tungsten mining NL

ABN 67 152 084 403

ASX Announcement

Kilba Project Advances with Successful Infill Drilling Program

Highlights

- Infill drilling continues to confirm continuity of tungsten mineralisation at the "flagship" Kilba Project with completion of Phase 2 program.
- Better intersections from infill drilling at Zone 11 include:
  - 10 metres at 0.59% WO_3 from 7 metres,
  - 12 metres at 0.33% WO_3 from 104 metres and
  - 10 metres at 0.48% WO_3 from 11 metres.
- Mineralisation identified at Zone 8 was particularly encouraging with broad widths intersected.
- Better intersections from infill and extensional drilling at Zone 8 include:
  - 7 metres at 0.90% WO_3 from 41 metres including 4 metres at 1.49% WO_3,
  - 11 metres at 0.39% WO_3 from 51 metres including 1 metres at 2.11% WO_3,
  - 7 metres at 0.78% WO_3 from 47 metres including 2 metres at 1.77% WO_3,
  - 13 metres at 1.01% WO_3 from 59 metres including 1 metres at 8.24% WO_3,
- A Mineral Resource update is currently being undertaken.
- A Prefeasibility Study will commence upon receipt of the updated resource model.

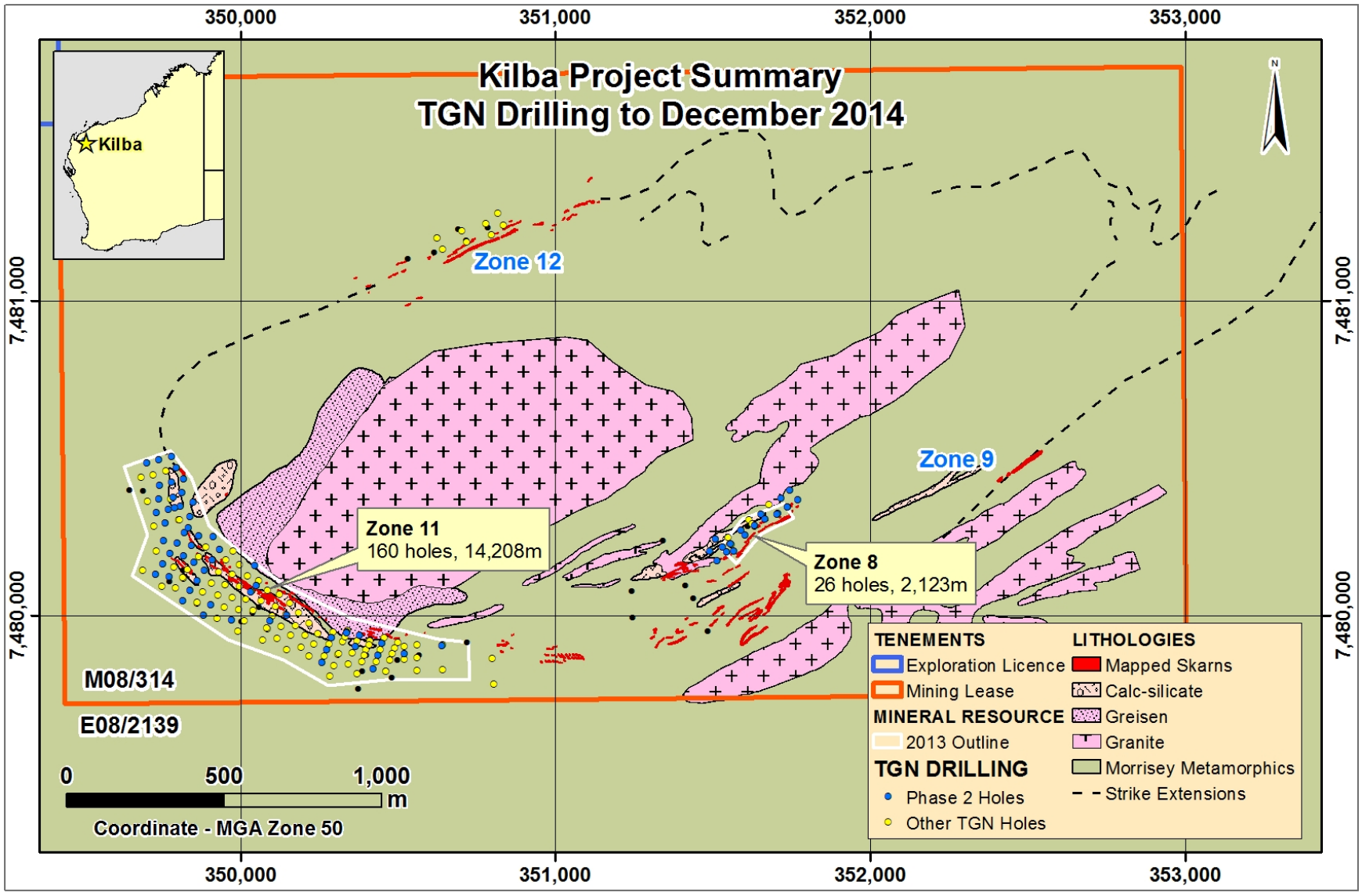
Tungsten Mining NL (ASX:TGN) ("the Company") is pleased to report that drilling continues to intersect significant high-grade tungsten mineralisation at the Kilba Project in the Ashburton Region of Western Australia. During October and November 2014, the Company drilled 62 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 5,087 metres and 13 HQ and PQ diamond holes for 686 metres on the 100% owned and granted Mining Lease 08/314. To date TGN has drilled a total of 37 diamond holes and 158 RC holes for 17,172 metres at the Kilba Project (Figure 1).

In May 2013, the Company announced a Maiden Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource at Zone 8 and Zone 11 of the Kilba project (ASX announcement; 31 May 2013). In August 2014, the Company commenced a phased drilling program to increase the confidence level of the Kilba Mineral Resource at Zones 8 and 11 to an Indicated status in support of detailed feasibility studies planned to commence in the March quarter. Phase 1 drilled in August and September confirmed continuity of high-grade zones at Zone 8 and Zone 11. Refer to ASX announcement dated 7 October 2014 for results of the Phase 1 infill drilling program.

Phase 2 drilling was completed in November 2014 with both Zone 8 and Zone 11 now drilled out on 40 metre sections. Results from all drilling have been received and are discussed in sections below.

Tungsten Mining NL
ABN 67 152 084 403
97 Outram Street
West Perth WA 6005
PO Box 517
West Perth WA 6872
T +61 8 9486 8492
F +61 8 9322 2370
E info@tungstenmining.com
W www.tungstenmining.com

Figure 1 – plan displaying location of Phase 2 drilling (blue circles) at the Kilba Project.



Zone 11

A total of 46 RC holes for 4,375 metres were completed at Zone 11 with the deposit now drilled out on a 40 metre hole spacing over the Zone 11 Mineral Resource (Figure 2). Diamond drilling was also undertaken with 5 HQ holes for 225 metres completed to twin RC drilling and 5 PQ holes for 285 metres drilled to collect metallurgical samples. Tungsten mineralisation at Zone 11 has been delineated over 1200 metres of strike and is associated with skarns and calc-silicate units that wrap around the Kilba granite and dip towards the south to southwest.

Better drill intersections are presented in Table 1 for RC drilling and Table 2 for HQ diamond drilling. Metallurgical holes will be assayed upon commencement of the planned metallurgical test work program for the feasibility study. A complete list of intersections greater than 2 metres at 0.10% WO_3 are presented in Appendix 2.

Table 1 – Better intersection from Zone 11 RC drilling

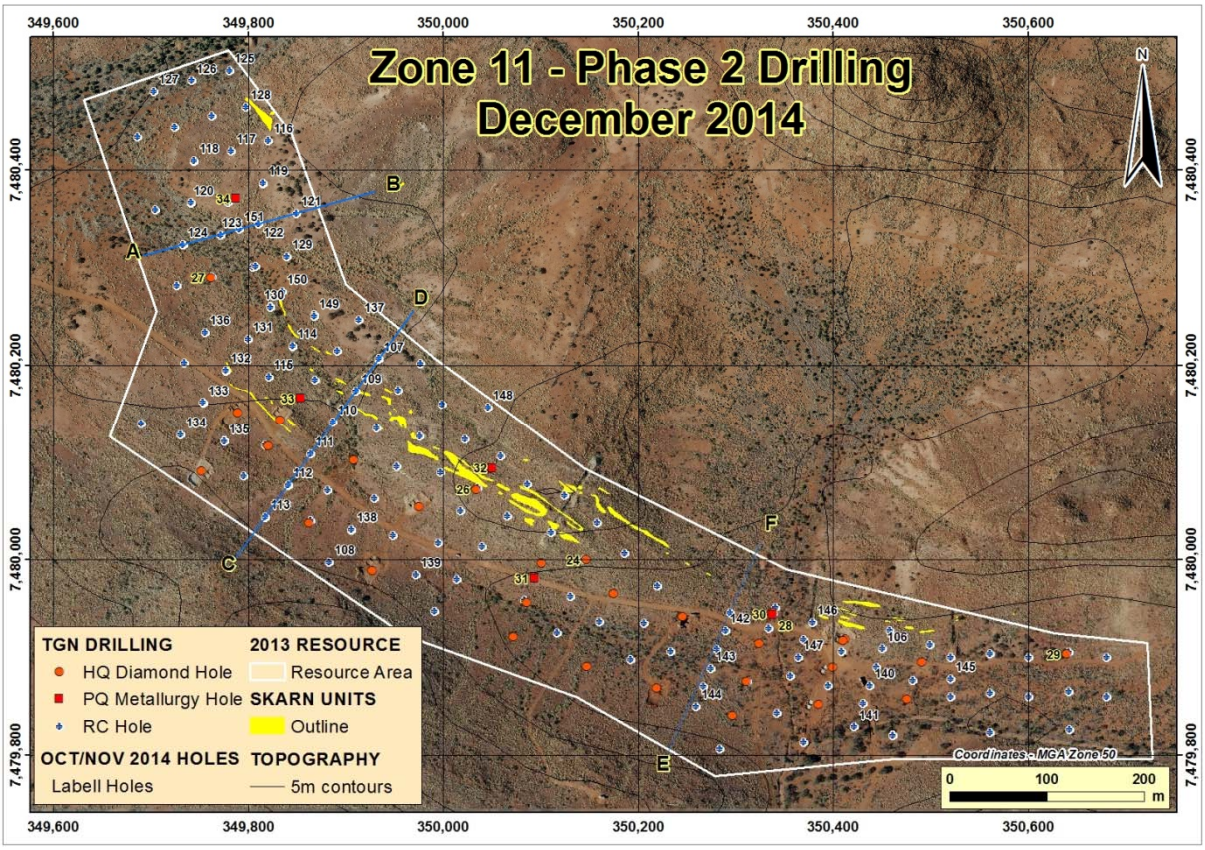
Kilba Project, RC Drilling (>0.10 % WO3)								
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections			
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%
KRC0106	7,479,908	350,451	65	-60/020	21	25	4	0.68
KRC0106				Incl.	22	23	1	1.76
KRC0113	7,480,044	349,817	168	-60/035	141	152	11	0.17
KRC0122	7,480,345	349,810	65	-60/075	**7**	**17**	**10**	**0.59**
KRC0122				Incl.	12	13	1	1.16
KRC0122				Incl.	15	16	1	1.84
KRC0138	7,480,031	349,905	136	-60/035	109	121	12	0.19
KRC0141	7,479,824	350,436	140	-60/020	**104**	**116**	**12**	**0.33**
KRC0141				Incl.	108	109	1	1.69
KRC0143	7,479,889	350,274	100	-60/020	**71**	**76**	**5**	**0.46**
KRC0143				Incl.	71	72	1	1.07
KRC0144	7,479,851	350,259	130	-60/020	**102**	**122**	**20**	**0.17**
KRC0145	7,479,880	350,521	72	-60/020	46	53	7	0.28
KRC0146	7,479,935	350,373	48	-60/020	**11**	**21**	**10**	**0.48**
KRC0146				Incl.	11	12	1	1.09
KRC0146				Incl.	14	15	1	1.68
KRC0151	7,480,339	349,791	30	-60/075	**18**	**26**	**8**	**0.36**
KRC0151				Incl.	19	20	1	1.26

1m riffle 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 3.0m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

Table 2 – Better intersection from Zone 11 HQ Diamond drilling

Kilba Project, HQ Diamond Drilling (>0.10 % WO3)								
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections			
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%
KDD0026	7,480,071	350,035	63.6	-60/035	46.8	48.7	2.0	0.90
KDD0026				Incl.	47.7	48.7	1.0	1.23
KDD0027	7,480,290	349,757	45.35	-60/075	30.7	33.8	3.1	0.79
KDD0027				Incl.	30.7	31.7	1.0	1.21
KDD0028	7,479,945	350,338	30	-60/020	16.9	21.1	4.1	0.39
HQ half-core samples consisted of geological intervals from 0.3 – 1.4m. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott, WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% WO_3, no top cut grade, up to 3.0m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.								

Figure 2 – plan displaying collar location of recent drilling at Zone 11 (labels refer to drill holes prefixed KRC0… or KDD00...) and locations of Sections A–B, C–D and E-F shown below.

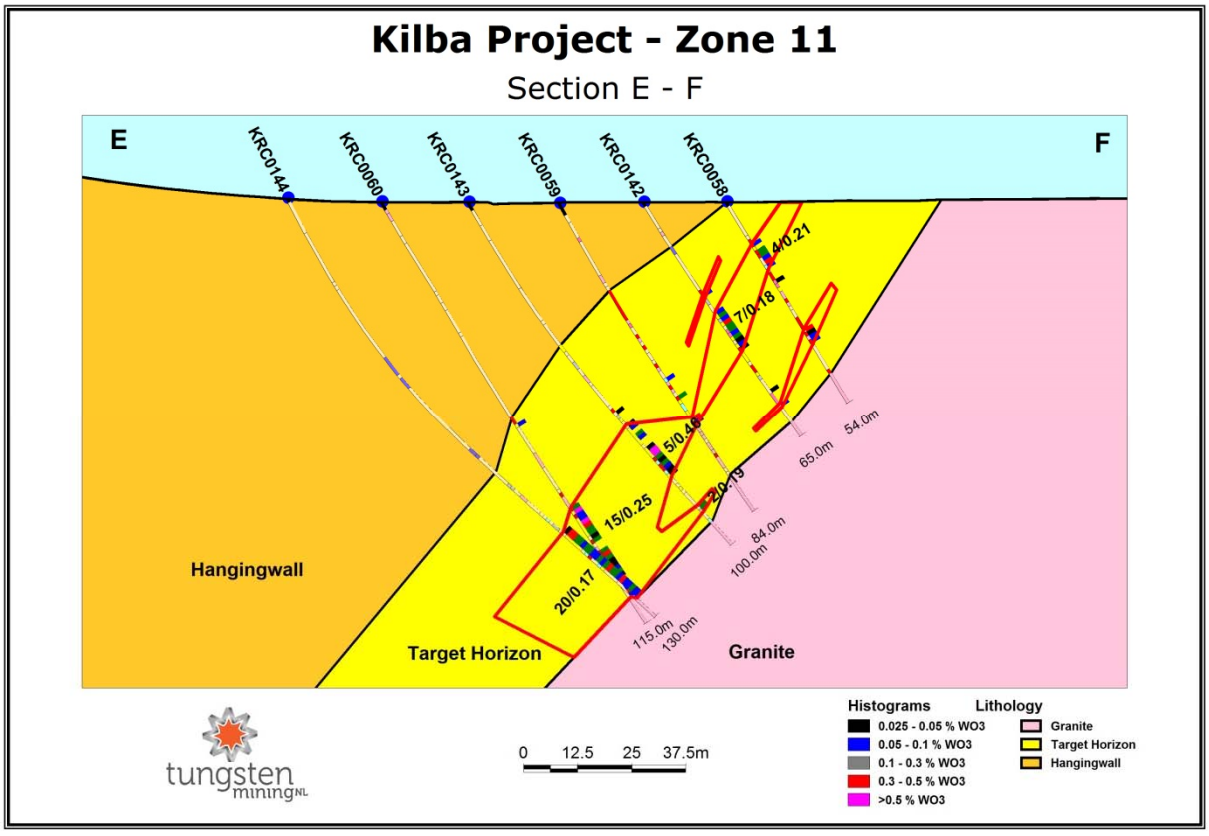


Infill drilling at Zone 11 has confirmed continuity of mineralised envelops over 1200 metres of strike. The grade within these zones can be variable; however westerly plunging high-grade shoots within these envelops can be traced over numerous drill holes and drill sections. Drilling has increased the level of confidence in the geological interpretation and external resource consultants are currently conducting 3D interpretation and resource modelling of mineralisation present.

Tungsten at Zone 11 is hosted by a 30 - 90 metre thick mineralised horizon consisting of psammitic and pelitic schists, carbonate units, calc-silicates and skarns. Tungsten mineralisation is associated with multiple narrow prograde and retrograde oxidised skarns typically 0.3 to 3 metres thick that can form intersections up to 25 metre thick greater than 0.10% WO_3.

The strongest and most continuous tungsten intersections are situated at the eastern end of Zone 11 where mineralisation dips steeply towards the south (Figure 3). Tungsten mineralised at this locality is confined to a single main lode that assays up to 14.5 metres at 0.8% WO_3 (KDD0003).

Figure 3 – Typical cross section from Eastern domain showing moderately steep dipping scheelite mineralisation infilled by drilling in November 2014 (KRC0142 – 144)



In the Central domain mineralisation is associated with multiple low – medium grade zones dipping moderate to shallowly towards the southwest (Figure 4). In the Western Domain, stratigraphy folds around the western end of the Kilba granite striking northwest and dips shallowly toward the west. Mineralisation in this region is generally low-grade, but does have medium – high grade zones as show by Figure 5.

The mineralogy of the Kilba skarns consists dominantly of grossularite garnet and pyroxene within prograde assemblages, altered to amphiboles, vesuvianite, epidote and clinozoisite within retrograde assemblages. Most high-grade scheelite is associated with the retrograde assemblages.

Figure 4 – Typical cross section from Central domain at Zone 11 showing multiple zones of shallow dipping scheelite mineralisation in an 80 metre wide mineralised horizon

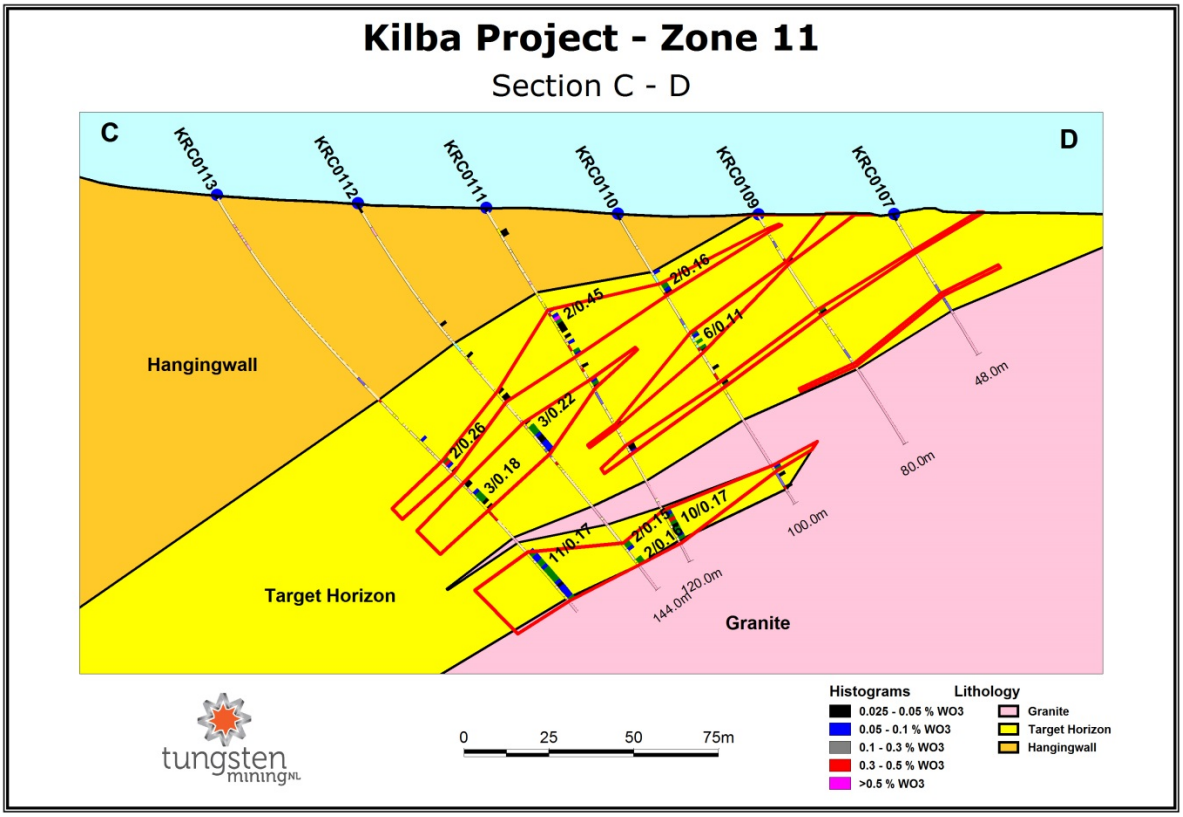
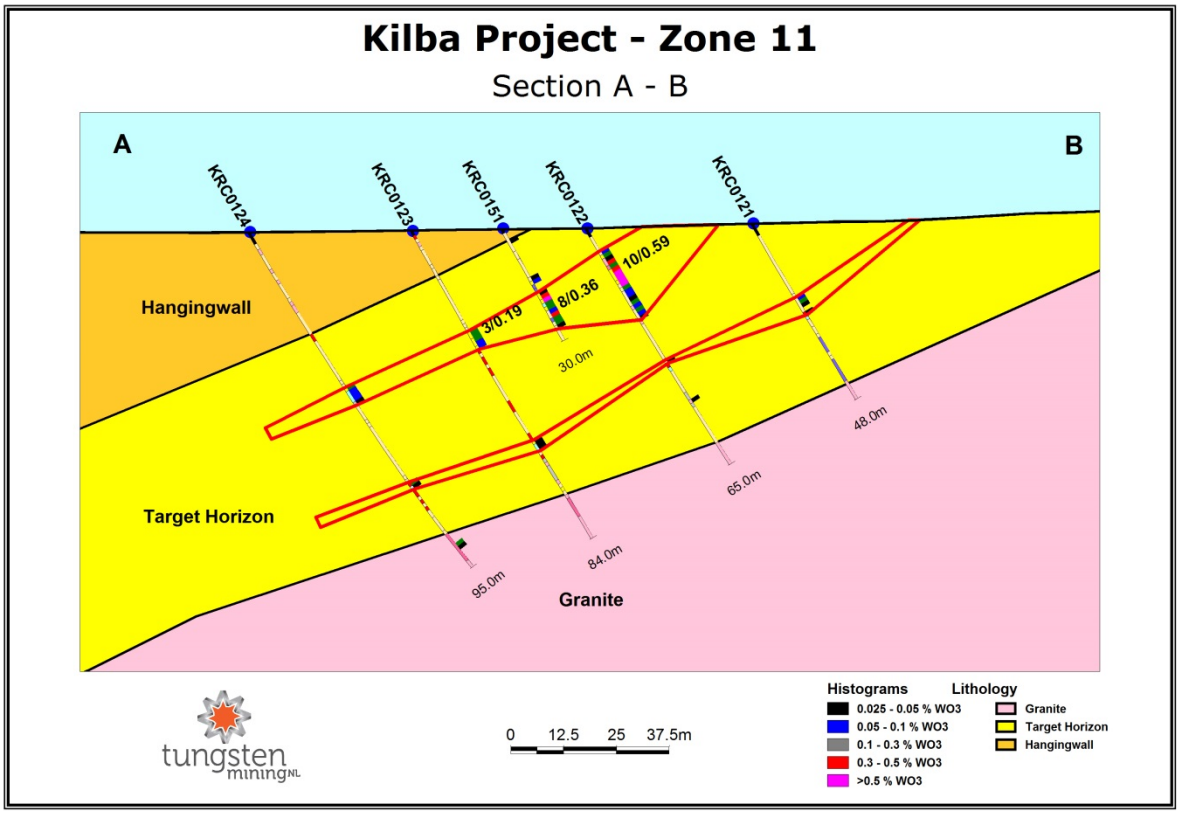


Figure 5 – Shallow high-grade tungsten mineralisation intersected by drilling in November from the Western domain of Zone 11.



Zone 8

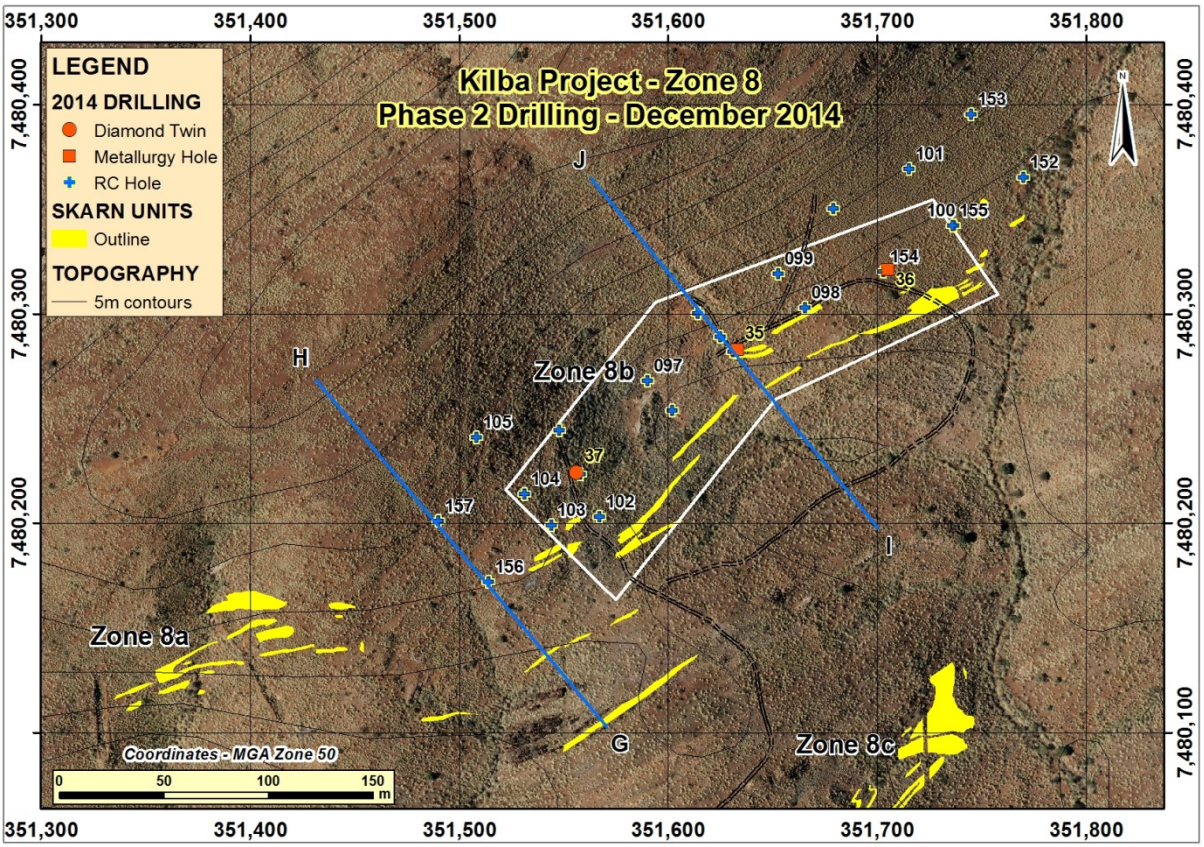
A total of 16 RC holes for 1223 metres were drilled at Zone 8 to complete 40 metre spaced sections over 360 metres of strike (Figure 6). Drilling followed up high-grade tungsten mineralisation intersected in historical drilling undertaken by Union Carbide in the 1980's and TGN drilling intersected significant widths of tungsten mineralisation (Figure 6). Two PQ diamond holes were drilled to collect metallurgical samples and one HQ diamond hole twinned an RC hole. Better drill intersections are presented in Table 3 and a complete list of intersections greater than 2 metres at 0.10% WO3 are presented in Appendix 2. As noted earlier, metallurgical holes will be assayed at a later date.

Table 3 – Better results from Zone 8 RC drilling

Kilba Project, RC Drilling– (>(0.10 % WO_3)								
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections			
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%
KRC0098	7,480,303	351,666	80	-60/140	34	37	3	0.31
KRC0098					**41**	**48**	**7**	**0.90**
KRC0098				**Incl.**	**41**	**45**	**4**	**1.49**
KRC0099	7,480,320	351,652	110	-70/140	54	62	8	0.28
KRC0100	7,480,342	351,738	65	-60/140	**19**	**25**	**6**	**0.40**
KRC0100				Incl.	19	20	1	1.02
KRC0100					**32**	**41**	**9**	**0.34**
KRC0100				Incl.	33	34	1	1.62
KRC0101	7,480,368	351,715	100	-60/140	75	78	3	0.82
KRC0101				Incl.	76	77	1	1.41
KRC0102	7,480,204	351,566	45	-60/140	21	27	6	0.45
KRC0104	7,480,215	351,531	72	-60/140	**51**	**62**	**11**	**0.39**
KRC0104				Incl.	52	53	1	2.11
KRC0154	7,480,318	351,703	70	-75/140	21	25	4	0.39
KRC0154					60	65	5	0.37
KRC0154				Incl.	61	62	1	1.20
KRC0155	7,480,345	351,735	66	-75/140	**47**	**54**	**7**	**0.78**
KRC0155				Incl.	50	52	2	1.77
KRC0155					**58**	**61**	**3**	**1.24**
KRC0155				**Incl.**	**58**	**60**	**2**	**1.76**
KRC0156	7,480,170	351,511	48	-60/140	10	21	11	0.33
KRC0157	7,480,203	351,487	84	-60/140	**59**	**72**	**13**	**1.01**
KRC0157				**Incl.**	**68**	**69**	**1**	**8.24**

1m riffle Split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% WO_3, no top cut grade, up to 3.0m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

Figure 6 – Plan showing collar location of recent drilling at Zone 8 (labels refer to drill holes prefixed KRC0… or KDD00...) and locations of Sections H–G and I-J shown below.



Results from drilling at Zone 8 were again extremely encouraging with holes intersecting substantial thicknesses of moderate to strong tungsten mineralisation (Figure 7). Drilling targeted the historical Zone 8b where historical Union Carbide drilling intersected strong mineralisation and have extended mineralisation a further 60 metres to the west and 40 metres to the east.

Geological mapping and UV lamping has identified strike extensions to Zone 8b and indicates excellent potential to increase the Zone 8 Mineral Resource. Mineralisation is open to the west (Figure 8) and drilling in 2015 will focus on joining Zone 8a to Zone 8 b.

Figure 7 – Cross section at Zone 8a showing thick high-grade scheelite mineralisation.

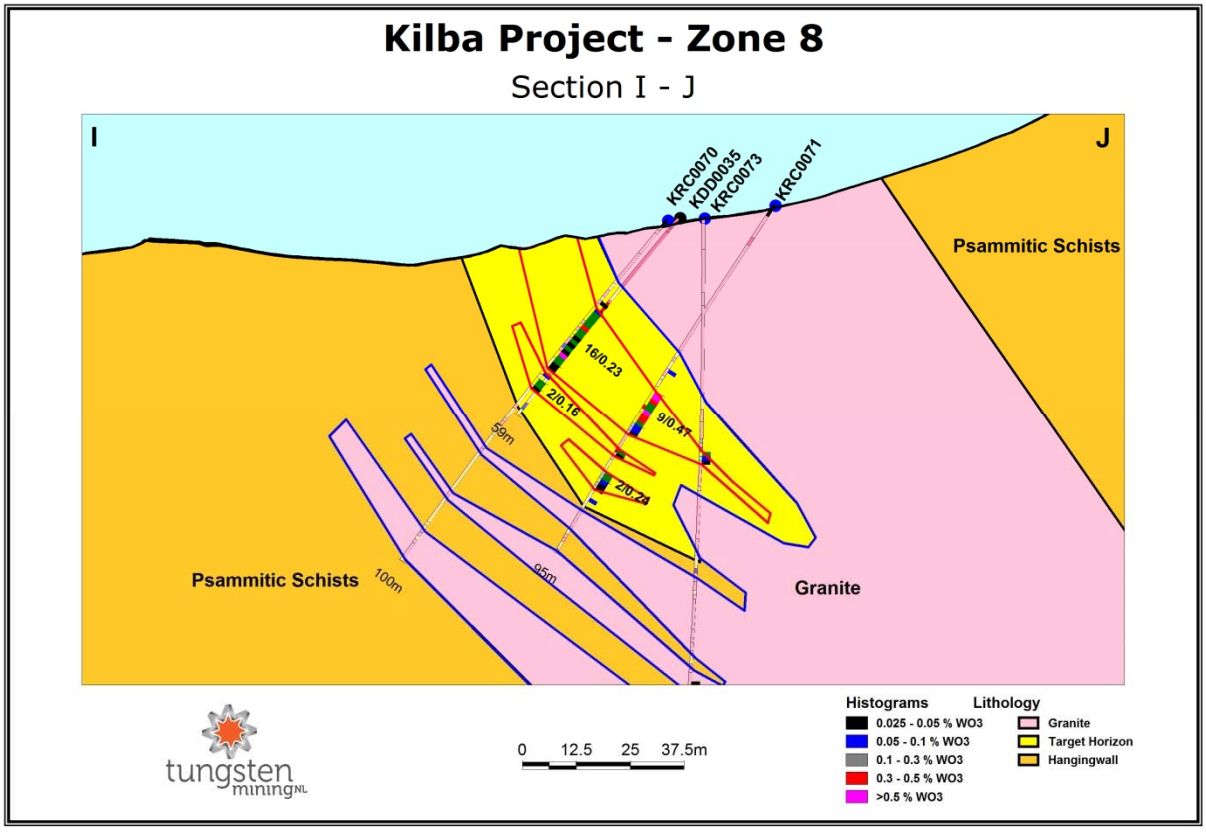
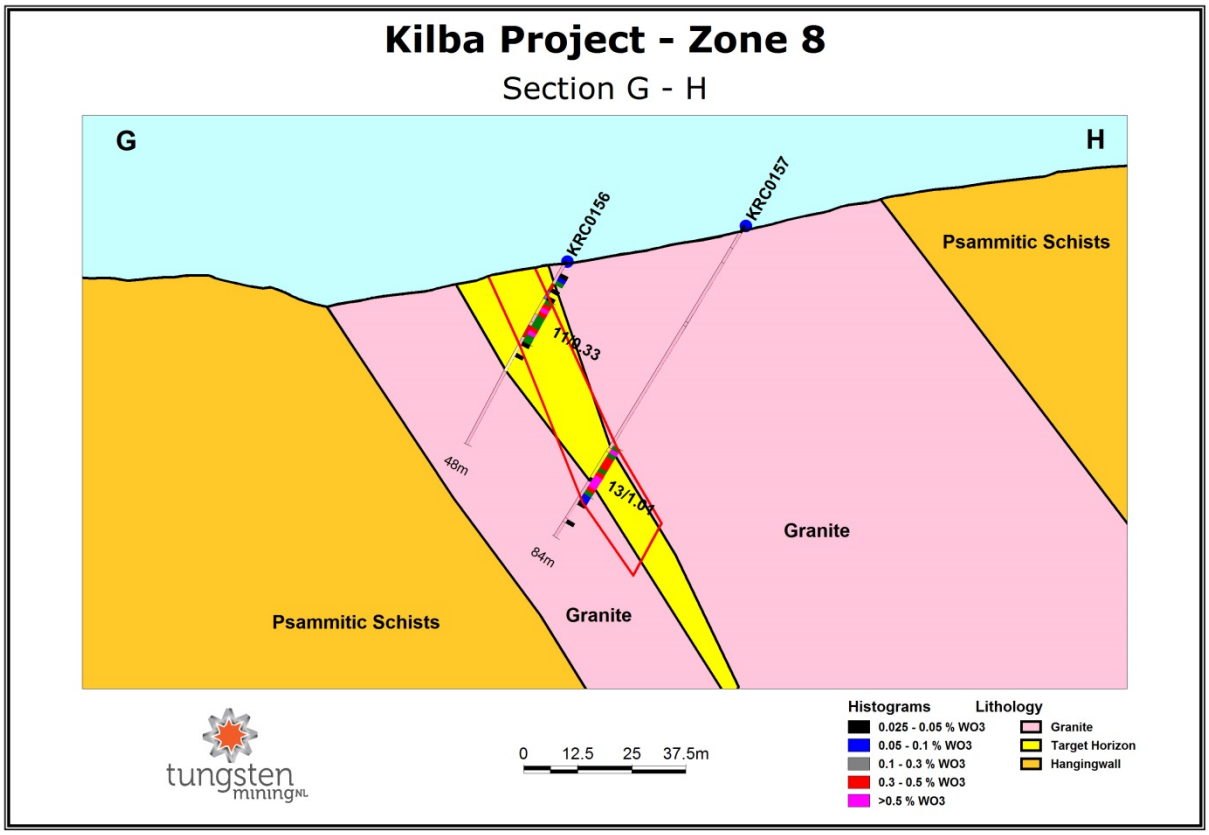


Figure 8 – Cross section at the western end of Zone 8a showing thick high-grade scheelite mineralisation.



Diamond Drilling

In 2013 three HQ diamond holes were drilled to "twin" RC holes comparing drilling techniques and local variability or the nugget-effect of tungsten mineralisation. An additional six HQ diamond twin holes were completed in the current phase of drilling at Zone 8 and Zone 11. Diamond holes generally intersected similar widths of mineralisation to the RC holes, however the grade of mineralisation varied considerably reflecting the "nuggetty" nature of the mineralisation. Overall diamond holes tended to have narrow intersections at higher grade than RC twins, however contained metal was of a similar magnitude for both drilling techniques.

Tungsten Mining's CEO, Mr Craig Ferrier said "*we are very encouraged by the results from completing the two phase drilling program. The most recent phase of drilling confirms continuity of tungsten mineralisation at our "flagship" Kilba Project. Our primary objective was to increase confidence in the Kilba resource ahead of detailed feasibility studies, planned to commence once the resource model is completed. We are very pleased that the drilling has indicated continuity of the mineralisation at both Zones 8 and 11 and extended mineralisation along strike to the east and west at Zone 8. We are also encouraged by the geological mapping and UV lamping program that has identified strike extensions to Zone 8 and the prospect of further targets within the broader Kilba prospect area.*"

ENDS

Craig Ferrier
Chief Executive Officer
19 December 2014

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.

For further information contact:

Craig Ferrier	Chief Executive Officer	Tel: +61 9486 8492
Colin Hay	PPR Public Relations	Tel: + 61 8 9388 0944

Appendix 1 - JORC Code Reporting Criteria

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 deposit is sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond Drilling (DD) and trenches over several drilling campaigns. The latest drilling campaign was completed by Tungsten Mining utilising RC and diamond drilling.* *A total of 62 Tungsten Mining RC drillholes (5,087m) were drilled and the majority of the holes were drilled at approximately 60°. 6 HQ diamond hole (286m) were drilled to twin RC and 7 PQ diamond drillholes were completed to collect metallurgical samples.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*Tungsten Mining drillhole collar locations were picked-up by a licensed surveyor using a Leica GS15 RTK GPS Viva System with accuracy of 10mm horizontal and 20mm vertical.* *Downhole surveying was measured by the drill contractors using a Pathfinder survey instrument inside the drill string for RC drilling. Tungsten Mining completed additional downhole surveys on open holes using a gyroscopic probe. Approximately 80% of recent drilling has gyroscopic surveys.* *Certified standard and blanks samples were inserted into the sample sequences in according to Tungsten Mining QAQC procedures. Duplicate samples were collected to check repeatability of sampling and variability or nugget effect for tungsten mineralisation. Results from this QAQC sampling were considered excellent.*
	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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	*The RC drilling crew collected 1 metre intervals from the cyclone and then riffle split the bulk sample to produce two representative 2 – 4 kilogram samples in calico bags. The riffle splitter was cleaned by mechanical vibration and hosing 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 (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*Tungsten Mining completed 62 RC drillholes in the latest phase of drilling. RC holes depths ranged from 20 to 168 m, averaging 82 m. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer that produced a nominal 140m diameter hole.* *Tungsten Mining drilled 6 HQ3 and 7 PQ3 diamond drillholes. Diamond holes were drilled from 30 to 70m, averaging 53m.* *Tungsten Mining diamond drill and RC holes were surveyed in-rods at 30 meter intervals using a Pathfinder survey instrument. Open holes were later surveyed utilizing a gyroscopic probe.*
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*RC recovery was visually assessed, recorded on drill logs and considered to be acceptable within the mineralized zones.* *Diamond core recovery is logged and recorded in the database. No significant core loss issue exists.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking, depths being checked against the depth marked on the core blocks.* *RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. The drill contractor blew out the hole at the beginning of each drill rod to remove excess water and maintain dry samples.*
	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.	*Sample Recovery for diamond holes is generally very high (over 99%) within the mineralised zones. Ground conditions for RC drilling were good and drilling returned consistent size samples.* *No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage.*
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	*Tungsten Mining uses specially designed drill logs for skarn type deposits to capture the geological data. The modified log sheet lists percentages of various important skarn minerals.* *During logging part of the RC sample is washed, logged and placed into chip trays. The chip trays are stored in a designated building at site.* *Diamond core was geotechnically logged for recovery and RQD. Information on structure, lithology and alteration zones are recorded. Diamond core trays are stored on the site for future reference.* *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.	*Diamond core and RC chips logging included records of lithology, mineralogy, textures, oxidation state and colour. Visual estimates of percentages of key minerals associated with tungsten mineralization and veining are made. Core was photographed in both daylight and UV light to estimate scheelite content.*
	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.*	*All HQ diamond drill core was cut in half by an Almonte diamond saw. PQ metallurgical core has yet to be sampled.*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	*RC samples were collected on the rig using a cyclone and put through a riffle splitter to produce two 2 – 4 kg samples.*
	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 splits 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, blanks and commercial standards. Standards were inserted at intervals of 30.* *Duplicate and blanks were inserted behind mineralised samples on a one in 30 sample basis.*
	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 riffle split samples at the rig. Repeatability in RC duplicate samples was found to be excellent.* *Half core samples were duplicated by quarter core samples. Repeatability of these samples was considered good, but demonstrated the particulate nature or nuggety of the scheelite mineralization.* *Nine diamond holes were drilled to twin RC drilling. These holes intersected similar zones of mineralization at target depths and again showed the particulate or nuggety nature of tungsten mineralization. Overall contained metal was similar.*
	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 Kilba based on the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	*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*

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.* *All drilling in 2014 had downhole natural gamma, caliper, guard resistivity and density measurement collected by a HDCT Dual Density Logging Tool.*
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and commercial standards. Assay results have been generally satisfactory demonstrating acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*No independent personnel have verified intersections in RC drilling. TGN personnel conducted UV lamping to visually estimate scheelite content and confirm drill intersections..*
	The use of twinned holes.	*RC holes that intercepted high grades zones were verified by closely drilled diamond holes in 2013 and 2014.*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	*Logging takes place at the drilling site. Panasonic Toughbook computers are used to record the logging.* *A set of standard Excel templates are used to capture the data. Data was validated on-siyte by the supervising geologist before being sent to Perth office. I was then loaded into Micromine and validated for logging codes, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, hole location and downhole surveying. Validated data is then loaded into a relational database for storage.*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*No adjustments were made, other than for values below the assay detection limit which have been entered as the negative of the detection limit*
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	*Once each drillhole is drilled to the targeted depth, it is routinely downhole surveyed. Downhole surveying was measured by the drill contractors using a Pathfinder survey instrument. All drillholes had measurements covering the length of the hole with the reported accuracy of ±2 degrees. The instrument measures magnetic azimuth and dip. The correction for magnetic azimuth (0.8 degrees) is applied when the drillhole database is processed.* *Tungsten Mining completed additional downhole surveys on open holes using a gyroscopic probe. Due to hole blockages, only 80% of recent drilling has gyroscopic surveys with reported accuracy of ± 1.0 degrees for azimuth and ± 0.1 degrees for dip.* *Holes have been picked up using a Carlson Surveyor + DGPG unit to sub-metre accuracy. Periodically drillhole collar locations are picked-up by a licensed surveyor using a Leica GS15 RTK GPS Viva System with an accuracy of +/- 10mm Horizontally and +/-20mm Vertically.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	*The grid system is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50.*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*AAM Pty Limited (AAM) was commissioned to fly aerial photography of the area in November of 2012 to obtain detailed topographic surface. AAM provided Tungsten Mining with a surface Digital Terrain Model (DTM) with 0.15 m vertical accuracy, 0.5 m contours and a 15 centimetre (cm) resolution digital orthophoto.*
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Drill holes were generally drilled using 40 x 40 m grid for Zone 11 and Zones 8. Selected sections have 20m infill holes.*
	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.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*For non-mineralised intervals 1 m samples were composited into 5m composite samples for RC. Any anomalous composite samples had the 1m riffle split samples submitted for analysis.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	*The drill sections have been orientated approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised skarn units observed at Kilba. Holes are dominantly drilled at -60º towards skarn units to return intervals with thickness as true as possible.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
structure	*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.*	*Diamond drilling has confirmed that drilling orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of the skarn units.*
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 transported to Nanutarra roadhouse where they are couriered by Star Freightlines to the 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 TGN while loading into the database (Depth from < Depth to; interval is within hole depth, check for overlapping samples or intervals, etc.). Any data which fails the database constraints and cannot be loaded is returned for validation, etc.). Global consistency was also checked later on by plotting sections using the database and reconciling assays.*

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	*Kilba prospect comprises one Mining Lease and one Exploration License covering an area of approximately 35 km^2 (3,548 hectares). Current registered holders of the tenements are SM3-W Pty Ltd and BRL Exploration Pty Ltd.* *The Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation is entitled to a production fee of 0.75% plus GST of the sale price realised by the tenement holder for all minerals or commodities recovered and sold. The normal Western Australian state royalties apply.* *Tungsten Mining has 100% interest in all tenements. The project has a current expenditure commitment of $90,500 per reporting year.*
	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 tenement is in good standing*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*There are 32 historic drillholes and 5 trenches in the area that were drilled in 3 campaigns from 1975 till 1981 by the previous operator (ANZECO / Union Carbide).*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*Mineralization is associated with scheelite tungsten skarns The mineralogy of the Kilba skarns consist dominantly of grossularite garnet and pyroxene intermediate in composition between diopside and hedenbergite (salite) for prograde skarns.* *This assemblage is altered to dark green to black amphiboles (dominantly actinolite to ferroactinolite), vesuvianite, epidote and clinozoisite in retrograde skarns. This garnet mineralogy is most typical of oxidised rather than reduced skarns (i.e. oxidised ore fluids). Higher temperature prograde and lower-temperature retrograde assemblages can be recognized. Most scheelite is reportedly associated with the retrograde assemblage*
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:*	*In the company's opinion this material has been adequately reported in previous announcements for drilling and collar data for recent drilling is tabulated in Appendix 1.*
	• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	
	• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *dip and azimuth of the hole*	
	• *down hole length and interception depth*	
	• *hole length.*	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	*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 3.0m of internal waste. All high-grade assays >1.0% WO_3 are report beneath the relevant intersection.*
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	*All high-grade assays >1.0% WO_3 are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Interval waste up to 3m is included in intersections provided the adjacent zone and waste are >0.1% WO_3.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*Not applicable.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Drill hole angles of generally -60° toward the Northeast are adequate to drill mineralised skarn units*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	*Drilling is generally perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. Holes intersect mineralisation at between 60 - 90° and true thickness will be between 70 – 100% of the intersection thickness.*
	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').	*Geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known.*
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	*Refer to diagrams in body of text*
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 are reported and hole with no significant mineralisation documented in Appendix 1.*
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.*	*In the company's opinion this material has been adequately reported in previous announcements.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	*Drilling will be planned to test for strike extensions and new targets around the Kilba granite.*
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	*All relevant diagrams are included in this document.*

Appendix 2 –Drill Collar Data and Intersections > 2m at 0.10% WO_3

Kilba Project, RC Drilling– (>(0.10 % WO_3)								
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections			
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%
Zone 8 Prospect								
KRC0097	7,480,273	351,588	100	-60/140	43	45	2	0.26
					55	58	3	0.40
KRC0098	7,480,303	351,666	80	-60/140	34	37	3	0.31
					41	**48**	**7**	**0.90**
				Incl.	**41**	**45**	**4**	**1.49**
					55	57	2	0.14
KRC0099	7,480,320	351,652	110	-70/140	**54**	**62**	**8**	**0.28**
KRC0100	7,480,342	351,738	65	-60/140	**19**	**25**	**6**	**0.40**
				Incl.	19	20	1	1.02
					32	**41**	**9**	**0.34**
				Incl.	33	34	1	1.62
KRC0101	7,480,368	351,715	100	-60/140	75	78	3	0.82
				Incl.	76	77	1	1.41
KRC0102	7,480,204	351,566	45	-60/140	**21**	**27**	**6**	**0.45**
KRC0103	7,480,199	351,545	45	-60/140	21	25	4	0.39
					35	37	2	0.12
KRC0104	7,480,215	351,531	72	-60/140	**51**	**62**	**11**	**0.39**
				Incl.	52	53	1	2.11
KRC0105	7,480,241	351,502	105	-60/140	91	93	2	0.36
KRC0152	7,480,366	351,771	65	-60/140	No Significant Assays			
KRC0153	7,480,398	351,745	102	-60/140	No Significant Assays			
KRC0154	7,480,318	351,703	70	-75/140	21	25	4	0.39
					38	40	2	0.32
					51	53	2	0.12
					60	65	5	0.37
				Incl.	61	62	1	1.20
KRC0155	7,480,345	351,735	66	-75/140	**47**	**54**	**7**	**0.78**
				Incl.	50	52	2	1.77
					58	**61**	**3**	**1.24**
				Incl.	58	60	2	1.76
KRC0156	7,480,170	351,511	48	-60/140	**10**	**21**	**11**	**0.33**
KRC0157	7,480,203	351,487	84	-60/140	**59**	**72**	**13**	**1.01**
				Incl.	**68**	**69**	**1**	**8.24**

Kilba Project, RC Drilling– (>(0.10 % WO_3)								
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections			
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%
Zone 11 Prospect								
KRC0106	7,479,908	350,451	65	-60/020	**21**	**25**	**4**	**0.68**
				Incl.	22	23	1	1.76
KRC0107	7,480,206	349,933	48	-60/035	No Significant Assays			
KRC0108	7,480,001	349,881	168	-60/035	No Significant Assays			
KRC0109	7,480,173	349,910	80	-60/035	No Significant Assays			
KRC0110	7,480,142	349,883	100	-60/035	24	26	2	0.16
					41	47	6	0.11
KRC0111	7,480,110	349,861	120	-60/035	38	40	2	0.45
					103	**113**	**10**	**0.17**
KRC0112	7,480,078	349,840	144	-60/035	83	86	3	0.22
					127	129	2	0.15
					133	135	2	0.16
KRC0113	7,480,044	349,817	168	-60/035	103	105	2	0.26
					117	120	3	0.18
					141	**152**	**11**	**0.17**
KRC0114	7,480,220	349,845	70	-60/035	22	26	4	0.34
KRC0115	7,480,186	349,820	90	-60/035	36	38	2	0.22
KRC0116	7,480,430	349,820	35	-60/075	No Significant Assays			
KRC0117	7,480,419	349,780	75	-60/075	13	15	2	0.12
					29	33	4	0.19
KRC0118	7,480,409	349,745	78	-60/075	No Significant Assays			
KRC0119	7,480,386	349,813	60	-60/075	No Significant Assays			
KRC0120	7,480,367	349,740	90	-60/075	No Significant Assays			
KRC0121	7,480,355	349,848	48	-60/075	No Significant Assays			
KRC0122	7,480,345	349,810	65	-60/075	**7**	**17**	**10**	**0.59**
				Incl.	12	13	1	1.16

Kilba Project, RC Drilling– (>(0.10 % WO_3)								
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections			
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%
KRC0122				Incl.	15	16	1	1.84
KRC0123	7,480,334	349,771	84	-60/075	27	30	3	0.19
KRC0124	7,480,324	349,734	95	-60/075	No Significant Assays			
KRC0125	7,480,499	349,780	30	-60/075	No Significant Assays			
KRC0126	7,480,491	349,741	60	-60/075	No Significant Assays			
KRC0127	7,480,480	349,702	70	-60/075	No Significant Assays			
KRC0128	7,480,463	349,800	42	-60/075	7	9	2	0.51
KRC0129	7,480,311	349,839	25	-60/075	2	3	1	0.43
KRC0130	7,480,259	349,823	78	-60/035	17	20	3	0.24
					41	**43**	**2**	**1.21**
				Incl.	41	42	1	2.04
KRC0131	7,480,228	349,800	90	-60/035	No Significant Assays			
KRC0132	7,480,194	349,776	112	-60/035	57	62	5	0.11
KRC0133	7,480,164	349,754	120	-60/035	70	76	6	0.23
KRC0134	7,480,128	349,731	148	-60/035	No Significant Assays			
KRC0135	7,480,124	349,776	132	-60/035	No Significant Assays			
KRC0136	7,480,235	349,754	108	-60/035	58	60	2	0.13
KRC0137	7,480,248	349,912	35	-60/035	No Significant Assays			
KRC0138	7,480,031	349,905	136	-60/035	93	95	2	0.22
					109	**121**	**12**	**0.19**
KRC0139	7,479,986	349,970	130	-60/035	98	101	3	0.27
					118	120	2	0.25
KRC0140	7,479,871	350,438	76	-60/020	65	68	3	0.35
KRC0141	7,479,824	350,436	140	-60/020	**104**	**116**	**12**	**0.33**
				Incl.	108	109	1	1.69
KRC0142	7,479,927	350,290	65	-60/020	31	38	7	0.18
KRC0143	7,479,889	350,274	100	-60/020	**71**	**76**	**5**	**0.46**

Kilba Project, RC Drilling– (>(0.10 % WO_3)								
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections			
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%
KRC0143				Incl.	71	72	1	1.07
					88	90	2	0.19
KRC0144	7,479,851	350,259	130	-60/020	**102**	**122**	**20**	**0.17**
KRC0145	7,479,880	350,521	72	-60/000	46	53	7	0.28
KRC0146	7,479,935	350,373	48	-60/020	**11**	**21**	**10**	**0.48**
				Incl.	11	12	1	1.09
				Incl.	14	15	1	1.68
KRC0147	7,479,899	350,364	65	-60/020	43	45	2	0.31
KRC0148	7,480,157	350,044	20	-60/035	4	6	2	0.31
KRC0149	7,480,250	349,867	54	-60/035	42	45	3	0.28
KRC0150	7,480,275	349,835	65	-60/035	9	13	4	0.23
KRC0151	7,480,339	349,791	30	-60/075	**18**	**26**	**8**	**0.36**
				Incl.	19	20	1	1.26
1m riffle Split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% WO3, no top cut grade, up to 3.0m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.								

Kilba Project, HQ Diamond Drilling (>0.10 % WO3)								
Hole No	MGA Coordinates				Intersections			
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3%
KDD0024	7,479,999	350,146	48.6	-60/020	6.6	8.77	2.17	0.15
KDD0024					30.8	34.0	3.2	0.18
KDD0026	7,480,071	350,035	63.6	-60/035	46.8	48.7	2.0	0.90
KDD0026				Incl.	47.7	48.7	1.0	1.23
KDD0027	7,480,290	349,757	45.35	-60/075	30.7	33.8	3.1	0.79
KDD0027				Incl.	30.7	31.7	1.0	1.21
KDD0028	7,479,945	350,338	30	-60/020	16.9	21.1	4.1	0.39
KDD0029	7,479,903	350,639	38	-60/000	23.7	24.8	1.1	0.38
HQ half-core samples consisted of geological intervals from 0.3 – 1.4m. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott, WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% WO_3, no top cut grade, up to 3.0m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.								