ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

6 June 2023

STEP OUT DRILLING CONFIRMS SHALLOW DISSEMINATED NICKEL SULPHIDES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Economic-grade komatiite hosted Nickel-Cobalt results announced in drill assays at Springfield.**
- **Target Area spans 3.5km by 1.5km ultramafic zone.**
- **Tabular, shallow, disseminated body interpreted to dip 20^0– 30^0 West.**
- **Potential for Open Cut Operations.**
- **Target falls within REZ's 100 square km consolidated and extensive East Menzies tenement position (100%)**

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) (**REZ** or the **Company**), is pleased to provide results from the Company's 2023 opening drilling campaign at the Springfield Nickel Prospect.

Multi element and precious metal assay results for SFRC016 confirm the hole intersected a significant interval of Meta-Komatiite hosted Nickel sulphides. This comprises a principal mineralised interval of **8m @ 0.64% Ni, 469ppm Co and 45ppb (Pt+Pd) from 102m**, within a broader interval of **17m @ 0.40% Ni, 295 ppm Co and 32ppb (Pt+Pd) from 96m** downhole, refer figures 1, 2, 3 and 4. A summary of this and other significant results obtained to date on the Springfield Prospect is presented in table 1.

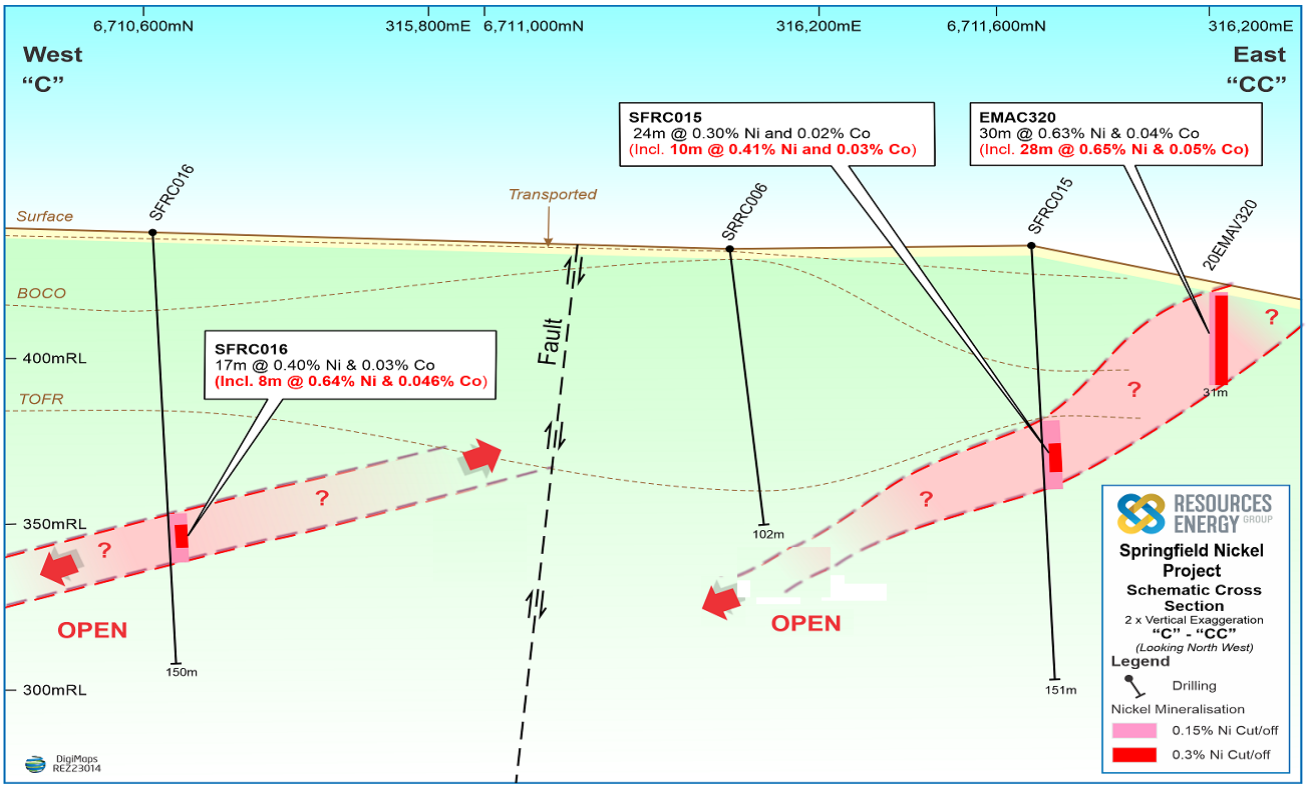

Figure 1: Springfield Prospect Schematic Long Section

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The anomalous PGE values of up to 50ppb (Pt+Pd) are persuasive indicators for magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation, with the down hole PGE's bearing a strong correlation with Nickel values, refer to figure 6. Chip sample representing the drilled interval were forwarded to Nickel specialist Dr Ben Grguric for validation and petrological assessment. Based on polished resin block samples of these, Dr Grguric has confirmed Nickel is present as sulphide within the assayed intervals.

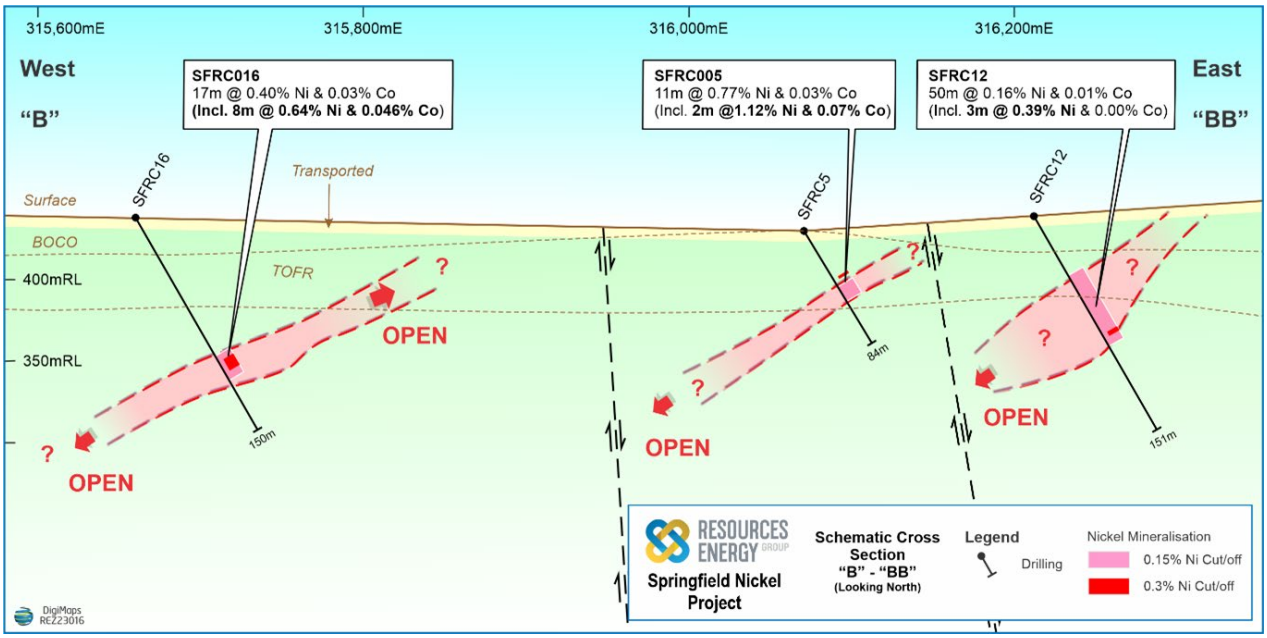

Figure 2: Springfield Prospect-Schematic East West Section-B-BB

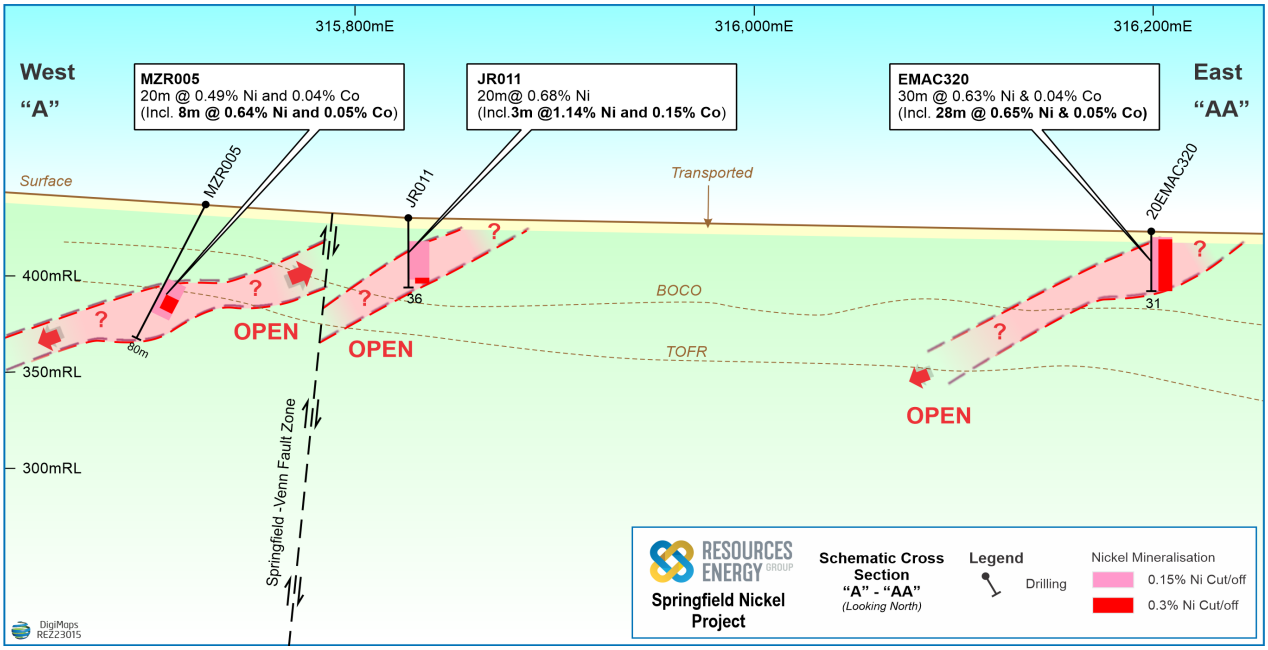

Figure 3: Springfield Prospect Schematic East-West Section A-AA

SFRC016 was drilled approximately 650m west of SFRC01, where Nickel sulphides of magmatic origin were first identified. This is a significant step-out result for the Company in an area previously untested by modern exploration. The finding opens potential for a shallow, continuously mineralized zone of disseminated Nickel mineralisation of considerable width across the Springfield prospect.

Resources and Energy Group MD and CEO, J. Daniel Moore commented:

"This is a strong indication that REZ has identified a large and shallow Nickel deposit with prospects for open cut development. The Nickel and Gold opportunities within REZ's Menzies tenements are resulting from the consolidation of 40-50 small Prospecting holdings into the extensive 100%-owned package we have today. This has also opened the way to modern approaches for exploration and the sorts of drill hits we are now enjoying."

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Hole ID	Interval			Ni (%) @ COG of 0.15% Ni			Comment
	From	To	Metres	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Ni Eq(2E)	
JR011	12	32	20	0.68	ND	ND	Oxide
MZR005	44	64	20	0.49	0.04	0.55	Sulphide
MZR004	48	58	10	0.44	0.03	0.48	Sulphide
EMAC320	3	33	30	0.63	0.05	0.70	Oxide/Supergene
SFRC001	93	106	13	0.31	0.01	0.33	Sulphide
SFRC004	85	96	11	0.2	0.01	0.21	Sulphide
SFRC005	42	53	11	0.77	0.03	0.81	Sulphide/Supergene
SFRC012	42	92	50	0.16	0.01	0.17	Sulphide
SFRC013	60	73	13	0.2	0.03	0.24	Sulphide
SFRC015	61	85	24	0.30	0.02	0.33	Sulphide
SFRC016	98	115	17	0.4	0.03	0.44	Sulphide
MEPD01	16.76	19.8	3.04	1.49	ND	ND	Oxide/Supergene
MEPD02	51.8	56.52	4.72	0.77	ND	ND	Sulphide/Supergene

Table 1: Springfield Drilling Significant Results at COG 0.15% Ni, and max of two consecutive intervals of internal dilution. Ni Eq (2E)= Ni% + (Co%*1.5)

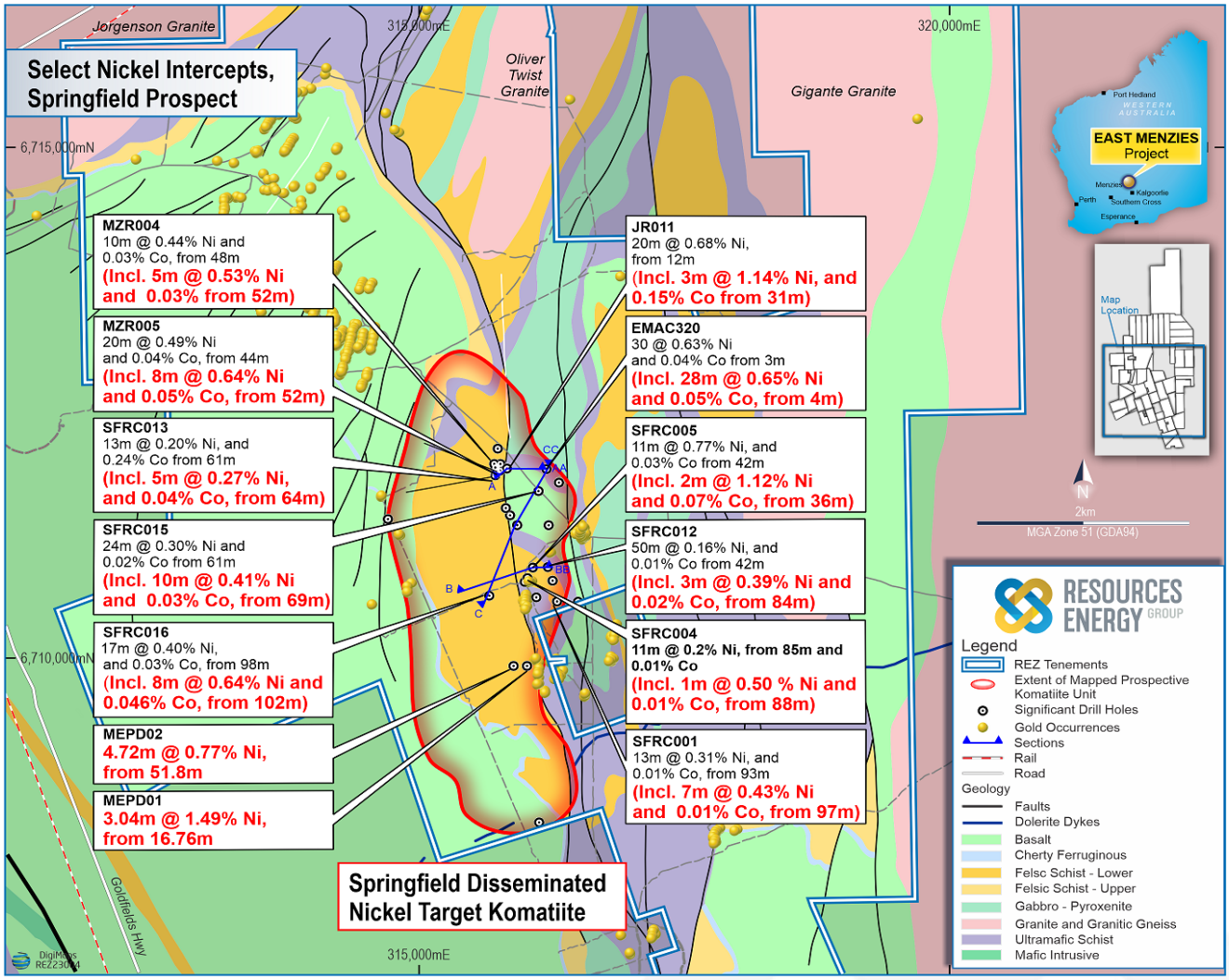

Figure 4: The Springfield Prospect encompasses an area of approximately 5.25km2, with sulphide Nickel mineralisation recorded at depths from 43m to 102m. This indicates the potential for a shallow, continuously mineralized zone of disseminated Nickel sulphides of considerable length and width at Springfield. Cut of Grade of 0.15% Ni shown in black, and 0.30%Ni Red.

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STEP OUT DRILLING OF THE SPRINGFIELD NICKEL TARGET

In March 2023, the Company drilled 13 holes into both Nickel and Gold targets in its opening exploration campaign for the year, see ASX Release ASX Release 28 February 2023. The investigations were directed at campaign-mining gold targets at the Companies Maranoa and Goodenough prospects and Nickel targets at Springfield. Results for the Gold exploration were previously released see ASX Release 05 April 2023.

Five holes were completed at Springfield following up Moving Loop Electro Magnetic geophysical anomalies identified in late 2022. This drilling generated 998 samples with 418 samples showing elevated (+1000ppm) pXRF Nickel values submitted for Multi Element analysis and 580 samples for precious metals assay. Complete results for Multi Elements and precious metals have now been received for SFRC16, with results for precious metals pending for SFRC17, 18, 19 and 20.

The Springfield target is being investigated for a shallow, tabular, disseminated Nickel deposit amenable to open cut mining. Earlier REZ investigations had intersected highly encouraging Nickel sulphide mineralisation over 3.5km of strike length. This included a peak result of 10m @ 0.41% Ni and 300ppm Co from 69m in SFRC015 and **13m@ 0.31% Ni from 93m, and 1m @1.78% Ni, 269ppm Co and 5.0% S, from 98m in borehole SFRC001** (See ASX Release 11 January 2022). A petrological evaluation of samples from SFRC01 also concluded on the basis of mineralogy, geochemistry, and texture that the mineralised interval contained recrystallised Ni-Fe sulphides of primary magmatic origin.

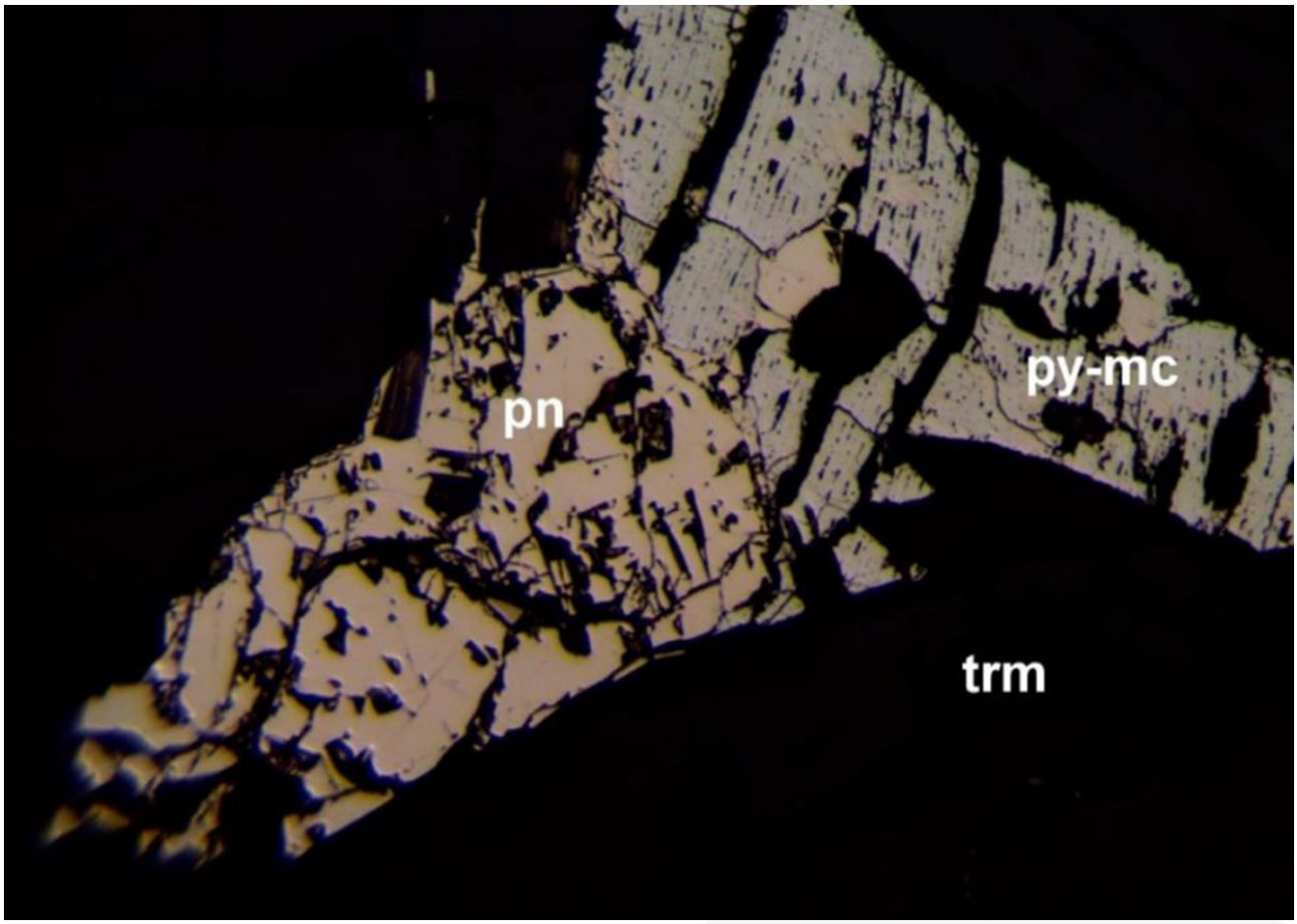

Figure 5: Detail of sulphide bleb in SFRC01 104-105m showing lamellar pyrite-marcasite after pyrrhotite (py-mc) intergrown with pentlandite (p) in a matrix of tremolite-actinolite (trm). Reflected light. Field of view is 450 micron.

SFRC16 also intersected several zones of anomalous polymetallic mineralisation including 8m @ 0.38% Zn from 102m. From 58m down the hole, the upper volcano-sedimentary sequence also hosted elevated Silver, Lead and Zinc mineralisation comprising 3m@ 0.14% Pb and 0.41% Zn from 68m. A third interval of mineralisation also intersected 24m@ 1.65gt/Ag, 0.17% As and 68ppm (Pt+Pd), including 2m @ 0.1% Cu from 27m.

Analysis of Table 1 and figures 1 ,2 and 3 indicate that enrichment of Nickel has taken place with reasonable uniformity in grade and thickness throughout the Springfield Prospect area. This consistent signature indicates mineralisation is part of a single system within which cumulates of disseminated Nickel formed in drifts conformable with the structure of the sequence. This is believed to be upward facing and dipping moderately west.

GEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION

In descending stratigraphic order, the Springfield prospect comprises, an upper mafic pile overlying a package of volcano-sedimentary rocks, and a lower sequence of metamorphosed Komatiite flows, classed as Birbirites. The sequence dips 20^0-30^0 west. NNE shearing, transverse, and thrust faulting associated with the Springfield Fault Zone (SFZ) has brought the sequence to a surface near position. The SFZ forms the eastern boundary of the prospect area, with the western extents bounded by a thick mafic pile which is preserved within the Goodenough Syncline. A geological interpretation of the prospect is presented in figure 4.

Remnants of the upper volcano-sedimentary sequence present as hill capping's comprising fuchsite-quartzite and banded pyritic chert which overlie meta-Komatiites. Only skeletal regolith cover is present, with little or no lateritic duricrust. The prospective sequence runs to surface. Nickel mineralisation is exposed at Cepline and Emu as gossanous outcrops, and less conspicuous outcrops of saprock along the SFZ. REZ drilling investigations show the saprock transitions to fresh rock at depths of between 45 and 60 metres depth.

SFRC016 hole was drilled to a depth of 150m. From surface the hole passed through a saprock sequence of meta-sediments, volcanics and ultra-basic rocks, to fresh rock at 59m downhole. At 83m it intersected a meta-komatiite, with elevated Nickel and PGE's at 96m. At 101m, Nickel increased strongly for an intercept of 8.0 metres with a peak value of 1m @ 0.82% Ni, 569ppm Co and 47ppb (Pt+Pd). Complete down the hole assay intervals for Nickel, Platinum and Palladium are presented in figure 4.

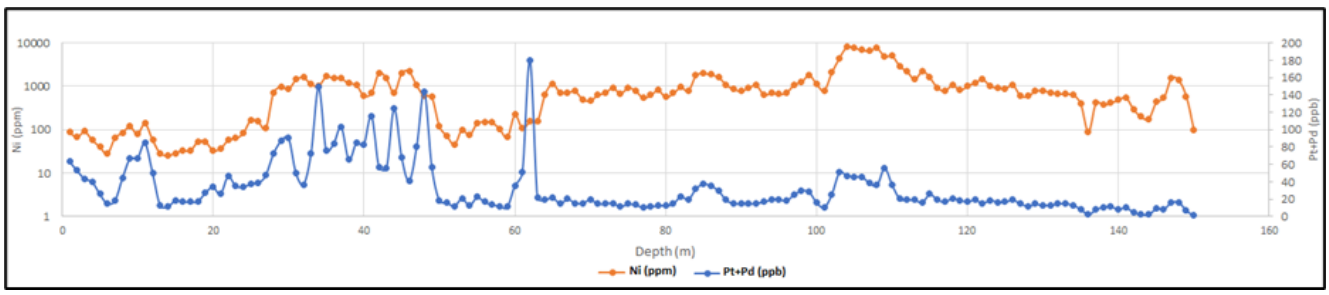

Figure 6: SFRC016 Down hole Nickel assays

Using a cut of grade of 0.3% Ni, the 8.0 metre intercept ran 0.64% Ni, 469ppm Co and 45ppb (Pt+Pd) sitting within a broader interval of 17m @ 0.40 % Ni, 295 ppm Co and 32ppb (Pt+Pd) from 98m (see tabled results). Results for selected elements and intervals of significant mineralisation in SFRC016 are presented in Appendix 1, with further details provided in the accompanying JORC Check list, Appendix 2.

Chip samples from this interval were forwarded to Dr Ben Grguric to validate the logged geology and the nature of mineralisation. Polished sections from SFRC016 (103-104m, 105-106m, 107-108m, 109-110m) were prepared and assessed using reflected light microscopy. The Nickel sulphide particles are fine-grained (<100 microns in general) and thoroughly recrystallised. The host rocks are most likely Birbirites - a highly silicified form of Komatiite.

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EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE SPRINGFIELD NICKEL TARGET

The first recognition of Nickel potential in REZ's Springfield Nickel Target was reported when CRA discovered a gossan with peak surface grabs assays of 14.3% Ni during in 1969, refer figure 7. Follow up drilling by CRA intercepted '0.77% Nickel over 15 feet' or 4.72 metres. Petrology failed to confirm sulphides present in shallow drilling and at the time the prospect was constrained by adjoining tenements.

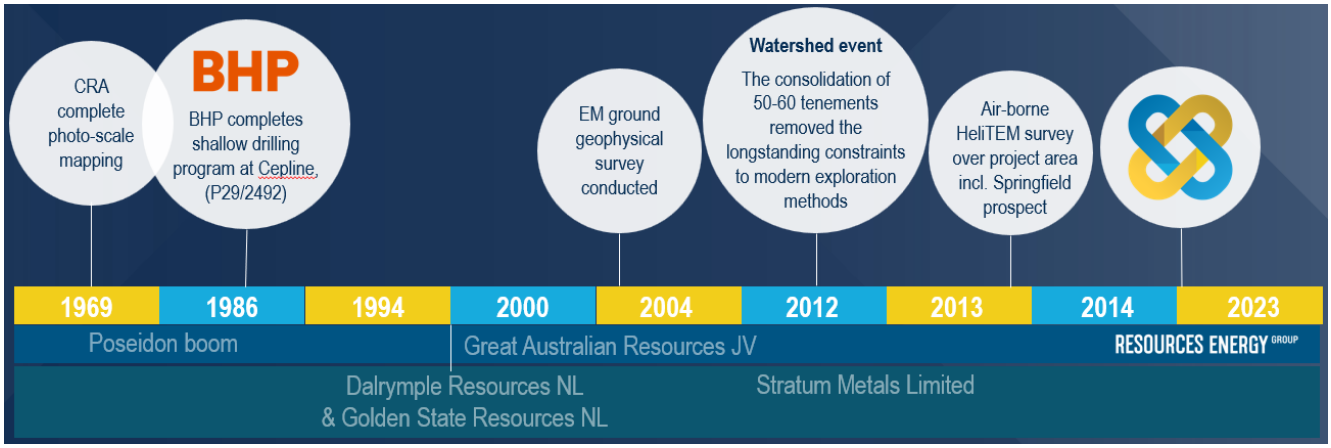

Figure 7: Project Timeline

Several years passed before BHP investigated the area, during a regional Gold exploration program in 1986. As part of this work, they drilled four shallow (<30m) vertical percussion drillholes nearby along the Springfield fault zone. Hole JR011 intersected metamorphosed sediments and basal komatiites and hit a peak assay 2.53% Nickel within a broader interval of 20m @ 0.70% Nickel.

From 1994 to 2000, Dalrymple Resources NL and Golden States Resources NL (GSR)) completed a major shallow auger program, also along the Emu-Springfield line of workings with emphasis on Gold exploration. From 2004 to 2006 the hunt for high-grade Nickel was continued by Great Australian Resources in JV agreement Cazaly Resources. Results from the first two RC holes (CNRC01 and CNRC02) were encouraging and included 9 metres at 1.32% Nickel from 15 metres depth, and 8 metres at 0.9% Nickel from 29m depth in CNRC01, once again largely oxidised but the lowest mineralised interval at 33m contained sulphides.

A further five holes returned best intercept of 12m @ 1.72% Nickel, 0.127% Cobalt from 16m (MZR04) and 8m @ 0.64% Nickel, 0.05% Cobalt (MZR05) from 52m with visible sulphide mineralisation and confirmation of Nickel Sulphides from petrological evaluation.

In 2010, Pinto Minerals took 1,345 soil readings using a Niton XRF analyser ahead of a watershed event when in 2011 when Stratum Metals consolidated the ownership under one flag to form the 100 square kilometre East Menzies Project area. This consolidation created the ground position now held 100% by REZ.

Stratum Metals completed an air-borne HeliTEM survey before on-selling the project to Australian Mineral Partners which carried out toll Gold mining campaigns during 2014-2018. The acquisition by REZ was made in 2018.

This history underscores why such a highly prospective ground holding within the same Archaean greenstone sequence that hosts Kalgoorlie's Golden Mile 120km to the south has effectively now become available to modern exploration methods and targeting.

In 2020 REZ completed a total of 32 air core holes over the Springfield prospect initially for Gold but anomalous bottom-of-hole Nickel values such as 0.8% Ni at 32m (EMAC320) encouraged Nickel exploration. Five step-out RC drillholes with a peak assay of 1.78% Nickel and 269ppm Cobalt from 98m were intersected in SFRC01.,.

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Alert to the potential for massive Nickel mineralisation the REZ technical team decided on a Moving Loop EM survey to enhance previous airborne EM data, but anomalies were vague. The five holes subject of this report were completed in late March 2023. Hole SFRC16 which was drilled over AIP anomaly ME12 intersected significant intervals of Nickel.

The assay results released returned a principal mineralised interval of 8m @ 0.64% Ni and 469ppm Co from 102m, within a broader interval of 17m @ 0.40% Ni and 295 ppm Co from 98m. (Based on cut-off of 0.3% Ni with no internal dilution, and 0.15% Ni in the broader zone with up to two consecutive intervals of internal dilution).

This hole also returned several zones of polymetallic mineralisation within the Nickel intercepts including 8m @ 0.38% Zn from 102m from 58m as described previously. Significantly, the Nickel mineralisation and Zinc in SFRC16 is consistent with drill assays by CRA in 1969 , (3m @ 0.38% Zn in MEPD01), BHP in 1986 (22m @ 0.29% Zn in JR011), and Great Australian Resource in 2004 (8m @ 1.5% Zn in MZR005), and earlier drilling by REZ. From this association it is reasonable to conclude these intervals are part of a single system of mineralisation. The prospect dimension illustrated in this report is ~3.5km north to south, and ~1.5km east to west.

NEXT STEPS

The Company is awaiting precious metals assays for SFRC017, SFRC018, SFRC019 and SFCR020 in the coming weeks, before planning work commences on the next stage of drilling. SFRC016 will be conditioned and prepared for a down hole EM survey seeking a massive Nickel target. The Company has also identified two additional EM anomalies, which are located in a well head protection zone in the northern part of the prospect. The bore field has been decommissioned, however, consent to undertake drilling operations will be required.

Further drilling will also test the continuity and extensions of the zones of disseminated Nickel further west and east of SFRC016. Sample recovered from the follow up program will be submitted for a combination of Aqua Regia and four acid digestion for Multi Element analysis by ICPMS to provide a high-level indication the metallurgical character of the mineralisation. SEM work on samples recovered will also be carried out to confirm mineral chemistry.

Released with the authority of the Board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: rezgroup.com.au

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this release related to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Michael Johnstone Principal Consultant for Minerva Geological Services (MGS). Mr Johnstone is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the reporting of Exploration Results 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 Johnstone consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context it appears.

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ABOUT RESOURCES ENERGY GROUP

Resources and Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an ASX-listed mineral resources explorer and miner, with projects located in premier mining jurisdictions in Western Australia and Queensland. As of April 2023, the Company has gold and silver resources of 183k oz/au and 862k oz/au ag: refer to Table 2.

In Western Australia, the Company's flagship is the East Menzies project (EMP), situated 130km north of Kalgoorlie, Refer figure 8.

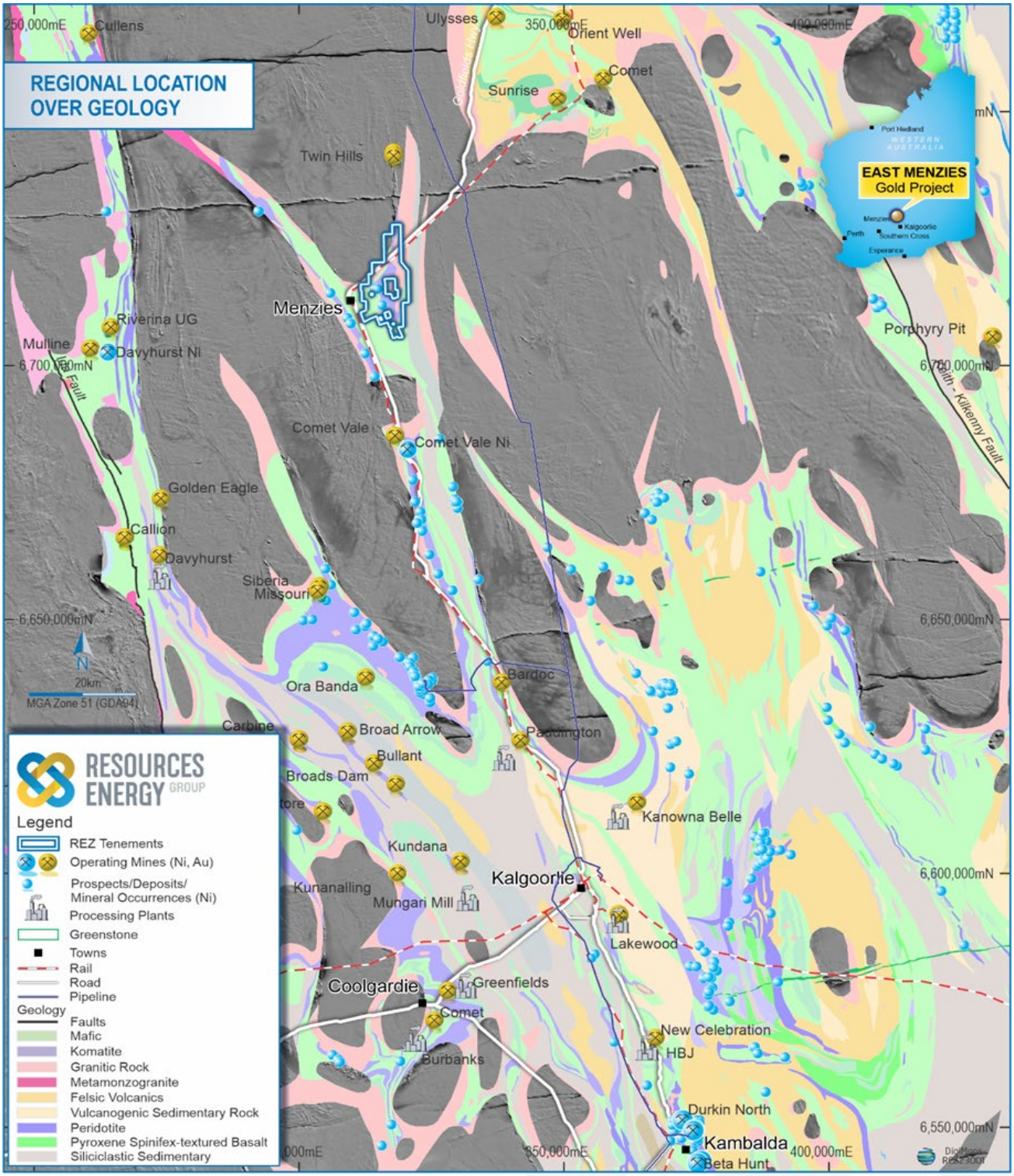

Figure 8: East Menzies Project Regional Location Over Geology

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The EMP represents a 108km^2 package of contiguous mining, exploration, and prospecting licenses which are prospective for precious metals, nickel, and other technology metals, refer figures 8 and 9. The tenements are located within a significant orogenic lode gold province.

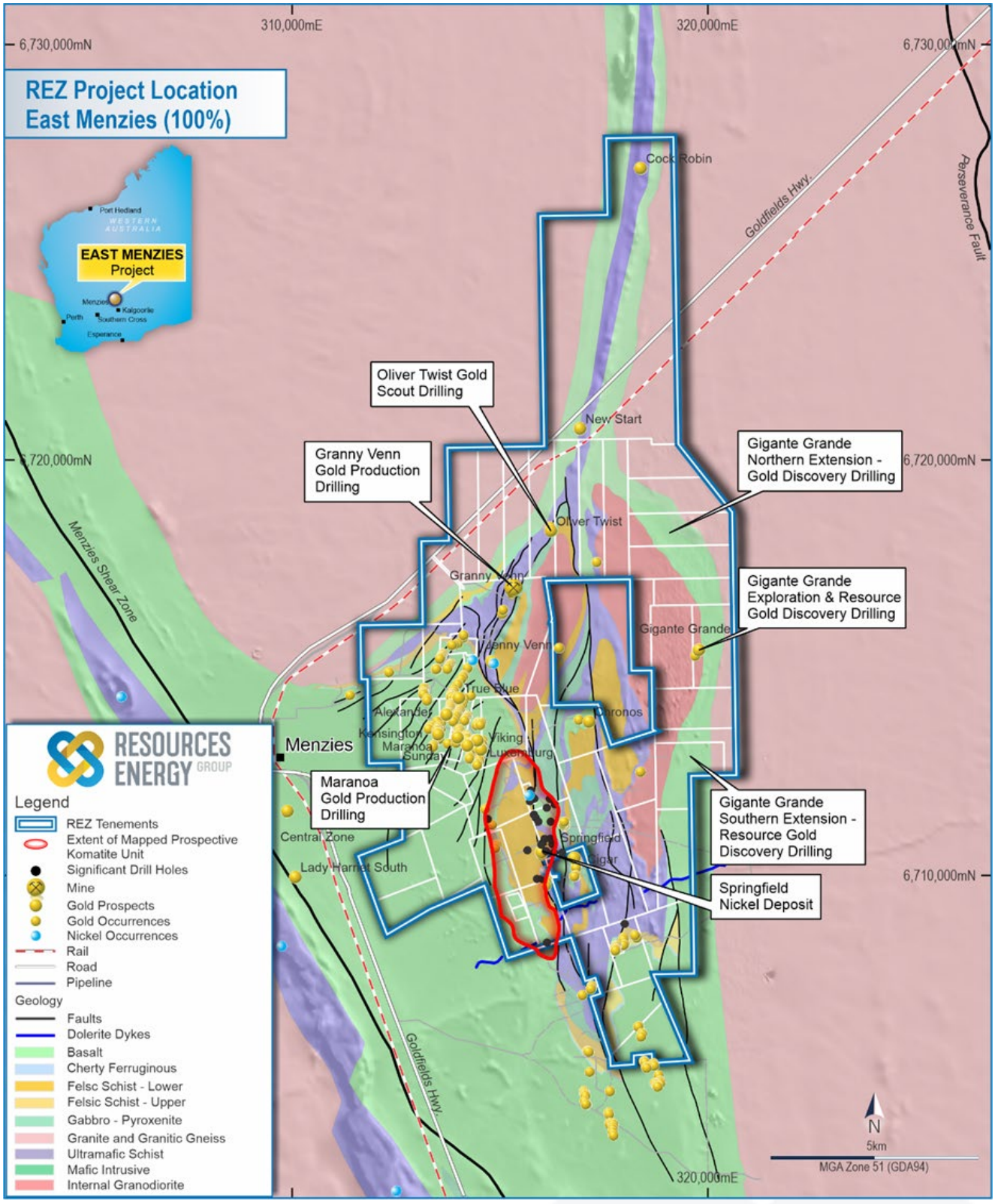

Figure 9: East Menzies Project Location

The EMP currently encompasses seven operational areas, including the Gigante Grande Gold prospect on the east side project area, which has been subdivided into three geographical domains (North, Central and South. In the southwest, drilling investigations at Springfield have intersected magmatic Ni sulphides.

This is a significant and material exploration result that has opened a large tract of prospective ground for nickel, cobalt, copper, and platinum group elements. In the central west, the Company is investigating opportunities for mining operations in M29/189 Granny Venn, M29/141 Goodenough, and M29/427 Maranoa. In the north exploration planning is underway to investigate the Venn Springfield corridor, from the northern end of the Granny Venn Open Pit to the Cock Robin prospect located in E29/929.

In Queensland, the Company has a 12km^2 Mineral Development Licence over the Mount Mackenzie Mineral Resource and retains a further 15km2 as an Exploration Permit. These tenements are prospective for high, intermediate, and low sulphidation gold and base metals mineralisation. The current MRE for Mount Mackenzie has been estimated at 3.42Mt @ 1.18g/t gold and 9g/t silver for a total of 129,000 oz gold and 862k oz silver: refer to the Resource Summary. The Company is carrying out mining, groundwater, ecological, and metallurgical studies, to inform a PFS study and an application for an Environmental Authority to develop the project.

Deposit	Material	Cut-off (gt/Au)	Indicated					Inferred					Indicated and Inferred				
			Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Mount Mackenzie [1]	Oxide	0.35	500	1.09	8	18	136	700	0.96	4	21	87	1200	1.02	6	39	223
	Primary	0.55	1200	1.25	13	48	482	1030	1.28	5	42	157	2220	1.27	9	90	639
Goodenough [2]	Primary	1	634	1.84		38		82	1.99		5.2		716	2.07		43	
Granny Venn [3]	Primary	1	134	2.03		9		41	2.14		2.9		175	2.1		12	
Maranoa [4]	Primary	1						46			8	8.05	46	5.7		8	
Total			2468			113	618	1899			79	252	4357			192	862

Table 2 Resources and Energy Group Resources Summary [1][5]
Depleted for Mining Activity at GVCB

1) ASX Release October 2020, (2) ASX Release May 2022, (3) ASX Release May 2021, (4) ASX Release November 2021, (5) ASX Release June 2022

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APPENDIX 1- SFRC016 SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Interval (m)		Au	Pt+Pd	Ag	As	Co	Cr	Cu	Mn	Ni	Pb	S	Zn
From	To	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
26	27	0.008	47.6	0.7	380	5	6800	65	129	108	19	0.01	109
27	28	0.02	72.1	2.9	3880	29	8180	905	234	711	9	0.01	280
28	29	0.01	86.9	2.4	4000	35	7560	1135	197	998	5	0.01	335
29	30	0.003	91	1.9	2540	48	7340	815	287	868	3	0.01	326
30	31	0.002	50	2	1945	70	6280	474	268	1440	3	0.01	471
31	32	0.001	36.9	1.7	1490	65	6650	371	263	1625	4	0.01	607
32	33	0.308	73.1	2.5	1755	86	7260	411	272	1135	8	0.01	424
33	34	0.144	148.9	0.8	1660	100	7290	443	468	1035	10	0.01	370
34	35	0.005	76.1	1.5	1910	108	6270	632	316	1700	3	0.01	519
35	36	0.015	84.1	1.1	2450	80	7080	606	222	1545	2	0.01	607
36	37	0.007	103.1	1.1	1750	123	5140	584	415	1540	3	0.01	612
37	38	0.002	65.6	0.8	1395	77	5370	356	259	1185	2	0.01	414
38	39	0.001	84.9	1	2330	103	6910	442	361	1100	2	0.01	477
39	40	0.016	83.2	<0.5	1530	57	8210	194	210	610	6	0.01	299
40	41	0.015	115.8	0.6	1265	51	7710	129	192	703	6	0.01	332
41	42	0.001	56.8	1.5	1425	128	5230	227	357	2060	6	0.01	930
42	43	0.004	56	1.6	1375	114	5680	155	348	1515	4	0.01	815
43	44	0.031	124.4	2.9	1400	143	4470	190	365	717	11	0.01	360
44	45	<0.001	68.4	2	1650	160	5570	142	445	2020	5	0.01	1115
45	46	0.002	41.3	2.4	1170	139	5590	103	386	2260	<2	0.01	1090
46	47	0.004	80.8	0.6	1785	77	7330	274	370	1060	4	0.01	605
47	48	0.808	143.7	0.5	1200	39	9250	177	262	606	5	0.01	335
48	49	0.023	56.6	<0.5	653	22	6180	64	259	575	10	0.01	229
59	60	0.138	35.9	10.2	1085	10	1050	69	55	222	1005	0.03	285
60	61	0.091	51	5.6	1420	7	682	97	68	109	176	0.01	127
61	62	0.054	180	2.2	1905	13	265	410	60	154	195	0.37	165
62	63	0.021	21.5	1.3	207	21	161	34	69	158	304	0.74	42
63	64	0.055	19.2	2	1025	51	1085	35	68	653	236	0.59	1075
64	65	0.024	22.1	1.7	1380	91	1790	42	62	1165	74	0.57	294
65	66	0.063	15.1	4.2	1025	59	1350	47	29	723	731	1.09	4380
66	67	0.074	20.2	10.4	939	59	1385	60	41	726	2540	0.65	5070
67	68	0.017	15.6	3.4	918	79	1695	34	40	779	1050	0.45	3140
68	69	0.009	15.4	1.2	599	56	1045	28	24	508	199	0.27	1115
69	70	0.02	19.7	1.5	525	54	798	37	18	470	160	1.15	1980
70	71	0.013	14.8	1.6	984	57	1200	27	30	639	194	0.34	1825
95	96	0.005	18.3	<0.5	698	61	1485	26	53	716	5	0.13	145
96	97	0.002	25.4	<0.5	359	154	2410	36	59	1105	8	0.14	104
97	98	0.002	29.8	<0.5	265	175	2810	35	118	1275	5	0.17	159
98	99	0.002	28.5	<0.5	607	148	3010	62	435	1845	8	0.35	728
99	100	0.001	16.1	<0.5	292	87	1765	17	348	1140	6	0.23	636
100	101	0.001	10.7	<0.5	195	60	1110	12	197	809	12	0.21	1125
101	102	<0.001	25.6	<0.5	150	164	3260	45	735	2090	5	0.32	583
102	103	0.065	50.7	<0.5	841	410	5050	80	697	4460	6	0.94	1485
103	104	0.027	47.1	<0.5	1655	569	4770	23	1705	8270	4	0.4	5740
104	105	0.007	45.8	<0.5	1290	531	4920	29	2380	7760	<2	0.16	4660
105	106	0.004	45.6	<0.5	440	506	4580	54	3050	6980	<2	0.24	3460
106	107	0.011	38.9	<0.5	455	452	3890	70	3520	6580	<2	0.28	3920
107	108	0.025	36.1	<0.5	454	524	3880	65	4040	7730	<2	0.28	5520
108	109	0.007	55.7	<0.5	452	440	5500	58	2110	4930	<2	0.46	1720
109	110	0.001	36.5	<0.5	599	321	4350	100	1230	5110	<2	0.45	1650
110	111	0.001	20.5	<0.5	299	207	2450	30	2020	2970	<2	0.16	2370
111	112	0.002	19.2	<0.5	205	201	2190	36	1090	2210	8	0.2	1105
112	113	0.002	19.1	<0.5	179	121	2070	24	696	1455	2	0.12	398
113	114	<0.001	16.7	<0.5	167	170	1710	16	1960	2280	8	0.09	2650
114	115	<0.001	25.9	<0.5	219	118	2630	27	996	1600	13	0.09	459

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Appendix 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• The results are based on metre to metre samples recovered from RC Drilling.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The RC samples were collected for every 1 meter drilled using a cone splitter. A 1m primary sample was collected from the splitter, with a second field duplicate sample generally collected every 20th metre. Samples were reported dry and free flowing. Drilling operations are typically terminated if excess water is encountered.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The report only includes RC drilling results from recent drilling activities completed at the Companies Springfield prospect.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be 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*	• Industry standard RC drilling was used to obtain one metre samples from which 3kg for each sample was collected. The samples were pulverised and sub-divided in the laboratory to produce a sub-sample for Multi Element Assay by ICP-AES and precious metals by fire assay. The sampling and analytical methods are industry standard.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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).*	• The exploration results are based on Reverse Circulation drilling using a 141mm face sampling percussion hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries for RC samples were visually assessed in the field and weighed and recorded at the laboratory. Results are uploaded into the database and sample weights were analysed as part of QAQC protocols.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Field procedures included checking the splitter every sample to ensure no residue remained from the previously drilled interval. The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly and cleaned with compressed air. Checks on splitter level are made using a spirit level. Each calico sample collected weighed on average 3kg.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential*	• No relationship has been identified at this stage.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• RC samples have been geologically logged with alteration, colour, weathering, texture, mineralisation, and lithology reported.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative and descriptive using look up tables. Chip trays for drilling are labelled and photographed and have been retained and stored for future reference.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of the drilling has been logged and has lithological information present.
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.*	• For RC samples, a cone splitter was used to obtain 1m sub samples with a weight of approximately 3kg. In the majority cases the sample has been classified dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The field procedures for RC drilling are industry standard, adequate and appropriate. After initial collection in the field all subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant standards.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• The programme QAQC involved inserting Certified Reference Materials, blanks and collecting field duplicate samples per 30 metres drilled. CRMs were also typically inserted in zones of interest. A statistical analysis was carried on the results. This analysis did not identify any issues with the testing carried out by ALS, with assays typically within 2 standard deviation points of the mean result.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Pre-numbered continuous Primary and Duplicate calico samples were collected every metre drilled. Blanks and CRMs were inserted every 30 metres, with multiple grade ranges of appropriate matrix material selected for the CRMs. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference samples and blanks for internal QA/QC assurance.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes for the RC sampling were typically 3kg which is considered appropriate given nature of the material being sampled.
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.*	• The primary assay technique used for these results SFRC16-SFRC20 was Multi Element Assay using ICP AES (ME-ICP61) offered by ALS Pty Ltd. This method uses a four-acid digestion and is considered near total with respect to sulphides. Results for SFRC10-SFRC015 are based on two acid Aqua Regia digestion followed by Multi Element ICP AES (ARM10MS), and Sulphur by High Temperature Furnace. The AR method is considered a partial technique of soluble sulphides. The testwork completed by Great Australian Resources used a combination of 4 acid digestion followed by ME-ICPAES, and ore grade OG62 for overlimit elements (Nickel, lead and Zinc).
	• *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.*	• Not applicable, the results are not based on these instruments. A hand-held XRF instrument (Delta Olympus 5000) was used to select sample from Springfield for Multi Element analysis, however the results of individual spot readings have not been included in this release. The procedure adopted for XRF assessment is to check calibration with CRMs at the start of each shift, or when the window cover of the pXRF was replaced, or after every 50 samples analysed. The reading time adopted is 60 seconds read time followed by a 10 second “data load” time after each analysis. The procedure for XRF is to ensure the face straddles the chip tray properly, ensuring a more uniform distance from the window to sample surface (<0.25mm to 0mm) to all of the samples. Between each sample readings the detecting window is given a quick brush to remove any sample residue. Two sets of chip trays for the SFR holes were collected, one with washed chips for geological logging, and one with the powder and chip material from the spoil’s piles for each meter for XRF. This process ensures a more representative sample is available for assessment by XRF.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• RC sample results have been analysed with respect to field duplicates, blanks and CRM's with no issues related to bias to date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All drilling intersections are verified by the supervising Geologist, who has been present on site during the complete drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by REZ by reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers, blanks, and standards.
	•	•
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been carried out.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the Supervising Geologist and Field Technician. The Supervising Geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into digital format via a rugged computer. The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded on a field sheet by the Field Technician and reviewed by the Supervising Geologist in the field. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Supervising Geologist, and REZ. For recent drilling field sheets are kept on file and digital data backed up. The project data is stored in a MS access database on a cloud server.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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*	• All drill collars were initially located in the field by hand-held GPS, a final relocation survey will be carried out using a dGPS. Down-the hole surveys were completed using a north seeking Gyro with surveys every 5m during drilling operations to monitor deviation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used in Mineral Resource estimation.	
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is MGA94_51s.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic controls are based on surveyed benchmarks.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The RC holes at Springfield are typically in the range of 500-100m apart.
	• *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*	• This is not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being determined.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	• Drill holes have not been composited.
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.*	• Based on present understanding, the drill holes have been orientated reasonably perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation.
	• *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 selected orientation has minimized potential for introducing sampling bias.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A chain of custody procedure was put in place. Samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic bags. The plastic bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured along with sample submission sheets. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory. Sample security measures for earlier drilling are not known. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory by a 3rd party contractor. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt, the samples were bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken.

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 results have been obtained from prospecting licenses P29/2500, P29/2556, P29/2554, P29,2595 and 2596. These tenements are wholly owned by Resources and Energy Group through a purchase agreement completed in December 2018. The land, from which the Exploration Results have been obtained does not encompass Strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes. The tenements are located on a portion of the Menzies Town water Reserve which may add some compliance requirements on any future mining activity.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in*	• At the time of writing, the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration on the tenements has been completed over a number of campaigns and years with significant contributions by CRA who completed mapping and limited percussion drilling over the area in the late 1960's. In 1985 BHP geologists mapped the Jowett's Well prospect and completed two lines of percussion drilling as part of a regional campaign of investigations with focus primarily on gold. In 1985 Geologists (J.E Martyn I G Johnson) mapped the Springfield area and provided key observations as to the nature of the Interflow Sediments, and Komatiites in the area. During the 1994-1998 Golden State Resources completed a number of shallow RAB and Auger drillholes over the Springfield area, which at that time was known as Merry Well. The work was focussed on gold exploration but provides a good reference for the geology of the area. In 2004 Great Australian Resources carried out a program of shallow RC drilling investigations over the Cepline prospect. This work was directed at potential for shallow lateritic Nickel resources. In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the area on behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. In 2014 Stratum Metals commissioned a HeliTem survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd. In 2015-2016 Menzies Goldfield Pty Ltd completed 2 programs of MMI sampling over the prospect area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Springfield area occurs within an Archaean Geological Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt-a significant Orogenic province. At prospect scale the project comprises four suites of volcano-sedimentary rocks which includes the following succession in descending stratigraphic order: I) Upper Mafic – High Mg Basalts. II) Sedimentary- Pyritic Chert, slate, banded amphibolite, fuchsite, tuffaceous metasediments. III) Quartz-andalusite-fuchsite schists with accessory chromite, rutile, tourmaline and minor sulphides, bedded chert and banded fuchsitic chert-like horizons, thin talc schist at the base. IV) Lower Ultra Mafic - Meta komatiites (tremolite, actinolite, Talc, chlorite), and birbirite. On the western margin of the prospect, the prospective sequence is interpreted to dip moderately to the west, however along the eastern side a strong pattern N-S faulting and recumbent folding associated with the Springfield Fault Zone has locally overturned and disrupted the formation creating a "crumpled zone" around the King Dam area.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The geological setting suggests potential for a hybrid or bimodal style of mineralisation- where there is interaction between nickel-enriched ultramafic magma in the basal komatiites and sulphide-enriched sedimentary/exhalative material in the upper fuchsitic and sedimentary sequence. This leading to the formation of disseminated nickel mineralization alongside anomalous zinc.
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.*	• Co-ordinate locations, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all recent drillholes is provided in the accompanying documentation. Downhole length, interception depths and assay results have been furnished the accompanying documentation.
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All significant RC drilling results have been included in the accompanying documentation. Where cut of grades apply, they have been stated in the main body of the report.
	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,*	• No grades have been changed or truncated.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• Broad zones of exploration interest and principal intervals of mineralisation have been reported together with the basis of aggregation.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Metal equivalents have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The drillholes are believed to be reasonably perpendicular to mineralisation, however, exploration is still at an early stage, and the actual geometry of mineralisation is not known at this stage.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All sample intervals have been reported as down hole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of*	• The accompanying documentation includes plans showing specific areas of interest within the project

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	area. The release includes references to previously reported results and date of release.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all material data has been adopted.
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.*	• Exploration has not yet generated any other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Recommendations for future work are contained within the announcement and accompanying maps.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions,*	• Maps that show possible extensions to mineralisation, or zones of specific exploration interest have been included in the main body of the release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

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