ABN 67 152 084 403

# ASX Announcement

## Mt Mulgine Project Advances with a Successful Infill and Extensional Drilling Program

### Highlights

- Infill and extensional drilling confirms continuity of shallow tungsten and molybdenum mineralisation at the Mt Mulgine Project.
- Drilling at ***Mulgine Hill*** intersected near-surface tungsten mineralisation including:
  - 17 metres at 0.46% $WO_3$ and 0.02% Mo from 2 metres,
  - 12 metres at 0.27% $WO_3$ and 0.03% Mo from 4 metres and
  - 11 metres at 0.19% $WO_3$ and 0.03% Mo from 5 metres.
- Drilling at ***Mulgine Trench*** intersected broad zones of tungsten mineralisation including:
  - 40 metres at 0.08% $WO_3$ and 0.12% Mo from surface,
  - 72 metres at 0.16% $WO_3$ and 0.02% Mo from surface, and
  - 68 metres at 0.10% $WO_3$ and 0.05% Mo from 7 metres.
- Large diameter diamond holes drilled to collect metallurgical samples from Mulgine Hill aimed at confirming previous studies that indicated conventional metallurgical treatment produces a saleable $WO_3$ concentrate.
- Diamond core will also be used to investigate the metallurgy of the oxide layer at the Trench deposit.

Tungsten Mining NL (ASX:TGN) ("the Company") is pleased to report on results from drilling targeting shallow tungsten mineralisation at the Mt Mulgine Project in the Murchison Region of Western Australia, approximately 350km north northeast of Perth. During August 2016, the Company drilled 35 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 1,483 metres and six large diameter PQ diamond holes for 234 metres at the Mulgine Hill and Mulgine Trench prospects (Figure 1).

In December 2015, Tungsten Mining acquired the Mt Mulgine and Big Hill Projects from Hazelwood Resources Ltd (Hazelwood) at a cost of A$1.2 million. Tungsten Mining has 100% of the tungsten and molybdenum rights on a contiguous group of tenements at Mt Mulgine that have been the subject of significant previous exploration for tungsten and molybdenum.

Two near surface Mineral Resources have been delineated by previous explorers at the Mulgine Trench and Mulgine Hill deposits. Tungsten Mining is focussed on delivering on its strategic development plan to demonstrate a path to $WO_3$ production and cashflow within 2 years, and to continue to gain a greater understanding of the Trench deposit oxide layer.

### Commentary

Tungsten Mining's CEO, Mr Craig Ferrier said "*The positive assay results from both Mulgine Hill and Mulgine Trench confirm our view of the Mt Mulgine Tungsten Project as a significant project on a global scale.*

*"The aim of this drilling program was to confirm and extend mineralisation nearer to surface in both the fresh and weathered environment. The parallel studies that we are undertaking with the CSIRO are aimed at maximising the recovery potential of weathered and transitional material that contains significant tungsten grade and inventory, which has traditionally been discounted due to the absence of fluorescence under UV lamping.*

*"These results and the recent historical core sampling program will now be used to update the resource models for both deposits, which will then feed into the strategic plan to develop a low cost operation at Mulgine Hill.*



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The objectives of the current drilling programme are to test previously drilled shallow “open” areas at both deposits and to obtain core for metallurgical testwork.

Results from all drilling have been received and are discussed in sections below.

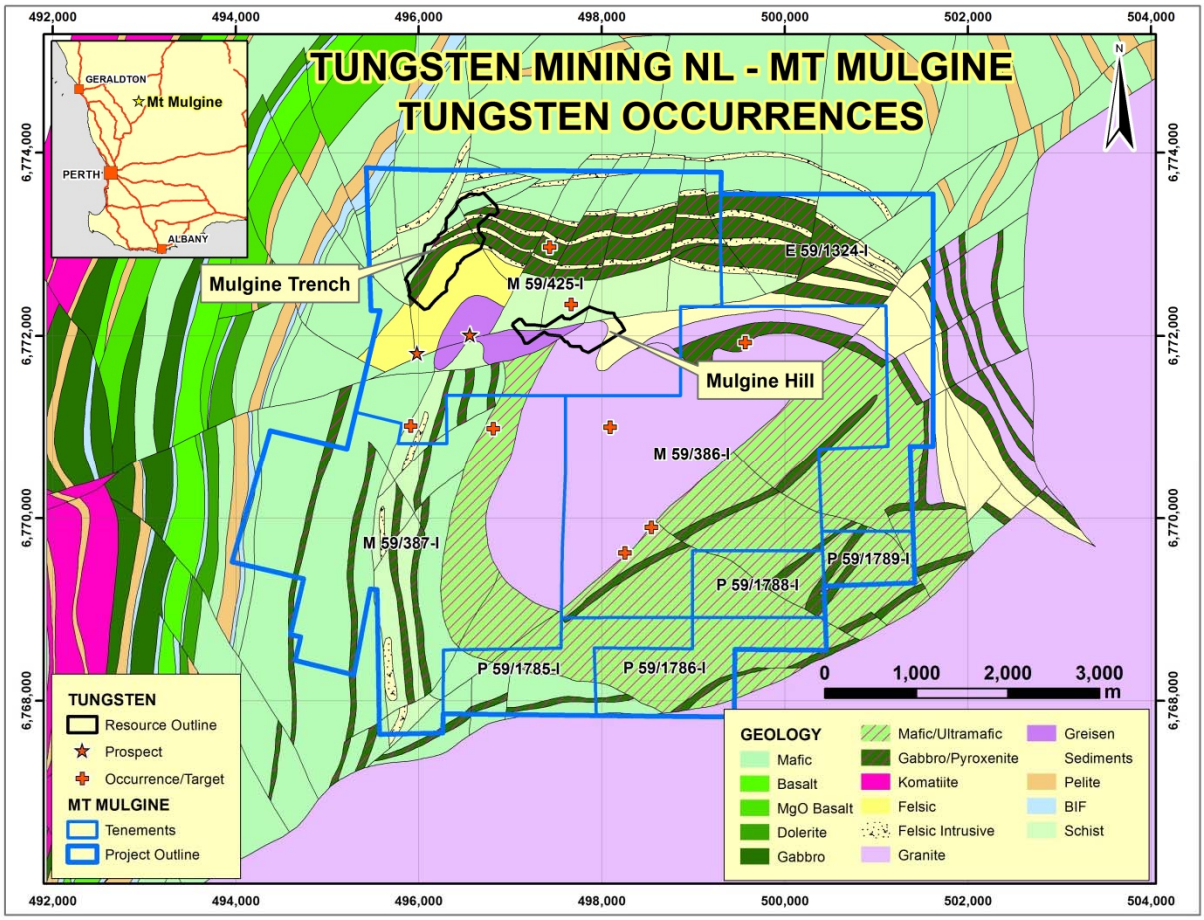


*Figure 1 – plan displaying location of Mulgine Hill and Mulgine Trench.*

## Mulgine Hill

During August 2016, a total of 26 RC holes for 1,007 metres and five large diameter (PQ) diamond holes for 202.4 metres were completed at Mulgine Hill to test shallow tungsten mineralisation. At Mulgine Hill, mineralisation is associated with the sub-horizontal upper contact of a phlogopite (mafic) schist unit and overlying quartz-muscovite (fluorite-apatite) greisen. Tungsten occurs as scheelite in coarse disseminations within the greisen or within numerous quartz and greisen veins in both the mafic schists and the quartz-muscovite greisen.

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. In June 2016, Tungsten Mining updated the Mulgine Hill Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines provided by the 2012 JORC Code. Interpretation of data during the resource modelling process identified a number of shallow targets with open extensions.

The current drilling programme tested four of these targets where historic drilling defined thick zones of tungsten mineralisation close to surface (Figure 2). Mineralisation at all four targets have shallow dips and the objective of drilling was to confirm continuity of mineralisation and targeted strike extensions within 40 metres of the surface.

Five PQ diamond holes were also drilled to provide representative material for metallurgical testwork from the mafic schist unit and overlying greisen. Work has commenced on this material with the major objective to confirm previous metallurgical studies that indicated conventional treatment produces a saleable $WO_3$ concentrate at Mulgine Hill.

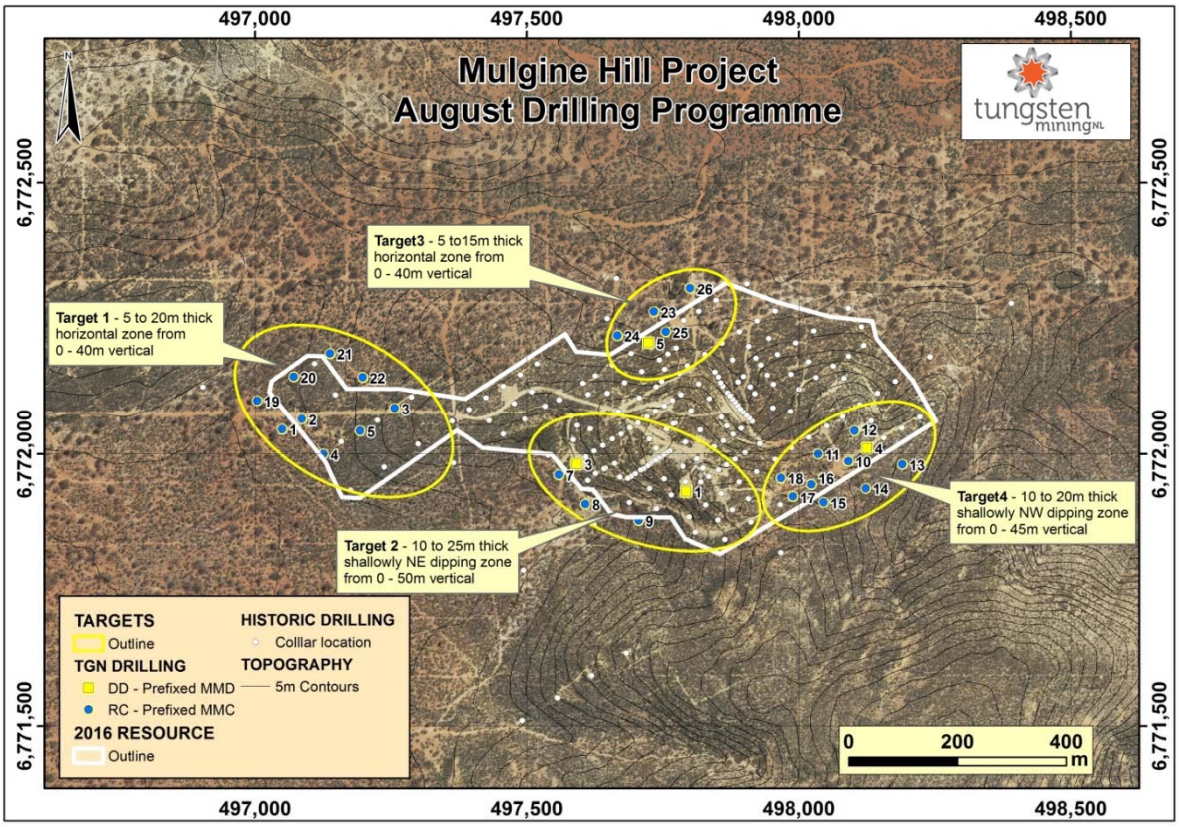


*Figure 2 – plan displaying hole location, shallow targets and 2016 Mineral Resource outline at Mulgine Hill.*

Results from this drilling have been encouraging, intersecting thick zones of tungsten mineralisation at all target areas. Drilling at target 1 has confirmed continuity within the existing Mineral Resource plus defined extensions in both fresh and weathered material along strike and down dip as shown in Figure 3.

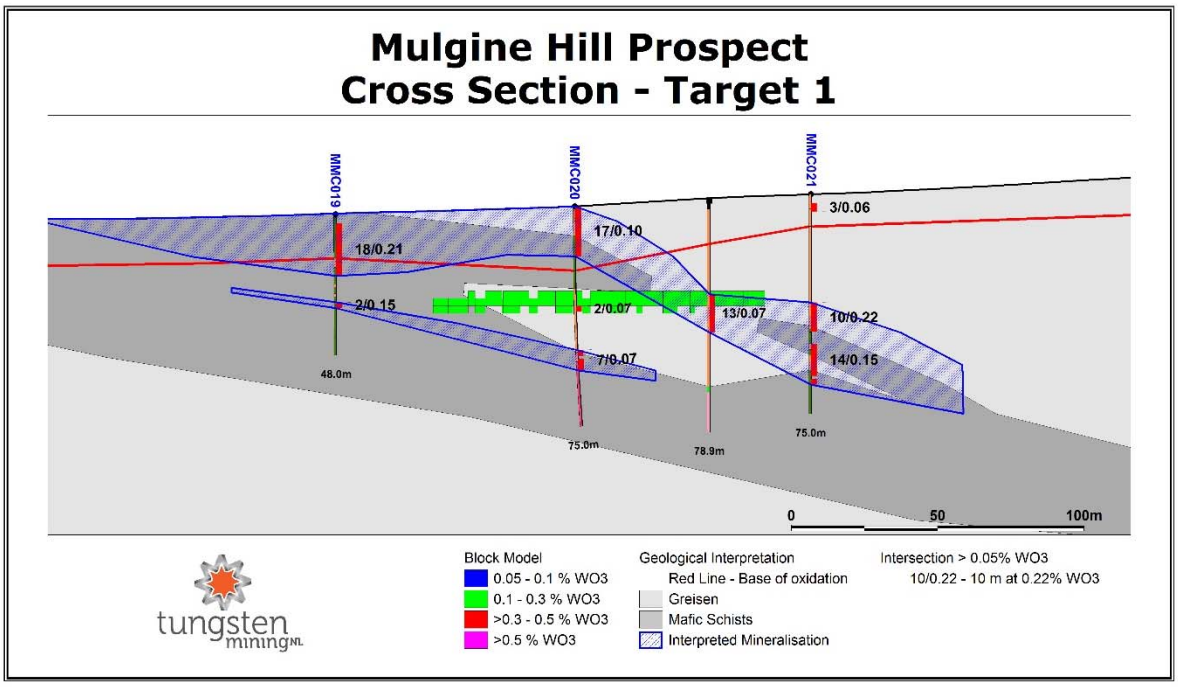


*Figure 3 – Cross section showing August 2016 drilling (MMC prefix) and interpretation with 2016 block model.*

Drilling at Target 2 and 4 confirmed historic drilling intersecting similar grades and widths at target depths, however holes testing strike extensions intersected only patchy mineralisation (best 6m at 0.17% $WO_3$ from 9m in MMC007). Three PQ diamond holes were drilled at these targets to collect metallurgical samples.

Four RC and one diamond hole were drilled at Target 3 to test shallow tungsten mineralisation. One RC hole (MMC025) twinned a historic diamond hole and a PQ diamond hole was drilled to collect samples for metallurgical testwork. Both holes intersected similar grade material to Minefield holes at target depths. Three RC holes were also drilled to test the strike extension, and MMC023 intersected a broad zone of low - medium grade tungsten mineralisation (34m at 0.09 $WO_3$ and 0.03% Mo) that is open to the northwest (Figure 2 and 4).

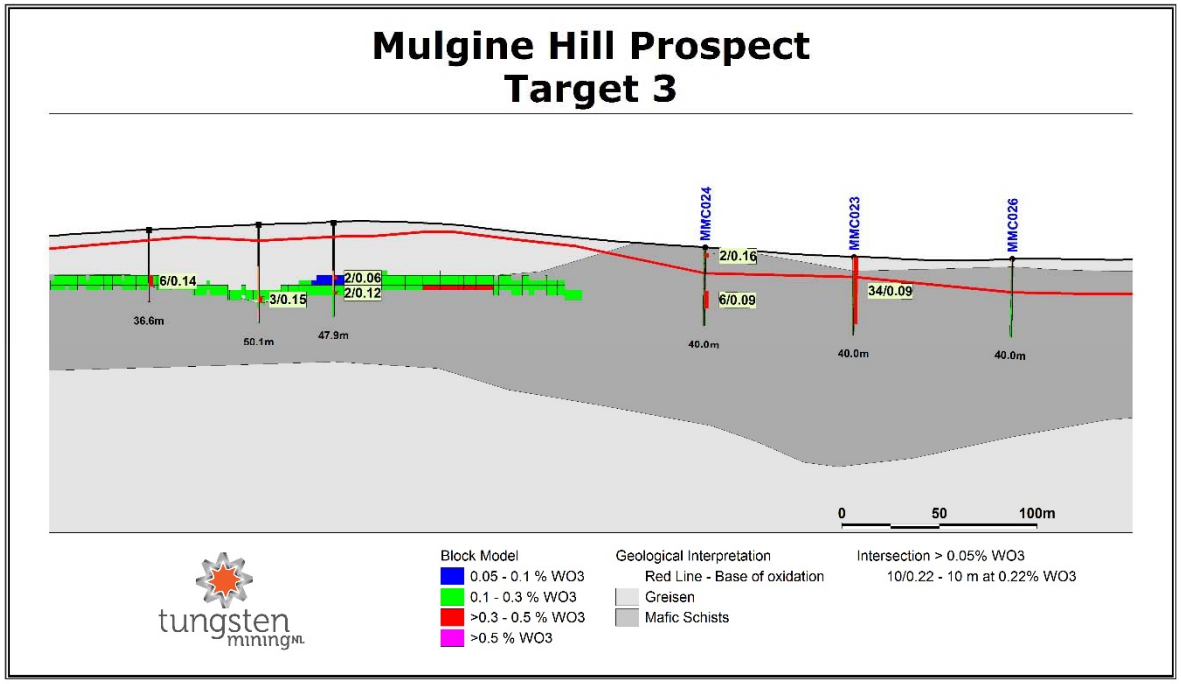


*Figure 4 – Cross section showing new drilling (MMC prefix) and 2016 block model at Target 3.*

Tungsten Mining drilled four RC twins adjacent to Minefields/ANZECO holes to evaluate historic work and test repeatability of drilling. Twin holes intersected similar widths of mineralisation and generally similar grades, however they did show the variable or nuggety nature of very high-grade mineralisation in MMC002 (1m at 3.60% $WO_3$) and DDM178 (3m at 1.72% $WO_3$).

***Table 1 Comparison of Tungsten Mining twin holes and historic holes at 0.05% $WO_3$ cut-off.***

| Mulgine Hill, RC Twins (>0.05 % WO3) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tungsten Mining Hole | MGA Coordinates | | | | Intersections | | | |
| | Hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Depth (m) | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | $WO_3$% |
| MMC002 | MMC002 | 497,086 | 6,772,065 | 40 | 1 | 20 | 19 | 0.42 |
| | DDM139 | 497,088 | 6,772,067 | 38.7 | 3 | 23 | 20 | 0.17 |
| MMC006 | MMC006 | 497,591 | 6,771,982 | 45 | 12 | 42 | 30 | 0.12 |
| | DDM178 | 497,593 | 6,771,984 | 38.4 | 12.2 | 32 * | 19.8 * | 0.39 |
| MMC010 | MMC010 | 498,091 | 6,771,987 | 36 | 9 | 36 | 27 | 0.21 |
| | DDM149 | 498,093 | 6,771,989 | 36.6 | 4.6 | 32 | 27.4 | 0.24 |
| MMC025 | MMC025 | 497,755 | 6,772,226 | 30 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 0.17 |
| | DDM103 | 497,756 | 6,772,227 | 76.2 | 1.5 | 24.4 | 22.9 | 0.16 |

* Note that DDM178 was not assayed from 33m to end of hole.

Better drill intersections from Mulgine Hill RC drilling for weathered and fresh material are presented in Table 2. Metallurgical holes will be assayed during the metallurgical test work programme. A complete list of intersections greater than 2 metres at 0.10% $WO_3$ are presented in Appendix 2.

***Table 2 – Better intersection from Mulgine Hill RC drilling***

| Hole No | Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % $WO_3$) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MGA Coordinates | | | | Intersections | | | | | |
| | Northing (m) | Easting (m) | Depth (m) | Dip/ Azim | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | $WO_3$% | Mo% | Weath. |
| MMC002 | 6,772,065 | 497,086 | 40 | -90 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 0.21 | 0.021 | Weath. |
| MMC002 | | | | -90 | 14 | 19 | 5 | 1.03 | 0.007 | Fresh |
| MMC002 | | | | Incl. | 16 | 17 | 1 | 3.60 | 0.005 | Fresh |
| MMC003 | 6,772,085 | 497,257 | 40 | -90 | 14 | 27 | 13 | 0.16 | 0.010 | Fresh |
| MMC005 | 6,772,043 | 497,193 | 30 | -90 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 0.25 | 0.025 | Weath. |
| MMC006 | 6,771,982 | 497,591 | 45 | -90 | 28 | 42 | 14 | 0.16 | 0.004 | Fresh |
| MMC010 | 6,771,987 | 498,091 | 36 | -90 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 0.24 | 0.019 | Weath. |
| MMC010 | | | | | 18 | 22 | 4 | 0.50 | 0.008 | Fresh |
| MMC010 | | | | Incl. | 18 | 19 | 1 | 1.23 | 0.009 | Fresh |
| MMC012 | 6,772,043 | 498,102 | 54 | -90 | 26 | 28 | 2 | 0.10 | 0.022 | Weath. |
| MMC012 | | | | | 28 | 39 | 11 | 0.23 | 0.018 | Fresh |
| MMC012 | | | | Incl. | 38 | 39 | 1 | 1.12 | 0.007 | Fresh |
| MMC016 | 6,771,944 | 498,023 | 24 | -90 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0.20 | 0.007 | Weath. |
| MMC018 | 6,771,956 | 497,967 | 36 | -90 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 0.19 | 0.054 | Weath. |
| MMC018 | | | | | 9 | 16 | 7 | 0.18 | 0.013 | Fresh |
| MMC018 | | | | | 25 | 29 | 4 | 0.83 | 0.006 | Fresh |
| MMC018 | | | | Incl. | 25 | 26 | 1 | 2.76 | 0.007 | Fresh |
| MMC019 | 6,772,099 | 497,004 | 48 | -90 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 0.18 | 0.033 | Weath. |
| MMC019 | | | | | 11 | 16 | 5 | 0.40 | 0.018 | Fresh |
| MMC019 | | | | Incl. | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1.08 | 0.013 | Fresh |
| MMC021 | 6,772,186 | 497,138 | 75 | -90 | 37 | 47 | 10 | 0.22 | 0.010 | Fresh |
| MMC021 | | | | | 52 | 62 | 10 | 0.18 | 0.002 | Fresh |
| MMC025 | 6,772,226 | 497,755 | 30 | -90 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 0.29 | 0.096 | Weath. |

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% $WO_3$, no top cut grade, up to 2m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – contains fresh scheelite, Weath. – tungsten present in another mineral species.*

## Mulgine Trench

Tungsten mineralisation at Mulgine Trench is hosted by quartz-scheelite veins in mafic and ultramafic volcanics in a 100 to 180 metre thick zone that extends over 1.5 kilometres of strike. Mineralisation is open along strike and down dip and is associated with foliation parallel quartz veins generally less the 10cm in width. Mineralisation is strongest where quartz veining averages 15 – 20% of the total rock volume.

Tungsten Mining's strategy at Mulgine Trench is to target potentially low strip ratio tungsten mineralisation adjacent to the Bobby McGee pit and gain a greater understanding of the Trench deposit oxide layer. During August 2016, 9 RC holes for 476 metres and one large diameter (PQ) diamond hole for 31.6 metres were drilled at Mulgine Trench to test tungsten mineralisation adjacent to and beneath the Bobby McGee pit (Figure 5).

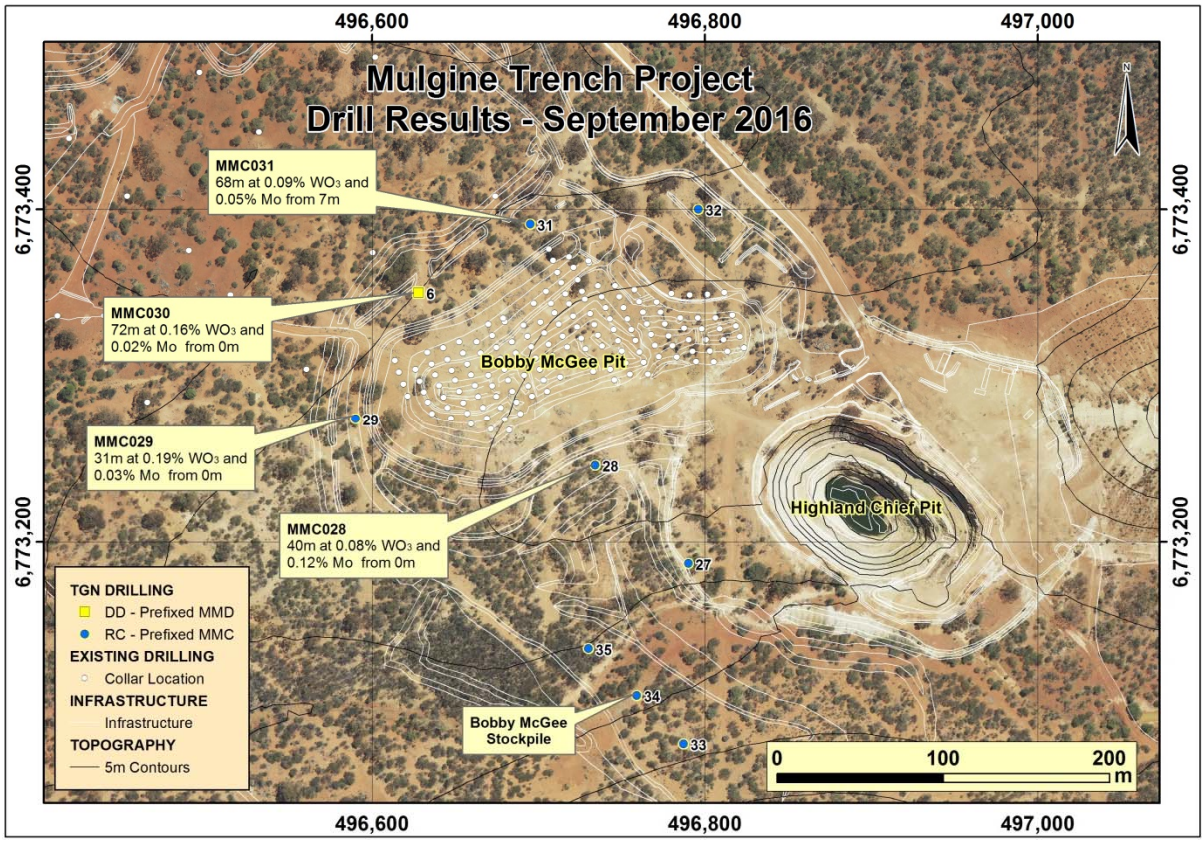


*Figure 5 – Plan displaying better results from drilling around the Bobby McGee pit.*

Results from this drilling have been extremely encouraging intersecting substantial thicknesses of low to medium grade tungsten mineralisation including 72 metres at 0.16% $WO_3$ and 0.02% Mo from surface in MMC030 (Figure 6). Significant molybdenum is also present with the RC hole MMC031 intersecting 40 metres at 0.08% $WO_3$ and 0.12% Mo in preliminary five metre composite samples.

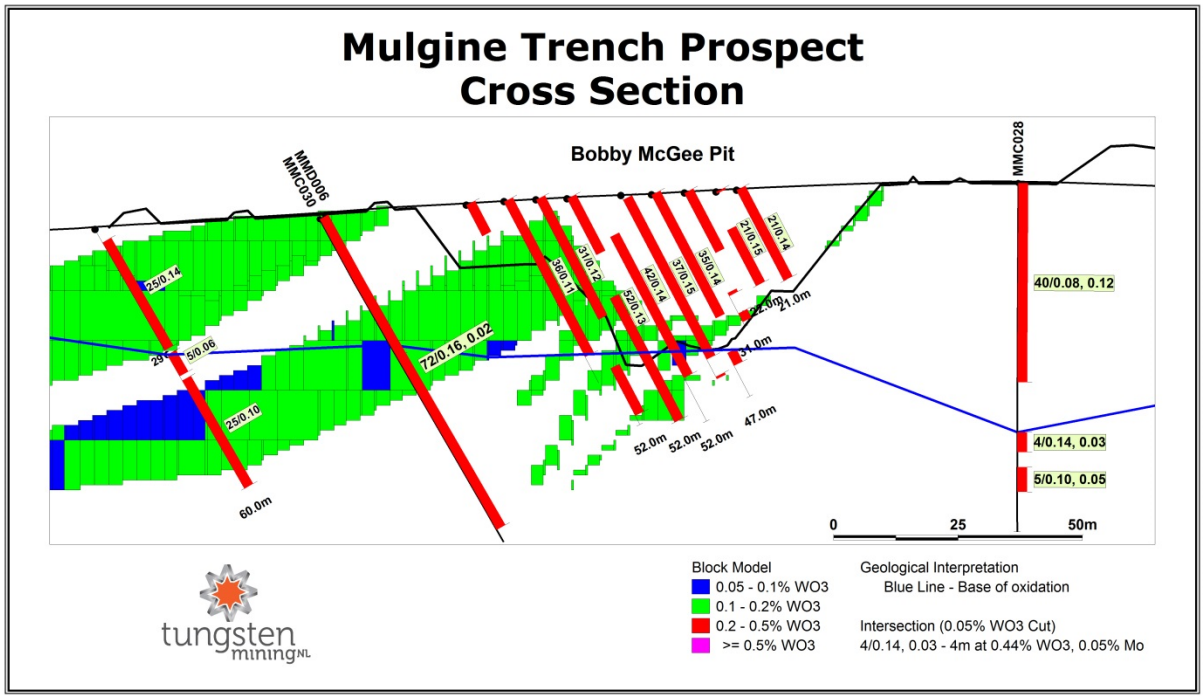


*Figure 6 – Cross section showing new drilling (MMC/MMD prefix), existing drilling and 2014 block model at the Bobby McGee pit.*

Three of the RC holes were drilled to evaluate a waste stockpile containing tungsten mineralisation constructed by Minjar Gold Pty Ltd during mining of the Bobby McGee pit. Results confirmed the dump has tungsten mineralisation associated with dominantly weathered material assaying 0.10 – 0.15% $WO_3$. Results from these holes are listed in Table 3.

***Table 3 – Results from RC drilling of Bobby McGee dump***

| Hole No | Bobby McGee Dump, RC Drilling (>0.10 % $WO_3$) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MGA Coordinates | | | | Intersections | | | | | |
| | Northing (m) | Easting (m) | Depth (m) | Dip/ Azim | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | $WO_3$% | Mo% | Weath. |
| MMC033 | 6,773,079 | 496,787 | 12 | -90 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 0.11 | 0.036 | Weath. |
| MMC034 | 6,773,109 | 496,758 | 12 | -90 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 0.13 | 0.034 | Weath. |
| MMC035 | 6,773,135 | 496,731 | 12 | -90 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 0.11 | 0.046 | Weath. |

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% $WO_3$, no top cut grade, up to 2m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – contains fresh scheelite, Weath. – tungsten present in another mineral species.*

Better drill intersections from drilling at Bobby McGee are presented in Table 4 and a complete list of intersections greater than 2 metres at 0.05% $WO_3$ are presented in Appendix 2. The metallurgical hole MMD006 drilled to 30.6 metres twinned MMC030 and will be assayed during the metallurgical test work programme.

***Table 4 – Better results from Mulgine Trench RC drilling***

| Hole No | Mulgine Trench RC Drilling (>0.05 % $WO_3$) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MGA Coordinates | | | | Intersections | | | | | |
| | Northing (m) | Easting (m) | Depth (m) | Dip/ Azim | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | $WO_3$% | Mo% | Weath. |
| MMC027 | 6,773,196 | 496,805 | 60 | -90 | 11 | 22 | 11 | 0.13 | 0.06 | Weath. |
| MMC027 | | | | | 27 | 37 | 10 | 0.08 | 0.03 | Weath. |
| MMC028 | 6,773,244 | 496,733 | 70 | -90 | 0 | 40 | 40 * | 0.08 | 0.12 | Weath. |
| MMC028 | | | | | 50 | 54 | 4 | 0.14 | 0.03 | Fresh |
| MMC028 | | | | | 57 | 62 | 5 | 0.10 | 0.05 | Fresh |
| MMC029 | 6,773,274 | 496,590 | 70 | -60/135 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0.19 | 0.03 | Weath. |
| MMC029 | | | | | 50 | 55 | 5 | 0.13 | 0.03 | Fresh |
| MMC030 | 6,773,343 | 496,633 | 80 | -60/125 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0.14 | 0.01 | Weath. |
| MMC030 | | | | | 30 | 72 | 42 | 0.17 | 0.03 | Fresh |
| MMC031 | 6,773,390 | 496,695 | 90 | -60/135 | 7 | 36 | 29 | 0.10 | 0.04 | Weath. |
| MMC031 | | | | | 36 | 75 | 39 | 0.10 | 0.06 | Fresh |

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.05% $WO_3$, no top cut grade, up to 2m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – contains fresh scheelite, Weath – tungsten present in another mineral species. * Preliminary 5m composite samples.*

ENDS

Craig Ferrier
Chief Executive Officer
23 September 2016

**Competent Person's Statement**

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

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## About Tungsten Mining

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

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

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

Tungsten Mining has three advanced tungsten projects in Australia: the Mt Mulgine Project in the Murchison region, the Big Hill Project in the Pilbara region and the Kilba Project in the Ashburton region of Western Australia. The Mt Mulgine, Big Hill and Kilba Projects, together contain Mineral Resources reported at a 0.10% $WO_3$ cut-off grade comprising Indicated Resources of 15.4Mt at 0.20% $WO_3$ and 26ppm Mo and Inferred Resources of 73.2Mt at 0.17% $WO_3$ and 220ppm Mo, totalling 88.6Mt at 0.18% $WO_3$ and 186ppm Mo. This represents more than 15.5 million MTU (metric tonne units) of $WO_3$ and 16,480 tonnes of contained Molybdenum.

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 Code Reporting Criteria

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

### SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Sampling techniques** | *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* | Mulgine Trench and Mulgine Hill are sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) over multiple drilling campaigns. The latest drilling campaign was completed by Tungsten Mining utilising RC and diamond drilling.<br><br>A total of 35 Tungsten Mining RC drillholes (1,483m) were drilled and the majority of the holes were drilled at approximately 90°. Six PQ diamond hole (234m) were drilled 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 using a Hemisphere R120 DGPS with sub-metre accuracy.<br><br>Downhole surveying was measured by the drill contractors using a Champ North Seeking solid state gyroscopic system in the drill rods. Accuracy is ±0.75° for azimuth and ±0.15° for inclination.<br><br>Certified standard 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 with an $R^2$ value of 0.94 and 0.97 for $WO_3$ and Mo respectively. |
| | *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information* | The RC drilling crew collected 1 metre intervals from the cyclone and the sample was split using a cone splitter to produce two representative 2 – 4 kilogram samples in calico bags. The cone splitter was cleaned by hosing with pressurised air to eliminate sample contamination. One of the calico samples is for analysis and the second duplicate sample is retained as a reference sample for possible reanalysing / QAQC activities.<br><br>Tungsten Mining samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratory of Kelmscott for analysis by XRF Tungsten Suite. |
| **Drilling techniques** | *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | Tungsten Mining completed 35 RC drillholes in the latest phase of drilling. RC holes depths ranged from 12 to 90 m, averaging 42 m. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer that produced a nominal 140m diameter hole.<br><br>Tungsten Mining drilled 6 $PQ_3$ diamond drillholes. Diamond holes were drilled to a depth of 30 to 55m, averaging 39m. Drill core was not orientated as holes were vertical.<br><br>Tungsten Mining diamond and RC holes were surveyed in-rods at 20- 30 meter intervals using a Champ North Seeking 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.<br><br>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* | RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. The drill contractor blew out the hole at the beginning of each drill rod to remove excess water and maintain dry samples.<br><br>Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking, depths being checked against the depth marked on the core blocks. |
| | *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | Ground conditions for RC drilling were good and drilling returned consistent size samples. All RC samples were dry and contamination would be minimal.<br><br>Sample Recovery for diamond holes is generally very high (over 99%) within the mineralised zones.<br><br>No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage. |
| **Logging** | *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* | Tungsten Mining uses specially designed drill logs for tungsten mineralisation to capture the geological data. During logging part of the RC sample is washed, logged and placed into chip trays. The chip trays are stored in Tungsten Mining's core yard in Perth.<br><br>Diamond core was geotechnically logged for recovery and RQD. Information on structure, lithology and alteration zones are recorded. Diamond core trays are photographed in plain and UV light.<br><br>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 mineralisation 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.* | 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 by a cyclone attached to the drill rig. Material was split by a cone splitter immediately beneath the cyclone to produce two 2 – 4 kg samples. |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | Samples were dried, crushed to 6.3mm using a jaw crushers. Samples in excess of 2kg are riffle split and pulverised to 80% passing 75µm in LM5 pulveriser. |
| | *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. Duplicates and standards were inserted at intervals of one in every 30 samples.<br><br>Duplicate were inserted behind mineralised samples on a one in 30 sample basis. |

| 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.* | Approximately 1 in 30 RC field duplicates were taken from 1m cone split samples at the rig. Results from this QAQC sampling were considered excellent with an $R^2$ value of 0.94 and 0.97 for $WO_3$ and Mo respectively.<br><br>Four RC holes were drilled to twin historic diamond drilling. These holes intersected similar grade and thickness of mineralisation at target depths. Individual very-high grade zones did demonstrate the particulate or nuggety nature of tungsten mineralisation present. |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the tungsten mineralisation at Mt Mulgine based on the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. |
| **Quality of assay data and laboratory tests** | *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* | XRF has proven to be a very accurate analytical technique for a wide range of base metals, trace elements and major constituents found in rocks and mineral materials. Glass fusion XRF is utilised for assaying, since it provides good accuracy and precision; it is suitable for analysis from very low levels up to very high levels |
| | *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* | A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for every sample. Data is stored in the database. |
| | *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. Assay results from standards have generally been satisfactory demonstrating acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. A very high-grade standard with an expected mean of 1.31% $WO_3$ reported 5% higher than expected. This standard is currently being investigated and related to a very small proportion of drill assays. |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | No independent personnel have verified intersections in RC drilling. Tungsten Mining personnel conducted UV lamping to visually estimate scheelite content and confirm drill intersections. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | Tungsten Mining drilled four RC holes to twin historic diamond holes and intersected similar widths and grades of tungsten mineralisation. Twin holes did demonstrate that very high grade zones were however found to be variable or nuggety. |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | Geological logging of RC holes takes place at the drilling site on Panasonic Toughbook computers. Standardised Excel logging templates are used to capture the drill data and once validated by the supervising geologist is sent to Perth office. Diamond logging was completed on site onto paper drill logs and data entered into standardised excel spreadsheets in Perth.<br><br>Data is then loaded into Micromine and validated for logging codes, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, hole location and downhole surveying. Validated data is then loaded into a relational database for storage. |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | No adjustments were made, other than for values below the assay detection limit which have been entered as half of the detection limit. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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.* | Once each drillhole is drilled to the targeted depth, it is routinely downhole surveyed. Downhole surveying was measured by the drill contractors using a Champ North Seeking solid state gyroscopic system in the drill rods. Accuracy is ±0.75° for azimuth and ±0.15° for inclination.<br><br>Holes have been picked up using a Hemisphere R120 DGPS with sub-metre accuracy. |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) - Zone 50. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | High resolution aerial photography and digital elevation survey was flown by Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd in October 2013 with expected height accuracy of +/- 0.9 metres. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | Drill holes were generally drilled using 40 to 80 m spacing. |
| | *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 will have the 1m riffle split samples submitted for analysis. |
| **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.* | Diamond drilling has confirmed that drilling orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of stratigraphy or vein orientation. |
| **Sample security** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | All sample numbers are generated in the site office. Once samples intervals are selected, the numbers are assigned to each sample.<br><br>The sample number, drillhole name and sampled interval are recorded in the sampling sheets. All sample bags are properly sealed and are couriered by West Star logistics to Nagrom laboratory in Kelmscott. |
| **Audits or reviews** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards. Consistency of data was validated by Tungsten Mining while loading into the database (Depth from < Depth to; interval is within hole depth, check for overlapping samples or intervals, etc.). Any data which fails the database constraints and cannot be loaded is returned for validation, etc.). Global consistency was also checked later by plotting sections using the database and reconciling assays. |

## SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Mineral tenement and land tenure status** | Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. | The Mulgine Hill prospect is located on Mining Lease M59/425-I covering an area of approximately 9.4 $km^2$. Tungsten Mining has 100% of the mineral rights for tungsten and molybdenum. The current registered holder of the tenement is Minjar Gold Pty Ltd.<br><br>The normal Western Australian state royalties apply. |
| | The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | The tenements are in good standing. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | Minefields and ANZECO drilled 213 NQ/BQ diamond drillholes (10,631m DD, 2,355m precollars) at Mulgine Hill in the 1970s and 1980s. Hazelwood completed 5 NQ diamond drillholes in February 2011 to twin earlier drilling.<br><br>Minefields and ANZECO drilled 63 NQ/BQ diamond drillholes (7,337m DD, 1,644m precollars) at Mulgine Trench during the 1970s and 1980s. Vital Metals drilled one RC hole (149m) in 2008 and Minjar Gold drilled 28 RC holes (1856m) between 2012 to 2014 at Mulgine Trench.<br><br>Tungsten Mining have conducted a thorough review of all historic drilling. |
| **Geology** | Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | Tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation at Mt Mulgine is associated with the Mulgine Granite - a high-level leucogranite forming a 2km stock intruding the Mulgine anticline. The intrusion is associated with intense hydrothermal alteration with late stage fluids containing tungsten, molybdenum, gold, silver, bismuth and fluorite.<br><br>The Hill Deposit occurs along the northern margin of the Mulgine Granite preserved in an arcuate dominantly north northeast trending trough. The main mineralised zone occurs along the upper contact of the phlogopite schist where scheelite has been deposited either as coarse disseminations within the quartz-muscovite (fluorite-apatite) greisen or within numerous quartz and greisen veins in both the pyritic phlogopite schist and the quartz-muscovite greisen. Overlying the main zone are multiple less continuous zones hosted by the greisenised granite. These zones are sporadically sampled and further sampling of existing core is planned.<br><br>Tungsten mineralisation at Mulgine Trench is hosted by quartz-scheelite veins in mafic and ultramafic volcanics in a 100 to 180 metres thick zone that extends over 1.5 kilometres of strike. Mineralisation is open along strike and down dip and is associated with foliation parallel quartz veins generally less the 10cm in width. Strongest mineralisation is where quartz veining averages 15 – 20% of the total rock volume. |
| **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:<br>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>• dip and azimuth of the hole<br>• down hole length and interception depth<br>• hole length. | All relevant data for Tungsten Mining's drilling conducted in August 2016 are tabulated in Appendix 2. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Data aggregation methods** | In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. | Mulgine Hill<br>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 2.0m of internal waste.<br>Mulgine Trench<br>Intersections are reported for all intervals greater than 2m at 0.05% $WO_3$ using a lower cut-off grade 0.05% $WO_3$, no top cut grade and up to 2.0m of internal waste. |
| | 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 2m is included in intersections provided the adjacent zone and waste are >0.10% $WO_3$. |
| | 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.<br>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). | Drilling is generally perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. Holes intersect mineralisation at between 60 - 90° and true thickness will be between 70 – 100% of the intersection thickness. |
| **Diagrams** | Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. | Refer to diagrams in the body of text. |
| **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% $WO_3$ at Mulgine Hill and 2m at 0.05% $WO_3$ at Mulgine Trench are reported and holes with no significant mineralisation are documented in Appendix 2. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Other substantive exploration data** | Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. | **Mulgine Hill**<br>Mineralogical and metallurgical studies on the Hill deposit greisen and schist ore zones showed scheelite was well liberated below 0.3mm and gave good recoveries in a simple gravity circuit using jigs and tables. Evidence gathered to date show that no major metallurgical problems are expected to affect the overall viability of the project.<br><br>Preliminary metallurgical test work completed in the 1970s and 1980s has shown that the ore as represented by the samples tested, is readily concentrated to a 65% $WO_3$ concentrate at an estimated recovery of 80%. The level of tin, phosphorus, flourine and arsenic in the concentrate may be of concern to potential customers, but as at the end of 1982, no leaching tests had been conducted to test whether these elements could be reduced or removed altogether.<br><br>Ore sorting test work to remove gangue material prior to milling and gravity treatment showed that both UV and photometric type sorting could find application and significantly reduce the processing plant footprint, capital and operating costs.<br><br>**Mulgine Trench**<br>Metallurgical test work has been completed on samples from the Trench deposit spanning the years from 1978 to 1985, as well as in 2009. The main samples tested were diamond drill cores obtained from the 1978 and 1979 drilling programs, and bulk samples taken from shaft 4 and 5.<br><br>The test work revealed that a concentrate grading 65% $WO_3$ at 77% yield was achievable using a combination of gravimetric and flotation technology.<br><br>However, given the complicated mineralogy of the Trench deposit, the metallurgical test work done to date is not extensive enough to cover processing routes for the 4 different domains of the ore body, the oxidation zone, transition zone, primary ore zone A and primary ore zone B.<br><br>In order to produce consistent recovery and grades of all valuables metals (tungsten, molybdenum, silver, gold, copper, bismuth, antimony), further work on bench and pilot test scale is required to determine the processing route(s) and design parameters for a future plant. |
| **Further work** | The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).<br>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive | Drilling is planned to upgrade the existing Mineral Resource at Mulgine Hill to dominantly an Indicated status. |

# Appendix 1

## Mulgine Hill - Drill Collar Data and Intersections > 2m at 0.10% $WO_3$

| Hole No | Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % $WO_3$) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MGA Coordinates | | | | Intersections | | | | | |
| | Northing (m) | Easting (m) | Depth (m) | Dip/ Azim | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | $WO_3$% | Mo% | Weath. |
| MMC001 | 6,772,046 | 497,050 | 48 | -90 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 0.51 | 0.003 | Fresh |
| MMC002 | 6,772,065 | 497,086 | 40 | -90 | **2** | **14** | **12** | **0.21** | 0.021 | Weath. |
| MMC002 | | | | -90 | **14** | **19** | **5** | **1.03** | 0.007 | Fresh |
| MMC002 | | | | Incl. | **16** | **17** | **1** | **3.60** | 0.005 | Fresh |
| MMC002 | | | | | 34 | 37 | 3 | 0.24 | 0.009 | Fresh |
| MMC003 | 6,772,085 | 497,257 | 40 | -90 | **14** | **27** | **13** | **0.16** | 0.010 | Fresh |
| MMC004 | 6,772,000 | 497,126 | 20 | -90 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 0.22 | 0.026 | Weath. |
| MMC005 | 6,772,043 | 497,193 | 30 | -90 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 0.25 | 0.025 | Weath. |
| MMC006 | 6,771,982 | 497,591 | 45 | -90 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 0.14 | 0.002 | Fresh |
| MMC006 | | | | | **28** | **42** | **14** | **0.16** | 0.004 | Fresh |
| MMC007 | 6,771,962 | 497,559 | 30 | -90 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 0.23 | 0.004 | Fresh |
| MMC008 | 6,771,908 | 497,607 | 30 | -90 | No Significant Intersections | | | | | |
| MMC009 | 6,771,878 | 497,705 | 18 | -86 | No Significant Intersections | | | | | |
| MMC010 | 6,771,987 | 498,091 | 36 | -90 | **9** | **18** | **9** | **0.24** | 0.019 | Weath. |
| MMC010 | | | | | 18 | 22 | 4 | 0.50 | 0.008 | Fresh |
| MMC010 | | | | Incl. | 18 | 19 | 1 | 1.23 | 0.009 | Fresh |
| MMC010 | | | | | 29 | 32 | 3 | 0.24 | 0.005 | Fresh |
| MMC011 | 6,772,000 | 498,035 | 45 | -90 | 14 | 17 | 3 | 0.15 | 0.017 | Weath. |
| MMC011 | | | | | 17 | 20 | 3 | 0.37 | 0.017 | Fresh |
| MMC011 | | | | | 38 | 40 | 2 | 0.47 | 0.010 | Fresh |
| MMC012 | 6,772,043 | 498,102 | 54 | -90 | 26 | 28 | 2 | 0.10 | 0.022 | Weath. |
| MMC012 | | | | | **28** | **39** | **11** | **0.23** | 0.018 | Fresh |
| | | | | Incl. | 38 | 39 | 1 | 1.12 | 0.007 | Fresh |
| MMC013 | 6,771,981 | 498,190 | 48 | -90 | No Significant Intersections | | | | | |
| MMC014 | 6,771,937 | 498,123 | 30 | -90 | No Significant Intersections | | | | | |
| MMC015 | 6,771,911 | 498,045 | 20 | -90 | No Significant Intersections | | | | | |
| MMC016 | 6,771,944 | 498,023 | 24 | -90 | **0** | **8** | **8** | **0.20** | 0.007 | Weath. |
| MMC017 | 6,771,922 | 497,989 | 20 | -90 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 0.20 | 0.005 | Weath. |
| MMC018 | 6,771,956 | 497,967 | 36 | -90 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 0.19 | 0.054 | Weath. |
| MMC018 | | | | | 9 | 16 | 7 | 0.18 | 0.013 | Fresh |
| MMC018 | | | | | 25 | 29 | 4 | 0.83 | 0.006 | Fresh |

| Hole No | Mulgine Hill, RC Drilling (>0.10 % $WO_3$) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MGA Coordinates | | | | Intersections | | | | | |
| | Northing (m) | Easting (m) | Depth (m) | Dip/ Azim | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | $WO_3$% | Mo% | Weath. |
| MMC018 | | | | Incl. | 25 | 26 | 1 | 2.76 | 0.007 | Fresh |
| MMC019 | 6,772,099 | 497,004 | 48 | -90 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 0.18 | 0.033 | Weath. |
| MMC019 | | | | | 11 | 16 | 5 | 0.40 | 0.018 | Fresh |
| MMC019 | | | | Incl. | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1.08 | 0.013 | Fresh |
| MMC019 | | | | | 30 | 32 | 2 | 0.15 | 0.007 | Fresh |
| MMC020 | 6,772,143 | 497,071 | 75 | -90 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 0.12 | 0.015 | Weath. |
| MMC020 | | | | | 13 | 15 | 2 | 0.19 | 0.009 | Fresh |
| MMC021 | 6,772,186 | 497,138 | 75 | -90 | **37** | **47** | **10** | **0.22** | 0.010 | Fresh |
| MMC021 | | | | | **52** | **62** | **10** | **0.18** | 0.002 | Fresh |
| MMC022 | 6,772,143 | 497,202 | 45 | -60/235 | 21 | 24 | 3 | 0.25 | 0.021 | Fresh |
| MMC023 | 6,772,259 | 497,734 | 40 | -90 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 0.15 | 0.050 | Weath. |
| MMC023 | | | | | 24 | 28 | 4 | 0.16 | 0.033 | Fresh |
| MMC024 | 6,772,220 | 497,668 | 40 | -90 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0.16 | 0.155 | Weath. |
| MMC025 | 6,772,226 | 497,755 | 30 | -90 | **9** | **19** | **10** | **0.29** | **0.096** | Weath. |
| MMC026 | 6,772,308 | 497,799 | 40 | -90 | No Significant Intersections | | | | | |

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.10% $WO_3$, no top cut grade, up to 2m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – contains fresh scheelite, Weath. – tungsten present in another mineral species.*

| Hole No | Mulgine Hill, Diamond Drilling ( $PQ_3$) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Northing (m) | Easting (m) | Depth (m) | Dip/ Azim | Comments |
| MMD001 | 6,771,931 | 497,793 | 55.0 | -90 | |
| MMD002 | 6,771,982 | 497,593 | 7.4 | -90 | Twinning MMC006, hole abandoned at 7.4 metres |
| MMD003 | 6,771,978 | 497,593 | 50.0 | -90 | Redrill of MMD002 |
| MMD004 | 6,772,013 | 498,123 | 45.0 | -90 | |
| MMD005 | 6,772,202 | 497,717 | 45.0 | -90 | |

## Mulgine Trench - Drill Collar Data and Intersections > 2m at 0.05% $WO_3$

| Hole No | Mulgine Trench, RC Drilling (>0.05 % $WO_3$) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MGA Coordinates | | | | Intersections | | | | | |
| | Northing (m) | Easting (m) | Depth (m) | Dip/ Azim | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | $WO_3$% | Mo% | Weath. |
| MMC027 | 6,773,196 | 496,805 | 60 | -90 | 11 | 22 | 11 | 0.13 | 0.055 | Weath. |
| MMC027 | | | | | 27 | 37 | 10 | 0.08 | 0.032 | Weath. |
| MMC028 | 6,773,244 | 496,733 | 70 | -90 | **0** | **40** | **40 *** | **0.08** | **0.118** | Weath. |
| MMC028 | | | | | 50 | 54 | 4 | 0.14 | 0.026 | Fresh |
| MMC028 | | | | | 57 | 62 | 5 | 0.10 | 0.052 | Fresh |
| MMC029 | 6,773,274 | 496,590 | 70 | -60/135 | **0** | **31** | **31** | **0.19** | **0.026** | Weath. |
| MMC029 | | | | | 35 | 41 | 6 | 0.07 | 0.037 | Weath. |
| MMC029 | | | | | 50 | 55 | 5 | 0.13 | 0.029 | Fresh |
| MMC030 | 6,773,343 | 496,633 | 80 | -60/125 | **0** | **30** | **30** | **0.14** | **0.013** | Weath. |
| MMC030 | | | | | **30** | **72** | **42** | **0.17** | **0.026** | Fresh |
| MMC031 | 6,773,390 | 496,695 | 90 | -60/135 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0.07 | 0.057 | Weath. |
| MMC031 | | | | | **7** | **36** | **29** | **0.10** | **0.038** | Weath. |
| MMC031 | | | | | **36** | **75** | **39** | **0.10** | **0.056** | Fresh |
| MMC031 | | | | | 83 | 86 | 3 | 0.07 | 0.011 | Fresh |
| MMC032 | 6,773,401 | 496,796 | 70 | -90 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.07 | 0.032 | Weath. |
| MMC032 | | | | | 8 | 14 | 6 | 0.07 | 0.012 | Weath. |
| MMC032 | | | | | 17 | 19 | 2 | 0.06 | 0.024 | Weath. |
| MMC032 | | | | | 25 | 30 | 5 | 0.08 | 0.019 | Weath. |
| MMC032 | | | | | 36 | 39 | 3 | 0.06 | 0.007 | Fresh |
| MMC032 | | | | | 48 | 50 | 2 | 0.10 | 0.011 | Fresh |
| MMC032 | | | | | 67 | 70 | 3 | 0.13 | 0.008 | Fresh |
| MMC033 | 6,773,079 | 496,787 | 12 | -90 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 0.10 | 0.033 | Weath. |
| MMC033 | | | | | 8 | 11 | 3 | 0.06 | 0.005 | Weath. |
| MMC034 | 6,773,109 | 496,758 | 12 | -90 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 0.12 | 0.033 | Weath. |
| MMC035 | 6,773,135 | 496,731 | 12 | -90 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0.11 | 0.044 | Weath. |

*1m cone split RC samples. Analysis is XRF determination by Nagrom laboratories, Kelmscott WA. Lower cut-off grade 0.05% $WO_3$, no top cut grade, up to 2m of internal waste. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50. Fresh – contains fresh scheelite, Weath. – tungsten present in another mineral species. * Preliminary 5m composite samples.*

| Hole No | Mulgine Trench, Diamond Drilling ( $PQ_3$) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Northing (m) | Easting (m) | Depth (m) | Dip/ Azim | Comments |
| MMD006 | 6,773,344 | 496,636 | 31.6 | -60/135 | Twinning MMC030 |