



# NOVA 'EYE' LOOKALIKE AT MANJIMUP NI-CU-PGE PROJECT

## HIGHLIGHTS:

- Review of open file WAMEX reports and government geophysical datasets at Moho's 100%-owned Manjimup Project (E70/5762) has identified geological, geochemical and geophysical features synonymous with Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation:
  - Folded, magnetically "high" fabric coincident with significant gravity anomaly
  - Shape of mafic-ultramafic (MUM) complex interpreted from aeromagnetic data and basement geology analogous with well-known "eye" shaped mineralised Nova complex (Figure 1)
  - Base metal & PGE geochemical anomalies of historic soils and BOH drill samples confirm proof of concept and emphasise the prospectivity for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

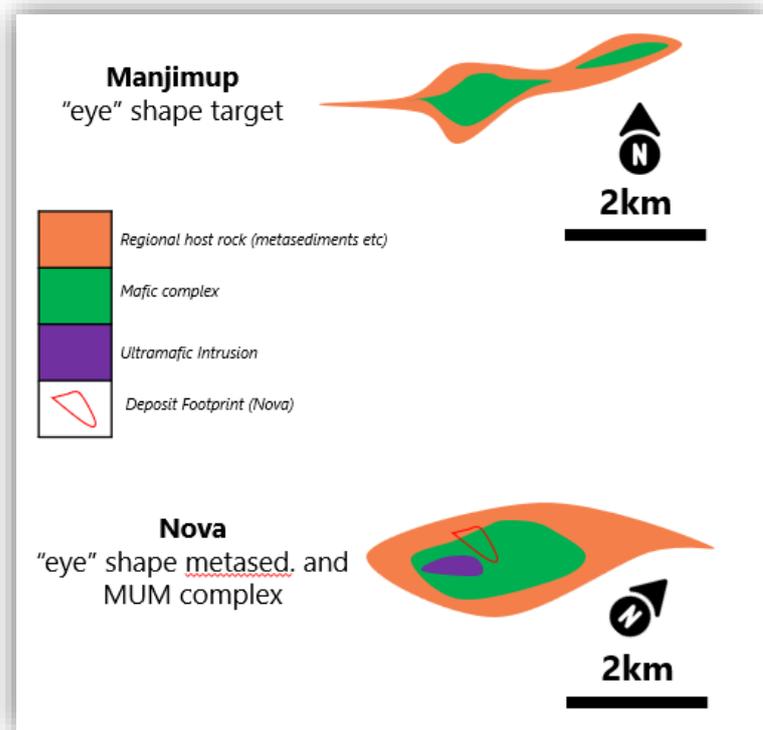


Figure 1: Same scale, target comparison between the Manjimup and Nova Project.

- Level 1 fauna & flora desktop survey commissioned

## NEXT STEPS:

- Orientation soil sampling survey and geological mapping
- Landowner engagement and land access agreements
- Level 2 fauna and flora surveys
- Geophysical surveys (ground gravity and electromagnetic)



ASX:MOH

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Adrian Larking

**Moho is looking forward to working with the highly credentialed Whistlepipe consultants at our 100%-owned Manjimup Project as we steadily ramp up our exploration for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation in WA.**

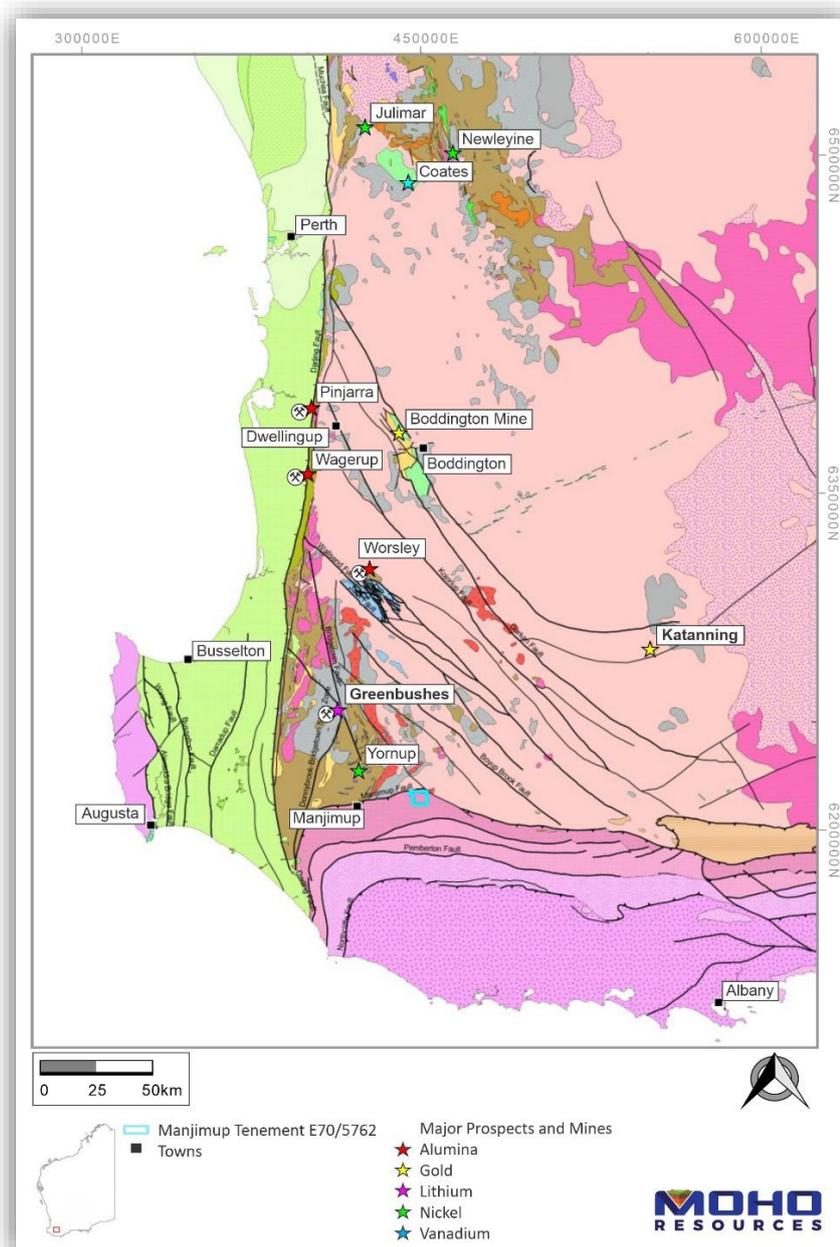
**- Mr Shane Sadleir, Managing Director**

### **Manjimup Ni-Cu-PGE Project (ASX : MOH, 100% owned)**

Moho Resources Limited (ASX: MOH) (“Moho” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an exploration update on the Manjimup Ni-Cu-PGE project in Western Australia which has recently been acquired from Whistlepipe Exploration Pty Ltd (“WPEX”). The principals of WPEX were instrumental in the discovery of the World Class Gonneville nickel (Ni), copper (Cu) and platinum group elements (PGEs) mineralisation in the Julimar mafic/ultramafic intrusive complex.

The Manjimup Project comprises Exploration Licence E70/5762 which was applied for in April 2021 and granted to WPEX in July 2021. E70/5762 consists of 13 graticular blocks covering about 30 km<sup>2</sup> and located 250km south-east of Perth and 25km east of Manjimup in Western Australia (Figure 2). The tenement straddles State Forests and freehold land.

### **Regional and Local Geology:**



**Figure 2: Location of E70/5762 or Manjimup Project (cyan polygon) and major mineral occurrences (stars) over 500k GSWA regional geology and major town locations (black square).**

The Manjimup Project sits within the South-West Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The project covers the suture between the Archean Yilgarn Craton and the Proterozoic Albany Fraser mobile belt. E70/5762 is interpreted to sit at/near the triple junction of the Archaean Balingup and Boddington Terranes and the Northern Foreland (Proterozoic block) sub-terrane.

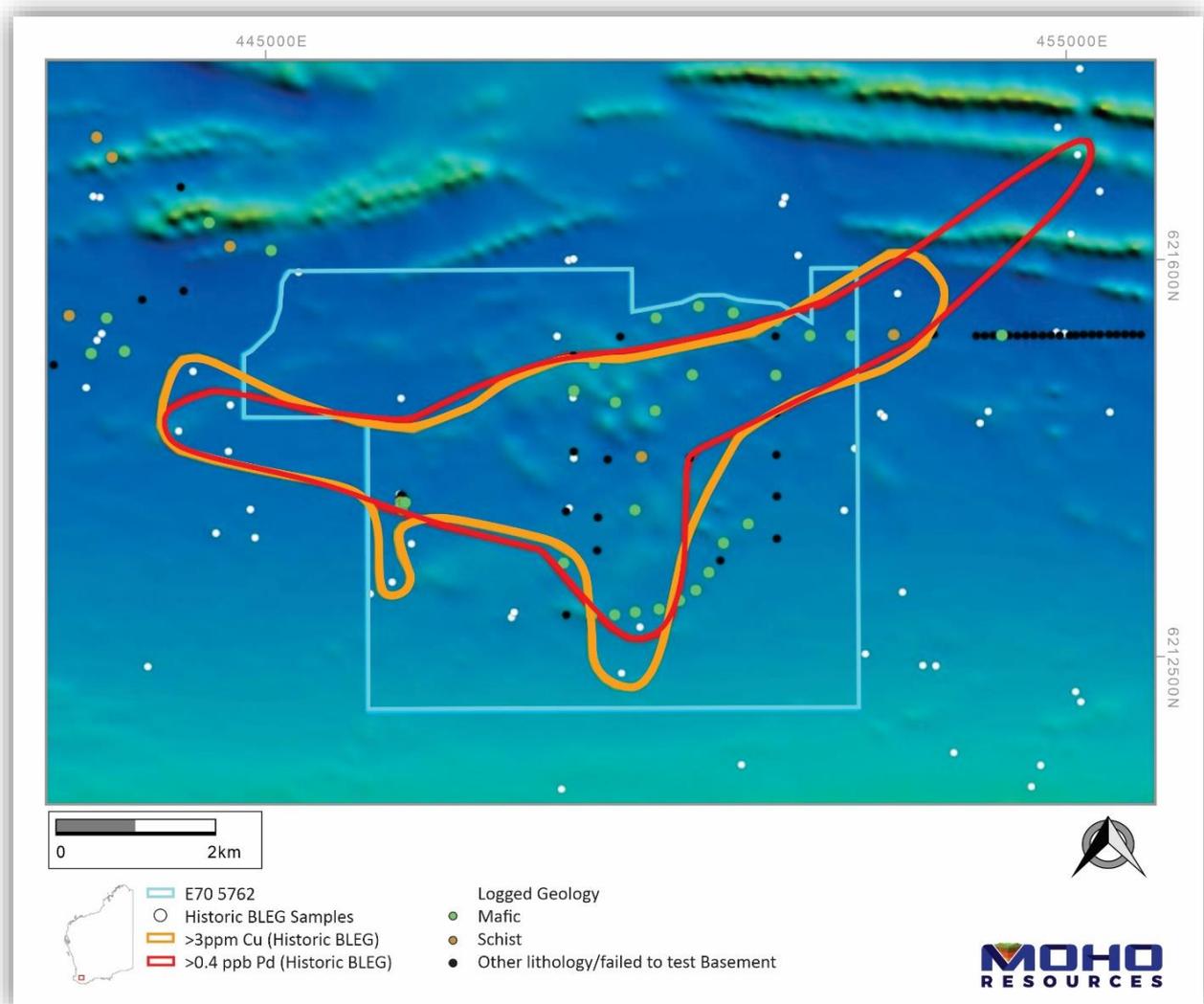
Locally, the geology of the tenement area consists of various felsic gneisses, gabbros, and undifferentiated schists. The basement exposure is generally poor with bedrock being obscured by subsequent lateritisation and surficial alluvium of Cainozoic age.

### **Previous Exploration and 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Review**

Using the consulting services of WPEX, Moho has undertaken a comprehensive review of historical open file exploration data and State Government geological, geochemical, and geophysical data sets. Key highlights of the work completed is listed below:

- No relevant and systematic Ni-Cu-PGE exploration completed by previous explorers.
- Wide spaced BLEG survey identified local Ni-Cu-PGE enrichment over E70/5762 (Figure 3). Shallow RC drilling completed to certain areas of the tenement and targeting mineral sands (Rutile).

Drilling reports indicate explorable shallow cover on E70/5762, and geological observations of the basement confirm the presence of mafic intrusive and mica-schists (potential meta-sediments and sulfur source).



**Figure 3: E70/5762 Manjimup Project (blue line) with BLEG Cu and Pd anomaly contours and BOH geology (historical data) over regional aeromagnetic imagery.**

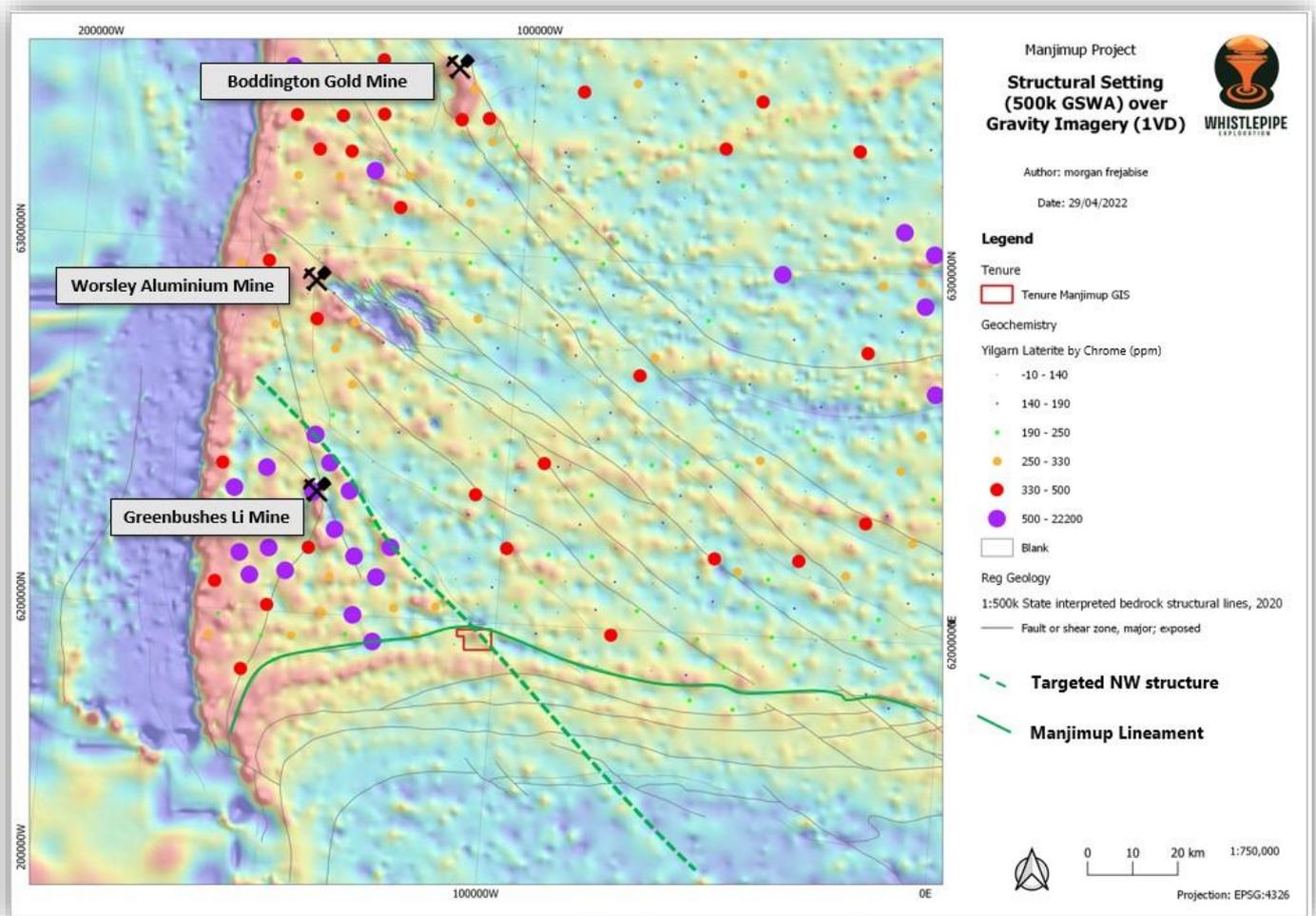
### **Potential for Manjimup to Host Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE Mineralisation:**

The southwest region of Western Australia is known to host several world-class deposits, such as the Gonneville (Julimar) orthomagmatic nickel-copper+/-cobalt & PGE deposits, the Boddington Gold Deposit, the Darling Range Bauxite (Alumina) deposits as well as the Greenbushes Li deposit.

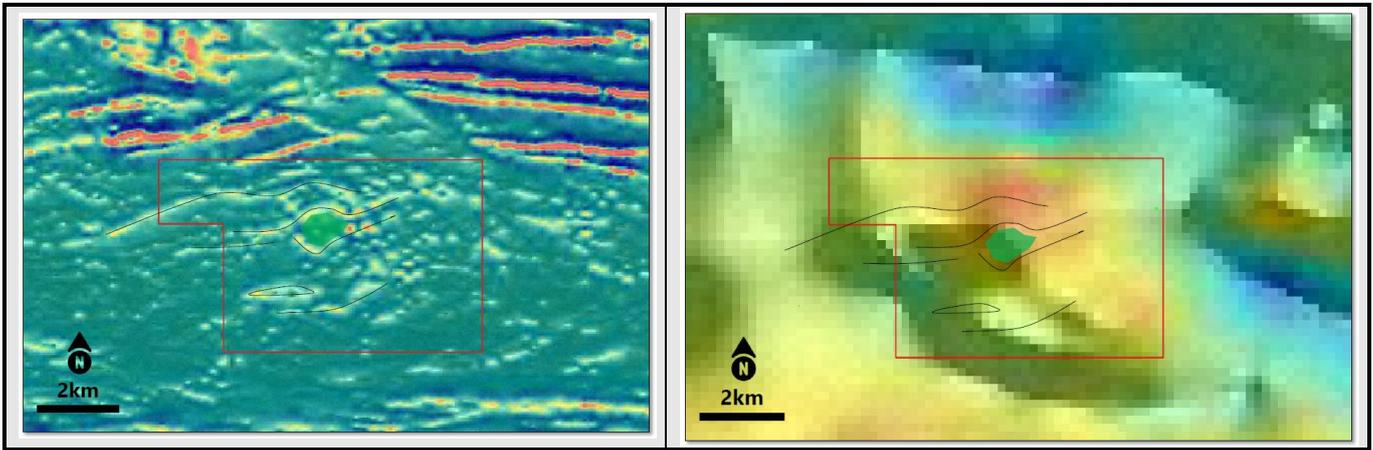
More importantly, the Manjimup Project is associated with the westernmost region of the Albany Fraser Orogeny (AFO), commonly known to host the Nova-Bollinger Ni-Cu-PGE deposit (13.1Mt grading 2.0% Ni, 0.8% Cu and 0.07% Co).

Finally, the Manjimup Project does share many similarities with the surrounding world-class deposits of the South-West terrane and Nova-Bollinger in the AFO, some of these similarities are listed below:

- Located on a major and deeply seated WNW-trending fault, intersecting a major EW trending terrane boundary (Manjimup Lineament, figure 4).
- Proximity to a craton boundary (Figure 1).
- Archean to Proterozoic terranes.
- Presence of local folding or doming (Figure 5)
- Local indication of mafic-ultramafic (MUM) intrusions (Figure 3).
- Proximal Ni-Cu-PGE enrichment (Rocky Gully Prospect, Yornup Igneous Province).
- Geochemical surface response coherent with anomalous MUM complex.
- Non-magnetic mafic intrusions (not serpentinised) alike to Nova-Bollinger.



**Figure 4: E70/5762 Location and GSWA Yilgarn Laterite Samples (Chrome values) over Regional Gravity Imagery (1VD) showing the Manjimup Tenure and gravity anomaly (proxy for mafic intrusions) located on a key structural intersection adjacent to a large igneous province (elevated chrome values as proxy)**



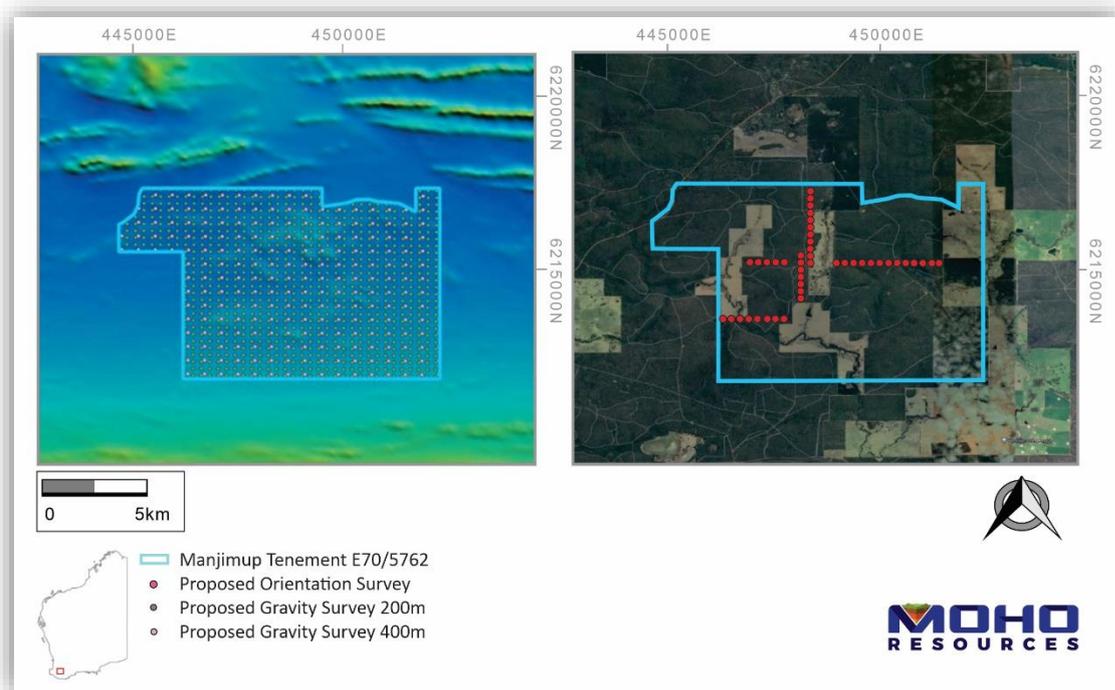
**Figure 5: (left) - E70/5762 with simplified magnetic high linework interpretation (black lines) and Ni—Cu-PGE target outline (green polygon) over Aeromagnetic Imagery (1VD RTP over TDR). (Right) - E70/5762 with simplified magnetic high linework interpretation (black lines) and Ni—Cu-PGE target outline (green polygon) over Gravity Imagery (re-processed 1VD BA).**

### Proposed Exploration Activities

In conjunction with WPEX, Moho has prepared a comprehensive exploration program & budget to streamline the process of defining drill ready targets. The initial stages are focused on environmental studies and landowner consultation and would be followed by low ground disturbance activities listed below:

1. Orientation surface geochemical survey and ground reconnaissance to assess the local geology (Figure 6).
2. Gravity survey at 400m or 200m stations as a priority to better delineate the mafic-ultramafic complex (Figure 6).
3. Ground magnetic survey 100m line spacing to help with mapping the intrusion and host rocks.
4. Surface electromagnetic survey (FLEM/MLEM) conditional of encouraging results in previous geochemical and/or geophysical surveys.

Meanwhile, Moho has already submitted a Dieback Management Plan to the DMIRS and commissioned a Fauna & Flora desktop survey.



**Figure 6: Proposed Manjimup Project (a) ground gravity stations over magnetics and (b) soil sampling locations and GoogleEarth.**

## COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Geophysical Interpretation is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Jacob Paggi, and Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Morgan Frejabise, whom are Competent Person's and respectively Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists (MASEG). Mr Frejabise and Mr Paggi act as consultants to the Company through Whistlepipe Exploration Pty Ltd and they both hold shares in the Company.

Messrs. Paggi and Frejabise have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person's as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Paggi and Mr Frejabise consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

## MOHO'S INVOLVEMENT WITH WPEX

On 25 October 2021 Moho announced to the ASX that it that it has entered into an agreement with WPEX to acquire E70/5762 at Manjimup and certain technical information relating to six Project areas in Western Australia (Figure 7) which Moho intends to evaluate with a view to securing tenure. The Whistlepipe tenement and Project areas are located in sparsely and under-explored ground within the prospective western and southwestern margins of the Yilgarn craton and the Albany-Fraser orogen of Western Australia. The areas considered prospect have since been covered with exploration licences and the tenements are listed in Table 1.

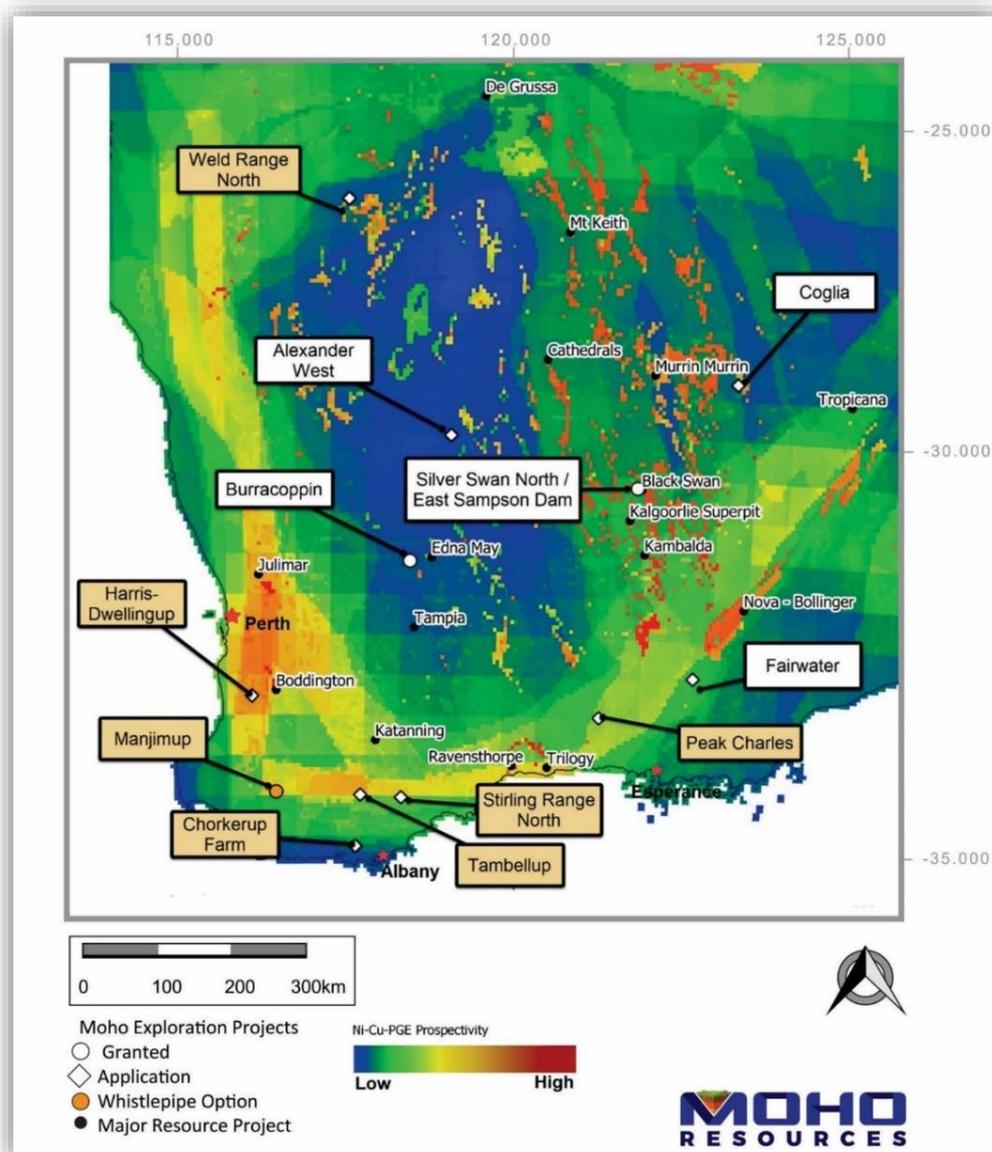


Figure 7: Location of Moho's Project areas in Western Australia in relation to Ni-Cu-PGE prospectivity

Moho has entered into a technical consultancy agreement with WPEX (announcement date 25 October 2021) to provide geological and geophysical services as required by the Company across its project portfolio and all prospective areas and tenements introduced to the Company by WPEX.

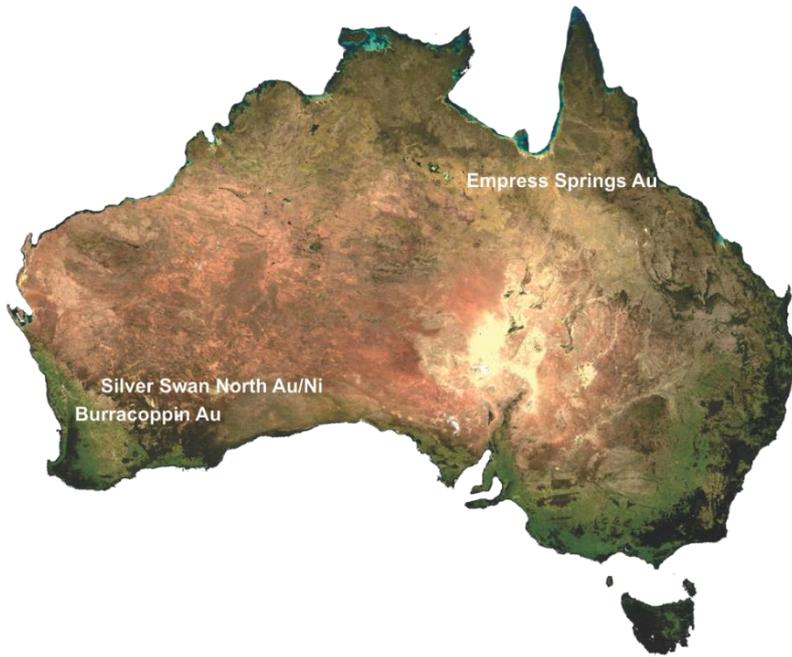
**Table 1: Details and status of tenements acquired by Moho as a result of agreement with WPEX in October 2021:**

Project	Tenement ID	Blocks	Application Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Holder	Minimum Expenditure
Manjimup	E70/5762	13	8/04/2021	26/07/2021	25/07/2026	Whistlepipe	\$20,000
Peak Charles	E63/2162	3	22/10/2021	21/12/2021	20/12/2026	Moho	\$15,000
	E63/2163	33	22/10/2021	21/12/2021	20/12/2026	Moho	\$33,000
	E63/2164	83	1/11/2021	15/2/2022	14/2/2027	Moho	\$83,000
	E63/2165	16	3/11/2021	Pending	NA	Moho	-
Harris - Dwellingup	E70/5943	2	22/10/2021	Pending	NA	Moho	-
	E70/5944	54	22/10/2021	Pending	NA	Moho	-
	E70/5948	6	22/10/2021	Pending	NA	Moho	-
Chorkerup Farm	E70/5947	136	22/10/2021	20/01/2022	19/01/2022	Moho	\$136,000
Stirling Range North	E70/5945	18	22/10/2021	20/01/2022	19/01/2027	Moho	\$20,000
Tambellup	E70/5946	60	22/10/2021	20/01/2022	19/01/2027	Moho	\$60,000
	E70/6008	50	14/12/2021	4/03/2022	3/3/2027	Moho	\$50,000
Weld Range North	E20/1012	6	22/10/2021	Pending	NA	Moho	-

#### **MOHO'S INTEREST IN THE MANJIMUP PROJECT**

WPEX is currently the registered owner of granted tenement E70/5762. Moho has successfully completed the acquisition of the Manjimup with all conditions precedent now met, including provision of signed transfers and receipt of all targeting information and statutory consents. Following assessment and payment of stamp duty the documents will be lodged with the DMIRS to reflect registration of Moho as the 100% owner of E70/5762 in due course.

## ABOUT MOHO RESOURCES LTD



Moho Resources Ltd is an Australian mining company which listed on the ASX in November 2018. The Company is focused on gold and nickel exploration at Empress Springs, Silver Swan North and Burracoppin.

Moho's Board is chaired by Mr Terry Streeter, a well-known and highly successful West Australian businessman with extensive experience in funding and overseeing exploration and mining companies, including Jubilee Mines NL, Western Areas NL and Midas Resources Ltd.

Moho has a strong and experienced Board lead by geoscientist Shane Sadleir as Managing Director, Commercial Director Ralph Winter and Adrian Larking, lawyer and geologist, as Non-Executive Director.

Moho's Senior Exploration Geologist Nic d'Offay is supported by leading industry consultant geophysicist Kim Frankcombe (ExploreGeo Pty Ltd) and experienced consultant geochemists Richard Carver (GCXplore Pty Ltd). Dr Jon Hronsky (OA) provides high level strategic and technical advice to Moho.

### ENDS

The Board of Directors of Moho Resources Ltd authorised this announcement to be given to ASX.

### For further information please contact:

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## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable. No sampling completed by Moho Resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable. No drilling completed by Moho Resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable. No drilling completed by Moho Resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable. No logging completed by Moho Resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable. No sampling completed by Moho Resources.</li> <li>Not applicable. No sampling completed by Moho Resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> <li>• MGA grid 94 zone 50</li> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Manjimup Project is defined by a single Exploration Licence (E70/5762).</li> <li>• E70/5762 was applied in April 2021 and granted to Whistlepipe Exploration Pty Ltd in July 2021.</li> <li>• E70/5762 is a 13 blocks graticular licence, located 250km south-east of Perth and 25km east of Manjimup in Western Australia. E70/5762 is 100% owned by Whistlepipe Exploration Pty Ltd.</li> <li>• Moho Resources has executed an agreement with Whistlepipe Exploration Pty Ltd whereby Moho Resources acquire up to 100% of the Manjimup Nickel Project Tenure (cf. body of report for further details).</li> <li>• E70/5762 is straddling state Forests and freehold land. Subsequent agreement with Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPAW) and Freehold landowners would be required to gain access and conduct exploration activities.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E70/5762 access and exploration activities would also be conditional to reaching an agreement with Wagyl Kaip &amp; Southern Noongar Indigenous Representatives.</li> <li>There has been little exploration completed by other parties on the Manjimup Project.</li> <li>Only 7 explorers were referenced with conducting exploration activities over E70/5762 with only 2 explorers (Kennecott and West Coast Holdings Ltd) exploring for Ni-Cu-PGE style mineralisation, although none of these last 2 explorers conducted on-ground activities over E70/5762.</li> <li>Westralian Sands, while exploring for heavy minerals (rutile), did collect a quality dataset over E70/5762 by completing regional BLEG/laterite sampling and follow-up RC drilling, for more details for relevant exploration activities, see below:</li> <li>BLEG sampling was completed on drainages samples by Westralian Sands over E70/5762 and analysed for Au, Pd, Cu, Ag, Ni, Zn and Co.</li> <li>Laterite sampling and one quartz vein were analysed for gold and multi-element analysis.</li> <li>An aeromagnetic survey was also completed in 1996 at an 80m line spacing by Westralian over E70/5762.</li> <li>An RC programme was completed over certain targets on E70/5762 in 1997/98. The drilling was completed after approval was received from local freehold landowners and relevant government bodies to drill over the state forest. Samples were analysed for Au, Ni, Cu, Zn As, Pd Cd, Ag, and Pb.</li> <li>Work completed by previous explorers on the Manjimup Project were reviewed by Whistlepipe Exploration Pty Ltd and Moho Resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Manjimup Project is in the South-West Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. More precisely the project is straddling the suture between the Archean Yilgarn Craton and the Proterozoic Albany Fraser mobile belt. Note, E70/5762 is interpreted to sit at or near the triple junction between the Balingup, Boddington (Archean blocks), and the northern Foreland (Proterozoic block) subterranean. The geology of the tenement area is best defined by bottom-of-hole drill-hole logging from Westralian Sands, and consists of various felsic gneisses, gabbro's, and undifferentiated shists. The southern portion of the tenement area bears some structural influence from the Albany Fraser Orogen. This area has a predominantly east-west fabric and hosts a structural break termed the Manjimup Lineament. Outcropping basement is generally poor with bedrock being obscured by subsequent laterization and surficial alluvium of Cainozoic age.</li> <li>E70/5762 is explored for mafic-ultramafic hosted Ni-Cu-PGE deposits. In fact, the presence of prospective mafic intrusive in drilling was defined by Westralian Sands, although no systematic exploration for such style was completed. Known deposits in the region include the Nova, Silver Knight and Gonnevillie orthomagmatic nickel-copper+/-cobalt &amp; PGE deposits as well as Raventhorpe nickel-cobalt laterite hosted deposit.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul> <p>Westralian Sands –the drilling was completed on an MGA94 Zone 50 projection. Most of the DH were drilled at 60° to the south using a truck mounted Warman investigator rig. Some DH were vertically drilled by a Toyota Landcruiser mounted Mantis 75 rig, at an average spacing of 500 m. The average drill depth of the holes was 29.9 m</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Westralian Sands - BLEG samples were 2-3 kg, depending on water content, to ensure that the equivalent of 2 kg dry weight was despatched to the laboratory and were analysed by tumbled 24-hour bulk cyanide leach at Assay Research Australia, Balcatta. Element determinations were by AAS or GFAAS ("carbon</li> <li>• rod") to the detection limits shown in Analytical Report.</li> <li>• Drill Sampling completed by Westralian Sands Sampling was done at 3m sample intervals and split into two samples using a single splitter. One set of the samples were then taken to the WSL laboratory for HM analysis, while the other set have</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		been stored at WSL for later geochemical analysis.
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow-up exploration activities would most likely consist in land access agreements (freehold land-owners, environmental, and heritage) followed up by surface sampling and geophysical surveys (ground-gravity, EM). If generated targets are considered prospective still for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation, subsequent drill-testing would be organised.</li> </ul>