

ACTIVITY REPORT

For the period ending 31 March 2021

WESTERN AREAS LTD



PRODUCTION UPLIFT AT FORRESTANIA – ODYSSEUS PROGRESSING WELL

Western Areas (“WSA” or the “Company”) (ASX: WSA) is pleased to provide the March Quarterly activity report.

MARCH QUARTER 2021 HIGHLIGHTS

- Forrestania mine production of 4,236 nickel tonnes in ore, up 20% quarter on quarter, as higher grade areas at Flying Fox are re-accessed and improved grades mined at Spotted Quoll
- Mill production of 4,267 nickel tonnes in concentrate, up 21% quarter on quarter, following a lift in average feed grade and mill recoveries. Nickel sales of 3,962 nickel tonnes in concentrate up 19% quarter on quarter
- Unit cash cost of nickel in concentrate at A\$4.07/lb for the quarter, 13% lower than the prior period
- Successful completion of A\$85m placement to institutional shareholders. The Company is now well-funded to deliver Odysseus, its key growth project, with cash at bank at quarter end of A\$152.8m and no drawn debt
- Cash plus nickel sales receivables of \$168.6m (Dec Q – A\$111.4m)
- Odysseus underground advancing with total mine development of 1.2km for the quarter, including 380m of decline development, which has now split into the north and south access to the two Odysseus orebodies
- Completion of concrete foundation works for the shaft winder house allows for mechanical and electrical installations to commence
- Construction of a demonstration scale heap leach at Forrestania is now preparing for commissioning

Western Areas Managing Director, Mr Dan Lougher, said “It’s pleasing to see the Forrestania Operation deliver a significant uplift in performance, returning to a more normal level of operation. The re-establishment of higher grade areas at Flying Fox and higher grade reporting from Spotted Quoll resulted in a 20% increase quarter on quarter for nickel in ore mined, producing our best results for the financial year to date. The Company remains focussed on consolidating this positive momentum into the final quarter of FY21.”

“At Odysseus, underground mine development has continued to progress well and in line with the plan. Excellent development rates are being achieved with total advancement of 1.2km for the quarter. Another key milestone achieved during the quarter was completion of concrete foundation works for the shaft winder house that now allows for mechanical and electrical installations to commence” Mr Lougher said.

The Forrestania Operation had its best quarter year to date, with nickel tonnes mined and nickel in concentrate produced increasing by around 20% quarter on quarter. Pleasingly the Flying Fox mine re-established access to higher-grade areas of the mine and Spotted Quoll included a greater proportion of ore from stoping operations resulting in a higher average grade performance across both underground mines. Forrestania produced 4,267 tonnes of nickel in concentrate, with 3,962 tonnes of nickel in concentrate sold to offtake customers in the quarter.

Significant construction and development progress across all activities at the long-life Odysseus mine was achieved during the March quarter. The Odysseus decline has now split into the dedicated north and south tunnels that will access the two orebodies. Civil concrete works for the winder house foundations have been completed, service ducts are now being installed ready for the mechanical and electrical fit out to commence. All head gear and winder assets were delivered safely to the Cosmos site during January, with all shipping containers unpacked and the equipment inspected and catalogued. The first leg of the fresh air intake shaft commenced reaming in January, with 250m (of the total 634m) of shaft completed at the end of the March quarter.

During the period the Company completed a well-supported A\$85m share placement to sophisticated and institutional investors (Placement). The Placement funds will be used to complete the Odysseus mine development, advance other organic growth projects at Forrestania and Cosmos and enable continuation of the active exploration programmes that are progressing across the Company. A Share Purchase Plan (SPP) to raise up to A\$15m was also announced in conjunction with the Placement, where eligible shareholders can apply for shares at the same price as the Placement, until the SPP closes on 20 April 2021.

The Company’s average realised nickel price for the quarter was A\$10.07/lb slightly down from A\$10.31/lb in the December quarter. Post the end of the quarter, the nickel price has been influenced by news flow relating to the potential for increased nickel supply from Indonesia. Western Areas still firmly believes in the strong fundamental outlook for nickel as the electrification of passenger vehicles continues to gain momentum and battery powered vehicles market share increases.



PRODUCTION OVERVIEW

Item	Unit	2020/2021			YTD Total
		Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	
Total Ore Mined	tonnes	137,280	124,459	117,613	379,352
Mined Grade	Ni %	3.0%	2.8%	3.6%	3.1%
Total Nickel Mined	tonnes	4,147	3,518	4,236	11,901
Ore Processed (Milling/Concentrator)	tonnes	148,801	145,996	139,025	433,822
Processed Grade	Ni %	3.0%	2.9%	3.5%	3.1%
Average Processing Recovery	%	85%	84%	89%	86%
Total Nickel in Concentrate	tonnes	3,756	3,535	4,267	11,558
Total Nickel Sold	tonnes	4,064	3,336	3,962	11,362
Contained Nickel in Stockpiles	tonnes	3,099	2,633	2,429	
Cash Cost Ni in Concentrate (ex MREP)	A\$/lb	4.44	4.72	4.00	4.37
Total Cash Cost Ni Conc (inc. MREP)	A\$/lb	4.46	4.67	4.07	4.38
Total Cash Cost Ni Conc (inc. MREP)	US\$/lb	3.17	3.41	3.15	3.24
Exchange Rate	US\$/A\$	0.71	0.73	0.77	0.74
Realised Nickel Price (before payability)	A\$/lb	9.28	10.31	10.07	9.92

Western Areas is an Australian based nickel sulphide miner, supplying local and international smelter and refinery operators with high grade nickel concentrates. Its main production asset, the 100%-owned Forrestania Nickel Operation, is located 400km east of Perth in Western Australia. Western Areas is Australia's second largest independent sulphide nickel miner, producing approximately 16,000 to 17,000 nickel tonnes in concentrate per annum from its Flying Fox and Spotted Quoll mines - two of the highest grade nickel mines in the world.

The Company's key growth project is the long-life Odysseus mine located at the Cosmos Nickel Operation. With a mine life in excess of ten years and expected low operating cost, the Odysseus mine will underpin the Company's nickel production well into the future.

The Company is an active explorer across its significant tenement holding at Forrestania, Cosmos and Western Gawler in Australia. The Company also holds a 19.9% interest in Panoramic Resources Ltd, the owner of the Savannah Nickel mine in Western Australia, and exploration interests in Canada via a 10.6% holding in Grid Metals Corp (TSXV:GRDM). Additionally, the Company has exposure to the emerging lithium market via an exploration joint venture with Wesfarmers Chemicals Energy and Fertilizers (WES CEF) across Forrestania's northern tenements.

The Board remains focused on the core business of economic, 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 strict cost control. Its latest Company presentation can be found at <https://www.westernareas.com.au/investor-centre/presentations>.

The announcement was authorised for release by the MD/CEO and CFO. For further details, please contact:

Dan Lougher
 Managing Director & CEO
 Western Areas Ltd
 Telephone +61 8 9334 7777
 Email: d.lougher@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



CORPORATE AND FINANCING

FY21 GUIDANCE

In light of the first half performance, the Company previously adjusted guidance at the Half Year result (23 February) to account for the nickel production that has been deferred into FY22, primarily from Flying Fox. No further change is made at this time. Spotted Quoll mined grade is expected to progressively improve as material mined via ore drives is mostly completed by the end of the June quarter 2021 and an increased proportion of ore is sourced from stoping operations. As advised on 23 February 2021, nickel tonnes in concentrate production is expected to be 16,000 to 17,000 tonnes for FY21, with Unit Cash Cost of production (nickel in concentrate) of A\$3.75/lb to A\$4.25/lb. Expenditure budgeted for mine development (A\$25m to A\$30m), capital & growth (A\$7m to A\$10m), Cosmos and Odysseus (A\$90m to A\$110m) and exploration (A\$14m to A\$17m) was unchanged.

CASHFLOW

Cash at bank at quarter end was A\$152.8m (Dec Q – A\$98.0m) including proceeds from the successful completion of an A\$85m Placement during March. The Company's balance sheet is robust, with cash at bank plus nickel sales receivables of A\$168.6m (Dec Q - A\$111.4m) and no drawn debt, ensuring Western Areas is well-funded to deliver its growth objectives.

Capital expenditure for the quarter was primarily focussed on growth projects with A\$36.4m invested across the Cosmos operation mine construction, Forrestania Operation and exploration programmes. Surface infrastructure construction and underground mine development activity for the Odysseus mine is progressing well with 1.2km of new underground mine development advance, shaft raisebore drilling commenced with 250m of reaming completed and the winder house civil foundation works essentially completed. At Forrestania, underground capital development expenditure fell by 36%, with sustaining capital expenditure at Forrestania nearing completion. Other capital works at Forrestania primarily related to completion of a tails storage facility expansion and construction of the scat heap leach trial programme.

The significant cashflow items for the quarter included:

- Odysseus mine development and shaft haulage equipment construction expenditure of A\$22.6m (Dec Q – A\$18.0m);
- Sustaining mine development at Forrestania fell to A\$7.7m (Dec Q – A\$12.2);
- Payment of the final FY20 income tax instalment of A\$6.8m;
- Other capital expenditure at Forrestania was A\$3.2m;
- Exploration and Feasibility expenditure of A\$3.0m; and
- Payment of annual insurance premiums of A\$2.6m.

CAPITAL RAISING & SPP

During the period, the Company successfully completed an A\$85m placement. The Placement was completed at A\$2.15/share, representing an 8% discount to the closing share price prior to launch. The Placement received strong support from existing and new investors including high-quality domestic and offshore institutions. Proceeds from the Placement will be used to complete the Odysseus development, advance organic growth projects at Forrestania and Cosmos and continue exploration. Specifically, the funds will be directed toward:

- Funding mine development and capital expenditure at Odysseus, with development progressing on schedule and first concentrate production targeted in mid FY23. Once in steady state production, delivery of 14.6kt nickel in concentrate per annum is targeted from Odysseus.
- Progressing studies with respect to the inclusion of AM6 in the Odysseus mine plan and New Morning in the Forrestania mine plan.
- Advancing Western Areas' targeted drilling campaign on its portfolio of exploration assets, which includes Western Gawler, Metal Hawk, Cosmos and Forrestania.

A SPP offering was announced in conjunction with the Placement, whereby eligible shareholders have been given the opportunity to purchase up to \$30,000 of Western Areas shares at the same price as the Placement. The offer closes on 20 April 2021.



BANK FINANCE

In December 2020, the Company announced a credit approved term sheet to establish a secured A\$75m Revolving Credit Facility (“RCF”) with Commonwealth Bank of Australia (“CBA”). Western Areas consistently works with its lenders to prudently ensure banking facilities provide financial flexibility and working capital options to the Company, as it continues to develop the Odysseus mine at the Cosmos operations. Completion of the full long form documentation is progressing and satisfaction of conditions precedent to financial close are ongoing. The RCF remains subject to completion of legal due diligence, long form documentation and customary conditions precedent.

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; and
- Medium-term hedging is used to manage the risk of nickel price and foreign exchange fluctuations, with a maximum 25% of expected nickel sales per month hedged out for a period of 12 to 18 months.

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

Hedging Details – FY21			
Nickel Hedging – Collar Options		US\$ Hedging – Collar Options	
Nickel Tonnes Hedged	300	US\$ Hedged	\$15,000,000
Average Call	US\$19,300	Average Call	US\$0.785
Average Put	US\$17,000	Average Put	US\$0.730
Nickel Hedging – Forward			
Nickel Tonnes Hedged	900		
Average Rate	US\$17,500		

INVESTMENT IN PANORAMIC RESOURCES

The Company owns a strategic 19.9% of Panoramic Resources Limited (“Panoramic”). As at 31 March 2021, the investment was valued at A\$57.1m. The investment continues to provide Western Areas with strategic optionality and exposure to Panoramic’s significant nickel, copper and cobalt resources.



MINE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

SAFETY

The Company's Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) decreased from 1.31 to 0.67

The Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) decreased from 20.20 to 16.74, where TRIFR includes all recordable injuries which require medical assessment, medical treatment, restricted duties, or result in lost time across the Company.

Forrestania (FNO)

Key health and safety initiatives during the quarter included First Aid training courses, sun smart skin cancer screening, mental health and well-being strategy plan implementation, in addition to the start of internal auditing of contractor safety management plans.

Three bushfires, initiated by lightning, were experienced during January, with the most serious coming within 5km of the Flying Fox mine-site. Emergency Response Teams (ERT) were deployed, ensuring the fires were contained and extinguished with no injuries or infrastructure damage.

As coronavirus restrictions were eased across the state, FNO reviewed relevant procedures and controls, which were modified accordingly.



ERT training

Cosmos (CNO)

The CNO safety management systems and ERT training matrices were aligned more closely with the FNO 'tried and tested' systems, which was facilitated by the transfer of key personnel.

Hydration testing of site personnel using saliva-based technology was introduced and better access to chilled water was provided around the site.



ENVIRONMENT

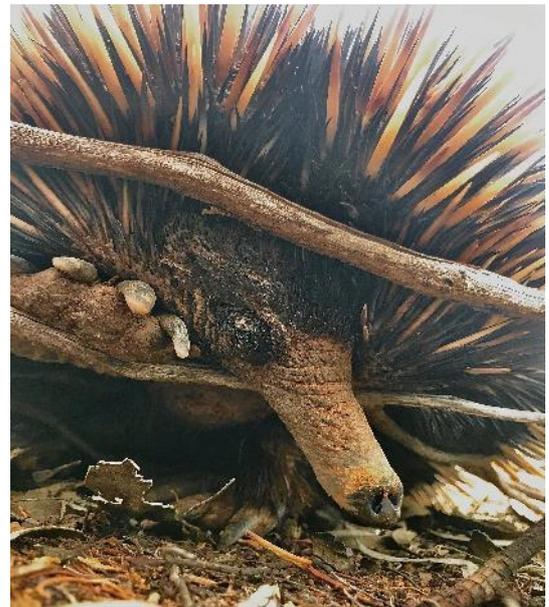
Neither operation had a reportable environmental incident during the quarter, and the environmental team completed all required compliance monitoring and reporting.

Forrestania (FNO)

An updated mine closure plan for the Teddy Bear tenement was submitted to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) for assessment. FNO mine closure studies were ongoing, which includes a hydrogeological review, seepage modelling, material balance and landform designs. A vegetation survey was completed for the Lounge Lizard sand pit extension and the environmental construction report for the heap leach project was accepted by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER).



Microbat rescued and released



Echidna foraging for ants near Spotted Quoll

Cosmos (CNO)

The triennial Cosmos Mine Closure Plan, which incorporates the newly acquired Kathleen Valley gold tenements, was submitted to DMIRS. Surface water earthworks were upgraded with improved levees to better protect the downstream environment and critical dewatering infrastructure. A program to recycle cans and plastics was also introduced to reduce site waste to landfill.



MINE AND MILL PRODUCTION STATISTICS AND CASH COSTS

Tonnes mined	Unit	2020/2021			YTD Total
		Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	
Flying Fox					
Ore Mined	tonnes	44,359	38,255	41,909	124,523
Grade	Ni%	2.9%	2.5%	3.8%	3.1%
Flying Fox Nickel Mined	tonnes	1,269	939	1,601	3,809
Spotted Quoll					
Ore Mined	Tonnes	92,921	86,204	75,704	254,829
Grade	Ni%	3.1%	3.0%	3.5%	3.2%
Spotted Quoll Nickel Mined	Tonnes	2,878	2,579	2,635	8,092
Total Ore Mined	Tonnes	137,280	124,459	117,613	379,352
Grade	Ni%	3.0%	2.8%	3.6%	3.1%
Total Nickel Mined	Tonnes	4,147	3,518	4,236	11,901

FLYING FOX

Mine Production

Production was **41,909 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 3.8% nickel for 1,601 nickel tonnes**. Ore production was sourced predominately (75%) from long-hole stoping with the remainder (25%) from ore drive development.

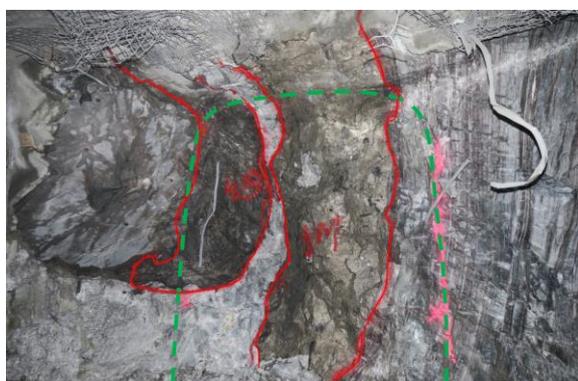
Stoping production was sourced primarily from the T5 area, comprising stopes on the 385, 345, 200, 180 and 160 levels with associated higher grades.

Mine Development

Total jumbo development was 553m, which included 317m of capital development (180 to 110 levels), 22m of operating waste development (385 and 345 levels), 83m paste-fill development (160 and 180 levels) and 132m of ore drive development (385, 345 and 150 levels).

Infrastructure

The 195 to 140 escapeway raise-bore was completed and the ladderway installed.



385 South 1 ore drive with a face grade of 5.0% Ni



150 North ore drive with a face grade 2.8% Ni



SPOTTED QUOLL

Mine Production

Production was **75,704 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 3.5% nickel for 2,635 nickel tonnes**. Ore production was sourced predominately from long-hole stoping (75%) with the remainder (25%) from ore drive development. While an improved performance was reported for the quarter, nickel production is still being impacted by lower grades, due to a pegmatite intrusion continuing to cause dilution in the active mining areas.

In the 'twin-boom area' (TBA) the 595 level was completed, the 505 and 430 northern level slots were successfully opened, with production continuing from the 580 to 445 levels (six ore drives).

The 'single-boom area' (SBA) successfully opened the 737 level, with continued production from the 838 to the 747 levels (seven ore drives).

Mine Development

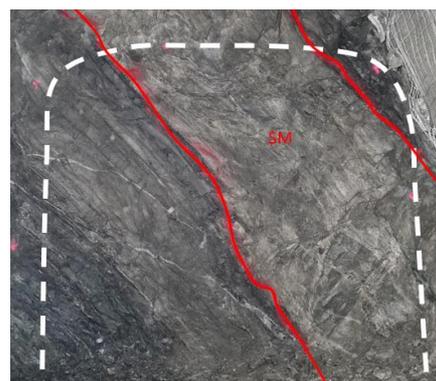
Total jumbo development was 765m, which included 190m of lateral capital access, 107m of operating waste and 167m of paste-fill to facilitate slot drilling. There was a total of 301m of ore drive development, which included 272m between the 'Stage 2' 415 and 375 levels and 29m between the SBA 839 and 717 levels respectively.

Infrastructure

The secondary egress ladderway network was extended to the 450 to 420 level, which included 35m of escapeway ladder-tube installation. The 16-person refuge chamber at the 390 level and the 420 level high voltage 11kV/1kV electrical substation were installed.



SBA 839 ore drive with a face grade of 4.8% Ni



TBA 359 ore drive with a face grade of 5.0% Ni

COSMIC BOY NICKEL CONCENTRATOR

Tonnes milled	Unit	2020/2021			YTD Total
		Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	
Total Milled Ore	tonnes	148,801	145,996	139,025	433,822
Grade	%	3.0%	2.9%	3.5%	3.1%
Ave. Recovery	%	85%	84%	89%	86%
Nickel in Concentrate Produced (i)	tonnes	3,756	3,535	4,267	11,558
Nickel in Concentrate Sold	tonnes	4,064	3,336	3,962	11,362

(i) Includes MREP Nickel tonnes produced.

The Cosmic Boy Concentrator processed **139,025 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 3.5% nickel** for a total of **30,066 tonnes of concentrate grading 14.2% nickel**, resulting in 4,267 nickel tonnes produced at a recovery of 89% and an average concentrator availability of 98%. The increase in recovery was a result of the higher head grades from both mines. Maintenance work included a major planned 37-hour shutdown.



A total of **27,699 tonnes of concentrate** was delivered for sale during the quarter, containing **3,962 nickel tonnes**, including the MREP product.

Other unit sales costs for the quarter were royalties at A\$0.34/lb and concentrate transport of A\$0.55/lb nickel in concentrate delivered to customers.

Stockpiles

Ore stockpiles at the end of the quarter totalled 43,103 tonnes of ore at 3.5% nickel for 1,510 nickel tonnes, representing just less than one month of concentrator feed. The concentrate stockpile was 6,367 tonnes at an average grade of 14.4% nickel, containing 919 nickel tonnes.

Stockpiles	Unit	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr
Ore	tonnes	78,615	60,659	43,103
Grade	%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
Concentrate	tonnes	2,575	3,911	6,367
Grade	%	15.9%	15.2%	14.4%
Contained Nickel in Stockpiles	tonnes	3,096	2,633	2,429

Cash Costs

Financial Statistics	Unit	2020/2021			YTD Total
		Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	
Group Production Cost/lb					
Mining Cost (*)	A\$/lb	3.24	3.46	2.95	3.20
Haulage	A\$/lb	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08
Milling	A\$/lb	0.83	0.85	0.72	0.80
Admin	A\$/lb	0.29	0.32	0.26	0.29
Flotation Cash Cost Ni in Con (***)	A\$/lb	4.44	4.72	4.00	4.37
Total Cash Cost Ni in Con (***) incl MREP	A\$/lb	4.46	4.67	4.07	4.38
Cash Cost Ni in Con/lb (***)	US\$/lb(**)	3.17	3.41	3.15	3.24
Exchange Rate US\$ / A\$		0.71	0.73	0.77	0.74

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

(**) US\$ FX for Relevant Quarter is RBA average daily rate (Mar Qtr = A\$1:US\$0.77)

(***) Payable terms are not disclosed due to confidentiality conditions of the offtake agreements. Cash costs exclude royalties and concentrate logistics costs.

Note: Grade and recovery estimates are subject to change until the final assay data are received.

The March quarter flotation cash cost of nickel per pound was A\$4.00/lb. The total cash cost of production for nickel in concentrate, including MREP (but excluding smelting/refining charges, concentrate logistics and royalties), was A\$4.07/lb (US\$3.15/lb).

The quarter on quarter improvement in unit cost of production was primarily due to higher grade ore being mined and milled at the operation. The higher feed grade also resulted in a favourable average recovery increase from the concentrator. This was partly offset by lower ore tonnes milled and MREP utilisation being lower quarter on quarter, due to a major planned maintenance shutdown of the Cosmic Boy Concentrator in February, lower throughput rates also result in a higher average cost per ore tonne mined, as the fixed costs of the mine are spread over a reduced production tonnage.

FORRESTANIA MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

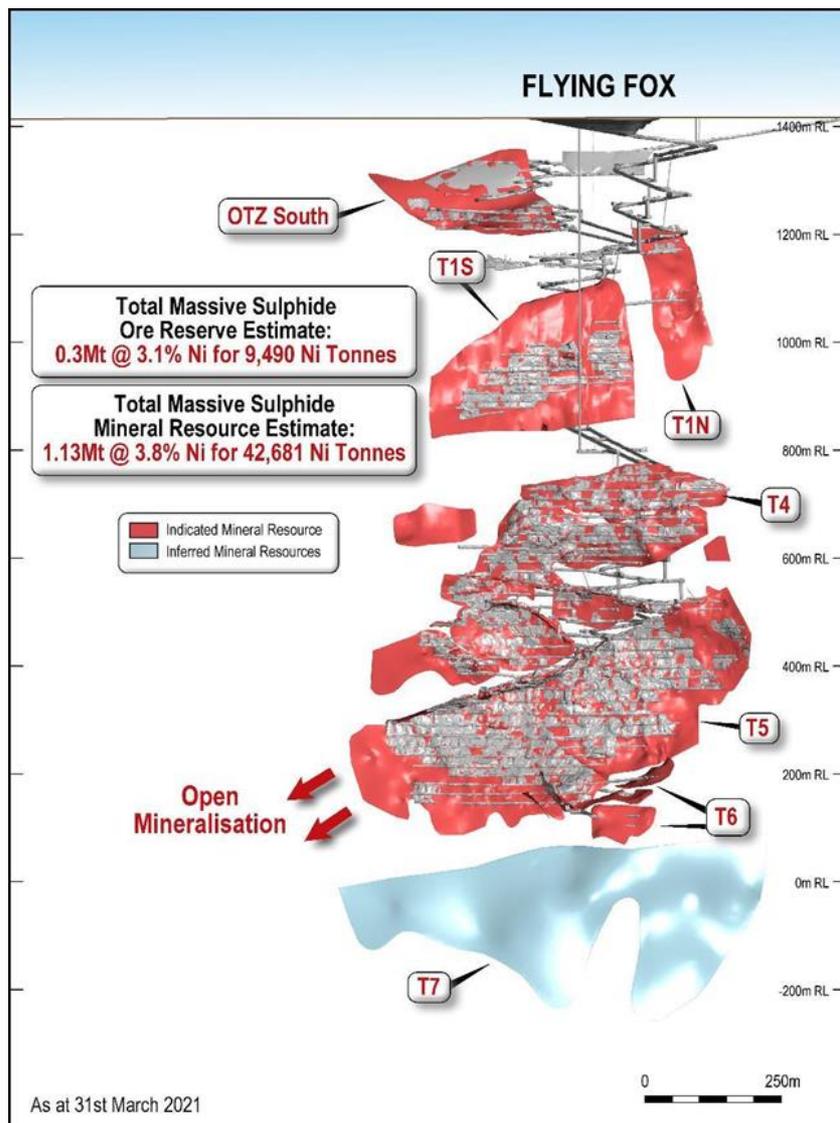
A full summary of the Company’s Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates is included at the end of this report.

FLYING FOX

No additional resource extension drilling was completed during the quarter.

The depleted Flying Fox **Massive Sulphide Ni Mineral Resource** now stands at **1.13Mt at a grade of 3.8% Ni for 42,681 nickel tonnes**.

The depleted Flying Fox **Massive Sulphide Ore Reserve** now stands at **0.30Mt of ore at a grade of 3.1% Ni for 9,490 nickel tonnes**.

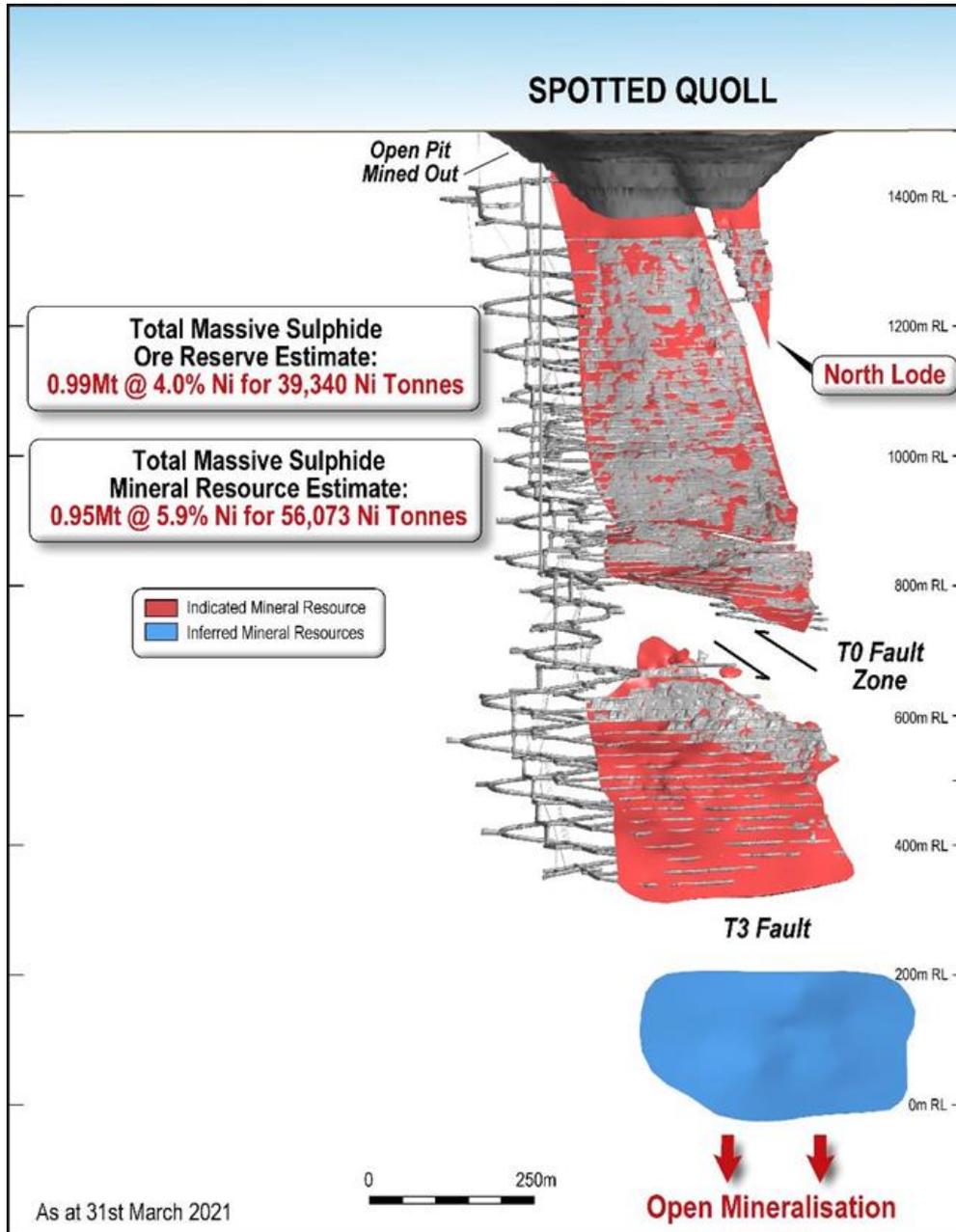


SPOTTED QUOLL

No underground resource extension drilling took place during the quarter.

The depleted Spotted Quoll **Mineral Resource** now stands at **0.95Mt at a grade of 5.9% Ni for 56,073 nickel tonnes.**

The depleted Spotted Quoll **Ore Reserve** now stands at **0.99Mt of ore at a grade of 4.0% Ni for 39,340 nickel tonnes.**





GROWTH PROJECTS

COSMOS OPERATIONS

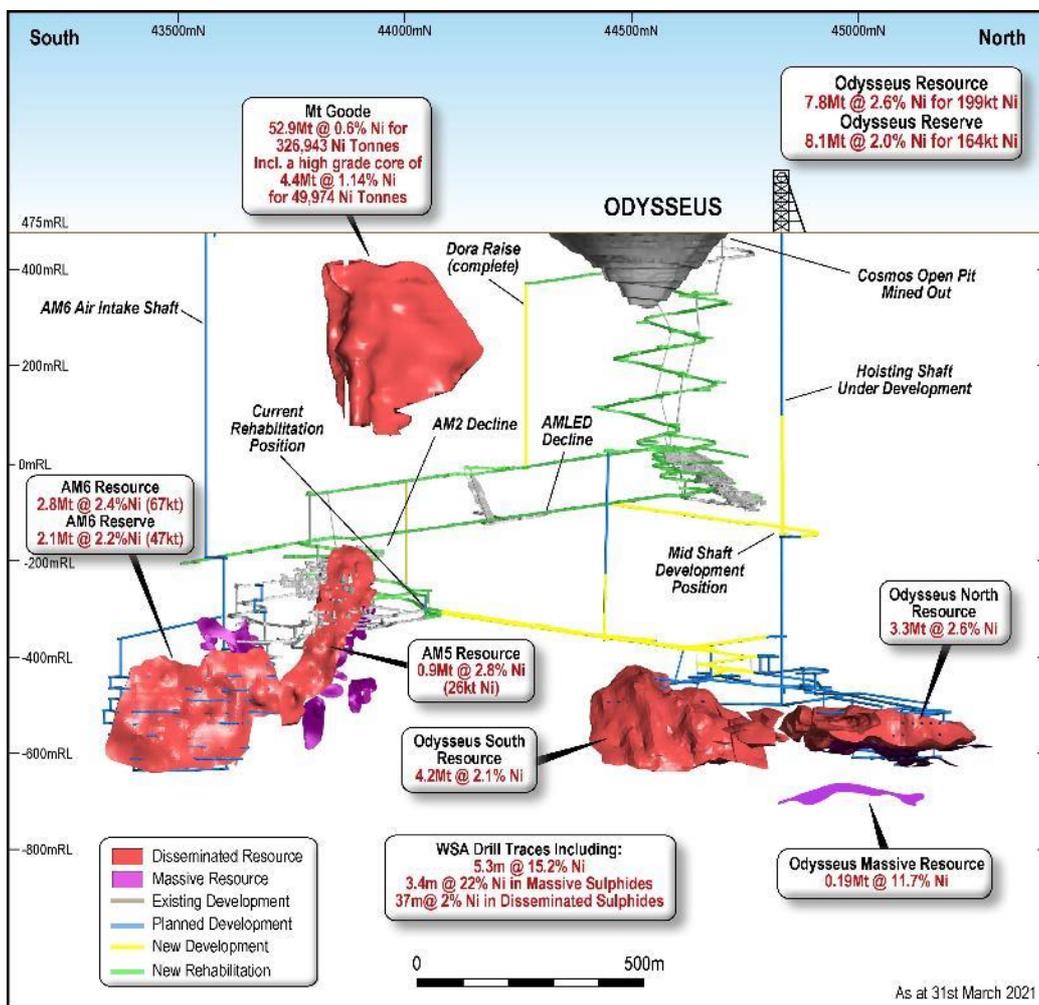
Odysseus Mine Development

Underground

Total lateral jumbo development was 1,198m, which included 380m in the Odysseus decline, 819m of return airway (RAW), 9670 fuel bay and associated stockpiles. The Odysseus decline split into the dedicated north and south declines in March to access the two orebodies.

The raise-bore contractor began back-reaming of the underground central ventilation raise-bore, with 94m completed (total 400m).

The 6 level sub-station and fit out of pump station 3 was completed and fully commissioned.



Hoisting Shaft Project

The 'Issue for Construction' (IFC) scope document for the shaft infrastructure design, equipping and maintenance was developed and reviewed.

The first stage of the civil works and earthworks packages (including service culverts, transformer bays, conveyor footings, winder terrace and foundations for the winder and winder house, headframe back-legs) was completed.



Back-reaming of the hoisting shaft first leg (5.7m diameter) progressed well with 250m of the 630m completed. Reaming advance rates have been impacted slightly by ground conditions with conditions expected to improve in the next quarter.

The final components of the winder, winder house and headframe arrived in the lay-down yard in good condition. The tender process for the re-erection of the winder house has been concluded and a contractor has been selected. Construction will commence at the end of April, with the team now working through the registration process.

The tender process for the fabrication and supply of the shaft conveyances has progressed and bids are currently being evaluated. Significant progress has been made with the lay-out and equipment selection for the underground materials handling system and this work will continue into the next quarter.

Initial discussions are underway with the DMIRS regarding permitting for the rock hoisting system.

Surface Infrastructure

Backfilling of the Yakabindie water pipeline trench and installation of breather support frames was completed. The system handed over to the operations team.

The new temporary hybrid fuel power station (10MW) commenced commissioning in March with completion expected in early April. The power station will be initially commissioned using diesel, but will introduce gas fuel when the gas spur has been re-energised. Evaluation of the long-term power supply options, which includes renewable energy options, is progressing well and planned to be completed in the next quarter. The current, smaller, diesel power station will be decommissioned in late April.

Construction and commissioning of the temporary underground cooling system was completed and performance testing is ongoing.

Engineering and fabrication of the twin 850kW primary ventilation fans has progressed well, with commissioning planned for mid-year. A temporary DORA 440kW fan set-up (twin 220kW axial fans) was installed and commissioned to provide the necessary short term primary ventilation.

The new site access road was completed and the earthworks contractor will commence evaluating the upper layer of the aerodrome runway for further geotechnical testing and levelling.



New temporary power station



Pump station 3



Box-cut and winder house

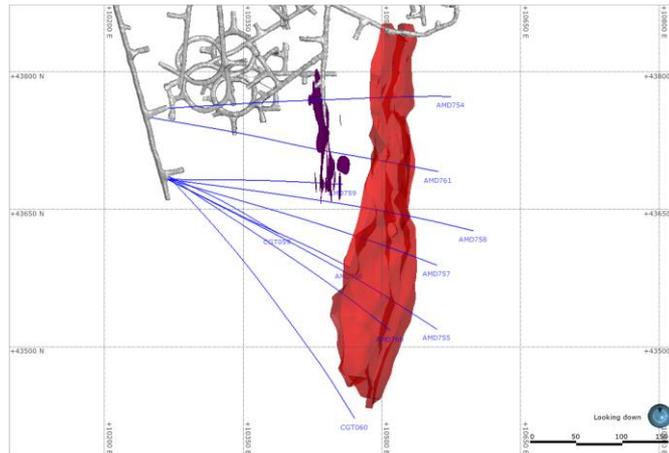


Winder house with head-frame raker leg foundation in foreground

AM6 MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE ESTIMATION

The AM6 geological and metallurgical drilling program was completed in March 2021, with a total of 10 holes drilled for 4,304m. Two holes were dedicated geotechnical holes drilled in the footwall. Assay results received to date from the eight metallurgical holes have confirmed the overall grade of the Resource. Metallurgical test work is ongoing.

The objective of the metallurgical testwork is to verify that the Cosmos concentrator flowsheet is suitable for the processing of the AM6 ore in conjunction with Odysseus ore. No issues have been identified with the testwork conducted to date.



AM6 Drilling plan view

FORRESTANIA OPERATIONS

Mill Recovery Enhancement Project (MREP)

The MREP combined nickel production was 155 nickel tonnes (sulphide precipitate and cyclone underflow). Overall production was adversely impacted by a planned shutdown in February.

Mill Scats Heap Leach Project (MSP)

The scats heap leach project construction continued during the quarter, with the three heaps completed, mechanical work completed and electrical works commenced. Commissioning of the heap leach is expected early in the June quarter with the first pregnant nickel sulphate solution expected to be advanced to the MREP in H1 FY22.



Scats Heap Leach - Heaps in the background with pump station in the foreground. PLS collection facility on the RHS



Scats Heap Leach – Acid storage tanks

Mining Development Projects

The New Morning Daybreak (NMDB) feasibility study was advanced with completion of the geotechnical rock mass model, which will enable the full mine design to be completed in the June quarter.

The surface infrastructure layout was also finalised, which will facilitate the environmental approval process.



EXPLORATION

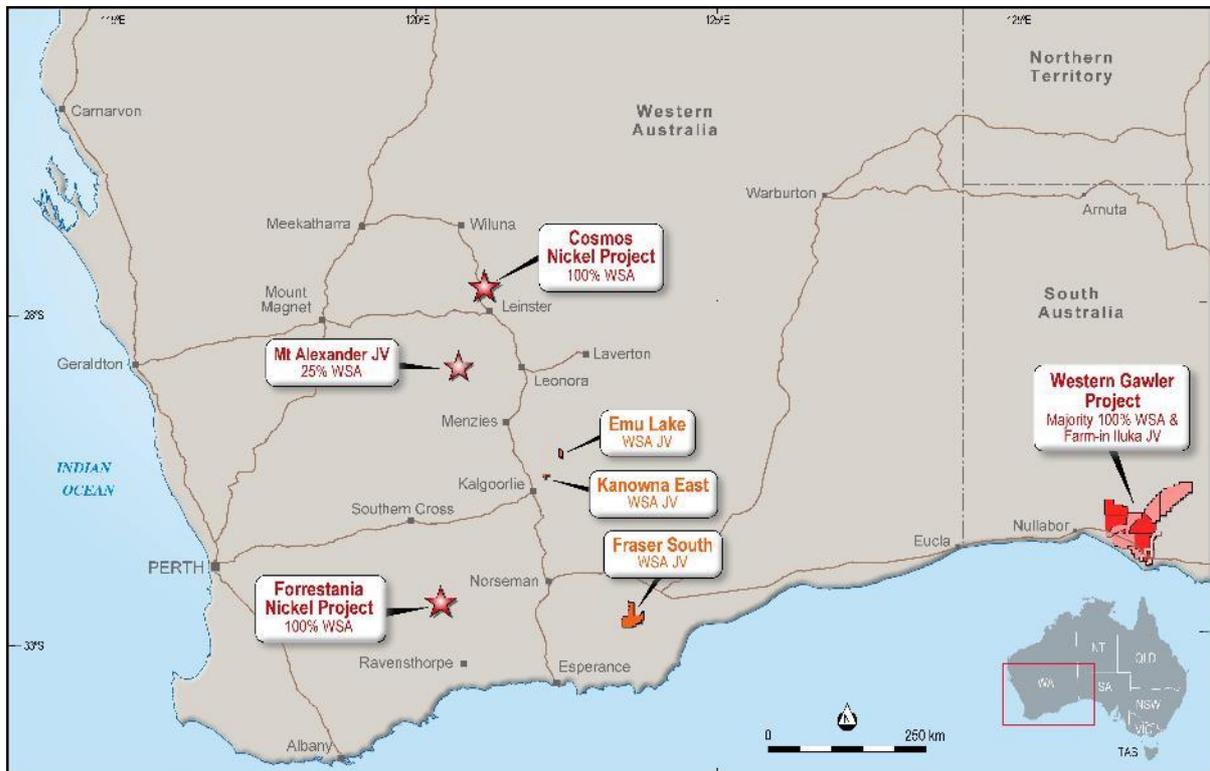
OVERVIEW

On ground exploration activities have commenced strongly in 2021 across the Company's diverse portfolio of exploration projects.

At Cosmos, exploration has commenced underground at Penelope, with a drill program designed to test the potential for the mineralisation at Penelope to connect with the AM6 (Alec Mairs) deposit to the north.

At Forrestania, the Company has embarked on a regionally extensive aircore drilling program, testing for both base metal and gold anomalism across the eastern and southern flanks of the significantly underexplored Parker Dome.

Within the Western Gawler project in South Australia, diamond drilling has recommenced in earnest at the Sahara Prospect, which forms part of the Farm-In and Joint Venture with Iluka, with the Company testing the along strike prospectivity of the nickel – copper bearing Sahara intrusive system.



Western Areas Exploration Projects

COSMOS

The Company has identified a 2.5km corridor extending between Prospero-Tapinos and Alec Mairs (AM6) that is of notable exploration significance, with historic drilling intersecting both low-grade disseminated (Mt Goode style) and higher grade, basal-contact-proximal (Alec Mairs style) nickel sulphide mineralisation. The corridor extending south from AM6 towards Penelope represents a significant opportunity to identify and delineate additional nickel sulphide accumulations within proximity to planned underground infrastructure.

Penelope

Following identification of thick intersections of high-tenor, disseminated nickel sulphides along the northern extensions of the Penelope mineral system in 2020 (48.2m @ 0.99% Ni, including 19m @ 1.37% Ni from WCD034W2W1), the Company is encouraged by the potential for significant accumulations of additional nickel sulphides extending north towards AM6. Drilling commenced towards the end of March testing the along-strike extension of Penelope as it approaches the AM6 deposit. Two holes are planned, with the program completed and assay results expected to be returned in the June quarter.



FORRESTANIA

Spotted Quoll North

The Company maintains the strong belief that the Western Ultramafic Corridor at Forresteria, hosting the producing high-tenor nickel mines of Spotted Quoll and Flying Fox, together with the inventory of the New Morning resource, continues to represent a significant exploration opportunity for the discovery of additional nickel sulphide mineralisation.

During the September quarter 2020, the Company completed a 2D seismic survey (HiSeis) incorporating three survey lines for a total of 22.9 line kms.

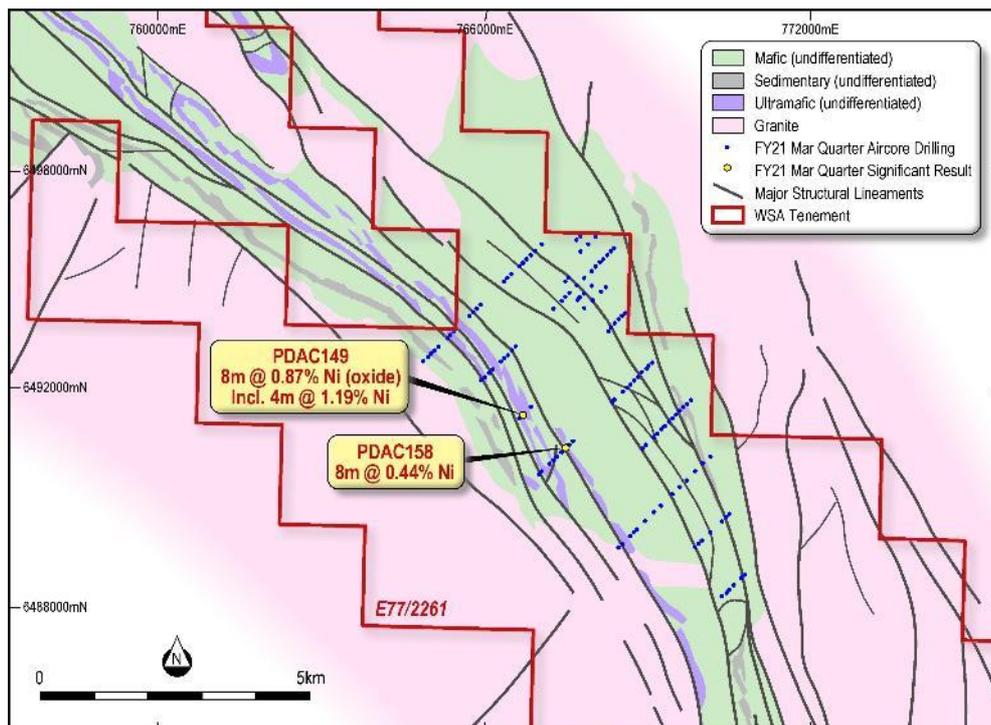
Structural interpretations from the recently completed 2D seismic lines, combined with evidence obtained from underground ore drives and drill core logging, are supporting an updated geological understanding of the structural setting of the northern flanks of the Spotted Quoll Mine. Aided by this knowledge, two drill holes were completed north of Spotted Quoll (WBD220 and WBD221), designed to test the potential for the main ore-hosting stratigraphy to be offset to the east, representing a previously untested corridor.

No nickeliferous sulphides were encountered from this program. However, drillhole WBD221 did successfully intersect the host sedimentary sequence at the interpreted location, which included a small barren stringer sulphide intersection from 794.0 – 794.3m. Downhole EM performed on both holes did not return a response supportive of further drilling at this location.

Parker Dome

Representing the far northern continuation and potential extension of the Forresteria Nickel Belt, the Parker Dome region, whose southern extents are located approximately 45km north of the Flying Fox Mine, represents an exploration opportunity within a significantly under-explored greenstone sequence. The Company has the dominant tenure holding across the southern and eastern portions of the dome, with the district considered highly prospective for both base metals and gold.

During the quarter, 150 aircore holes were completed for 7,134m, with the drill rig temporarily demobilising from site at the end of March. Most of the completed holes tested within the vicinity of the Boordarding Prospect, with aeromagnetic-supported geological interpretation suggesting the area is hosted within a structurally repeated mafic-ultramafic sequence. An additional set of holes was completed to the west of Boordarding, along an interpreted ultramafic corridor. Assay results from most samples are still pending (including all gold results), with significant results captured to date tabulated below.



Parker Dome: Boordarding Prospect



Exploration Results – Parker Dome: March Quarter 2021										
HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Type	Dip	Azi	Width (m)	Ni %	From (m)
PDAC149	766637	6491447	430	67	AC	-60	225	8.00	0.87	4.0
including								4.00	1.19	4.0
PDAC158	767497	6490902	366	97	AC	-60	225	8.00	0.44	56.0

Drilling is scheduled to resume in the June quarter (May) with a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig. Drilling will target several electromagnetic conductors identified from a 2018 high-power, low frequency (12.5Hz) airborne EM survey (SkyTEM312 system).

METAL HAWK FARM-IN AND JOINT VENTURE

During the September quarter 2020, the Company finalised and executed a Farm-in and Joint Venture agreement with Metal Hawk Ltd over a series of tenements across both the Eastern Goldfields and within the Albany-Fraser province, which are considered highly prospective for base metal (nickel-copper) sulphides and platinum group elements (PGEs).

The Farm-in and Joint Venture incorporates three project areas, earning in to all non-gold interests at Kanowna East (including tenure extending to within 12km of the Silver Swan/Black Swan nickel mine), all non-gold commodities at Emu Lake (incorporating tenure 10km along strike from the high-tenor Binti nickel prospect) and all commodities at Fraser South, incorporating a portfolio of greenfield tenements interpreted to be positioned over the southern structural extension of the Fraser Zone component of the broader Albany-Fraser Orogen.

No additional drilling was performed across the joint venture tenure. However significant planning and targeting work was undertaken.

During the quarter, the Company advanced conversations with the Maduwongga People towards executing a heritage agreement covering both the Kanowna East and Emu Lake projects.

Kanowna East

The Kanowna East project comprises two leases, covering a 9km prospective corridor extending south from Silver Swan/Black Swan.

During the quarter, advanced drill target planning was completed for an RC drilling program, designed to test the interpreted extension of the Silver Swan trend, considered to be highly prospective for ultramafic-hosted nickel sulphides. Programs of Work have been submitted, with a flora and fauna survey scheduled for completion in the June quarter.

Emu Lake

The Emu Lake project is defined by two exploration licenses, extending over 16.5km strike length and is located approximately 35km east of Black Swan/Silver Swan. Additionally, the southern edge of the project lies 5km north of the Binti Binti Gossan deposit. The project area is significantly under-explored, with only the extreme southern edge of the project drill tested.

During the quarter, the Company has made advanced plans towards commencing a regionally extensive aircore program. The program has been designed to define and delineate key stratigraphic corridors, which will allow subsequent ground electromagnetic surveying to be placed in geological context. Program of Works (POW) and flora and fauna surveys have been completed, with heritage surveys anticipated in the June quarter.

WESTERN GAWLER (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

Iluka Farm-in and Joint Venture (WSA 75% earn in) EL 5675, EL 5878, EL 5879, EL 6251 and EL 6379.

The Company has previously reached a significant milestone within its Farm-In and Joint Venture with Iluka, with the successful completion of Stage 2 earn-in achieved during the September 2020 quarter, with the Company earning 75% interest in the project.

Sahara Drilling Update (EL 5878)

The discovery of thick accumulations of nickel and copper-bearing sulphides within gabbro-norite intrusive host rocks at Sahara in 2020 vindicated the Company's long-held view of the potential for the Western Gawler district to host significant occurrences of magmatic base-metal mineralisation.



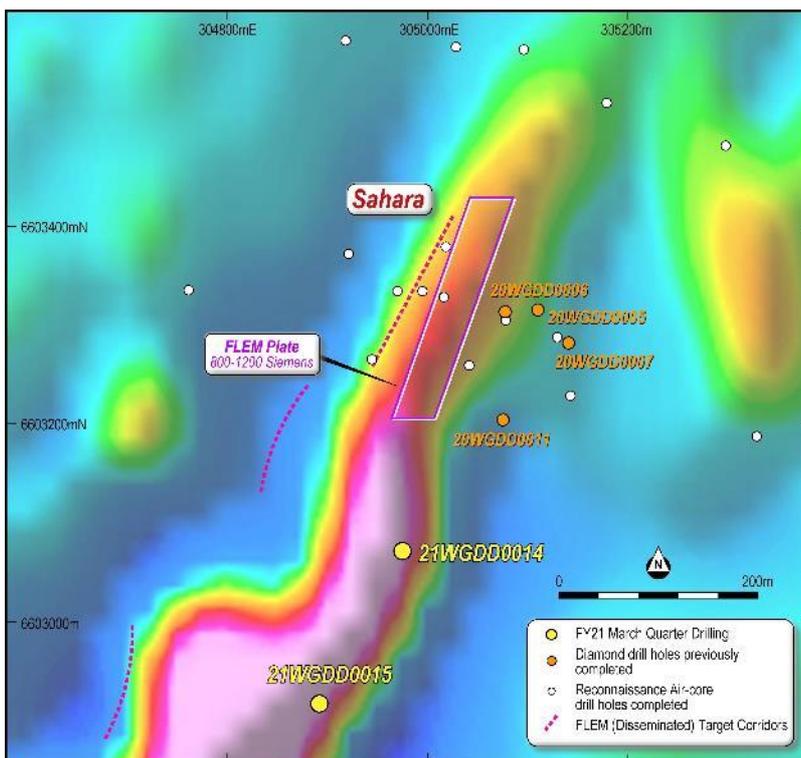
The Company has now entered an exciting phase of exploration for the Sahara project and surrounding areas, with a key focus for 2021 to delineate the along-strike prospectivity of the Sahara intrusive system (guided by electromagnetic surveying and geological observations), vectoring towards elevated sulphide accumulations.

Diamond drilling was paused over the summer period, extending into the early March quarter. Following receipt of updated site access approvals, mobilisation of drilling equipment commenced in February. During the quarter, one diamond hole (21WGDD0014) was completed to a total depth of 540.4m. A second drillhole (21WGDD0015) was still in progress and at a depth of 294m.

Drillhole 21WGDD0014 was collared 175m to the southwest of 20WGDD0011, guided by modelling of Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) surveys completed in September 2020. Drilling intersected a disseminated to blebby sulphide zone (5-20% sulphides) from 155-170m, within a broader 60m wide sulphide zone from 142-202m (3-5% sulphide) within a gabbroic host rock.

In drillhole 21WGDD0015, trace levels of sulphide (0.5-2%) were noted from 171-207m downhole, hosted within the same gabbroic unit observed within 21WGDD0014 and drillholes located further to the north.

The blebby to disseminated mineralisation observed in both 21WGDD0014 and 21WGDD0015 are consistent with the style of mineralisation observed in previous diamond holes drilled along strike to the north in 2020, however lesser amounts of breccia and stinger sulphide were noted. Importantly, drilling has now extended the mineralised footprint at Sahara to over 450m strike length, further demonstrating the potential at Sahara to host a large mineralised system. Drilling will continue in the coming quarter to test this encouraging mineralised zone along strike and at depth. Assay results are expected in the coming quarter.



Sahara Prospect (on Magnetic Map RTP 2VD background)



Sahara Prospect: Drillhole 21WGDD0014

Western Gawler (WSA 100%) EL 5688, EL 5939, EL 6087, EL 6248, EL 6249

Mystic Nickel Zone

The Mystic Nickel Zone represents a significant two-fold exploration opportunity to, firstly, delineate and define an emerging near-surface high-grade nickel oxide zone and, secondly, to explore the potential for significant accumulations of primary nickel-sulphide mineralisation at depth.

No drilling was completed for the quarter, however assay results for two diamond drillholes completed in the December quarter (20WGDD0012 and 20WGDD0013) were received, with significant results outlined below.

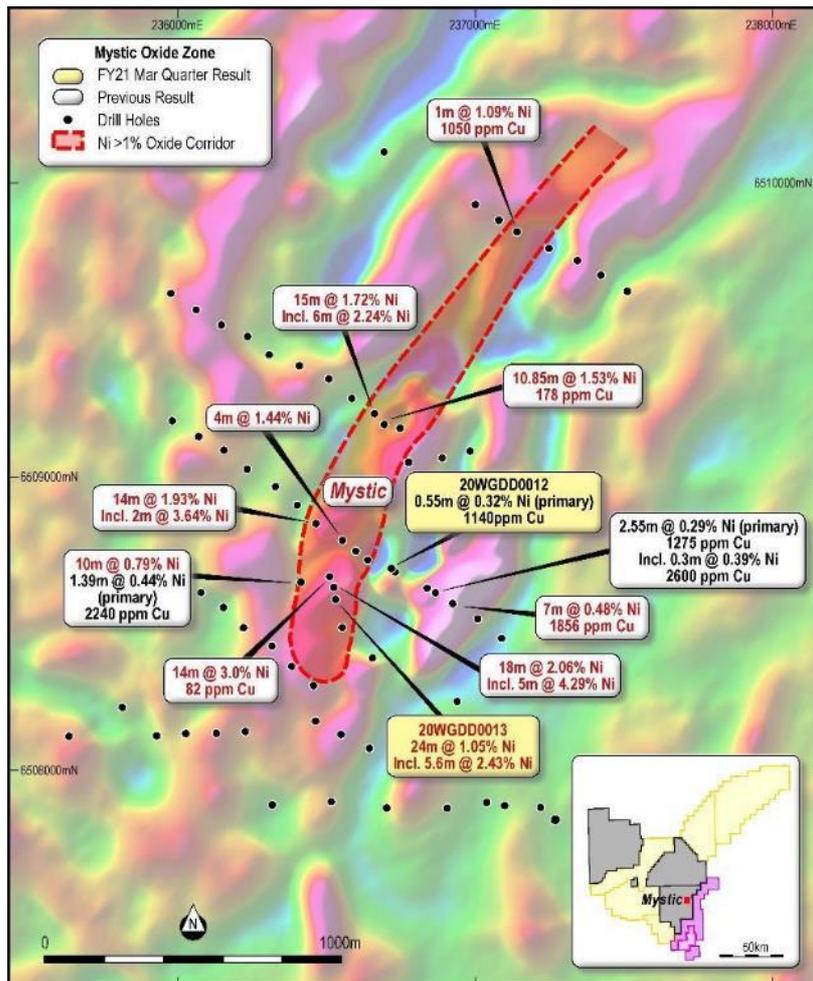


Exploration Results – Mystic: March Quarter 2021													
HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Type	Dip	Azi	Width (m)	Ni %	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)	Co (ppm)	From (m)
20WGDD0012	236710	6508687	77	303.5	DD	-60.1	122.2	0.55	0.32	1140	269	125	180.00
20WGDD0013	236521	6508600	66	321.6	DD	-59.9	120.9	24	1.05	90	18	1078	72.00
including								5.60	2.43	100	22	734	90.60
and								3.00	0.03	349	29	40	255.00

Drillhole 20WGDD0012, completed to a depth of 303.5m, intersected 0.55m @ 1,140ppm Cu, 0.32% Ni and 269ppb Pd+Pt from 180m. This zone is located at the basal contact of an ultramafic unit, which is the down-dip projection of the primary sulphide intersection (0.3m @ 0.39% Ni, 2,600ppm Cu and 424ppb Pt + Pd) recorded in 20WGDD0001.

Drillhole 20WGDD0013 (for 321.6m) intersected 5.6m @ 2.43% Ni within the Mystic Oxide Zone from 90.6m, within a broader interval of 24m @ 1.05% Ni (oxide) from 72m depth. This zone is located 70m to the southeast of 19WGAC444 (5m @ 4.29% Ni oxide). Towards the bottom of this drillhole and within the primary nickel sulphide target zone, assays included 3.0m @ 349ppm Cu and 387ppm Ni (from 255m), associated with the same basal ultramafic contact zone as observed within drillholes 20WGDD0001, 20WGDD0002 and 20WGDD0012.

The additional drilling at Mystic has extended the known nickel oxide mineralisation a further 70m along strike and, additionally, has defined a primary nickel-copper sulphide target zone associated with a key ultramafic contact over a lateral extent of greater than 450m. Further work is planned at Mystic, underpinned by downhole electromagnetic surveying of drillholes 20WGDD0012 and 20WGDD0013 (scheduled for the June quarter), which will guide further drilling in the second half of 2021.



Mystic Prospect

**Strandline Farm-in and Joint Venture EL 6494 (formerly EL 5880)**

No work was completed during the quarter.

-ENDS-

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information within this report as it relates to 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 is a Fellow of AusIMM, Mr Orunesu Preiata is a member of AusIMM and Mr Gribbin is a member of AIG. Mr Wulfse, Mr Orunesu Preiata and Mr Gribbin are all full time employees 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: "Placement funds will be used to complete the Odysseus mine development, advance other organic growth projects at Forrestania and Cosmos and enable continuation of the active exploration programmes that are progressing across the Company", and, "Western Areas still firmly believes in the strong fundamental outlook for nickel as the electrification of passenger vehicles continues to gain momentum and battery powered vehicles market share increases".

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.



WESTERN AREAS ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT

	Tonnes	Grade Ni%	Ni Tonnes	Classification	JORC Code
Ore Reserves					
1. Flying Fox Area	303,500	3.1	9,490	Probable Ore Reserve	2012
2. Spotted Quoll Area	985,000	4.0	39,340	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	3,397,500	2.3	79,630		
4. Cosmos area					
Odysseus South	4,483,700	1.9	85,620	Probable Ore Reserve	2012
Odysseus North	3,651,900	2.2	78,900	Probable Ore Reserve	2012
AM6	2,098,500	2.2	47,100	Probable Ore Reserve	2012
TOTAL COSMOS ORE RESERVE	10,234,100	2.1	211,620		
TOTAL WESTERN AREAS ORE RESERVE	13,631,600	2.1	291,250		
Mineral Resources					
1. Flying Fox Area					
T1 South	158,350	3.7	5,821	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
T1 North	47,070	4.9	2,315	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
OTZ Sth Massive Zone	106,641	4.6	4,875	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
T4 Massive Zone	96,557	5.2	5,039	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
T5 Massive Zone + Pegs	421,736	4.7	19,760	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
T6 Massive Zone	37,403	2.9	1,100	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
T7 Massive Zone	259,568	1.4	3,771	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Total High Grade	1,127,325	3.8	42,681		
T5 Flying Fox Disseminated Zone	197,200	0.8	1,590	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
T5 Lounge Lizard Disseminated Zone	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	4,983,000	0.8	41,050		
Total Flying Fox/Lounge Lizard	6,110,325	1.4	83,731		
2. New Morning / Daybreak					
Massive Zone	340,126	3.3	11,224	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
Disseminated Zone	78,067	3.9	3,025	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Disseminated Zone	3,318,468	1.2	41,181	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
Disseminated Zone	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	799,360	6.3	50,032	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
Spotted Quoll	147,724	4.1	6,041	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Total Spotted Quoll	947,084	5.9	56,073		
Beautiful Sunday	480,000	1.4	6,720	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Total Spotted Quoll/Beautiful Sunday	1,427,084	4.4	62,793		
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	2,704,500	1.4	37,570	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Digger South - Core	362,700	1.2	4,530	Inferred Mineral Resource	2004
Digger Rocks - Core	282,940	1.7	4,790	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Digger Rocks - Core	50,600	1.3	670	Inferred Mineral Resource	2004
Purple Haze	560,000	0.9	5,040	Indicated Mineral Resource	2004
Total Diggers Area	3,960,740	1.3	52,600		
TOTAL FORRESTANIA MINERAL RESOURCE	18,107,368	1.6	296,002		
6. Cosmos Area					
AM5	895,815	2.6	23,635	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
AM5	31,376	6.6	2,082	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
AM6	2,648,508	2.5	65,361	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
AM6	116,416	1.7	2,001	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus South Disseminated	4,016,949	2.1	84,767	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus South Disseminated	219,641	2.0	4,302	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus North - Disseminated	3,128,943	2.6	81,156	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus North - Disseminated	225,248	2.7	6,111	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus North - Massive	70,106	12.6	8,814	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
Odysseus North - Massive	124,900	11.2	14,002	Inferred Mineral Resource	2012
Total Cosmos Area	11,477,902	2.5	292,231		
7. Mt Goode Area					
Mt Goode	13,563,000	0.8	105,791	Measured Mineral Resource	2012
Mt Goode	27,363,000	0.6	158,705	Indicated Mineral Resource	2012
Mt Goode	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	64,412,902	1.0	619,174		
TOTAL WESTERN AREAS MINERAL RESOURCE	82,520,270	1.1	915,176		



JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – FORRESTANIA EXPLORATION

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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 tested and sampled by aircore drilling (AC), and holes were mostly drilled perpendicular to the strike (north-south) of the stratigraphy. Drill holes were located initially with hand held GPS and later surveyed by differential GPS. AC samples are 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. 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.
	<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"> Sampled mineralisation intervals are sent to a commercial laboratory for crushing and grinding before assaying. AC holes were sampled initially as 4m composites, with follow up 1m samples captured pending the return of significant assay results. 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.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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"> Aircore Drilling utilized a Schramm T450 Historical data is derived surface RAB, Aircore, Reverse Circulation and Diamond drilling
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling recoveries are digitally logged, recorded, and captured within the project database.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ AC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database and AC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. ▪ 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.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<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) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geological logging is recorded and validated in Ocris 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. ▪ Core is photographed in both dry and wet form and logging is done in detail.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diamond core is sampled as quarter core only; cut by the field crew on site by diamond saw. ▪ AC 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. ▪ 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 20 samples or at least one every hole for both diamond and AC drilling. ▪ All geological logging was carried out to a high standard using well established geology codes in LogChief software.



<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<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.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<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 for this program
	<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
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole surveys completed using the Reflex “Gyro Sprint-IQ™” north seeking gyroscopic instrument on all resource definition and Exploration diamond 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"> Elevation data is captured with hand held GPS, and cross referenced with local topographical maps (DMP produced), SRTM data and recently captured DTM models from recently flown aerial photo surveys.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collar positions were picked up by suitably qualified surface and underground surveyors
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are located and specifically planned according to target location and stratigraphic location.
	<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 1m intervals (Diamond) and 4m composites (RC and AC).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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"> Most of the drill holes are orientated to achieve intersection angles as close to perpendicular as possible.
	<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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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 – FORRESTANIA EXPLORATION

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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"> Forrestania Nickel Operations comprises approximately 125 tenements covering some 900km² within the Central Yilgarn Province. The tenements include exploration licences, prospecting licences, general purpose leases, miscellaneous licences and mining leases. Western Areas wholly owns 106 tenements, 55 tenements of which were acquired from Outokumpu in 2002 and a further 51 tenements acquired from Kagara in March 2012 (some which are subject to various third-party royalty agreements). The remainder of the tenements are subject to Joint Ventures. Several the Kagara tenements are subject to third party royalty agreements. All the tenements are in good standing. Six tenements are pending grant.



<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Areas has been exploring its wholly owned tenements since 2002. The tenements subject to the Kagara sale which took place in March 2012 were explored by Kagara since 2006 and Lion Ore and St Barbara prior to that time. Western Areas has managed the Mt Gibb JV since 2009 (Great Western Exploration explored the ground prior to that time). Kidman Resources Limited has entered into a Farm-in and Joint Venture with Western Areas, with a Stage 1 opportunity to earn in to 50% lithium rights. 																								
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FNO lies within the Forrestania Greenstone Belt, which is part of the Southern Cross Province of the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The main deposit type is the komatiite hosted, disseminated to massive Nickel sulphide deposits, which include the Flying Fox and Spotted Quoll deposits which are currently being mined. The mineralisation occurs in association with the basal section of high MgO cumulate ultramafic rocks. The greenstone succession in the FNO district also hosts a number of orogenic lode gold deposits of which Bounty Gold Mine is the biggest example. Some exploration for this style of deposit is undertaken by Western areas from time to time in the FNO tenements. 																								
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<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"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> 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 Parker Dome prospect are captured in the enclosed table. <table border="1" data-bbox="788 1050 1477 1200"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLE ID</th> <th>Easting</th> <th>Northing</th> <th>RL</th> <th>EOH Depth (m)</th> <th>Type</th> <th>DIP</th> <th>Azimuth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PDAC0149</td> <td>766637</td> <td>6491447</td> <td>430</td> <td>67</td> <td>AC</td> <td>-60</td> <td>225</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PDAC0158</td> <td>767497</td> <td>6490902</td> <td>366</td> <td>97</td> <td>AC</td> <td>-60</td> <td>225</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH Depth (m)	Type	DIP	Azimuth	PDAC0149	766637	6491447	430	67	AC	-60	225	PDAC0158	767497	6490902	366	97	AC	-60	225
HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH Depth (m)	Type	DIP	Azimuth																			
PDAC0149	766637	6491447	430	67	AC	-60	225																			
PDAC0158	767497	6490902	366	97	AC	-60	225																			
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 0.5% 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 																								



	<p>stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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"> ▪ Included within report
<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 the 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: WESTERN GAWLER JOINT VENTURE

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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"> Exploration targets were tested and sampled from diamond drilling (DD) core, and holes were mostly drilled perpendicular to the strike (NE-SW) 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 1/4 core sampled on geological intervals (0.2m - 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.
<i>Drilling Techniques</i>	<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 DDH drilling. Holes were drilled between 60-90 degrees. A track-mounted Sandvik DDH rig is used. . Diamond drilling comprises PQ2, HQ3 and NQ2 sized core.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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"> 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.



<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<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"> ▪ The drilling by diamond core method has high recoveries. ▪ 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 not completed due to the nature of drill method. ▪ Core is photographed both in wet and dry form. ▪ All holes have been logged from the surface to the end of hole. ▪ Petrology is used to verify the field geological logging.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sampling preparation</i></p>	<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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
<p><i>Quality of assay data laboratory tests</i></p>	<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 and ME-MS61r for selected EOH samples) 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 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.



<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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 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.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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. ▪ Drillhole spacing at Mystic varies according to the nature of the target type.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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 at 60 degrees to achieve the best possible intersection angle in steeply dipping terrane. ▪ 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.
<i>Sample Security</i>	<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.
<i>Audits and Reviews</i>	<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 Code Explanation	Commentary																																								
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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 6087(formerly EL 5077), EL6248 (formerly EL 5199), EL6249 (formerly EL5200), EL5688 and EL5939 Licence EL 5880 (formerly EL 4440) is operated under the Strandline Resources Ltd / Western Areas Ltd Farm-In and Joint Venture (JV) Agreement. The Fowler 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. EL5878, EL5879, EL6251, EL5675 and, EL5452. 																																								
<i>Exploration done by other parties.</i>	<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 is deemed to have been effective. 																																								
<i>Geology</i>	<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. 																																								
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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: 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 	<p>All collar related information pertaining to the location of the reported assay results are included within the exploration results table contained within the body of this report.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLEID</th> <th>Easting</th> <th>Northing</th> <th>RL</th> <th>EOH Depth (m)</th> <th>Type</th> <th>DIP</th> <th>Azimuth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20WGDD0012</td> <td>236710</td> <td>6508687</td> <td>77</td> <td>303.5</td> <td>DD</td> <td>-60.1</td> <td>122.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20WGDD0013</td> <td>236521</td> <td>6508600</td> <td>66</td> <td>321.6</td> <td>DD</td> <td>-59.9</td> <td>120.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20WGDD0014</td> <td>304975</td> <td>6603073</td> <td>216</td> <td>540.4</td> <td>DD</td> <td>-60</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20WGDD0015</td> <td>304904</td> <td>6602918</td> <td>215</td> <td>294</td> <td>DD</td> <td>-60</td> <td>295</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HOLEID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH Depth (m)	Type	DIP	Azimuth	20WGDD0012	236710	6508687	77	303.5	DD	-60.1	122.2	20WGDD0013	236521	6508600	66	321.6	DD	-59.9	120.9	20WGDD0014	304975	6603073	216	540.4	DD	-60	300	20WGDD0015	304904	6602918	215	294	DD	-60	295
HOLEID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH Depth (m)	Type	DIP	Azimuth																																			
20WGDD0012	236710	6508687	77	303.5	DD	-60.1	122.2																																			
20WGDD0013	236521	6508600	66	321.6	DD	-59.9	120.9																																			
20WGDD0014	304975	6603073	216	540.4	DD	-60	300																																			
20WGDD0015	304904	6602918	215	294	DD	-60	295																																			



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	Datum MGA94 (Z53)
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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"> ▪ 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
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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"> ▪ Included within report
<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



<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<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 is conducted routinely on all samples for a base metal and PGM suite and potentially deleterious elements.
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<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.