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4 May 2018

tungsten mining NL

ABN 67 152 084 403

ASX Announcement

Drilling intersects significant new tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation at Mt Mulgine

Highlights

- Drilling south of Mulgine Hill continues to intersect multiple zones of significant tungsten - molybdenum mineralisation on the Mt Mulgine Project. Mineralisation is present over one kilometre of strike and open to the south with better intersections of:
  - 10 metres at 0.20% WO_3 and 0.16% Mo from 77 metres,
  - 9 metre at 0.05% WO_3 and 0.38% Mo from 11 metres,
  - 32 metres at 0.12% Mo from 18 metres
- Sterilisation drilling at Mulgine Hill East intersected broad zones of tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation associated with the Mulgine Granite contact. Mineralisation is situated in strongly-altered quartz-veined mafic schist over a 500 metre of strike length and is open to the east. Better intersections are as follows:
  - 19 metres at 0.09% WO_3 and 0.08% Mo from 35 metres,
  - 8 metres at 0.08% WO_3 and 0.22% Mo from 20 metres,
  - 12 metres at 0.08% WO_3 and 0.15% Mo from 17 metres
- Infill drilling continued on the Mulgine Hill to complete 40 metre spaced holes within pit optimisations. Results received to date are generally consistent with the mineralisation reported in the geological block model.
- Twin holes drilled adjacent to historical drill holes have intersected similar widths of mineralisation and generally similar grades.

Australian tungsten development company, Tungsten Mining NL (ASX: TGN) ("Tungsten Mining" or "the Company"), is pleased to report on results from drilling at the Mt Mulgine Project in the Murchison Region of Western Australia, approximately 350km north northeast of Perth. Between the 19 February and the 10 April 2018, the Company drilled 89 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 6,222 metres at the Mulgine Hill Prospect and surrounding targets (Figure 1).

Tungsten Mining has 100% of the tungsten and molybdenum rights on a contiguous group of tenements at Mt Mulgine that have been the subject of significant previous exploration for tungsten and molybdenum.

Two near surface Mineral Resources have been delineated by previous explorers at the Mulgine Trench and Mulgine Hill deposits. Tungsten Mining is focussed on delivering on its strategic development plan directed at the production of tungsten concentrate from the Mt Mulgine Project.

The drilling was part of the program commenced in late November 2017 and forms part of a larger program of project development activities directed at establishing suitable locations for mine site infrastructure at Mt Mulgine and to also complete infill drilling across the Mulgine Hill Mineral Resource.

The objectives of this initial drilling campaign was to complete sterilisation drilling across two potential locations for proposed waste landforms and to complete a pattern of 40 metre drill spacing over optimised pits at Mulgine Hill.

Drilling recommenced at Mt Mulgine in February 2018 with a diamond drill rig mobilised for geotechnical drilling and the RC drill rig returned to site to advance sterilisation, infill and exploration drilling. Results from the first 75 holes have been received and are discussed in sections below.

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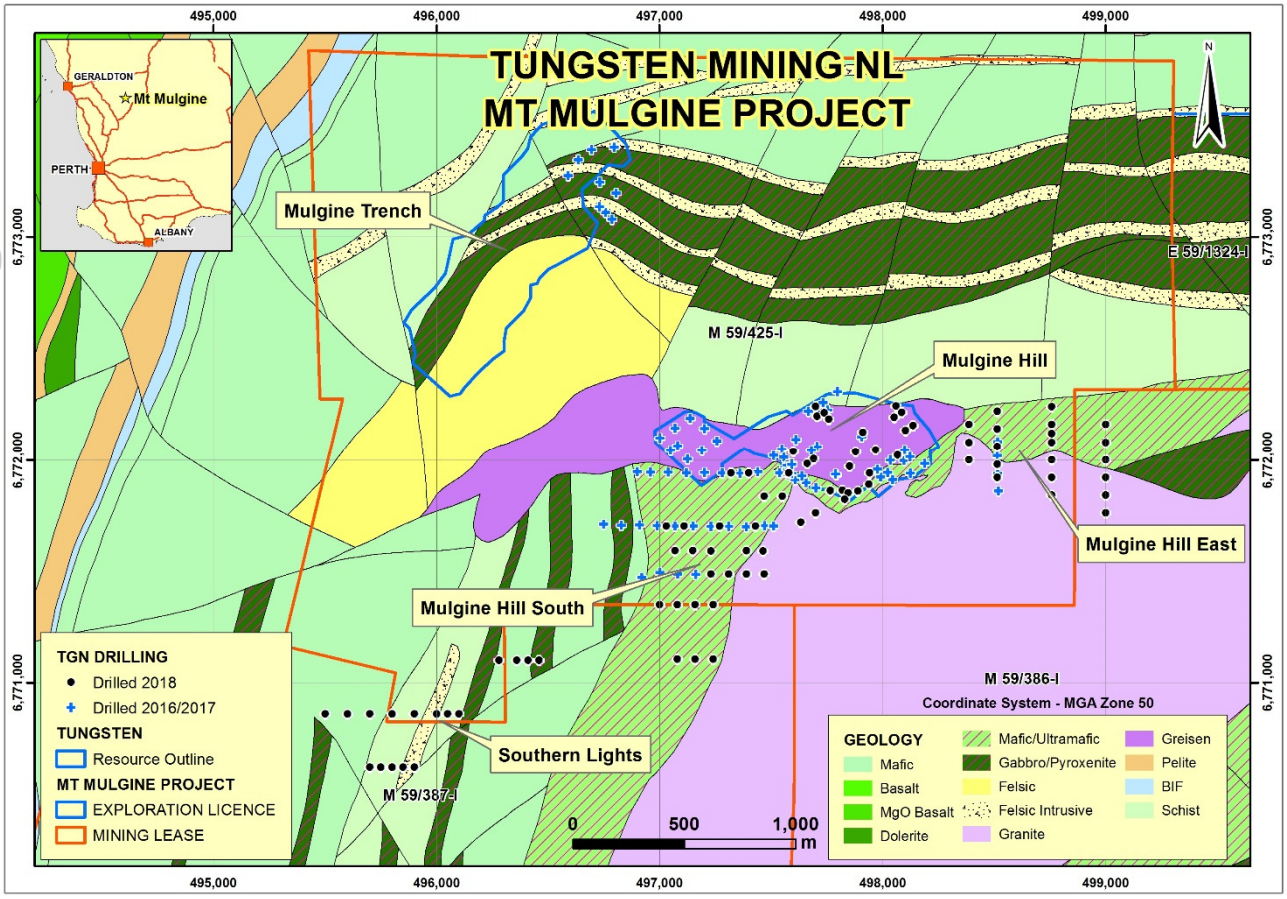

Figure 1 – Plan displaying location of RC drilling completed in 2018 by the Company (black dots).

Mulgine Hill South

A total of 27 RC holes for 2,054 metres were drilled to target tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation associated with the Mulgine Granite contact to the south of Mulgine Hill and across a proposed waste landform further south. Drilling in the December quarter intersected up to 8 metres at 0.34% WO_3 and 0.17% Mo from 80 metres and 13 metres at 0.22% WO_3 and 0.09% Mo from 25 metres indicating potential to define 500 metres of strike (see ASX announcement 16 February 2018).

Recent follow-up drilling intersected significant tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation associated with quartz veined greisen and mafic units close to the Mulgine Granite contact including 9 metres at 0.05% WO_3 and 0.38% Mo from 11 metres in MMC079 and 10 metres at 0.20% WO_3 and 0.16% Mo from 77 metres in MMC080 (Figure 2). Multiple zones of tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation have now been intersected over one kilometre of strike south of the Mulgine Hill Mineral Resource (Figure 3). Mineralisation is open to the south.

Better tungsten-molybdenum intersections associated with this zone are listed in Table 1 and a complete list of intersections greater than 2 metres at 0.10% WO_3 plus Mo are listed in Appendix 1.

Five RC holes were drilled to investigate low – medium grade tungsten mineralisation west of the Mulgine Granite contact. Mineralisation was associated with zones of shallow westerly dipping quartz veining hosted by amphibolite. In the December quarter drilling intersected up to 8 metres at 0.15% WO_3 from 2 metres and 4 metres at 0.15% WO_3 from 45 metres (see ASX announcement 16 February 2018). Results from three of the holes have been received and these holes intersected similar zones of mineralisation with a best intersection of 4 metres at 0.25% WO_3 from 10 metres.

Two RC holes were drilled across the strike extension of quartz veins targeted by drilling in 1966 for molybdenum mineralisation. The hole MMC096 tested the main zone of quartz veining and intersected 5 metres at 0.05% WO_3 and 0.21% Mo from 7 metres and 3 metres at 0.25% WO_3 from 40 metres.

Whilst further drilling is required to fully evaluate the main zone of molybdenum mineralisation defined by percussion drilling in 1966, the results to date are extremely encouraging and highlight the potential for defining further mineralisation at Mt Mulgine.

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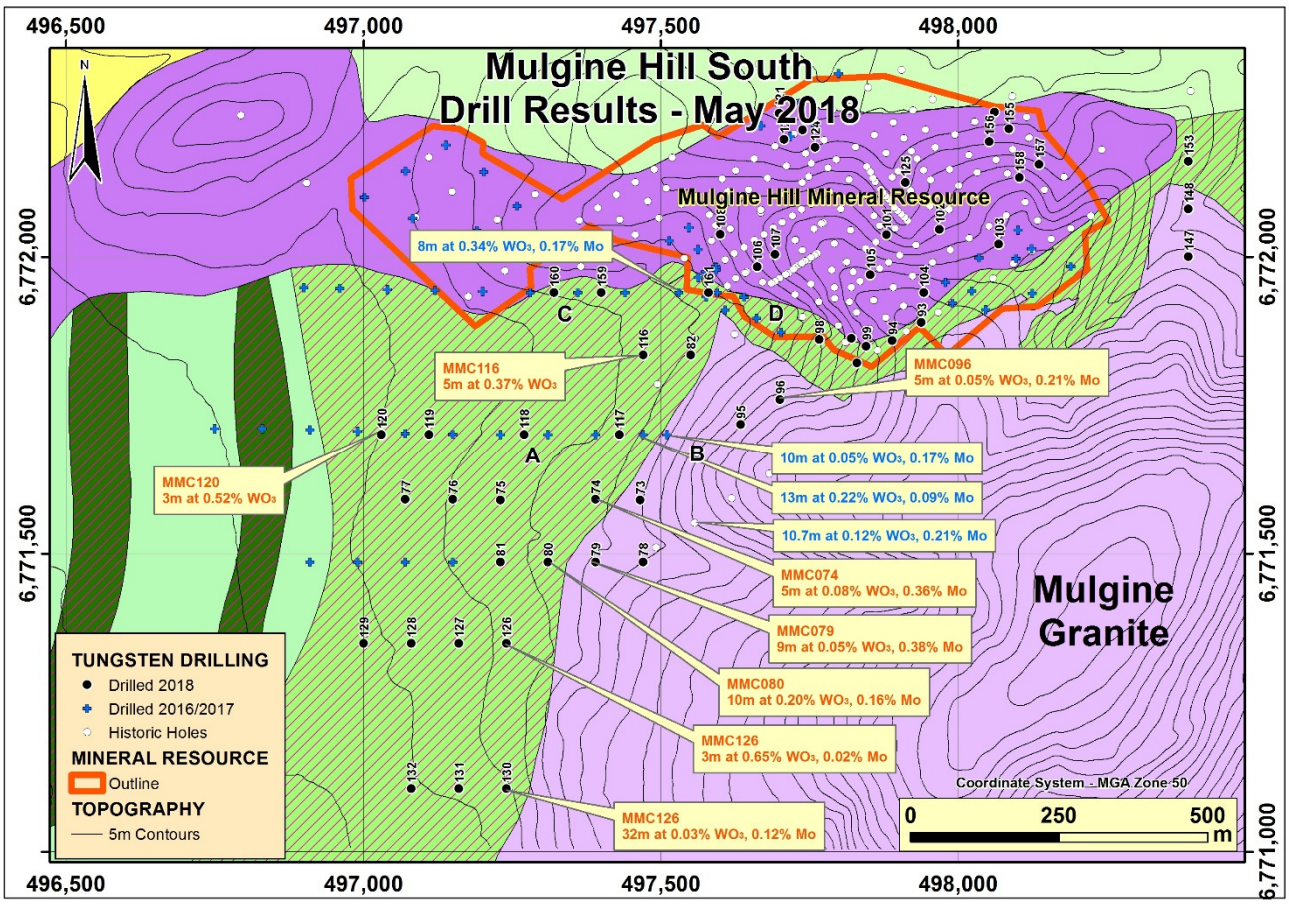

Figure 2 – TGN drilling completed at Mulgine Hill South with better intersections.

***Table 1* – Significant Tungsten-Molybdenum Mineralisation on Mulgine Granite Contact**

Hole No	Mulgine Hill Sterilisation Drilling - Significant Tungsten-Molybdenum Mineralisation									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
MMC074	6,771,591	497,388	89	-60/090	31	36	5	0.01	0.18	Fresh
MMC074					**52**	**57**	**5**	**0.08**	**0.36**	Fresh
MMC079	6,771,483	497,387	83	-60/090	**11**	**20**	**9**	**0.05**	**0.38**	Fresh
MMC080	6,771,483	497,309	89	-60/090	42	46	4	0.10	0.20	Fresh
MMC080					**77**	**87**	**10**	**0.20**	**0.16**	Fresh
MMC116	6,771,831	497,471	78	-60/090	**26**	**31**	**5**	**0.37**	**0.03**	Fresh
MMC126	6,771,352	497,238	78	-60/090	18	21	3	0.65	0.02	Fresh
MMC130	6,771,106	497,235	78	-60/090	**18**	**50**	**32 ***	**0.03**	**0.12**	Fresh
MMC130					34	50	16 *	0.05	0.07	Fresh

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% combined WO_3 plus Mo, no top cut grade, up to 3m of internal waste. eoh – end of hole. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – tungsten present in scheelite, Weath. – tungsten present in another mineral species. * Preliminary composite samples*

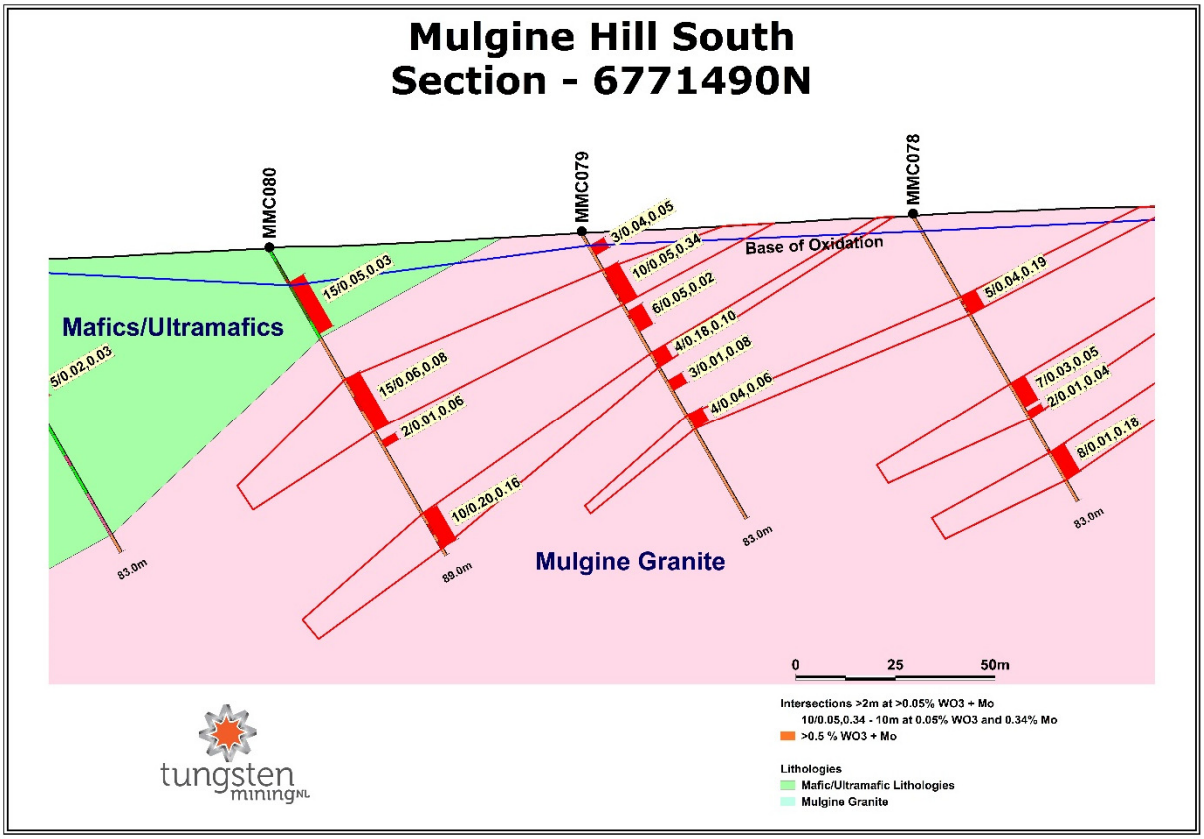

Figure 3 – Cross section showing multiple zones of tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation close to the Mulgine Granite contact. Intersections are for zones >2m at 0.05% combined WO_3 + Mo.

Mulgine Hill East

In December 2017, one line of RC holes was drilled beneath a potential location for a waste landform to the east of the Mulgine Hill Mineral Resource. This drilling intersected a shallow south dipping zone of low – medium grade tungsten mineralisation hosted by Mulgine Granite up to 4 metres at 0.19% WO_3 (see ASX announcement 16 February 2018).

A further 21 RC holes for 1,630 metres were drilled in 2018 on three new sections and infill on the section drilled in 2017 (Figure 4). This drilling intersected broad zones of tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation associated with alteration and veining in mafic units similar to that at Mulgine Hill. Mineralisation dips shallowly towards the north and better results include 12 metres at 0.08% WO_3 and 0.15% Mo from 17 metres in MMC144 and 19 metres at 0.06% WO_3 and 0.13% Mo from 18 metres MMC138 (Figure 5). Drilling indicates potential for broad zones of low to medium grade tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation over 500 metres of strike and is open to the east.

Significant tungsten-molybdenum intersections for Mulgine Hill East drilling are listed in Table 2. A complete list of all intersections greater than 2 metres at 0.10% WO_3 plus Mo are presented in Appendix 1.

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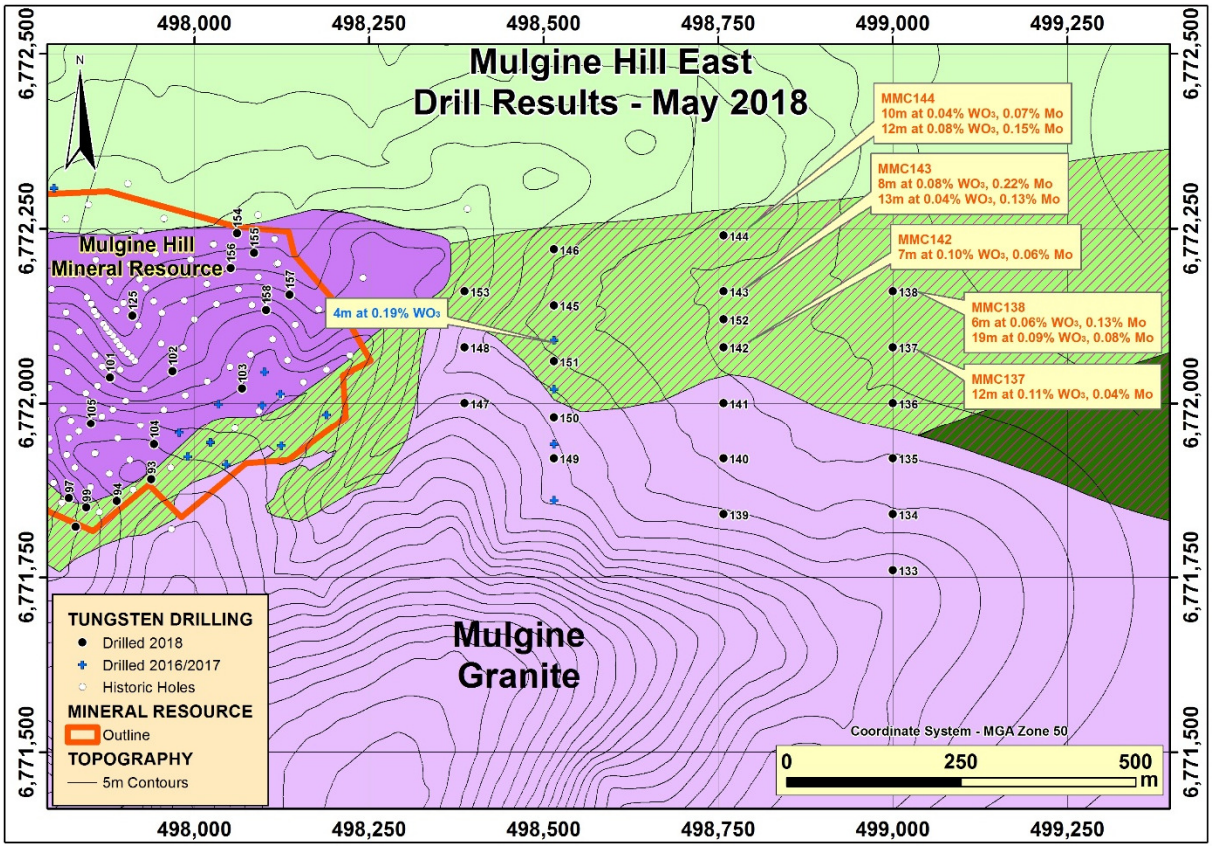

Figure 4 – Plan displaying hole locations and significant drill intersections relative to the Mulgine Hill Mineral Resource.

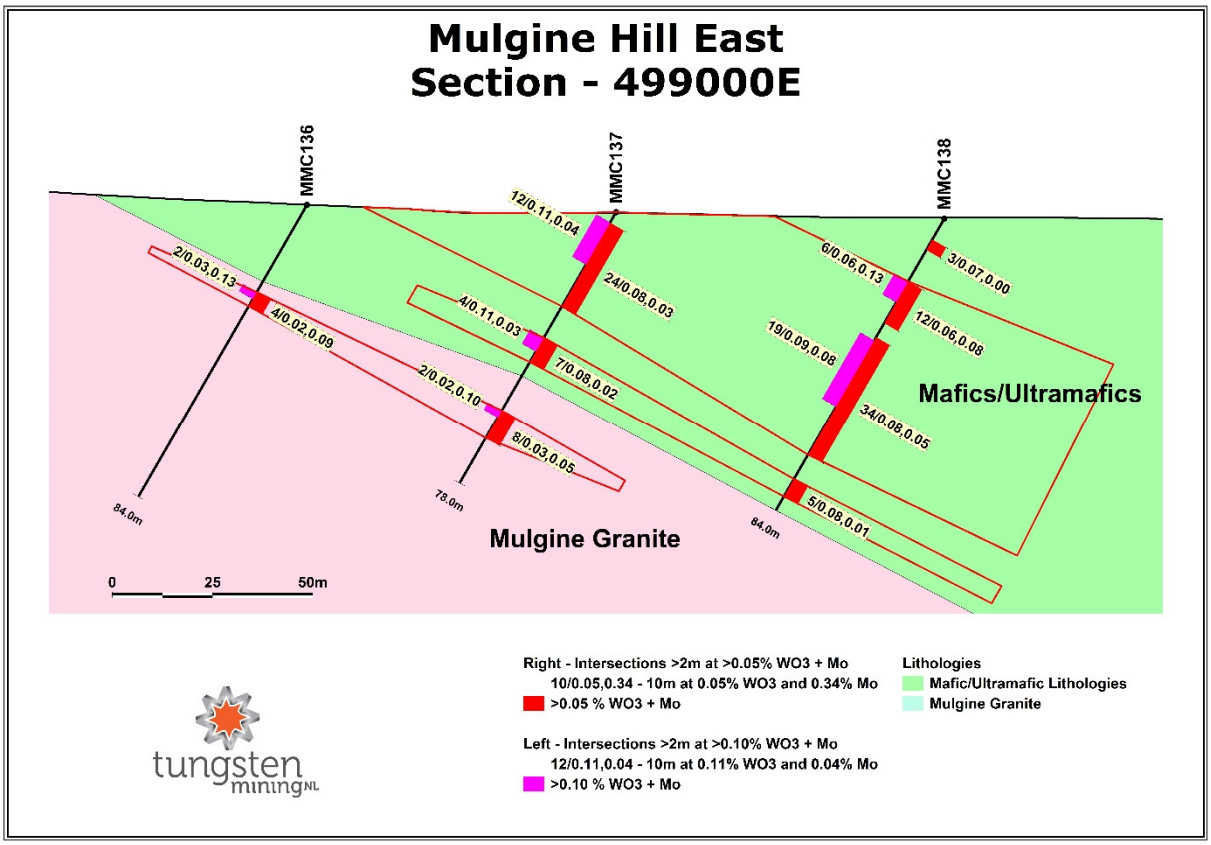

Figure 5 – Cross section showing drill intersections (Left - >2m at 0.10% combined WO_3 + Mo and right - >2m at 0.05% combined WO_3 + Mo) on 499,000E section – Mulgine Hill East.

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Table 2 – Significant tungsten-molybdenum intersections from Mulgine Hill East

Hole No	Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO_3 plus Mo) for Tungsten-Molybdenum Mineralisation									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
Mulgine Hill East										
MMC137	6,772,076	499,000	78	-60/180	3	15	12 *	0.11	0.04	Weath.
MMC137					36	40	4	0.11	0.03	Fresh
MMC138	6,772,158	499,004	84	-60/180	18	24	6	0.06	0.13	Fresh
MMC138					**35**	**54**	**19**	**0.09**	**0.08**	Fresh
MMC141	6,771,998	498,759	84	-60/180	**19**	**25**	**6**	0.01	**0.22**	Fresh
MMC143	6,772,160	498,762	108	-60/180	**20**	**28**	**8**	**0.08**	**0.22**	Fresh
MMC143					**78**	**91**	**13**	**0.04**	**0.13**	Fresh
MMC144	6,772,238	498,761	78	-60/180	**17**	**29**	**12**	**0.08**	**0.15**	Fresh

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% combined WO_3 plus Mo, no top cut grade. All high-grade intervals greater than 1.00% WO_3 listed. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – contains fresh scheelite, Weath. – tungsten present in another mineral species. * Contains preliminary composite samples.*

Tailings Storage Facility

Ten RC holes for 876 metres were drilled across the proposed tailing storage facility (TSF) intersecting mafic units with only minor scheelite associated with quartz veining. The strongest mineralisation was associated with a quartz veined mafic schist that returned 3 metres at 0.53% WO_3 from 91 metres in MMC089. This mineralisation is part of a low-grade zone of quartz-veined amphibolites that assays greater than 0.05% WO_3 over 20 metres in MMC089.

Immediately east of the proposed TSF, soil sampling has defined a tungsten anomaly 800 metres long and 400 metres wide to 595 ppm at the Southern Lights prospect. UV lamping across this soil anomaly identified sparse disseminated scheelite associated with quartz veining in mafic rocks. The strongest soil geochemistry is associated with weathered mafic and ultramafic units at the northern end of the anomaly. Drilling across this zone returned 25 metres at 0.07% WO_3 from 15 metres in MMC112 and 29 metres at 0.11% WO_3 from the surface in MMC114 at a 0.05% WO_3 lower cut. This zone has not been tested by drilling along strike and warrants further investigation.

The southern drill section intersected narrow zones of tungsten mineralisation associated with narrow quartz veins.

A complete list of all intersections greater than 2 metres at 0.10% WO_3 for the TSF and Southern Lights drilling are presented in Appendix 1.

Geotechnical Diamond Drilling

A pit geotechnical study was completed by a third party geotechnical consultancy firm, Dempers & Seymour. The program included the drilling of four geotechnical HQ diamond core holes for 321.4 metres, logging of new and historic core, laboratory testing, evaluation of results, slope analysis and a comprehensive geotechnical report due in the June quarter. The geotechnical program allows the pit design for Mulgine Hill to be completed as it will confirm pit wall angles and overall slope angles in different rock types.

The four geotechnical diamond holes were drilled through zones of tungsten mineralisation and core has been geologically logged and samples submitted for assay. Results are pending, but logging and UV lamping indicated these holes have intersected tungsten mineralisation consistent with the Mineral Resource block model.

Mulgine Hill Infill

A total of 24 holes for 1,110 metres were drilled to complete the 40 metre hole spacing over pit optimisations at Mulgine Hill in 2018. Holes focused on the margins of the main pit and three satellite pits (Figure 6).

Results received to date are refining the understanding of mineralisation present and will not significantly change the Mineral Resource estimate. On completion of the infill-drilling program, a new resource estimate will be prepared. Significant tungsten intersections from infill drilling are listed in Table 3. A complete list of all intersections greater than 2 metres at 0.10% WO_3 are presented in Appendix 1.

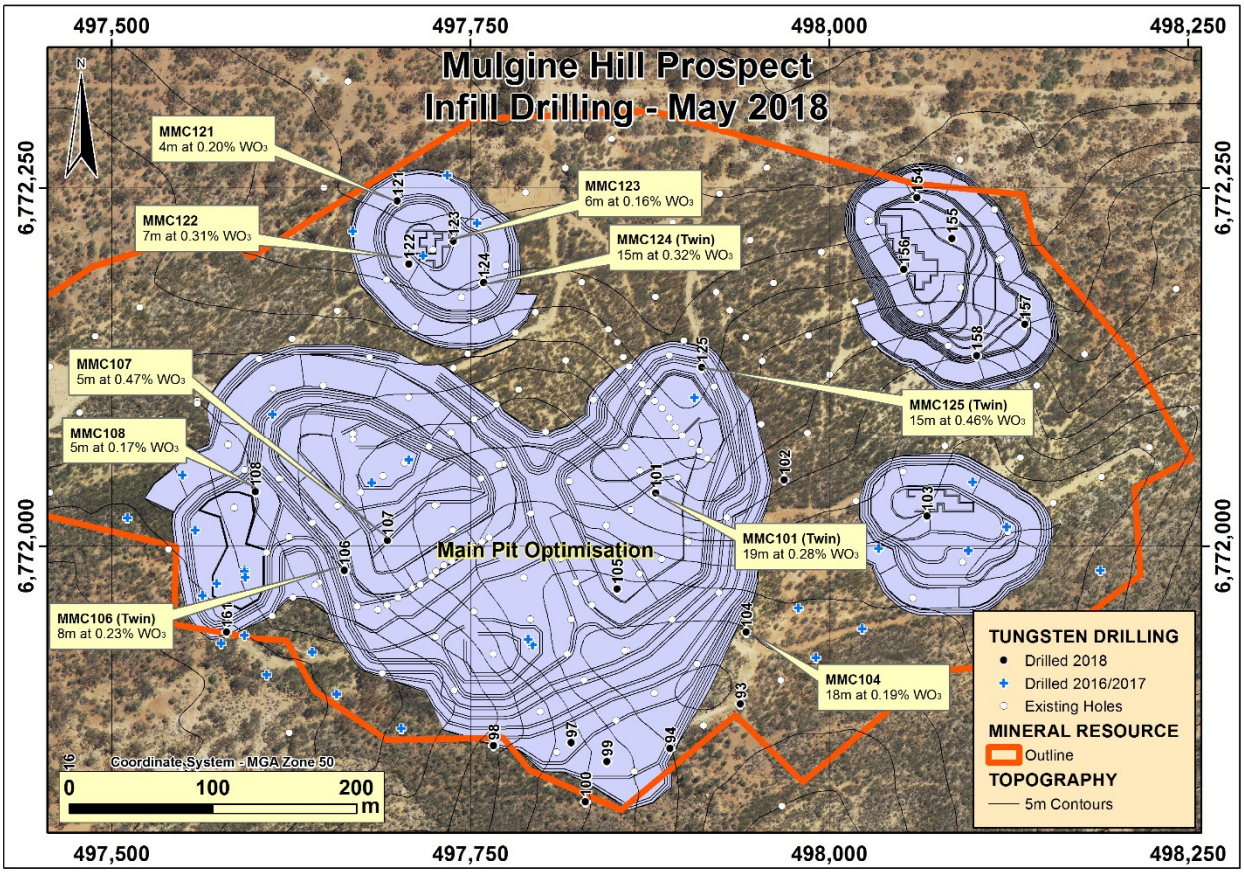

Figure 6 – Plan showing location of infilling drilling of the Mulgine Hill.

Tungsten Mining drilled five RC twins adjacent to Minefields/ANZECO holes to evaluate historic work and test repeatability of drilling. Twin holes intersected similar widths of mineralisation and generally similar grades, however they did show the variable or nuggety nature of very high-grade mineralisation (MMC124 vs DDM213 and MMC125 vs DDM204).

These high-grade zones increased the grade of an intersection relative to the twin for both recent large diameter RC drilling and the smaller diameter historic diamond drilling. A comparison of Tungsten Mining twin holes and historic diamond holes is presented in Table 4.

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Table 3 – Significant tungsten intersection from infill drilling of Mulgine Hill pit optimisation

Hole No	Infill RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO_3)									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
MMC104	6,771,940	497,943	42	-90	**3**	**16**	**13 ***	**0.19**	0.021	Weath.
MMC104					**16**	**21**	**5**	**0.22**	0.048	Fresh
MMC107	6,772,003	497,694	84	-90	32	35	3	0.21	0.007	Fresh
MMC107					**59**	**64**	**5**	**0.47**	0.004	Fresh
MMC108	6,772,038	497,594	60	-90	37	42	5	0.17	0.024	Fresh
MMC121	6,772,240	497,698	42	-90	1	5	4	0.20	0.029	Fresh
MMC122	6,772,197	497,707	42	-90	**18**	**25**	**7**	**0.31**	0.004	Fresh
MMC123	6,772,213	497,739	54	-90	28	34	6	0.16	0.007	Fresh

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% WO_3, no top cut grade, up to 3m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – contains fresh scheelite, Weath. – tungsten present in another mineral species. * Contains preliminary composite samples.*

Table 4 Comparison of Tungsten Mining twin holes and historic holes at 0.05% WO_3 cut-off.

TGN Hole	Mulgine Hill, RC Twins (>0.05 % WO_3)							
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections			
	Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%
MMC101 *	MMC101	497868	6772036	66	22	43	21	0.26
	MMC101			**Incl.**	**33**	**34**	**1**	**1.65**
	DDM065	497879	6772037	67	24.4	42.7	18	0.18
MMC105	MMC105	497850	6771969	66	29	60	31	0.13
	DDM189	497852	6771971	61	30.0	54.9	25	0.12
MMC106	MMC106	497662	6771981	66	47.0	57.0	10	0.20
	DDM193	497661	6771983	60	43.4	57.9	14.5	0.16
MMC124	MMC124	497760	6772184	42	10	36	26	0.21
	MMC124			**Incl.**	**26**	**27**	**1**	**1.87**
	DDM213	497759	6772185	40	9.1	35.0	25.9	0.40
	DDM213			**Incl.**	**18.3**	**19.8**	**1.5**	**2.96**
	DDM213			**Incl.**	**32.0**	**33.5**	**1.5**	**1.20**
MMC125	MMC125	497909	6772125	60	29.0	44.0	15	0.44
	MMC125			**Incl.**	**40**	**41**	**1**	**2.92**
	DDM204	497911	6772125	54	19.8	36.6	17	0.24

** Note that MMC101 is drilled 10m from the recorded position of the historic diamond DDM065.*

Tungsten Mining's CEO, Mr Craig Ferrier said "*The completion of the recent phase of drilling at Mulgine Hill has producing some extremely encouraging results for both tungsten and molybdenum mineralisation. As indicated in the work undertaken in late 2017 and now confirmed by this most recent program of drilling, the system of mineralisation at Mt Mulgine is far more extensive than previously understood. The results to date warrant further work to enable a better understanding of the extent of the newly identified mineralisation and potential for resource definition.*

ENDS

Craig Ferrier
Chief Executive Officer

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Peter Bleakley, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bleakley is not a full-time employee of the company. Mr Bleakley is a consultant to the mining industry. Mr Bleakley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bleakley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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About Tungsten Mining

Emerging Australian tungsten developer, Tungsten Mining NL is an Australian based resources company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company's prime focus is the exploration and development of tungsten projects in Australia.

Tungsten (chemical symbol W), occurs naturally on Earth, not in its pure form but as a constituent of other minerals, only two of which support commercial extraction and processing - wolframite ($(Fe, Mn)WO_4$) and scheelite ($CaWO_4$).

Tungsten has the highest melting point of all elements except carbon – around 3400°C giving it excellent high temperature mechanical properties and the lowest expansion coefficient of all metals. Tungsten is a metal of considerable strategic importance, essential to modern industrial development (across aerospace and defence, electronics, automotive, extractive and construction sectors) with uses in cemented carbides, high-speed steels and super alloys, tungsten mill products and chemicals.

Tungsten Mining has three advanced tungsten projects in Australia: the Mt Mulgine Project in the Murchison region, the Big Hill Project in the Pilbara region and the Kilba Project in the Ashburton region of Western Australia

Tungsten Mining is implementing a staged approach to the development of the Mt Mulgine Tungsten Project, initially focussed on a low capital start-up from Mulgine Hill, directed at demonstrating a pathway to positive cash flow and the basis for large scale mining and processing operations at Mulgine Trench.

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Appendix 1
Mt Mulgine Project - Drill Collar Data and Significant Intersections

Hole No	Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO_3 plus Mo) for Tungsten-Molybdenum Mineralisation									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
Granite Contact Zone										
MMC073	6,771,589	497,464	83	-60/090	40	45	5 *	0.03	0.10	Fresh
MMC073					71	75	4	0.06	0.18	Fresh
MMC074	6,771,591	497,388	89	-60/090	23	26	3	0.04	0.13	Fresh
MMC074					31	36	5	0.01	0.18	Fresh
MMC074					**52**	**57**	**5**	**0.08**	**0.36**	Fresh
MMC074					**71**	**72**	**1**	**1.16**	**0.09**	Fresh
MMC074					79	81	2	0.12	0.07	Fresh
MMC075	6,771,591	497,229	83	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC076	6,771,592	497,149	83	-60/090	69	71	2	0.17	0.01	Fresh
MMC077	6,771,591	497,077	83	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC078	6,771,488	497,470	83	-60/090	24	29	5	0.04	0.19	Fresh
MMC078					**69**	**74**	**5 ***	0.01	**0.25**	Fresh
MMC079	6,771,483	497,387	83	-60/090	**11**	**20**	**9**	**0.05**	**0.38**	Fresh
MMC079					**15**	**16**	**1**	**0.04**	**1.33**	Fresh
MMC079					55	57	2	0.07	0.06	Fresh
MMC080	6,771,483	497,309	89	-60/090	12	14	2	0.15	0.04	Fresh
MMC080					21	23	2	0.06	0.10	Fresh
MMC080					42	46	4	0.10	0.20	Fresh
MMC080					**77**	**87**	**10**	**0.20**	**0.16**	Fresh
MMC080					**86**	**87**	**1**	**1.24**	**0.34**	Fresh
MMC081	6,771,489	497,230	83	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC116	6,771,831	497,471	78	-60/090	**26**	**31**	**5**	**0.37**	0.03	Fresh
MMC116					46	49	3	0.18	0.03	Fresh
MMC126	6,771,352	497,238	78	-60/090	**18**	**21**	**3**	**0.65**	0.02	Fresh
MMC126					**18**	**19**	**1**	**1.36**	0.03	Fresh
MMC126					63	68	5 *	0.10	0.00	Fresh

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Hole No	Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO_3 plus Mo) for Tungsten-Molybdenum Mineralisation									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
MMC127	6,771,351	497,157	78	-60/090	61	63	2	0.11	0.01	Fresh
MMC128	6,771,351	497,079	78	-60/090	52	54	2	0.01	0.54	Fresh
MMC129	6,771,356	497,001	78	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC130	6,771,106	497,235	78	-60/090	18	50	32 *	0.03	0.12	Fresh
MMC130					34	50	16 *	0.05	0.07	Fresh
MMC131	6,771,106	497,158	78	-60/090	38	41	3	0.22	0.03	Fresh
MMC131					49	51	2	0.29	0.01	Fresh
MMC132	6,771,104	497,080	78	-60/090	62	64	2	0.14	0.01	Fresh
MMC132					70	72	2	0.18	0.00	Fresh
MMC161	6,771,938	497,581	78	-60/180	Assays Pending					
Mulgine Hill Moly Prospect										
MMC095	6,771,722	497,640	78	-60	**17**	**18**	**1**	**1.33**	0.03	Fresh
MMC095					23	25	2	0.07	0.12	Fresh
MMC095					38	42	4	0.03	0.22	Fresh
MMC096	6,771,757	497,698	90	-60	**7**	**12**	**5**	0.05	**0.21**	Fresh
MMC096					40	43	3	0.25	0.00	Fresh
MMC096					70	74	4	0.13	0.04	Fresh
Mulgine Hill East										
MMC133	6,771,757	499,000	78	-60/180	No Significant Intersections					
MMC134	6,771,839	499,004	78	-60/180	No Significant Intersections					
MMC135	6,771,917	499,001	78	-60/180	No Significant Intersections					
MMC136	6,771,999	499,002	84	-60/180	25	27	2	0.03	0.13	Fresh
MMC137	6,772,076	499,000	78	-60/180	**3**	**15**	**12 ***	**0.11**	**0.04**	Weath.
MMC137					36	40	4	0.11	0.03	Fresh
MMC137					57	59	2	0.02	0.10	Fresh
MMC138	6,772,158	499,004	84	-60/180	**18**	**24**	**6**	**0.06**	**0.13**	Fresh
MMC138					**35**	**54**	**19**	**0.09**	**0.08**	Fresh
MMC139	6,771,836	498,759	78	-60/180	No Significant Intersections					
MMC140	6,771,919	498,758	78	-60/180	No Significant Intersections					
MMC141	6,771,998	498,759	84	-60/180	**19**	**25**	**6**	0.01	**0.22**	Fresh

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Hole No	Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO_3 plus Mo) for Tungsten-Molybdenum Mineralisation									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
MMC142	6,772,076	498,758	90	-60/180	18	25	7	0.10	0.06	Fresh
MMC142					33	36	3	0.04	0.09	Fresh
MMC143	6,772,160	498,762	108	-60/180	**20**	**28**	**8**	**0.08**	**0.22**	Fresh
MMC143					72	75	3	0.03	0.13	Fresh
MMC143					**78**	**91**	**13**	**0.04**	**0.13**	Fresh
MMC144	6,772,238	498,761	78	-60/180	5	15	10 *	0.04	0.07	Weath.
MMC144					**17**	**29**	**12**	**0.08**	**0.15**	Fresh
MMC144					32	34	2	0.04	0.10	Fresh
MMC144					60	62	2	0.04	0.09	Fresh
MMC145	6,772,139	498,515	108	-60/180	57	60	3	0.06	0.08	Fresh
MMC146	6,772,220	498,515	78	-60/180	65	67	2	0.04	0.06	Fresh
MMC147	6,771,984	498,385	78	-60/180	50	52	2	0.32	0.00	Fresh
MMC147					70	75	5 *	0.12	0.01	Fresh
MMC148	6,772,077	498,387	78	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC149	6,771,919	498,518	18	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC150	6,771,976	498,516	30	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC151	6,772,049	498,516	78	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC152	6,772,118	498,759	90	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC153	6,772,159	498,387	76	-60/180	Assays Pending					

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% combined WO_3 plus Mo, no top cut grade. All high-grade intervals greater than 1.00% WO_3 listed. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – contains fresh scheelite, Weath. – tungsten present in another mineral species. * Contains preliminary composite samples.*

Hole No	Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO_3) for Tungsten-Only Mineralisation									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
Tailing Storage Facility										
MMC082	6,771,833	497,550	83	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC083	6,770,856	495,899	67	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC084	6,770,858	495,800	83	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					

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Hole No	Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO_3) for Tungsten-Only Mineralisation									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
MMC085	6,770,860	495,699	83	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC086	6,770,863	495,598	83	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC087	6,770,861	495,507	83	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC088	6,770,621	495,898	95	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC089	6,770,619	495,850	107	-60/090	10	15	5 *	0.18	0.007	Weath.
MMC089					**91**	**94**	**3**	**0.53**	0.003	Fresh
MMC089				Incl.	**91**	**92**	**1**	**1.35**	0.008	Fresh
MMC090	6,770,619	495,800	83	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC091	6,770,620	495,751	102	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC092	6,770,619	495,700	90	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
Mulgine Hill										
MMC093	6,771,888	497,937	42	-90	7	11	4	0.13	0.005	Fresh
MMC093					17	19	2	0.17	0.015	Fresh
MMC094	6,771,859	497,889	42	-90	No Significant Intersections					
MMC097	6,771,864	497,819	24	-90	No Significant Intersections					
MMC098	6,771,854	497,774	18	-90	No Significant Intersections					
MMC099	6,771,848	497,845	24	-90	No Significant Intersections					
MMC100	6,771,821	497,828	24	-90	No Significant Intersections					
MMC102	6,772,041	497,970	36	-90	20	22	2 *	0.15	0.009	Weath.
MMC103	6,772,020	498,068	54	-90	14	19	5	0.10	0.013	Weath.
MMC104	6,771,940	497,943	42	-90	**3**	**16**	**13 ***	**0.19**	0.021	Weath.
MMC104					**16**	**21**	**5**	**0.22**	**0.048**	Fresh
MMC107	6,772,003	497,694	84	-90	32	35	3	0.21	0.007	Fresh
MMC107					39	41	2	0.25	0.027	Fresh
MMC107					47	49	2	0.29	0.020	Fresh
MMC107					**59**	**64**	**5**	**0.47**	0.004	Fresh
MMC107				**Incl.**	**60**	**61**	**1**	**1.37**	0.003	Fresh
MMC107					77	79	2	0.15	0.005	Fresh
MMC108	6,772,038	497,594	60	-90	37	42	5	0.17	0.024	Fresh
MMC108					48	50	2	0.20	0.014	Fresh

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Hole No	Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO_3) for Tungsten-Only Mineralisation									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
MMC121	6,772,240	497,698	42	-90	1	5	4	0.20	0.029	Fresh
MMC122	6,772,197	497,707	42	-90	11	14	3	0.24	0.005	Fresh
MMC122					**18**	**25**	**7**	**0.31**	0.004	Fresh
MMC122					33	36	3	0.24	0.009	Fresh
MMC123	6,772,213	497,739	54	-90	28	34	6	0.16	0.007	Fresh
MMC123					45	47	2	0.25	0.006	Fresh
MMC154	6,772,240	498,060	48	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC155	6,772,216	498,086	42	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC156	6,772,191	498,049	48	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC157	6,772,149	498,138	42	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC158	6,772,132	498,101	42	-60/180	Assays Pending					
Mulgine Hill - Twin Holes										
MMC101	6,772,036	497,869	66	-90	**24**	**43**	**19**	**0.28**	0.017	Fresh
MMC101				**Incl.**	**33**	**34**	**1**	**1.65**	0.012	Fresh
MMC105	6,771,969	497,851	66	-90	29	33	4	0.16	0.003	Fresh
MMC105					37	39	2	0.38	0.020	Fresh
MMC105					44	47	3	0.17	0.021	Fresh
MMC105					56	60	4	0.23	0.013	Fresh
MMC106	6,771,981	497,662	66	-90	**53**	**57**	**4**	**0.36**	0.005	Fresh
MMC124	6,772,184	497,760	42	-90	**18**	**31**	**13**	**0.35**	0.006	Fresh
MMC124				**Incl.**	**26**	**27**	**1**	**1.87**	0.008	Fresh
MMC125	6,772,125	497,909	60	-90	**29**	**44**	**15**	**0.44**	0.017	Fresh
MMC125				**Incl.**	**40**	**41**	**1**	**2.92**	0.008	Fresh
TSF Soil Anomaly										
MMC109	6,770,861	496,102	78	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC110	6,770,863	496,060	78	-60/090	15	17	2	0.13	0.006	Fresh
MMC111	6,770,861	496,000	78	-60/090	16	18	2	0.11	0.002	Fresh
MMC112	6,771,100	496,462	78	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC113	6,771,098	496,411	78	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC114	6,771,102	496,360	84	-60/090	0	5	5 *	0.16	0.007	Weath.

Hole No	Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO_3) for Tungsten-Only Mineralisation									
	MGA Coordinates				Intersections					
	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%	Mo%	Weath.
MMC114					15	20	5 *	0.16	0.002	Weath.
MMC114					33	35	2	0.17	0.003	Fresh
MMC114					42	45	3	0.12	0.001	Fresh
MMC115	6,771,101	496,301	78	-60/090	15	17	2	0.29	0.001	Fresh
MMC115					73	75	2	0.14	0.046	Fresh
Mulgine Hill South										
MMC118	6,771,701	497,269	60	-60/090	10	14	4	0.25	0.018	Fresh
MMC118					19	21	2	0.22	0.010	Fresh
MMC119	6,771,704	497,109	24	-60/090	No Significant Intersections					
MMC120	6,771,698	497,030	72	-60/090	**5**	**8**	**3**	**0.52**	0.038	Fresh
MMC120				**Incl.**	**6**	**7**	**1**	**1.07**	0.005	Fresh
MMC159	6,771,941	497,401	36	-60/180	Assays Pending					
MMC160	6,771,938	497,321	60	-60/180	Assays Pending					

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% WO_3, no top cut grade. All high-grade intervals greater than 1.00% WO_3 listed. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – contains fresh scheelite, Weath. – tungsten present in another mineral species. * Contains preliminary composite samples.*

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Appendix 2 - JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Mulgine Trench and Mulgine Hill are sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) over multiple drilling campaigns. The latest drilling campaign was completed by Tungsten Mining utilising RC drilling. A total of 89 Tungsten Mining RC (6,222m) and 4 diamond HQ_3 (321.4m) drillholes were drilled in the latest campaign and the majority of the holes were drilled at approximately 60° perpendicular to strike. Infill drilling at Mulgine Hill were vertical.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Previous Tungsten Mining drillhole collar locations were picked- up by a licenced surveyor using an RTK GPS accurate to +/- 10mm North +/- 10mm East and +/- 15mm RL. The current drilling programme for Tungsten Mining drillhole collar locations were picked-up using a Hemisphere R120 DGPS with sub-metre accuracy. Certified standards were inserted into the sample sequences in according to Tungsten Mining QAQC procedures. These certified standards fell within expected ranges (i.e. all standards fell within two standard deviations of the mean). Duplicate samples were collected to check repeatability of sampling and variability or nugget effect for tungsten mineralisation. Results from this QAQC sampling were considered acceptable with an R^2 value of 0.89 and 0.96 for WO_3 and Mo respectively.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The RC drilling crew collected 1 metre intervals from the cyclone and the sample was split using a cone splitter to produce two representative 2 – 4 kilogram samples in calico bags. The cone splitter was cleaned by hosing 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. Tungsten Mining samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratory of Kelmscott for analysis by XRF Tungsten Suite.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Tungsten Mining completed 89 RC drillholes in the latest phase of drilling. RC holes depths ranged from 24 to 108 m, averaging 70 m. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer that produced a nominal 135 – 145mm diameter hole.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC sample recovery was visually assessed, recorded on drill logs and considered to be acceptable within the mineralised zones.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and cone 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Ground conditions for RC drilling were good and drilling returned consistent size samples. All RC samples were dry except deeper sections of two weakly mineralised holes. Contamination would be minimal for dry 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.*	Tungsten Mining uses specially designed drill logs for tungsten mineralisation to capture the geological data. During logging part of the RC sample is washed, logged and placed into chip trays. All samples are UV lamped and a visual estimate of scheelite content made. The chip trays are stored in Tungsten Mining's core yard in Perth or in a sea container on site. All drill data is digitally captured and stored in a central database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	RC chips logging included records of lithology, mineralogy, textures, oxidation state and colour. Visual estimates of percentages of key minerals associated with tungsten and molybdenum mineralisation and veining are made.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	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.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected by a cyclone attached to the drill rig. Material was split by a cone splitter immediately beneath the cyclone to produce two 2 – 4 kg samples. Samples are logged as dry or wet.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were dried, crushed to 6.3mm using a jaw crushers. Samples in excess of 2kg are riffle split and pulverised to 80% passing 75µm in LM5 pulveriser.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. Duplicates and standards were inserted at intervals of one in every 30 samples. Duplicate were inserted from mineralised samples on a one in 30 sample basis.
	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.	Approximately 1 in 30 RC field duplicates were taken from 1m cone split samples at the rig. Results from this QAQC sampling were considered acceptable with an R^2 value of 0.89 and 0.96 for WO_3 and Mo respectively.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the tungsten mineralisation at Mt Mulgine 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.*	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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for every sample. Data is stored in the database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. Assay results from standards demonstrated 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 drilling. Tungsten Mining personnel conducted UV lamping to visually estimate scheelite content and confirm drill intersections. A visual estimate is made and recorded of molybdenite content.
	The use of twinned holes.	In previous campaigns, Tungsten Mining drilled four RC holes and previous project owner Hazelwood Resources drilled five diamond to twin historic diamond holes. A further five twin holes were drilled in the current campaign. Twin holes intersected similar widths and grades of tungsten mineralisation, however they demonstrate that very high grade zones were found to be variable or nuggety.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological logging of RC holes takes place at the drilling site on "ruggedized" computers. Standardised Excel logging templates are used to capture the drill data and once validated by the supervising geologist is sent to Perth office. Data is 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 half of the detection limit.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Tungsten Mining drillhole collar locations from previous campaigns were picked-up by a licenced surveyor using an RTK GPS accurate to +/- 10mm North +/- 10mm East and +/- 15mm RL. The current drilling programme for Tungsten Mining drillhole collar locations were picked-up using a Hemisphere R120 DGPS with sub-metre accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) - Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	High resolution aerial photography and digital elevation survey was flown by Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd in October 2013 with expected height accuracy of +/- 0.9 metres.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes were generally drilled using 240 by 80 m spacing for sterilisation drilling and 40 by 40m spacing for infill drilling. Some infill of significant results in sterilisation drilling to 100 – 120 m line spacing was completed.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Not Applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For non-mineralised intervals 1m samples were composited into 5m composite samples for RC drilling. Any anomalous composite samples will have the 1m cone split samples submitted for analysis. Where intersections quoted in the report have preliminary composite samples included they are identified.
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.*	The orientation of drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to the dominant vein geometry and mineralised stratigraphy.
	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.	Interpretation of RC logging and whole-rock geochemistry confirmed that drilling orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of stratigraphy or vein orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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 are properly sealed and are couriered by West Star logistics to Nagrom laboratory in Kelmscott.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards. Consistency of data was validated by Tungsten Mining 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 by plotting sections using the database and reconciling assays.

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SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 Mulgine Project comprises Mining Leases M59/425-I, M59/386-I and M59/387-I and Exploration Licence E59/1324-I covering an area of approximately 31.2 km^2. Tungsten Mining has 100% of the mineral rights for tungsten and molybdenum. The current registered holder of the tenement is Minjar Gold Pty Ltd. The normal Western Australian state royalties apply.
	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.	The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Minefields and ANZECO drilled 213 NQ/BQ diamond drillholes (10,631m DD, 2,355m precollars) at Mulgine Hill in the 1970s and 1980s. Hazelwood completed 5 NQ diamond drillholes in February 2011 to twin earlier drilling. Minefields and ANZECO drilled 63 NQ/BQ diamond drillholes (7,337m DD, 1,644m precollars) at Mulgine Trench during the 1970s and 1980s. Vital Metals drilled one RC hole (149m) in 2008 and Minjar Gold drilled 28 RC holes (1856m) between 2012 to 2014 at Mulgine Trench. Tungsten Mining have conducted a thorough review of all historic drilling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation at Mt Mulgine is associated with the Mulgine Granite - a high-level leucogranite forming a 2km stock intruding the Mulgine anticline. The intrusion is associated with intense hydrothermal alteration with late stage fluids containing tungsten, molybdenum, gold, silver, bismuth and fluorite. The Hill Deposit occurs along the northern margin of the Mulgine Granite preserved in an arcuate dominantly north northeast trending trough. The main mineralised zone occurs along the upper contact of the phlogopite schist where scheelite has been deposited either as coarse disseminations within the quartz-muscovite (fluorite-apatite) greisen or within numerous quartz and greisen veins in both the pyritic phlogopite schist and the quartz-muscovite greisen. Overlying the main zone are multiple less continuous zones hosted by the greisenised granite. Tungsten mineralisation at Mulgine Trench is hosted by quartz-scheelite veins in mafic and ultramafic volcanics in a 100 to 180 metres thick zone that extends over 1.5 kilometres of strike. Mineralisation is open along strike and down dip and is associated with foliation parallel quartz veins generally less the 10cm in width. Strongest mineralisation is where quartz veining averages 15 – 20% of the total rock volume. Recent drilling by Tungsten Mining has identified significant tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation associated with the Mulgine Granite contact south of Mulgine Hill. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining hosted by greisen and mafic units over a strike length of one kilometre and is open to the south. Tungsten Mining drilling also identified broad zones of shallow southerly dipping tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation associated with potassic alteration and veining in mafic units to the east of Mulgine Hill. Alteration and veining is similar to that at Mulgine Hill, situated close the Mulgine Granite contact and open to the east.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	All relevant data for Tungsten Mining's drilling conducted in February/March/April 2018 are tabulated in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	For prospect that are dominantly tungsten, intersections are reported for all intervals greater than 2m at 0.10% WO_3 using a lower cut-off grade 0.10% WO_3, no top cut grade and up to 3m of internal waste. For prospects where there is significant molybdenum present (>0.05% Mo), intersections were reported using a lower cut-off grade 0.10% combined WO_3 plus Mo. WO_3 and Mo grades are reported separately for intersections. No top cut and up to 3m of internal waste was used.
	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 and/or Mo are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Interval waste up to 3m is included in intersections provided the adjacent zone and waste are >0.10% WO_3 (or >0.10% combined WO_3 plus Mo).
	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 reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Drilling is generally perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. Holes intersect mineralisation at between 70 - 90° and true thickness will be between 70 – 100% of the intersection thickness.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to diagrams in the body of text and Appendix 1 for drill intersections.
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% WO_3 (or >0.10% combined WO_3 plus Mo) at Mt Mulgine are reported and holes with no significant mineralisation are documented in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	**Mulgine Hill** Mineralogical and metallurgical studies on the Hill deposit showed scheelite was well liberated below 0.3mm and gave high recoveries using x-ray ore sorting, gravity separation tables and flotation. X-ray Ore sorting to remove gangue material prior to milling, gravity treatment and flotation will significantly reduce the processing plant footprint, capital and operating costs. Cleaning of the final concentrate to achieve the required grade was achieved using flotation at ambient temperature. Evidence gathered to date shows that no metallurgical problems are expected to affect the overall viability of the project. These results re-inforce the metallurgical test work completed in the 1970s and 1980s that showed that the ore as represented by the samples tested was readily concentrated to a 65% WO_3 concentrate at an estimated recovery of 80%
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	Further infill drilling is planned to complete 20 metre spaced sections with a 40 metre hole spacing at Mulgine Hill for optimised pit shells prior to the commencement of mining activities.

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