tungsten mining NL
ABN 67 152 084 403

ASX Announcement

June 2016 Mineral Resource Update and Core Sampling Results

Emerging Australian tungsten developer, Tungsten Mining NL (ASX: TGN) ("Tungsten Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report updated resources for Mulgine Hill, part of the Mt Mulgine Project, located in the Murchison Region of Western Australia and the Big Hill deposit, located in the Pilbara Region.

In December 2015, Tungsten Mining acquired the Mt Mulgine and Big Hill Projects from ATC Alloys Ltd (formerly named Hazelwood Resources Ltd and herein referred to as "Hazelwood") at a cost of $1.2 million. Mt Mulgine contains two known resources – Mulgine Trench and Mulgine Hill. Big Hill contains a single defined resource.

Tungsten Mining has a third tungsten deposit referred to as Kilba located in the Ashburton region of Western Australia.

Mulgine Trench has previously been reported using JORC-2012 guidelines. However at acquisition, both Mulgine Hill and Big Hill were classified and reported in accordance with JORC-2004 guidelines. The purpose of this announcement is to advise that the Mineral Resource estimates for Mulgine Hill and Big Hill have now been updated in accordance with JORC-2012 guidelines (see ASX announcements dated 22 June 2016).

The updated Mineral Resource estimates for Mulgine Hill and Big Hill as of 14 June 2016 are as follows:

Table 1: June 2016 Mineral Resource estimates for Big Hill and Mulgine Hill

Mulgine Hill Deposit – June 2016 Reported above a 0.10% WO_3 cut-off			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**WO_3%**	**Mo ppm**
Indicated	4,700,000	0.21	50
Inferred	3,700,000	0.15	64
Total	**8,500,000**	**0.19**	**56**

Big Hill Deposit – June 2016 Reported above a 0.10% WO_3 cut-off		
Classification	**Tonnes**	**WO_3%**
Indicated	6,200,000	0.16
Inferred	5,300,000	0.13
Total	**11,500,000**	**0.15**

Note: Totals may differ from sum of individual numbers as numbers have been rounded in accordance with the Australian JORC code 2012 guidance on Mineral Resource reporting.

The revised Mulgine Hill Mineral Resource estimate has resulted in an increase in total ore tonnes, but as a result of the lower average grade of the Mineral Resource estimate the contained metal (WO_3) has decreased. Compared to reporting from the 2010 Big Hill Mineral Resource estimate at a 0.10% WO_3

cut-off grade, there is a slight decrease in grade and a material reduction in tonnes. This is due, in part, to a change in estimation methodology and a more conservative approach with regards to extrapolating within the resource.

The authors of these Mineral Resource estimates, Optiro Pty Limited (Optiro), have highlighted further work to increase the confidence in both Mineral Resources, including closer spaced drilling as well as improved QA/QC measures.

The current Mineral Resource estimates for the Mt Mulgine, Big Hill and Kilba Projects is provided in Tables 2.

Table 2: Tungsten Mining Mineral Resource inventory - reported at a WO_3 cut-off grade of 0.10%

Class	Tonnes	WO_3%	Mo (ppm)
Mulgine Trench (October 2014) [1]			
Measured	0	-	-
Indicated	400,000	0.14	400
Inferred	63,400,000	0.17	250
Total	**63,800,000**	**0.17**	**250**
Mulgine Hill (June 2016)			
Measured	0	-	-
Indicated	4,700,000	0.21	50
Inferred	3,700,000	0.15	64
Total	**8,500,000**	**0.19**	**56**
Mt Mulgine (Total)			
Measured	0	-	-
Indicated	5,100,000	0.20	80
Inferred	67,100,000	0.17	240
Total	**72,200,000**	**0.18**	**230**
Big Hill (June 2016)			
Measured	0	-	-
Indicated	6,200,000	0.16	
Inferred	5,300,000	0.13	
Total	**11,500,000**	**0.15**	
Kilba (January 2015) [2]			
Measured	0		
Indicated	4,100,000	0.25	
Inferred	830,000	0.20	
Total	**5,000,000**	**0.24**	
Total Resource Inventory			
Measured	0	-	
Indicated	15,400,000	0.20	
Inferred	73,200,000	0.17	
Total	**88,600,000**	**0.18**	

Note: Totals may differ from sum of individual numbers as numbers have been rounded in accordance with the Australian JORC code 2012 guidance on Mineral Resource reporting.

1. *Refer ASX (HAZ) Announcement 5 November 2014, "Hazelwood continues to increase tungsten resource"*
2. *Refer ASX (TGN) Announcement 30 January 2015, "Kilba Mineral Resource Update"*

The June 2016 Mineral Resource Updates for Mulgine Hill and Big Hill have collectively resulted in a modest reduction of tonnes (down 5%) and contained metal (down 6%) for the Company's tungsten Mineral Resource inventory. (Refer ASX Announcement 30 October 2015, "Quarterly Report – September 2015" for previous Resource Inventory).

Tungsten Mining's Chief Executive Officer, Craig Ferrier, commented "The purchase of the tungsten assets from Hazelwood Resources was a relatively low cost acquisition of tungsten resources with significant potential. Whilst the Mineral Resource update for Big Hill has resulted in lower tonnes and grade, the Company does not consider this to be material in the context of the overall value of the acquisition package".

"The Mulgine Hill deposit remains the focus of our exploration and evaluation activities for the foreseeable future. We see excellent opportunities to upgrade this resource and progress it towards a development project."

For further information on the June 2016 Mineral Resource update for both Mulgine Hill and Big Hill refer to ASX announcements released on 22 June 2016.

Mulgine Hill – Core Sampling April 2016

Minefields Exploration NL (Minefields) and Australian and New Zealand Exploration Company (ANZECO) drilled 213 diamond drillholes at the Mulgine Hill prospect over several campaigns from 1970 to 1980. Diamond holes were logged and UV lamped to determine mineralised material and only these mineralised intervals were assayed.

Subsequent inspection of core under UV light by Tungsten Mining indicated Minefields/ANZECO selective sampling potentially excluded significant tungsten mineralisation. Tungsten Mining sampled 249.75 metres of previously unsampled BQ and NQ core and submitted 251 samples to Nagrom Laboratories for tungsten analysis by XRF. Results from this sampling is shown below in Table 3.

Table 3: Tungsten Mining sampling of diamond drilling at Mulgine Hill – April 2016

Hole_ID	North	East	DEPTH	Samples	Recent Assays				Comments
	(MGA Z50)				From	To	Interval	WO_3	
DDM080	6,771,984	497,366	47.4	20	NSI				
DDM120	6,772,207	497,724	42.7	16	35.1	36.0	1.0	0.11	Extended adjacent intersection
DDM140	6,772,110	497,149	45.7	9	11.0	12.2	1.2	0.11	Extended adjacent intersection
DDM141	6,772,167	497,110	78.9	38	40.0	43.0	3.0	0.13	New Zone
DDM167	6,772,174	497,879	54.9	21	NSI				
DDM172	6,772,089	497,753	80.8	11	NSI				
DDM175	6,772,049	497,689	87.9	34	60.0	62.0	2.0	0.14	New Zone
DDM176	6,772,071	497,581	38.4	8	NSI				
DDM179	6,772,028	497,657	76.2	15	NSI				
DDM182	6,772,113	497,647	69.5	15	NSI				
DDM186	6,772,045	497,819	59.4	4	NSI				
DDM189	6,771,971	497,852	61.0	21	**38.1**	**43.0**	**4.9**	**0.18**	Extended adjacent intersection
DDM195	6,771,949	497,820	48.5	17	**31.0**	**39.6**	**8.6**	**0.24**	Extended adjacent intersection
DDM231	6,772,126	497,860	65.0	22	No significant intersection				

All holes are vertical. Samples consisted of 1m BQ or NQ half core. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% WO3, no top cut grade, up to 2.0m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. NSI – no significant intersection.

These results are considered to provide encouraging indications of the potential to add to existing intersections plus to identify new zones of mineralisation in the Minefields and ANZECO drilling. Sampling of hole DDM195 identified strong mineralisation of 8.6 metres at 0.24% WO_3 adjacent to an existing intersection of 4.6 metres at 0.63% WO_3. This makes a combined intersection of 13.2 metres at 0.37% WO_3 (Figure 1). Three other holes returned assays that added to existing intersections (DDM120, DDM140 and DDM189) and two holes located new zones of mineralisation.

There exists 1500 to 2000 metres of core that requires sampling and Tungsten Mining plan to complete this work in the September Quarter.

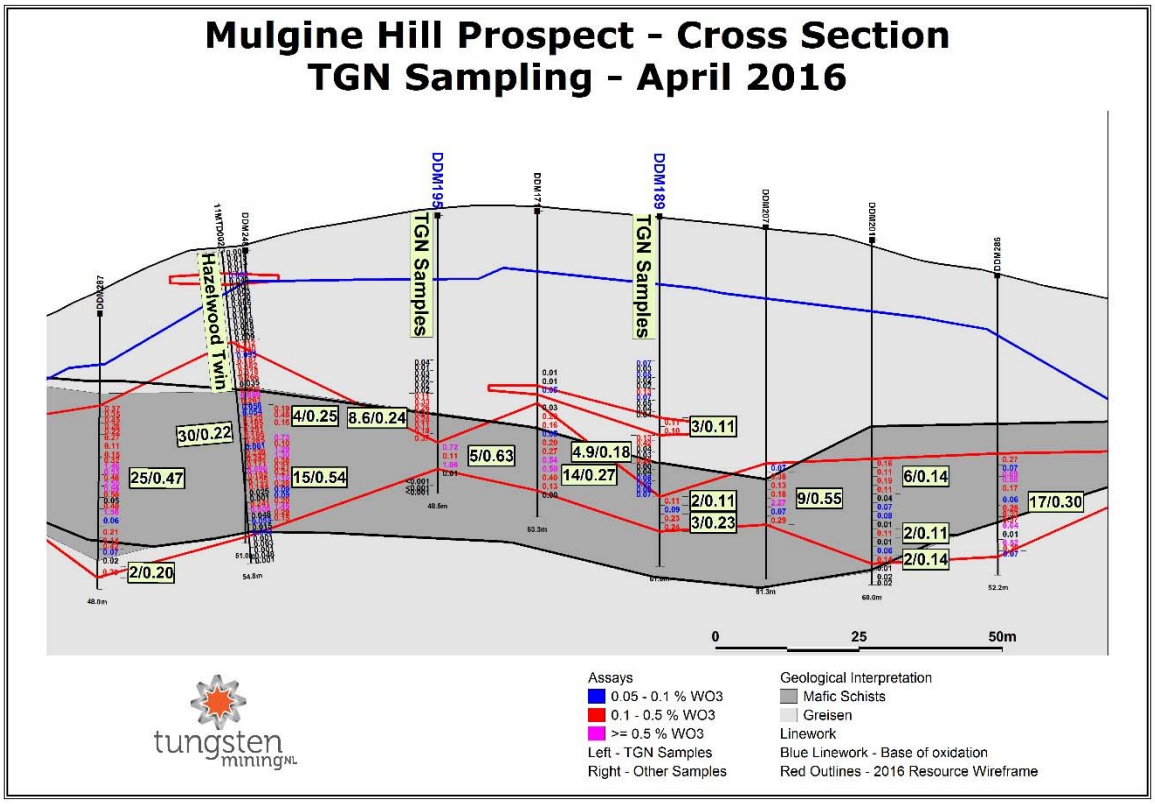

Figure 1: Cross section showing Tungsten Mining sampling of Minefields and ANZECO drilling.

These sample results were received after the close-off date for data supplied to Optiro to support the June 2016 Mineral Resource update for Mulgine Hill. These results indicates further sampling of core at Mulgine Hill may add additional tonnes to the resource during future resource updates.

Planned Work Programme

Tungsten Mining has developed a Strategic Development Plan for the Mt Mulgine Project directed towards the production of tungsten concentrate within 2 years. A staged development approach will be adopted with the initial focus on the Mulgine Hill deposit while concurrently progressing metallurgical test work and development activities on the significantly larger Mulgine Trench deposit. This strategy aims to produce early cash flow and ensures tungsten production is sustainable long term.

Tungsten Mining plans to complete the following work programme in the September Quarter at Mt Mulgine.

- RC drilling targeting shallow mineralisation at Mulgine Hill and Mulgine Trench.
- PQ diamond holes to collect metallurgical samples from Mulgine Hill and Mulgine Trench.

- Metallurgical test work programme to determine a metallurgical treatment pathway of the near surface mineralised material at the Hill deposit and the oxide zone at Trench for a possible extraction methodology.

-ENDS-
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For further information:
Craig Ferrier
Chief Executive Officer
Ph: +61 8 9486 8492
E: craig.ferrier@tungstenmining.com

For Broker and Media Enquiries:
Andrew Rowell / Matt Birney
Cannings Purple
Ph: +61 400 466 226 / +61 419 217 090
E: arowell@canningspurple.com.au / mbirney@canningspurple.com.au

Competent Person's Statements

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.

Where the Company refers to the Kilba Resource Upgrade referencing the release made to the ASX on 30 January 2015 it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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. The Mt Mulgine, Big Hill and Kilba Projects, together represent a tungsten resource inventory of 88.6 Million tonnes at 0.18% WO_3, representing more than 15.5 million MTU (metric tonne units) of WO_3 at a 0.10% cut-off grade.

Tungsten Mining is currently identifying opportunities for near term tungsten production, particularly from the Mulgine Hill and Mulgine Trench deposits within the Mt Mulgine Project.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC 2012 TABLE 1

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.*	The deposit was sampled using diamond drilling (DD) over several campaigns from 1970 to 1980 and 2011. Earlier campaigns were conducted by Minefields Exploration NL (Minefields) and Australian and New Zealand Exploration Company (ANZECO). Hazelwood Resources Ltd (Hazelwood) drilled NQ diamond holes in 2011. A total of 213 NQ/BQ diamond drillholes (10,631m DD, 2,355m precollars) were drilled by Minefields and ANZECO. The majority of the holes were vertical. Hazelwood drilled five NQ diamond holes (437.3 metres) in 2011, four of these holes twined historical Minefields/ANZECO drilling. In 2016, Tungsten Mining NL (Tungsten Mining) collected and assayed 251 half-core samples from Minefields and ANZECO holes. These intervals had not previously been assayed and often had visible scheelite in UV photography.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	ANZECO submitted a small number of duplicate samples to external laboratories and these repeated well. There is no reference to standards, duplicates or blanks in reports on Minefields and ANZECO drilling. In 2011, Hazelwood submitted 414 duplicate half-core samples from the Minefields and ANZECO holes to ALS Chemex for tungsten analysis by XRF. Results from these samples correlated well given the coarse-grained nature of scheelite mineralisation present. The coefficient of determination (R2) was 0.68 and the mean was 0.2376% W and 0.2353% W for the original and repeat assays respectively. Hazelwood inserted one standard in 20 samples; however 50% of these weren't assayed for tungsten as there was insufficient sample. Samples submitted by Tungsten Mining in 2016 had standards inserted into the sample stream at a rate of one in 30.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	NQ or BQ diamond holes were logged and UV lamped to determine mineralised material. These mineralised zones were then sampled at dominantly 5 feet intervals to 1977 or 1 - 2 metre intervals in later campaigns. Samples were half core split by either a chisel or diamond saw. One half of the cut core is left in core boxes and retained in core storage at the Minjar core yard unless used for metallurgy or QAQC samples. Mineralised intervals in precollars were sampled at 1m intervals. There is no documentation on how precollar samples were collected. Samples were initially submitted to General Superintendence Co P/L in Perth for XRF analysis. Holes drilled later in the programme were submitted to AMDEL in Perth for tungsten (±Mo, Sb, Mo) by XRF analysis (Method B1/1 or B2) and Mo (±Au, Ag, Bi, Cu, Sb, Zn) by AAS analysis. Diamond core drilled in 2011 was oriented and photographed on site and then sent to the Hazelwood core yard at Malaga, Perth. Geological logging and sampling took place in Malaga. Core was cut in half by an Almonte diamond saw and 1m samples submitted to ALS Chemex of Malaga for tungsten (plus As, Ba, Ca, Cu, Mo, Pb, S, Sn, Ta, Zn) analysis by XRF. In 2016, Tungsten Mining collected generally 1m half core (NQ or BQ) samples cut by previous operators by either chisel or diamond saw. Samples were then 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).*	Minefields and ANZECO drilled 213 NQ/BQ diamond drillholes (10,631m DD, 2,355m precollars) over multiple campaigns from 1970 to 1980. Holes depths ranged from 11 to 154 m, averaging 61m. Most holes drilled by Minefields and ANZECO were vertical, holes that were inclined had core orientated using a spear to mark the bottom of the core for logging structures. Hazelwood completed 5 inclined NQ diamond holes for 437 metres in 2011 to twin historic drilling. Core was orientated using a REFLEX orientation device. Downhole surveying was conducted using a Reflex multi-shot survey system.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	No records of diamond core recovery were found in the database or on drill logs. Minefields and ANZECO reports referred to core recovery as being excellent. A review of core photography shows there to be no significant core loss. Samples submitted by Tungsten Mining in 2016 were from intervals that were close to 100% core recovery.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	During validation of the drill database in 2011, all available core was reconstructed into continuous runs for marking depths and core recovery. This process confirmed there was excellent core recovery.
	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 within the mineralised zones. No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage. BQ sample size is small given the coarse grained or nuggety nature of the scheelite mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Diamond core was geologically logged with information on structure, lithology and alteration zones recorded. Diamond core trays containing half or quarter core are stored for most holes at the Minjar core yard 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 logging included records of lithology, mineralogy, textures, oxidation state and colour. Core was photographed in daylight and selected holes in UV light to estimate scheelite content.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	There is either historical logging or recent re-logging for three quarters of the drill holes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	For Minefields and ANZECO holes, NQ and BQ core was cut by either a chisel or a diamond saw and 5 feet or 1 – 2 metre half core samples were submitted to General Superintendence Co P/L or AMDEL in Perth. For Hazelwood holes, NQ diamond drill core was cut in half by an Almonte diamond saw and submitted to ALS Chemex of Malaga. In 2016, Tungsten Mining collected generally 1m half core (NQ or BQ) samples cut by previous operators by either chisel or diamond saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	There are no records of how Minefields and ANZECO sampled precollars.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Minefields and ANZECO samples were submitted to either General Superintendence Co P/L or AMDEL in Perth. No details were found on sample preparation for samples submitted to General Superintendence Co P/L. Samples submitted to AMDEL were crushed to -1/4 inch, pulverised to -30 mesh in a Braun Pulveriser and a 120 – 150 gram riffle split milled to 98% passing -200 mesh. Hazelwood samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and were crushed to -2mm and then milled to 90% passing 75 microns in a LM5 mill with a chrome free bowl. Samples submitted to Nagrom in 2016 were dried and crushed to 6.3mm using a jaw crusher. 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.	There is no mention of routine standards and duplicate samples in Minefields and ANZECO reports. A small number of duplicate samples were sent to external laboratories and these repeated well.
	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.	In 2011, Hazelwood submitted 414 duplicate half-core samples to ALS Chemex for tungsten analysis by XRF. Results from these samples correlated well given the coarse-grained nature of scheelite mineralisation present. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.68 and the mean was 0.2376% W and 0.2353% W for the original and repeat assays respectively.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Duplicate sampling of the smaller diameter BQ core indicates that the nuggetty nature of tungsten mineralisation present and small sample size resulted in a relatively high degree of scatter. As noted above duplicates samples correlated well, therefore sample sizes are considered to be acceptable to accurately represent the tungsten mineralisation at Mulgine Hill given the thickness and consistency of the intersections
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.
	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.	No downhole geophysical surveys conducted.
	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.	ANZECO submitted a small number of duplicate samples to external laboratories and these repeated well. There is no reference to standards, duplicates or blanks in reports on Minefields and ANZECO drilling. In 2011, Hazelwood submitted 414 duplicate half-core samples from the Minefields and ANZECO holes to ALS Chemex for tungsten analysis by XRF. Results from these samples correlated well given the coarse-grained nature of scheelite mineralisation present. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.68 and the mean was 0.2376% W and 0.2353% W for the original and repeat assays respectively. Field QAQC procedures for the 2016 sampling included the insertion of commercial standards at the rate of one in 30 samples. Assay results have been satisfactory demonstrating acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No independent personnel have verified intersections in DD drilling. Tungsten Mining personnel have conducted a review of all assaying by visual inspection of UV core photography and comparing original drill logs against the drill database.
	The use of twinned holes.	Hazelwood drilled four NQ diamond holes in 2011 to twin historical Minefields/ANZECO drilling. Twin holes intersected mineralisation at target depths; however grades and widths show the nuggety or variable nature of the scheelite mineralisation present.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Minefields and ANZECO drilling was carefully measured, geologically logged and UV lamped prior to sampling. Data was recorded onto paper drill logs and was later transferred into an electronic database. Tungsten Mining have conducted a thorough validation of this data against original paper copies/files. Diamond core drilled in 2011 was oriented and photographed on site and then sent to the Hazelwood core yard at Malaga, Perth. Geological logging and sampling took place in Malaga. Data capture was straight into Excel files. Data for samples collected by Tungsten Mining in 2016 were detailed on paper sample sheets. These were then entered into a Micromine file, visually checked on sections and loaded into a drill database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Minefields and ANZECO collar locations were picked-up by a licensed surveyor on the national grid (AMG). This has been transformed to GDA94 Zone 50 in 2011 and old drill pad positions were located and original collars pegged where possible. These holes were picked-up by a licenced surveyor using a DGPS and this confirmed the grid transformation was accurate.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)
	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 drilled using 40 x 40 m grid for most of the deposit and 80 x 80 m grid elsewhere. Two close spaced (5 – 10m spacing) sections were drilled to determine grade continuity.
	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.	The current drill spacing, combined with kriging efficiency, geological confidence and the quality control standards achieved have been used to divide the deposit into Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource within the Main Mineralisation Zone. Hangingwall Mineralisation Zones have poorer geological and grade continuity and blocks within this domain have been classified as Inferred.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of samples was conducted during sampling.
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.	Structural logging of diamond core has confirmed that drill orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of mineralised veining.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples numbers were recorded on drill logs for Minefields and ANZECO holes. No records of measures taken to ensure sample security were documented in historical reports for these holes. Diamond core for Hazelwood holes was oriented and photographed on site and then sent to the Hazelwood core yard at Malaga, Perth. Geological logging and sampling took place at the Malaga with samples sent directly to the laboratory in Perth. Samples collected by Tungsten Mining were securely sealed and stored on site and delivered by courier to the laboratory in Perth. Sample submissions forms used to track samples were sent with samples as well as emailed directly to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	In January 2010, SJS Management conducted a review of the QAQC for drilling at Mulgine Hill. This audit found procedures for drilling, logging and sampling acceptable. However they did find issues with assaying and the small sample size (NQ and BQ) given the coarse-grained nature of tungsten mineralisation present. In 2016, Tungsten Mining conducted a thorough interrogation of the drill database reviewing consistency of data, geological logging, field procedures and sampling/assaying. UV Photographs of core were checked against assay results. Any data that failed validation was checked against original paper copies/files, edited and the validated drill database loaded into Micromine. Global consistency was then checked by plotting sections using the drill database and reconciling assays against geological logging.