WESTERN AREAS LTD

20 January 2016 **ASX: WSA**

News Release

COSMOS PROJECT UPDATE – EXPLORATION COMMENCED

Data review highlights exceptional high grade nickel targets beyond initial expectations

Western Areas Ltd (ASX:WSA, "Western Areas" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on the activities at the Cosmos Nickel Complex (Cosmos). A comprehensive review of project data, coupled with recent exploration activities, has **confirmed substantial additional exploration upside beyond initial expectations at the time of the acquisition.**

Western Areas has now re-opened the project site, commenced ground geophysics and an ongoing review of project data is in progress. Western Areas Managing Director, Mr Dan Lougher, said that the initial results have only reinforced the prospect for Cosmos to form WSA's second mining operation alongside the premium Forrestania Nickel Operation.

"Having gained access to Xstrata's full drill hole database post completion of the transaction, our exploration team has conducted an extensive and thorough geological review. This has uncovered multiple significant high grade intersections at Cosmos that were not identified during the due diligence phase. The results of this review, combined with our modern geophysical tools, are providing a strong basis for our high priority target generation programme."

"At the same time, a small in-house project team has been formed to update the mining development study on the Odysseus deposit at Cosmos. The aim is to bring the Odysseus study up to Western Areas standards using our low cost operating model and current market mining costs. We anticipate that the study could be converted to pre-feasibility status later this year, and we are already uncovering areas where significant optimisation of capital and operating costs can be delivered," Mr Lougher said.

Key tasks underway or completed at Cosmos include:

1. **Geophysical work testing a range of new Electro-Magnetic (EM) methods and technologies successfully completed;**
2. **First stage of systematic EM testing of prospective stratigraphy underway - an anomaly has already been identified for drilling at Prospero;**
3. **Review of historical data reveals significant intersections that remain untested and will form part of a substantial exploration program in 2016:**
    a) **Prospero intersections including 4.22m @ 12.48% Ni (incl. 2.37m @ 19.7% Ni) in drill hole PSD016; and**
    b) **Aries multiple intersections including 4.46m @ 12.28% Ni and 3.28m @ 10.60% Ni**
4. **Six hole, 7,000m diamond drilling program planned to test a number of EM conductors for possible extensions to the Odysseus North deposit;**
5. **Outstanding brownfields exploration upside at Neptune and Apollo (previously Lake Miranda and Miranda Well), where nickel sulphides and/or EM targets have been identified within thick cumulate ultramafics;**
6. **Odysseus mine project pre-feasibility study commenced following a detailed review of the previous owner's study work; and**
7. **Over 500,000t of contained nickel in Resource has been verified to JORC 2012 standards.**

Near Mine Opportunities

During the review of the extensive Cosmos data base it became apparent that there are multiple targets located adjacent to current mining infrastructure and resources which have potential to add significant value to the operation. Given the high nickel tenor and value of the massive sulphide ores in the mining area, even small discoveries can significantly enhance the economics of the Odysseus and Alec Mairs (AM) deposits. Of these targets, Odysseus Massive, Ulysses and Aries are likely to be accessible from the development of the current resources (Figure 1), and are therefore ranked very high in priority.

Odysseus Massive

The Odysseus massive sulphide target is located immediately below the Odysseus and Odysseus North orebodies. **The target comprises an existing resource (48Kt @ 11.6% Ni), and a number of isolated intercepts (incl. 5.4m @ 12% Ni)** and DHEM plates. This is a compelling exploration opportunity.

HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL_Mine	DEPTH (m)	Type	DIP	Azimuth	INTERCEPTS FROM (m)
CND042U	261496.2	6944754.14	475.99	1401.6	DD	-631	272.9	5.4m @ 12% Ni (from 1305.9m)

Aries

The Aries target is located in the hanging wall of the AM6 deposit (see resource table), which remains un-mined, and could represent an additional lens of high grade material in the AM complex (Figure 2). This target is characterised by multiple intersections of **high grade massive sulphides (ie 4.46m @ 12.28% Ni and 3.28m @ 10.60% Ni)** encountered in a single underground drill hole that was extended beyond the defined resources of AM6.

HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL_Mine	DEPTH (m)	Type	DIP	Azimuth	INTERCEPTS FROM (m)
AMD568	260285.85	6943691.84	-248.44	557.8	DD	-38	95	4.46m @ 12.28% Ni (from 409.4m)
						and		*3.28m @ 10.6% Ni (from 332.34m)*

The presence of further high grade lodes in this location opens up the potential for more opportunities in untested areas around the AM ore bodies. The Aries location and favourable geometry may allow drill testing from surface.

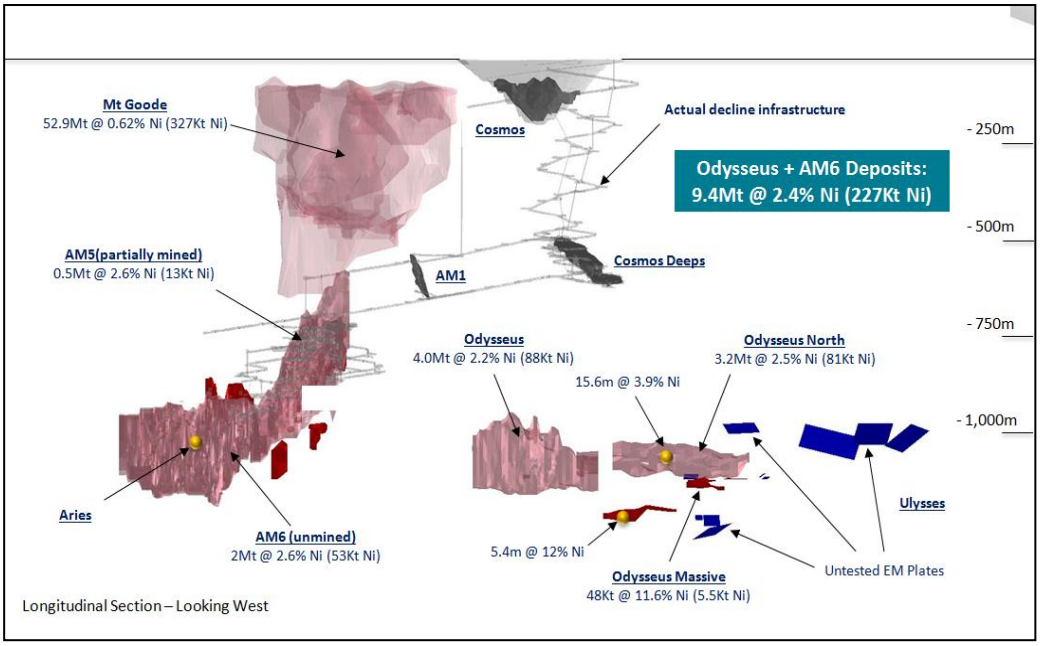

Figure 1: High priority exploration opportunities located around the existing resources

Ulysses

A detailed review of historical geophysics has revealed a number of untested down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) anomalies in the area to the north of the known resources at Odysseus North. These may represent massive nickel sulphides similar to those below the Odysseus orebodies.

The Ulysses area has the potential to add significant volume to the current resources of Odysseus and Odysseus North, and early success will impact the studies underway for Odysseus. Historical drilling in the area is limited, exploration will target the northern continuation of the ultramafic hosted disseminated sulphide mineralisation and any potentially related massive nickel sulphides.

Prospero

A review of the Prospero/Tapinos area is in progress and this may provide additional near mine opportunities. Significant intersections of massive nickel sulphides are present outside of the depleted mining areas and may be accessible from the current underground mine infrastructure.

In particular, mineralisation in the hanging wall contains numerous zones of massive sulphides, with intersections **including 4.22m @ 12.48% Ni (incl. 2.37m @ 19.7% Ni)** in drill hole PSD016. The high value of this mineralisation ranks this opportunity highly and current exploration in the area with geophysics may unlock further value (see Figure 2).

HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL_Mine	DEPTH (m)	Type	DIP	Azimuth	INTERCEPTS FROM (m)
PSD016	261058.11	6940710.87	-165.28	75.2	DD	2	51	4.22m @ 12.48% Ni (from 42.78m)
						Including		*2.37m @ 19.7% Ni (from 42.78m)*

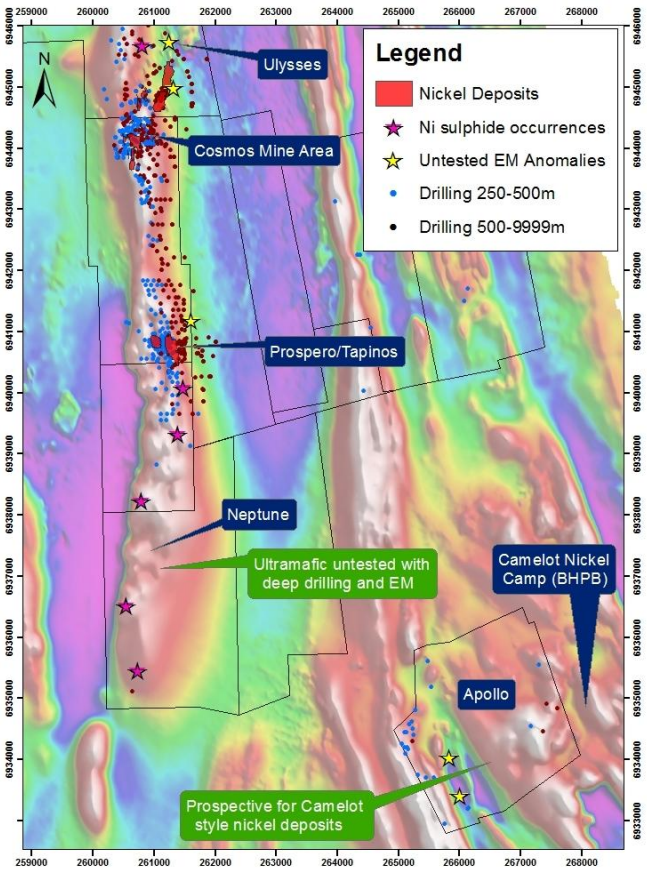

Figure 2: Southern exploration and target areas of the CNC overlaying magnetic imagery

Brownfield Opportunities

As expected, further opportunities have been identified outside the mine areas detailed above, particularly where historical exploration is less mature.

Neptune

The area south of the high grade Prospero/ Tapinos mines remains relatively untested by drilling and effective geophysics. This area is interpreted to contain the highest volume of cumulate ultramafics in the Cosmos Nickel Belt, and historical drilling has encountered nickel sulphides in a number of areas including **9.0m @ 2.20%Ni (incl. 2.0m @ 4.0% Ni)** in drill hole BJA094.

HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL_Mine	DEPTH (m)	Type	DIP	Azimuth	INTERCEPTS FROM (m)
BJA094	260850	6939400	459.88	65	AC	-60	270	9m @ 2.2% Ni (from 37m)
						and		*2m @ 4% Ni (from 43m)*

Whilst the area has been screened with EM surveys in the past, the nature of the conductive cover has limited the ability of the EM systems used to detect anomalies at depth. New technology and refined survey methods will aim to unlock the prospectivity of this area.

Apollo

The Apollo area is located in the south-east area of the project, immediately adjacent to the BHPB Camelot nickel camp. Camelot is known to host significant volumes of high and low grade nickel sulphide mineralisation in a series of deposits. The mineralisation is contained within the same sequence of ultramafic units that host the world class Perseverance Nickel Camp. The prospective Camelot ultramafics have been interpreted to extend onto the WSA tenure in the Apollo area.

Historical surface EM surveys have highlighted numerous anomalies at Apollo, some of which remain untested. The package at Apollo is interpreted to represent the northern extension of the Lemon and Endurance ultramafic sequence (BHPB), known to contain nickel sulphides. Drilling of the prospective ultramafic sequence and the untested EM anomalies at Apollo remains a high priority.

Exploration Work Program

Geophysical Surveys

Given recent advances in EM data acquisition systems since the discovery of the Cosmos Nickel Camp and previous EM surveys, the opportunity was taken to run comparative tests of the latest surface EM technology in areas of known mineralisation and more conductive cover conditions. The test work involved both Fixed Loop (FLEM) and Moving Loop EM (MLEM) configurations with a range of sensor/transmitter combinations. This has helped optimise the most appropriate survey specifications and equipment for use over conductive cover and complex geology. The FLEM test work was completed over known mineralisation at the Odysseus and AM prospects, and the MLEM work covered an area with conductive cover in the south of the project area (Figure 3).

The MLEM survey work commenced late in 2015 and the initial work is focusing south of the Prospero/Tapinos deposits, in an area with large volumes of cumulate ultramafics and no deep drilling. The continuation of the (mineralised) Prospero ultramafic unit to the south is confirmed by the higher magnetic signature of the cumulate ultramafic rocks.

In addition, historical shallow RAB and Air-core drilling encountered ultramafic rocks and, importantly, indications of nickel sulphides in the area. Once the current phase of work is completed the survey work will be extended to the north. It is anticipated the surface survey work will take 2-3 months to

complete. **Initial work has already identified a number of MLEM anomalies**. If these anomalies can be substantiated with follow-up surveys, they will be prioritised for drill testing.

Drilling Program

The program of up to 7,000m of diamond drilling will initially test the Ulysses target area. A total of six drill holes are planned to test Ulysses from surface. Drilling will be staged based on ongoing success and will target potential extensions to the Odysseus North mineralisation and untested EM conductors identified in historic data. The program will utilise digital Atlantis DHEM to verify the conductors and detect any new anomalies (Figure 3).

One of the reasons to drill Ulysses first is that any success can add to resources at Odysseus and enhance project economics. The plates identified have been sourced from the previous owner's geophysical information and have been reviewed by our geophysical consultants, Newexco. Odysseus is already a very significant Mineral Resource with 174,000t of contained nickel.

The Ulysses drilling will be followed by a broader exploration drilling program focused on testing other near-mine opportunities and any targets generated by the ongoing EM surveys. A number of drilling targets have already been defined at the Aries, Prospero and Apollo areas (Figure 4), and these will be ranked and prioritised with any new targets. Targets proximal to existing infrastructure and within the brownfield areas of the Cosmos Nickel Belt have potential to add the most value due to the extremely high tenor of the mineralisation (up to 30% Ni), and will be ranked accordingly.

Drilling tenders have been received and are being reviewed, with work expected to begin this quarter. Consultation has also begun with the traditional owners of Cosmos, and WSA is working with members of the local communities to prepare for the exploration activities.

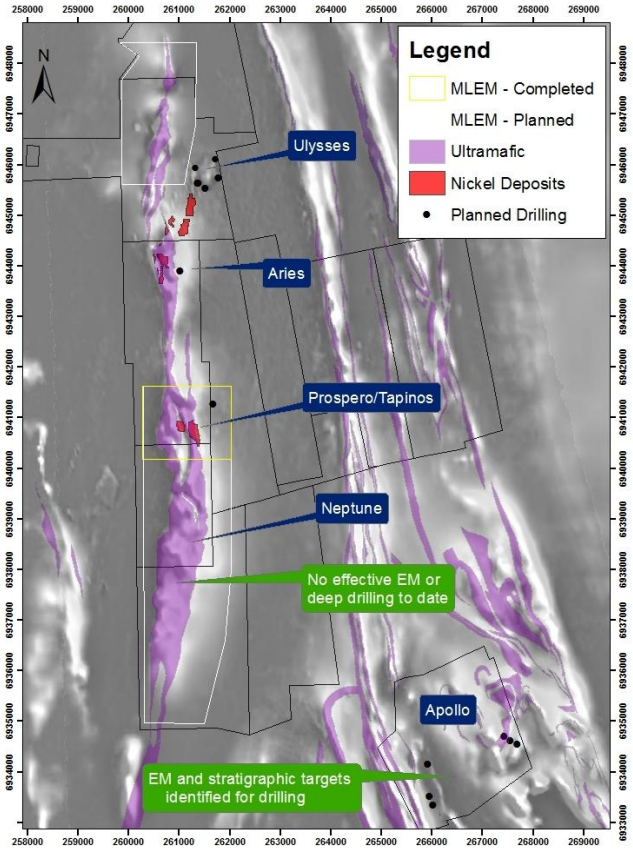

Figure 3: Current proposed exploration program for the CNC

Existing Resources

The CNC project has significant existing resources. The JORC Code (2012) Resource Table for CNC is shown below (see ASX announcement on 1 October 2015 for Table 1 and 2). The resources include Odysseus, which has a total Mineral Resource of 7.3 million tonnes @ 2.4% nickel containing 174,000 tonnes of nickel, representing one of Australia's most significant undeveloped nickel deposits.

Western Areas Cosmos Ore Mineral Resource Statement - Effective date 1 October 2015

Deposit	Tonnes	Grade Ni%	Ni Tns	JORC Classification	JORC Code
Mineral Resources					
1.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	3,884,857	2.2	84,301	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	169,165	2.1	3,603	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus North - Disseminated	1,631,495	2.8	45,519	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
	1,586,175	2.2	35,054	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus North - Massive 1	48,043	11.6	5,563	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
TOTAL COSMOS AREA	9,860,562	2.4	240,353		
2. 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	326,944		
TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES	**62,795,562**	**0.9**	**567,297**		

-ENDS-

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DISCLAIMER AND QA-QC STATEMENT: The information within this report as it relates to exploration results and mineral resources is based on information compiled by Mr Charles Wilkinson and Mr Andre Wulfse of Western Areas Ltd. Mr Wilkinson and Mr Wulfse are members of AusIMM and are full time employees of the Company. Mr Wilkinson and Mr Wulfse 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 Wilkinson and Mr Wulfse 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. Examples of forward-looking statements used in this release include: "the initial results have only reinforced the prospect for Cosmos to form WSA's second mining operation alongside the premium Forrestania Nickel Operation" and "the study could be converted to pre-feasibility status later this year, and we are already uncovering areas where significant optimisation of capital and operating costs can be delivered" and "during the review of the extensive Cosmos data base it became apparent that there are multiple targets located adjacent to current mining infrastructure and resources which have potential to add significant value to the operation".

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.

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

For Purposes of Clause 3.4 (e) in Canadian instrument 43-101, the Company warrants that Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Table 1
Cosmos Nickel Complex ("CNC")

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.*	• *All sampling has been completed to standard industry practice by prior explorers* • *The nature and type of sampling varies depending on the explorers sampling regime* • *Diamond drill core (HQ/NQ) is 1/2 or 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* • *All samples were prepared and assayed by independent commercial laboratories whose instruments are regularly calibrated* • *RC, Air-core and RAB samples are taken at various intervals, depending on geology, but mostly at 1m intervals from which 3kg is pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying as per DD samples..* • *Sampled mineralisation intervals are sent to a commercial laboratory for crushing and grinding before assaying.*
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).*	• *Diamond , Reverse Circulation, Air-core and RAB drilling techniques have been used at the CNC* • *Data is derived from both surface and underground diamond drilling*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• *Diamond core recoveries have been logged and recorded in the historical database*
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	*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 samples were visually checked for recovery*
	• *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.*	• *Not applicable*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *All geological logging was carried out to a high standard using well established geology codes in LogChief software.* • *All logging recorded Panasonic Toughbook PC logging.* • *Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *Logging of diamond core samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.* • *All diamond drillholes were logged and photographed in full. RC holes are logged in full.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *Diamond core is sampled as quarter core only; cut by the field crew on site by diamond saw.* • *Data not available* • *The sample preparation of diamond core 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.* • *The bulk of the mineral resources are defined by diamond drilling which has high core recoveries.* • *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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• *All samples are assayed by independent certified commercial laboratories.* • *The laboratories used are experienced in the preparation and analysis of nickel sulphide ores.*
	• *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.*	• *No Geophysical tools or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine any element concentrations that were subsequently used for MRE or exploration reporting purposes*
	• *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.*	• *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.*	• *Geological interpretation using intersections peer viewed by prior company and WSA geologists.*
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• *Not applicable*
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• *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.*
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *none*
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.*	• *Downhole surveys completed using gyroscopic instrument on all resource definition and exploration holes. Underground drillhole collar locations verified via survey pickup.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• *A two point transformation is used to convert the data from AMG84_51 mine grid and vice versa.* • *AMG84_51 points: easting = -250,000, northing = -6,900,000, elevation = 10,000.* • *Mine grid points: easting = 250,000, northing = 6,900,000, elevation = -10,000.*
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *The project area is flat and the topo data density is adequate for MRE purposes* • *Collar positions were picked up by suitably qualified surface and underground surveyors*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *Not applicable*
	• *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.*	• *The available drill data demonstrates sufficient and appropriate continuity for both geology and grade within the CNC deposits to support the definition of Mineral Resources as classified under the JORC Code (2012).*
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *The drillhole samples were composited within some MREs to a regular downhole length of 1 m using the Straight compositing technique, following statistical analysis of the sample lengths.*
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.*	• *Not applicable*
	• *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.*	• *Not applicable*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Standard West Australian mining industry sample security measures were observed*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Geological interpretation and data validation completed by Resource and Mining Department geologists.*

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	• *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.*	• *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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Historical nickel exploration has been completed by Glencore PLC, Xstrata Nickel Australasia and Jubliee Mines NL*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *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	• *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* – *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.*	• *All work has been completed by previous explorers and the reported results have been selected from the compilation of historical exploration data* • *Relevant data discussed within the text*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Where intersections have been quoted they represent prior exploration results sourced from a historical drill hole database* • *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 and bulk density weighted. A lower arbitrary 1.0% Ni cut-off is applied, with no top cut applied. High grade intercepts internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. A lower arbitrary 0.5g/t Au cut-off is applied, with no top cut applied. High grade intercepts internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals* • *No metal equivalent values are 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.*	• *Drill hole intersections may not be true widths*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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	• *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.*	• *Included within report*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All work has been completed by previous explorers and the reported results have been selected from the compilation of historical exploration data* • *Relevant data discussed with the text*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *Included within report*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Preliminary exploration plans are included within the report* • *Future explorations programs may change depending on results and strategy* • *At this stage of the exploration program, the nature of the geological model is evolving. Details of further work will be forthcoming as the project progresses.*