COMPLETION OF EIS HOLE MTD023

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Completion of hole MTD023 (EIS1) to a final depth of 1,401.3m - the deepest hole ever drilled at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project**
- **Cumulative ~1,200m thickness of high MgO adcumulate dunite of which >600m contains disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation**
- **Broad zone of ~271m with pXRF nickel readings >0.4% Ni associated with disseminated sulphides**
- **Numerous intersections of remobilised massive sulphide veinlets towards the base of the hole**
- **Clear evidence for a significant magmatic nickel sulphide system with an extensive "footprint" across the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex**
- **Validates WMG geological model and enhances prospectivity of the project**
- **Hole drilled with the aid of WA EIS grant with 50% of the drilling costs co-funded up to $220,000**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the completion of diamond drill hole MTD023, at the flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Hole MTD023 (EIS1) was designed to test the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex, drilling the inferred deepest part, in order to capture and characterise a complete cross-section of the intrusion. This is the first of two deep co-funded EIS holes to be drilled with the aid of WMG's EIS award (*ASX, WMG Wins $220,000 EIS Award to Drill Mulga Tank, 17 October 2022*).

MTD023 intersected a cumulative ~1,200m thickness of high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic across two sequences each >500m. These intervals possibly represent at least two major magmatic events. Both of these sequences were seen to be mineralised, with >600m containing disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in a number of places coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) and even approaching net textured (~10% sulphide). At the base of the hole multiple intersections of remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets were observed (confirmed by pXRF readings).

The hole validates WMG's geological model for the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex and most significantly it shows clear evidence for a very extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system, with large volumes of mineralised ultramafic magma within the Mulga Tank Complex. This result has very positive implications for the prospectivity of the project and confidence in ongoing exploration targeting.

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

> *"With the help of the EIS grant we were able to drill what we hope will turn out to be a transformative deep hole for the Company and the project - unlocking significant new geological knowledge of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The hole validates our geological model and demonstrates a significant working nickel sulphide mineral system with visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation over >600m. This evidence of huge volumes of mineralised ultramafic magma greatly enhances the prospectivity of the project."*

MULGA TANK PHASE 2 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

WMG is currently undertaking 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*). The program includes two deep co-funded EIS holes to be drilled with the aid of WMG's EIS award (*ASX, WMG Wins $220,000 EIS Award to Drill Mulga Tank, 17 October 2022*).

HOLE MTD023

Hole MTD023 (planned hole EIS1) is the second hole of the Phase 2 program and was designed to test the centre of the Mulga Tank Complex, drilling the inferred deepest part, in order to capture and characterise a complete cross-section of the intrusion. This is the first of the two deep co-funded EIS holes.

The hole was drilled to a total depth of 1,401.3m and intersected ~1,200m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO adcumulate to extreme adcumulate dunite ultramafic (56.5-1,299m), beneath 56.5m of sand cover (0-56.5m), before encountering a footwall of predominantly basalt and minor shales at 1,299m depth (Appendix - Table 1). The dunite intersection was divided by an approximately ~44m thick basalt/dolerite unit (742.5-786.5m) that may represent a later dyke/sill, a xenolith or a horizon between two major magma emplacements.

Disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were observed down the majority of the hole for ~623m, starting from around 156m depth. In a number of places the disseminated sulphides coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine crystals and also approached net textured (~10% sulphide) (Appendix - Table 2). Both of the adcumulate dunite units were mineralised with the lower unit showing some of the richest sulphide intersections seen to date across the project. At the base of the hole multiple intersections of remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets were observed (1,220-1,291m) (confirmed by pXRF readings).

Similar disseminated sulphide mineralisation was observed in Phase 1 hole MTD020 and Phase 2 hole MTD022; recent mineralogical investigation work by the Company has shown the sulphide component of those holes to be dominated by relatively coarse pentlandite blebs (*ASX, Phase 2 Drilling has Commenced at Mulga Tank, 28 November 2022; MTD022 Mineralogical Work Confirms Abundant Pentlandite, 8 February 2023*).

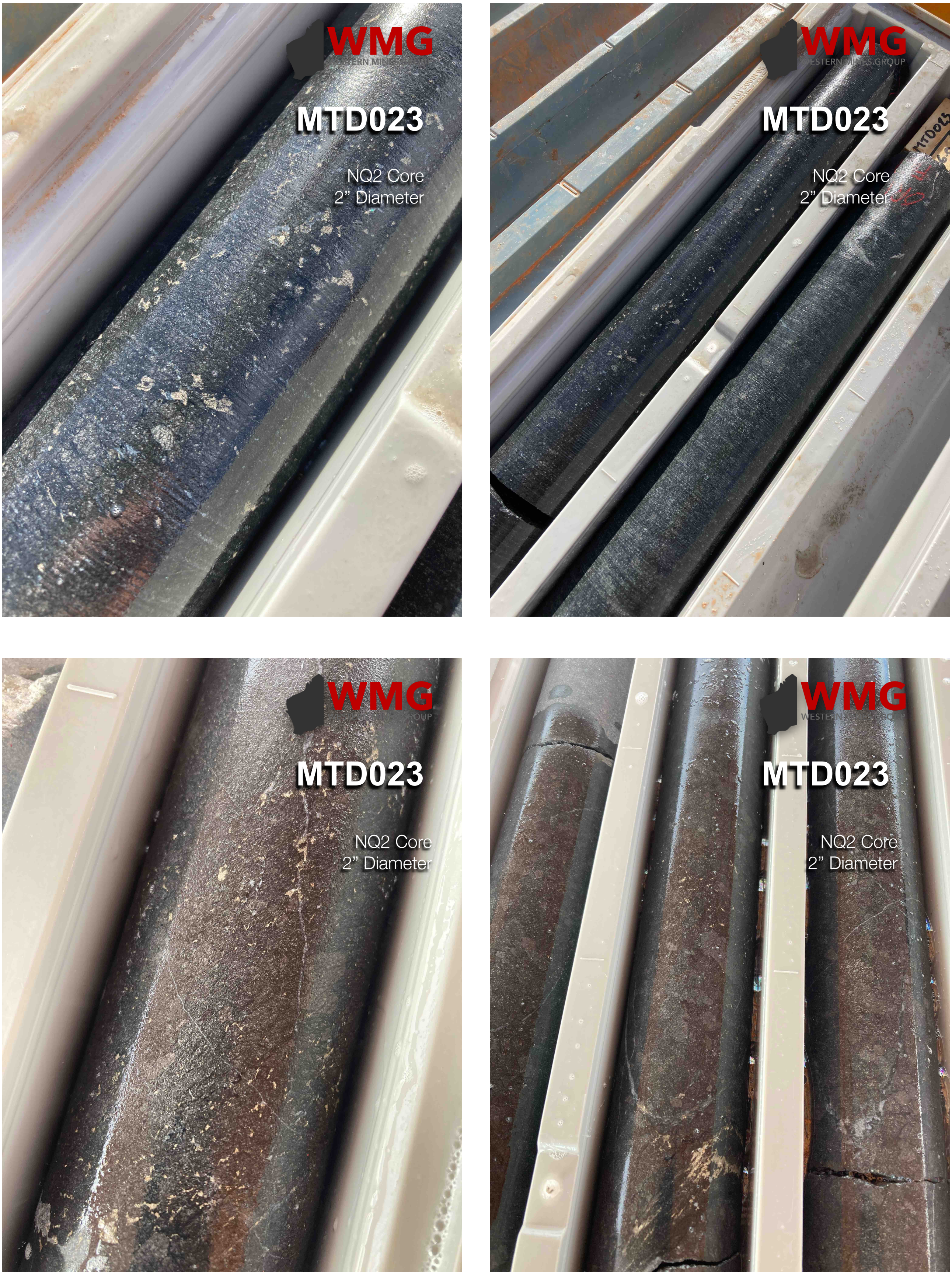

Figure 1: Photos showing examples of visible disseminated sulphides in hole MTD023 with disseminated sulphide forming interstitial blebs between former olivine grains

Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

Cautionary statement on visible sulphides

Whilst previous mineralogical work on a limited number of samples from holes MTD020 and MTD022 has confirmed disseminated pentlandite mineralisation similar mineralogical investigation has not yet been performed on hole MTD023. A number of spot pXRF readings on larger sulphide blebs has confirmed nickel presence and aids visual identification of pentlandite, however, this may not be valid for finer grained sulphides. Descriptions of visible sulphides should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. 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 2: Photos showing examples of visible disseminated sulphides and remobilised sulphide veinlets

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 hole MTD023 have been 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 for hole MTD023 is presented below (Figure 3).

In general the pXRF data confirms the rock to be high MgO, adcumulate to extreme adcumulate dunite down the length of the hole. The mean average Ni value across a total of 2,417 readings taken from the logged ultramafic portion of the hole is 0.31% Ni, with individual spot values of up to 13.7% Ni where sulphide mineralisation was observed.

Towards the base of the hole a broad interval of 524 readings averaged 0.40% Ni over ~271m from 1,004m. This coincided with some of the richest visible disseminated sulphide mineralisation seen at the project to date and also the presence of multiple remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets. A number of factors such as high MgO, S, Cu and Ni content suggest the potential for a significant working nickel sulphide mineral system in this area. The Company is extremely encouraged by these results.

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.

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.

VALIDATION OF THE GEOLOGICAL MODEL

WMG's geological model of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex interprets the main body as being a large lopolith (lenticular bowl) shaped intrusion/sub-volcanic sill. This is similar to the geological formation of the Perseverance and Mt Keith Ultramafic Complexes; but whereas those lenticular bodies have undergone significant deformation in their relatively highly attenuated greenstone belts the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex is currently thought to be much less deformed and sitting "right way up".

Hole MTD023 appears to validate this model with a maximum depth of 1,299m in the centre of the complex demonstrated by the drilling. Numerous indicators appear to support the the conclusion of a "right way up" relatively undeformed body. A smaller second sill or feeder system maybe present beneath the centre of the complex corresponding to the gravity high feature (Figure 4). This part of the complex will be tested with the second EIS deep hole.

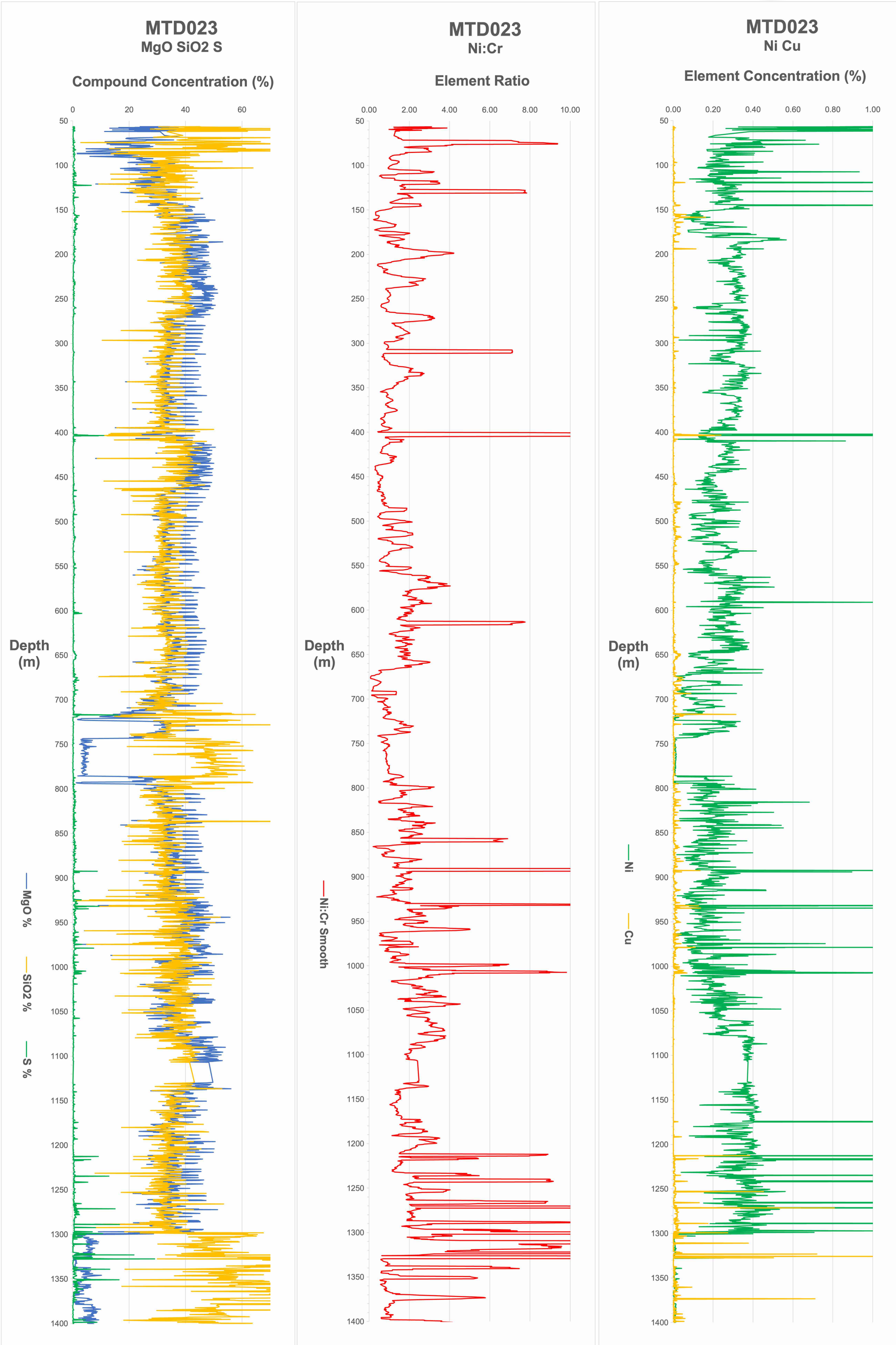

Figure 3: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD023

Given the extensive disseminated sulphides seen in multiple holes, large volumes of the complex are considered prospective for Type 2 Mt Keith-style mineralisation. This mineralisation could also represent disseminated cloud sulphide above Type 1 Perseverance-style basal massive sulphide deposits. An approximately 15km^2 area is considered highly prospective for Type 1 Perseverance-style basal massive sulphide deposits. Discovery of a possible second sill at depth, also demonstrating significant disseminated sulphides increases the basal target area for Type 1 deposits.

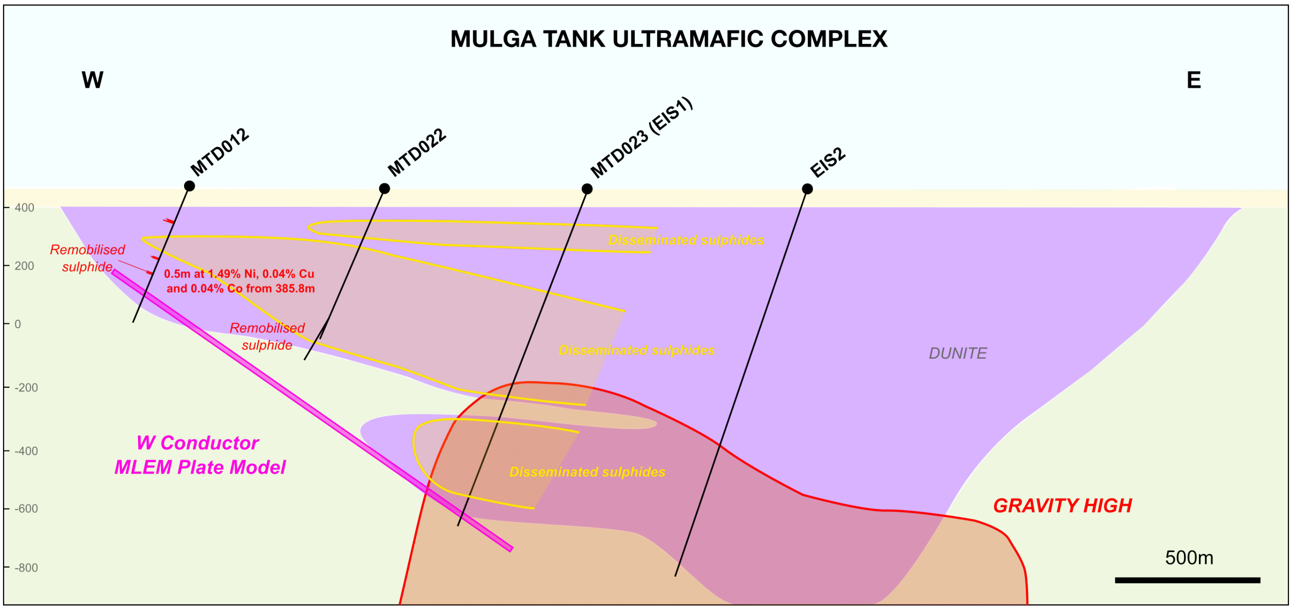

Figure 4: Cross Section through the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

NEXT HOLE

The rig has now moved to the northwest and will commence drilling planned hole MTP023 (that will become MTD024 upon completion). Hole MTP023 is designed to test the *Panhandle* offhole conductor at the base of the *Panhandle* komatiite channel extending northwest from the main Mulga Tank Complex. This conductor was identified from the DHEM survey of hole MTD016 (*ASX, Mulga Tank DHEM Identifies Multiple Offhole Targets, 13 October 2022*) and is modelled as a discrete moderate to high conductance target (~4,000-7,000S) at the inferred base of the channel that is permissive of massive or matrix sulphide mineralisation.

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

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 Dr Caedmon Marriott, Managing Director

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Primary Lithology	Alteration	Comments
MTD023	0.0	56.5	Sand cover	ox	Rock-rolled sands
MTD023	56.5	90	Ultramafic weathered	ox, lim	Magnesite cap, upper saprolite, minmal texture preserved
MTD023	90	124	Cumulate Dunite	pox	Partial oxidation, lower saprolite, gradual transition to fresh dunite
MTD023	124	144	Cumulate Dunite	pox, srp	Weakly serpentinised, infrequent ox weathered zones, textures faintly preserved
MTD023	144	205	Ext Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black dunite with disseminated sulphides visible and frequent throughout hole from 156m
MTD023	205	208	Ext Adcumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Strong serpentinisation, talc-carbonated faulted zone
MTD023	208	402	Ext Adcumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb, cl	Coarse grained extreme adcumulate dunite, infrequent talc-chlorite veining
MTD023	402	403	Fault Zone	srp	Intense serpentinisation, remobilised Ni-S in fault
MTD023	403	411.5	Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Strongly serpentinised
MTD023	411.5	416	Ext Adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Stockwork veining beneath fault zone
MTD023	416	426.5	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		Dark green/black extreme adcumulate dunite
MTD023	426.5	427	Fault Zone	srp	Strong serpentinisation, talc-carbonate fault
MTD023	427	438.5	Adcumulate Dunite		Lighter green silicate phase around cumulus
MTD023	438.5	439.5	Fault Zone	srp	Strong serpentinisation, talc-carbonate fault with remobilised Ni-S
MTD023	439.5	549.5	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		Black coarse grained dunite
MTD023	549.5	554.75	Ext Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Serpentinised with remobilised Ni-S
MTD023	554.75	557.3	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		
MTD023	557.3	558	Fault Zone	srp	Brittle zone with serpentinisation
MTD023	558	568	Adcumulate Dunite		Lighter green intercumulus material
MTD023	568	571	Adcumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cl	Serpentinised zone with talc-chlorite veining
MTD023	571	657.5	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		
MTD023	657.5	659	Fault Zone	srp	
MTD023	659	708	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		
MTD023	708	720	Dunite	cb, cl	Gradual transition (chilled margin?) to ultramafic-mafic contact (dyke? xenolith? footwall?)
MTD023	720	722	Basalt		
MTD023	722	742.5	Dunite	srp	
MTD023	742.5	743	Fault Zone		Faulted contact zone
MTD023	743	786.5	Basalt		Basalt/dolerite fm grained massive mafic, difficult determining upper/ lower chilled margins
MTD023	786.5	791.5	Dunite-Serpentinite	srp, cb	Light green, serpentinised can carbonate flooded UM
MTD023	791.5	794.5	Basalt		
MTD023	794.5	799	Dunite-Serpentinite	srp, cb	Light green, serpentinised can carbonate flooded UM
MTD023	799	802.8	Dunite-Serpentinite	srp, tc, cl	Frequent talc-chlorite veining and moderately serpentinised
MTD023	802.8	835	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		Black extreme adcumulate dunite
MTD023	835	858.5	Dunite-Serpentinite	srp	
MTD023	858.5	894	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		Black extreme adcumulate dunite
MTD023	894	897	Dunite	srp, cb	Carbonate flooded zone
MTD023	897	990	Ext Adcumulate Dunite		
MTD023	990	1010	Dunite	srp, tc, cb	No igneous textures preserved, strong talc-carb altered
MTD023	1010	1077	Dunite-Serpentinite	srp, tc, cb, cl	Very intense serpentinisation, carb flooding, fibrous and soapy talc-serpentinite
MTD023	1077	1183	Harzburgite		Slightly finer-grained, rougher olivine peridotite with pyroxene
MTD023	1183	1252	Adcumulate Dunite		Back to adcumulate-extreme adcumulate olivine peridotite, no pyroxenes visible, multiple remobilised Ni-S veinlets
MTD023	1252	1267	Dunite-Serpentinite	srp, cl	Remobilised Ni-S in chlorite veining, serpentinised zone
MTD023	1267	1286	Adcumulate Dunite		
MTD023	1286	1299	Dunite		Broken ground, intense fracturing with remobilised Ni-S material along planes
MTD023	1299	1303	Shale-Chert		Chert-shale footwall bed at basal contact
MTD023	1303	1364	Basalt	phlog	Basalt with minor shale layers
MTD023	1364	1401.3	Basalt		Massive basalt, EOH

Table 1: Logging table summary for hole MTD023

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD023	156	178	22	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	178	180	2	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-blebby	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	180	204	24	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	448	480	32	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	480	505	25	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-blebby	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	505	507	2	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Blebby	5%	Pentlandite
MTD023	507	523	16	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
MTD023	523	534	11	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	534	543	9	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	543	555	12	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	555	589	34	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	589	591	2	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Blebby	5%	Pentlandite
MTD023	591	599	8	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	599	609	10	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	609	626	17	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	626	660	34	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	660	665	5	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	665	669	4	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-blebby	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD023	669	680	11	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	680	707	27	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	707	708	1	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Coarse disseminated	5%	Pentlandite
MTD023	724.5	729	4.5	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-blebby	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD023	729	736	7	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
MTD023	802.75	806	3.25	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	806	812	6	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	812	826	14	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	826	828	2	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Coarse disseminated	5%	Pentlandite
MTD023	828	834	6	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	834	836	2	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
MTD023	836	894	58	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-blebby	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD023	894	916	22	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	916	945	29	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
MTD023	945	980	35	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	980	986	6	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Coarse disseminated	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD023	986	986.5	0.5	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Net textured	5-10%	Pentlandite
MTD023	986.5	988	1.5	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	988	990	2	Ex Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	996.5	1010.5	14	Dunite	Disseminated-blebby	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD023	1029	1032	3	Dunite-serpentinite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	1212	1220	8	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD023	1220	1252	32	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD023	1267	1286	19	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
MTD023	1286	1291	5	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for hole MTD023

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD023	520209	6689605	1240	270	-75

Table 3: Collar details for hole MTD023

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

Dr Benjamin Grguric
Technical Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 49.05m
Options: 21.85m
Share Price: $0.195
Market Cap: $9.56m
Cash (31/12/22): $2.57m

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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.

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.	• Diamond core drilling was completed using standard industry best practice • NQ2 diamond core will be 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.	• Laboratory geochemical assay has not yet been undertaken • Core will be cut in half or quarters and sampled on either geological intervals or 0.5, 1 or 2 metre lengths for geochemical assay
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
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 will be 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 perpendicular to the base 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 to date 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
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