ASX RELEASE
14 DECEMBER 2022

NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALISATION SEEN IN HOLE MTD022

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Completion of first Phase 2 drill hole to 647.1m depth - the deepest hole ever drilled at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project**
- **Disseminated magmatic sulphides seen within high MgO adcumulate dunite from 120m depth down hole**
- **Multiple broad zones with pXRF nickel readings >0.4% Ni associated with disseminated sulphides - potential for Type 2 Mt Keith-style mineralisation**
- **Three intersections of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphides near basal margin of the complex - significantly thicker than holes MTD012 and MTD013, perhaps indicating closer proximity to a massive sulphide source**
- **First batch of core covering top half of the hole already cut and samples dispatched to the lab**
- **Rig has now commenced first EIS deep hole EIS1**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the completion of diamond drill hole MTD022, and wedge MTD022W1, at the flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Hole MTD022 was designed to test the centre of the *W Conductor* MLEM anomaly (~2,000-3,000S) and follow-up on Phase 1 holes MTD012 and MTD013 that showed multiple occurrences of visible nickel sulphide veins (*ASX, Two Zone of Visible Nickel Sulphides in Hole MTD012, 4 May 2022; Multiple Zones of Visible Nickel Sulphides in Hole MTD013, 16 May 2022*).

MTD022 and MTD022W1 intersected a ~506m thick package of high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic containing disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in places coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide). The sulphides started from ~120m downhole, with multiple broad +10m zones with pXRF readings >0.4% Ni - best indication to date of potential for relatively shallow Type 2 Mt Keith-style mineralisation.

Towards the end of the hole, near the basal contact of the complex, three intersections of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide were observed (confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 57% Ni). These remobilised sulphide intersections (10-30cm in width) were significantly larger than those previously seen in holes MTD012 and MTD013. This may indicate closer proximity to a massive sulphide source and hole MTD022W1 was cased for a follow-up DHEM survey of this area.

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

> *"Step by step… it feels like we're getting closer as we find out more about Mulga Tank. MTD022 was the most exciting hole drilled at the project to date for a combination of factors - high MgO adcumulate dunite host rock down the length of the hole, containing disseminated sulphides starting around 120m; broad zones of pXRF readings over 0.4% Ni, highlighting potential for relatively shallow Mt Keith-style mineralisation. Then multiple intersections of remobilised high-tenor nickel sulphides towards the end of the hole, at the basal contact of the complex, that could indicate proximity to a Perseverance-style massive sulphide source. Its certainly got all the right ingredients and the team is already thinking about follow-up holes."*

MULGA TANK PHASE 2 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

WMG has designed a six-hole diamond drilling program, totalling 4,000-5,000m, to test a number of follow-up targets based on the results of the Company's first drilling program and ongoing exploration targeting work. The targets and drill holes selected are based on a combination of geophysical modelling of recent DownHole Electromagnetic (DHEM) results and previous Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) results along with geological interpretation of the complex and geochemical vectoring work (*ASX, Phase 2 Drilling has Commenced at Mulga Tank, 28 November 2022*).

HOLE MTD022

Hole MTD022 (planned hole MTP022) was designed to test the centre of the *W Conductor* MLEM anomaly (~2,000-3,000S) at depth between previous Phase 1 holes MTD012 and MTD013. Holes MTD012 and MTD013 showed multiple occurrences of visible nickel sulphide veins (*ASX, Two Zone of Visible Nickel Sulphides in Hole MTD012, 4 May 2022; Multiple Zones of Visible Nickel Sulphides in Hole MTD013, 16 May 2022*) that were confirmed by geochemical assay (*ASX, Further Ni-Cu-PGE Assay Results from Mulga Tank, 2 September 2022*) and recent mineralogical thin section work (*ASX, Phase 2 Drilling has Commenced at Mulga Tank, 28 November 2022*).

The hole was drilled to a depth of 558.5m before the drill rods became stuck in broken ground. The drilling largely confirmed WMG's geological modelling work with the hole intersecting 474.2m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic (from 84.3-558.5m), beneath 84.3m of sand cover (0-84.3m) (Appendix - Table 1).

Disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were observed down the majority of the hole, starting from around 120m depth. In places the disseminated sulphides coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between olivine crystals (Appendix - Table 2). Similar sulphide mineralisation was observed in Phase 1 hole MTD020 and recent mineralogical investigation work by the Company has shown the sulphide component of that hole to be dominated by relatively coarse pentlandite blebs (*ASX, Phase 2 Drilling has Commenced at Mulga Tank, 28 November 2022*).

A significant intersection of remobilised nickel sulphide (logged as pentlandite and millerite) was observed at 553.1m depth, just before the drill bit and rods became stuck. Given this encouraging visual observation the decision was made to cut the drill rods and wedge off the hole in order to continue drilling to the basal contact target.

WEDGE MTD022W1

A wedge was inserted in hole MTD022 at 460.1m depth and the hole was extended to a total depth of 647.1m; the deepest hole ever drilled at the Mulga Tank Project. Variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered adcumulate dunite ultramafic was intersected (460.5-588.7m) before the basal contact with the footwall consisting of basalt and interbedded cherts and shales (588.7-647.1m) at 588.7m depth.

Three further zones of remobilised nickel sulphide (logged as pentlandite and millerite) were observed within the wedge portion of the hole. These remobilised sulphide intersections (10-30cm in width) were significantly larger than those previously seen in nearby holes MTD012 and MTD013 - this may indicate closer proximity to a massive sulphide source. MTD022W1 was cased for a follow-up DHEM survey of this area.

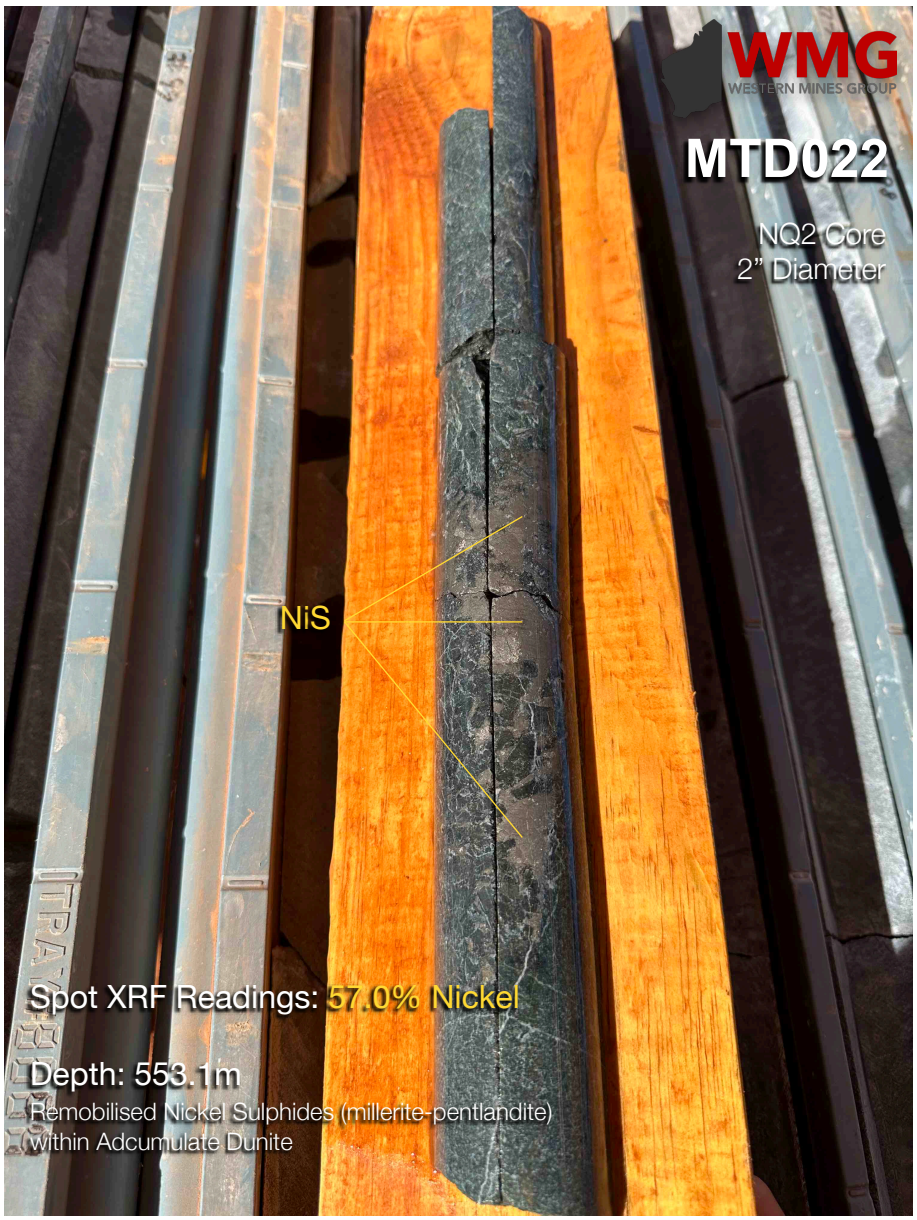

Figure 1: Photo showing examples of remobilised sulphides in hole MTD022
Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

Figures 2A and 2B: Photo showing examples of visible disseminated sulphides in hole MTD022 with disseminated sulphide forming interstitial blebs between olivine grains
Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

DOWN HOLE pXRF

The Company is methodically using a portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) device on site as part of its exploration and geochemical vectoring approach during the drilling program. Spot pXRF readings for holes MTD022 and MTD022W1 were taken at 50cm intervals down the core.

This data is processed using WMG's in-house techniques and used to confirm the presence of working magmatic mineral processes and lithogeochemical vectors to aid further exploration and drill targeting. Processed pXRF data is presented for hole MTD022 below.

Cautionary statement on pXRF
pXRF data is used as an exploration tool and a guide only and should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. The measurements recorded are for a single spot location and may not be representative of the whole rock. Only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay can be used to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation. WMG will update shareholders when laboratory results become available.

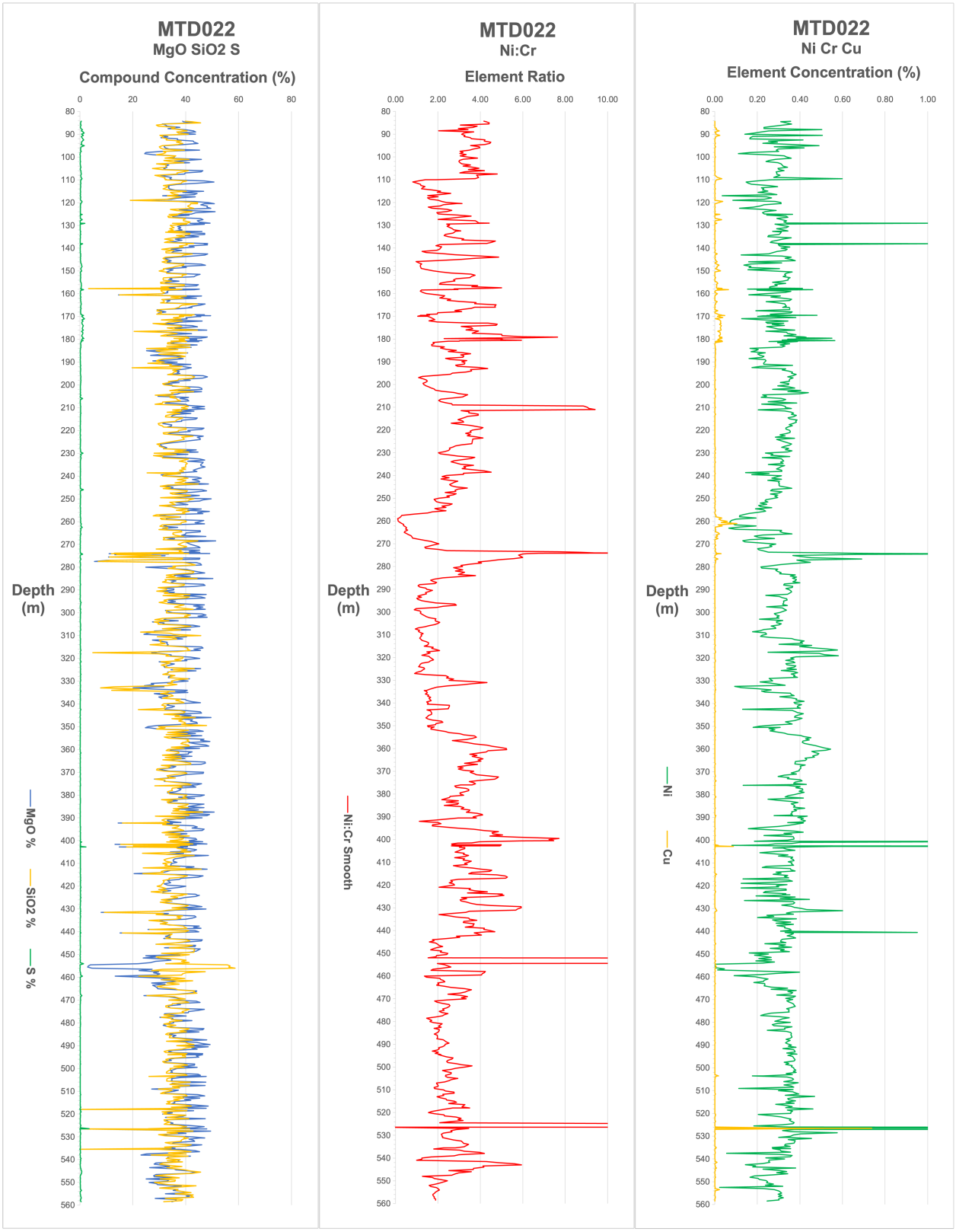

Figure 3: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD022

In general the pXRF data confirms the rock to be high MgO, adcumulate to extreme adcumulate dunite down the length of the hole. A number of factors such as S, Cu and Ni content suggest the potential for a working nickel sulphide mineral system in this area.

The mean average Ni value across all the 998 readings for the hole was 0.33% Ni, with individual spot values of up to 57.0% Ni where sulphide mineralisation was observed. A number of broad intervals averaged >0.40% Ni including 21 readings over ~10m averaging 0.42% Ni from 312m and 82 readings over ~40m averaging 0.40% Ni from 354m depth.

It is cautioned that spot pXRF readings may not be representative of the whole rock and only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay will determine widths and grade of mineralisation. Comparison of similar disseminated sulphide mineralisation in previous hole MTD020 shows the same pXRF instrument generally under-reported the nickel grade of disseminated mineralisation but the same may not be true in this instance.

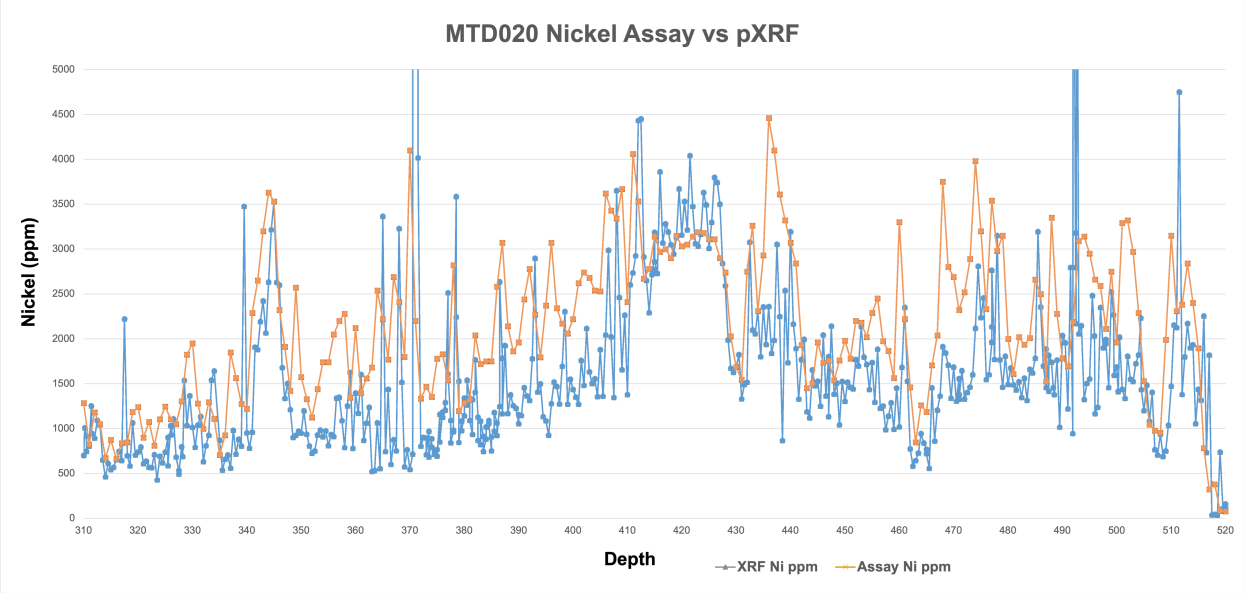

Figure 4: Comparison of Nickel Assay versus Nickel pXRF data for hole a section of hole MTD020

REINVESTIGATION OF HOLES MTD012 AND MTD013

In the light of the significant, relatively shallow disseminated sulphide mineralisation seen in hole MTD022, the exploration team went back to review the data and drill core for nearby holes MTD012 and MTD013. A response in sulphur content is seen in the pXRF data within hole MTD012 with corresponding disseminated sulphide mineralisation (previously unlogged) found to be present in the diamond drill core. A 50m section of this core, from approximately 177m to 227m, has been submitted for geochemical assay to ascertain the extent and potential for disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation in this area.

NEXT HOLE

The rig has now moved to the east and has commenced drilling at EIS1. This is the first Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funded deep hole. Approximately 250-300m of the hole is anticipated to be drilled before the crew breaks for Christmas and New Year, with drilling expected to recommence in mid-January.

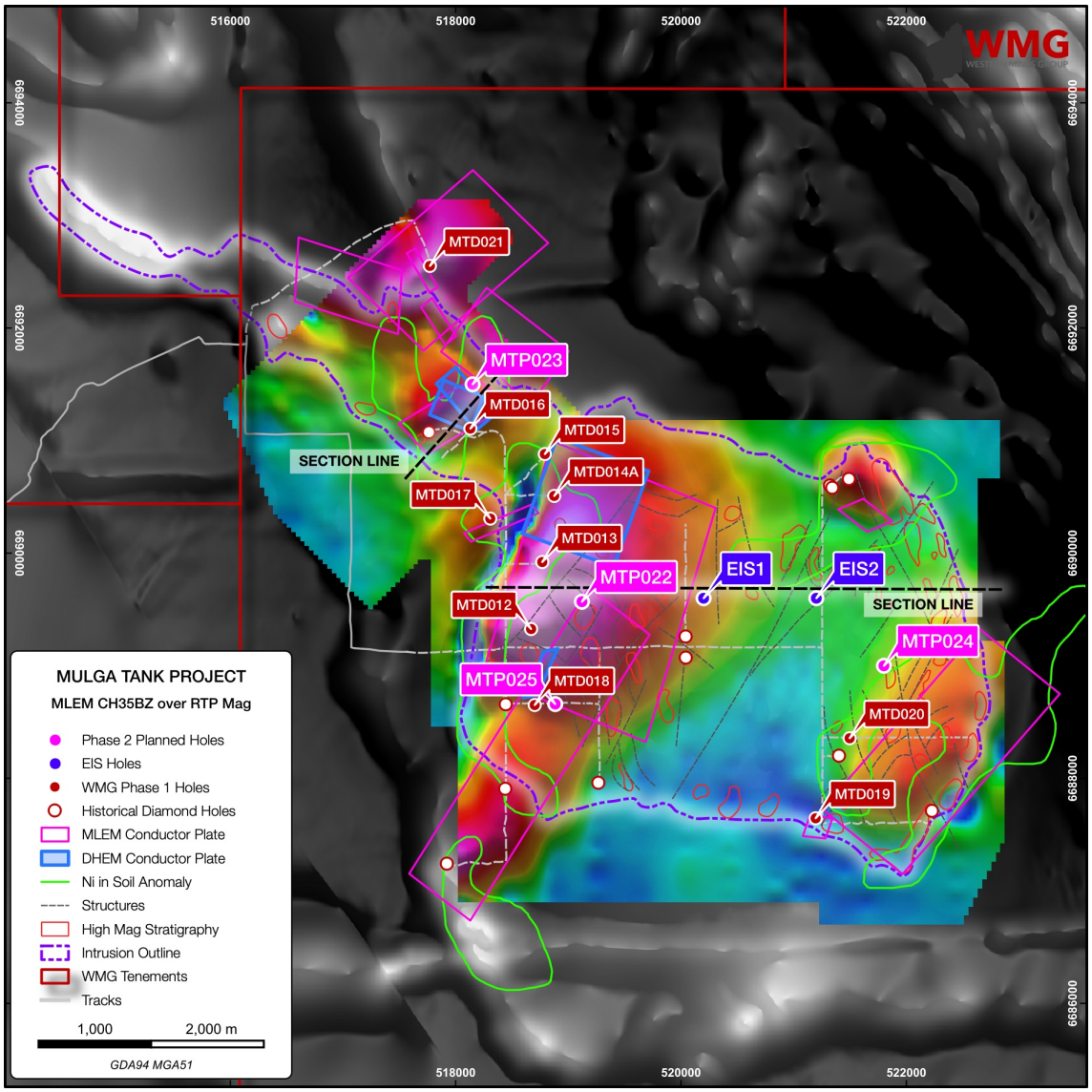

Figure 5: WMG's Planned Phase 2 Diamond Drill Holes

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the continuing progress as this exciting drilling program develops.

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

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Primary Lithology	Alteration	Comments
MTD022	0.0	84.3	Sand cover	ox	Rock-rolled sands
MTD022	84.3	97.25	Ultramafic weathered	ox, tc, cl	Oxidised regolith
MTD022	97.25	119.3	Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Weakly serpentinised, frequent veining and variable talc-carb alteration, finely disseminated sulphides
MTD022	119.3	125	Ext Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Serpentinised extreme adcumulate dunite with blebby, net-textured sulphides in the interstitial material around olivine
MTD022	125	187.5	Adcumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Variable talc-carb alteration, trace sulphides
MTD022	187.5	208.25	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		Coarse grained (>5mm) extreme adcumulate dunite
MTD022	208.25	209	Fault Zone	tc, cb	
MTD022	209	283.5	Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Disseminated sulphides
MTD022	283.5	308	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		Trace sulphides
MTD022	308	311.7	Chert	si	Chert bed with frequent veining
MTD022	311.7	380	Adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb, srp	Frequent talc-carb veining, textures obliterated, remob Ni-S in vein material
MTD022	380	383	Fault Zone	tc, cb	
MTD022	383	405	Adcumulate Dunite		Strong talc alteration and veining, trace sulphides
MTD022	405	450	Adcumulate Dunite		Strong veining, weak serpentinisation, disseminated sulphides
MTD022	450	453	Dunite	tc, cb	Strong talc-carb flooded dunite, no igneous textures preserved
MTD022	453	457	Basalt		Mafic interbed
MTD022	457	460	Ext Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Large olivine crystals, disseminated sulphides
MTD022	460	476.5	Ext Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Talc veins, remob Ni-S in vein material
MTD022	476.5	478.1	Fault Zone	tc, cb	
MTD022	478.1	553.1	Adcumulate Dunite		
MTD022	553.1	553.6	Adcumulate Dunite	srp	200mm patch of remob Ni-S (pXRF 57% Ni, 1% Co, 0.7% Cu)
MTD022	553.6	558.5	Adcumulate Dunite	srp	
Drill rods became stuck, hole continued with wedge MTD022W1 from 460.1m					
MTD022W1	460.1	476.8	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		Coarse grained dunite, trace sulphides
MTD022W1	476.8	477.05	Fault Zone		
MTD022W1	477.05	521.2	Adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb	
MTD022W1	521.2	521.4	Adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb	120mm patch of remob Ni-S in vein material
MTD022W1	521.4	552.3	Ext Adcumulate Dunite	srp	
MTD022W1	552.3	559.4	Fault Zone		Strongly talc-carb altered fault zone
MTD022W1	559.4	559.7	Adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb	200mm patch of remob Ni-S in vein material
MTD022W1	559.7	588.7	Dunite	srp	Weak serpentinisation, trace sulphides
MTD022W1	588.7	591.5	Shale-Chert		Chert and sulphidic shale unit
MTD022W1	591.5	642.2	Basalt		Footwall unit
MTD022W1	642.2	643.3	Fault Zone		
MTD022W1	643.3	647.1	Basalt	si	EOH

Table 1: Logging table summary for hole MTD022 and wedge MTD022W1

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD022	97.3	119.3	22	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD022	119.3	125	5.7	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Net-textured	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD022	125	208	83	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD022	209	283.5	74.5	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD022	283.5	308	24.5	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD022	312	380	68	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD022	383	450	67	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD022	457	476.5	19.5	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTD022	478.1	553.1	75	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD022	553.1	553.3	0.2	Adcumulate Dunite	Remobilised blebby	10-30%	Millerite
MTD022W1	460	521	61	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD022W1	521.2	521.4	0.2	Adcumulate Dunite	Remobilised blebby	10-30%	Pentlandite-Millerite
MTD022W1	521.4	552	30.6	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD022W1	559.4	559.6	0.2	Adcumulate Dunite	Remobilised blebby	10-30%	Pentlandite-Millerite
MTD022W1	559.6	588.7	29.1	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for hole MTD022

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD022	519200	6689569	647.1	270	-70

Table 3: Collar details for hole MTD022

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Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Dr Benjamin Grguric
Technical Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 49.05m
Options: 21.85m
Share Price: $0.14
Market Cap: $6.87m
Cash (22/11/22): $2.73m

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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.

The Company's primary gold project is Jasper Hill, where WMG has strategically consolidated a 3km mineralised gold trend with walk-up drill targets. WMG has a diversified portfolio of other projects including Melita (Au, Cu-Pb-Zn), midway between Kookynie and Leonora in the heart of the WA Goldfields; Youanmi (Au), Pavarotti (Ni-Cu-PGE), Rock of Ages (Au), Broken Hill Bore (Au) and Pinyalling (Au, Cu, Li).

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, a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists 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.

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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.	• Diamond core drilling was completed using standard industry best practice • NQ2 diamond core was cut in half or quarters and sampled on either geological or whole metre intervals. Samples will be crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 and ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05) • Portable XRF data collected at 50cm sample point spacing downhole, with a 20 second beam time using 3 beams • Model of XRF instrument was Olympus Vanta M Series
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).	• Diamond drilling comprised NQ2 core • The core was orientated using a downhole orientation tool at the end of every run
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 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

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 the database • Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form • Drillhole was logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals
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 or quarters and sampled on either geological intervals or 1 or 2 metre lengths for geochemical assay • Samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 or ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05) • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size and style of sulphide mineralisation targeted
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.	• Laboratory geochemical assay has not yet been undertaken • XRF instrument used was Olympus Vanta M-Series • XRF used a 20 beam time, with 3 beams, using standard calibration procedures
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.	• Significant XRF readings reported were verified by multiple alternative company personnel onsite • Primary logging data was collected using Ocris logging system on a laptop computer, XRF data was download into Excel spreadsheets, all data was compiled into a SQL database server • No adjustments were made to individual spot XRF data reported • Some smoothing and moving averaging techniques were used when plotting Ni:Cr ratios in graphical format
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 continuous gyro readings at 5m intervals • Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 geological and geophysical targets for first pass exploration purposes only • No sample compositing
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.	• The drilling was planned to be approximately perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy and footwall contact
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples core was delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
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 by external parties at this stage of exploration • An internal review of sampling techniques and data will be completed

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 • 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.	• No metal equivalent values have been quoted • XRF data for Ni:Cr shown in Figure 3 was processed and smoothed using a moving average
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 drillhole was oriented to intersect the dip of an electromagnetic conductor as interpreted by WMG's consultant, Southern Geoscience, 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, photos 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.	• A complete XRF dataset for the drill hole is shown in Figure 3 • XRF readings are 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 further drill testing of targets identified • Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results