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ASX Release

1 April 2022

Positive nickel and cobalt results returned in diamond drilling at the Wilconi Nickel-Cobalt Project in Western Australia.

A-Cap Energy Limited (ASX:ACB)) has returned positive nickel and cobalt results in diamond drilling at its Wilconi Ni-Co Project near Wiluna in Western Australia as the company advances a Pre-feasibility Study (PFS).

Highlights

- Three-month 31 hole diamond drilling program completed in January over 1490.7m represents key component of Wilconi Pre-feasibility Study (PFS).
- Program follows 2021 reverse circulation (RC) drill program which clearly defined a particular rock unit that underlies the better Ni-Co grades in the laterite.
- A new 17,000 metre combined RC and diamond infill drill program is now being planned for Wilconi to convert resources to indicated and measured categories.

Significant results from the diamond drilling include:

WCN21DDH001: 19 metres of 1.11% nickel and 0.08% cobalt from 26 metres
WCN21DDH005: 9 metres of 1.17% nickel and 0.06% cobalt from 57 metres
WCN21DDH006: 10 metres of 1.53% nickel and 0.05% cobalt from 39 metres
WCN21DDH008: 11 metres of 1.25% nickel and 0.14% cobalt from 39 metres
WCN21DDH011: 10 metres of 1.16% nickel and 0.13% cobalt from 31metres
WCN21DDH015: 14 metres of 1.33% nickel and 0.07% cobalt from 22 metres
WCN21DDH019: 9 metres of 1.18% nickel and 0.07% cobalt from 13 metres
WCN21DDH0023: 9 metres of 1.14% nickel and 0.03% cobalt from 14 metres
WCN21DDH024: 16 metres of 1.19% nickel and 0.08% cobalt from 26 metres
WCN21DDH025A: 16 metres of 1.14% nickel and 0.08% cobalt from 25 metres
WCN21DDH026: 13 metres of 1.27% nickel and 0.10% cobalt from 22 metres
WCN21DDH028: 10 metres of 1.13% nickel and 0.08% cobalt from 18 metres

* Intercepts calculated using a 0.7% nickel cut-off, minimum 2m intercept and maximum 1m internal dilution

** The zone of mineralisation is generally flat-lying and all drill holes intersect the mineralisation at approximately 60˚ to the mineralisation orientation.

***Full drilling results are included in the Appendices of this announcement.

Completed in January, the three month drill campaign comprised 31 holes over 1490.7m and follows last year's reverse circulation (RC) drill program totalling 11,096m[1]. Most holes were drilled at a 60 angle towards the west in order to detect any steep structures that focus deeper weathering, producing thicker mineralisation in the lateritic profile.

A-Cap Chairman, Mr Jiandong He, said a new 17,000m combined RC and diamond infill drill program was now being planned for Wilconi to convert resources to indicated and measured categories.

"Continuing drilling work at Wilconi is vital for the completion of the PFS study currently underway," Mr He said.

"Our earlier metallurgical studies demonstrated that the project can deliver high recoveries of both nickel and cobalt, and we look forward to more good news from this upcoming work".

Mr He said Wilconi would seek to serve the supply of critical materials to the global electric vehicle market which was experiencing accelerating sales led by China and Europe.

"The primary batteries of choice for Western manufacturers are nickel manganese cobalt due to their high energy density," he said.

The Wilconi Project is a farm-in joint-venture project with Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited (ASX:WMC), with A-Cap earning 75% equity in the project under the terms outlined on 20 December 2018.

A-Cap's 2021 RC drill program clearly defined a particular rock unit (olivine rich ultramafic) that underlies the better grades in the laterite. This unit can be traced over much of the 20km of strike of the broad ultramafic package, and the unit is approximately 250m wide, and lies within the total ultramafic package. Drilling the laterite above this unit mostly intersected >1% nickel with associated Co. Zones of thicker (+30m) mineralisation identified in the RC drilling that represent "keels" in the lateritic profile.

Large diameter cores (90mm) were drilled to ensure good recoveries were obtained in the soft lateritic ores to permit bulk density determinations and to provide sufficient sample for metallurgical testwork and engineering studies. Metallurgical testwork is underway to determine the best methods of nickel and cobalt extraction and optimise metal recoveries for the various ore types.

[1] Refer ASX announcement dated 24th September 2021 for further information

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Other PFS work that has been completed includes:

- An updated mineral resource estimate to JORC standards by Miningplus. Recently completed (Refer ASX announcement dated 18th March 2022).
- Animal Plant Mineral Pty Ltd (APM) completed a fauna and flora study over the entire resource area in December 2021.
- Peter O'Bryan & Associates supervised engineering and geotechnical testwork on selected core samples.
- A desktop hydrogeological study of the Wilconi project area was completed by Rockwater Hydrogeological and Environmental Consultants. As recommended by Rockwater, six water monitoring wells were established across the Wilconi resource area.

On-going PFS work and additional studies include:

- Hydrogeological studies including Baseline surface and ground water studies
- Subterranean fauna studies
- Cultural heritage surveys
- Design and geotechnical assessment of constructed landforms including waste dumps, open cuts and tailings storage facilities
- Soil, waste rock and tailings characterisation studies
- Noise and greenhouse gases assessment

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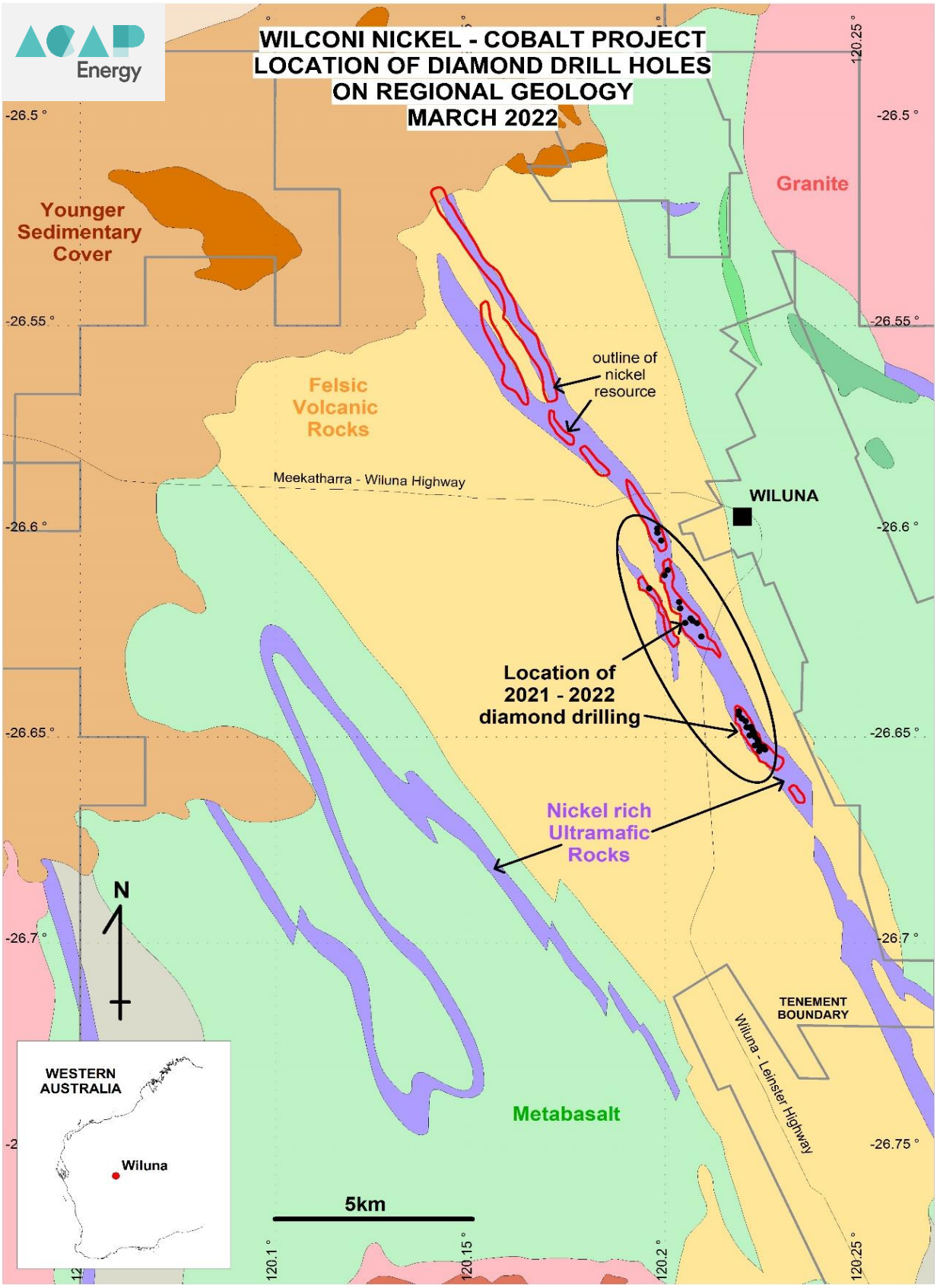

Figure 1: Regional geological setting of the Wilconi Nickel-Cobalt Project showing extent of nickel bearing ultramafic rocks, outline of the Wilconi nickel resource and location of recent diamond drilling.

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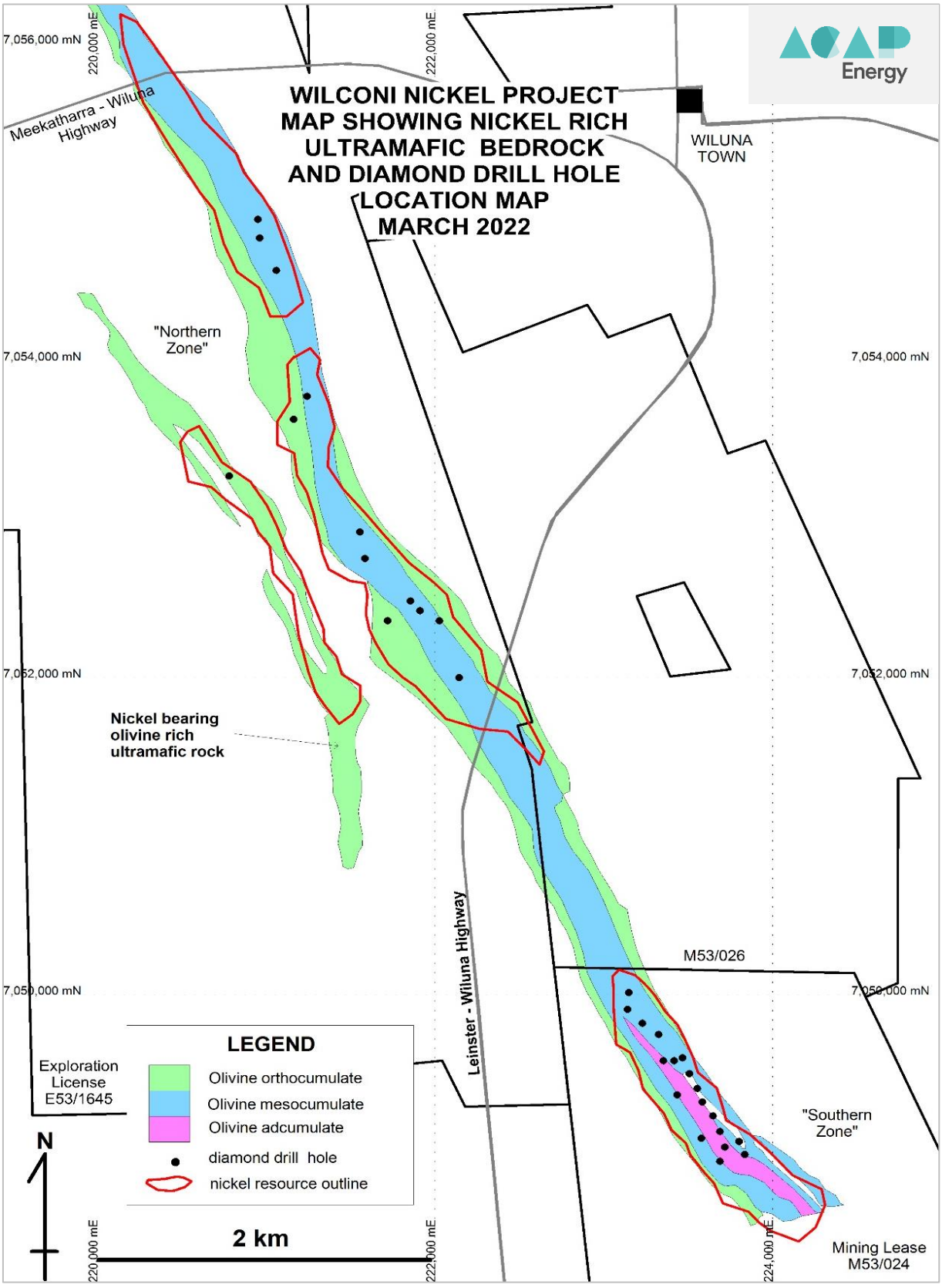

Figure 2: Detail of the diamond drill holes referred to in this release showing location of drill holes and underlying nickel rich ultramafic bedrock.

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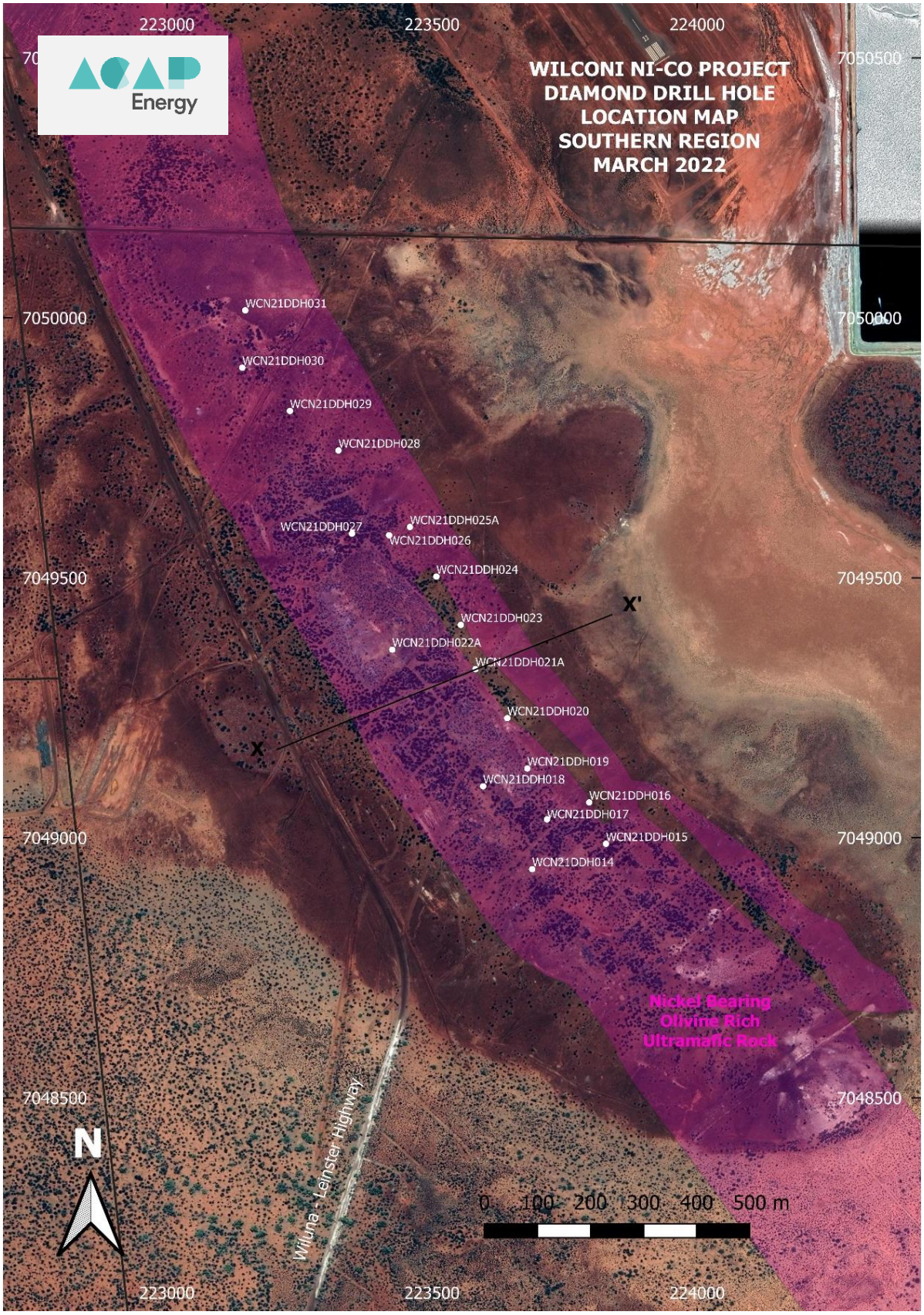

Figure 3: Details of the Southern Area drilling showing diamond drillhole points and location of cross section X – X' shown in Figure 5.

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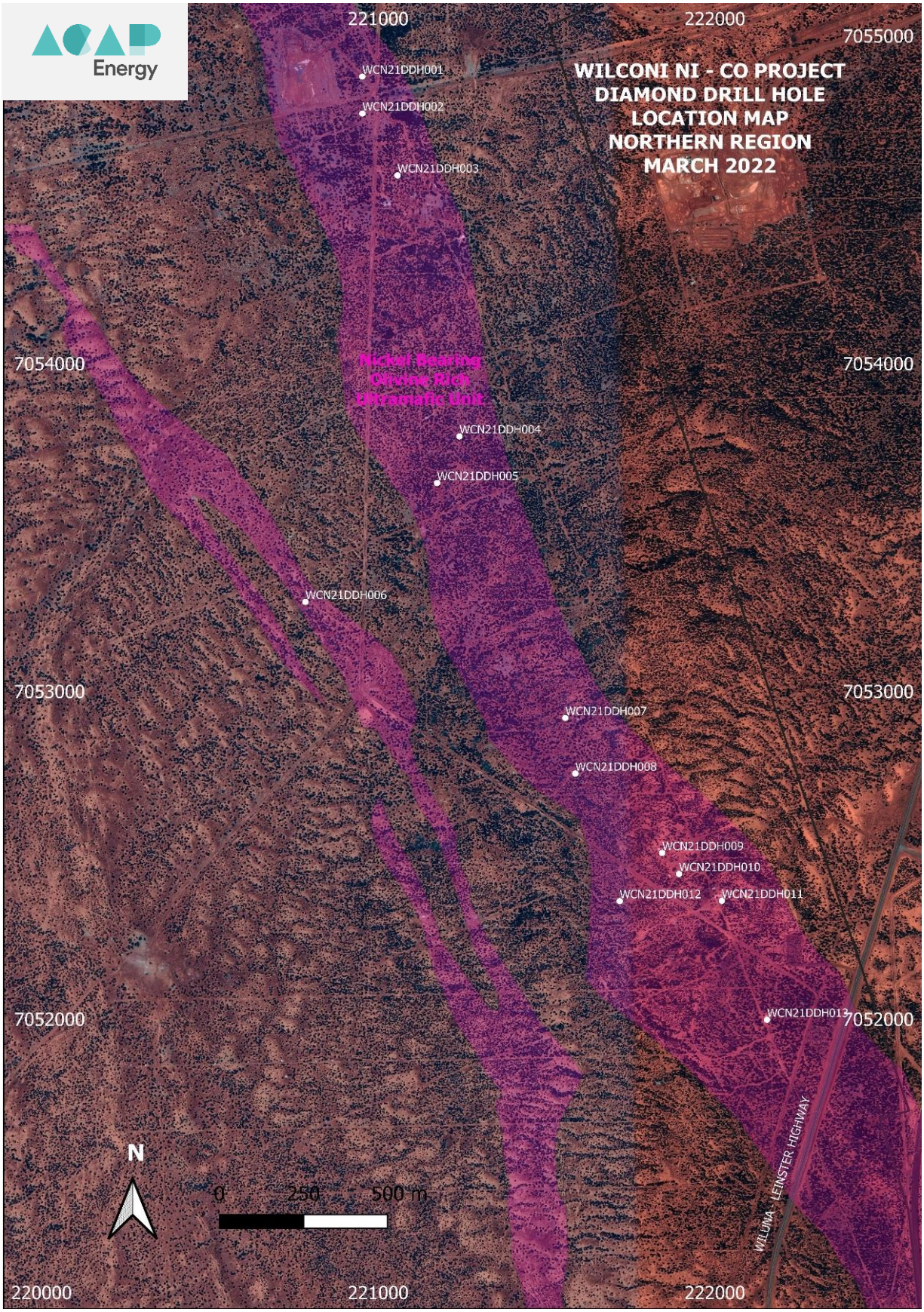

Figure 4: Northern Area diamond drillhole locations.

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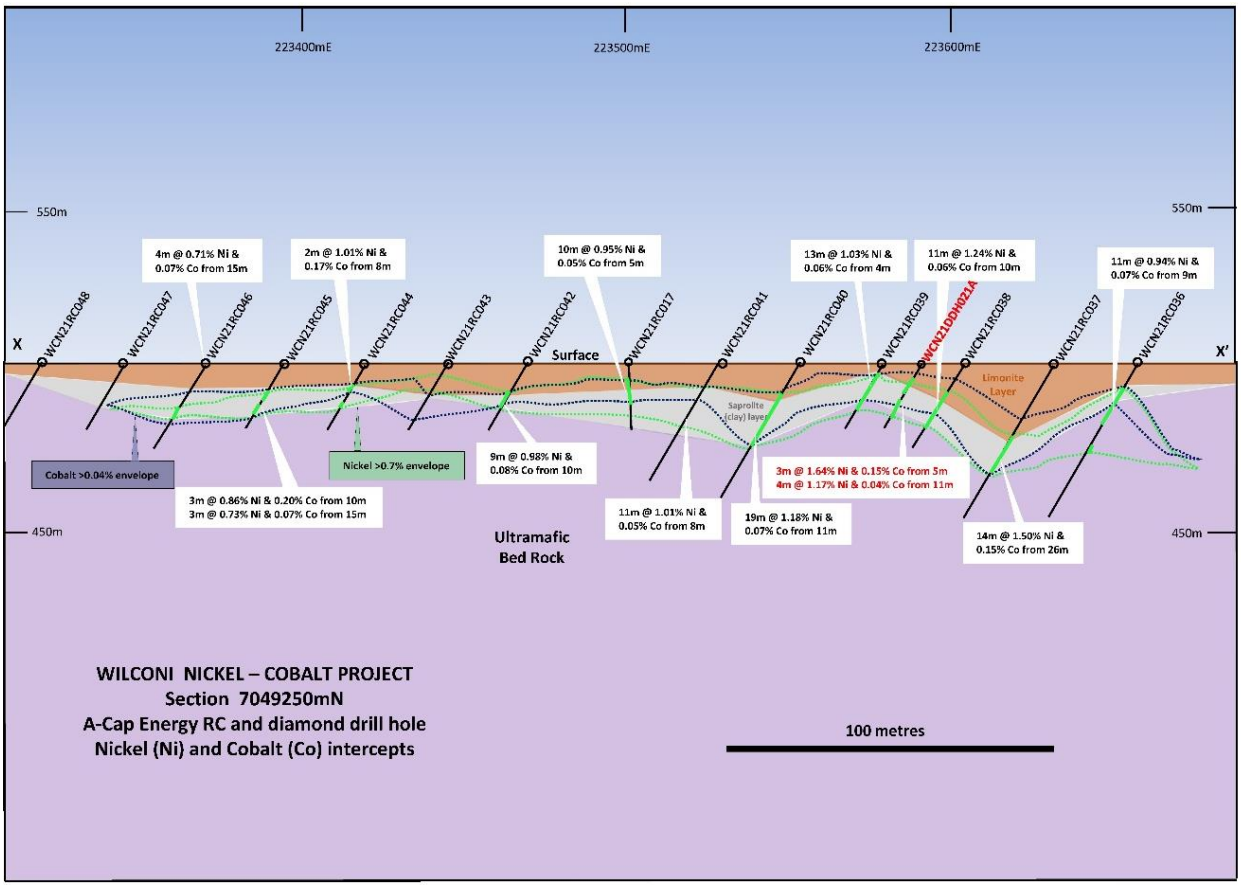

Figure 5: Cross section X – X' showing the nickel and cobalt intercepts lying at the base of the limonitic zone in the laterite.

A-Cap Energy's Board has authorised the release of this announcement to the market.

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About A-Cap Energy

A-Cap Energy is an Australian resources company focused on the development of critical minerals serving the world's path to carbon net zero. Amid renewed global focus on nuclear energy, the company's flagship Letlhakane Uranium Project in Botswana hosts one of the world's top 10 undeveloped uranium resources – 365.7 million pounds of contained U3O8 (100ppm U_3O_8 cut-off). A-Cap's Wilconi Project, which represents the company's first nickel-cobalt laterite project interest, is being advanced in response to the significant growth expectation in the supply of battery materials to the OEM automotive and battery industries. The company aims to establish key strategic and commercial relationships to take advantage of material processing and refinery technologies according to the highest Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) standards.

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Competent person's statement

Information in this report relating to exploration drill results, is based on information compiled by Mr Harry Mustard, a full-time employee of A-Cap Energy Limited and a member of AusIMM. Mr Mustard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mustard consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears. Information in this report relating to cobalt, nickel and associated metals of the Wiluna Cobalt Nickel Project (Wilconi Project), is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Ingram, a director of A-Cap Energy Limited and a Member of AusIMM. Mr Ingram has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ingram consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears. Information in this report relating to Uranium Exploration results, is based on information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones a consultant of A-Cap Energy Limited and a member of AusIMM. Mr Jones has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Jones consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1

Wilconi Diamond Drill Hole Collar Data March 2022

Collar ID	TENEMENT	East (mE)	North (mN)	RL (mASL)	DIP (˚)	AZI (˚)	DEPTH (m)
WCN21DDH001	E53/1645	220952.499	7054875.376	512.169	-60	248	52.8
WCN21DDH002	E53/1645	220952.787	7054762.756	511.543	-60	248	43.8
WCN21DDH003	E53/1645	221057.098	7054573.941	510.122	-90	0	60.4
WCN21DDH004	E53/1645	221241.171	7053777.576	508.688	-60	248	66.1
WCN21DDH005	E53/1645	221174.671	7053635.336	508.125	-60	68	77.6
WCN21DDH006	E53/1645	220783.812	7053272.48	506.225	-60	248	60
WCN21DDH007	E53/1645	221555.714	7052918.273	505.547	-60	248	60
WCN21DDH008	E53/1645	221585.426	7052748.792	505.014	-60	248	60
WCN21DDH009	E53/1645	221843.37	7052506.368	504.321	-60	248	37.6
WCN21DDH010	E53/1645	221893.328	7052442.471	504.242	-60	248	22.6
WCN21DDH011	E53/1645	222020.567	7052360.443	503.89	-60	248	49.6
WCN21DDH012	E53/1645	221717.196	7052359.739	503.941	-60	248	66.1
WCN21DDH013	E53/1645	222154.79	7051997.519	505.116	-60	248	60
WCN21DDH014	M53/024	223688.817	7048939.628	502.985	-60	248	31.6
WCN21DDH015	M53/024	223827.973	7048988.368	498.593	-60	248	40
WCN21DDH016	M53/024	223796.292	7049068.019	498.147	-60	248	40
WCN21DDH017	M53/024	223716.703	7049035.439	501.391	-60	248	40
WCN21DDH018	M53/024	223596.249	7049099.014	504.412	-60	248	30.1
WCN21DDH019	M53/024	223679.57	7049133.27	498.748	-60	248	50
WCN21DDH020	M53/024	223641.872	7049230.162	498.65	-60	248	50
CN21DDH021A	M53/024	223581.838	7049324.465	497.65	-60	248	26.1
CN21DDH022A	M53/024	223424.911	7049361.79	501.195	-60	248	30.1
WCN21DDH023	M53/024	223554.119	7049409.446	497.856	-60	248	53.2
WCN21DDH024	M53/024	223508.1	7049502.364	497.053	-60	248	50
CN21DDH025A	M53/024	223458.332	7049597.712	497.62	-60	248	54
WCN21DDH026	M53/024	223419.055	7049581.76	498.832	-60	248	40
WCN21DDH027	M53/024	223349.027	7049585.082	501.673	-60	248	40.6
WCN21DDH028	M53/024	223323.477	7049744.868	498.811	-60	248	38.4
WCN21DDH029	M53/024	223232.024	7049820.844	497.476	-60	248	50
WCN21DDH030	M53/024	223142.133	7049904.109	496.993	-90	0	50
WCN21DDH031	M53/024	223147.76	7050014.407	496.607	-60	248	60

Notes:

- All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 51

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Appendix 1

Wilconi Diamond Drill Hole Assay Summary March 2022

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERCEPT (m)	Ni%	Co%
WCN21DDH001	26	45	19	1.11	0.075
WCN21DDH002	18	23	5	0.97	0.034
WCN21DDH003	28	36	8	1.10	0.043
WCN21DDH004	57.2	62.9	5.7	1.23	0.056
WCN21DDH005	57	66	9	1.17	0.063
WCN21DDH006	39	49	10	1.53	0.05
WCN21DDH007	39	45	6	1.38	0.15
WCN21DDH008	30	34	4	0.84	0.17
WCN21DDH008	39	50	11	1.25	0.14
WCN21DDH009	Hole Abandoned				
WCN21DDH010	Hole Abandoned				
WCN21DDH011	31	41	10	1.16	0.132
WCN21DDH012	43	48	5	0.96	0.05
WCN21DDH013	40	46	6	1.13	0.055
WCN21DDH014	5	8	3	1.22	0.19
WCN21DDH015	22	36	14	1.33	0.066
WCN21DDH016	12	23	11	1.00	0.08
WCN21DDH017	10	17	7	0.85	0.03
WCN21DDH018	3	9	6	0.99	0.18
WCN21DDH019	13	22	9	1.18	0.067
WCN21DDH020	8	14	6	0.82	0.046
WCN21DDH020	17	22	5	0.78	0.022
WCN21DDH021A	5	8	3	1.64	0.15
WCN21DDH021A	11	15	4	1.17	0.036
WCN21DDH022A	9	11	2	0.98	0.12
WCN21DDH023	14	23	9	1.14	0.029
WCN21DDH024	26	42	16	1.19	0.08
WCN21DDH025A	25	41	16	1.14	0.08
WCN21DDH026	22	35	13	1.27	0.097
WCN21DDH027	15	20	5	0.80	0.11
WCN21DDH028	18	28	10	1.13	0.078
WCN21DDH029	17	25	8	1.14	0.11
WCN21DDH030	24	29	5	1.25	0.11
WCN21DDH031	38	47	9	1.09	0.079

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All diamond drill cores were sampled at 1 metre intervals. • All sampling intervals were recorded in A-Cap's standard sample record spreadsheets. Sample condition and recoveries were recorded for all samples. • To ensure optimum recoveries in soft, clayey lateritic material larger diameter cores (PQ sized – 90mm) were collected. • Cores were sampled at 1m intervals by cutting the samples in half using a core saw. Clay samples that were very soft were cut using a knife or spatula. • All drill holes were geologically logged at 1m intervals. • All the drill samples were sent to ALS Geochemistry Perth for analysis. ALS Perth conforms to Australian Standards ISO9001 and ISO17025. • The samples collected for analysis were dried, crushed, pulverised and analysed for 17 elements and oxides via ALS Nickel Laterite package i.e. fusion XRF (ME-XRF12n) normalised for loss on ignition (LOI). • Quality assurance of the sampling was carried out with a duplicate, blank or standard inserted every 10th sample. Duplicate samples were prepared as quartered core. Details on QA/QC protocols are provided in the Quality of Assay data and laboratory tests section below.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg 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).*	• The recent 31 hole 1490.7m diamond drill programme was completed using a Desco track mounted rig. Holes were drilled in PQ sized core. • The holes were designed to infill between lines of historical holes spaced 400 metres apart. The infill drilling closed up the drill spacing to 100 metre centres over shallower, better grade portions of the resource.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Holes drilled were shallow, ranging between 30m to 77m depth. • All holes were drilled using triple tube core barrels to collect PQ3 size core. • Upon completion, all drill holes were surveyed from the top to bottom of the hole at 10m intervals using a Reflex, north seeking Gyro.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All core samples were logged in detail. At the end of each drill run (0.5 – 3m) the driller noted on wooden core blocks the depth drilled and core recovered. These recoveries were checked by geologists during geotechnical logging of the cores. • Core recoveries were maximised by using a larger diameter core barrel (90mm), triple tubes and reducing penetration rates and drilling shorter runs in variable and poor ground conditions. • Average core loss over the entire drill programme was acceptable at 8.9% and core loss in the mineralised intervals was 7.4%. Showing there was no bias in core recoveries between mineralised and unmineralised lithologies.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were logged in detail by geologists on site during the drill programme. Geotechnical data such as core recovery, RQD index, rock hardness, fracture and vein density and type were recorded. Geological data such as lithology, weathering intensity, mineralisation and alteration was recorded in detail. • Data was entered directly into spreadsheets on tablets and laptops. • Logging was both qualitative and quantitative depending on the criteria being recorded. • All core trays were photographed after core was marked out and prior to logging and sampling. • Half core was retained on site following sampling except for mineralised intercepts sent for metallurgical testwork. • Bulk density readings were determined from selected samples (1 sample for each metre) using the Archimedes method.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Cores were sampled at 1m intervals. • All cores were split in half. With half retained on site for reference and half sent to ALS for analysis. Where possible cores were sawn using a core saw. Where clayey and soft, cores were split using a knife and/or paint scraper. • In most core holes the unmineralised overburden was not sampled. • These sampling methods are industry standard and considered appropriate for sampling of cores. • In this most recent drill programme a duplicate, blank or standard was inserted in the sample stream at every 10th sample. Every 30th sample was a duplicate collected as quarter core. • A range of OREAS nickel laterite standards were inserted into the sample stream. • Duplicate sample analyses were within 10% for the main elements targeted. • Analysis of standards and blanks inserted were all within +/- 10% of the recommended value for the main elements targeted. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled and the nature of mineralisation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• All samples were analysed by ALS laboratories in Perth. Each sample was entirely crushed to 70% passing 2mm (CRU-31). A 3kg split of the crushed samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns (PUL-23). A split from the pulverised sample was analysed using Fusion XRF (ALS method ME-XRF12n). • Loss on ignition (LOI) by thermo-gravimetric analysis (ALS method MEGRA05) is reported for each sample. • ALS is a reputable commercial laboratory with extensive experience in analysing nickel – cobalt samples from numerous West Australian nickel laterite deposits. • ALS Geochemistry (Perth) has been audited and conforms to Australian Standards ISO9001 & ISO17025. • ALS also ran their own laboratory internal checks via repeat analyses, standards and blanks. • No data from geophysical tools or hand-held assay devices have been reported. • In this most recent drill programme a duplicate, blank or standard was inserted in the sample stream at every 10th sample. Every 30th sample was a duplicate collected using the same sampling technique as the original sample. Standards and blanks used were OREAS certified reference material. • Duplicate sample analyses were within 10% for the main elements targeted. • Analysis of standards and blanks inserted were all within +/- 10% of the recommended value for the main elements targeted. • Internal laboratory standards and repeats demonstrated a high level of accuracy and precision in the analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• A-Cap Energy geological personnel independently reviewed the diamond drill intersections and verified their suitability to be included in the drilling results. • The recent diamond drill programme was designed as infill drilling of the resource, QA/QC verification of the RC drilling and did not twin any of the historical holes. • Primary data was recorded directly into spreadsheets on tablets and laptops in the field. Once assay results were received the information was sent for merging,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		validation and compilation using acQuire software. • No adjustment to assay data has been required.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All recently completed holes have been surveyed using a real time DGPS system to <5cm accuracy. • Once completed, all drill holes were surveyed from top to bottom at 10m intervals using a Reflex, north seeking gyro. • The grid system for the Wiluna Nickel Project is Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 51. • A DGPS survey of drill hole collar locations is considered sufficiently accurate for reporting of resources, but is not suitable for mine planning and reserves.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drill programme was designed to increase the drill hole density of the near surface, better grade portions of the resource to 100m x 100m and 100m x 50m drill spacings. • This spacing is considered sufficient to establish confidence in geological and grade continuity. • Sample compositing of drill cores was not conducted.
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.* • *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.*	• Recent drill holes were angled to match orientations of previous drilling and to cover the possibility of steep dipping structures being present that may focus deeper laterite development i.e. mineralised “keels”. • Drilling has been done along lines perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation. • Angled holes (-60˚)have been drilled at a high angle to the mineralisation which is known to be broadly horizontal. The down hole intercept widths maybe 15% longer than true widths, however there is not considered to be any bias in grade.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Once a drill core was split in half, cores were placed into plastic sample bags and zip tied. Samples were always under the care and supervision of A-Cap geologists until samples were loaded onto trucks for shipment to ALS Perth laboratory by A-Cap personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling and sampling methods have been inspected on site by consultants employed by MiningPlus (Perth). The methods are considered suitable for the style of mineralisation being tested.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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.*	• A-Cap Energy Ltd and Wiluna Mining Corp. have entered into a definitive Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement (JVA). A-Cap is earning 75% via completion of a DFS and meeting share and cash based milestones, with a 20% participating interest currently. • Tenements in the JVA consist of the following exploration tenements: E53/1794, E53/1645, E53/1908, E53/1803, E53/1864, E53/2048, E53/1852, E53/2050, E53/1791, E53/1853, E53/1912, E53/2054, E53/2053, E53/2076, R53/0001. • Tenements in the JVA consist of the following mining leases: M53/0092, M53/0139, M53/0026, M53/0024, M53/1098, M53/0049, M53/0071, M53/00131, M53/00034, M53/00052, M53/00041, M53/00188. • All the JVA tenements are held in the name of Kimba Resources Pty Ltd and Matilda Operations Pty Ltd both companies are subsidiaries of Wiluna Mining Corp. All tenements are current except exploration licenses E53/2053, E53/2054, E53/1803, E53/1864, E53/2048 and E53/2050 which are pending grant. • All tenements are contiguous and cover an 881 km² area around the town of Wiluna. • Franco Nevada Australia Pty Ltd hold a 2% net smelter return royalty over nickel metal produced from the existing mining leases only. • Clive Jones, Nathan McMahon and Buckland Capital Pty Ltd have a 1% net operating profit from nickel production with Wiluna Mining Corp on the Wilconi Project. A-Cap Energy is not a party to this agreement. • The tenements are located on the traditional lands of the Tarlka, Matuwa and Piarku people (NTA ID WR2016/001). Wiluna Mining Corp. currently have an agreement with the traditional owners that requires any areas within the JVA tenements be cleared by cultural heritage survey prior to any surface disturbance. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area outside of standard landholder, traditional owner and Western Australia Department of Mines & Petroleum (DMP) regulations.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Delhi 1968 conducted initial costeaning and sampling for Ni gossans and Kambalda type Ni sulphides. Numerous assays >2% Ni were returned from laterite. Kennecott 1969-1972 completed further soil sampling and pitting which identified coincident Ni+Cu anomalies. This was followed up by a percussion drilling program that covered several kilometres of strike length with 850 holes to a typical depth of 10-15m, which confirmed the previously identified soil geochemical targets. • Kennecott conducted extensive RC drilling of the laterite profile, which has subsequently formed part of the laterite Ni resource. Kennecott followed up by drilling 2 diamond holes, which from the sections and plans it appears have failed to test the targeted ultramafic basal contact, due to structural complexity. Despite failing to directly detect the targeted Mount Keith-style mineralisation, this drilling does not preclude the possibility that some laterite Ni mineralisation has resulted from weathering of an underlying Ni sulphide body • During 1973-1976 WMC followed up with IP and EM geophysical surveys and drilled 4 further percussion holes and 1 diamond hole testing the resulting anomalies. There are no significant assays reported and the source of geophysical anomalism was attributed to variably massive and disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite logged in association with amphibolites. • In 1993-4 the CSIRO and Asarco Australia conducted mapping and petrographic analysis of ultramafic rocks at several prospects. These researchers recommended further drilling to determine whether the Perseverance ultramafics were extrusive or intrusive as per the high-energy extrusives / sub-volcanic intrusives around Agnew - Leinster, and therefore prospective for Ni sulphide deposits. • In 1995 Wiluna Mines intersected Ni sulphide and PGE mineralisation of up to 2m @ 2.15%Ni + 1g/t Pd+Pt from 74m in hole 95WJVP251 at Bodkin prospect. The massive sulphide is located within an interpreted thermally eroded footwall basalt unit. This was the first recorded massive sulphide occurrence in the Perseverance ultramafics and has major implications for the prospectivity of the immediate Bodkin area and the wider ultramafic stratigraphy. (Wiluna Mining Corp, Wiluna Nickel Project- Information Memorandum Oct 2014). • Between 1992 and 1997, CRA in joint venture with Wiluna Mines drilled 372 holes (mostly RC) totalling 41,273 metres over the extent of the ultramafic units.

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		Much of the data collected from this drilling has been used in the JORC nickel laterite resource estimates completed by Snowden for Agincourt Resources in 2005 and by Mining Plus for A-Cap Energy in 2019.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Wilconi project is located on the north eastern edge of the Archaean Yilgarn Block, in the Wiluna Greenstone Belt. The Wiluna Greenstone Belt can be divided into two metamorphic domains, the Wiluna domain in the east and the Matilda domain in the west. The major north west trending Perseverance Fault separates the domains. • The Wiluna domain is a low grade, prehnite-pumpellyite facies, metamorphic terrain comprising mafic to ultramafic lavas with intercalated sedimentary units, felsic volcanics and dolerite sills overlain by a thick pile of felsic volcanics, tuffaceous sediments, and sedimentary rocks, interrupted by extrusion of a large volume of komatiitic lava. Primary igneous textures and structures are well preserved, and deformation is predominantly brittle. • The Matilda domain is a medium to high grade, greenschist to lower amphibolite facies, metamorphic terrain with predominantly ductile deformation. It consists of a volcano sedimentary sequence in an interpreted major northwest trending synclinal structure, with the axis close to the Perseverance Fault. The sequence comprises basal banded iron formation in the west, overlain by komatiitic volcanics with limited basal peridotite members. These grades upwards into high magnesium basalt and basalt with interflow chert and graphitic sediments. Metabasalt predominates in the project area. Felsic volcanic rocks and sediments are interpreted to form the core of the syncline. • A number of granite plutons intruded both domains during the very latest stages of volcanism, or the earliest stages of subsequent compressional deformation and regional metamorphism. Emplacement was essentially along the contact between the greenstones and the unknown substrate. • Exposure at the Wiluna Nickel-Cobalt Project ground is virtually non-existent and the geology of the Wiluna ultramafic rocks has been largely determined from previous drilling results aided by an interpretation of magnetic surveys. Approximately 10km northwest of Wiluna the ultramafics are buried under Proterozoic cover.

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		• Drilling has shown that the ultramafics form the base part of a differentiated igneous intrusion which is represented by serpentinised dunite, serpentinised peridotite, pyroxenite and gabbro. The intrusion appears to be conformable or slightly discordant and is thought to have been emplaced as a dyke or sill. • Near Wiluna, this ultramafic unit is between 200-300m wide at the surface but thins rapidly south to less than 100m at the surface before disappearing under the surficial cover. The ultramafic rocks are dislocated by a number of faults trending north and northeast. • Nickel – cobalt mineralisation is concentrated in laterite profiles developed over units of the Perseverance ultramafic sequence. Previous drilling has shown that the mineralisation forms a thin, <5m thick laterally extensive blanket. Where cut by steep structures, intense lateritisation and mineralisation can extend down to 100 metres depth. • From the top of the profile magnesium levels typically increase from less than 1% to 20% at the saprock interface. This typically occurs within approximately 6 metres allowing an Mg discontinuity surface to be easily identified. This discontinuity is a redox front which forms between the reduced water table and the overlying oxidised saprolite. In many locations the nickel and cobalt peak values occur above this surface.

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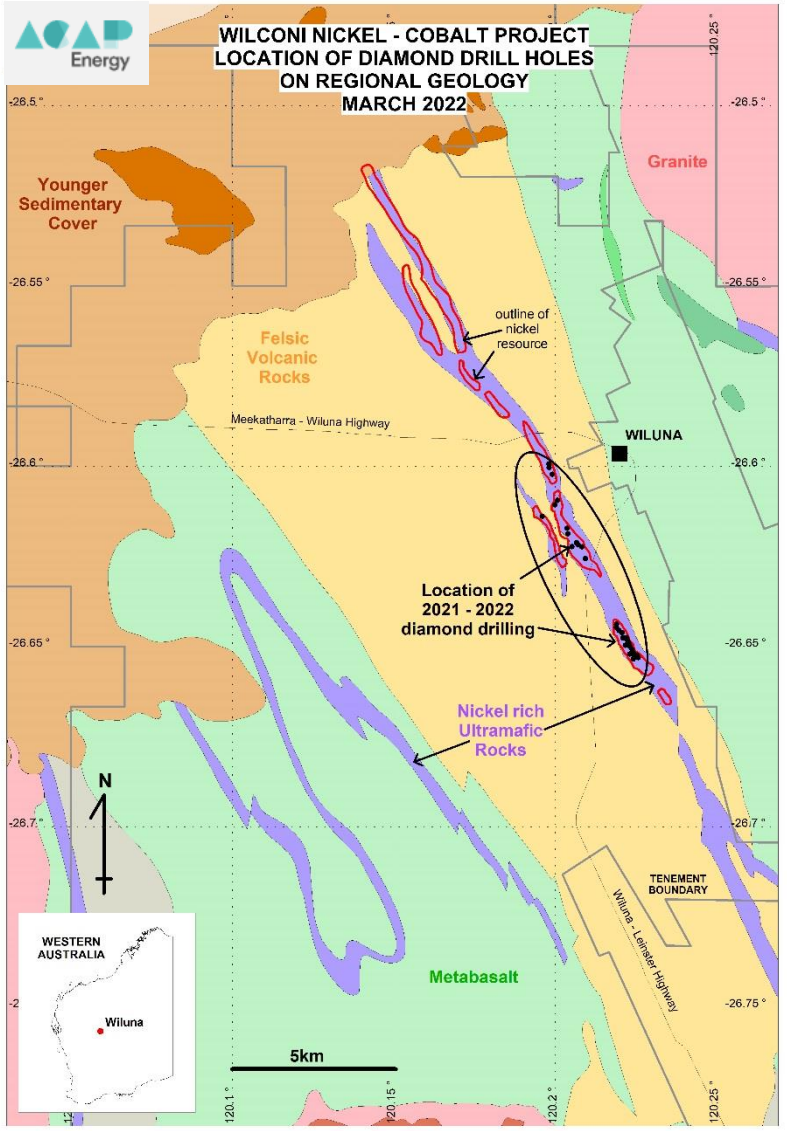

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Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• See Appendix 1.

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.* • *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 assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Wiluna Nickel-Cobalt Project significant intercepts calculated using the following parameters: Ni≥0.7%, minimum width of 2m, internal dilution up to 1m waste with a minimum grade of final composite of >0.7% Ni
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.* • *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').*	• The Laterite is flat lying and drilling is either vertical or at a 60 degree angle. The intersections are a reasonable approximation of the mineralization thickness.

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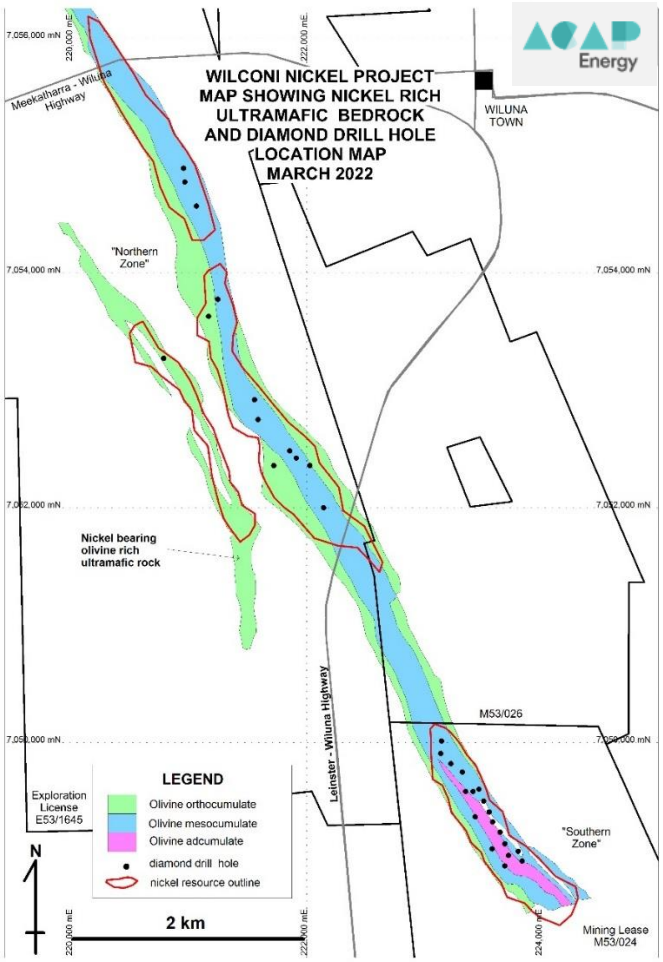
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Appendices 1 and 2 and maps below 

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		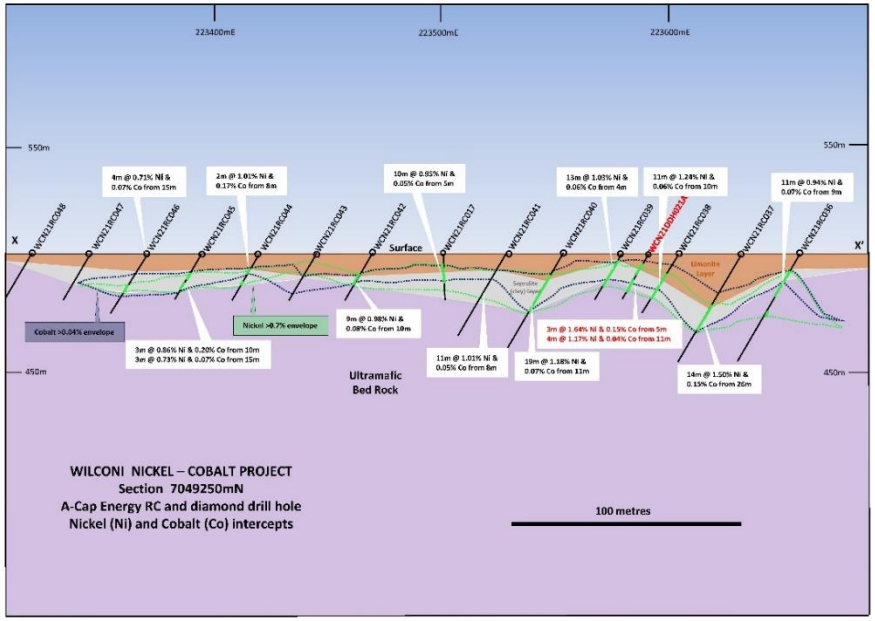
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The large volume of data makes reporting of all exploration results not practical. Appendix 2 lists holes with and without significant intercepts.
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.*	• Ultramafic units in the Wiluna region are strongly magnetic and show up as conspicuous linear magnetic highs in the ground and airborne magnetic survey data (see Figure). The magnetic data highlights the continuity of the ultramafic units over which the cobalt and nickel rich laterite deposits are developed.

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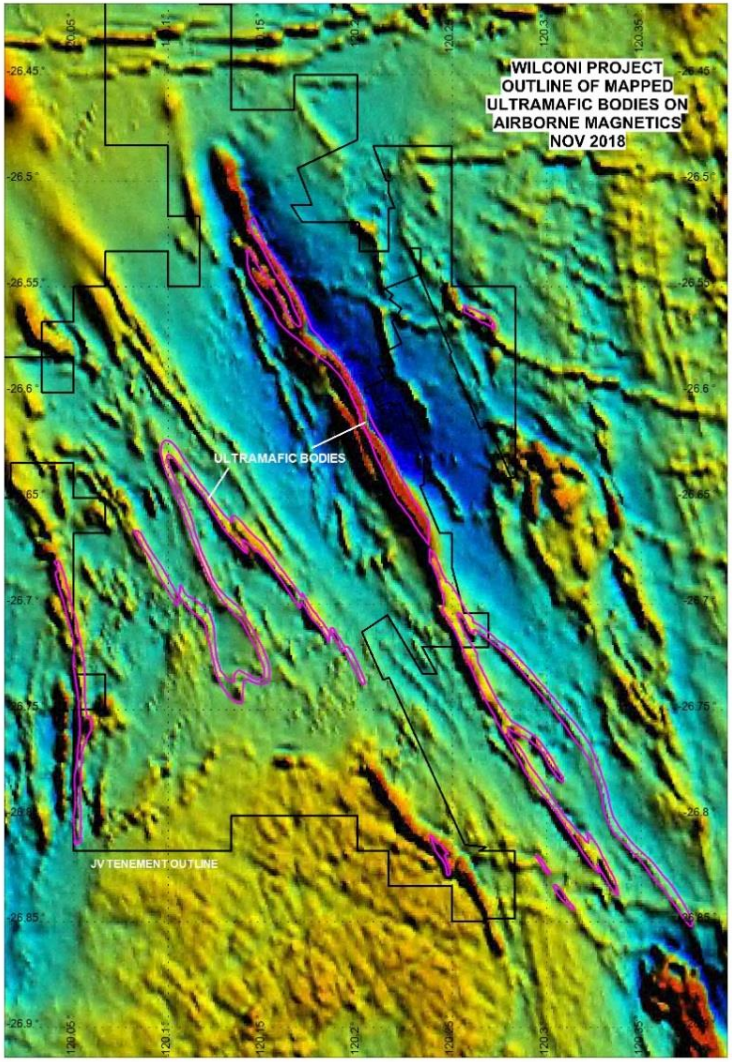

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Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work will consist of further infill drilling to bring the nickel resources up to indicated and measured categories. • Other work planned as part of the DFS includes: Hydrogeological studies including Baseline surface and ground water studies, subterranean fauna studies, cultural heritage surveys, design and geotechnical assessment of constructed landforms including waste dumps, open cuts and tailings storage facilities, soil, waste rock and tailings characterisation studies, noise and greenhouse gases assessment