly EL 4440) is operated under the Strandline Resources Ltd / Western Areas Ltd Farm-In and Joint Venture (JV) Agreement.** ▪ **The Iluka JV Project consists of 5 exploration licenses under a Farm In and Joint Venture Agreement (FIJVA) between Iluka (Eucla Basin) Pty Limited and Western Areas Limited, all of which all are held by Iluka (Eucla Basin) Pty Limited. EL 5878, EL 5879, EL 6251, EL 5675 and, EL 5452.**
Exploration done by other parties.	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ **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).** ▪ **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, Magnetotelluric and Airborne Electromagnetic surveys have been used in selective locations within the project area.** ▪ **The historical geophysics is deemed to have been effective.**
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ **The Western Gawler Project lies within the Fowler Domain of western South Australia. The Fowler Domain is a Mesoproterozoic orogenic belt comprising medium to high metamorphic grade basement lithologies and younger felsic, mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks.** ▪ **Similar 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	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ▪ Easting and northing of the drill 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	**All collar related information pertaining to the location of the reported assay results is included within the exploration results table contained within the body of this report.**

HOLEID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH Depth (m)	Type	DIP	Azimuth
20WGDD0005	305078	6603313	213	450.3	DD	-60°	290°
20WGDD0006	305111	6603314	215	472.6	DD	-60°	290°
20WGDD0007	305140	6603282	215	500*	DD	-62°	280°

*** Planned EOH 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.	**Datum MGA94 (Z53)**
Data aggregation methods	▪ 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.	▪ **Standard weighted averaging of drill hole intercepts were employed. No maximum or minimum grade truncations were used in the estimation.** ▪ **The reported assays have been length weighted. A lower arbitrary 0.2% Ni cut-off is applied, with no top cut applied. High grade intercepts internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals.** ▪ **Metal equivalents have not been used**
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ 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').	▪ **Drill hole intersections may not be true widths**
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.	▪ **Refer to the body of the report for location coordinates relating to the observed sulphide intervals.**
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.	▪ **Balanced reporting of material results is provided.**
Other substantive exploration data	▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):	▪ **Multi-element analysis is conducted routinely on all samples for a base metal and PGM suite and potentially deleterious elements.**

	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.	
Further work	▪ 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.	▪ **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.**