RESOURCES & ENERGY
Resources & Energy Group Limited

ASX/Media Release *29 September 2021*

More Nickel at Menzies, Peak Historic results of 12m @1.22% and 7m @1.46% Ni

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ or the Company) are pleased to provide an update for ongoing Nickel investigations at the Springfield and Cepline Prospects.

- Further research by the Company has identified additional mineral exploration results at the Cepline Prospect which support the initial findings of Nickel mineralisation by BHP in 1986.
- Air Core drilling by Proto Resources in 2008 reported a peak assay of:
  - **12m @1.22% Ni,** 0.2% Cr, 775ppm Co and 0.22% Zn **from 2m** down the hole (MZ801) and
  - **9m @ 1.08% Ni,** 0.22% Cr, 690ppm Co and 0.63% Zn from 1m (MZ811)
- Earlier RAB drilling by Great Australian Resources (GAR) in 2004 also reported a significant interval of:
  - **7m @ 1.46% Ni from 16m** within a total of 29m @ 0.8% Ni, from 11m down the hole, (CNRC1)
- Significantly, the bottom of hole assays for the GAR drillholes terminated in bedrock zones with high Nickel content including **15m @ 0.13% Ni** from 82m down the hole (CNRC02) and **14m @ 0.06% Ni** from 82m down the hole (CNRC01)
- These additional results support the view that the ultramafic rocks along the Springfield side of the East Menzies project area are prospective for nickel sulphides.
- The Company is undertaking further research towards developing a suitable exploration program to investigate the mineral bearing potential of the area

Discussion

The Springfield area was identified by the Company following a review of historical exploration and gold mining activities. The documented occurrences of sulphides north of Springfield at Cepline are prospective features for the occurrence of volcanogenic nickel and base metal deposits as well.

The Springfield area comprises three suites of volcano-sedimentary rocks which includes.

I) Upper Mafic – High Mg Basalts

II) Sedimentary- Pyritic Chert, slate, banded amphibolite, fuchsite, tuffaceous metasediments

III) Lower Ultra Mafic - Meta komatiites (tremolite, actinolite, Talc, chlorite)

A literature search of open file Wamex records over the prospect area indicated that significant values of Nickel were reported by BHP Minerals from the Cepline Prospect, during a gold exploration program in 1986, (Report ID A19328).

The peak results for the BHP drilling were reported for RAB drill hole JR011, one of 4 vertical holes completed by the Company in 1986 over the Cepline prospect in a single line across the Springfield Fault.

JR011 included 3m @1.53% Ni from 15m and 3m @ 2.27% Ni from 31m. Accessory minerals in JR011 included 22m @ 0.29% Zn from 14m, 8m @0.29% Pb from 5m, 2m @ 0.15% Co from 31m and 36m @ 0.4% Cr from surface. The high Chromium content was attributed to Fuchsite, which is believed to be derived from hydrothermal alteration of an underlying sequence of Komatiite lavas. Fuchsite has been locally quarried in the area for specimen samples.

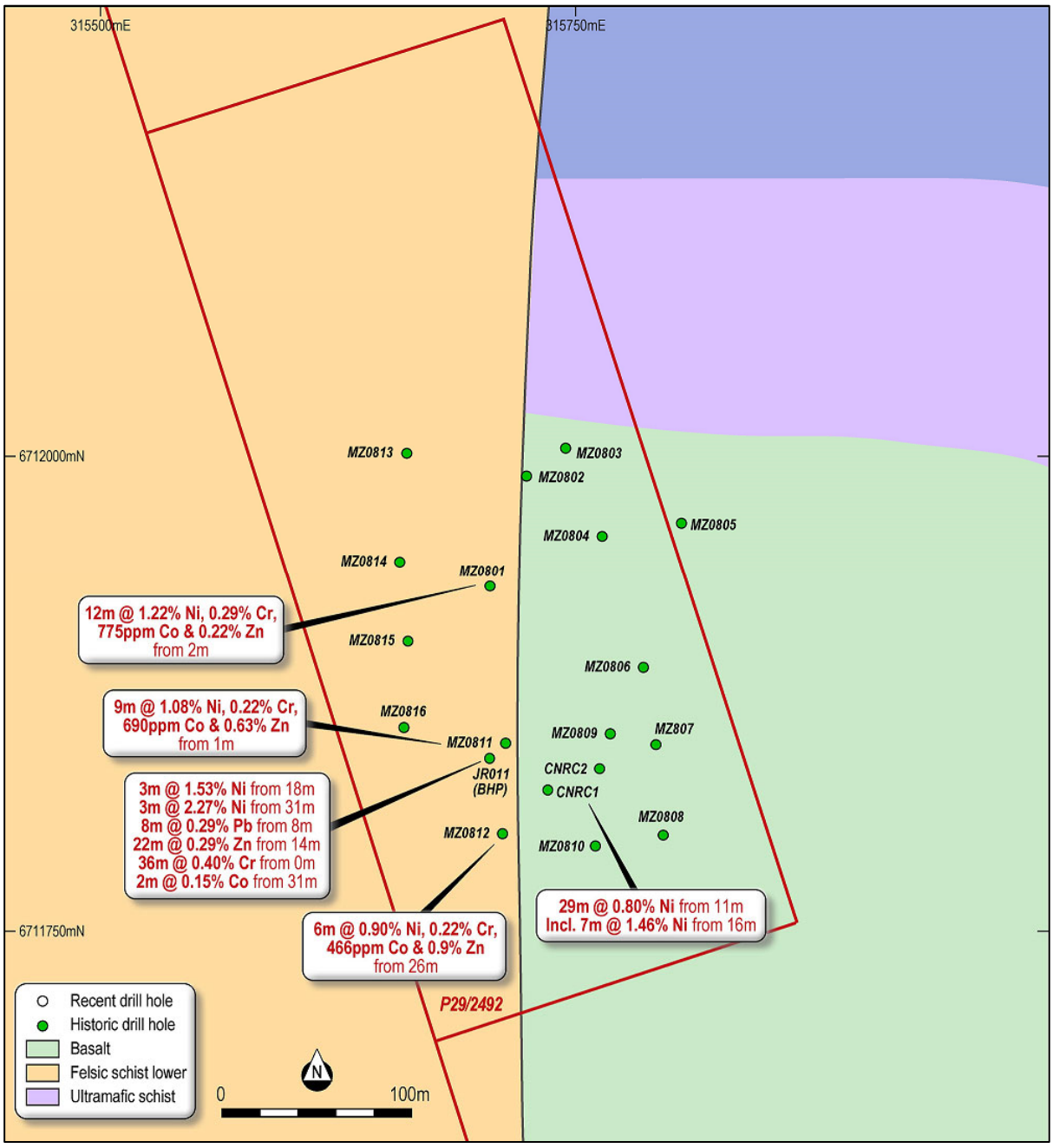

Figure 1 Borehole Location Plan Showing Geology and Intervals of Sulphide Mineralisation

The Company is undertaking further research towards developing a suitable exploration program over this part of the project area. This research work has identified additional exploration results within the Cepline Prospect which are relevant to understanding the nature and prospectivity of the area, as follows:

In 2004, Great Australian Resources Ltd followed up the nickel sulphide target at the Cepline Prospect drilled by BHP. Two holes were completed (CNRC01, and CNRC02). This work returned a peak assay result of 7m @ 1.46% Ni from 11m down the hole including 1m @ 2.0% nickel from 16m down the hole (CNRC1).

During 2008, Proto Resources completed a 16-hole Air Core program over Cepline, again with emphasis on the earlier BHP and GAR drilling results. Four of the Proto Holes intersected significant intervals of mineralisation with best down the hole results of:

- MZ0801- 12m @ 1.22% Ni, 0.29% Cr, 775ppm Co and 0.22% Zn from 2m
- MZ0811- 9m @ 1.08% Ni, 0.22% Cr, 690ppm Co and 0.63% Zn from 1m
- MZ0812- 6m @ 0.90% Ni, 0.22% Cr, 466ppm Co and 0.69% Zn from 26m

The location of these drillholes is shown on Figure 1. Complete details including collar and assay results for these drilling results are presented in the accompanying table 1. The supporting JORC 2012 Table 1 check list is provided in appendix 1 of this release.

The exploration report completed by Proto (Wamex Report ID A082168) indicated that mineralisation occurs in saprolite developed over the Lower Ultra Mafic tremolite Schists (Suite III). The mineralisation remained open to the south but possible strike extensions in that direction could not be investigated by Proto due to tenement boundaries which restricted further exploration in that direction. A project-scale VTEM program was proposed by the Company to test for potential bedrock and laterite conductors within the mafic-ultramafic facies, however, this work was never carried out.

The results obtained by Proto were attributed to near surface enrichment of Nickel and/or preferential weathering along structural pathways. However, the results obtained by GAR, which drilled much deeper, encountered bedrock intervals which also have very high concentrations of Nickel which peak at 1m @ 0.26% Ni from 85m which occurs within a broader interval of 15m @ 0.13% Ni from 82m. This result suggests that the ultramafic rocks at depth are themselves enriched in Nickel and present a larger Nickel sulphide target for the Company to investigate.

Next Steps

The geochemical results obtained from recent drilling and historical exploration are indicators that the high Mg or Komatiitic basalts at Menzies have elevated concentrations of Nickel, which is accompanied by Cobalt, Chromium, Lead, and Zinc. There appears to be an intimate association of these elements and concentrations of them, within a sequence of interflow sediments which occur above and intermingle with the Komatiites below. This mineralisation has been brought to a surface near position by thrust faulting, along the Springfield-Venn Fault Zone.

The mineralised intervals are potentially significant, and warrant follow up exploration. In this connection the company is undertaking an audit of all previous exploration activities, including ground truthing, and checking borehole locations, and geological observations at prospect scale. The Company has also resampled 193 RC intervals from the Springfield drilling program. These samples have been submitted for Multi Element analysis by ICP MS and Platinum Group analysis by Fire assay.

Competent Persons Statement and Consent

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Michael Johnstone Principal Consultant for Minerva Geological Services (MGS). Mr Johnstone is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the reporting of Exploration Results to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Johnstone consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

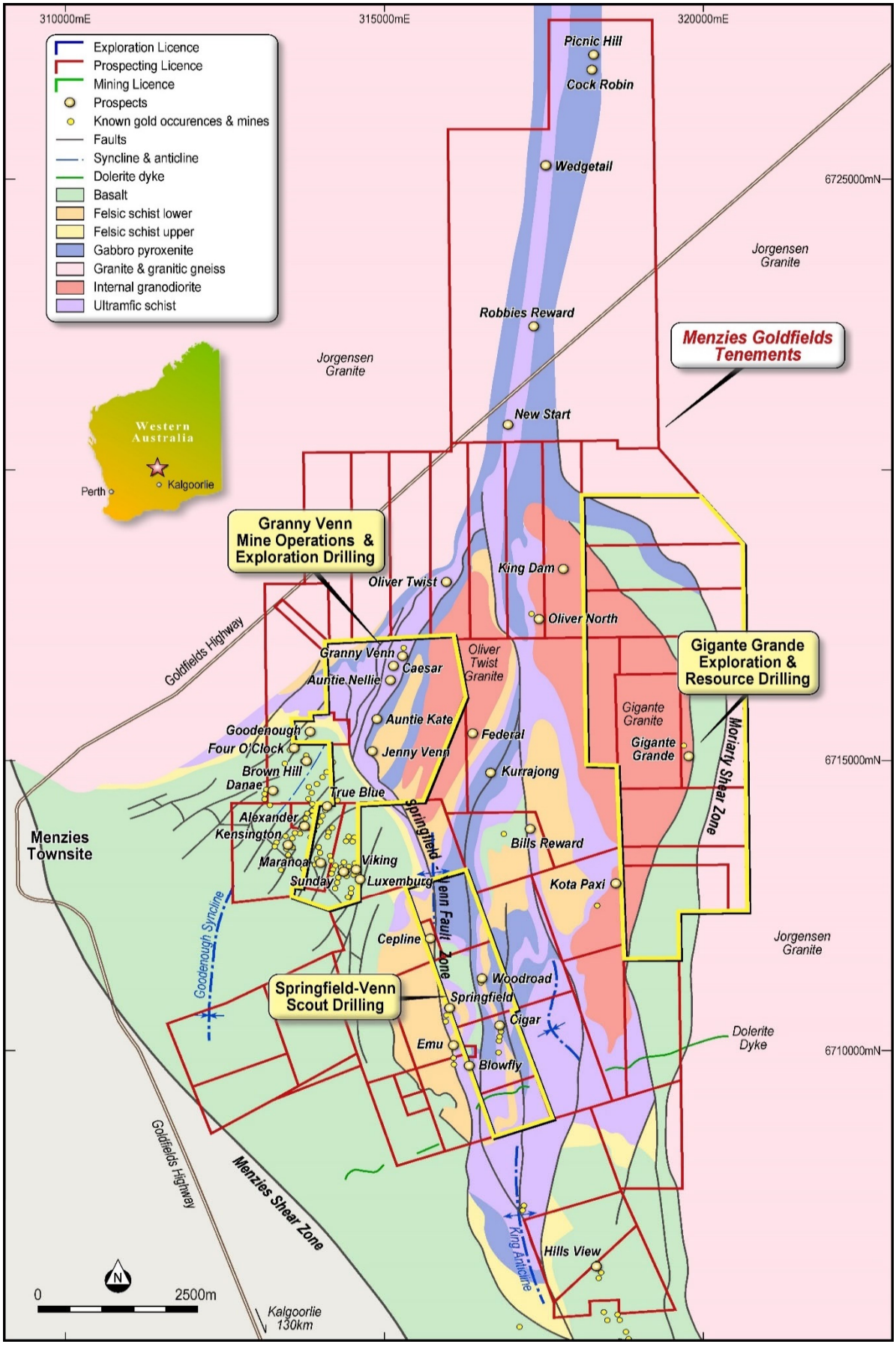

Figure 2 East Menzies Gold Project tenement and Operations Plan

About Resources and Energy

Resources and Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an independent, ASX-listed mineral resources explorer, and miner with projects located in premier mining jurisdictions in Western Australia and Queensland. In Western Australia, the company's flagship is the East Menzies Gold project (EMGP), situated 130km north of Kalgoorlie. The EMGP represents a +100km2 package of contiguous mining, exploration, and prospecting licenses, which are located within a significant orogenic lode gold province figures 2 and 3.

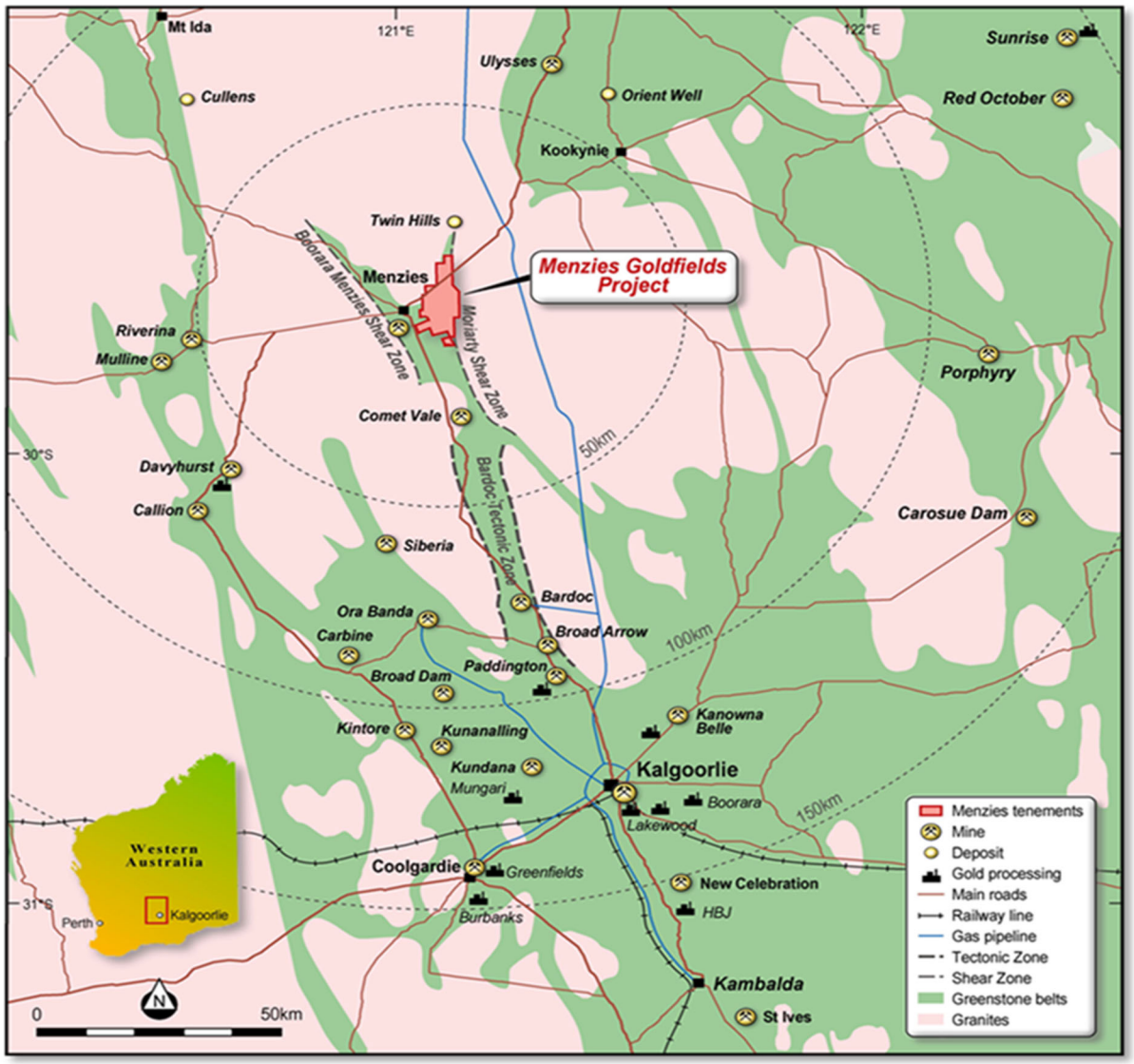

Figure 3 East Menzies Gold Project Regional Location Plan

For resource growth, the company's focus is presently exploring the eastern and southwestern sides of the project area (Gigante Grande and Springfield Prospects). On the western side of the project area studies to investigate opportunities for renewed mining operations in M29/189 Granny Venn, M29/141 Goodenough, and M29/427 Maranoa have commenced. Most recently the company completed grade control drilling within the Granny Venn open pit and has resumed mining operations at the Granny Venn Open Pit Gold Mine. As of End July 2021, the Company has combined gold and silver resources (JORC 2012) of 192k oz/au and 862k oz/au ag; refer to table 1.

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

Table 1 Gold and Silver Resource Summary

In Queensland, the company has a 12km2 Mineral Development Licence over the Mount Mackenzie Mineral Resource and retains a further 15km2 as an Exploration Permit. These Development and Exploration Licences are in the Connors-Auburn Arc and are prospective for high, intermediate, and low sulphidation gold and base metals mineralisation. The current resource has been estimated at 3.42Mt @ 1.18g/t gold and 9g/t silver for a total of 129,000 oz gold and 862k oz silver. A metallurgical test program is currently underway to investigate processing options for primary mineralisation below the current resource extents.

Further information:

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Approved for Release by the REZ Board

Appendix 1

Table 1 Collar details and Assay Intervals

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
MZ0801	13	315705	6711932	V	0	1	1	3060	193	1730	30	660
					1	2	1	25900	1495	4000	20	5050
					2	3	1	11600	726	2140	10	1880
					3	4	1	12300	876	3550	0	2240
					4	5	1	14700	1135	3300	10	2450
					5	6	1	20800	1370	3520	0	2710
					6	7	1	13300	894	3440	10	2350
					7	8	1	10750	661	2850	50	2040
					8	9	1	4440	230	2820	410	890
					9	10	1	4790	246	2570	510	1000
					10	11	1	16900	831	2880	50	3840
					11	12	1	5350	443	1945	20	1130
					12	13	1	5590	396	1285	10	1130
MZ0802	11	315724	6711990	V	0	6	6	77	5	412	30	20
					6	11	5	155	9	606	50	30
MZ0803	6	315745	6712005	V	0	6	6	35	0	184	10	0
MZ0804	29	315764	6711958	V	0	2	2	159	8	307	20	30
					2	6	4	55	0	348	40	10
					6	12	6	29	0	574	30	10
					12	19	7	480	13	909	30	160
					19	21	2	4540	751	3600	10	1110
					21	23	2	4490	394	3740	0	1080
					23	25	2	3360	338	3480	0	800
					25	27	2	1150	42	2180	0	180
					27	29	2	2670	1915	2420	10	520
MZ0805	8	315805	6711965	V	0	4	4	69	6	222	20	0
					4	8	4	73	0	198	30	0
MZ0806	6	315785	6711889	V	0	3	3	138	9	431	50	10
					3	6	3	139	55	447	150	20
MZ0807	31	315792	6711848	V	0	5	5	69	0	454	100	10
					5	10	5	56	6	743	190	0
					10	15	5	33	0	603	50	20
					15	20	5	26	0	180	10	10
					20	25	5	11	0	139	0	0
					25	31	6	63	0	289	0	40
MZ0808	35	315796	6711800	V	0	6	6	47	0	126	150	30
					6	12	6	9	5	80	50	110
					12	18	6	18	0	150	100	10
					18	24	6	5	0	17	20	0
					24	30	6	14	0	130	10	0
					30	35	5	65	8	228	20	40
MZ0809	16	315768	6711854	V	0	6	6	88	10	136	50	10
					6	12	6	11	0	126	170	50
					12	16	4	90	7	315	50	10
MZ0810	32	315760	6711795	V	0	6	6	28	7	167	160	0
					6	12	6	25	0	197	190	10
					12	18	6	7	0	53	40	0
					18	24	6	7	0	58	220	10

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
MZ0810	32	315760	6711795	V	24	30	6	62	0	164	40	40
					30	32	2	35	25	526	10	20
MZ0811	26	315713	6711849	V	0	6	6	282	38	1500	600	110
					6	12	6	163	0	2030	2320	150
					12	17	5	128	5	1160	1000	80
					17	18	1	5830	124	4110	260	3890
					18	19	1	16950	401	3210	220	11500
					19	20	1	25600	734	2280	200	15800
					20	21	1	5320	461	1540	30	3190
					21	22	1	9220	626	1345	20	4690
					22	23	1	6060	292	1625	20	3180
					23	24	1	11300	672	1905	40	5350
					24	25	1	12000	2560	2090	60	5780
					25	26	1	5200	340	1615	60	3120
MZ0812	34	315711	6711802	V	0	6	6	189	14	621	210	80
					6	12	6	495	22	1390	1820	350
					12	14	2	806	14	2570	180	420
					14	16	2	3390	80	3020	100	2270
					16	18	2	2150	43	3860	160	1060
					18	20	2	2260	34	3910	510	1230
					20	22	2	1980	38	2580	260	1010
					22	24	2	1310	29	1150	350	830
					24	26	2	622	23	309	190	650
					26	27	1	5330	152	1650	160	4990
					27	28	1	9070	216	3260	190	7440
					28	29	1	17150	901	3330	5960	12900
					29	30	1	10650	777	1360	1410	7190
					30	31	1	4330	184	1750	240	3070
					31	32	1	7190	568	1720	1270	6030
					32	33	1	4790	190	2490	570	4100
					33	34	1	3140	168	1920	910	2630
MZ0813	5	315661	6712002	V	0	2	2	1200	63	1130	0	100
					2	5	3	81	8	408	40	10
MZ0814	8	315657	6711945	V	0	2	2	830	50	954	10	120
					2	4	2	1600	98	1750	0	220
					4	6	2	2760	148	2250	20	320
					6	8	2	1230	70	1320	0	120
MZ0815	12	315662	6711902	V	0	6	6	553	47	1330	0	40
					6	8	2	1260	65	1790	0	60
					8	10	2	1010	64	1430	10	50
					10	12	2	1250	58	1500	0	60
MZ0816	7	315660	6711857	V	0	2	2	1880	238	1960	30	220
					2	4	2	2000	144	1180	10	100
					4	6	2	1920	135	692	0	60
					6	7	1	2000	104	618	10	70
CNRC1	96	315735	6711825	V	0	4	4	204	18	445	307	22
					10	11	1	600	ND	ND	ND	ND
					11	12	1	1600	ND	ND	ND	ND
					12	13	1	800	ND	ND	ND	ND
					13	14	1	1800	ND	ND	ND	ND

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
CNRC1	96	315735	6711825	V	14	15	1	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND
					15	16	1	7000	ND	ND	ND	ND
					16	17	1	11800	ND	ND	ND	ND
					17	18	1	16200	ND	ND	ND	ND
					18	19	1	11200	ND	ND	ND	ND
					19	20	1	20900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					20	21	1	13200	ND	ND	ND	ND
					21	22	1	16800	ND	ND	ND	ND
					22	23	1	12300	ND	ND	ND	ND
					23	24	1	9400	ND	ND	ND	ND
					24	25	1	3700	ND	ND	ND	ND
					25	26	1	7900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					26	27	1	6700	ND	ND	ND	ND
					27	28	1	2400	ND	ND	ND	ND
					28	29	1	4700	ND	ND	ND	ND
					29	30	1	7900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					30	31	1	4400	ND	ND	ND	ND
					31	32	1	13300	ND	ND	ND	ND
					32	33	1	13500	ND	ND	ND	ND
					33	34	1	8300	ND	ND	ND	ND
					34	35	1	4000	ND	ND	ND	ND
					35	36	1	3100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					36	37	1	9100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					37	38	1	10900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					38	39	1	7100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					39	40	1	3100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					40	44	4	371	ND	ND	ND	ND
					44	48	4	774	ND	ND	ND	ND
					4	8	4	41	ND	ND	ND	ND
					48	49	1	2000	ND	ND	ND	ND
					49	50	1	2100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					50	51	1	1900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					51	52	1	1200	ND	ND	ND	ND
					52	56	4	360	ND	ND	ND	ND
					56	60	4	540	ND	ND	ND	ND
					60	64	4	248	ND	ND	ND	ND
					64	68	4	693	ND	ND	ND	ND
					68	72	4	399	ND	ND	ND	ND
					72	76	4	234	ND	ND	ND	ND
					76	80	4	216	ND	ND	ND	ND
					80	81	1	400	ND	ND	ND	ND
					81	82	1	600	ND	ND	ND	ND
					82	83	1	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND
					83	84	1	1100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					84	85	1	900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					85	86	1	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND
					86	87	1	1200	ND	ND	ND	ND
					87	88	1	1100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					88	92	4	338	ND	ND	ND	ND
					92	96	4	474	ND	ND	ND	ND

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
CNRC2	90	315760	6711835	V	0	4	4	75	ND	ND	ND	ND
					12	16	4	84	ND	ND	ND	ND
					16	20	4	31	ND	ND	ND	ND
					20	21	1	300	ND	ND	ND	ND
					21	22	1	400	ND	ND	ND	ND
					22	23	1	1100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					23	24	1	3300	ND	ND	ND	ND
					24	25	1	1800	ND	ND	ND	ND
					24	28	4	35	ND	ND	ND	ND
					28	32	4	54	ND	ND	ND	ND
					32	36	4	77	ND	ND	ND	ND
					36	40	4	78	ND	ND	ND	ND
					40	44	4	107	ND	ND	ND	ND
					44	48	4	543	ND	ND	ND	ND
					4	8	4	15	ND	ND	ND	ND
					48	52	4	768	ND	ND	ND	ND
					52	56	4	161	ND	ND	ND	ND
					56	60	4	232	ND	ND	ND	ND
					60	64	4	138	ND	ND	ND	ND
					64	68	4	320	ND	ND	ND	ND
					68	72	4	503	ND	ND	ND	ND
					72	73	1	200	ND	ND	ND	ND
					73	74	1	600	ND	ND	ND	ND
					74	75	1	900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					75	76	1	1300	ND	ND	ND	ND
					76	77	1	1400	ND	ND	ND	ND
					77	78	1	1100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					78	79	1	1400	ND	ND	ND	ND
					79	80	1	1200	ND	ND	ND	ND
					80	81	1	900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					8	12	4	14	ND	ND	ND	ND
					81	82	1	800	ND	ND	ND	ND
					82	83	1	1200	ND	ND	ND	ND
					83	84	1	1100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					84	85	1	1900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					85	86	1	2600	ND	ND	ND	ND
					86	87	1	2000	ND	ND	ND	ND
					87	88	1	1100	ND	ND	ND	ND
					88	89	1	900	ND	ND	ND	ND
					89	90	1	900	ND	ND	ND	ND

Appendix 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The results are based on samples recovered from a combination of RAB, and Air Core Drilling programs.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The Historic Rotary Air Blast and Air Core samples were collected as grab samples for each metre down the hole.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The report includes drilling results from earlier work by BHP Minerals in 1986, Great Australian Resources in 2004 and Proto Resources in 2008. Details of these reports including references are provided in the body of the 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*	• The RAB and Air Core sampling methods are not stated in the reports but assumed to be industry standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The drill hole diameter for the BHP, GAR and Proto drilling was not specified in the log sheets. Air Core and RAB drilling methods are Industry standard.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• The Air Core and RAB sample recoveries are not stated reported.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• The RAB and Air Core sample recoveries were not stated in the Companies Reports but are assumed to be Industry standards prevailing at the time.
	• *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.*	• No relationship has been identified at this stage.
	• *Whether core and chip samples*	• Air Core and RAB samples have been geologically logged with alteration, colour, weathering, texture,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	mineralisation, and main lithology reported.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative and descriptive.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of the recent and historical drilling has been logged and has lithological information present.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• The RAB samples were grabbed from piles of drill cutting-presumably with a scoop or shovel. The method Proto applied for sampling Air Core holes is not stated in the referenced reports.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• It is assumed that BHP Minerals, Proto and Great Australian Resources would have applied appropriate industry standards for the drilling.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• The QAQC procedures are not stated in the Company Reports
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Pre-numbered continuous Primary and Duplicate calico samples were collected every metre drilled. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference samples and blanks for internal QA/QC assurance. Random duplicate samples were inserted into the sampling stream by BHP field geologists. The frequency of these is not stated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes for the Air Core sampling were typically 3kg which is considered appropriate given nature of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Air-core samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories in Perth for a group of 35 elements with gold for method Au-AA23 and the remainder for ME-ICP41a. The BHP RAB samples were tested by Comlabs using Fire Assay for Gold, and XRF for Multi Elements. All of the methods used for assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate and to industry standards
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• Not applicable, the results are not based on these instruments.
	• *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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and is too early to provide an assessment. Recent RC sample datasets have been analysed, with no significant issues related to bias to date. The BHP RAB and Proto Air Core sampling is not that extensive to provide any discussion on bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The log sheets included in the BHP and Proto reporting indicate a good level of project supervision and checking of results and sample references.
	•	•
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been carried out.
	• *Documentation of primary data,*	• The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the Field Geologist and Field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Technician. The project data is stored in a MS access database on a cloud server. The BHP, Proto and Great Australian Resources data are stored as digital image or PDF files in the Companies project data base, which has a cloud storage back-up.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The location of the BHP drilling has been established by reference to borehole location trace plans and distance bearing from surface features to accuracy of +/-50m. The Proto and GAR drilling locations has been verified by field checking with GPS and are considered to be accurate to +/- 5m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is MGA94_51s.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic controls have not been undertaken and are not relevant to the results being reported.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The Air Core holes are close spaced and typically less than 40m apart. The RAB holes were 25m apart
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied*	• This is not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being determined.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	• Drill holes have not been composited.
	• *Whether the orientation of*	• The drill holes are vertical. These orientations are reasonably perpendicular to the interpreted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Springfield Fault structure which is believed to be dipping west. As such mineralised intervals would be slightly apparent.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The selected orientation has minimized potential for introducing sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Measures to ensure sample security are not reported in the BHP, Proto, or Great Australian Resources reports.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	IORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The results have been obtained from prospecting licenses P29/2492 This tenements is wholly owned by Resources and Energy Group through a purchase agreement completed in December 2018. The land, from which the Exploration Results have been derived does not encompass Strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes.

	• *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.*	• At the time of writing, the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration on the tenements has been completed over a number of campaigns and years with significant contributions by CRA who completed mapping over the area in the late 1960's. In 1985 geologists (J.E Martyn I G Johnson) mapped the Springfield area and provided key observations as to the nature of the Interflow Sediments, and Komatiites in the area. During the 1994-1998 Golden State Resources completed a number of RAB and Auger drillholes over the Springfield area, which at that time was known as Merry Well. The work was focussed on gold exploration but provides a good reference for the geology of the area. In 2004, and 2008 Great Australian Resources and Proto Resources completed preliminary drilling investigations over the area with focus on Nickel prospectivity. In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the area on behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. In 2014 Stratum Metals commissioned a HeliTem survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd. In 2015-2016 Menzies Goldfield Pty Ltd completed 2 programs of MMI sampling over the prospect area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Springfield Area occurs within an Archaean Geological Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt-a significant Orogenic lode gold province. At prospect scale the project comprises three suites of volcano-sedimentary rocks which includes. I) Upper Mafic – High Mg Basalts II) Sedimentary- Pyritic Chert, slate, banded amphibolite, fuchsite, tuffaceous metasediments III) Lower Ultra Mafic - Meta komatiites (tremolite, actinolite, Talc, chlorite) The documented occurrences of sulphides are prospective features for the occurrence of volcanogenic nickel and base metal deposits as well as gold. The scout program was investigating the potential for mineralisation along the Springfield-Venn fault zone and in particular sulphidic interflow sediments, which were predicted to occur within a tightly folded and thrust faulted sequence of Mafic and Ultramafic rocks. The metamorphic grade ranges from upper green schists to lower amphibolite.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for*	• Co-ordinate locations, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all recent drillholes is provided in the accompanying documentation. Downhole length, interception depths and assay results have been furnished the accompanying documentation.

	all Material drill holes: ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All drilling results which are available to the company have been included in the accompanying documentation.
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.*	• The appendix 1 shows all the holes that have been drilled within the prospect area, whether or not they have significant intercepts. No grades have been changed or truncated. Holes with NSR indicated No Significant Results encountered. Holes with ND indicate result Not Determined.
	• *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.*	• The broad nature of the mineralisation interpretation means in some instances shorter intervals of higher grade may be present within an individual drill hole. However, most of the intervals are reported at 1m in length for assays. The Multi Element assays reported are simple mathematical averages over the drilled intervals.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Metal equivalents have not been used.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The drillholes are believed to be reasonably perpendicular to mineralisation.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All sample intervals have been reported as down hole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of 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.*	• The accompanying documentation includes plans showing specific areas of interest within the project area.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all material data has been adopted.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical*	• This is in an early stage of investigation, which has not yet generated any other substantive exploration data.

	test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Recommendations for future work are contained within the announcement and accompanying maps.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Maps that shows possible extensions to mineralisation have been included in the main body of the release