ASX RELEASE
28 MARCH 2023

COMPLETION OF HOLE MTD024 AT MULGA TANK

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Completion of diamond drill hole MTD024 at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project**
- **Hole intersected ~450m assemblage of komatiite ultramafic and interbedded basalt, chert and sulphidic black shales**
- **Intersection of remobilised nickel sulphide veinlet towards base of the hole**
- **DHEM and MLEM geophysical targets explained by intersections of banded-semi-massive pyrrhotite within sulphidic black shales**
- **Validates geological model of the *Panhandle* area as a komatiite channel sequence but highly variable assemblage suggests hole located in distal flank environment away from main channel**
- **Diamond drilling remains ongoing with the rig currently drilling planned hole MTP025**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the completion of diamond drill hole MTD024, at the flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Hole MTD024 was designed to test DHEM and MLEM geophysical anomalies in the *Panhandle* area of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The *Panhandle* is interpreted to represent komatiite flow sequences extending from the main body of the complex.

MTD024 intersected a ~450m assemblage of komatiite ultramafic and interbedded basalts, cherts and sulphidic black shales. The hole supports WMG's geological model for the complex and *Panhandle* area, however the highly variable sequence of flows suggests the hole targeted a distal flank environment away from a main komatiite channel. An intersection of remobilised nickel sulphide blebs and veinlets was seen at 573m depth.

The DHEM and MLEM geophysical anomalies tested by the hole are thought to be explained by intersections of semi massive pyrrhotite seen within black shales at target depths of 515m and 659m. These were some of the densest accumulations of sulphide seen to date at the project - supporting the EM methodology but ultimately not proving to be nickel bearing sulphides. The source of the remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets seen in this hole and nearby holes MTD006 (0.25m at 3.8% Ni, 0.7% Cu, 0.7g/t Pt+Pd from 221.6m) and MTD016 (0.3m at 1.57% Ni, 0.13% Cu, 0.12g/t Pt+Pd from 281.9m) remains to be found.

The drill rig has now moved back into the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex and has commenced drilling hole MTP025. A DHEM crew is mobilising to site this week in order to survey the Phase 2 diamond holes completed to date.

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

> *"This was just the third hole in the Panhandle area and further enhances our geological interpretation and understanding of the complex. It appears to be an interesting area for potential Kambalda-style targets and these results will feed back into our model and hopefully narrow down the target area for the remobilised massive nickel sulphide veining also seen in nearby holes MTD006 and MTD016 - the source of which remains elusive! The rig has now moved on to hole MTP025 and will continue drilling targets back in the main body of the complex."*

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 MTD024

Hole MTD024 (planned hole MTP023) is the third hole of the Phase 2 program and was designed to test the *Panhandle* DHEM offhole conductor, and MLEM anomaly, at the base of the interpreted *Panhandle* komatiite channel sequence 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 was modelled as a discrete moderate to high conductance target at the inferred base of the sequence.

The hole was drilled to a total depth of 705.4m and intersected a 456m assemblage of komatiite ultramafic and interbedded basalts, cherts and sulphidic black shales (183.3-639m), beneath 183.3m of sand and Permian mudstone/conglomerate (0-183.3m), before encountering a footwall of predominantly basalt and sulphidic black shale (639-705.4m) (Appendix - Table 1).

Extensive disseminated pyrite was seen in the upper portions of the hole often associated with shearing and quartz veining. These sections will be assayed for potential gold mineralisation. Banded-semi-massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite was observed in two intersections of sulphidic black shale at 515m and 659m depth. These intersections (515-518.5m and 659-661m) very likely explain the MTD016 DHEM anomaly targeted at 500-550m depth (*ASX, Mulga Tank DHEM Identifies Multiple Offhole Targets, 13 October 2022*) and the *NW2 Conductor* MLEM anomaly previously modelled around 600-700m depth (*ASX, Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Porject: Major Targets Drill Ready, 6 April 2022*).

An intersection of remobilised nickel sulphide blebs and veinlets was seen between 573m to 575m (confirmed by spot pXRF readings). These were similar, though less extensive, to those seen in nearby Phase 1 hole MTD016 (0.3m at 1.57% Ni, 0.13% Cu, 0.12g/t Pt+Pd from 281.9m) and historical hole MTD006 (0.25m at 3.8% Ni, 0.7% Cu, 0.7g/t Pt+Pd from 221.6m).

Figure 1: Photos showing examples of sulphidic black shales in hole MTD024
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 MTD024 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 MTD024 is presented below (Figure 2).

The pXRF data for hole MTD024 is highly variable given the complex, interbedded nature of the lithologies observed. Some sections of high MgO (>40%) komatiite were observed but in general MgO content varied in a 20-35% range - confirming likely extrusive origin. The mean average Ni value across a total of 937 readings taken from the logged ultramafic portion of the hole is 0.13% Ni, with individual spot values of up to 1.7% Ni where remobilised nickel sulphide blebs and veinlets were observed.

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.

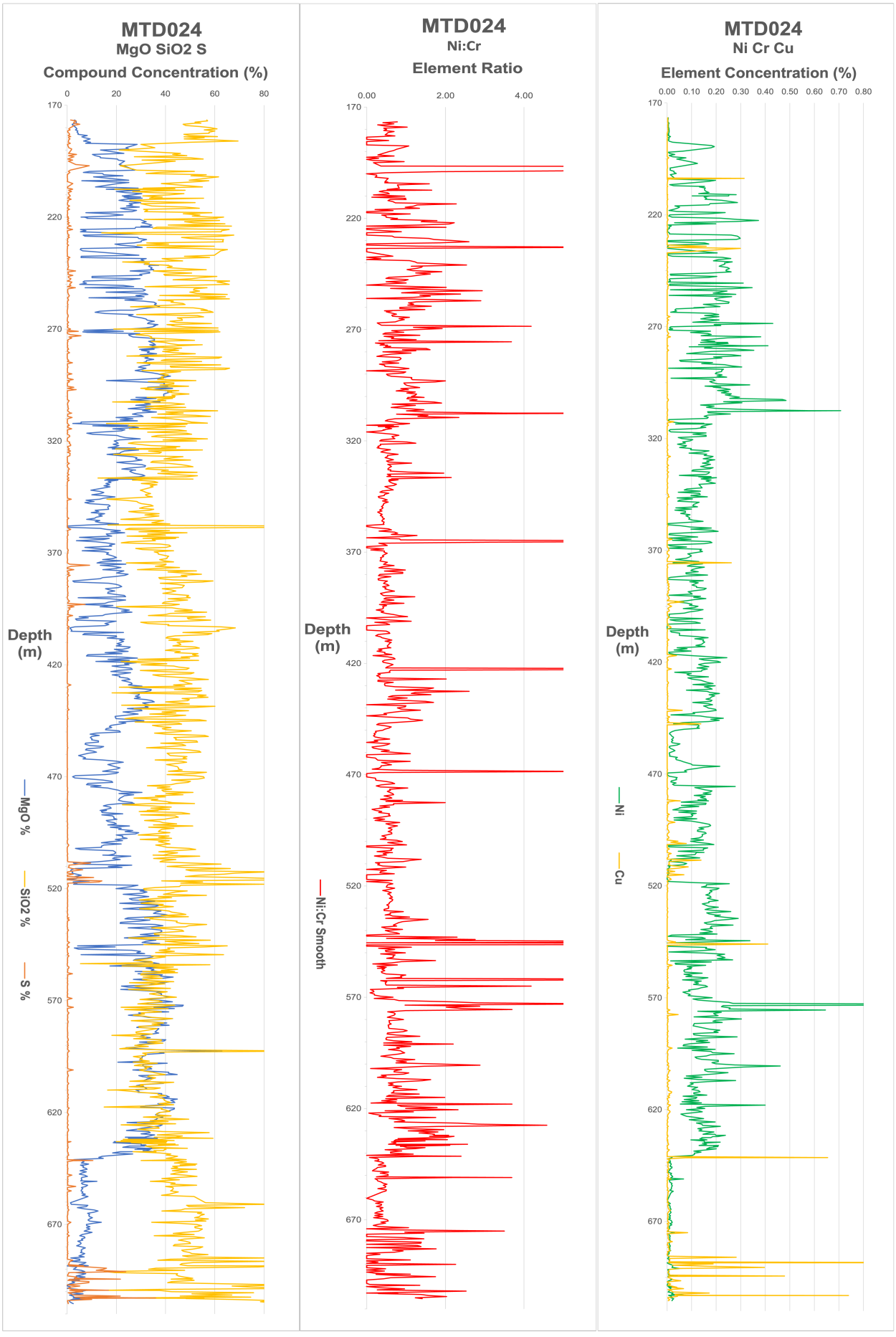

Figure 2: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD024

GEOLOGICAL MODEL OF THE PANHANDLE AREA

The *Panhandle* area, and linear magnetic features extending for approximately 12km northwest up the Miningwal Belt, are interpreted to represent a series of extrusive komatiite flow sequences originating from the main body of the complex - a subvolcanic sill or intrusion. This model would be analogous to the Kambalda Dome area with the komatiite channels prospective for Type 1 Kambalda-style massive nickel sulphide deposits.

MTD024 is the third hole to be drilled in the *Panhandle* and appears to further confirm the geological model and prospectivity of the area - with the presence of a "live" magmatic system, high MgO komatiite olivine cumulate rocks and a proximal sulphur source of sulphidic black shales. The highly variable, relatively thin and interbedded intersections of komatiite and basalt-black shales, with MgO varying between 20-35% in the pXRF, support an extrusive origin. An intersection of ortho-mesocumulate komatiite, with higher MgO, was observed but in general the variable, thin, interbedded flows suggest the hole was located in a distal, flank location away from the main komatiite channel flow and target zone.

The results from the hole will feed back into our model and understanding of this likely complex area and will hopefully narrow down the main channel target and potential source of the remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets seen in this hole and nearby holes MTD006 and MTD016.

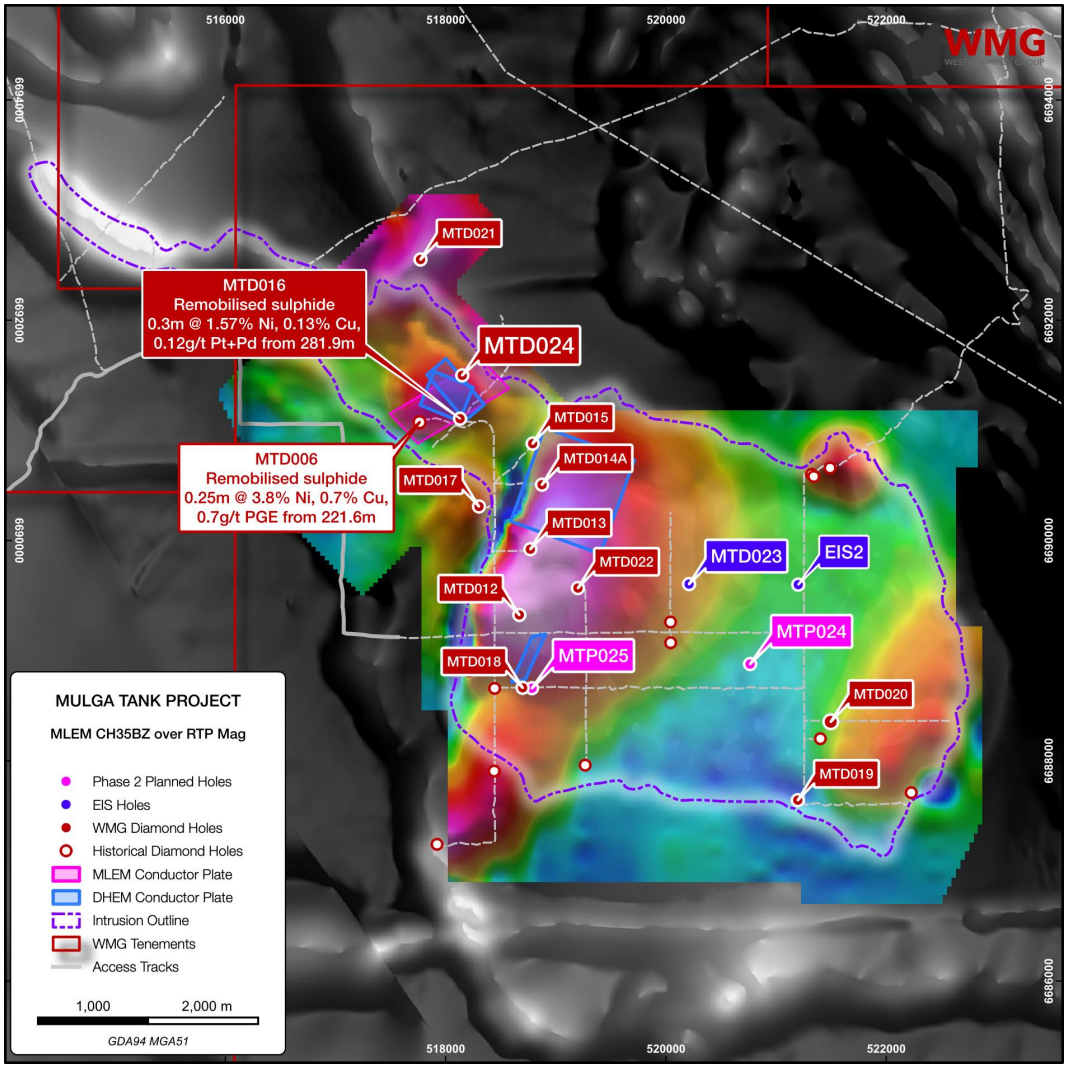

Figure 3: Mulga Tank Completed and Planned Diamond Drill Holes

NEXT HOLE

The rig has now moved to the southeast, back into the main body of the Complex and has commenced drilling planned hole MTP025 (that will become MTD025 upon completion). Hole MTP025 is designed to test a strong anomaly identified from the DHEM survey of Phase 1 hole MTD018 (*ASX, Mulga Tank DHEM Identifies Multiple Offhole Targets, 13 October 2022*). This high conductance (~5,000-15,000S) offhole anomaly was not previously identified during the ground based MLEM survey. Modelling the geometry of the conductor plate reveals a shoot-like feature dipping 45-55° SSE-SE - the discrete size and geometry of feature indicates it is likely not stratigraphic.

A DHEM survey crew is mobilising to site this week in order to survey the Phase 2 holes competed so far.

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
MTD024	0.0	176.6	Sand cover/Mudstone		
MTD024	176.6	183.3	Permian Mudstone		
MTD024	183.3	203.3	Weathered ultramafic	ox, srp	Lower saprolite, very broken ground, frequent core loss
MTD024	203.3	215	Komatiite	cb	Strong carbonate alteration, no igneous textures
MTD024	215	238	Interbedded Komatiite-Basalt	cb	Carbonate alteration, faulted/sharp and clay support contacts
MTD024	238	246	Komatiite	cb	Intense carbonate alteration
MTD024	246	264	Interbedded Komatiite-Basalt		Frequent thin, alternating beds
MTD024	264	270	Komatiite	mg	Intense magnesite alteration
MTD024	270	302	Komatiite	cb, mg	Weakly carbonate altered, minor magnesite
MTD024	302	340	Komatiite	mg, cb	Intense magnesite alteration and thin carbonate stockwork
MTD024	340	409	Interbedded Komatiite-Basalt		Frequent thin, alternating beds
MTD024	409	428	Komatiite	cb, mg	Variably altered komatiite, no igneous textures still
MTD024	428	446.5	Komatiite	mg, cb	Intense magnesite alteration and thin carbonate stockwork
MTD024	446.5	475.5	Basalt		Smooth, glassy, massive basalt
MTD024	475.5	482	Komatiite	mg, cb	Intense magnesite alteration and thin carbonate stockwork
MTD024	482	515	Interbedded Komatiite—Sediments-Basalt	mg, cl	Mix of magnesite komatiite, basalt and chloritised sediment
MTD024	515	518.5	Black Shale	si	Silicified sediment with semi-massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite
MTD024	518.5	542	Komatiite	mg, cb	Intense magnesite alteration and thin carbonate stockwork
MTD024	542	555	Interbedded Komatiite—Sediments-Basalt	mg, cl	Mix of magnesite komatiite, basalt and chloritised sediment
MTD024	555	579	Komatiite	cb, srp	Ortho to mesocumulate komatiite with variable carbonate alteration
MTD024	579	625	Komatiite	cb	Strong carbonate alteration, no igneous textures
MTD024	625	639	Komatiite		Faulted contact zone, clay support
MTD024	639	659	Basalt		Smooth, glassy, massive basalt
MTD024	659	661	Basalt	si	Foliated pyrrhotite in siliceous basalt matrix
MTD024	661	694	Interbedded Basalt-Black Shale	si	Basalt mixed with silicified sulphidic black shale
MTD024	694	705.4	Basalt		Smooth, glassy, massive basalt

Table 1: Logging table summary for hole MTD024

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD024	221	235	14	Komatiite	Heavily disseminated	5-10%	Pyrite
MTD024	238	246	8	Komatiite	Heavily disseminated	2-5%	Pyrite
MTD024	515	518.5	3.4	Black Shale	Banded-Semi-massive	20-40%	Pyrrhotite-Chalcopyrite
MTD024	573	575	2	Komatiite	Blebs-Veinlets	1-5%	Pentlandite
MTD024	659	661	2	Basalt	Banded	15-25%	Pyrrhotite
MTD024	661	694	25	Interbedded Basalt-Black Shale	Banded	5-10%	Pyrrhotite

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for hole MTD024

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD024	518150	6691500	705.4	220	-70

Table 3: Collar details for hole MTD024

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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: $0.165
Market Cap: $8.09m
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 2 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 2 • 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