16 November 2026

Mammoth Secures Option to Acquire 80% of Advanced Western Australian Tungsten Project

Kilba Tungsten Project hosts a Mineral Resource of 7.2Mt @ 0.19% WO_3, with high-grade drill intercepts and a further 4.5km of untested targets – all in a Tier-1 Pilbara location.

American Tungsten & Antimony (ASX: AT4) enters into Binding Framework Agreement with M79 for an exclusive right to 20% offtake of the existing MRE and collaboration as part of a broader strategy to establish a vertically integrated mine to APT producer supply chain.

Key Points

- **Mammoth has conditionally agreed to acquire 80% of the Kilba Tungsten Project in WA, which outcrops at surface, has a substantial Mineral Resource and drill-ready targets defined.**
- **Kilba is located in the Nanutarra region of the Western Pilbara, ~20km from the North West Coastal Highway and 135km south-west of Onslow.**
- **Kilba hosts a Mineral Resource of 7.2Mt @ 0.19% WO_3 at a 0.05% WO_3 cut-off (MRE), reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code, comprising:**
  - **79% Indicated Resource of 5.7Mt @ 0.20% WO_3**
  - **21% Inferred Resource of 1.5Mt @ 0.15% WO_3**
- **Drilling has returned numerous significant results across the Project, including:**
  - **13.0m @ 1.01% WO_3 from 59.0m, including 1m @ 8.24% WO_3 from 68m** - KRC0157
  - **14.5m @ 0.80% WO_3 from 42.5m** - KDD0003
  - **7.0m @ 0.90% WO_3 from 41.0m, including 4.0m @ 1.49% WO_3 from 41m** - KRC0098
  - **10.0m @ 0.59% WO_3 from 7.0m, including 1.0m @ 1.84% WO_3 from 15m** - KRC0122
  - **10.0m @ 0.48% WO_3 from 11.0m, including 1.0m @ 1.68% WO_3 from 14m** - KRC0146
- **Significant potential to grow the existing MRE, with multiple untested drill-ready surface targets over 4.5km strike, supported by detailed surface mapping and rock chip sample results of up to 1.67% WO_3.**
- **Mammoth has received firm commitments to raise $3.87m via a two-tranche placement at $0.026 per share, providing funding to advance its exploration and development strategy at Kilba.**
- **American Tungsten and Antimony (ASX: AT4), which is developing a vertically integrated international Tungsten and Antimony supply chain, has committed to $1.58m of the placement and will become a substantial shareholder in Mammoth.**

- **Mammoth has entered into a Binding Framework Agreement (BFA) with AT4, under which AT4 will have an exclusive right to 20% of the offtake from the existing Kilba MRE. AT4 and M79 will work together to establish a vertically integrated value chain from mine to APT (Ammonium Paratungstate) producer.**

Mammoth Minerals Limited (**Mammoth** or **the Company**) (ASX: M79) is pleased to advise that it secured a transformational growth opportunity in the global tungsten industry after entering a conditional agreement to acquire an 80% interest in the advanced **Kilba Tungsten Project** in WA and entering into a Binding Framework Agreement with American Tungsten and Antimony (ASX: **AT4**) encompassing a cornerstone investment in the Company and strategic collaboration.

Mammoth has entered into a binding Heads of Agreement with Cuvier Resources Pty Ltd (**Cuvier**) and its sole shareholder, Creekwood Nominees Pty Ltd (**Vendor**), under which the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, M79 WA Pty Ltd (**Purchaser**), will, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions precedent summarised below, acquire 80% of the issued shares in Cuvier.

Cuvier holds an exploration licence application E08/3806, which covers the Kilba Tungsten Project (**Kilba** or **Project**), an advanced tungsten exploration project located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The Kilba Tungsten Project hosts a previously disclosed global Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)[1] of **7.2Mt @ 0.19% WO_3**, reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code, including an Indicated Resource of **5.7Mt @ 0.20% WO_3** and an Inferred Resource of **1.5Mt @ 0.15% WO_3**, together with numerous significant historical drill intersections*.

*Note : Mineral Resource Estimates reported were previously reported by Tungsten Mining NL on 30th January 2015 in accordance with JORC 2012 Guidelines ASX Release "Kilba Mineral Resource Update". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Nothing has come to the attention of the Company that causes the acquirer to question the reliability of the previously reported Resource.

Mammoth Minerals Managing Director, Glenn Poole, commented:

"Kilba represents an opportunity for Mammoth to secure an advanced Australian tungsten project with an established Mineral Resource and tremendous scale potential defined by mapping and sampling, together with a strategic partnership that will allow us to establish a global product value chain that extends from the mine to final product.

"What particularly attracted us to Kilba is that the existing 7.2Mt Mineral Resource is only part of the opportunity. The Resource outcrops at surface, with a further 4.5km of skarn mineralisation targets identified which are yet to be drill tested.

"Against the backdrop of a surging demand outlook for tungsten for military, defence and high-technology applications, the opportunity to acquire an asset of this quality, with significant growth potential, was too great to overlook.

[1] Mineral Resource Estimate as reported by ASX:TGN "Kilba Mineral Resource Update" Dated 30 January 2015

"Given its advanced nature and attractive relative price point, we believe that the Kilba Project acquisition represents significant value for our shareholders.

"The fact that we were able to secure a project of this quality is testament to the outstanding network and connections of our Board, giving us exposure to one of the most attractive commodity opportunities in the strategic metals complex.

"We are also very excited to welcome American Tungsten & Antimony as a cornerstone shareholder and vertical integration partner. AT4 has recently completed the acquisition of the Del Sol Refinery, which is undergoing studies on the development of an APT processing pathway. With AT4's exclusive right to 20% offtake from the existing MRE at Kilba, our goal is to develop a fully integrated mine to APT product value chain."

Strategic Shareholder Placement

Concurrently with the transaction, ASX-listed American Tungsten & Antimony (AT4) has agreed to take a substantial position on the Mammoth share register, and will hold approximately 8.6% upon completion of the two-tranche placement outlined below.

AT4 recently completed a transaction that transforms the company from developer into a near-term producer. The completion of the Del Sol Refinery acquisition[2] in late October is a transformational step in AT4's strategy to establish a vertically integrated US critical minerals business. The Nevada refinery provides an established processing platform that has already demonstrated production of high-purity antimony metal.

AT4 is fast-tracking a 100tpa nameplate Ammonium Paratungstate (APT) circuit at the Del Sol refinery, as the initial stage in the development of the up to 5,000tpa America First Tungsten Project. The 100tpa APT circuit is intended to generate U.S.-refined physical APT for downstream evaluation and qualification, while supporting a potential domestic revenue opportunity amid strong market demand. AT4's longer-term plan is to develop Del Sol into a critical minerals processing campus serving domestic and allied producers.

APT, a white crystalline salt, is the main intermediate concentrate product in the tungsten supply chain. Wolframite and scheelite concentrates are digested and purified into APT. APT can then be calcined to tungsten oxide and reduced to tungsten powder, which goes into tungsten carbide, alloys and chemicals. Because nearly all tungsten passes through this chemical state, APT is the benchmark product the market prices against.

Binding Framework Agreement with American Tungsten and Antimony

Mammoth and AT4 have entered into a Binding Framework Agreement (BFA) for a strategic investment, exclusive tungsten offtake right and joint technical and commercial program linking Mammoth's Kilba Tungsten Project in Western Australia with AT4's Del Sol Refinery in Amargosa Valley, Nevada.

APT is the essential intermediate for tungsten metal powders and tungsten carbide used across defense, aerospace, semiconductor and industrial applications. Tungsten has not been mined commercially in the United States since 2015 and, from 1 January 2027, US defense contractors will be restricted from sourcing tungsten from China and other covered countries under 10 USC 4872 and DFARS 252.225-7052.

AT4's Del Sol refinery is at the centre of a Western shift away from dependence on non-allied

[2] Refer ASX:AT4 Announcement 30 October 2026 "AT4 Completes Acquisition of Del Sol Refinery"

sources of tungsten. Del Sol is a constructed hydrometallurgical refinery on approximately 35 acres of private land, permitted to process up to 18,500 short tons (approximately 16,800 tonnes) of feed per year. Metso is completing a concept study for an APT circuit at Del Sol at a design capacity of 2,500 tonnes per annum, with a modular pathway to 5,000 tonnes per annum , and AT4 is fast-tracking a proposed 100 tonne per annum first-stage circuit and testing potential feed sources through the Mineral Intelligence Engine™ (American Tungsten and Antimony, ASX Release "AT4 Unveils Del Sol Mineral Intelligence Engine", 4 November 2026|). No tungsten processing circuit is currently installed at Del Sol.

Under the pathway to be evaluated, Kilba ore would be upgraded by gravity concentration on site to a scheelite concentrate, shipped in containers from Fremantle Port to the US West Coast and trucked to Nevada for conversion to APT at Del Sol. Mammoth will provide origin and chain-of-custody documentation so that APT produced from Kilba concentrate can be supplied to customers that require a fully traceable, allied supply chain.

Mammoth has granted AT4 the exclusive right to purchase 20% of all tungsten concentrate and other tungsten-bearing product produced from within the current Kilba Mineral Resource, measured by contained WO_3, and to process it at Del Sol or another facility nominated by AT4. The right applies to each shipment (or each quarter) so that AT4 receives its 20% share at all times until the current Mineral Resource is depleted. It may be extended to any future Mineral Resource at Kilba by mutual consent of Mammoth and AT4.

The offtake right is to be documented in a binding offtake agreement between AT4, Mammoth, the Purchaser and (following completion of the Acquisition) Cuvier, negotiated on arm's length commercial terms (**Offtake Agreement**). Pricing has not been agreed.

The parties must negotiate the Offtake Agreement in good faith with a view to signing it within three months after the joint investigation report (technical and commercial evaluation of viability of Kilba Concentrate processing to produce APT at Del Sol) is approved. AT4 may at any time require the Offtake Agreement to be signed, in which case Mammoth must sign it within 40 business days, with any terms not agreed within that period to be determined by an independent tungsten market expert on an arm's length basis. AT4 is not obliged to require the Offtake Agreement to be signed or to enter into it. If the Offtake Agreement has not been signed within 18 months, the offtake right lapses, unless AT4 has required it to be signed or the failure to sign is attributable to Mammoth's breach.

The offtake right is not, and should not be read as, a production target. No current scoping, pre-feasibility or feasibility study has been undertaken in respect of the Kilba Project, no decision to mine has been made, and there is no certainty that any part of the Mineral Resource will be mined or that any tungsten concentrate will be produced. Previous scoping studies published in relation to the project are not considered reliable due to the significant change in commodity prices and costs associated relative to when the studies were previously published.

Any future production is subject to, among other things, completion of the Acquisition, execution of the Offtake Agreement, the grant of E08/3806, the completion of appropriate technical and economic studies, the receipt of all necessary approvals and funding and the terms of the shareholders' agreement for Cuvier.

If the Agreement terminates, or the Acquisition has not completed within 6 months (other than because of AT4's breach), AT4 may require Mammoth to transfer all of the shares in the Purchaser to AT4 (or, at AT4's election, to use its best endeavours to procure the assignment of the

Purchaser's rights under the Agreement to AT4) for consideration equal to the amounts paid by the Purchaser under the Agreement.

Kilba Tungsten Project Summary

The Kilba Project is located within the Pilbara Region of Western Australia, 320km north-east of the regional centre of Carnarvon and 250km south-west of the town of Karratha.

Kilba hosts a Mineral Resource of 7.2Mt @ 0.19% WO_3 at a 0.05% WO_3 cut-off (MRE), reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code, comprising:

- 79% Indicated Resource of 5.7Mt @ 0.20% WO_3
- 21% Inferred Resource of 1.5Mt @ 0.15% WO_3

The mineralisation occurs as disseminated scheelite within skarn rocks adjacent to the Kilba Granite. The MRE is defined based on a total of 195 drill holes for 17,192m of drilling and was conducted in 2015. The APT tungsten price in January 2015 when the mineral resource was reported was US$310-320/mtu. Importantly the MRE extends to a maximum depth of 150m from surface and is open along strike in Zone 11 and at depth.

Significant drill intercepts from across the Resource area include[#]:

- **13.0m @ 1.01% WO_3** from 59.0m, **incl. 1m @ 8.24% WO_3** from 68m - KRC0157
- **14.5m @ 0.80% WO_3** from 42.5m - KDD0003
- **7.0m @ 0.90% WO_3** from 41.0m, **incl. 4.0m @ 1.49% WO_3** from 41m- KRC0098
- **10.0m @ 0.59% WO_3** from 7.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.84% WO_3** from 15m- KRC0122
- **7.0m @ 0.78% WO_3** from 47.0m, **incl. 2.0m @ 1.77% WO_3** from 50m;- KRC0155 and
    - **3.0m @ 1.24% WO_3** from 58m, incl. **2.0m @ 1.76% WO_3** from 58m
- **10.0m @ 0.48% WO_3** from 11.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.68% WO_3** from 14m- KRC0146
- **11.0m @ 0.39% WO_3** from 51.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 2.11% WO_3** from 52m- KRC0104
- **12.0m @ 0.33% WO_3** from 104.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.69% WO_3** from 108m- KRC0141
- **11.0m @ 0.33% WO_3** from 10.0m KRC0156
- **20.0m @ 0.17% WO_3** from 102.0m- KRC0144
- **9.0m @ 0.34% WO_3** from 32.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.62% WO_3** from 33m- KRC0100 and
    - **6.0m @ 0.40% WO_3** from 19.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.02% WO_3** from 19m
- **8.0m @ 0.36% WO_3** from 18.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.26% WO_3** from 19m- KRC0151
- **4.0m @ 0.68% WO_3** from 21.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.76% WO_3** from 22m- KRC0106
- **6.0m @ 0.45% WO_3** from 21.0m- KRC0102
- **3.0m @ 0.82% WO_3** from 75.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.41% WO_3** from 76m- KRC0101

- **3.1m @ 0.79% WO_3** from 30.7m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.21% WO_3** from 30.7m- KDD0027
- **2.0m @ 1.21% WO_3** from 41.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 2.04% WO_3** from 41m- KRC0130
- **5.0m @ 0.46% WO_3** from 71.0m, **incl. 1.0m @ 1.07% WO_3** from 71m- KRC0143
- **8.0m @ 0.28% WO_3** from 53.0m- KRC0099
- **7.0m @ 0.28% WO_3** from 46.0m- KRC0145

Importantly, the existing MRE represents only part of the broader exploration opportunity at Kilba. Detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling have defined over 4.5km of additional skarn targets that remain untested by drilling (see Figure 1), with surface sampling returning grades of up to 1.67% WO_3.

Beyond the defined Mineral Resources, a further 4.5km of skarn targets defined by detailed mapping and rock chip sampling are yet to be drill tested, highlighting outstanding growth potential within the project area. Significant rock chip results from across these skarn targets which are yet to be drill tested include:

- **1.67% WO_3** - KS0016
- **1.62% WO_3** - KS0080
- **1.01% WO_3** - KS0067
- **0.98% WO_3** - KS0025
- **0.97% WO_3** - KS0017
- **0.94% WO_3** - KS0012
- **0.72% WO_3** - KS0020
- **0.56% WO_3** - KS0022
- **0.50% WO_3** - KS0013
- **0.48% WO_3** - KS0019
- **0.44% WO_3** - KS0014
- **0.41% WO_3** - KS0021

Note: Rock chip samples are selective by nature and are not necessarily representative of the mineralisation in the sampled area.

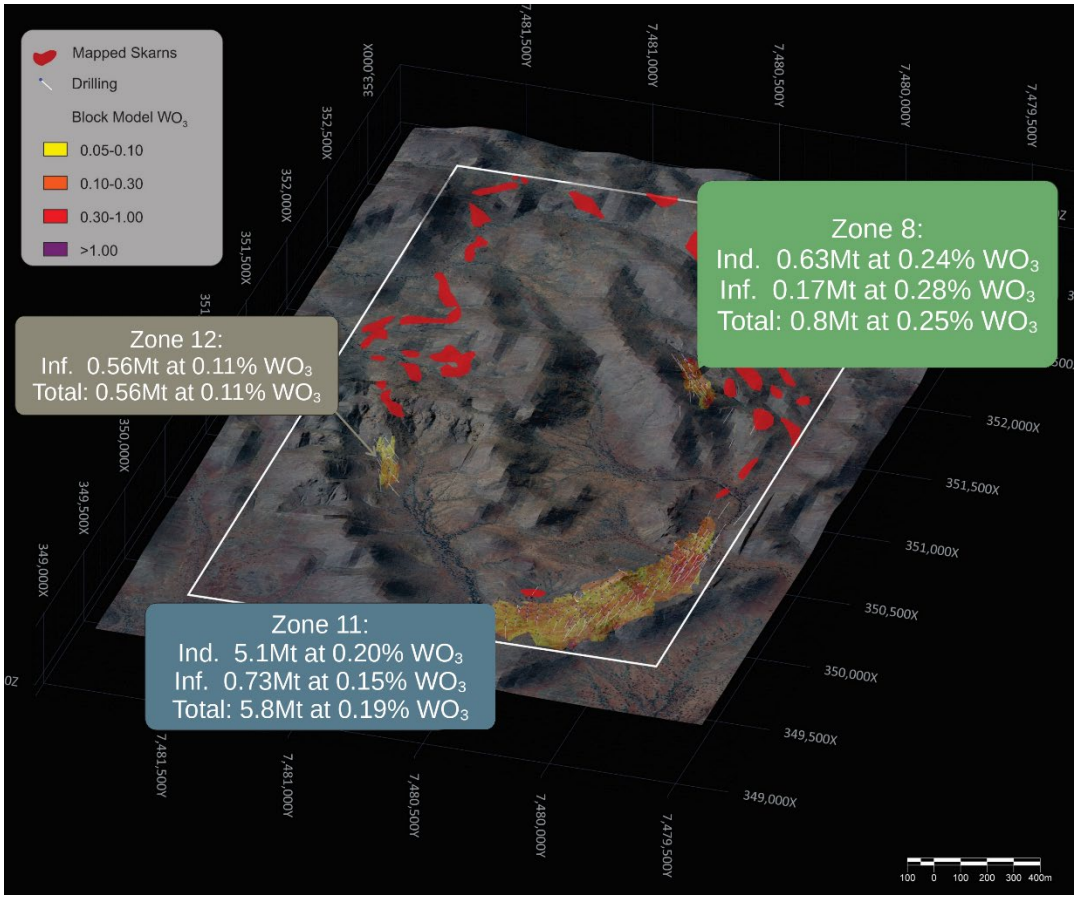


Figure 1: Plan view of Mineral Resource, Drilling, Mapped Skarns and Rock Chip Samples

Mammoth believes this combination of an established Mineral Resource, extensively exposed at surface, a substantial pipeline of untested targets and a broader strategy to establish a vertically integrated mine to APT value chain with AT4 provides a compelling platform from which to advance Kilba.

Tungsten – Overview and Applications[i]

Tungsten is deemed a critical mineral by multiple jurisdictions including the EU, Japan, USA, Canada and Australia. Tungsten's extreme hardness, density and high melting point make it an indispensable ingredient for a variety of applications, with key end user markets including:

- **Defence:** armour piercing munitions, tank armour, hypersonic weapons
- **Technology:** High-purity tungsten and tungsten hexafluoride (WF_6) act as vital contact plugs and thin-film layers in advanced AI processors, robotics and solar panels
- **Electric vehicles:** gearing systems, battery anodes/cathodes and wiring looms in vehicle semiconductors
- **Industrial:** mining equipment, energy production, construction and aerospace

China is responsible for 79% of global annual tungsten production (estimated 2025 production, based on the USGS Mineral Commodity Summary February 2026) and imposed export licencing on tungsten and related compounds in February 2025.

This has generated significant global interest in developing ex-Chinese supply chain sources to mitigate risk, particularly for defence and military security. The recent global increase in military expenditure is seen as a key driver for tungsten's recent price appreciation.

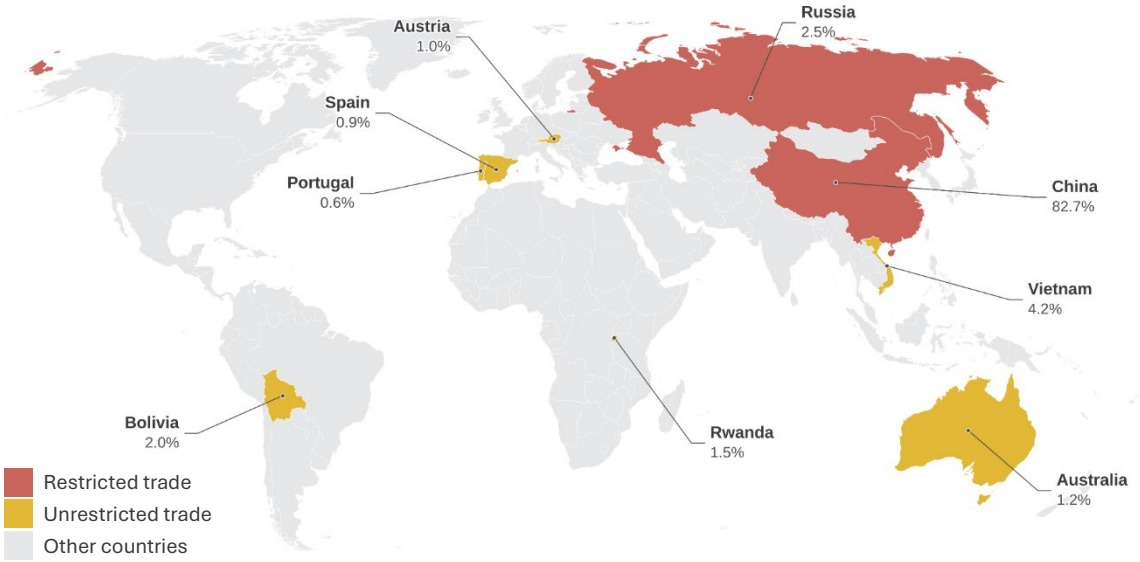


Figure 2: Significant Global Tungsten Supply Sources (Share of global tungsten supply by country (%) and trade status)
Source: US Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, February 2026

Kilba Project Detailed Overview

Location

The Kilba Project is located within the Pilbara Region of Western Australia, 320km north-east of the regional centre of Carnarvon and 250km south-west of the town of Karratha.

The principal access to the project area is provided by the North West Coastal Highway, a sealed dual-lane carriageway with direct links to ports at Dampier, Geraldton and Fremantle.



Figure 3: Kilba Tungsten Project Regional Location Map with surrounding service locations

Local Geology

The Kilba Project is dominated by an east-west trending elliptical dome of Kilba Granite, often referred to in historical reports as the "eye structure" (Figure 3). The rock is a medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite. This granite has intruded and deformed the Morrissey Metamorphic sequence, producing several sets of dykes and sills. The south-western margin of the granite is heavily greisenised.

Diamond core logging has shown that the Morrissey Metamorphics locally comprise a sequence of calc-silicates, marbles, quartzites, amphibolites, quartz-mica schists and BIFs. The metamorphics wrap around the Kilba Granite, with the contact dipping away from the granite at the western end.

Northwest of the eye structure to Zone 12, dips are c.70° towards the north to northwest, whereas at Zone 11 stratigraphy is folded around the Kilba granite with shallower dips of between 15 to 60° to the south to southwest.

The Morrissey Metamorphics from Zone 8 and further east are complexly folded with repetition of units and variable dips to the north and south. Tungsten mineralisation at Kilba is associated with skarns and calc-silicate units that wrap around the Kilba granite.

These skarns and calc-silicate units occur in a 40 to 100-metre-wide carbonate-rich unit of the Morrissey Metamorphic suite and recent mapping has defined significant strike lengths of this unit around the Kilba granite.

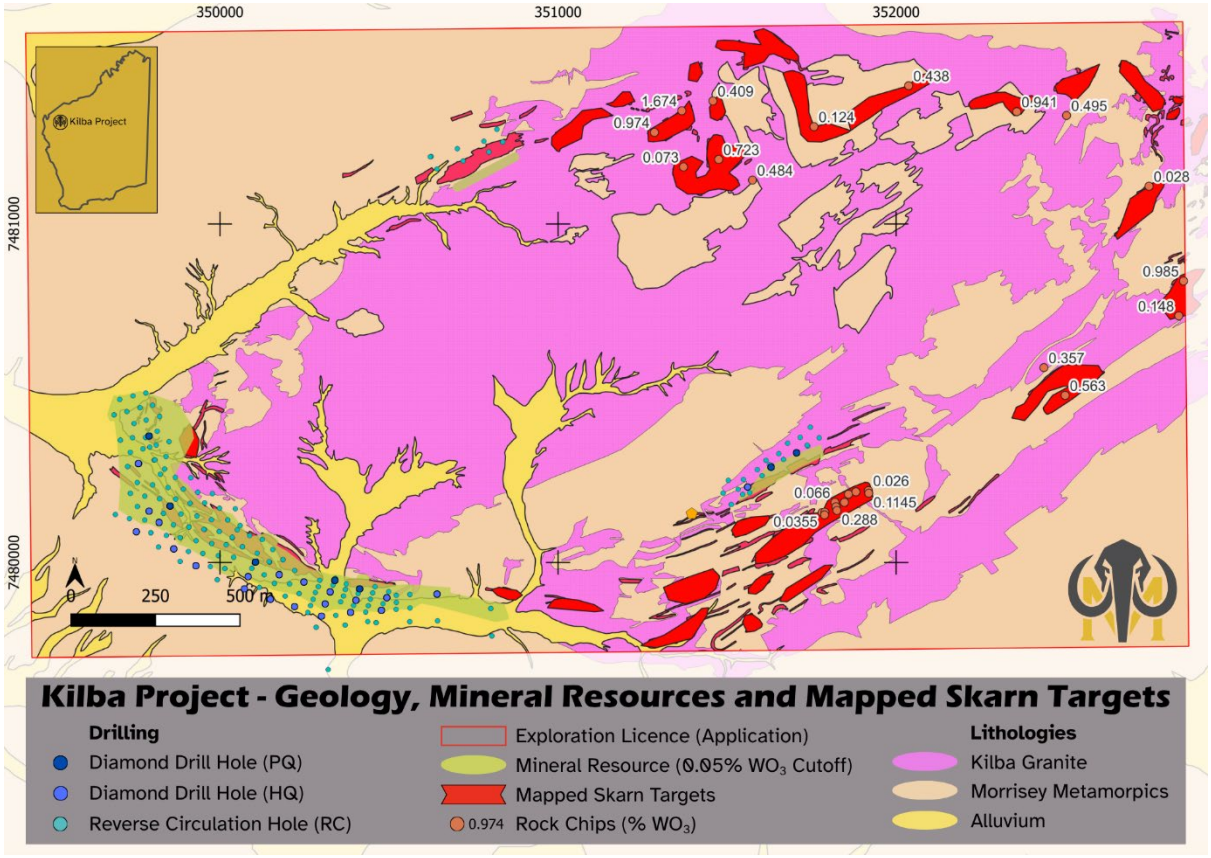


Figure 4: Project Geology, Resources and Mapped Skarn Targets

At the north and eastern edges of the Kilba Granite, the target horizon is found in rafts and/or roof pendants of sediments within the granite and are complexly folded, faulted and disjointed.

Scheelite mineralisation is associated with retrograde assemblages of vesuvianite, epidote or calcite altered garnet, wollastonite and pyroxene. The presence of fluorite associated with scheelite has also been noted. This skarn is predominantly hosted by carbonate and calc silicate rock proximal to the granite contact.

Drilling Summary

Table 1: Drilling Summary

Period	Prospect	RC		Diamond (HQ)		Diamond (PQ)		Total	
		Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres
Nov 2012 –Feb 2013	Zone 11	–	–	23	2,681.5	1	65.8	24	2,747

Feb–April 2013	Zone 11	43	4,369	–	–	–	–	43	4,369
Aug–Nov 2014	Zone 8	23	1,949	1	60.0	2	114.2	26	2,123
Aug–Nov 2014	Zone 11	83	6,601	5	225.6	5	285.3	93	7,112
Aug–Nov 2014	Zone 12	9	841	–	–	–	–	9	841
Total		**158**	**13,760**	**29**	**2,967.1**	**8**	**465.3**	**195**	**17,192**

Mineralisation

At Zone 11, tungsten mineralisation dips from surface at 25 to 65 degrees toward the south to southwest and is associated with skarns and calc-silicate units. Typically, high-grade mineralisation is associated with retrograde skarn units which are often surrounded by low to medium-grade disseminated scheelite mineralisation in calc-silicate and sedimentary units.

Toward the east of the prospect, tungsten mineralisation tends to occur in a single high-grade zone. In the central and western domains, mineralisation is associated with multiple shallow-dipping low to medium-grade units, and in Zone 8, skarn mineralisation dips steeply towards the north-northwest. Surface mapping has identified numerous skarn units at Zone 8 that have not been adequately drill-tested and future exploration will focus on evaluating these targets.

Exploration History

Exploration has been undertaken for a variety of commodities within the project area. Open file reports detailing this work can be found at the WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration[ii]. An account of historical exploration focused on tungsten mineralisation is provided below.

The majority of the work that led to the delineation of tungsten mineralisation at Kilba was completed by Australia and New Zealand Exploration Company (ANZECO) between 1973 and 1981. Between 1973 and 1974, ANZECO conducted a heavy mineral concentrate stream sediment sampling programme over the Kilba area. Tungsten mineralisation was confirmed through scheelite grain counting and ultraviolet lamp detection.

The source of the tungsten mineralisation was traced to a number of mineralised skarn hosting scheelite, altered marbles and calc-silicate units, over which Mineral Claims were pegged. The area covered by the original Mineral Claims lies within the tenure that Mammoth Minerals has conditionally agreed to acquire.

Over the period 1974-1975, geological mapping, costeaning and diamond drilling were completed. Nine costeans were excavated over a total length of 325m, and six of the costeans were channel sampled returning numerous significant WO_3 assays in the range of 0.13 - 0.71% over apparent widths of up to 3.4m. Nine diamond drillholes were cored for 645m. The drilling tested to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 125m, and the most encouraging results were returned from two areas known as Zone 11 and Zone 8.

At Zone 11, mineralised intercepts of up to 7.65m at 0.8% WO_3 were encountered (DDH04). A further nine diamond drillholes were completed during 1975 at Zone 11 and Zone 8. The drilling tested to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 150m. At Zone 11, significant skarn altered sections of carbonate and calc-silicate rock were intersected in four drillholes, but with erratic mineralisation. Strong tungsten mineralisation was intersected, including an intercept of 3.17m at 5.35% WO_3 (DDH19).

At Zone 8, granite dykes generally prevented intersections being made with the outcropping horizons. Only two holes intersected narrow intercepts of skarn altered carbonate or calc-silicate rock. The mineralisation at Zone 8 included a best result of 3.0m at 1.81% WO_3 (Middleton, 1981b). In 1976 and 1977, 13 diamond drillholes for a total of 1,231m were completed. Most of the drilling campaign (ten holes) was directed at Zone 11, which was proving to be the most continuous zone of mineralisation. Two holes were cored into Zone 8, and one hole was drilled into Zone 10 in the south-eastern quadrant of the claim area.

An additional seven costeans were excavated. Four of the costeans were through Zone 11 and returned channel samples ranging from 0.3% up to 0.86% WO_3. One costean through Zone 8 yielded channel sample assays ranging from 0.34% up to 1.60% WO_3. A single costean was sunk into both Zone 10 and Zone 9 (to the east of Zone 8). No significant mineralisation was indicated in the Zone 9 and Zone 10 costeans (Bell, 1977).

During 1977, two samples from Zone 11, consisting of quartered drill core and costean surface material, were submitted to Union Carbide for scheelite beneficiation sighter metallurgical test work.

Sample 1 consisted of surface material from a costean at Zone 11 and Sample 2 consisted of quartered drill core from various holes. The test work showed that a concentrate of > 65% WO_3 could be produced using a combination of gravity separation, low intensity magnetic separation (LIMS) and froth flotation.

During 1980, ANZECO planned a programme to determine whether tungsten occurrences other than Zone 11 and the western part of Zone 8 might amount to targets of suitable grade and tonnage, such as to warrant individual development or as supplement to prospective tonnages at Zone 11. This was to be achieved by detailed mapping and night lamping followed up by diamond drilling the most promising occurrences.

The geological mapping located additional drilling targets at Zone 8 and Zone 11. A new target area, Zone 12, was mapped on the northern flank of a granitic stock. Ten diamond drillholes were drilled for a total of 702m. Five holes were sited on the Zone 12 area, of which four returned significant tungsten mineralisation (> 0.1% WO_3), including a best intercept of 3.98m at 0.23% WO_3 (DDH25, 51.4m to 56.05m). Of four holes drilled into Zone 8, three returned significant tungsten mineralisation, with a best result of 3.0m at 1.81% WO_3. One diamond drillhole was positioned at the western extremity of Zone 11, intersecting up to 3.4m at 0.14% WO_3 and 1.2m at 0.23% WO_3.

The results indicated that Zone 11 mineralisation has a strike extent of approximately one kilometre. Following the drilling programme, it was deemed that there was insufficient drill data to calculate ore reserves.

During 2005, the Kilba Project was included in a portfolio of tungsten projects in the Pilbara region in an Initial Public Offering launched under the name of Vital Minerals Ltd ("Vital"). Work completed by Vital included verification of previous exploration activities, reconnaissance mapping, the purchase of Landsat imagery and the commissioning of a magnetic and radiometric survey. Vital planned to implement a drilling programme to confirm the continuity of the skarn horizons, however their focus shifted to West African gold exploration and no further work was completed.

Recent Exploration

In April 2012, Tungsten Mining staff undertook a four day visit to the company's Pilbara Project to ground truth and validate historic data and work programs. In January 2013, Dr Martin Hughes, a specialist in skarn mineralisation, accompanied Tungsten Mining geologists to the Prospects in the Pilbara. Time was spent investigating the Kilba skarns in the field and drill core from the drilling campaign.

During the visit 41 core samples were cut from diamond holes KDD0003 and KDD0006 with 51 thin sections prepared and described. Dr Hughes compiled a report detailing the findings of his trip, classifying the skarn types and associated minerals, and gave recommendations for Tungsten Mining on how to proceed with the project.

October 2012, staff from Tungsten Mining and SJS Resource Management spent five days locating historical collars left by the ANZECO diamond drilling campaign in the 1970's and 1980's. Holes that were not located have subsequently had collar locations reviewed and corrected where necessary based on known features (trenches and tracks) located on ANZECO drill plans and sections.

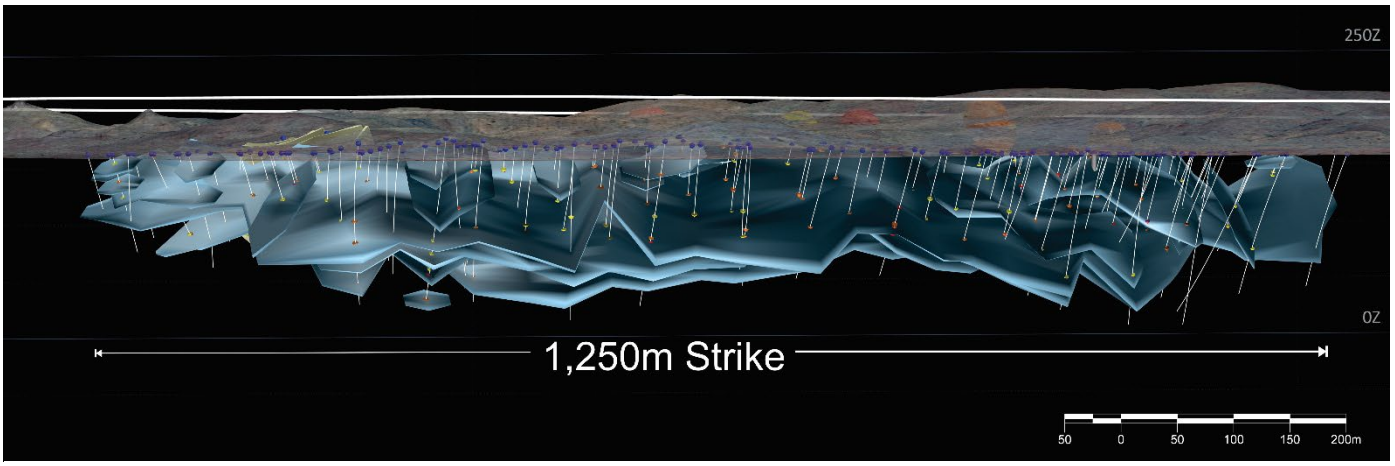


Figure 5: Zone 11 Long Section Looking NE- open at depth and along strike

November 2012, AAM Pty Ltd flew detailed Colour Aerial Photography over M08/314 for Tungsten Mining. From this photography AAM Pty Ltd generated a Digital Terrain Model (DTM). Data supplied included a DTM surface with 0.15m vertical accuracy, 0.5m contours and a 15cm resolution digital orthophoto.

Between November 2012 and February 2013 Tungsten Mining drilled 23 HQ/HQ3 diamond holes (KDD0001 — KDD0015, KDD0017 — KDD0023, KDD0025) for 2681.47 metres and one PQ3 diamond hole (KDD0016) for 65.80 metres. The objective of the programme was to test high-grade tungsten mineralisation identified by ANZECO in the 1970s / 1980s associated with skarn and sedimentary units at Zone 11 on the Kilba Project. Drilling was entirely within M08/314.

Between February 2013 and April 2013, Tungsten Mining drilled 43 reverse circulation (RC) holes (KRC0001 — KRC0042 and KRC0032B) for 4,369 metres at Zone 11 of the Kilba Project. The RC drilling programme was designed to conduct pattern drilling on a 40 by 80 metre spacing of high-grade tungsten mineralisation defined by the diamond drilling programme described above.

The August–November 2014 programme included all three prospects and comprised a total of 115 RC holes for 9,391 m (KRC0043–157). The objective of the programme was to complete infill to a 40 m spacing for the Strategic Planning Envelope at Zone 8 and Zone 11 defined by CSA Global in May 2013, test strike extensions and conduct broad-spaced (80 m) drilling at Zone 12

where Union Carbide holes intersected significant tungsten mineralisation in the 1980s. Substantial thicknesses of medium- to high-grade tungsten mineralisation were identified at the Zone 8 prospect, which remained open to the west. Hole KRC0157 returned the best result, with 13 m at 1.01% WO_3 from 59 m, including 1 m at 8.24% from 68 m. Drilling at the Zone 11 prospect was also encouraging, with significant intervals 3–20 m wide and grading at up to 0.96% WO_3. Drillhole KRC0046 returned the best overall result, with an intercept of 14 m at 0.82% WO_3 from 53 m. At the Zone 12 prospect, drilling intersected multiple zones of weak scheelite mineralisation. Hole KRC0082 intersected 2 m at 0.69% WO_3 from 83 m.

Detailed mapping was conducted over the entire Eye Structure at the Kilba Prospect in 2014. Mapping was completed to assist in drill planning, locate new tungsten occurrences and for target generation. Richard Russell from R. Russell and Associates Pty Ltd mapped six areas at scales ranging from 1:1,000 to 1:5,000. Twenty-nine rock chip samples were collected during mapping. First-pass (40 by 100 m grid) and orientation soil sampling programmes were conducted over parts of the Kilba project (M08/314) during May 2015. A total of 112 samples were acquired. The best results were obtained from the single orientation lines, with a maximum of 1,375 ppm W on one of the westernmost lines. The area in the northwest of M08/314 yielded a best result of 430 ppm W (sample A032148). No significant results were obtained from the area in the southeast of M08/314. Seven rock-chip samples were collected during the September 2015 geological mapping campaign, concentrated in the northwestern and southwestern corners of the Kilba project tenement M08/314. The best results were at the Star prospect in the northwest of the tenement, where 1.618% WO_3 (KS0080) and 1.015% WO_3 (sample KS0067) were obtained. The best result in the southeast of the tenement was 0.174% WO_3 (KS0044).

Three main trends of skarn-bearing calcsilicate are identified in the mapped area: Star Trend. A trend of skarnoid calcsilicates extends east-northeast along the foot of the main northern range of the Kilba Dome. This includes the 'Star' Prospect which represents the eastern end of the trend. Long Hill Trend. To the north of the Star Trend is a more substantial trend which includes the 'Long Hill' outcrops. Zone 2. North of the Northeastern Carbonates is a series of narrow skarnoid calcsilicates trending west-northwest. The trend terminates in granites to the east and is repeated by folding in the west. This trend coincides with the 'Zone 2' prospect identified by earlier explorers. Results from the mapping indicate that it is likely the emplacement of the Kilba Dome was accompanied by regional, left-lateral wrenching orientated at about 215°–035° NE–SW on the northern flank. Faults are preferentially orientated in four directions, including about 310° (thought to be right lateral 'Y' Riedel shears), 015° ('X' left lateral Riedel shears), north–south to 340° (extension faults), and about 075° east-northeast (compression faults; thrust or reverse faults).

Metallurgical Test work

Preliminary test work completed by ANZECO was undertaken on two Zone 11 samples was able to liberate more than 90% of the Scheelite at a 24-48 Mesh (300-600µm) and more than 96.85% of the WO_3 reported to the non-magnetic fraction.

Following its acquisition of the project, and its drilling and Mineral Resource estimation, Tungsten Mining completed diagnostic metallurgical tests where 332kg of core was used to create a 180kg composite sample from a large-diameter drill core (KDD0016). This was used to characterise the Kilba ore in terms of its gravity-release behaviour, and to give a prediction of the overall tungsten recovery achievable into a saleable concentrate.

Utilising heavy liquid separation approximately 54% of the mass was rejected for a ~10% WO_3 loss. Overall recovery of more than 80% was indicated. Nagrom Tabling results indicated 93.4% of Scheelite reporting to rougher concentrate. Phase 2 gravity circuit result 70.6% WO_3 concentrate at only 37% overall recovery, 44% of WO3 to middlings

A phase 2 investigative metallurgical test work program was completed at Nagrom in June 2015. The program builds on the findings and recommendations of the phase 1 test program, in particular to further investigate the potential of a pre-scalping stage to remove a significant proportion of the feed mass as waste prior to beneficiation

This work was completed on a 135 kg composite at 0.27% WO_3 and 0.31% S, matched to the October 2014 resource average for Zones 8 and 11. Pre-concentration test work of continuous dense media separation at SG 2.8 rejected 19% of the mass for 1% WO_3 loss. Concentrate cleaning utilising a high-intensity magnetic separation lifted the concentrate from 58.9% to 76.6% WO_3 at 96.5% stage recovery

Recommendations for future test work included test work on zone 8, a full comminution suite including abrasion index, Middlings mineralogy and flotation optimisation, Options for coarse mechanical sorting using UV or X-ray ore sorting technology and further investigation in tailings recovery.

Resource Modelling

In January 2015, Tungsten Mining commissioned CSA Global Pty Ltd (CSA) to perform geological interpretation and 3D-modeling of the Kilba tungsten deposit and completion of a Mineral Resource estimate *(Tungsten Mining NL, ASX:TGN Release "Kilba Mineral Resource Update" 30 January 2015)*[iii].

The resource estimation had been based upon 3D interpretation of the tungsten mineralisation, followed by determination of the mineralised envelopes and grade interpolation within the mineralised envelopes. The block modelling was created within the interpreted closed wireframe models for the mineralised envelopes interpreted and modelled at 0.025% WO_3. Statistical analysis showed natural breaks in the WO3 grade population distribution at approximately 0.025% which formed the basis for the decision regarding determination of mineralisation envelope cut-off grade. The Mineral Resource is quoted from estimated blocks above this cut-off grade.

The Multiple Indicator Kriging method was chosen as the basic method for interpolating grade in the Mineral Resource estimate and this was validated by the Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) algorithm with weighting power of two and three. The block model was then restricted with the topography surface. The Mineral Resource estimate has been reported under the JORC Code 2012 and reported down to a cut-off grade of 0.05% WO_3

A summary resource statement at a variable cut off grades is stipulated below in Table 2:

Table 2 : Kilba Mineral Resource estimate as defined by cut-off grade and ore zone.

Cut Off WO_3 (%)	Zone	Class	Volume ('000 m^3)	Tonnes (kt)	WO_3 (%)	WO_3 (t)
0.05	8	Indicated	220	630	0.24	**1,500**
		Inferred	60	170	0.28	**490**
		Total	**280**	**800**	**0.25**	**2,000**
	11	Indicated	1,800	5,100	0.2	**10,100**
		Inferred	250	730	0.15	**1,100**
		Total	**2,000**	**5,800**	**0.19**	**11,200**
	12	Inferred	190	560	0.11	**600**
		Total	**190**	**560**	**0.11**	**600**
	Total	Indicated	2,000	5,700	0.2	**11,600**
		Inferred	500	1,460	0.15	**2,200**
		Total	**2,500**	**7,160**	**0.19**	**13,800**
0.10	8	Indicated	190	540	0.27	**1,460**
		Inferred	52	150	0.31	**470**
		Total	**240**	**700**	**0.28**	**1,900**
	11	Indicated	1,200	3,600	0.25	**9,000**
		Inferred	160	460	0.19	**890**
		Total	**1,400**	**4,000**	**0.24**	**9,800**
	12	Inferred	78	230	0.15	**350**
		Total	**78**	**230**	**0.15**	**350**
	Total	Indicated	1,400	4,100	0.25	**10,000**
		Inferred	290	830	0.2	**1,700**
		Total	**1,700**	**5,000**	**0.24**	**12,000**
0.20	8	Indicated	100	300	0.37	**1,100**
		Inferred	35	100	0.4	**400**
		Total	**140**	**400**	**0.38**	**1,500**
	11	Indicated	540	1,600	0.39	**6,100**
		Inferred	55	160	0.3	**470**
		Total	**590**	**1,700**	**0.38**	**6,500**
	12	Inferred	14	42	0.26	**110**
		Total	**14**	**42**	**0.26**	**110**
	Total	Indicated	640	1,900	0.39	**7,200**
		Inferred	100	300	0.32	**980**
		Total	**740**	**2,200**	**0.38**	**8,100**
0.30	8	Indicated	58	170	0.47	**780**
		Inferred	22	65	0.48	**310**
		Total	**80**	**230**	**0.47**	**1,100**
	11	Indicated	270	790	0.54	**4,200**
		Inferred	20	59	0.38	**220**
		Total	**290**	**850**	**0.53**	**4,500**

Cut Off WO_3 (%)	Zone	Class	Volume ('000 m^3)	Tonnes (kt)	WO_3 (%)	WO_3 (t)
	12	Inferred	4	13	0.34	**43**
		Total	**4**	**13**	**0.34**	**43**
	Total	Indicated	330	960	0.52	**5,000**
		Inferred	47	140	0.42	**580**
		Total	**380**	**1,090**	**0.51**	**5,600**
0.50	8	Indicated	15	45	0.74	**330**
		Inferred	8	23	0.67	**150**
		Total	**23**	**67**	**0.71**	**480**
	11	Indicated	100	300	0.8	**2,400**
		Inferred	2	5	0.62	**30**
		Total	**100**	**310**	**0.8**	**2,400**
	Total	Indicated	120	340	0.79	**2,700**
		Inferred	10	27	0.66	**180**
		Total	**130**	**370**	**0.78**	**2,900**

Note: Mineral Resource Estimate as Reported by Tungsten Mining NL Announcement 30th January 2015- figures rounded to 2 significant figures, rounding errors may occur.

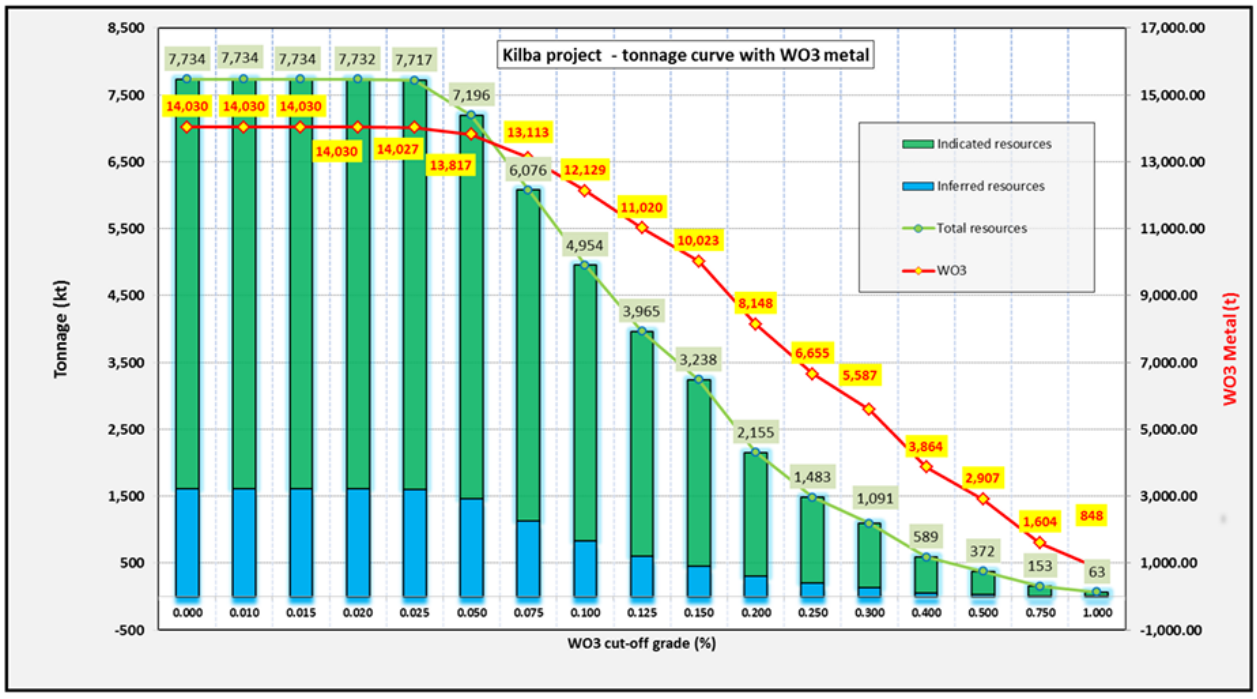


Figure 6: Grade Tonnage Curve Kilba Tungsten MRE

Mineral Resource – Summary of Material Information (Listing Rule 5.8.1)

Geology and geological interpretation: Tungsten mineralisation at Kilba occurs as scheelite in skarns and calc-silicate units of the Morrissey Metamorphic Suite, which wrap around the Kilba Granite dome. Higher-grade mineralisation is associated with retrograde skarn assemblages. The geological interpretation is based on surface mapping of outcrop and trenches, drill hole logging and assay results, and the mineralised envelopes are constrained by lithological and grade interpretations.

Drilling techniques: The MRE is based principally on drilling completed by Tungsten Mining between 2012 and 2014, comprising 158 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 13,760m using a face-sampling hammer, 29 HQ3 diamond holes for 2,967.1m and 8 PQ3 diamond holes for 465.3m. Holes were generally drilled at -60°, approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised skarn units. All drilling including historical ANZECO holes were used in the estimation.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques: RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and riffle split at the rig to produce 2–4kg samples. HQ core was cut in half with a diamond saw and sampled on geological intervals of 0.3–1.2m. Samples were dried, crushed to 100% passing 6.3mm and pulverised to 80% passing 75µm. Field duplicates, blanks and certified standards were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 30.

Sample analysis method: Samples were analysed by fused-glass XRF at Ultra Trace Laboratories in Perth (samples collected before October 2014) and at Nagrom in Kelmscott (samples collected in October and November 2014).

Estimation methodology: The MRE was estimated by CSA Global Pty Ltd in January 2015. After unfolding, grades were estimated by Multiple Indicator Kriging (Micromine) within wireframed mineralised envelopes, and the estimate was validated against Inverse Distance Weighting estimates (powers of two and three). The block model used 20mE x 10mN x 10mRL parent blocks, sub-celled to 2.5mE x 1.25mN x 1.25mRL. Bulk density was interpolated from core measurements and calibrated downhole gamma density data. No top cut was applied; the median was used for the highest indicator class.

Classification criteria: Indicated Mineral Resources were classified in areas of denser drilling (generally 40m x 40m, with selected 20m infill) where the mineralised zones show robust continuity. The remaining areas, where geological and grade continuity is implied but not verified, were classified as Inferred.

Cut-off grade: The Mineral Resource is reported above a cut-off grade of 0.05% WO_3. Statistical analysis showed natural breaks in the WO_3 grade population distribution at approximately 0.025% which formed the basis for the decision regarding determination of mineralisation envelope cut-off grade. The Mineral Resource is quoted from estimated blocks above this cut-off grade.

Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters: Open pit mining is assumed, although no pit optimisation has been undertaken. Metallurgical testwork indicates that the scheelite is amenable to gravity separation (see 'Metallurgical Test work' above). Prevailing commodity prices in a market with strong forecast for growth has driven demand in the exploration and development of Tungsten assets. At Kilba, the current mineral resource grade, indicative metallurgy and the shallow nature of the deposit indicate a likely eventual mining scenario. Modifying factors such as material and labour costs, unforeseen changes in commodity prices and regulatory compliance and approvals may influence the factors required to overall project to a decision to proceed to mining scenario. Further work, to de-risk and improve including, but not limited to those discussed.

Placement Details

The Company has received a firm commitment to raise a total of $3,872,000 at an issue price of $0.026 (**Placement**).

A total of 61,000,000 shares will be issued pursuant to the Company's available placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1 (**Tranche 1 Placement**). A further 87,923,074 shares will be issued subject to shareholder approval at the upcoming AGM (**Tranche 2 Placement**).

The issue price of $0.026 per new share represents a:

- 4% premium to Mammoth's closing price of $0.025 per share on 11 November 2026 and
- Parity with Mammoth's 5 day VWAP of $0.026 per share up to and including 11 November 2026

In a strong endorsement of the Placement and the pathway forward for the Company, the Board has committed to invest a total of $700,000 within the Tranche 2 Placement (**Director Shares**), following shareholder approval under ASX Listing Rule 10.11.

Shares issued under the Placement will rank equally with the Company's existing fully paid ordinary shares on issue. Settlement of the Tranche 1 Placement is expected to occur on 19 November 2026, with the shares issued on or about 20 November 2026.

Vert Capital acted as Sole Lead Manager and Sole Bookrunner for the Placement (**Lead Manage**r). Refer to the Appendix 3B lodged today for further details.

Use of Proceeds

Proceeds from the Placement, together with existing cash, will be used for the following purposes:

- Cash consideration for the acquisition of the Kilba Project
- Permitting, infrastructure and RC drilling of Kilba Project
- Metallurgical testing of Kilba Project
- Exploration activities across Excelsior and Bella Gold Projects, USA
- General working capital and costs of the Placement

Acquisition Terms

The Company and the Purchaser have entered into a binding heads of agreement (**Agreement**) with Cuvier and the Vendor, under which the Purchaser will acquire an 80% interest in the Tenement by acquiring 80% of Cuvier's issued share capital (**Acquisition**). A summary of the material terms of the Agreement is set out below:

1. Consideration

The total consideration for the Acquisition comprises the following:

- A non-refundable $150,000 exclusivity fee to be paid within 5 business days of execution of the Agreement (**Exclusivity Fee**)
- At completion, the Company will pay a $2,350,000 cash payment (**Cash Consideration**) and (subject to shareholder approval) will issue 100,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares (**Consideration Shares**)

- A 2% Free on Board (FOB) revenue royalty from the sale of all minerals mined and removed from the area within the boundaries of the Tenement, to be granted by Cuvier to the Vendor at Completion under a royalty deed (**Royalty**)

2. Conditions Precedent

Completion of the Acquisition is subject to satisfaction (or waiver) of the following:

- Company completing due diligence investigations to its reasonable satisfaction
- Shareholders approving the issue of the Consideration Shares pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1
- Completion of the two-tranche Placement subject to shareholder approval
- Grant of E08/3806
- Cuvier having divested all of its other tenements and assets (other than the Tenement and the associated mining information), with the Purchaser being satisfied (acting reasonably) that Cuvier has no continuing liability in respect of them
- The parties obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals, and all third party approvals and consents including entering into an agreement with the Pastoralist and Native Title Agreement
- The royalty deed and a shareholders' agreement for Cuvier having been agreed between the relevant parties
- No material adverse change occurring in respect of the Tenement before Completion

If the conditions precedent are not satisfied (or waived) by the date that is six months after the date of the Agreement (or such later date as the parties agree in writing), any party may terminate the Agreement.

Completion will occur two business days after the conditions precedent are satisfied or waived.

3. Relationship following Completion

From Completion, the Purchaser will hold 80% and the Vendor will hold 20% of the issued shares in Cuvier. Cuvier will continue to explore and, if warranted, develop and mine the Tenement.

The Purchaser will be entitled to appoint a majority of Cuvier's directors (including the chair) and will manage Cuvier's operations. The Purchaser will solely fund all of Cuvier's costs and expenditure until a decision to mine, by way of capital contributions for which no shares will be issued, and the Vendor's 20% interest will be free-carried (and not diluted) until then. After a decision to mine, the Purchaser will fund the Vendor's share of Cuvier's funding requirements by way of a non-recourse loan, repayable solely from amounts payable by Cuvier to the Vendor and secured over the Vendor's shares in Cuvier.

The Agreement otherwise contains terms considered standard for an agreement of its nature, including warranties and indemnities.

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Company's Board of Directors.

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About Mammoth Minerals

Mammoth Minerals (ASX: M79) is an Australian-based resource development and exploration company. Mammoth has just announced the exclusive option to acquire 80% of the Kilba Tungsten Project in Western Australia. In addition, Mammoth owns a portfolio of high-potential gold and copper assets across the Americas. Mammoth acquired an option to earn 80% of the high-grade Excelsior Gold Project, located in the world-class Walker Lane trend, Nevada, USA and the 100% owned Bella Gold Project, located near the Homestake Gold Mine in South Dakota, USA, where its maiden exploration programs are underway.

Mammoth Minerals also holds a significant land package in Newfoundland, Canada which is highly prospective for hosting VMS style Copper Mineralisation and a portfolio of tenure in southern Peru targeting large scale intrusive copper deposits. The Peru package includes over 300km^2 of greenfield high-grade copper potential through its 100% holding in the Picha Copper-Silver Project (244 km^2) and Charaque Copper Project (60 km^2) in Southern Peru. The Newfoundland and Peruvian assets are actively undergoing a divestment process.

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Glenn Poole, a Competent Person, who is the Managing Director and CEO of Mammoth Minerals Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Poole consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) for the Kilba Tungsten Project were previously reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 on 30 January 2015. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results for the Kilba Tungsten Project was first reported to the ASX in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 on 12 October 2012, 8 February 2013, 16 April 2013, 7 October 2014 and 19 December 2014. The

Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements". Forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as, "expect", "should", "could", "may", "predict", "plan", "will", "believe", "forecast", "estimate", "target" and other similar expressions. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates provided in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements including projections, guidance on future earnings and estimates are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance.

[i] International Tungsten Industry Association (https://www.itia.info/applications-markets/)
[ii] Mineral exploration reports (https://www.wa.gov.au/service/natural-resources/mineral-resources)
[ii] ASX:TGN: "Kilba Mineral Resource Update" 30 January 2015

[#]Reference list of ASX announcements by Tungsten Mining NL (ASX:TGN) relating to Kilba Tungsten Project

12/10/2012	Tungsten Mining NL - Prospectus
18/12/2012	Drilling commences at the Kilba Project
08/02/2013	Significant intersect results at the Kilba Project
16/04/2013	Significant High Grade Intercepts at the Kilba Project
28/05/2013	Maiden JORC Resource at Kilba Project
29/05/2013	Maiden JORC Resource at Kilba - Image presentation corrected
31/05/2013	Amended Maiden Resource Announcement - 2012 JORC compliance
05/06/2013	BRR Webcast - Maiden JORC for Kilba
12/06/2013	Positive Scoping Study Results - Kilba Project
19/06/2013	Scoping Study Clarification
24/10/2013	Updates to Scoping Study Further Improve Prospects of Kilba
30/10/2013	Scoping Study Update Clarification
12/08/2014	TGN Commences Drilling at the Kilba Tungsten Project
07/10/2014	High Grade Tungsten Mineralisation at Kilba Project
19/12/2014	Successful infill drilling program at Kilba
30/01/2015	Kilba Mineral Resource Update

Appendix 1: Collar Table

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL m	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Type
DDH001	351244	7480076	159	26.6	-90	0	DD
DDH002	350024	7479976	138	124.97	-90	0	DD
DDH003	351439	7480053	163	78.03	-60	340	DD
DDH004	350401	7479871	133	76.28	-60	10	DD
DDH005	351342	7480234	195	49.99	-90	0	DD
DDH006	351247	7479992	145	46.8	-70	340	DD

DDH007	349820	7480141	140	106.7	-60	55	DD
DDH008	350721	7479913	136	76.6	-70	360	DD
DDH009	349650	7480382	132	59.7	-90	0	DD
DDH010	350413	7479922	134	53	-60	10	DD
DDH011	350407	7479897	133	74	-60	10	DD
DDH012	350389	7479820	132	137.3	-60	10	DD
DDH013	350061	7480025	143	71.2	-60	29	DD
DDH014	350035	7479994	139	62	-60	29	DD
DDH015	349776	7480105	144	149.19	-70	55	DD
DDH016	351413	7480092	167	24	-70	340	DD
DDH017	351485	7479947	153	125	-65	340	DD
DDH018	353143	7479595	149	139.9	-60	340	DD
DDH019	350521	7479879	133	80	-60	360	DD
DDH020	350582	7479878	134	98.47	-60	360	DD
DDH021	350518	7479819	134	170.44	-60	360	DD
DDH022	350376	7479766	133	59.86	-60	10	DD
DDH023	351612	7480280	168	65.6	-55	158	DD
DDH024	351612	7480280	168	92.41	-80	158	DD
DDH025	351705	7480321	168	58.93	-55	163.5	DDNQ
DDH027	350717	7481191	146	63	-55	157	DDNQ
DDH028	350787	7481230	151	60	-55	157	DDNQ
DDH029	350617	7481152	143	66.15	-55	157.5	DDNQ
DDH030	350532	7481131	142	78.07	-55	159	DDNQ
DDH031	350692	7481225	145	45	-65	155	DDNQ
DDH032	349693	7480394	132	99	-60	97	DD
KDD0001	350412	7479918	134	54.6	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0002	350384	7479851	133	106.7	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0003	350399	7479890	133	77	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0004	349751	7480091	145	179.2	-60	35	DDHQ
KDD0005	349788	7480151	139	118.9	-60	35	DDHQ
KDD0006	349832	7480143	140	123	-60	35	DDHQ
KDD0007	350218	7479868	135	121.8	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0008	350245	7479942	134	60.5	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0009	349974	7480054	141	106.9	-60	35	DDHQ
KDD0010	349927	7479989	143	171.3	-60	35	DDHQ
KDD0011	350324	7479914	133	84.3	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0012	350296	7479840	133	149.4	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0013	350147	7479890	136	132.5	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0014	350071	7479921	138	135.7	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0015	350490	7479895	134	114.4	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0016	350410	7479917	134	65.8	-90	0	DDPQ
KDD0017	350174	7479965	136	72.4	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0018	350100	7479996	140	87.4	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0019	349907	7480102	137	117.5	-60	35	DDHQ

KDD0020	349862	7480038	141	165.5	-60	35	DDHQ
KDD0021	350085	7479956	136	108.7	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0022	349820	7480117	140	134.17	-60	35	DDHQ
KDD0023	350310	7479875	133	102	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0024	350146	7479999	142	48.6	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0025	350475	7479857	133	147.6	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0026	350035	7480071	146	63.6	-60	35	DDHQ
KDD0027	349757	7480290	133	45.35	-60	75	DDHQ
KDD0028	350338	7479945	133	30	-60	20	DDHQ
KDD0029	350639	7479903	135	38	-60	0	DDHQ
KDD0030	350337	7479944	133	63.9	-90	0	DDPQ
KDD0031	350093	7479981	138	65	-90	0	DDPQ
KDD0032	350050	7480095	147	60	-90	0	DDPQ
KDD0033	349853	7480166	136	70	-90	0	DDPQ
KDD0034	349786	7480373	133	30.3	-90	0	DDPQ
KDD0035	351630	7480285	170	59.2	-50	140	DDPQ
KDD0036	351705	7480322	169	55.78	-50	140.8	DDPQ
KDD0037	351556	7480221	172	60.5	-60	140.8	DDHQ
KRC0001	350340	7479951	133	10	-60	20	RC
KRC0002	350338	7479946	133	52	-60	20	RC
KRC0003	350311	7479876	133	110	-60	20	RC
KRC0004	350233	7479907	134	100	-60	20	RC
KRC0005	350185	7480007	141	56	-60	20	RC
KRC0006	350083	7479959	136	108	-60	20	RC
KRC0007	350013	7479980	138	120	-60	35	RC
KRC0008	349991	7479947	141	156	-60	35	RC
KRC0009	349997	7480090	143	84	-60	35	RC
KRC0010	349948	7480025	140	126	-60	35	RC
KRC0011	349931	7480136	138	90	-60	35	RC
KRC0012	349868	7480186	135	78	-60	35	RC
KRC0013	349794	7480086	143	168	-60	35	RC
KRC0014	349817	7480118	140	144	-60	35	RC
KRC0015	349881	7480072	138	138	-60	35	RC
KRC0016	350160	7479937	135	96	-60	20	RC
KRC0017	350039	7480013	140	90	-60	35	RC
KRC0018	350461	7479821	133	174	-60	20	RC
KRC0019	349734	7480202	137	126	-60	20	RC
KRC0020	349689	7480140	141	168	-60	20	RC
KRC0021	350369	7479813	133	174	-60	20	RC
KRC0022	350283	7479807	136	168	-60	20	RC
KRC0023	349890	7480215	135	54	-60	35	RC
KRC0024	350022	7480124	143	48	-60	35	RC
KRC0025	350065	7480045	146	66	-60	35	RC
KRC0026	350561	7479904	134	84	-60	0	RC

KRC0027	350641	7479905	135	66	-60	0	RC
KRC0028	350800	7479862	136	102	-60	0	RC
KRC0029	350803	7479781	136	138	-60	0	RC
KRC0030	349976	7480202	138	36	-60	35	RC
KRC0031	349953	7480174	139	54	-60	35	RC
KRC0032	349804	7480301	133	30	-60	75	RC
KRC0032B	349807	7480301	133	84	-60	75	RC
KRC0033	349726	7480282	134	114	-60	75	RC
KRC0034	349762	7480456	133	66	-60	75	RC
KRC0035	349686	7480435	132	100	-60	75	RC
KRC0036	350642	7479826	134	132	-60	0	RC
KRC0037	350560	7479823	134	142	-60	0	RC
KRC0038	349863	7480040	141	168	-75	35	RC
KRC0039	349723	7480444	132	84	-60	75	RC
KRC0040	349762	7480291	133	90	-60	75	RC
KRC0041	349704	7480360	132	87	-60	75	RC
KRC0042	349779	7480368	133	78	-60	75	RC
KRC0043	350407	7479906	133	65	-60	20	RC
KRC0044	350394	7479871	133	84	-60	20	RC
KRC0045	350370	7479918	133	60	-60	20	RC
KRC0046	350356	7479882	133	90	-60	20	RC
KRC0047	350342	7479842	133	120	-60	20	RC
KRC0048	350457	7479927	136	44	-60	20	RC
KRC0049	350444	7479890	133	70	-60	20	RC
KRC0050	350430	7479852	133	102	-60	20	RC
KRC0051	350498	7479912	135	48	-60	20	RC
KRC0052	350481	7479876	133	72	-60	20	RC
KRC0053	350461	7479820	133	138	-50	20	RC
KRC0054	350520	7479901	134	54	-60	0	RC
KRC0055	350520	7479860	134	96	-60	0	RC
KRC0056	350561	7479864	134	100	-60	0	RC
KRC0057	350333	7479931	133	66	-60	20	RC
KRC0058	350294	7479946	134	54	-60	20	RC
KRC0059	350281	7479909	133	84	-60	20	RC
KRC0060	350267	7479871	134	115	-60	20	RC
KRC0061	350155	7480036	148	36	-60	20	RC
KRC0062	350144	7480001	142	54	-60	20	RC
KRC0063	350130	7479962	137	75	-60	20	RC
KRC0064	350116	7479925	135	104	-60	20	RC
KRC0065	350086	7480078	152	44	-60	35	RC
KRC0066	350059	7480107	146	30	-60	35	RC
KRC0067	350035	7480073	146	66	-60	35	RC
KRC0068	350017	7480051	143	84	-60	35	RC
KRC0069	349994	7480018	140	104	-60	35	RC

KRC0070	351631	7480282	169	100	-50	140	RC
KRC0071	351614	7480300	173	95	-55	140	RC
KRC0072	351704	7480319	169	100	-50	140	RC
KRC0073	351624	7480287	170	126	-90	0	RC
KRC0074	351678	7480351	179	110	-60	140.8	RC
KRC0075	351557	7480223	172	100	-60	140.8	RC
KRC0076	351547	7480243	174	95	-60	140.8	RC
KRC0077	350835	7481240	158	80	-60	155.8	RC
KRC0078	350818	7481278	154	126	-60	155.8	RC
KRC0079	350794	7481211	153	80	-60	155.8	RC
KRC0080	350779	7481243	148	90	-60	155.8	RC
KRC0081	350718	7481185	146	66	-50	155.8	RC
KRC0082	350701	7481221	145	96	-60	155.8	RC
KRC0083	350640	7481161	143	76	-60	155.8	RC
KRC0084	350624	7481198	145	119	-60	155.8	RC
KRC0085	349997	7480159	140	36	-60	35.8	RC
KRC0086	349974	7480125	141	54	-60	35.8	RC
KRC0087	349953	7480096	139	66	-60	35.8	RC
KRC0088	349928	7480063	138	120	-60	35.8	RC
KRC0089	350220	7479974	137	45	-60	20.8	RC
KRC0090	350205	7479935	135	75	-60	20.8	RC
KRC0091	350192	7479899	134	105	-60	20.8	RC
KRC0092	350124	7480066	154	30	-60	20.8	RC
KRC0093	350109	7480026	146	52	-60	20.8	RC
KRC0094	350621	7481197	145	108	-80	155.8	RC
KRC0095	349951	7480096	139	96	-60	35.8	RC
KRC0096	351602	7480255	163	66	-60	140	RC
KRC0097	351588	7480273	167	100	-60	140	RC
KRC0098	351666	7480303	172	80	-60	140	RC
KRC0099	351652	7480320	176	110	-70	140	RC
KRC0100	351738	7480342	166	65	-60	140	RC
KRC0101	351715	7480368	174	100	-60	140	RC
KRC0102	351566	7480204	172	45	-60	140	RC
KRC0103	351545	7480199	176	45	-60	140	RC
KRC0104	351531	7480215	178	72	-60	140	RC
KRC0105	351502	7480241	189	105	-60	140	RC
KRC0106	350451	7479908	134	65	-60	20	RC
KRC0107	349933	7480206	136	48	-60	35	RC
KRC0108	349881	7480001	143	168	-60	35	RC
KRC0109	349910	7480173	136	80	-60	35	RC
KRC0110	349883	7480142	136	100	-60	35	RC
KRC0111	349861	7480110	138	120	-60	35	RC
KRC0112	349840	7480078	139	144	-60	35	RC
KRC0113	349817	7480044	142	168	-60	35	RC

KRC0114	349845	7480220	134	70	-60	35	RC
KRC0115	349820	7480186	137	90	-60	35	RC
KRC0116	349820	7480430	136	35	-60	75	RC
KRC0117	349780	7480419	134	75	-60	75	RC
KRC0118	349745	7480409	133	78	-60	75	RC
KRC0119	349813	7480386	135	60	-60	75	RC
KRC0120	349740	7480367	132	90	-60	75	RC
KRC0121	349848	7480355	135	48	-60	75	RC
KRC0122	349810	7480345	133	65	-60	75	RC
KRC0123	349771	7480334	133	84	-60	75	RC
KRC0124	349734	7480324	132	95	-60	75	RC
KRC0125	349780	7480499	132	30	-60	75	RC
KRC0126	349741	7480491	132	60	-60	75	RC
KRC0127	349702	7480480	132	70	-60	75	RC
KRC0128	349800	7480463	133	42	-60	75	RC
KRC0129	349839	7480311	133	25	-60	75	RC
KRC0130	349823	7480259	134	78	-60	35	RC
KRC0131	349800	7480228	135	90	-60	35	RC
KRC0132	349776	7480194	137	112	-60	35	RC
KRC0133	349754	7480164	139	120	-60	35	RC
KRC0134	349731	7480128	142	148	-60	35	RC
KRC0135	349776	7480124	142	132	-60	35	RC
KRC0136	349754	7480235	135	108	-60	35	RC
KRC0137	349912	7480248	136	35	-60	35	RC
KRC0138	349905	7480031	139	136	-60	35	RC
KRC0139	349970	7479986	140	130	-60	35	RC
KRC0140	350438	7479871	133	76	-60	20	RC
KRC0141	350436	7479824	133	140	-60	20	RC
KRC0142	350290	7479927	134	65	-60	20	RC
KRC0143	350274	7479889	134	100	-60	20	RC
KRC0144	350259	7479851	135	130	-60	20	RC
KRC0145	350521	7479880	133	72	-60	0	RC
KRC0146	350373	7479935	134	48	-60	20	RC
KRC0147	350364	7479899	133	65	-60	20	RC
KRC0148	350044	7480157	143	20	-60	35	RC
KRC0149	349867	7480250	135	54	-60	35	RC
KRC0150	349835	7480275	134	65	-60	35	RC
KRC0151	349791	7480339	133	30	-60	75	RC
KRC0152	351771	7480366	163	65	-60	140	RC
KRC0153	351745	7480398	173	102	-60	140	RC
KRC0154	351703	7480318	169	70	-75	140	RC
KRC0155	351735	7480345	166	66	-75	140	RC
KRC0156	351511	7480170	179	48	-60	140	RC
KRC0157	351487	7480203	187	84	-60	140	RC

T5	349882	7480355	136	80	0	91.8	Trench
T7	350523	7479938	136	30	-5	180	Trench
T8	350152	7480098	153	91	0	212.6	Trench
T10	350433	7479969	139	41	-3.5	221	Trench
T11	349927	7480204	136	44	0	228	Trench

All Co-ordinates reported in MGA94_Z50

Appendix 2 : Significant Drill holes assays (>0.10% WO_3)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (%)
DDH001			NSI	
DDH002	74.01	74.98	0.97	0.31
DDH002	79.55	81.08	1.53	0.2
DDH004	63.09	64.52	1.43	0.55
DDH004	66.34	67.49	1.15	0.68
DDH004	67.49	68.33	0.84	4.26
DDH004	70.41	70.74	0.33	2.18
DDH005			NSI	
DDH006			NSI	
DDH006			NSI	
DDH007	59.97	60.4	0.43	2.24
DDH007	61.01	61.34	0.33	1.39
DDH007	61.34	61.85	0.51	0.5
DDH007	61.85	62.2	0.35	6.1
DDH007	63.17	63.42	0.25	2.37
DDH007	70.1	70.4	0.3	0.94
DDH007	71.8	72.1	0.3	0.79
DDH007	85.37	87.05	1.68	0.12
DDH008			NSI	
DDH009			NSI	
DDH010	3.4	4.3	0.9	0.18
DDH010	8.4	10	1.6	0.22
DDH010	13	14.28	1.28	0.14
DDH010	16.6	17.6	1	0.38
DDH010	34	34.4	0.4	0.26
DDH011	34.47	34.95	0.48	0.63
DDH011	35.73	36.19	0.46	1.5
DDH011	39.24	39.54	0.3	1.43
DDH011	41.86	42.59	0.73	2.14
DDH011	43.02	44.01	0.99	2.01
DDH011	44.01	46.05	2.04	0.12
DDH011	46.05	46.85	0.8	0.68
DDH011	48.41	48.71	0.3	0.16
DDH011	59.7	61.2	1.5	0.17
DDH012	110.01	110.86	0.85	0.67
DDH012	110.86	111.37	0.51	1.32
DDH012	111.37	111.8	0.43	0.13
DDH012	111.8	112.7	0.9	0.39
DDH012	113.35	113.65	0.3	1.74
DDH013	12.39	13.65	1.26	0.14

DDH013	20.38	21.68	1.3	0.57
DDH014	49.45	50.46	1.01	0.19
DDH014	51.9	52.5	0.6	0.23
DDH014	55.58	56.25	0.67	0.21
DDH015	65.6	66.3	0.7	0.72
DDH015	99.5	99.93	0.43	4.18
DDH015	100.74	101.1	0.36	0.22
DDH015	105.73	106.39	0.66	1.28
DDH015	106.39	107.15	0.76	0.19
DDH016			NSI	
DDH017			NSI	
DDH018			NSI	
DDH019	52.55	53.48	0.93	0.64
DDH019	54.48	55.6	1.12	0.19
DDH019	56.26	56.87	0.61	0.52
DDH019	59.6	60.52	0.92	0.62
DDH019	61.17	61.54	0.37	0.69
DDH019	61.54	62.46	0.92	17.2
DDH019	62.46	62.77	0.31	0.96
DDH020			NSI	
DDH021			NSI	
DDH022			NSI	
DDH023	34	35	1	0.857
DDH023	35	36.5	1.5	0.132
DDH023	48.6	50.3	1.7	1.87
DDH023	50.3	51.35	1.05	0.183
DDH023	54.5	55.7	1.2	0.996
DDH023	56.9	57.5	0.6	5.25
DDH024	55	56	1	0.126
DDH025	15	16	1	0.252
DDH025	31.5	32.5	1	0.177
DDH025	39	40	1	1.135
DDH025	40	41	1	0.183
DDH025	41	42	1	0.121
DDH025	42	43	1	0.301
DDH025	43	44.1	1.1	0.189
DDH025	48.8	50	1.2	0.757
DDH026			NSI	
DDH027	14.3	15.1	0.8	0.466
DDH027	47	48	1	0.347
DDH027	48	49	1	0.202
DDH027	49	49.5	0.5	0.139
DDH028	48.65	49.65	1	0.183
DDH028	51.45	53	1.55	0.391
DDH028	53	54	1	0.103
DDH028	55.5	56.05	0.55	0.643
DDH029	12.2	13.2	1	0.195
DDH029	13.2	14.2	1	0.612
DDH029	14.2	15	0.8	0.126
DDH030	6	6.7	0.7	0.227

DDH030	63.5	64.5	1	0.208
DDH030	68	69	1	0.121
DDH032	54	55	1	0.13
DDH032	83	84.2	1.2	0.23
DDH032	90.45	91.65	1.2	0.11
DDH032	93.15	93.85	0.7	0.39
KDD0001	9.9	10.2	0.3	1.714
KDD0001	10.6	10.9	0.3	0.926
KDD0001	11.6	12.6	1	2.078
KDD0001	12.6	13.15	0.55	0.383
KDD0001	15	15.6	0.6	0.299
KDD0001	18	19.1	1.1	0.126
KDD0001	19.1	19.6	0.5	0.378
KDD0001	34.95	35.25	0.3	0.835
KDD0002	70.6	71.1	0.5	0.566
KDD0002	79.1	79.4	0.3	0.19
KDD0002	82.8	83.2	0.4	0.66
KDD0002	83.2	83.9	0.7	1.576
KDD0002	83.9	84.3	0.4	0.531
KDD0002	84.7	85.8	1.1	0.38
KDD0002	85.8	86.6	0.8	1.581
KDD0002	89.3	90.2	0.9	5.118
KDD0002	94.1	94.7	0.6	1.002
KDD0003	42.5	42.9	0.4	0.436
KDD0003	42.9	43.5	0.6	3.762
KDD0003	43.5	44.2	0.7	0.968
KDD0003	44.2	44.75	0.55	3.042
KDD0003	44.75	46.1	1.35	0.253
KDD0003	47.2	48	0.8	0.839
KDD0003	48	48.6	0.6	0.656
KDD0003	48.6	49.1	0.5	1.244
KDD0003	49.1	49.4	0.3	3.359
KDD0003	49.4	50.5	1.1	1.279
KDD0003	50.5	51.6	1.1	0.253
KDD0003	51.6	52.3	0.7	0.102
KDD0003	54.01	54.5	0.49	0.359
KDD0003	54.5	55.15	0.65	1.902
KDD0003	55.15	56	0.85	0.386
KDD0003	56	57	1	0.114
KDD0003	62.55	63.2	0.65	0.606
KDD0004	120.45	120.9	0.45	3.257
KDD0004	120.9	121.2	0.3	0.475
KDD0004	124	125	1	0.112
KDD0004	142	143	1	0.999
KDD0004	168.7	169.8	1.1	0.456
KDD0005	31.6	31.8	0.2	0.135
KDD0005	59.3	59.55	0.25	0.474
KDD0005	60.3	61	0.7	0.82
KDD0005	71.1	71.5	0.4	0.201
KDD0005	74	75	1	0.133

KDD0005	91.5	92	0.5	0.345
KDD0006	8.62	9.14	0.52	0.329
KDD0006	9.4	9.5	0.1	1.08
KDD0006	27.85	27.97	0.12	0.383
KDD0006	31.63	31.71	0.08	0.915
KDD0006	33	34	1	0.205
KDD0006	43	44	1	0.218
KDD0006	47	48	1	0.127
KDD0006	49.97	50.2	0.23	0.312
KDD0006	50.2	50.37	0.17	0.275
KDD0006	50.37	50.57	0.2	1.59
KDD0006	51	52	1	0.11
KDD0006	54	54.87	0.87	0.278
KDD0006	54.87	55	0.13	0.325
KDD0006	55	56.02	1.02	2.55
KDD0006	56.02	56.37	0.35	0.195
KDD0006	56.51	57	0.49	4.63
KDD0006	57	58.05	1.05	4.31
KDD0006	61.41	61.74	0.33	1.97
KDD0006	61.74	62	0.26	0.738
KDD0006	62	63	1	0.114
KDD0006	64	64.43	0.43	1.07
KDD0006	71	72	1	0.172
KDD0006	75	75.21	0.21	0.112
KDD0006	93	94	1	0.115
KDD0006	94	94.32	0.32	0.42
KDD0007	89.84	90.58	0.74	0.387
KDD0007	95	96.14	1.14	0.106
KDD0007	100.95	101.63	0.68	1.288
KDD0007	101.63	102.35	0.72	0.505
KDD0007	104.2	105	0.8	0.138
KDD0008			NSI	
KDD0009	35.4	36.2	0.8	0.11
KDD0009	40.7	41.75	1.05	0.342
KDD0009	42	42.7	0.7	0.329
KDD0009	56	56.45	0.45	0.154
KDD0009	73.4	74.15	0.75	1.93
KDD0009	74.98	75.7	0.72	0.419
KDD0010	33.52	33.7	0.18	0.258
KDD0010	99.48	99.71	0.23	0.323
KDD0010	103.11	103.28	0.17	0.525
KDD0010	104.72	105.12	0.4	0.116
KDD0010	106.45	106.75	0.3	0.734
KDD0010	107.57	107.82	0.25	0.676
KDD0010	108.19	109.23	1.04	0.158
KDD0010	111.46	111.86	0.4	0.183
KDD0010	111.86	112.2	0.34	0.173
KDD0010	112.43	112.54	0.11	0.135
KDD0010	116.7	117.45	0.75	1.76
KDD0010	120.69	121.29	0.6	0.891

KDD0010	123.46	124.01	0.55	0.794
KDD0010	124.66	125.66	1	0.552
KDD0010	127	127.51	0.51	0.218
KDD0010	136.34	137.21	0.87	0.309
KDD0010	137.21	137.71	0.5	0.419
KDD0010	138	138.92	0.92	0.49
KDD0010	140.12	140.43	0.31	0.276
KDD0011	32.65	32.8	0.15	0.588
KDD0011	36.3	37.3	1	2.16
KDD0011	37.3	37.8	0.5	1.07
KDD0011	43.4	43.55	0.15	0.287
KDD0011	43.95	44.58	0.63	0.319
KDD0011	46.46	47.37	0.91	1.19
KDD0011	47.37	48	0.63	0.425
KDD0011	48.2	48.5	0.3	0.676
KDD0011	57.56	58.1	0.54	0.16
KDD0011	59.8	60.35	0.55	0.315
KDD0011	60.55	61	0.45	1.08
KDD0011	61.17	61.38	0.21	0.326
KDD0011	62	63	1	0.505
KDD0012	105	105.42	0.42	0.972
KDD0012	107	107.6	0.6	1.26
KDD0012	110	110.5	0.5	0.408
KDD0012	113.25	113.66	0.41	0.515
KDD0012	115.75	116.12	0.37	0.227
KDD0012	118.13	118.86	0.73	0.219
KDD0012	118.88	119.19	0.31	2.35
KDD0012	119.19	119.42	0.23	0.129
KDD0012	119.42	119.66	0.24	0.679
KDD0012	120.46	120.75	0.29	0.296
KDD0012	121.07	121.63	0.56	0.591
KDD0012	121.63	122.33	0.7	0.652
KDD0012	124.29	124.73	0.44	0.826
KDD0012	126.3	126.42	0.12	0.149
KDD0012	127.38	128.24	0.86	0.861
KDD0012	129.86	130.35	0.49	0.496
KDD0013	60.55	60.62	0.07	0.552
KDD0013	77.04	77.2	0.16	0.107
KDD0013	78.59	78.67	0.08	0.106
KDD0013	80.15	80.51	0.36	0.205
KDD0013	82.18	82.33	0.15	0.223
KDD0013	87.76	88.63	0.87	0.535
KDD0013	88.63	89.1	0.47	0.27
KDD0013	90.34	90.49	0.15	0.619
KDD0013	90.74	91	0.26	0.171
KDD0013	96.77	97	0.23	0.329
KDD0013	97.55	97.88	0.33	1.13
KDD0013	98.11	98.73	0.62	0.243
KDD0014	80.7	81.3	0.6	0.269
KDD0014	81.3	82	0.7	0.116

KDD0014	84	85.09	1.09	0.121
KDD0014	90.54	91	0.46	0.568
KDD0014	91.7	92.5	0.8	0.136
KDD0014	92.5	93.57	1.07	0.16
KDD0015	32	33	1	0.475
KDD0016	23.5	23.95	0.45	0.189
KDD0016	23.95	24.25	0.3	0.716
KDD0016	24.25	24.7	0.45	1.062
KDD0016	24.7	25	0.3	0.752
KDD0016	25	25.65	0.65	0.456
KDD0016	25.65	26.25	0.6	0.993
KDD0016	26.25	26.75	0.5	0.134
KDD0016	26.75	26.93	0.18	0.218
KDD0016	33.4	34.09	0.69	0.268
KDD0016	36.55	37	0.45	0.12
KDD0016	37	37.35	0.35	0.819
KDD0016	37.35	37.7	0.35	0.136
KDD0016	37.7	38	0.3	0.824
KDD0016	38	38.4	0.4	0.587
KDD0016	39	39.6	0.6	0.543
KDD0016	39.6	40	0.4	1.07
KDD0016	40.3	41	0.7	0.432
KDD0016	41	41.3	0.3	0.808
KDD0016	41.3	41.5	0.2	0.404
KDD0016	41.5	42	0.5	0.386
KDD0016	42	42.5	0.5	0.279
KDD0016	43	43.5	0.5	0.178
KDD0016	43.5	43.75	0.25	0.162
KDD0016	44.65	45.5	0.85	0.131
KDD0016	45.5	46.3	0.8	0.119
KDD0017	33	34	1	0.151
KDD0017	34	35	1	0.277
KDD0017	36.2	36.8	0.6	0.297
KDD0017	45.9	46.2	0.3	0.115
KDD0018	19.8	20.8	1	1.15
KDD0018	20.8	22	1.2	1.37
KDD0018	23	23.45	0.45	1.01
KDD0018	32.8	33.5	0.7	0.123
KDD0019	22	23	1	0.154
KDD0019	34	35	1	0.15
KDD0019	36	37	1	0.108
KDD0019	42	43	1	1.11
KDD0019	46	47	1	0.133
KDD0019	85	85.9	0.9	0.23
KDD0019	85.9	86.7	0.8	0.699
KDD0019	87	88	1	0.321
KDD0019	88	89	1	0.147
KDD0019	89	90	1	0.262
KDD0019	91	92	1	0.407
KDD0019	96	97	1	0.474

KDD0019	97	98	1	0.189
KDD0019	98	99	1	0.244
KDD0019	99	100	1	0.577
KDD0019	100	100.9	0.9	0.108
KDD0019	100.9	101.6	0.7	2.02
KDD0020	121.7	122.2	0.5	0.33
KDD0020	134	135	1	1.1
KDD0020	135	136	1	1.24
KDD0020	136	137	1	0.717
KDD0020	137	137.8	0.8	0.39
KDD0020	143.1	144.2	1.1	1.19
KDD0020	144.2	145.2	1	1.26
KDD0021	49.5	50	0.5	0.178
KDD0021	50.5	51.6	1.1	1.47
KDD0021	51.6	52.4	0.8	0.784
KDD0021	52.4	53	0.6	0.294
KDD0021	55	56	1	0.159
KDD0021	57	58	1	0.31
KDD0021	80.2	81	0.8	0.413
KDD0022	32.85	33.18	0.33	0.207
KDD0022	33.18	33.7	0.52	0.11
KDD0022	48.8	49.4	0.6	0.828
KDD0022	49.4	50.2	0.8	0.9
KDD0022	50.9	51.5	0.6	3.84
KDD0022	51.5	52.38	0.88	4.09
KDD0022	54	54.9	0.9	0.305
KDD0022	54.9	55.6	0.7	0.694
KDD0022	55.6	56.28	0.68	0.358
KDD0022	56.28	57.3	1.02	0.243
KDD0022	58	59	1	0.183
KDD0022	61.9	63	1.1	0.115
KDD0022	71.5	72.3	0.8	0.773
KDD0022	79	79.4	0.4	0.416
KDD0022	88.7	89.73	1.03	0.148
KDD0022	122.55	123.55	1	0.16
KDD0022	124.96	125.78	0.82	0.201
KDD0022	125.78	126.28	0.5	0.163
KDD0022	127.32	127.59	0.27	0.247
KDD0023	68.5	69	0.5	0.105
KDD0023	75.3	75.7	0.4	1.2
KDD0023	76.5	77.6	1.1	0.34
KDD0023	80.6	81.6	1	0.473
KDD0023	82	83.2	1.2	0.389
KDD0023	84.5	85.2	0.7	3.02
KDD0023	90.7	91.7	1	2.17
KDD0023	91.7	92.7	1	0.401
KDD0023	92.7	93.4	0.7	0.164
KDD0024	6.6	7.7	1.1	0.129
KDD0024	7.7	8.77	1.07	0.175
KDD0024	30.83	32	1.17	0.115

KDD0024	32	33	1	0.222
KDD0024	33	34	1	0.203
KDD0025	69.25	69.55	0.3	0.358
KDD0025	70.73	71.23	0.5	0.93
KDD0025	76.28	76.76	0.48	0.244
KDD0025	77.21	78	0.79	0.326
KDD0025	78.19	78.52	0.33	1.14
KDD0025	79	79.72	0.72	1.32
KDD0025	80.24	80.62	0.38	0.252
KDD0025	81.67	82.16	0.49	1.57
KDD0025	82.16	82.93	0.77	0.513
KDD0025	84.88	85	0.12	0.102
KDD0025	85	85.6	0.6	0.245
KDD0025	86.72	87.34	0.62	0.419
KDD0026	1	2	1	0.424
KDD0026	17.91	19.07	1.16	0.14
KDD0026	29.73	30.85	1.12	0.108
KDD0026	34.04	34.99	0.95	0.164
KDD0026	46.77	47.7	0.93	0.53
KDD0026	47.7	48.73	1.03	1.226
KDD0026	51.29	52	0.71	0.126
KDD0027	30.69	31.7	1.01	1.208
KDD0027	31.7	32.7	1	0.228
KDD0027	32.7	33.75	1.05	0.91
KDD0027	35.39	35.67	0.28	0.119
KDD0028	7	7.85	0.85	0.266
KDD0028	12	13	1	0.449
KDD0028	16.94	18	1.06	0.49
KDD0028	18	19.04	1.04	0.198
KDD0028	20.22	21.06	0.84	1.049
KDD0028	24	24.8	0.8	0.39
KDD0029	4	4.5	0.5	1.583
KDD0029	23.73	24.83	1.1	0.377
KDD0030			NSI	
KDD0031			NSI	
KDD0032			NSI	
KDD0033			NSI	
KDD0034			NSI	
KDD0035			NSI	
KDD0036			NSI	
KDD0037	44	45	1	0.219
KDD0037	46	47	1	0.112
KDD0037	47	48	1	0.104
KRC0001			NSI	
KRC0002	15	16	1	0.138
KRC0002	23	24	1	0.155
KRC0003	80	81	1	3.6
KRC0003	81	82	1	0.569
KRC0003	86	87	1	0.654
KRC0004	66	67	1	0.111

KRC0004	79	80	1	0.142
KRC0005	14	15	1	0.105
KRC0006	45	46	1	0.107
KRC0006	46	47	1	0.105
KRC0006	47	48	1	0.148
KRC0006	48	49	1	0.254
KRC0006	49	50	1	0.422
KRC0006	50	51	1	0.174
KRC0006	51	52	1	0.122
KRC0006	52	53	1	1.28
KRC0006	53	54	1	0.257
KRC0006	54	55	1	1.06
KRC0006	55	56	1	0.393
KRC0006	56	57	1	0.235
KRC0006	78	79	1	0.706
KRC0006	79	80	1	0.134
KRC0006	80	81	1	0.206
KRC0007	44	45	1	0.149
KRC0007	97	98	1	0.116
KRC0007	99	100	1	0.53
KRC0007	100	101	1	0.207
KRC0007	101	102	1	0.406
KRC0007	104	105	1	0.348
KRC0007	105	106	1	0.107
KRC0008	103	104	1	0.139
KRC0008	105	106	1	0.255
KRC0008	107	108	1	0.165
KRC0008	132	133	1	0.123
KRC0008	133	134	1	0.708
KRC0008	134	135	1	0.18
KRC0009	8	9	1	0.115
KRC0009	53	54	1	0.133
KRC0009	59	60	1	1.56
KRC0009	60	61	1	1.08
KRC0009	61	62	1	0.309
KRC0010	63	64	1	0.103
KRC0010	82	83	1	0.201
KRC0010	83	84	1	0.439
KRC0010	84	85	1	0.145
KRC0010	99	100	1	0.113
KRC0010	101	102	1	0.933
KRC0011	2	3	1	0.166
KRC0011	12	13	1	0.372
KRC0011	30	31	1	0.137
KRC0011	39	40	1	0.136
KRC0011	47	48	1	0.345
KRC0012	5	6	1	0.226
KRC0012	20	21	1	0.105
KRC0012	22	23	1	0.119
KRC0012	23	24	1	0.114

KRC0012	41	42	1	0.19
KRC0012	42	43	1	0.332
KRC0012	48	49	1	0.112
KRC0012	49	50	1	0.243
KRC0012	52	53	1	0.11
KRC0012	59	60	1	0.255
KRC0013	88	89	1	0.158
KRC0013	89	90	1	0.328
KRC0013	97	98	1	0.581
KRC0013	98	99	1	0.14
KRC0013	102	103	1	0.187
KRC0013	103	104	1	0.272
KRC0013	104	105	1	0.24
KRC0013	142	143	1	0.131
KRC0013	143	144	1	0.507
KRC0014	26	27	1	0.229
KRC0014	33	34	1	0.191
KRC0014	51	52	1	0.189
KRC0014	52	53	1	0.986
KRC0014	53	54	1	0.103
KRC0014	56	57	1	0.126
KRC0014	57	58	1	0.121
KRC0014	71	72	1	0.127
KRC0014	82	83	1	0.231
KRC0014	85	86	1	1.05
KRC0014	86	87	1	0.175
KRC0014	122	123	1	0.204
KRC0014	124	125	1	0.133
KRC0015	72	73	1	0.407
KRC0015	73	74	1	0.762
KRC0015	103	104	1	0.245
KRC0015	104	105	1	0.147
KRC0015	105	106	1	0.196
KRC0015	106	107	1	0.218
KRC0015	110	111	1	0.216
KRC0015	110	115	5	0.112
KRC0015	111	112	1	0.167
KRC0015	117	118	1	0.119
KRC0015	118	119	1	0.211
KRC0015	119	120	1	0.105
KRC0016	45	46	1	0.211
KRC0016	60	61	1	0.373
KRC0016	69	70	1	0.109
KRC0017	34	35	1	0.139
KRC0017	36	37	1	0.19
KRC0017	54	55	1	0.154
KRC0017	66	67	1	0.388
KRC0017	68	69	1	0.908
KRC0017	69	70	1	0.114
KRC0019	84	85	1	0.162

KRC0019	85	86	1	0.176
KRC0019	88	89	1	0.103
KRC0019	100	101	1	0.129
KRC0019	104	105	1	0.331
KRC0020	80	81	1	0.259
KRC0020	103	104	1	0.18
KRC0020	106	107	1	0.563
KRC0020	107	108	1	0.987
KRC0020	125	126	1	0.105
KRC0020	146	147	1	0.167
KRC0021	133	134	1	0.171
KRC0021	134	135	1	0.107
KRC0022	133	134	1	0.509
KRC0022	134	135	1	0.295
KRC0022	150	151	1	0.344
KRC0024	4	5	1	0.107
KRC0024	32	33	1	0.366
KRC0025	7	8	1	0.122
KRC0025	11	12	1	0.11
KRC0025	13	14	1	0.162
KRC0027	7	8	1	0.258
KRC0027	8	9	1	0.204
KRC0027	10	11	1	0.177
KRC0027	11	12	1	0.235
KRC0027	30	31	1	0.16
KRC0028			NSI	
KRC0029			NSI	
KRC0030			NSI	
KRC0031			NSI	
KRC0032	2	3	1	0.12
KRC0032	20	21	1	0.114
KRC0032	21	22	1	0.13
KRC0034	2	3	1	0.123
KRC0034	6	7	1	0.132
KRC0034	22	23	1	0.106
KRC0034	24	25	1	0.403
KRC0034	25	26	1	0.713
KRC0034	30	31	1	0.245
KRC0035	10	11	1	0.107
KRC0035	11	12	1	0.121
KRC0035	28	29	1	0.124
KRC0035	59	60	1	0.223
KRC0036			NSI	
KRC0037			NSI	
KRC0038	103	104	1	0.189
KRC0038	110	111	1	0.293
KRC0038	111	112	1	0.171
KRC0038	112	113	1	0.242
KRC0038	113	114	1	0.357
KRC0038	115	116	1	0.203

KRC0038	116	117	1	0.15
KRC0038	119	120	1	0.183
KRC0038	131	132	1	0.388
KRC0038	132	133	1	0.176
KRC0038	133	134	1	0.353
KRC0038	134	135	1	0.25
KRC0038	138	139	1	0.125
KRC0038	143	144	1	0.285
KRC0038	144	145	1	0.186
KRC0039			NSI	
KRC0040	28	29	1	0.125
KRC0040	34	35	1	0.177
KRC0040	35	36	1	1.13
KRC0040	38	39	1	0.182
KRC0041	51	52	1	0.772
KRC0042	19	20	1	0.331
KRC0042	23	24	1	1.19
KRC0042	24	25	1	0.149
KRC0043	23	24	1	0.124
KRC0043	24	25	1	0.833
KRC0043	25	26	1	0.825
KRC0043	26	27	1	0.723
KRC0043	27	28	1	0.285
KRC0043	30	31	1	0.376
KRC0043	32	33	1	0.551
KRC0043	33	34	1	0.133
KRC0043	34	35	1	0.132
KRC0043	35	36	1	0.156
KRC0043	46	47	1	0.341
KRC0043	47	48	1	0.114
KRC0044	64	65	1	0.46
KRC0044	65	66	1	0.327
KRC0044	66	67	1	0.18
KRC0044	72	73	1	0.65
KRC0044	75	76	1	0.154
KRC0044	76	77	1	0.422
KRC0044	77	78	1	0.107
KRC0045	19	20	1	0.633
KRC0045	20	21	1	0.116
KRC0045	31	32	1	0.437
KRC0045	47	48	1	0.106
KRC0046	53	54	1	0.406
KRC0046	54	55	1	0.895
KRC0046	55	56	1	1.08
KRC0046	56	57	1	1.64
KRC0046	57	58	1	0.464
KRC0046	58	59	1	0.108
KRC0046	60	61	1	0.194
KRC0046	61	62	1	0.617
KRC0046	64	65	1	1.2

KRC0046	65	66	1	3.64
KRC0046	66	67	1	1.175
KRC0047	79	80	1	0.653
KRC0047	81	82	1	0.126
KRC0047	88	89	1	0.663
KRC0047	89	90	1	0.456
KRC0047	90	91	1	0.293
KRC0047	91	92	1	0.283
KRC0047	92	93	1	0.644
KRC0047	96	97	1	0.134
KRC0047	102	103	1	0.537
KRC0047	103	104	1	0.322
KRC0048	1	2	1	0.225
KRC0048	2	3	1	0.188
KRC0048	3	4	1	1.903
KRC0048	5	6	1	0.143
KRC0048	14	15	1	0.166
KRC0048	25	26	1	0.173
KRC0048	26	27	1	0.226
KRC0049	30	31	1	0.187
KRC0049	48	49	1	0.124
KRC0050	69	70	1	1.3665
KRC0050	70	71	1	0.372
KRC0050	71	72	1	1.142
KRC0050	78	79	1	0.36
KRC0050	80	81	1	0.11
KRC0050	81	82	1	0.112
KRC0050	82	83	1	0.38
KRC0050	83	84	1	0.372
KRC0050	84	85	1	0.876
KRC0050	85	86	1	1.06
KRC0050	86	87	1	2.028
KRC0050	87	88	1	1.787
KRC0050	88	89	1	2.175
KRC0050	89	90	1	0.377
KRC0050	90	91	1	1.24
KRC0050	91	92	1	0.35
KRC0051	23	24	1	0.148
KRC0052	45	46	1	0.847
KRC0052	46	47	1	0.138
KRC0052	49	50	1	0.175
KRC0052	52	53	1	0.183
KRC0052	54	55	1	0.27
KRC0052	60	61	1	0.2
KRC0053	82	83	1	0.35
KRC0053	111	112	1	0.152
KRC0053	112	113	1	0.985
KRC0053	113	114	1	0.618
KRC0054			NSI	
KRC0055	77	78	1	0.111

KRC0056	75	76	1	0.228
KRC0057	18	19	1	0.149
KRC0057	22	23	1	0.208
KRC0057	23	24	1	0.114
KRC0057	24	25	1	0.107
KRC0057	25	26	1	1.05
KRC0057	26	27	1	0.45
KRC0057	36	37	1	0.173
KRC0057	38	39	1	0.376
KRC0057	47	48	1	0.213
KRC0058	13	14	1	0.146
KRC0058	14	15	1	0.15
KRC0058	16	17	1	0.479
KRC0058	34	35	1	0.36
KRC0059	52	53	1	0.221
KRC0059	58	59	1	0.448
KRC0060	83	84	1	0.194
KRC0060	84	85	1	0.515
KRC0060	87	88	1	1.23
KRC0060	88	89	1	0.332
KRC0060	89	90	1	0.278
KRC0060	90	91	1	0.122
KRC0060	92	93	1	0.137
KRC0060	95	96	1	0.228
KRC0060	96	97	1	0.424
KRC0060	97	98	1	0.104
KRC0060	101	102	1	0.125
KRC0060	104	105	1	0.102
KRC0060	106	107	1	0.443
KRC0061	8	9	1	0.339
KRC0062	5	6	1	0.182
KRC0062	6	7	1	0.102
KRC0062	7	8	1	0.144
KRC0062	9	10	1	0.378
KRC0062	10	11	1	0.261
KRC0062	30	31	1	0.128
KRC0062	31	32	1	0.125
KRC0062	33	34	1	0.131
KRC0063	29	30	1	0.161
KRC0063	31	32	1	0.15
KRC0063	34	35	1	0.301
KRC0063	46	47	1	0.342
KRC0063	57	58	1	0.237
KRC0064	65	66	1	0.132
KRC0065	19	20	1	0.329
KRC0065	20	21	1	0.128
KRC0066	1	2	1	0.133
KRC0066	13	14	1	0.24
KRC0066	16	17	1	0.445
KRC0066	17	18	1	0.1315

KRC0066	18	19	1	0.192
KRC0066	19	20	1	0.173
KRC0066	20	21	1	0.341
KRC0067	17	18	1	0.143
KRC0067	18	19	1	0.132
KRC0067	28	29	1	0.112
KRC0067	32	33	1	0.147
KRC0067	34	35	1	0.385
KRC0067	35	36	1	0.242
KRC0067	44	45	1	0.171
KRC0067	45	46	1	0.178
KRC0067	48	49	1	1.24
KRC0067	49	50	1	0.679
KRC0067	50	51	1	0.25
KRC0067	51	52	1	0.194
KRC0067	52	53	1	0.11
KRC0067	53	54	1	0.129
KRC0067	56	57	1	0.14
KRC0068			NSI	
KRC0069	51	52	1	0.239
KRC0069	52	53	1	0.147
KRC0069	53	54	1	0.118
KRC0069	73	74	1	0.207
KRC0069	77	78	1	0.105
KRC0069	87	88	1	0.141
KRC0069	89	90	1	0.173
KRC0069	90	91	1	0.194
KRC0070	27	28	1	0.287
KRC0070	28	29	1	0.195
KRC0070	29	30	1	0.215
KRC0070	30	31	1	0.104
KRC0070	31	32	1	0.303
KRC0070	32	33	1	0.272
KRC0070	33	34	1	0.116
KRC0070	35	36	1	0.143
KRC0070	37	38	1	0.104
KRC0070	39	40	1	1.33
KRC0070	40	41	1	0.243
KRC0070	41	42	1	0.127
KRC0070	47	48	1	0.209
KRC0070	48	49	1	0.114
KRC0071	51	52	1	1.08
KRC0071	52	53	1	0.574
KRC0071	53	54	1	0.326
KRC0071	54	55	1	0.296
KRC0071	55	56	1	0.14
KRC0071	56	57	1	0.948
KRC0071	57	58	1	0.351
KRC0071	58	59	1	0.371
KRC0071	59	60	1	0.182

KRC0071	67	68	1	0.214
KRC0071	73	74	1	0.253
KRC0071	74	75	1	0.229
KRC0072	28	29	1	0.451
KRC0072	29	30	1	0.379
KRC0072	30	31	1	0.127
KRC0072	31	32	1	0.261
KRC0072	32	33	1	0.188
KRC0072	33	34	1	1.01
KRC0072	34	35	1	0.264
KRC0072	35	36	1	0.103
KRC0072	37	38	1	0.114
KRC0072	38	39	1	0.429
KRC0072	39	40	1	0.448
KRC0072	40	41	1	0.23
KRC0072	43	44	1	0.218
KRC0072	48	49	1	0.148
KRC0073	54	55	1	0.111
KRC0074	73	74	1	0.144
KRC0074	74	75	1	0.61
KRC0075	39	40	1	0.162
KRC0075	44	45	1	0.118
KRC0075	48	49	1	0.247
KRC0077	47	48	1	0.135
KRC0077	49	50	1	0.128
KRC0077	50	51	1	0.139
KRC0077	64	65	1	0.102
KRC0078	84	85	1	0.127
KRC0079	0	1	1	0.147
KRC0080	9	10	1	0.105
KRC0080	30	31	1	0.119
KRC0080	48	49	1	0.181
KRC0080	71	72	1	0.106
KRC0081	9	10	1	0.219
KRC0082	28	29	1	0.112
KRC0082	29	30	1	0.252
KRC0082	53	54	1	0.297
KRC0082	54	55	1	0.118
KRC0082	57	58	1	0.17
KRC0082	58	59	1	0.106
KRC0082	65	66	1	0.121
KRC0082	83	84	1	1.03
KRC0082	84	85	1	0.342
KRC0083	1	2	1	0.175
KRC0083	21	22	1	0.103
KRC0083	30	31	1	0.223
KRC0083	41	42	1	0.175
KRC0083	50	51	1	0.185
KRC0083	51	52	1	0.169
KRC0083	52	53	1	0.141

KRC0084	45	46	1	0.108
KRC0084	46	47	1	0.128
KRC0084	48	49	1	0.218
KRC0084	64	65	1	0.211
KRC0084	65	66	1	0.174
KRC0084	66	67	1	0.127
KRC0084	67	68	1	0.137
KRC0084	87	88	1	0.706
KRC0084	88	89	1	0.102
KRC0084	116	117	1	0.188
KRC0086	3	4	1	0.194
KRC0086	21	22	1	0.111
KRC0086	35	36	1	0.232
KRC0086	36	37	1	0.118
KRC0087	19	20	1	0.227
KRC0087	20	21	1	0.315
KRC0087	31	32	1	0.142
KRC0087	53	54	1	0.429
KRC0088	43	44	1	0.386
KRC0088	44	45	1	0.967
KRC0088	45	46	1	0.48
KRC0088	46	47	1	0.156
KRC0088	47	48	1	0.277
KRC0088	92	93	1	0.709
KRC0088	93	94	1	0.292
KRC0088	94	95	1	0.212
KRC0088	95	96	1	0.248
KRC0088	96	97	1	0.176
KRC0089	5	6	1	0.671
KRC0089	6	7	1	0.172
KRC0089	22	23	1	0.228
KRC0089	23	24	1	0.149
KRC0089	31	32	1	0.762
KRC0089	32	33	1	0.151
KRC0090	38	39	1	0.264
KRC0090	42	43	1	0.11
KRC0090	43	44	1	0.115
KRC0090	44	45	1	0.188
KRC0090	50	51	1	0.445
KRC0090	51	52	1	0.118
KRC0090	52	53	1	0.154
KRC0090	53	54	1	0.34
KRC0091	81	82	1	0.117
KRC0091	82	83	1	0.56
KRC0092	6	7	1	0.321
KRC0092	7	8	1	0.711
KRC0092	11	12	1	0.361
KRC0093	5	6	1	0.158
KRC0093	6	7	1	0.322
KRC0093	7	8	1	0.115

KRC0093	35	36	1	0.112
KRC0093	36	37	1	0.327
KRC0093	37	38	1	0.158
KRC0094			NSI	
KRC0095	20	21	1	0.326
KRC0095	21	22	1	0.121
KRC0095	68	69	1	0.105
KRC0095	69	70	1	0.543
KRC0095	72	73	1	0.196
KRC0095	73	74	1	0.411
KRC0095	74	75	1	0.171
KRC0095	75	76	1	0.117
KRC0096	22	23	1	0.123
KRC0096	28	29	1	0.24
KRC0096	29	30	1	0.247
KRC0097	36	37	1	0.165
KRC0097	43	44	1	0.317
KRC0097	44	45	1	0.211
KRC0097	55	56	1	0.33
KRC0097	56	57	1	0.749
KRC0097	57	58	1	0.115
KRC0097	66	67	1	0.147
KRC0098	24	25	1	0.139
KRC0098	34	35	1	0.336
KRC0098	36	37	1	0.52
KRC0098	41	42	1	1.098
KRC0098	42	43	1	2.488
KRC0098	43	44	1	0.916
KRC0098	44	45	1	1.472
KRC0098	46	47	1	0.141
KRC0098	47	48	1	0.11
KRC0098	55	56	1	0.146
KRC0098	56	57	1	0.14
KRC0098	57	58	1	0.115
KRC0098	63	64	1	0.116
KRC0099	53	54	1	0.171
KRC0099	54	55	1	0.783
KRC0099	55	56	1	0.21
KRC0099	56	57	1	0.268
KRC0099	57	58	1	0.278
KRC0099	58	59	1	0.148
KRC0099	60	61	1	0.326
KRC0099	64	65	1	0.214
KRC0100	19	20	1	1.024
KRC0100	20	21	1	0.7605
KRC0100	21	22	1	0.316
KRC0100	23	24	1	0.101
KRC0100	24	25	1	0.104
KRC0100	28	29	1	0.117
KRC0100	32	33	1	0.338

KRC0100	33	34	1	1.621
KRC0100	34	35	1	0.149
KRC0100	35	36	1	0.119
KRC0100	36	37	1	0.398
KRC0100	39	40	1	0.215
KRC0100	40	41	1	0.1845
KRC0100	43	44	1	0.124
KRC0101	70	71	1	0.27
KRC0101	75	76	1	0.345
KRC0101	76	77	1	1.412
KRC0101	77	78	1	0.691
KRC0102	21	22	1	0.214
KRC0102	22	23	1	0.733
KRC0102	23	24	1	0.275
KRC0102	24	25	1	0.899
KRC0102	25	26	1	0.456
KRC0102	26	27	1	0.102
KRC0103	21	22	1	0.22
KRC0103	22	23	1	0.34
KRC0103	23	24	1	0.879
KRC0103	24	25	1	0.128
KRC0103	35	36	1	0.121
KRC0103	36	37	1	0.111
KRC0104	51	52	1	0.124
KRC0104	52	53	1	2.11
KRC0104	53	54	1	0.786
KRC0104	54	55	1	0.156
KRC0104	55	56	1	0.323
KRC0104	58	59	1	0.202
KRC0104	60	61	1	0.235
KRC0104	61	62	1	0.122
KRC0105	71	72	1	0.152
KRC0105	91	92	1	0.537
KRC0105	92	93	1	0.173
KRC0106	21	22	1	0.2535
KRC0106	22	23	1	1.764
KRC0106	23	24	1	0.552
KRC0106	24	25	1	0.156
KRC0106	44	45	1	0.109
KRC0106	47	48	1	0.205
KRC0107			NSI	
KRC0108	118	119	1	0.225
KRC0108	122	123	1	0.195
KRC0108	144	145	1	0.204
KRC0108	148	149	1	0.126
KRC0109	33	34	1	0.152
KRC0110	24	25	1	0.167
KRC0110	25	26	1	0.143
KRC0110	41	42	1	0.248
KRC0110	44	45	1	0.204

KRC0110	46	47	1	0.102
KRC0110	59	60	1	0.141
KRC0110	88	89	1	0.118
KRC0111	38	39	1	0.697
KRC0111	39	40	1	0.203
KRC0111	49	50	1	0.101
KRC0111	60	61	1	0.193
KRC0111	103	104	1	0.139
KRC0111	105	106	1	0.233
KRC0111	106	107	1	0.359
KRC0111	107	108	1	0.103
KRC0111	109	110	1	0.209
KRC0111	110	111	1	0.181
KRC0111	112	113	1	0.253
KRC0112	83	84	1	0.3005
KRC0112	84	85	1	0.224
KRC0112	85	86	1	0.134
KRC0112	127	128	1	0.176
KRC0112	128	129	1	0.122
KRC0112	133	134	1	0.175
KRC0112	134	135	1	0.143
KRC0113	103	104	1	0.124
KRC0113	104	105	1	0.396
KRC0113	117	118	1	0.286
KRC0113	118	119	1	0.123
KRC0113	119	120	1	0.119
KRC0113	141	142	1	0.167
KRC0113	144	145	1	0.245
KRC0113	145	146	1	0.137
KRC0113	147	148	1	0.222
KRC0113	148	149	1	0.232
KRC0113	149	150	1	0.1745
KRC0113	150	151	1	0.253
KRC0113	151	152	1	0.148
KRC0113	158	159	1	0.187
KRC0114	14	15	1	0.238
KRC0114	22	23	1	0.161
KRC0114	23	24	1	0.745
KRC0114	24	25	1	0.293
KRC0114	25	26	1	0.1425
KRC0114	38	39	1	0.684
KRC0115	36	37	1	0.31
KRC0115	37	38	1	0.137
KRC0115	40	41	1	0.114
KRC0115	69	70	1	0.253
KRC0116			NSI	
KRC0117	13	14	1	0.116
KRC0117	14	15	1	0.115
KRC0117	29	30	1	0.326
KRC0117	31	32	1	0.175

KRC0117	32	33	1	0.222
KRC0117	65	66	1	0.103
KRC0118	22	23	1	0.295
KRC0119			NS	
KRC0120	0	1	1	0.101
KRC0120	72	73	1	0.2497
KRC0121	21	22	1	0.141
KRC0122	7	8	1	0.183
KRC0122	9	10	1	0.365
KRC0122	10	11	1	0.101
KRC0122	11	12	1	0.356
KRC0122	12	13	1	1.159
KRC0122	13	14	1	0.933
KRC0122	14	15	1	0.734
KRC0122	15	16	1	1.8325
KRC0122	16	17	1	0.159
KRC0122	20	21	1	0.114
KRC0122	22	23	1	0.114
KRC0123	27	28	1	0.292
KRC0123	28	29	1	0.135
KRC0123	29	30	1	0.142
KRC0124	43	44	1	0.14
KRC0124	70	71	1	0.115
KRC0124	88	89	1	0.146
KRC0125			NSI	
KRC0126	19	20	1	0.118
KRC0127			NSI	
KRC0128	7	8	1	0.633
KRC0128	8	9	1	0.38
KRC0129	2	3	1	0.426
KRC0130	17	18	1	0.308
KRC0130	18	19	1	0.297
KRC0130	19	20	1	0.103
KRC0130	37	38	1	0.133
KRC0130	41	42	1	2.039
KRC0130	42	43	1	0.372
KRC0131	31	32	1	0.125
KRC0132	57	58	1	0.116
KRC0132	61	62	1	0.231
KRC0133	70	71	1	0.321
KRC0133	71	72	1	0.137
KRC0133	72	73	1	0.114
KRC0133	73	74	1	0.126
KRC0133	74	75	1	0.247
KRC0133	75	76	1	0.423
KRC0133	85	86	1	0.13
KRC0133	88	89	1	0.13
KRC0133	101	102	1	0.121
KRC0135	73	74	1	0.129
KRC0135	76	77	1	0.113

KRC0135	78	79	1	0.188
KRC0135	105	106	1	0.127
KRC0136	55	56	1	0.147
KRC0136	58	59	1	0.143
KRC0136	59	60	1	0.1215
KRC0136	79	80	1	0.531
KRC0137	29	30	1	0.127
KRC0138	88	89	1	0.217
KRC0138	93	94	1	0.305
KRC0138	94	95	1	0.1325
KRC0138	109	110	1	0.181
KRC0138	110	111	1	0.409
KRC0138	111	112	1	0.141
KRC0138	112	113	1	0.177
KRC0138	115	116	1	0.281
KRC0138	116	117	1	0.313
KRC0138	117	118	1	0.225
KRC0138	118	119	1	0.204
KRC0138	119	120	1	0.129
KRC0138	120	121	1	0.1075
KRC0139	98	99	1	0.101
KRC0139	99	100	1	0.516
KRC0139	100	101	1	0.185
KRC0139	104	105	1	0.169
KRC0139	111	112	1	0.11
KRC0139	118	119	1	0.388
KRC0139	119	120	1	0.113
KRC0140	46	47	1	0.291
KRC0140	48	49	1	0.104
KRC0140	65	66	1	0.527
KRC0140	66	67	1	0.349
KRC0140	67	68	1	0.16
KRC0141	104	105	1	0.127
KRC0141	105	106	1	0.108
KRC0141	108	109	1	1.694
KRC0141	109	110	1	0.123
KRC0141	113	114	1	0.622
KRC0141	114	115	1	0.927
KRC0141	115	116	1	0.118
KRC0142	31	32	1	0.152
KRC0142	33	34	1	0.453
KRC0142	34	35	1	0.235
KRC0142	35	36	1	0.161
KRC0142	37	38	1	0.138
KRC0143	66	67	1	0.152
KRC0143	71	72	1	1.066
KRC0143	72	73	1	0.859
KRC0143	73	74	1	0.148
KRC0143	75	76	1	0.185
KRC0143	88	89	1	0.275

KRC0143	89	90	1	0.113
KRC0144	102	103	1	0.451
KRC0144	103	104	1	0.303
KRC0144	104	105	1	0.1265
KRC0144	105	106	1	0.187
KRC0144	108	109	1	0.105
KRC0144	111	112	1	0.249
KRC0144	113	114	1	0.195
KRC0144	114	115	1	0.376
KRC0144	115	116	1	0.108
KRC0144	116	117	1	0.117
KRC0144	118	119	1	0.321
KRC0144	121	122	1	0.215
KRC0145	46	47	1	0.35
KRC0145	48	49	1	0.3105
KRC0145	49	50	1	0.587
KRC0145	50	51	1	0.262
KRC0145	52	53	1	0.297
KRC0146	11	12	1	1.089
KRC0146	12	13	1	0.708
KRC0146	14	15	1	1.683
KRC0146	15	16	1	0.288
KRC0146	16	17	1	0.263
KRC0146	18	19	1	0.13
KRC0146	19	20	1	0.239
KRC0146	20	21	1	0.232
KRC0146	40	41	1	0.224
KRC0147	35	36	1	0.231
KRC0147	43	44	1	0.46
KRC0147	44	45	1	0.161
KRC0147	50	51	1	0.111
KRC0148	4	5	1	0.445
KRC0148	5	6	1	0.174
KRC0149	0	1	1	0.119
KRC0149	42	43	1	0.555
KRC0149	44	45	1	0.257
KRC0150	9	10	1	0.101
KRC0150	10	11	1	0.309
KRC0150	11	12	1	0.344
KRC0150	12	13	1	0.181
KRC0151	18	19	1	0.378
KRC0151	19	20	1	1.256
KRC0151	20	21	1	0.2735
KRC0151	21	22	1	0.204
KRC0151	23	24	1	0.389
KRC0151	24	25	1	0.136
KRC0151	25	26	1	0.155
KRC0152			NSI	
KRC0153			NSI	
KRC0154	21	22	1	0.436

KRC0154	22	23	1	0.779
KRC0154	23	24	1	0.131
KRC0154	24	25	1	0.204
KRC0154	38	39	1	0.21
KRC0154	39	40	1	0.424
KRC0154	48	49	1	0.1625
KRC0154	51	52	1	0.135
KRC0154	60	61	1	0.109
KRC0154	61	62	1	1.201
KRC0154	62	63	1	0.336
KRC0154	64	65	1	0.121
KRC0155	33	34	1	0.105
KRC0155	36	37	1	0.1035
KRC0155	47	48	1	0.407
KRC0155	48	49	1	0.113
KRC 0155	49	50	1	0.346
KRC0155	50	51	1	1.643
KRC0155	51	52	1	1.904
KRC0155	52	53	1	0.177
KRC0155	53	54	1	0.849
KRC0155	58	59	1	1.866
KRC0155	59	60	1	1.645
KRC0155	60	61	1	0.218
KRC0156	5	6	1	0.225
KRC0156	10	11	1	0.26
KRC0156	11	12	1	0.348
KRC0156	12	13	1	0.71
KRC0156	13	14	1	0.422
KRC0156	14	15	1	0.213
KRC0156	15	16	1	0.166
KRC0156	16	17	1	0.161
KRC0156	17	18	1	0.3025
KRC0156	18	19	1	0.506
KRC0156	19	20	1	0.237
KRC0156	20	21	1	0.282
KRC0157	59	60	1	0.198
KRC0157	60	61	1	0.659
KRC0157	61	62	1	0.214
KRC0157	62	63	1	0.316
KRC0157	63	64	1	0.343
KRC0157	64	65	1	0.478
KRC0157	65	66	1	0.165
KRC0157	66	67	1	0.354
KRC0157	67	68	1	0.71
KRC0157	68	69	1	8.235
KRC0157	69	70	1	0.849
KRC0157	70	71	1	0.358
KRC0157	71	72	1	0.206
T5	4	7.05	3.05	0.18

T5	16	17.8	1.8	0.17
T7	5	6.5	1.5	0.3
T7	8.7	9.7	1	0.29
T7	11.8	13.7	1.9	0.74
T8	17.2	18.7	1.5	0.16
T8	19.7	21.2	1.5	0.18
T8	21.2	22.7	1.5	0.11
T8	41.6	43.6	2	0.34
T8	52.7	53.8	1.1	0.14
T8	61.8	63.4	1.6	0.3
T8	64.9	66.4	1.5	0.67
T8	70	71.5	1.5	0.13
T8	71.5	73.5	2	0.19
T8	75.5	77	1.5	0.13
T10	6	7	1	0.48
T10	8	9	1	0.16
T10	21	22	1	0.37
T10	28	29	1	0.52
T10	29	30	1	0.86
T10	31	32	1	0.23
T10	33	34	1	0.43
T10	38	39	1	0.29
T11	7.5	9	1.5	0.12
T11	9	10.5	1.5	0.12
T11	13.5	15	1.5	0.59
T11	15	16.5	1.5	0.19

Appendix 3: Rock Chip Sample Results

Sample	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	RL m	WO_3%
KS0003	Rock chip	351787	7480139	160	0.180
KS0004	Rock chip	351818	7480176	168	0.066
KS0005	Rock chip	351821	7480163	166	0.149
KS0006	Rock chip	351824	7480152	164	0.288
KS0008	Rock chip	351846	7480176	171	0.182
KS0011	Rock chip	351918	7480203	170	0.115
KS0012	Rock chip	352356	7481330	156	0.941
KS0013	Rock chip	352503	7481319	156	0.495
KS0014	Rock chip	352036	7481407	154	0.438
KS0015	Rock chip	351370	7481167	160	0.073
KS0016	Rock chip	351365	7481333	160	1.674
KS0017	Rock chip	351284	7481269	166	0.974
KS0018	Rock chip	351756	7481286	162	0.124
KS0019	Rock chip	351574	7481128	173	0.484
KS0020	Rock chip	351474	7481189	162	0.723
KS0021	Rock chip	351457	7481362	155	0.409
KS0022	Rock chip	352499	7480492	209	0.563
KS0023	Rock chip	352436	7480574	197	0.357
KS0024	Rock chip	352835	7480727	192	0.148
KS0025	Rock chip	352849	7480830	187	0.985
KS0044	Rock chip	352335	7479755	164	0.174

KS0048	Rock chip	352626	7479926	162	0.142
KS0067	Rock chip	350224	7481465	139	1.015
KS0080	Rock Chip	350270	7481343	145	1.618

All Co-ordinates reported in MGA94_Z50

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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*	• The Project was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) over several drilling campaigns. The latest drilling campaign was completed by Tungsten Mining utilising RC and diamond drilling. • A total of 158 Tungsten Mining RC drillholes (13,750m) were drilled and the majority of the holes were drilled at approximately 60^0. 29 HQ diamond holes (2,957m) were drilled in total and 9 of these holes (286m) were drilled to twin RC holes. 8 PQ diamond drillholes were completed to collect metallurgical samples. • All Tungsten Mining drillhole collar locations were picked-up by a licensed surveyor. In 2013 the surveyor used a Topcon HiPer II RTK GPS and in 2014 collar locations were picked-up by a Leica GS15 RTK GPS Viva System. Pickup accuracy of was 10mm horizontal and 20mm vertical for both surveys. • Downhole surveying was initially measured by the drill contractors using either a Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument for DD holes (2012/2013) or the Pathfinder survey instrument for RC drilling and for 2014 DD holes. Tungsten Mining completed additional downhole surveys on open holes using a gyroscopic probe. Approximately 84% of recent drilling has gyroscopic surveys. • Certified standard and blanks samples were inserted into the sample sequences in according to Tungsten Mining QAQC procedures. Duplicate samples were collected to check repeatability of sampling and variability or nugget effect for tungsten mineralisation. Results from this QAQC sampling were considered excellent. • The RC drilling crew collected 1 metre intervals from the cyclone and then riffle split the bulk sample to produce two representative 2 – 4 kilogram samples in calico bags. The riffle splitter was cleaned by mechanical vibration and hosing

		relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	with pressurised air to eliminate sample contamination. One of the calico samples is for analysis and the second duplicate sample is retained as a reference sample for possible reanalysing / QAQC activities. • For HQ diamond holes the mineralised and adjacent material was split using a diamond saw produce a half core sample. Sample intervals were defined by geological intervals and range from 0.3 – 1.2m. Core was orientated and the same side of the core was submitted for analysis. One half of the cut core is left in core boxes and retained in core storage. Sampling was extended 5 – 10 metres in both directions from mineralized zones. The core that is not sampled is kept uncut. • Samples collected before October 2014 were submitted to Ultra Trace Laboratories of Perth for analysis by XRF Tungsten and Molybdenum Ore - Extended Suite. Sample collected in October and November 2014 were • submitted to Nagrom Laboratory of Kelmscott for analysis (Tungsten and 25 other elements) by XRF.
Drilling techniques	•	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Tungsten Mining have completed 158 RC drillholes in three main programs at Zones 8, 11 and 12. RC holes depths ranged from 10 to 174 m, averaging 87 m. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer that produced a nominal 140m diameter hole. • Tungsten Mining drilled 29 HQ3 and 8 PQ3 diamond drillholes. Diamond holes were drilled from 30 to 179m, averaging 92m. Core was orientated using either an Ace Orientation tool or an OriShot Orientation tool. • Tungsten Mining diamond drill and RC holes were surveyed in-rods at 30 meter intervals using a Pathfinder survey instrument. Open holes were later surveyed utilizing a gyroscopic probe.
Drill sample recovery	•	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC recovery was visually assessed, recorded on drill logs and considered to be acceptable within the mineralized zones. • Diamond core recovery is logged and recorded in the database. No significant core loss issues exists. • Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking, depths being

	• *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.*	checked against the depth marked on the core blocks and core recovery. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. The drill contractor blew out the hole at the beginning of each drill rod to remove excess water and maintain dry samples. • Sample Recovery for diamond holes is generally very high (over 99%) within the mineralised zones. Ground conditions for RC drilling were good and drilling returned consistent size samples. • No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Tungsten Mining uses specially designed drill logs for skarn type deposits to capture the geological data. The modified log sheet lists percentages of various important skarn minerals. • During logging part of the RC sample is washed, logged and placed into chip trays. The chip trays are stored in a designated building at site. • Diamond core was geotechnically logged for recovery and RQD. Information on structure, lithology and alteration zones were recorded. Diamond core trays are stored on the site for future reference. • All drill data is digitally captured and stored in a central database. • Diamond core and RC chips logging included records of lithology, mineralogy, textures, oxidation state and colour. Visual estimates of percentages of key minerals associated with tungsten mineralization and • veining are made. Core was photographed in both daylight and UV light to estimate scheelite content. • All drill holes were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled,*	• All HQ diamond drill core was cut in half by an Almonte diamond saw. The PQ metallurgical KDD0016 was crushed to 10mm and a 2 – 3 kg portion split of for assaying. The remaining 7 PQ holes will be assayed before metallurgical sampling. • RC samples were collected on the rig using a cyclone and put through a riffle splitter to produce

	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.*	two 2 – 4 kg samples. Almost all samples were dry and no mineralised intervals were recorded as having wet samples. • Samples were dried, crushed to 100% passing 6.3mm using a jaw crushers. Samples in excess of 2kg are riffle split and pulverised to 80% passing 75µm in LM5 pulveriser. • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and commercial standards. Standards were inserted at intervals of 30. • Duplicate and blanks were inserted behind mineralised samples on a one in 30 sample basis. • Approximately 1 in 30 RC field duplicates were taken from 1m riffle split samples at the rig. Repeatability in RC duplicate samples was found to be excellent. • Half core samples were duplicated by quarter core samples. Repeatability of these samples was considered good, but demonstrated the particulate or nuggety nature of the scheelite mineralization. • Nine diamond holes were drilled to twin RC drilling. These holes intersected similar zones of mineralization at target depths and again showed the particulate or nuggety nature of tungsten mineralization. Overall contained metal was similar • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the tungsten mineralisation at Kilba based on the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the tungsten mineralisation at Kilba based on the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools,*	• XRF has proven to be a very accurate analytical technique for a wide range of base metals, trace elements and major constituents found in rocks and mineral materials. Glass fusion XRF is utilised for assaying, since it provides good accuracy and precision; it is suitable for analysis from very low levels up to very high levels • A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for every sample. Data is stored in the database. • All drilling in 2014 had downhole natural gamma, caliper, guard resistivity and density measurement collected by a HDCT Dual Density Logging Tool.

	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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and commercial standards. Assay results have been satisfactory demonstrating acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No independent personnel have verified intersections in RC or DD drilling. TGN personnel conducted UV lamping to visually estimate scheelite content and confirm drill intersections..
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• RC holes that intercepted high grades zones were verified by closely drilled diamond twin holes in 2013 and 2014.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Logging took place at the drilling site. Panasonic Toughbook computers were used to record the logging. • A set of standard Excel templates were used to capture the data. Data was validated on-site by the supervising geologist before being sent to Perth office. Drill logs were then loaded into Micromine and validated for logging codes, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, hole location and downhole surveying. Validated data is then loaded into a relational database for storage.

	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments were made, other than for values below the assay detection limit which have been entered as the negative of the detection limit
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Once each drillhole is drilled to the targeted depth, it is routinely downhole surveyed. Downhole surveying was measured by the drill contractors using either a Pathfinder survey instrument or a Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument. All drillholes had measurements covering the length of the hole with the reported accuracy of ±2 degrees. The instrument measures magnetic azimuth and dip. The correction for magnetic azimuth (0.8 degrees) is applied when the drillhole database is processed. • Tungsten Mining completed additional downhole surveys on open holes using a gyroscopic probe. Due to hole blockages, only 84% of drilling has gyroscopic surveys with reported accuracy of ± 1.0 degrees for azimuth and ± 0.1 degrees for dip. • Holes have been picked up using a Carlson Surveyor + DGPG unit to sub-metre accuracy. Periodically drillhole collar locations were picked-up by a licensed surveyor using either a Topcon HiPer II RTK GPS or a Leica GS15 RTK GPS Viva System (accuracy - 10mm horizontal and 20mm vertical). • The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 50. • AAM Pty Limited (AAM) was commissioned to fly aerial photography of the area in November of 2012 to obtain detailed topographic surface. AAM provided Tungsten Mining with a surface Digital Terrain Model (DTM) with 0.15 m vertical accuracy, 0.5 m contours and a 15 centimetre (cm) resolution digital orthophoto.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource*	• Drill holes were generally drilled using 40 x 40 m grid for Zone 11 and Zones 8. • Selected sections have 20m infill holes. Zone 11 was drilled at a 80 x 40 m spacing. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised horizon to support the definition of Inferred/Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code. • For non-mineralised intervals 1 m samples were composited into 5m composite samples for RC. Any anomalous composite samples had the 1m riffle split samples submitted for analysis.

	and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drill sections have been orientated approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised skarn units observed at Kilba. Holes are dominantly drilled at -60º towards skarn units to return intervals with thickness as true as possible. • Diamond drilling has confirmed that drilling orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of the skarn units.
Sample security ***Audits or reviews***	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sample numbers are generated in the site office. Once samples intervals are selected, the numbers are assigned to each sample. The sample number, drillhole name and sampled interval are recorded in the sampling sheets. All sample bags were properly sealed and transported to Nanutarra roadhouse where they are couriered to the laboratory in Perth • Sampling techniques deemed to be consistent with industry standards. Consistency of data was validated by TGN while loading into the database (Depth from < Depth to; interval is within hole depth, check for overlapping samples or intervals, etc.). Any data which fails the database constraints and cannot be loaded is returned for validation, etc.). • Global consistency was also checked later on by plotting sections using the database and

	reconciling assays. All samples were viewed under UV light and visual estimates of scheelite content recorded. These estimates were compared against assay grades.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	**Kilba Tungsten Project** • Mammoth, through its wholly owned subsidiary M79 WA Pty Ltd, has entered into a binding agreement to acquire 80% of the issued shares in Cuvier Resources Pty Ltd, the applicant for E08/3806. At Completion, Cuvier will grant a 2% FOB royalty to the Vendor. • The Kilba Tungsten Project comprises of an Exploration licence (Currently in application) E08/3806 under Cuvier Resources Pty Ltd, application date 24/4/2025. Covering 2 BL. Units. • Application is first in time with no overlapping applications • An objection has been lodged by the Pastoralist and a native title agreement is required to be entered into
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been exploration for a variety of commodities on ground covered by both Prospects. Open file reports detailing this work can be found at the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum . What follows is an account of historical exploration focussed on tungsten mineralisation • The majority of the work that led to the delineation of tungsten mineralisation at Kilba was completed by Australia and New Zealand Exploration Company (ANZECO) between 1973 and 1981. Between 1973 and 1974, ANZECO conducted a heavy mineral concentrate stream sediment sampling programme over the Kilba area. Tungsten

mineralisation was confirmed through scheelite grain counting and ultraviolet lamp detection.

- The source of the tungsten mineralisation was traced to a number of mineralised skarn hosting scheelite, altered marbles and calc-silicate units, over which Mineral Claims were pegged. The area covered by the original Mineral Claims lies within the tenure that has been acquired by Tungsten Mining. Over the period 1974-1975, geological mapping, costeaning and diamond drilling were completed. Nine costeans were excavated over a total length of 325m, and six of the costeans were channel sampled returning numerous significant WO3 assays in the range of 0.13 - 0.71% over apparent widths of up to 3.4m. Nine diamond drillholes were cored for 645m. The drilling tested to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 125m, and the most encouraging results were returned from two areas known as Zone 11 and Zone 8.
- At Zone 11, mineralised intercepts of up to 7.65m at 0.8% WO; were encountered (DDH04). A further nine diamond drillholes were completed during 1975 at Zone 11 and Zone 8. The drilling tested to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 150m. At Zone 11, significant skarn altered 2015 sections of carbonate and calc-silicate rock were intersected in four drillholes, but with erratic mineralisation. Strong tungsten mineralisation was intersected, including an intercept of 3.17m at 5.35% WO; (DDH19).
- At Zone 8, granite dykes generally prevented intersections being made with the outcropping horizons. Only two holes intersected narrow intercepts of skarn altered carbonate or calc-silicate rock. The mineralisation at Zone 8 included a best result of 3.0m at 1.81% WO; (Middleton, 1981b). In 1976 and 1977, 13 diamond drillholes for a total of 1,231m were completed. Most of the drilling campaign (ten holes) was directed at Zone 11, which was proving to be the most continuous zone of mineralisation. Two holes were cored into Zone 8 and one hole was drilled into the Zone 10 in the south-eastern quadrant of the claim area.
- An additional seven costeans were excavated. Four of the costeans were through Zone 11 and returned channel samples ranging from 0.3% up to 0.86% WO3. One costean through Zone 8 yielded channel sample assays ranging from 0.34% up to 1.60% WO3. A single costean was sunk into each of Zone 10, and Zone 9 (to the east of Zone 8). No

significant mineralisation was indicated in the Zone 9 and Zone 10 costeans (Bell, 1977).

- During 1977, two samples from Zone 11, consisting of quartered drill core and costean surface material were submitted to Union Carbide for scheelite beneficiation sighter metallurgical test work. Sample (1) consisted of surface material from a costean at Zone 11 and sample (2) consisted of quartered drill core from various holes. The test work showed that a concentrate of > 65% WO; could be produced using a combination of gravity separation, low intensity magnetic separation (LIMS) and froth flotation
- During 1980, ANZECO planned a programme to determine whether tungsten occurrences other than Zone 11 and the western part of Zone 8 might amount to targets of suitable grade and tonnage, such as to warrant individual development or as supplement to Prospective tonnages at Zone 11. This was to be achieved by detailed mapping and night lamping followed up by diamond drilling the most promising occurrences.
- The geological mapping located additional drilling targets at Zone 8 and Zone 11. A new target area, Zone 12, was mapped on the northern flank of a granitic stock. Ten diamond drillholes were drilled for a total of 702m. Five holes were sited on the Zone 12 area, of which four returned significant tungsten mineralisation (> 0.1% WOs), including a best intercept of 3.98m at 0.23% WO; (DDH25, 51.4m to 56.05m). Of four holes drilled into Zone 8, three returned significant tungsten mineralisation, with a best result of 3.0m at 1.81% WO3. One diamond drillhole was positioned at the western extremity of Zone 11, intersecting up to 3.4m at 0.14% WO3 and 1.2m at 0.23% WO3.
- The results indicated that Zone 11 mineralisation has a strike extent of approximately one kilometre. Following the drilling programme it was deemed that there was insufficient drill data to calculate ore reserves; ANZECO produced estimates during 1980, with the figures and parameters documented in Middleton (1981).
- During 2005, the Kilba Project was included in a portfolio of tungsten projects in the Pilbara region, in an initial public offering launched under the name of Vital Minerals Ltd “Vital”. Work completed by Vital included verification of previous exploration activities, reconnaissance mapping, the purchase of Landsat imagery and the commissioning of a magnetic and radiometric survey. Vital planned to implement a drilling

programme to confirm the continuity of the skarn horizons, however their focus shifted to West African gold exploration and no further work was completed.

- In April 2012, Tungsten Mining staff made a four day visit to the company's Pilbara Project to ground truth and validate historic data and work programs. In January 2013, Dr Martin Hughes, a specialist in skarn mineralisation, accompanied Tungsten Mining geologists to the Prospects in the Pilbara. Time was spent investigating the Kilba skarns in the field and drill core from the drilling campaign.
- During the visit 41 core samples were cut from diamond holes KDDO003 and KDDO0006 with 51 thin sections prepared and described. Dr Hughes compiled a report detailing the findings of his trip, classifying the skarn types and associated minerals, and gave recommendations for Tungsten Mining on how to proceed with the project.
- October 2012, staff from Tungsten Mining and SJS Resource Management spent five days locating historical collars left by the ANZECO diamond drilling campaign in the 1970's and 1980's. Holes that were not located have subsequently had collar locations reviewed and corrected where necessary based on known features (trenches and tracks) located on ANZECO drill plans and sections.
- November 2012, AAM Pty Ltd flew detailed Colour Aerial Photography over M08/314 for Tungsten Mining. From this photography AMM Pty Ltd generated a Digital Terrain Model (DTM). Data supplied included a DTM surface with 0.15m vertical accuracy, 0.5m contours and a 15cm resolution digital orthophoto.
- Between November and February 2013 Tungsten Mining drilled 23 HQ/HQ3 diamond holes (KDDO001 — KDD0015, KDD0017 — KDDO23, KDD0025) for 2681.47 metres and one PQ3 diamond hole (KDD0016) for 65.80 metres. The objective of the programme was to test high- grade tungsten mineralisation identified by ANZECO in the 1970s / 1980s associated with skarn and sedimentary units at Zone 11 on the Kilba Project. Drilling was entirely within M08/314.
- Between February 2013 and April 2013, Tungsten Mining drilled 43 reverse circulation (RC) holes (KRCO001 — KRCO042 and KRCO032B) for 4369 metres at Zone 11 of the Kilba Project. The RC drilling programme was designed to conduct pattern drilling on a 40 by 80 metre spacing of high-

grade tungsten mineralisation defined by the diamond drilling programme described above.

- The August–November 2014 programme included all three prospects and comprised a total of 115 RC holes for 9,391 m (KRC0043–157). The objective of the programme was to complete infill to a 40 m spacing for the Strategic Planning Envelope at Zone 8 and Zone 11 defined by CSA Global in May 2013, test strike extensions and conduct broad-spaced (80 m) drilling at Zone 12 where Union Carbide holes intersected significant tungsten mineralisation in the 1980s. Substantial thicknesses of medium- to high-grade tungsten mineralisation were identified at the Zone 8 prospect, which remained open to the west. Hole KSRC0157 returned the best result, with 13 m at 1.01% WO3 from 59 m in KSRC0157, including 1 m at 8.24% from 68 m. Drilling at the Zone 11 prospect was also encouraging, with significant intervals 3–20 m wide and grading at up to 0.96% WO3. Drillhole KRC0046 returned the best overall result, with an intercept of 14 m at 0.82% WO3 from 53 m. At the Zone 12 prospect, drilling intersected multiple zones of weak scheelite mineralisation. Hole KRC0082 intersected 2 m at 0.69% WO3 from 83 m.
- Detailed mapping was conducted over the entire Eye Structure at the Kilba Prospect in 2014. Mapping was completed to assist in drill planning, locate new tungsten occurrences and for target generation. Richard Russell from R. Russell and Associates Pty Ltd mapped six areas at scales ranging from 1:1,000 to 1:5,000. Twenty-nine rock chip samples were collected during mapping. First-pass (40 by 100 m grid) and orientation soil sampling programmes were conducted over parts of the Kilba project (M08/314) during May 2015. A total of 112 samples were acquired. The best results were obtained from the single orientation lines, with a maximum of 1,375 ppm W on one of the westernmost lines. The area in the northwest of M08/314 yielded a best result of 430 ppm W (sample A032148). No significant results were obtained from the area in the southeast of M08/314. Seven rock-chip samples were collected during the September 2015 geological mapping campaign, concentrated in the northwestern and southwestern corners of the Kilba project tenement M08/314. The best results were at the Star prospect in the northwest of the tenement, where 1.618% WO3 (KS0080) and 1.015% WO3 (sample KS0067) were obtained. The best result in

			the southeast of the tenement was 0.174% WO3 (KS0044). • Three main trends of skarn-bearing calcsilicate are identified in the mapped area: • Star Trend. A trend of skarnoid calcsilicates extends east-northeast along the foot of the main northern range of the Kilba Dome. This includes the 'Star' Prospect which represents the eastern end of the trend. • Long Hill Trend. To the north of the Star Trend is a more substantial trend which includes the 'Long Hill' outcrops. • Zone 2. North of the Northeastern Carbonates is a series of narrow skarnoid calcsilicates trending west-northwest. The trend terminates in granites to the east and is repeated by folding in the west. This trend coincides with the 'Zone 2' prospect identified by earlier explorers. Results from the mapping indicate that it is likely the emplacement of the Kilba Dome was accompanied by regional, left-lateral wrenching orientated at about 215°–035° NE–SW on the northern flank. Faults are preferentially orientated in four directions, including about 310° (thought to be right lateral 'Y' Riedel shears), 015° ('X' left lateral Riedel shears), north–south to 340° (extension faults), and about 075° east-northeast (compression faults; thrust or reverse faults).
Geology	•	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Kilba Tungsten Project** Regional Geology Project area is underlain by metasediments and granitoids of late Early Proterozoic age, which form part of the Ashburton Fold Belt. Submarine fan and associated basin plain sediments such as conglomerates, wackes and mudstones comprise the bulk of the Ashburton Formation with localised shallow water quartzite, and carbonate deposits as in the project area. The Ashburton trough sediments were folded into a NW-SE fold belt and locally intruded by granitoids on the western margins. Regional metamorphism in the project area, referred to as the Morrissey Metamorphic Suite, occurs as the dominant structural feature approximating an isoclinally folded antiformal anticline with a NNE trending fold axis, comprising rocks of the Morrissey Metamorphic Suite. The fold appears to have been subject to interference by a later episode of co-axial deformation, refolding the antiform about a NNE trending fold axis. The metamorphic suite includes quartz-muscovite schist, amphibolite, marble and biotite- muscovite-quartz-feldspar gneiss associated with anatectic granitoids and a strong schistosity. Contact metamorphism, skarn alteration and tungsten

mineralisation are also linked to this deformation and intrusion of the Kilba granite. A second phase of deformation is locally recorded in a crenulation cleavage accompanied by smaller scale tourmaline granite and pegmatite emplacement, subsequently in the Mid Proterozoic, ENE-WSW and N-S oriented dolerite dykes were emplaced.

A stratigraphic succession through the antiformal anticline, from oldest to youngest has been derived from reports by Mt Alexander Resources (Cavaney, 1993) and AMAX (Robinson, 1981), both historical operators in the area.

The amphibolites at the core of the antiform are derived from sedimentary (para-amphibolite) and igneous (ortho-amphibolite) protoliths. AMAX (Robinson, 1981) considers that at least some of the amphibolites were derived from submarine basalts, due to the absence of recognisable sedimentary structures and the presence of narrow continuous black shale horizons. Thin beds of cherty quartzite are observed within the sequence, often with extensive epidote alteration. Marble and skarn outcrops have been noted within the amphibolite sequence.

In the lower part of the dolomitic sequence, overlying the amphibolite sequence, shales are prevalent. Dolomite and dolomitic siltstones form the main part of this sequence, and have been the target for base metal exploration

Overlying and intercalated with the dolomitic sequence is a magnetite - bearing banded iron formation (BIF). The BIF stands out as a zone of high magnetic intensity and traces the limbs of the antiform. Muscovite schists and quartz +/- biotite muscovite schists derived from sandy siltstones and shales overly the BIF. AMAX noted occurrences of (para?) amphibolite, pebble conglomerates, marble, skarn, quartzite and a quartz-epidote-tremolite rock within this sequence.

A psammitic sequence consisting of quartz sandstones and siltstones occurs at the top of the stratigraphic succession. The quartzites are resistant to weathering and form ridges. AMAX noted a conglomerate at the base of this sequence, possibly corresponding to an unconformity.

Local Geology

The Kilba Project is dominated by an east-west trending elliptical dome of Kilba Granite, often referred to in historical reports as the “eye structure”. The rock is a medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite. This granite has intruded and deformed the Morrissey

Metamorphic sequence, producing several sets of dykes and sills.

The south-western margin of the granite is heavily greisenised. Recent diamond core logging has shown that the Morrissey Metamorphics locally comprise a sequence of calc-silicates, marbles, quartzites, amphibolites, quartz-mica schists and BIFs. The metamorphics wrap around the Kilba Granite, with the contact dipping away from the granite at the western end.

Northwest of the eye structure to Zone 12, dips are c.70° towards the north to northwest, whereas at Zone 11 stratigraphy is folded around the Kilba granite with shallower dips of between 15 to 60° to the south to southwest. The Morrissey Metamorphics from Zone 8 and further east are complexly folded with repetition of units and variable dips to the north and south.

Tungsten mineralisation at Kilba is associated with skarns and calc-silicate units that wrap around the Kilba granite. These skarns and calc-silicate units occur in a 40 to 100 metre wide carbonate-rich unit of the Morrissey Metamorphic suite and recent mapping has defined significant strike lengths of this unit around the Kilba granite. the north and eastern edges of the Kilba Granite, the target horizon is found in rafts and/or roof pendants of sediments within the granite and are complexly folded, faulted and disjointed. Scheelite mineralisation is associated with retrograde assemblages of vesuvianite, epidote or calcite altered garnet, wollastonite and pyroxene. The presence of fluorite associated with scheelite has also been noted. This skarn is predominantly hosted by carbonate and calc silicate rock proximal to the granite contact.

Mineralisation

At Zone 11, tungsten mineralisation dips from surface at 25 to 65 degrees toward the south to southwest and is associated with skarns and calc-silicate units. Typically, high-grade mineralisation is associated with retrograde skarn units which are often surrounded by low to medium grade disseminated scheelite mineralisation in calc-silicate and sedimentary units.

Toward the east of the prospect, tungsten mineralisation tends to occur in a single high-grade zone. In the central and western domains mineralisation is associated with multiple shallow dipping low to medium-grade units, and in Zone 8, skarn mineralisation dips steeply towards the north-northwest. Surface mapping has identified numerous skarn units at Zone 8 that have not been adequately

		drill-tested and future exploration will focus on evaluating these targets.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• Collar and location details as outlined in Tables in body of announcement. • Summary of Drilling completed • Total RC Drilling – 158 Holes, 13,760m • Total HQ Drilling – 29 Holes, 2,967.1m • Total PQ Drilling – 8 Holes, 465.3m
	• *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.*	• Not information available at the time of reporting has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging*	• Intersections are reported for all intervals greater than 2m at 0.10% WO3 using a lower cut-off grade 0.10% WO3, no top cut grade and up to 3.0m of

	techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	internal waste. All high-grade assays >1.0% WO3 are report beneath the relevant intersection.
	• *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.*	• All high-grade assays >1.0% WO_3 are reported. Interval waste up to 3m is included in intersections provided the adjacent zone and waste are >0.1% WO_3.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are*	• Drill hole angles of generally -60° toward the Northeast are adequate to drill mineralised skarn units • Drilling is generally perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • Holes intersect mineralisation at between 60 - 90° and true thickness will be between 70 – 100% of the intersection thickness. • Geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known.

		reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	•	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Maps and diagrams have been included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	•	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All Intersections greater than 2m at 0.10% WO3 are reported and hole with no significant mineralisation disclosed
Other substantive exploration data	•	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results;*	All exploration data considered meaningful and material has been reported in this announcement.

	bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Rock chip sampling • Channel Sampling of costean zones • Targeted geophysical surveys over mapped ore zones • Drill targeting and permitting
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Maps and diagrams have been included in the body of this release. Further releases will be made to market upon finalising of the proposed exploration programs.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data used in the Mineral Resource estimate is sourced from Micromine DAT files. All data was validated in Micromine software and verified that all the available data was submitted. • Validation of the data import include checks for overlapping intervals, missing survey data, missing and incorrectly recorded assay data,

		missing lithological data and missing collars.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Serikjan Urbisinov, Principal Resource Geologist for CSA Global Pty Ltd, conducted a site visit to the Kilba project area in March 2013. A site visit report was compiled and attached to the resource estimation report.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• There is a reasonable level of confidence in the geological interpretation of scheelite skarn that is traceable over numerous drill holes and drill sections and in surface mapping of the outcrops and trench exposures. Any additional work is expected to have a reasonable prospect of increasing the interpreted total mineralised volumes in the tenement as there are significant areas that have not yet been drill tested along the granitic intrusion contact. • Surface mapping of mineralised outcrop, drill hole intercept logging and assay results have formed the basis for the geological interpretation. • The precise limits and geometry cannot be absolutely defined due to the limitations of the current drill coverage. Further work is required to better define the geometry and limits of the mineralised skarn zones, but no significant downside changes to the interpreted mineralised volume are anticipated. • *The grade and lithological interpretation forms the basis for the modelling. Lithological envelopes defining the prospective skarns within which the grade estimation has been completed.* • *The grade and lithological interpretation forms the basis for the modelling. Lithological envelopes defining the prospective skarns within which the grade estimation has been completed.* • *Contact metamorphism, skarn alteration and tungsten mineralisation are also linked to the intrusion of the Kilba granite. The continuity of the mineralised zones*

		is closely related to the contact with the central monzogranite stock that has a form of an elliptical dome. The scheelite content depends on the type of skarn present. Most scheelite is reportedly associated with the retrograde assemblage.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• *The currently interpreted skarns of Zone 11 extend for approximately 1.2 km along 300° NW strike. The width of the Zone 11 varies from 2m to 60m with maximum 10m thickness for individual mineralised envelopes. The dip angle of the zone varies from -60 degrees at the eastern side to -25 degrees on the western side. The zone extends from the surface to 150m below the surface.* • *Skarns of Zone 8 extend for approximately 330 m at 50° NE direction and dip at -70 degrees. The width of the zone is approximately 50m.The maximal depth here is approximately 80m below surface.* • *Skarn of Zone 12 extend 360m at 65° NE direction and dip at -70 degrees. The width of the zone is approximately 50m.The maximal depth here is approximately 90m below surface.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation*	• *CSA made a decision that the model and sample composite files should be unfolded before geostatistical analysis and grade interpolation. Without unfolding the deposit would have to be domained according to the general dipping of different parts of the structures. In that case every structural domain would have to be estimated separately, and that would downgrade the reliability of the estimate.* • *Grade estimation was by Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) using Micromine 2013 software. The interpretation was extended perpendicular to the corresponding first and last interpreted cross section to the distance equal to a half distance between the adjacent*

	to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	*exploration lines which is approximately 20m;* • *If a mineralised envelope did not extend to the adjacent drillhole section, it was projected half way to the next section and terminated. The general direction and dip of the envelopes was maintained.* • *CSA Global carried out a Mineral Resource estimate for Tungsten Mining in June 2013.* • *There is a good comparison between the June 2013 estimate and the January 2015 estimate, as expected with the same methodology applied being used with addition of 115 RC and 13 Diamond exploration drillholes. No previous mining activity for tungsten has taken place in the area. The MIK estimate was completed concurrently with two check Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) estimates. The MIK estimate used the parameters obtained from the modelled variograms. The results of the check estimates correlate well.* • *No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products* • *No other elements were estimated* • *The block model was constructed using a 20mE x 10mN x 10mRL parent block size, with subcelling to 2.5mE x 1.25mN x 1.25mRL for domain volume resolution. The parent cell size was chosen on the basis of the general morphology of mineralised bodies and in order to avoid the generation of too large block models. The subcelling size was chosen to maintain the resolution of the mineralised bodies and to provide a smooth transition of the block model into Surpac for subsequent mining studies. The subcells were optimised in the models where possible to form larger cells.* • *The search radii were determined by means of the evaluation of the semivariogram parameters, which*

	determined the kriging weights to be applied to samples at specified distances. The first search radii for all lodes were selected to be equal to two thirds of the semivariogram long ranges in all directions. Model cells that did not receive a grade estimate from the first interpolation run were used in the next interpolation with greater search radii equal to full long semivariogram ranges in all directions. The model cells that did not receive grades from the first two runs were then estimated using radii incremented by the full long semivariogram ranges. When model cells were estimated using radii not exceeding the full semivariogram ranges, a restriction of at least three samples from at least two drillholes was applied to increase the reliability of the estimates. • *No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate* • *No strong correlations were found between the grade variables* • *The 0.025% WO3 grade envelopes were defined. Hard boundaries between the grade envelopes used to select sample populations for grade estimation.* • *No grade cutting was applied, because MIK was used for the grade interpolation. The last bin defined for MIK is likely to contain occasional very high values, the estimate for this bin only is calculated using the median, which gives a more conservative value for positively skewed data than the mean.* • *Validation of the block model consisted of comparison of the block model volume to the wireframe volume. Grade estimates were validated by statistical comparison with the drill*

		data, visual comparison of grade trends in the model with the drill data trends. No reconciliation data is available at this early stage of the project.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Statistical analysis showed natural breaks in the WO3 grade population distribution at approximately 0.025% which formed the basis for the decision regarding determination of mineralisation envelope cut-off grade. The Mineral Resource is quoted from estimated blocks above this cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• At this stage of resource development it is assumed that mining would be by open pit methods. No pit optimisation work has been carried out on the updated Mineral Resource at Kilba to determine mining methods, stripping ratios and potential pit size.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Diagnostic metallurgical tests were carried using a composite sample from a large-diameter (PQ) drill core to characterise the Kilba ore in terms of its amenability to gravity separation, and to give a prediction of the overall tungsten recovery and grade achievable as a saleable concentrate. • These tests were carried out at the metallurgical laboratory of ALS-Ammtec in Perth. The major component of the testwork was heavy liquid separation which produced a matrix of tungsten recovery results based on liquid density versus ore top size. The results show that the tungsten is present as coarse-grained scheelite and the optimum liberation size of the tungsten is around 1 - 2mm for

		an 80% tungsten recovery. The testwork to date has shown that the ore should respond well to conventional gravity separation at a production scale using well established technology including spirals and shaking tables. • Further gravity separation testwork to verify the gravity response of the ore was conducted at Nagrom laboratories in Perth. The results confirmed the finding of the original testwork in that a saleable concentrate with high tungsten recovery is achievable
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No detailed assumption regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options have been made at this stage. • Some environmental surveys across the project area encompassing sites of potential mining activities and related infrastructure have been completed by the previous tenement holder and to date no significant issues have been identified.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density measurements were made on the core selected from 13 diamond drillholes using a method that applies the Archimedes' Principle (water displacement) by Tungsten Mining field personnel. Measurements were made on 20-30cm length samples that were collected every second metre down the hole. As the samples were competent and non-porous the following simple buoyancy method was used. • During 2014, a total of 114 RC holes and 13 diamond holes were completed in the project area. All but four of these holes, which were found to be blocked were logged by Pilbara Wireline Services with a range of tools including gamma density. The obtained data was corrected to a dry bulk density

		equivalent by direct comparison with core density measurements over a statistically meaningful population of samples. • While core density measurements were made on samples from all 13 diamond holes, four of these (two each from the Zone 11 and Zone 8 prospect areas) were twinned adjacent to RC holes allowing for an absolute calibration gamma density data for both diamond and RC holes to a dry core equivalent. • Some porosity can be expected however the bulk density assigned is considered to be reasonable. • The bulk density values were interpolated into the block model. The interpolation of the density values was similar to the interpolation of the tungsten grades, since it is believed the scheelite directly correlates with the density values.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Inferred Mineral Resource classification is based on the evidence from the available drill sampling and surface mapping. This evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity. However, the areas with the denser drilling and robust continuation of the mineralised zones were classified as Indicated Mineral Resource • The Inferred and Indicated classification has taken into account all available geological and sampling information, and the classification level is considered appropriate for the current stage of this project • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits of the Mineral Resource estimate have been undertaken at this time
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource to an Inferred and Indicated classification as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code • The statement refers to global estimation of tonnes and grade

	resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No production data is available