Geophysical Surveys to Unlock Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project

Highlights

- Flagship Mulga Tank Project - a major ultramafic intrusion 100% owned by WMG
- Historical exploration shows a working sulphide mineral system - highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE
- Commencement of high-resolution geophysical surveys aimed at unlocking the project and de-risking initial drill programs
- Results received for recent high-resolution gravity survey - 3D inversion modelling planned
- Extensive high-powered MLEM survey planned over the entire intrusion due to start soon

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the Company's recent exploration work and plans at the flagship Mulga Tank Project.

Summary

The Mulga Tank Project covers approximately 113km^2 of the southern end of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, an under explored belt approximately 190km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie. The project contains the entire Mulga Tank Dunite Intrusion, a major ultramafic intrusion and a key feature of the area. Limited historical work shows good evidence for a working sulphide mineral system and the project is considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide mineralisation.

WMG is completing a series of high-resolution ground based geophysical surveys aimed at unlocking the project; in order to define and derisk robust drill targets for an initial drilling program later in the year.

The Company has recently received the final results for a gravity survey undertaken in June. This new dataset offers 2 to 4 times better resolution than previous work. 3D inversion modelling is now planned to model the intrusion in far greater detail than previously known, in particular to help map the basal contact of the intrusion, with the aim of finding vertically plunging denser feeder zones or vents that can occur beneath ultramafic bodies and/or deeper channel zones that can be the sites for the deposition of major Ni-Cu-PGE deposits.

WMG has also designed an extensive Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey covering the entire intrusion to explore for buried electromagnetic bedrock conductors that could be associated with deposits of massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. At 200m line spacing, this will be at twice the resolution of previous surveys, with a high-powered, low frequency survey system offering a significant step up from previous work and taking advantage of advancements in this field. This system will offer greater detail and greater potential to detect bedrock conductors. The survey is due to start soon after a recent delay due to COVID.

Commenting on the Mulga Tank Project, WMG Managing Director Caedmon Marriott said:

> *"This is a major project for a small company like WMG and the one I've most been looking forward to getting stuck into post our recent IPO. WMG holds an entire ultramafic intrusion, covering some 25km^2, where limited historical work shows great evidence for a working Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide mineral system. We hope to unlock to project using high-resolution, high-powered geophysical surveys, to detect bedrock conductors that could be associated with Ni-Cu-PGE massive sulphide deposits, in order to define and derisk initial drill targets later in the year."*

Project Overview and Historical Exploration

The Mulga Tank Project comprises exploration licence E39/2132 and exploration licence application E39/2223, covering approximately 113km^2 of the southern end of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, 190km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie. The Minigwal Greenstone Belt, trending NNW over a strike of approximately 50km, is very under explored due to the presence of shallow sand cover. Tenement E39/2132 contains the entire Mulga Tank Dunite Intrusion, a major ultramafic intrusion and a key feature of the area, considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide mineralisation.

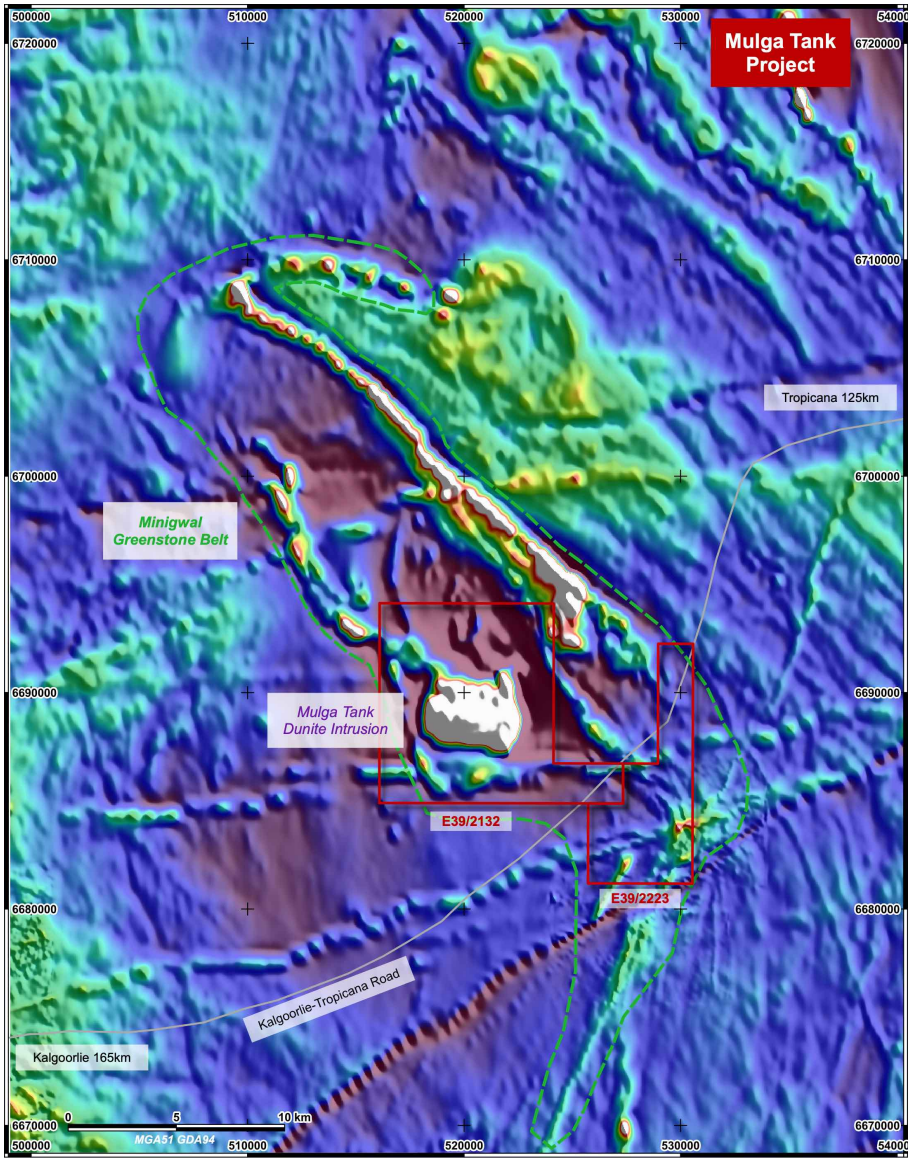

Figure 1: Minigwal Greenstone Belt Aeromagnetics (RTP NEshade L)

The Mulga Tank Dunite Intrusion was first identified by BHP in the 1980's as a significant magnetic high feature (approximately 5km x 5km or 25km^2) in regional aeromagnetic surveys. Whilst their exploration was focused on Olympic Dam-style targets their single deep stratigraphic diamond drill hole through the centre of the magnetic feature showed it to be large ultramafic dunite intrusion, that they recognised as prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation with up to 1m at 0.58% Ni from 196m (MD1A). They conducted follow up RC drilling along the southern boundary of the intrusion with a best result of **2m at 2.00% Ni from 67m** in hole MRC9.

Limited further nickel focused exploration was conducted until 2001 when Anaconda Nickel drilled three shallow reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill holes, again across the centre of the intrusion and magnetic high. This drilling was focused on targeting lateritic nickel at the basement contact beneath the sand cover. All holes returned anomalous results including MGRC0001 **2m at 0.72% Ni from 56m EOH**, MGRC0002 **22m at 0.37% Ni from 54m EOH**, including **2m at 1.00% Ni from 58m** and MGRC0003 **20m at 0.63% Ni from 62m EOH**, including **4m at 1.44% Ni from 64m**.

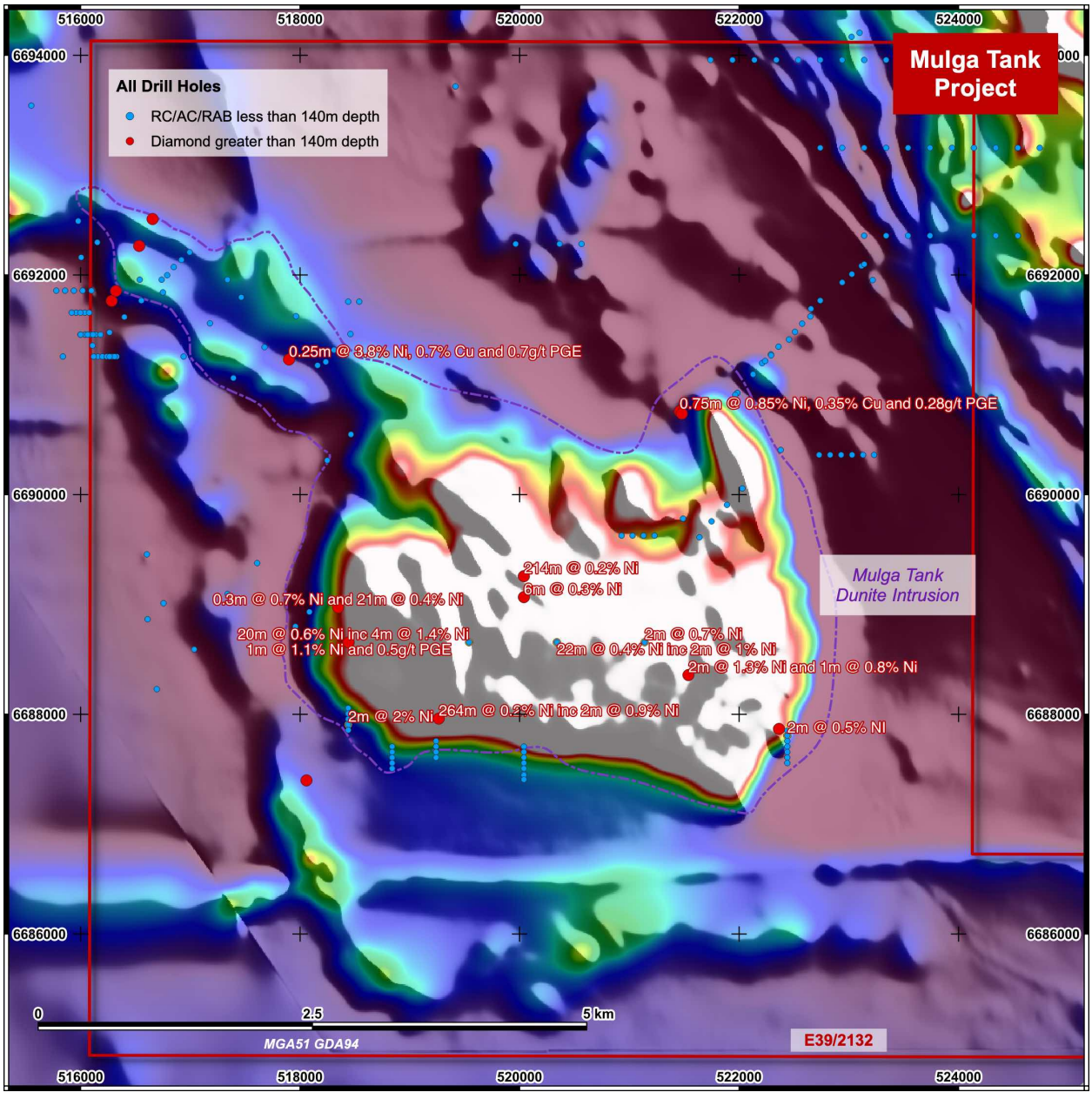

Figure 2: Mulga Tank Significant Drill Holes

Recent nickel exploration at Mulga Tank was undertaken by King Eagle Resources (2005-2008) and subsequently Impact Minerals (ASX:IPT) (2013-2018) with 11 diamond drill holes (3 KER, 8 IPT) drilled to 225m to 574m in depth - making a total of just 12 holes greater than 150m depth across the intrusion, including the initial BHP hole. King Eagle hole MTD001 intersected **2m at 0.93% Ni from 68m** at the basement contact, whilst hole MTD003 intersected **1m at 1.13% Ni and 0.49g/t Pt+Pd from 209m**; the first positive indication of the potential for the dunite intrusion to host a nickel sulphide mineral system with associated platinum group element (PGE) by-product credits.

The most recent and substantive exploration work completed at Mulga Tank was by Impact Minerals between 2013 and 2018. After completing a wide spaced MLEM and fixed loop EM (FLEM) survey identifying 10 bedrock conductor targets (further details below) Impact tested five of the targets, associated with coincident soil geochemical responses, with an initial eight hole diamond drilling program. The **key result of this first pass exploration program was the clear evidence of working Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide mineral system within the dunite intrusive**, with three styles of nickel and copper mineralisation intersected by the drilling:

- **Wide zones of disseminated nickel sulphides within the dunite intrusion** (hole MTD011 at SGA, hole MTD005 at Conductor 2 and hole MTD006 at Conductor 3) - **MTD011 114.8m at 0.30% Ni from 98m**
- **Narrow veins of high tenor nickel and copper sulphides at the base of the dunite intrusion** (hole MTD005 at Conductor 2 and hole MTD006 at Conductor 3) - **MTD006 0.25m at 3.80% Ni, 0.67% Cu and 0.17g/t Pt+Pd from 212.6m**
- **Disseminated nickel sulphides and high tenor nickel sulphide veins associated with komatiite flow channel** (holes MTD004 and MTD007 at Conductor 1) - **MTD004 1.75m at 0.49% Ni, 0.15% Cu and 0.11g/t Pt+Pd from 302m** and **6.65m at 0.47% Ni, 0.10% Cu and 0.22g/t Pt+Pd from 356.25m**

Despite these extremely encouraging results Impact did not conduct any follow up drilling due to the lower prevailing metal price environment at the time.

HoleID	Conductor/Target	Predominant Rock Types	Sulphide Observations
MTD004	1	Orthocumulate Dunite, Pyroxenite, Serpentinite	Disseminated and remobilised
MTD005	2	Serpentinised Dunite, Orthocumulate Dunite	Disseminated and blebby
MTD006	3	Adcumulate Dunite, Metasediments	Disseminated and remobilised
MTD007	1	Orthocumulate Dunite	Blebby, disseminated and spinifex
MTD008	5	Ultramafics, Magic, Metasediments	-
MTD009	4	Ultramafics, Mafics, Metasediments	Breccia veins and stringers
MTD010	1	Orthocumulate Dunite, Metasediments	Disseminated and spinifex
MTD011	SGA	Weathered Ultramafic, Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated and spinifex

Table 1: Impact Minerals Mulga Tank Diamond Drill Holes

High-Resolution Gravity Survey

At the end of June, Atlas Geophysics completed a high-resolution ground gravity survey at the project, with 1,375 station readings taken over approximately 46km^2. The results from this survey have been combined with a previous gravity survey undertaken by Impact in 2014, giving a complete dataset at 200m x 200m spacing covering the whole intrusion; with a number of areas of interest infilled down to 100m x 100m.

This dataset offers 2 to 4 times better resolution than previous work and will primarily be used as a mapping tool to better understand the structure of the dunite intrusion. Three dimensional (3D) inversion modelling is now planned to look at the intrusion in far greater detail than previously known, in particular to help map the basal contact of the intrusion, with the aim of finding vertically plunging denser feeder zones or vents that can occur beneath ultramafic bodies and/or deeper channel zones that can be the sites for the deposition of major Ni-Cu-PGE deposits. Identifying these feeder zones or channels will greatly assist in defining high priority drill targets.

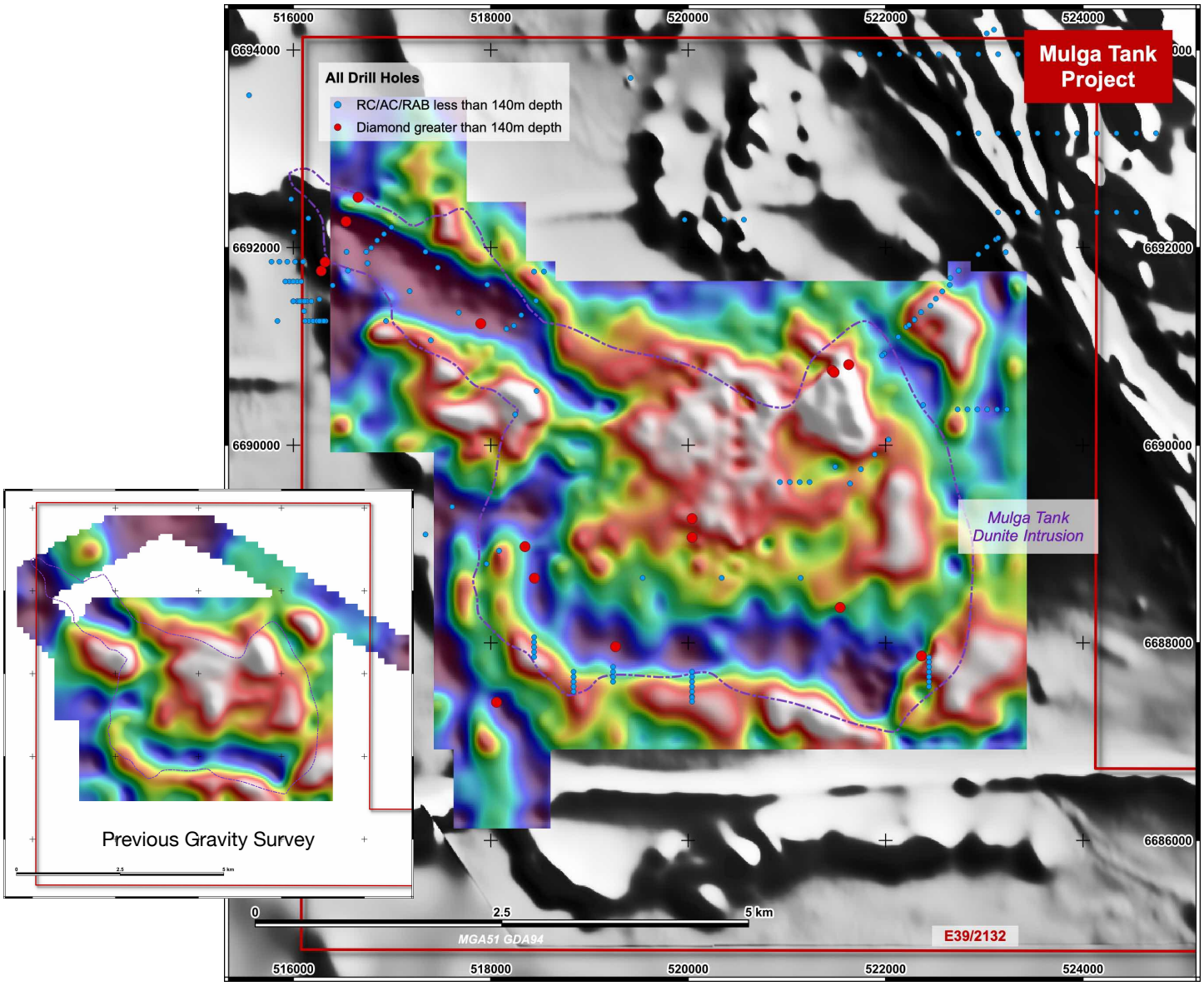

Figure 3: Mulga Tank High-Resolution Gravity Survey Results (BA267 1VD NEshade NL)

Moving Loop Electromagnetic Survey

Working with Russell Mortimer at Southern Geoscience Consultants, WMG has designed a high-resolution MLEM survey across the Mulga Tank intrusion to explore for buried electromagnetic bedrock conductors that could be associated with deposits of massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. The Company has engaged GEM Geophysics to undertake the survey using their high-powered, very low frequency system and Jessy Deep HTS SQUID sensor. The survey is due to commence imminently, with WMG being next in line, but has been delayed slightly due to COVID effecting crew rotation from the eastern states.

A previous Impact MLEM/FLEM survey in 2013 identified 10 bedrock conductors across the dunite intrusion. Impact drill tested five of these targets with associated coincident soil geochemical responses. A number of the EM targets were not able to be sufficiently constrained for drill testing due to the N-S survey lines running approximately parallel to some of the anomalies - this included MTC008, a significant anomaly running along the western side of the intrusion that "*is interpreted to be sourced by a large and highly conductive bedrock conductor*".

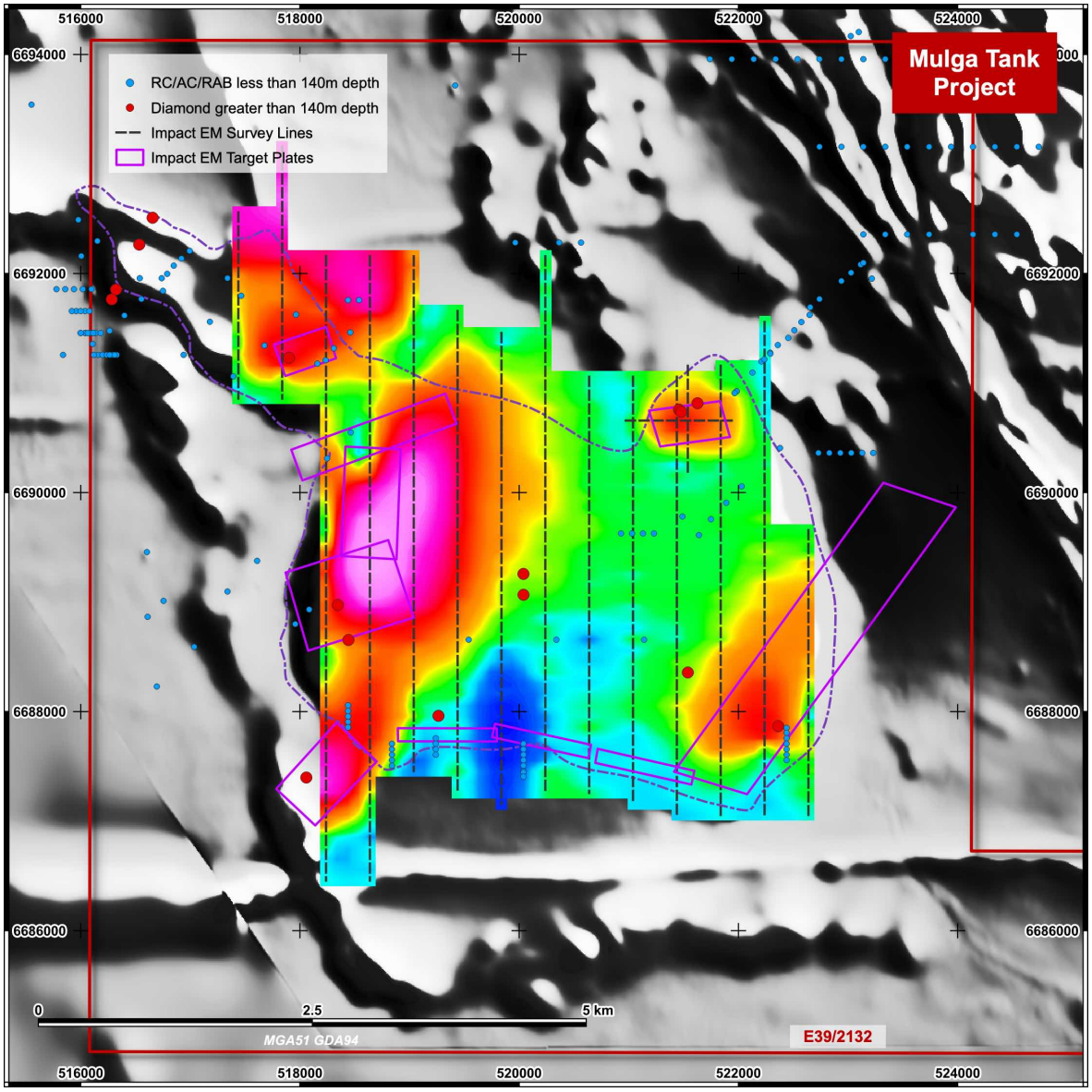

Figure 4: Mulga Tank 2013 MLEM/FLEM Survey (CH35BZ)

WMG intends to survey the entire intrusion at 200m line spacing, with 100m station spacing along lines and line orientation optimised perpendicular to interpreted structure (Figure 5). The optimised line orientation of WMG's planned survey should better resolve MTC008 and other conductors, as well as better discern other targets with the high-powered, very low frequency system. This should offer greater detail, and greater potential to detect bedrock conductors, compared to the previous 2013 survey at 400m line spacing with a lower powered system (Table 2).

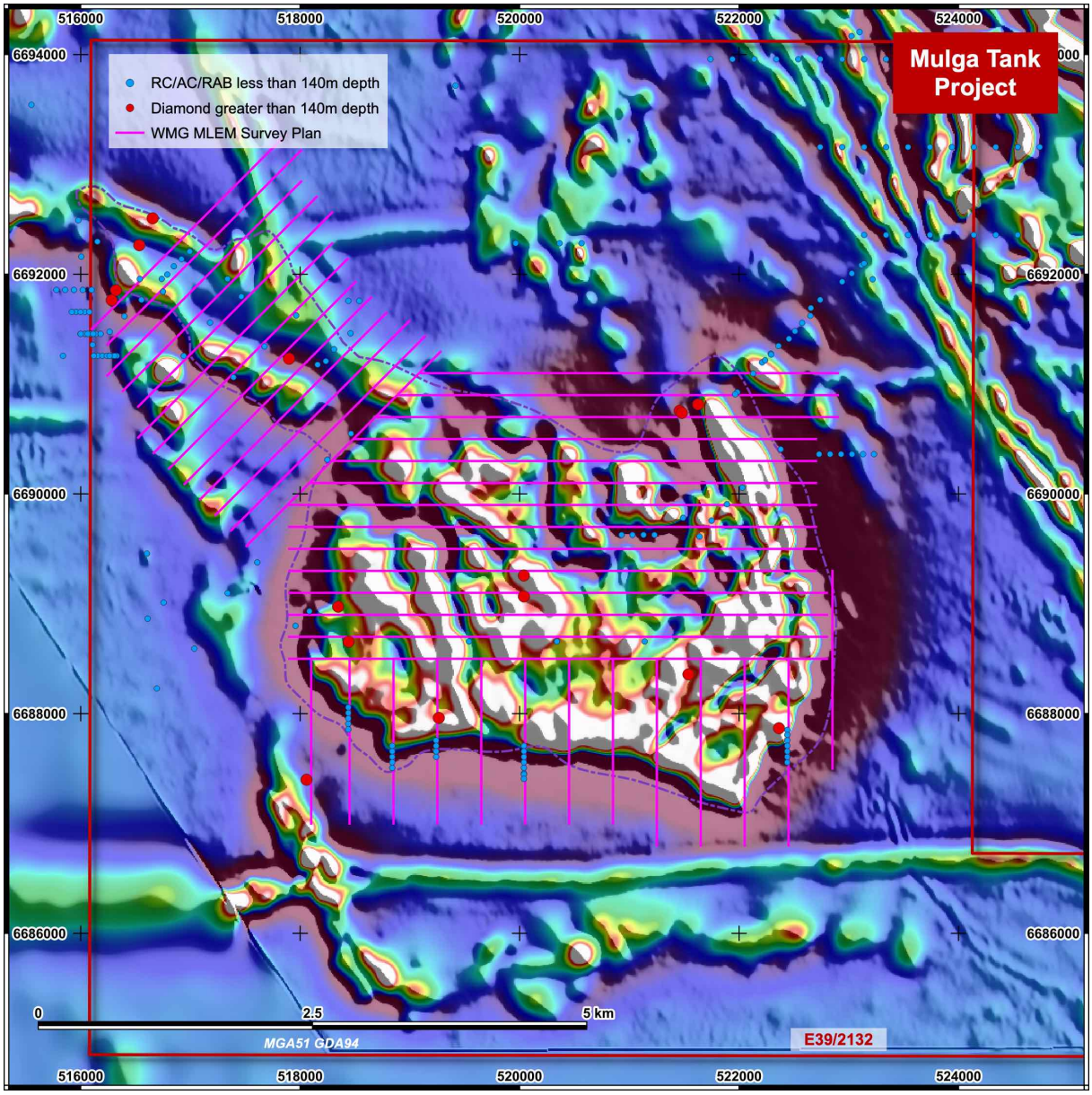

Figure 5: WMG Mulga Tank MLEM Survey Plan at 200m Line Spacing

MLEM	WMG	Previous
Loop Size	200m	400m
Stations and Line kms	~1,200 stations for 116.8 line kms	580 stations for 56.6 line kms
Power and Frequency	100A / 0.125 to 0.25Hz	30A / 0.5Hz
Orientation	Perpendicular to structures	N - S

Table 2: Mulga Tank MLEM Survey Parameters

WMG is entering an active and productive period with a number of exploration programs operating in parallel across the Company's projects.

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the progress of these activities in due course.

For further information please contact: Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director
Tel: +61 475 116 798
Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Western Mines Group Ltd

Appendix: Drill Hole Table

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Max Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)
MD1A	520039	6689067	215	90	-60	196	197	1	0.58	100	NA
MRC9	518439	6687907	69	0	-90	67	69	2	2.00	445	NA
MGRC0001	521139	6688657	58	0	-90	56	58	2	0.72	50	NA
MGRC0002	520339	6688657	76	0	-90	54 Inc 58	76 60	22 2	0.37 1.00	130 490	NA NA
MGRC0003	519539	6688657	82	0	-90	62 Inc 64	82 68	20 4	0.63 1.44	129 353	NA NA
MTD001	519263	6687962	345	0	-90	68	70	2	0.93	54	NA
MTD003	518442	6688655	450	0	-90	209	210	1	1.12	140	488
MTD004	521458	6690758	448	180	-80	302 356.25	303.75 362.9	1.75 6.65	0.49 .47	1,527	140 220
MTD005	518346	6688974	235	270	-80	78	99	22	0.39	22	-
MTD006	517899	6691231	451	270	-80	212.6	212.85	0.25	3.80	6,705	690
MTD007	521626	6690816	574	180	-80	327.5	328.5	1	0.48	733	46
MTD008	518058	6687399	301	225	-80	-	-	-	-	-	-
MTD009	522363	6687868	355	180	-60	62	66	4	0.33	-	25
MTD010	521478	6690738	427	360	-80	-	-	-	-	-	-
MTD011	521538	6688358	225	225	-70	98 Inc 102	212.8 104	114.8 2	0.3 1.30	10 323	20 140

Table 3: Drill Hole Table of Historical Holes Mentioned in Announcement

Western Mines Group Ltd
ACN 640 738 834
Level 3, 33 Ord Street
West Perth
WA 6005

Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Paul Burton
Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 43.8m
Options: 18.4m
Share Price: $0.175
Market Cap: $7.67m
Cash (30/06/21): $5.5m

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About WMG

Western Mines Group Ltd (ASX:WMG) is a mineral exploration company driven by the goal to create significant investment returns for our shareholders through exploration and discovery of high-value gold and nickel sulphide deposits across a portfolio of highly-prospective projects located on major mineral belts of Western Australia.

Our flagship project and current primary focus is the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, a major dunite intrusive found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt. Previous work shows significant evidence for a working sulphide mineral system and is considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

WMG holds numerous other projects across major WA mineral belts including Melita (Au), midway between Kookynie and Leonora in the heart of the WA Goldfields and Jasper Hill (Au), with numerous prospective gold trends extending from the adjacent Lord Byron and Fish historical gold mines. The Company is also actively exploring Youanmi (Au), Pavarotti (Ni-Cu-PGE), Rock of Ages (Au), Broken Hill Bore (Au) and Pinyalling (Au).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Dr Caedmon Marriott, Managing Director of Western Mines Group Ltd. Caedmon is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He 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 JORC Code. Caedmon consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which WMG operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement. No forward looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside WMG's control.

WMG does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of WMG, its Directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward looking statement. The forward looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

Mulga Tank Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historical drilling is thought to have used best practise for that time • Impact Minerals (Impact) RC pre-collar drilling used a riffle splitter to collect 3kg samples over 1m intervals • Impact NQ2 diamond drilling was cut in half and sampled on geological intervals to give sample weights under 3kg • Sampling was reported to be carried out under Impact protocols and QA/QC procedures as per industry best practise • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a subsample for analysis by four-acid digest with ICP-OES finish for base metals and AAS finish for precious metals • Ground gravity survey undertaken by Atlas Geophysics using a Scintrex CG5 gravity meter and Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) GPS
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).*	• Historical drilling used rotary air blast, aircore, reverse circulation and diamond drilling • Impact RC drilling used a 140mm face sampling hammer bit • Impact diamond drilling comprised HQ and NQ2 core, the core was orientated using a downhole orientation tool at the end of every run with 70% of orientations rated as "good"
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.*	• Diamond core and RC recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were reported at >95% with no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems • Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination • No sample bias issues were reported by Impact

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape and fill material were collected and stored in Impact's DataShed database • Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (core only), weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form • All drillholes were logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between about 50 m and 70 m depth
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.*	• Core was cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core • RC samples were split using a riffle splitter • Impact reported that the sample preparation of diamond core involved oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10 mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns • The sample preparation for RC samples was identical, without the coarse crush stag e • The sample preparation technique is considered industry standard and appropriate • Impact reported that quality control procedures involved the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes • The insertion rate for field duplicates averaged 1:50 • The sample sizes were considered by Impact to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at Mulga Tank based on the disseminated style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements • Gravity station recordings repeated at rate of 1:33
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• An industry standard fire assay technique using lead collection with an AAS finish was used for gold, silver, platinum, and palladium determination • Quality control procedures for assays were reported to be as per Impact's protocols, ccuracy and precision were within acceptable limits for exploration drilling • Gravity survey used Scintrex CG5 gravity meter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Independent verification unknown • No twinned holes drilled • Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to IOGlobal/Reflex for validation and compilation into a SQL database server • No adjustments have been made to 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m, downhole surveys used single shot readings at 50m intervals during drilling • Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51 • Gravity stations located using GNSS receivers with centimetre accuracy
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 drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geochemical and geophysical targets • The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature for first pass exploration purposes only • For the reporting of wide intersections, samples were composited into 1m lengths • Gravity survey 1,375 stations at 200m x 200m and 100m x 100m spacing
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.*	• Impact reported that the geochemical and geophysical targets were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation or stratigraphy, but sub-parallel to the orientation of some veins in the mineralised zones • Impact reported no orientation-based sampling bias in the data, although it noted the vertical sulphide veins may cause hole orientations to be altered in future drill programs
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody was managed by Impact. Samples were stored on site and delivered by Impact personnel to Kalgoorlie for initial sample preparation by Genalysis who then transported the samples to Perth for assay. Whilst in storage, the samples were kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets were set up to track the progress of batches of samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data • Gravity data corrections and validation was undertaken daily by the geophysical contractor • Gravity results reviewed by Southern Geoscience Consultants

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Tenement E39/2132 and application E39/2223 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR to original tenement holder • Native Title Claim by Upurli Upurli Nguratja not yet determined • No known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area • Tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration over the Mulga Tank project area by various companies dates back to the 1980s and is discussed in the text • Of these, more detailed exploration was completed by BHP Minerals Pty Ltd (1982–1984), MPI Gold Pty Ltd (1995–1999), North Limited (1999–2000), King Eagle Resources Pty Ltd (2004–2012), and Impact (2013–2018)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the project area is dominated by the irregular shaped Mulga Tank serpentinised metadunite intrusive body measuring ~5km x 5km, hosted within mafic to felsic schist and foliated metagranite of the northwest trending Archean Minigwal Greenstone Belt • Previous drilling intersected disseminated and narrow zones of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the dunite intrusion • The intrusion is concealed under variable thicknesses of cover (reported up to 70 m in places) with the interpretation of the bedrock geology based largely on aeromagnetic data and limited drilling

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.*
		• A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results provided in the body of this announcement
		• The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• Raw composited sample intervals have been reported and aggregated where appropriate • No metal equivalent values have been quoted
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').*	• Impact reported that the drillholes were oriented to intersect the dip of electromagnetic conductors as interpreted by Impact's consultants, Newexco, and perpendicular to the mineralisation or stratigraphy • The relationship of the downhole length to the true width is not known
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement
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 historical exploration is not practicable • The results reported are considered representative of the drill hole intersections and the use of this data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets
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.*	• Not applicable
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 exploration planned includes a MLEM survey and drill testing of targets identified • Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results