ASX RELEASE
7 MARCH 2022

MAJOR EM TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT MULGA TANK NI-CU-PGE PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- 5 major bedrock conductors identified in the Central and Southern Sectors of the Mulga Tank MLEM survey
- W Conductor or "*Mulga Monster*" approximately 1,000m x 1,000m at ~3,000S conductance in geologically favourable position
- These EM targets potentially represent nickel sulphide mineralisation and are largely untested by historical drilling
- Geological and geochemical targeting work supports the EM results - confirming them as priority drill targets
- MLEM survey has now moved on to the final Northwest Sector of the intrusion
- Review of historical pXRF data is generating additional nickel geochemical vectoring drill targets
- WMG's combined geological, geophysical and geochemical targeting work is building a robust nickel exploration model for this lightly explored major ultramafic body
- Planning and logistical preparations are well underway for an initial 10-12 hole 4,000-5,000m diamond program

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the Company's nickel exploration targeting work at the flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project. Numerous exciting drill targets are emerging at the project. WMG's systematic exploration approach combining geophysical, geological and geochemical vectoring work continues to build a robust exploration model for the discovery of multiple nickel sulphide deposits within this very large and highly prospective ultramafic intrusion.

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

> *"The ongoing MLEM survey at Mulga Tank has now completed the Central and Southern Sectors of the intrusion and is moving on to the final Northwest Sector. Interim results from the survey highlight 5 major bedrock conductor targets that fit our growing understanding and exploration model of the intrusion. These geophysical anomalies haven't been tested by historical drilling, whilst our geological and geochemical vectoring work, in parallel with the geophysical survey, further supports them as exciting drill targets. All preparations for an initial 10-12 hole diamond drilling program are well underway to drill test this project as soon as we can."*

MULGA TANK MLEM

WMG is currently undertaking a high-powered Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey at Mulga Tank (*ASX, Moving Loop EM Survey Commences at Mulga Tank Project, 7 October 2021*) to explore for buried electromagnetic bedrock conductors that could be associated with deposits of massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. This survey is part of series of ground geophysical methods being used to explore the Mulga Tank Dunite Intrusion (*ASX, Geophysical Surveys to Unlock Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, 25 August 2021*).

To date the survey crew has completed the Central and Southern Sectors of the intrusion and is now moving on to the final Northwest Sector. Interim results from the survey are presented below, with final results including the Northwest Sector, anticipated around mid-late March.

The MLEM survey highlights **5 major bedrock conductor anomalies** within the Central and Southern Sectors of the intrusion (see Table 1, with initial imagery from the survey is shown in Figures 1 and 2). **Combined with WMG's geological interpretation and nickel geochemical vectoring work, these MLEM conductors present themselves as robust drill targets**.

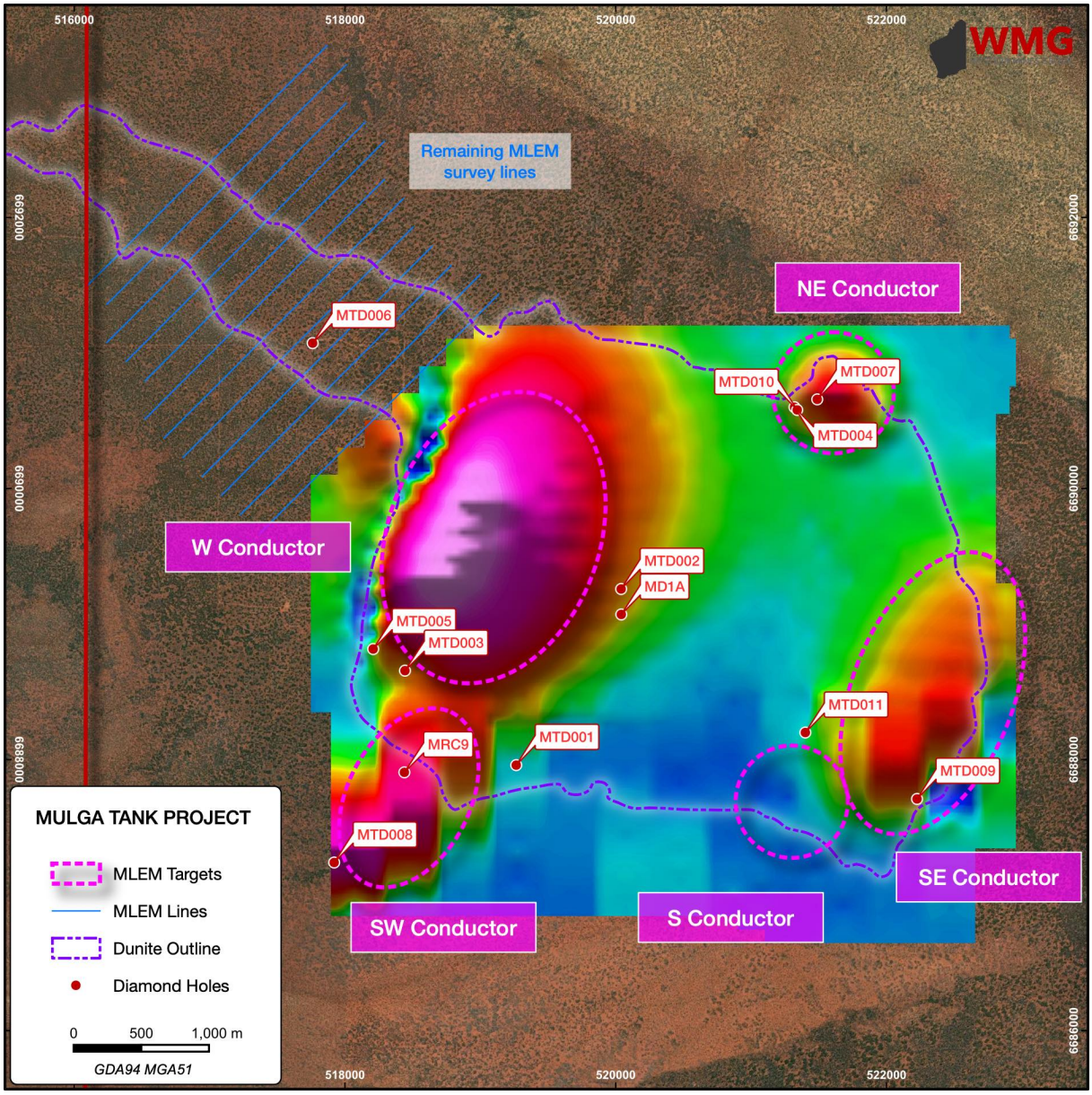

Figure 1: Mulga Tank Central and Southern Sector MLEM mid-late channel CH35BZ image

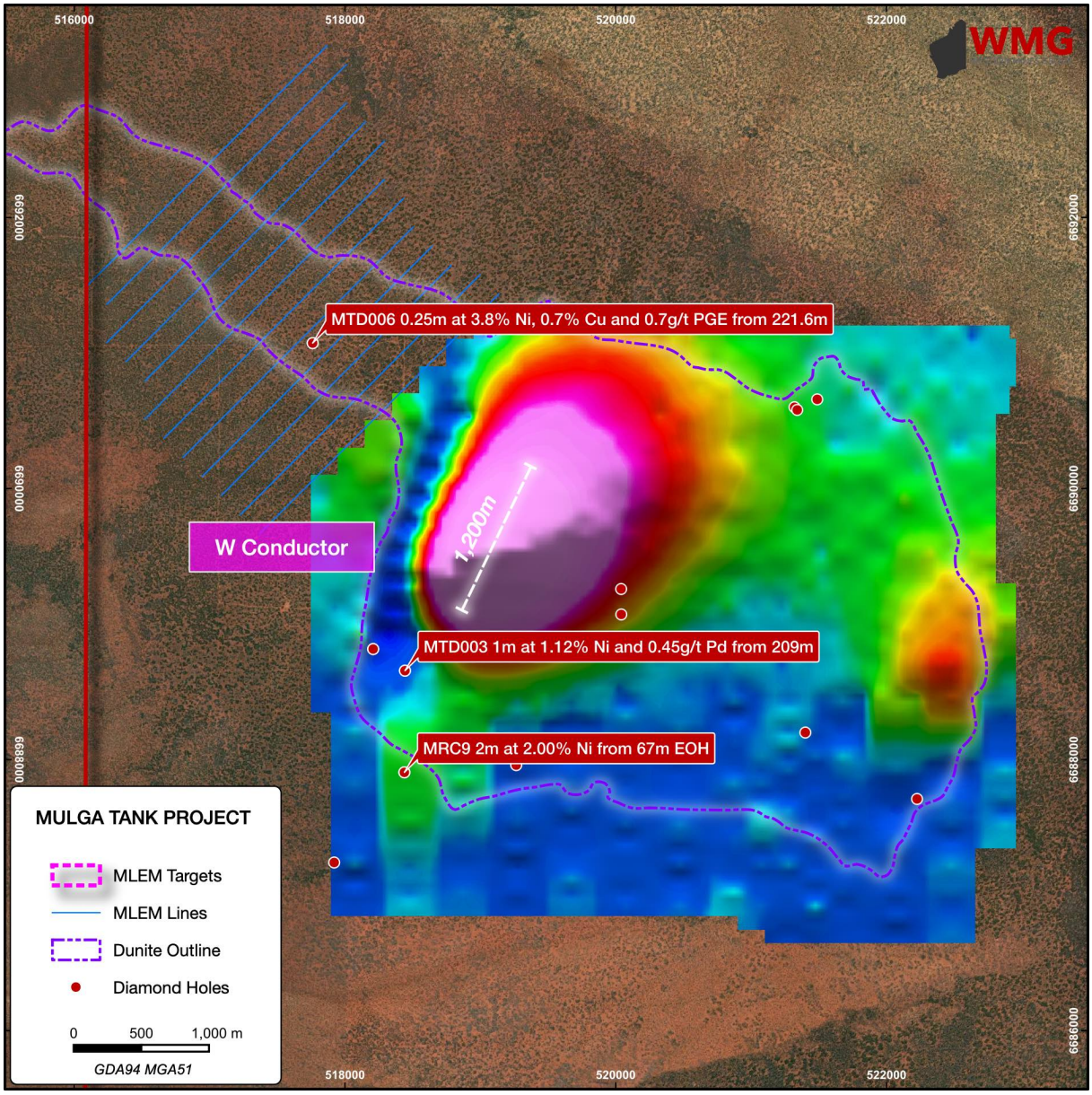

Figure 2: Mulga Tank Central and Southern Sector MLEM late channel CH43BZ image highlighting the W Conductor or "*Mulga Monster*"

Target	Aerial Size (m)	Conductance (S)	Depth to Top (m)	Comments
W Conductor	~1,000x1,000m	~2,000-3,000	~150-250m	Moderate conductance, shallow to moderate E/ESE dip, shallow NE plunge
SW Conductor	~750x1,000m	~1,000-2,000	~100-150m	Moderate conductance, shallow to moderate E dip, moderate NE plunge
S Conductor	~350x350m	~500-750	~100-125m	Low to moderate conductance, moderate N dip 55-65
SE Conductor	~1,000x1,000m	~500-4,000	~150-250m	Low to moderate conductance, moderate NW dip 50-65
NE Conductor	~150x500m	~2,000-3,000	~125-175m	Moderate conductance, moderate N dip 50-60, shallow moderate NE plunge
	~450x600m	~1,250-1,500	~250-300m	Moderate conductance, shallow to moderate N dip 30-40

Table 1: Summary of Mulga Tank Central and Southern Sector MLEM targets

W AND SW CONDUCTORS

Based on a number of factors the western margin and basal contact of the dunite intrusion is emerging as a priority exploration target and is the site of the largest and strongest MLEM target - W Conductor. The W Conductor itself has not been tested by any historical drill holes, whilst previous holes MRC09, MTD003 and MTD005 to the southwest provide strong support for the prospectivity of this target area:

MRC09 - vertical BHP hole (1983) on the intrusion margin showed **6m at 0.94% Ni** from 63m to end of hole, including **2m at 2.00% Ni from 67m to end of hole**

MTD003 - **1m at 1.12% Ni and 0.45g/t Pd** from 209m close to basal contact of intrusion - **the depth, Pd credit and visible sulphides in the core providing strong indication for primary nickel sulphide mineralisation processes in this area**

To the north of holes MTD003 and MTD005, the western margin of the dunite intrusion remains completely untested for approximately 2.5km, including for 1.2km through the strongest central portion of the W Conductor. **WMG's evolving geological exploration model for the project suggests this is a key target area** that will be drill tested as part of the initial diamond drilling program.

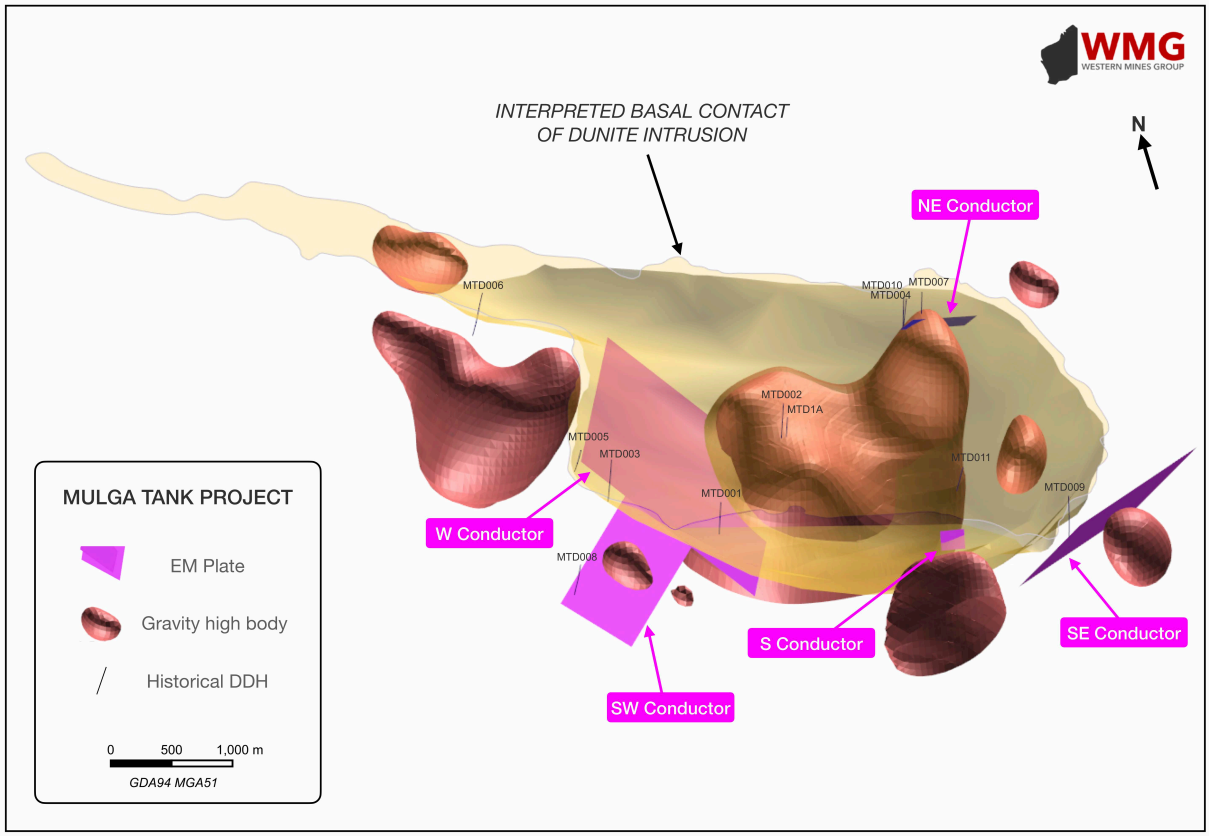

Figure 3: 3D image of the Mulga Tank Dunite showing its interpreted outline, modelled EM plates and gravity high features based on gravity inversion modelling

S AND SE CONDUCTORS

Modelling of the geophysical results from the southeastern portion of the dunite intrusion highlights two bedrock conductor targets - the discrete S Conductor and the larger SE Conductor. The modelled EM plate for the SE Conductor lies outside the dunite intrusion and is likely a stratigraphic conductor in the footwall. Whilst this interpretation downgrades this target somewhat, the presence of sulphidic shales (noted in historical drilling e.g. nearby hole MTD009 that drilled predominantly outside the margin of the intrusion) is a key component of the overall working nickel sulphide mineral system, contributing sulphur to enable the ultramafic magma to reach sulphur saturation.

The S Conductor is an interesting discrete bedrock conductor target lying on the margin of the intrusion and associated with a gravity high feature. This part of the intrusion is completely untested by historical drilling, however the nearest drill hole MTD011 supports the prospectivity of the area, showing assay results of **1m at 1.95% Ni and 0.21g/t Pt+Pd** from 102m and **1m at 0.83% Ni and 0.18g/t Pt+Pd** from 114m, **along with spot pXRF readings of over 9% Ni** (discussed further in pXRF section below).

NE CONDUCTOR

Modelling of the NE Conductor highlights two distinct bed rock conductor targets that lie within the intrusion and along the margin of a gravity high feature. This major gravity feature is interpreted to be the main central core of the Mulga Tank Dunite. This part of the intrusion has seen relatively more historical drilling than the rest, with three holes MTD004, MTD007 and MTD010 all drilled in the area.

Historical hole MTD004 shows clear evidence for working nickel sulphide mineralisation processes in this area, with visual magmatic sulphides reported in the drill core and geochemical assay results of **0.75m at 0.85% Ni, 0.35% Cu and 0.28g/t Pt+Pd** from 302m. This hole also has the most complete historical pXRF dataset and is used as an example below of how this technique will form a fundamental geochemical vectoring tool for the planned upcoming diamond drilling program.

REVIEW OF HISTORICAL pXRF DATA

WMG has recently processed and reviewed historical pXRF data from previous diamond drilling at the project in 2013. This forms a valuable additional dataset for the project and pXRF will be a key targeting tool employed by WMG in the Company's own diamond drilling - potentially able to help distinguish more prospective, or fertile, horizons in the dunite intrusion that can then be used to vector towards nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Hole MTD004 has the most complete historical pXRF dataset, with readings collected every 25cm over the entire core. This data has been processed using WMG's in-house methodology and an example of a horizon of interest is shown in Figures 5 below. The interval between 345m to 363m shows a high MgO ultramafic unit within the dunite. Ni, Cu and S all increase with depth whilst Cr decreases. These factors indicate that nickel sulphide mineralising processes are occurring and further targeting of this horizon, to where it potentially thickens, is certainly warranted. Geochemical assays at the base of this ultramafic layer returned 0.5m at 0.21% Cu from 360.5m and 0.4m at 1.04% Ni from 362.5m confirming the interpretation.

Historical pXRF data for hole MTD011, close to the S and SE Conductors, also shows evidence for working nickel sulphide mineralisation processes but several issues with the dataset have been observed. WMG plans to reanalyse the core at the Kalgoorlie Drill Core Library in order to better understand this interesting hole.

The upper section of hole MTD011 showed very encouraging geochemical assay results whereas the pXRF data also showed a spot reading of up to 9.41% Ni at 212.5m. Ahead of the upcoming drilling program the Company intends to investigate the feasibility of re-entering this hole in order to drill deeper and/or wedge off the hole in a systematic manner as an exploration vector.

DRILLING PLANS

Planning is well underway for an initial 10 to 12 hole diamond drilling program at the Mulga Tank for a total of 4,000 to 5,000m, reflecting the Company's growing confidence and excitement in the project. Drill targeting work is nearing completion, with a systematic exploration approach being used, combining geological and geochemical vectoring work with the bedrock conductor targets emerging from the MLEM survey. Completion of the final MLEM over the Northwest sector is currently anticipated around mid-late March, and these results will be included in the final drill target ranking.

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) approval for a Program of Work (PoW) covering a multi-phase 30 hole diamond drilling program has already been received for the project, overcoming this hurdle for the initial upcoming drilling program and well beyond. A number of quotes have been received from suitable diamond drilling contractors, with discussions on this front ongoing. The Company currently believes there is likely suitable rig availability but sees a distinct lack of available drilling workforce, that will hopefully be alleviated somewhat now the WA borders reopened.

Logistical preparations for the drilling have been well underway for a number of weeks, including plans and preparations for a remote exploration camp and ordering of lead items, in anticipation of the program. The Company is targeting being ready for drilling from a technical and logistical point of view for anytime after the end of March, enabling us to lock in a suitable diamond drilling rig as soon as it become available.

WMG intends to provide an update to shareholders on the technical exploration progress at Mulga Tank once the ongoing MLEM survey is complete and will also provide further details on the targets identified when the drilling plans are finalised at the conclusion of the full survey.

For further information please contact:

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This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by Dr Caedmon Marriott, Managing Director

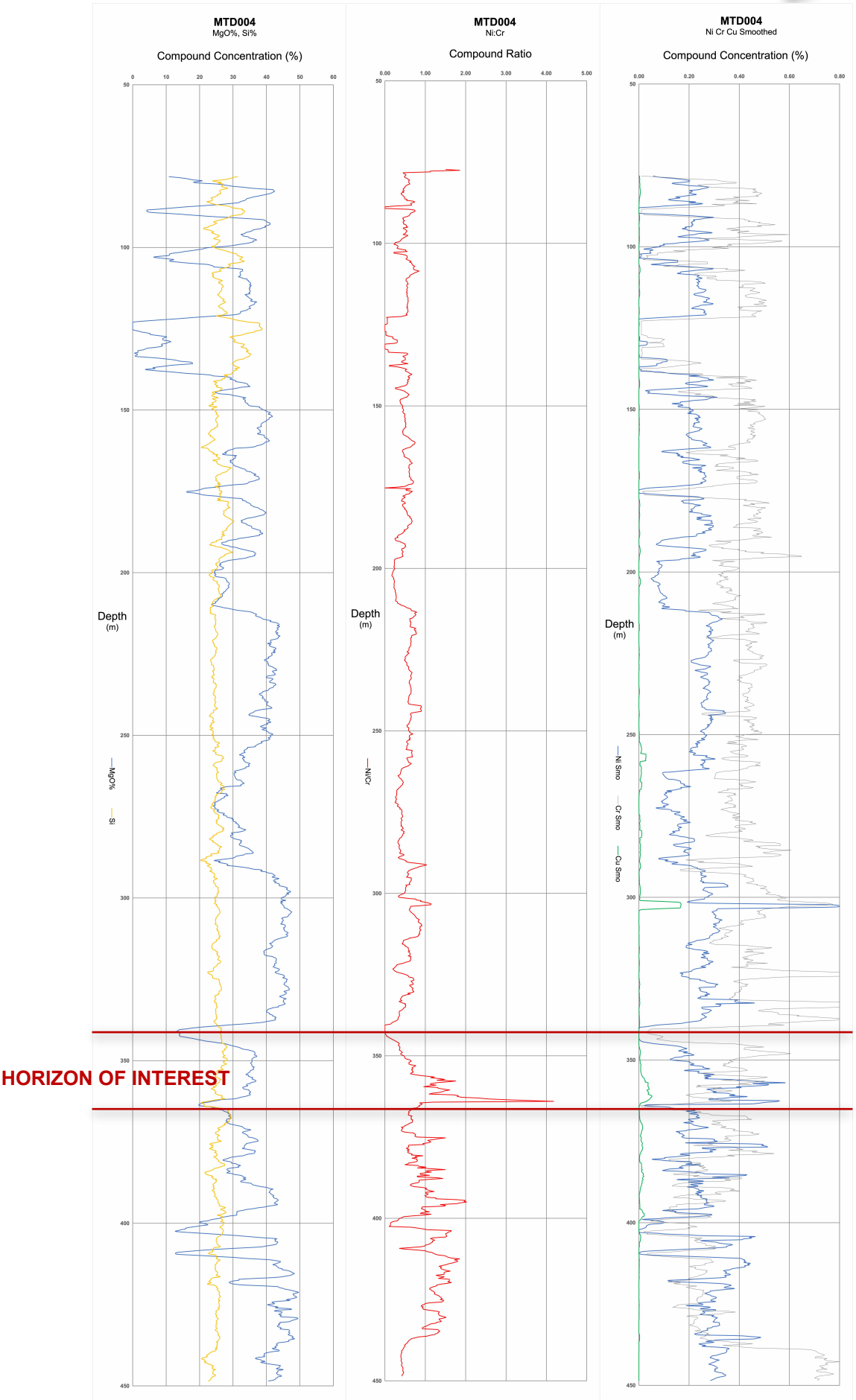

Figure 4: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD004 showing evidence for nickel sulphide mineral processes within an ultramafic unit at 345m to 363m depth

ABOUT THE MULGA TANK NI-CU-PGE PROJECT

The Mulga Tank Project comprises exploration licence E39/2132 and exploration licence applications E39/2223 and E39/2299, covering approximately 395km^2 of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, 190km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie. The Minigwal Greenstone Belt, is very under explored due to the presence of shallow sand cover. The project presents a "frontier" exploration opportunity with WMG recently strategically consolidating its position on the majority of the greenstone belt (*ASX, Acquisition to Expand Flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, 8 November 2021; Completion of Mulga Tank Tenement Acquisition, 9 December 2021*).

Tenement E39/2132 contains the entire Mulga Tank Dunite Intrusion, a major ultramafic intrusion and a key feature of the area. Based on historical work the intrusion is considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide mineralisation

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**.

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 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.

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

APPENDIX 1: DRILL HOLE TABLE

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Max Depth (m)	Azi.	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 2: Historical Drill Hole Table
(from ASX, Geophysical Surveys to Unlock Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, 25 August 2021)

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Depth Point (m)	Beam Time (seconds)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	MgO (%)
MTD011	521538	6688358	212.5	30	9.41	0.41	31.04

Table 2: Historical pXRF reading from hole MTD011 mentioned in announcement

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Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Paul Burton
Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 44.65m
Options: 19.6m
Share Price: $0.17
Market Cap: $7.59m
Cash (31/12/21): $4.54m

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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 Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey being conducted by GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd an independent geophysical contractor • **MLEM B-field configuration/parameters:** **Configuration:** Slingram and Inloop **Receiver:** SMARTem24 **Sensor:** JESSY DEEP HT SQUID B-field (3D) **Polarity:** Z+Up, X+ East and Y+ North **Transmitter:** TTX2 - 100A/250V **Loop Size:** 200m x 200m (single turn) **Current:** 85A **Line Spacing:** 200-400m **Station Spacing:** 100m **Base Frequency:** 0.25Hz **Stacking:** 64-72stacks **Readings:** 2-3 readings per station • MLEM surveys are an industry standard practise in testing the presence of bedrock conductors potentially representing mineralised sulphide bodies • Historical Portable XRF data collected by Impact Minerals at either 25cm, 50cm or 1m sample point spacing downhole, with a 30 second beam time • Model of XRF instrument unknown
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"

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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
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

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 (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, accuracy and precision were within acceptable limits for exploration drilling • Ground MLEM survey being undertaken by GEM Geophysics using equipment described above • Daily production reports reviewed and QA/QC of the data is completed by the Company's consultant geophysicist • Make and model of XRF instrument used by Impact unknown • XRF used a 30 second beam time, it is assumed Impact used industry standard procedures • Some of the XRF data was noted to be of varying quality and WMG intends to re-XRF parts of the historical diamond core
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 • MLEM stations located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m
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 • Spacing between MLEM survey lines was 200-400m, with instrument station realigns taken 100m along survey lines

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 • The MLEM survey line direction in the southern sector was orientated north-south, broadly perpendicular to known strike direction of geological formations and conductor strike
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All data acquired by GEM was reported to the Company's consultant geophysicist
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 • MLEM data was independently verified by the Company's consultant geophysicist Russell Mortimer of 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, tenement applications E39/2223 and E39/2299 • 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 metasediments, mafic to felsic schists 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

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 • Raw historical XRF data shown in Figure 5 was processed and smoothed by WMG
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 • Geochemical 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 • A single significant pXRF reading for hole MTD011 is shown in Table 3, this pXRF reading was a single spot reading and should only be taken as a guide that nickel sulphide mineralising processes are being observed, likely within sulphide veins within the core
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 completion of the ongoing MLEM survey and drill testing of targets identified • Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results