MTD023 ASSAYS CONFIRM DISCOVERY OF SIGNIFICANT NICKEL SYSTEM

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assay results for EIS deep hole MTD023 confirm the discovery of an extensive nickel sulphide mineral system throughout the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex**
- **Elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE demonstrate the disseminated sulphides observed are magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation**
- **Geochemical characterisation shows high MgO adcumulate dunite averaging 46.8% MgO, 0.24% Al_2O_3** (volatile free) **over cumulative 1,157m downhole - indicative of a hot dynamic system**
- **Multiple broad intersections of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation:**

MTD023	**78m at 0.28% Ni, 131ppm Co, 70ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 118m**
	inc. **20m at 0.38% Ni, 137ppm Co, 57ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 176m**
	and **306m at 0.26% Ni, 130ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 402m**
	and **221.5m at 0.25% Ni, 116ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 794.5m**
	inc. **11.5m at 0.37% Ni, 134ppm Co, 75ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 794.5m**
	and **88m at 0.44% Ni, 151ppm Co, 85ppm Cu, 38ppb Pt+Pd from 1,212m**
CUMULATIVE	**693.5m at 0.28% Ni, 128ppm Co, 61ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd**

- **Confirmation of remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlet mineralisation:**

MTD023	**1.5m at 1.88% Ni, 670ppm Co, 439ppm Cu, 76ppb Pt+Pd from 402m**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the geochemical assay results recently received for EIS deep hole MTD023 at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project.

MTD023 intersected a cumulative ~1,200m thickness of high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic across two sequences each >500m. 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 (*ASX, Completion of EIS Hole MTD023, 6 March 2023*).

MTD023 assay results show prospective high-temperature adcumulate-extreme adcumulate dunite host rock down the length of the hole, averaging 46.8% MgO, 0.24% Al_2O_3 (volatile free), over a cumulative 1,157m. Multiple broad intersections of disseminated nickel mineralisation with elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE, are considered strong evidence for an extensive “live” magmatic sulphide mineral system.

Significant mineralised intersections include:

MTD023 **78m at 0.28% Ni, 131ppm Co, 70ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 118m**
inc. **20m at 0.38% Ni, 137ppm Co, 57ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 176m**
and **306m at 0.26% Ni, 130ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 402m**
and **221.5m at 0.25% Ni, 116ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 794.5m**
inc. **11.5m at 0.37% Ni, 134ppm Co, 75ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 794.5m**
and **88m at 0.44% Ni, 151ppm Co, 85ppm Cu, 38ppb Pt+Pd from 1,212m**

Which cumulatively total:

693.5m at 0.28% Ni, 128ppm Co, 61ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd

The assay results confirm Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation in the remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets seen in the hole including:

MTD023 **1.5m at 1.88% Ni, 670ppm Co, 429ppm Cu, 76ppb Pt+Pd from 402m**
inc. **1m at 2.20% Ni, 779ppm Co, 490ppm Cu, 86ppb Pt+Pd from 402.5m**

Commenting on MTD023 assay results, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:

"MTD023 was a big hole for WMG, in more than one sense. With the aid of our EIS grant we simply aimed to drill the deepest part of the complex - to gather the greatest amount of geological information we could. It could well be a pivotal hole for the Company, with these assay results confirming the visual observations of extensive disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation. The hole validates our geological model of the complex and really demonstrates a significant working nickel sulphide mineral system with huge volumes of mineralised ultramafic magma. The system has a large footprint across the complex and could host significant tonnes of Mt-Keith-style mineralisation within the Mulga Tank dunite body."

Commenting on MTD023 assay results, WMG Technical Director Dr Ben Grguric added:

"Every new drill hole in the main Mulga Tank dunite body is showing broad intersections of disseminated sulphide together with scattered intersections of high-grade remobilised nickel sulphide. These are clearly hallmarks of a very large mineralised system. The host rock, being continuous intersections of hundreds of metres of adcumulate dunite, is indicative of a very large, very hot and energetic magmatic system and this augurs extremely well for 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 locally 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 (*ASX, Completion of EIS Hole MTD023, 6 March 2023*). 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 coarser interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine crystals and also approached net textured (~10% sulphide). 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) (*ASX, Completion of EIS Hole MTD023, 6 March 2023*).

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTD023 averaged 46.8% MgO and 0.24% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the logged ultramafic portion of the hole (a cumulative 1,157m). Using Al_2O_3 as a proxy for interstitial material and MgO as a proxy for temperature, geochemical characterisation shows the host rock to be nearly entirely high-temperature, adcumulate to extremely adcumulate dunite with Al_2O_3 generally less than 0.5% and MgO greater than 40%.

This observation of extensive intersections of high MgO adcumulate dunite within the complex, starting essentially immediately under the sand cover, has positive implications for the targeting of large volume, low grade Type 2 Mt-Keith style disseminated nickel sulphide deposits within the Mulga Tank Complex.

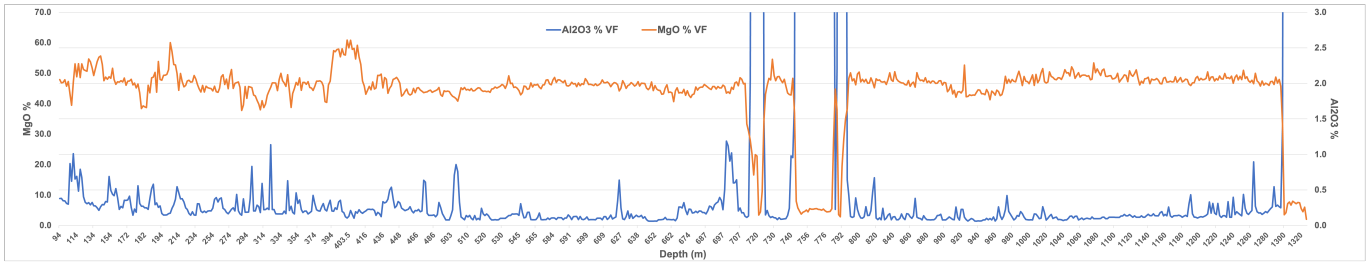

Figure 1: MTD023 MgO and Al_2O_3

EVIDENCE FOR SULPHIDES AS NICKEL HOST

Broad intersections of visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation were observed down the hole, cumulatively over more than 600m. The geochemical assay results validate the geological logging and confirm extensive zones of mineralisation with significant evidence for “live” magmatic sulphide chemical processes.

In the absence of magmatic sulphide processes nickel is incorporated into olivine during crystallisation and essentially trapped within the dunite host rock. Whereas, in "live" sulphur saturated mineral systems the nickel will partition into potentially "recoverable" nickel sulphide form. A number of elements, such as Cu and in particular PGE's (Pt and Pd), have high affinity for sulphide, and in combination with S (and the S:Ni ratio) are used as geochemical indicators to confirm the presence of active magmatic sulphide mineral processes.

The assay results for MTD023 demonstrate extensive zones of highly anomalous Cu and PGE's in combination with elevated S, and a S:Ni ratio greater than 0.5. These zones correlate well with the visible sulphides observed in the geological logging and together provide strong evidence for nickel in sulphide.

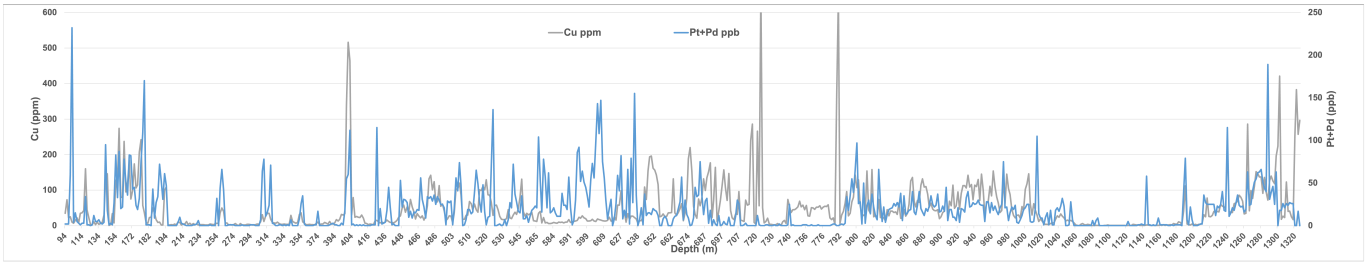

Figure 2: MTD023 Cu and Pt+Pd

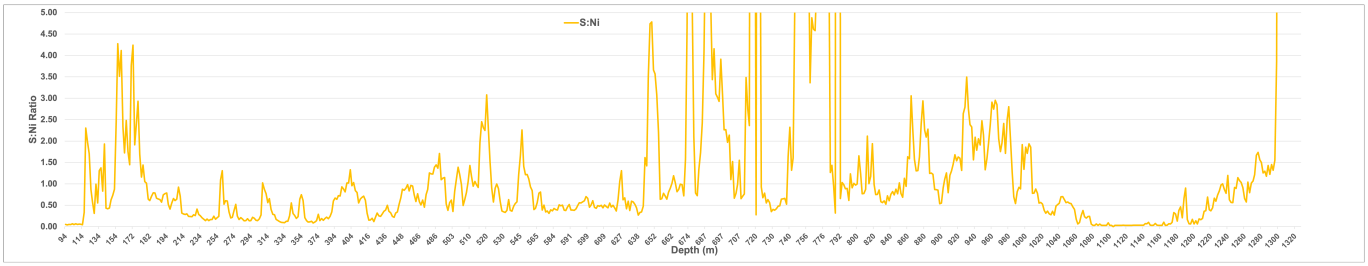

Figure 3: MTD023 S:Ni Ratio

A number of significant mineralised intersections were observed down the hole. These were generally defined by a combination of the various geochemical indicators and cut-off grades (Ni >0.16%, Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb, S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width. The mineralised intersections define were:

MTD023 **78m at 0.28% Ni, 131ppm Co, 70ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 118m**
inc. **20m at 0.38% Ni, 137ppm Co, 57ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 176m**

and **306m at 0.26% Ni, 130ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 402m**

and **221.5m at 0.25% Ni, 116ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 794.5m**
inc. **11.5m at 0.37% Ni, 134ppm Co, 75ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 794.5m**

and **88m at 0.44% Ni, 151ppm Co, 85ppm Cu, 28ppb Pt+Pd from 1,212m**

Which cumulatively total:

693.5m at 0.28% Ni, 128ppm Co, 61ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd

In addition to the extensive Mt Keith-style disseminated mineralisation seen in the hole several remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets were also observed. Assay results confirm Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation in the veinlets and the possible nearby presence of massive sulphide accumulations:

MTD023 **1.5m at 1.88% Ni, 670ppm Co, 429ppm Cu, 76ppb Pt+Pd from 402m**
inc. **1m at 2.20% Ni, 779ppm Co, 490ppm Cu, 86ppb Pt+Pd from 402.5m**

DISCUSSION

MTD023 was the first of two deep holes, drilled with the aid of WMG's Exploration Incentive Scheme award (*ASX, WMG Wins $220,000 EIS Award to Drill Mulga Tank, 17 October 2022*). It was designed to test the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex, drilling the inferred deepest part, in order to gain geological understanding of the body. It could well become the pivotal "discovery" hole of the project.

These geochemical assay results, along with previous results from holes MTD020 and MTD022 (*ASX, MTD020 Assays Confirm Extensive Working Mineral System, 7 November 2022; MTD022 Assays Confirm Broad Disseminated Mineralisation, 20 February 2023*), conclusively confirm the presence of an extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. Three broad horizons of disseminated sulphide mineralisation were observed over a cumulative ~693m downhole thickness. This scale of mineralisation suggests the potential for large volumes of nickel sulphide to be hosted within the Mulga Tank dunite body.

The uppermost, relatively shallow intersection of mineralisation seen between 118m to 196m depth (78m at 0.28% Ni from 118m, including 20m at 0.38% Ni from 176m) is particularly interesting given it appears to correspond well with similar mineralisation at this depth seen in holes MTD012 and MTD022 approximately 1,600m apart. This may hint at the lateral extent and potential size of this mineral system and confirm the "flat lying, right way up" model of the complex. This mineralisation in the top 200 vertical metres could potentially be amenable to large scale open pit mining, especially considering the top 50-70m of sand cover is essentially "free-dig", easily removable overburden.

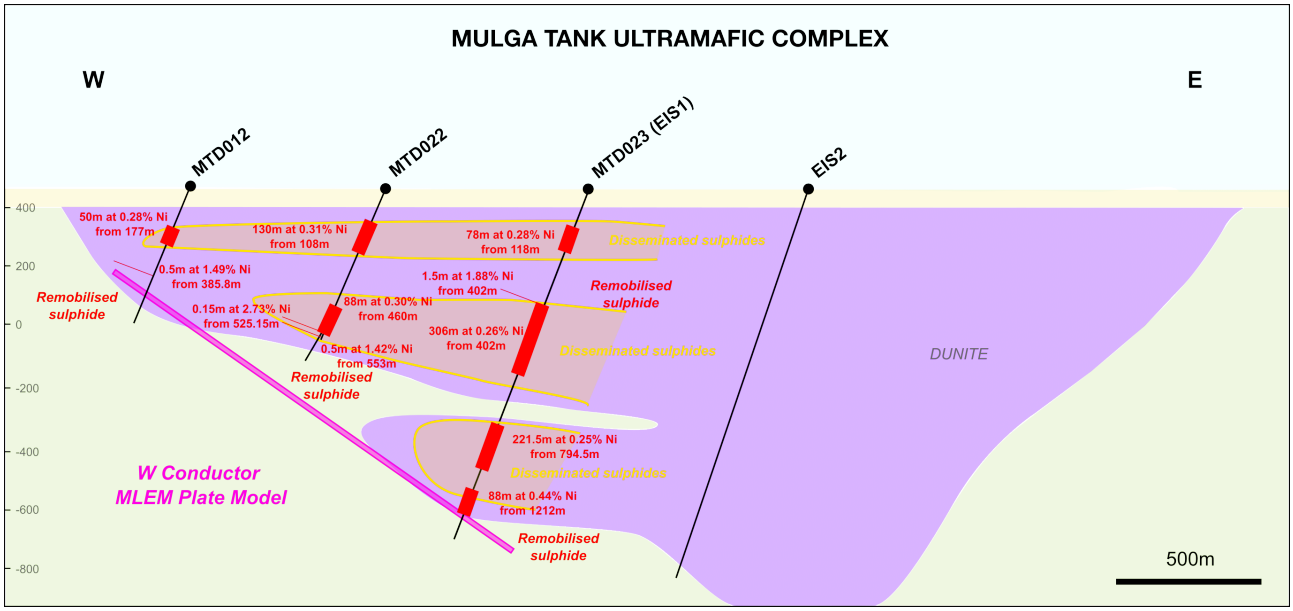

Figure 4: Cross Section through the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

The Company is conducting initial aqua regia test work on this shallow mineralisation as a first step to validating potentially recoverable nickel in sulphide before undertaking beneficiation test work. The Company is also considering how it may target potential broader, richer zones of this mineralisation if they exist.

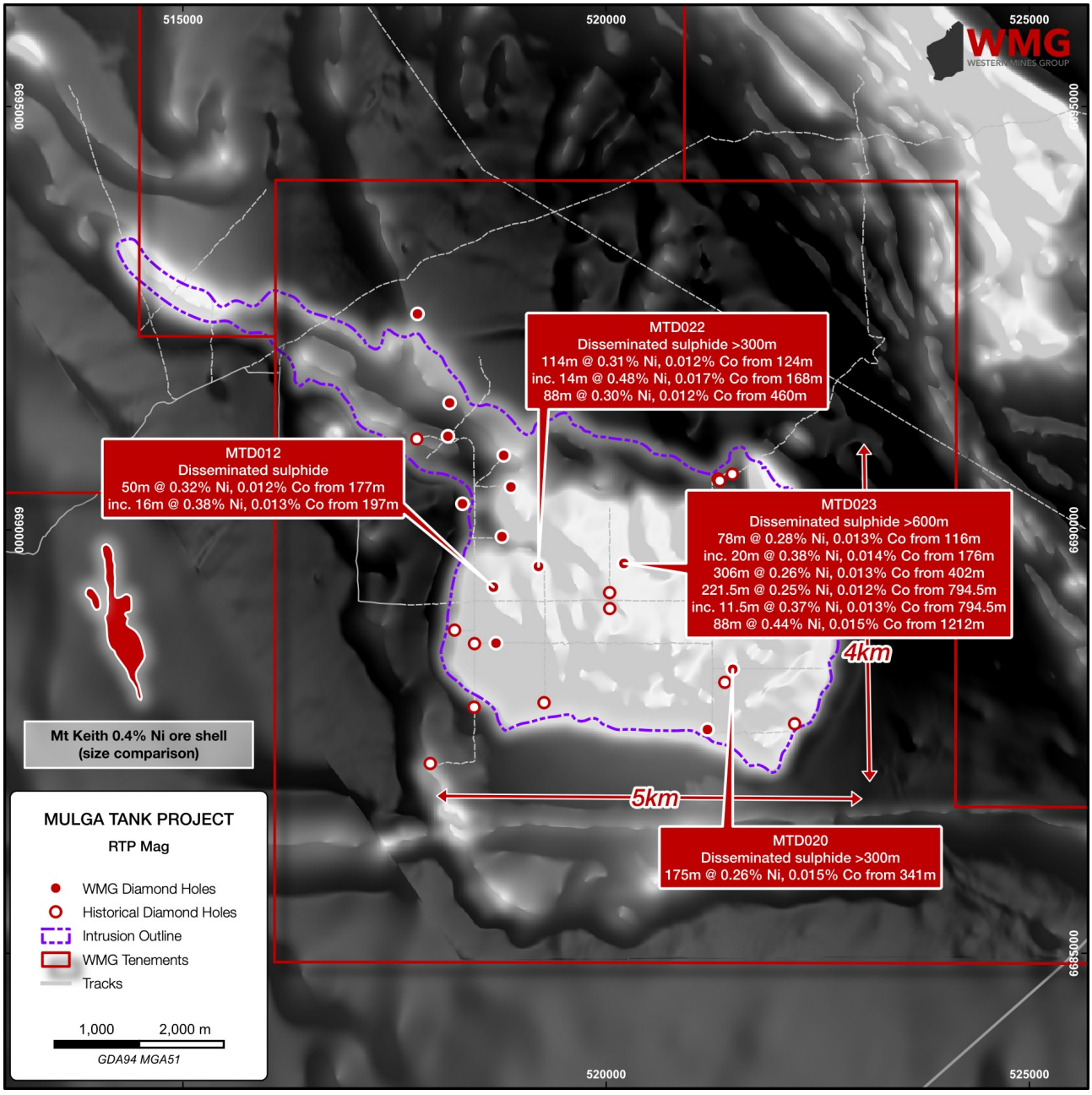

Figure 5: Assay results for disseminated sulphide mineralisation in the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

The disseminated mineralisation seen at depth may represent disseminated cloud sulphides, which can be observed above Type 1 Perseverance-style basal stratiform massive sulphide deposits. Numerous examples of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets have been seen along the western margin of the complex in holes MTD012, MT013, MTD022, as well as MTD023.

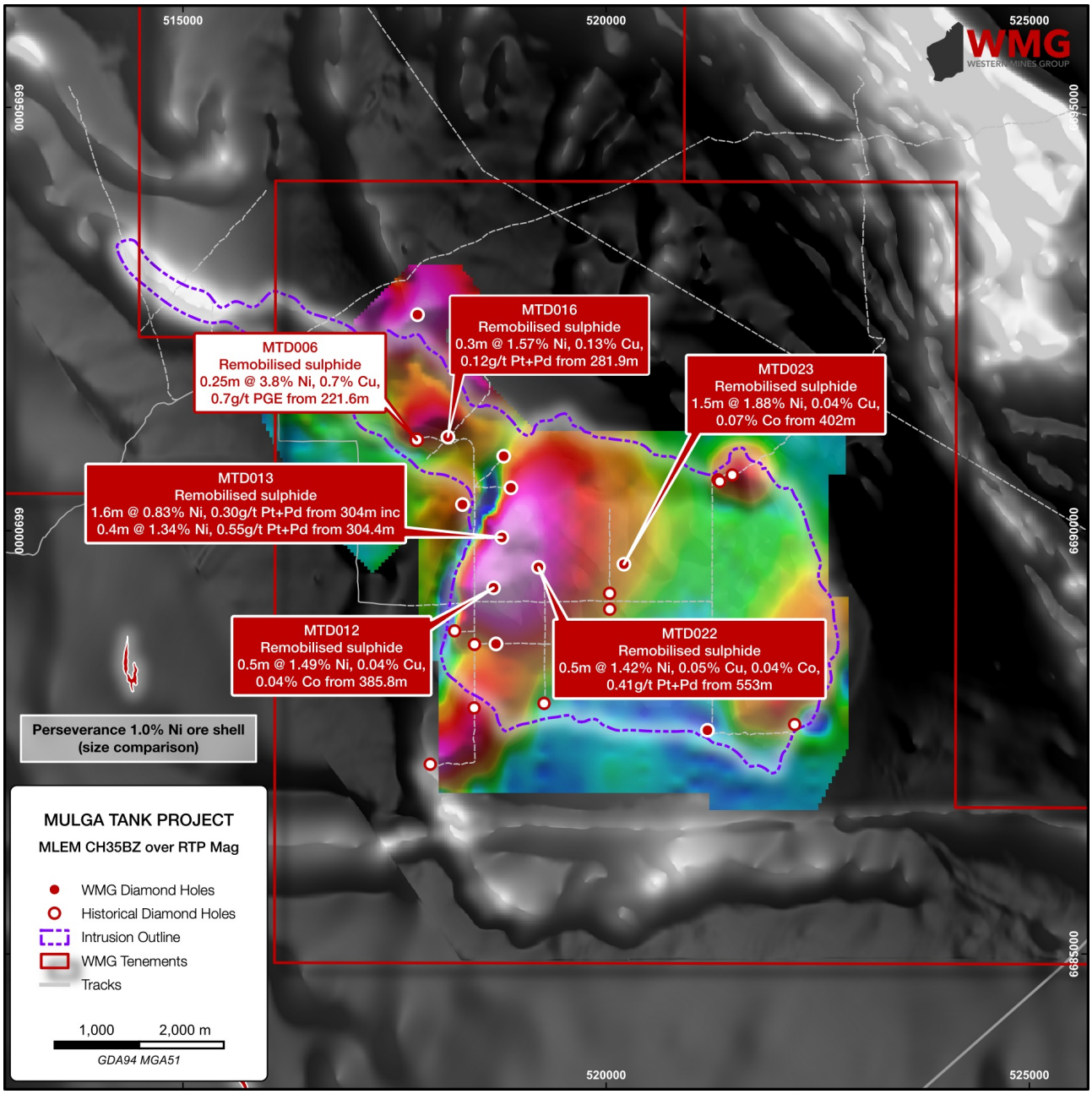

Figure 6: Assay results for remobilised sulphide veins on the western margin of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

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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Managing Director
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Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

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

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTD023	118 inc. 176	196 196	78 20	0.28 0.38	70 57	131 137	32 45
MTD023	402 inc. 402	708 403.5	306 1.5	0.26 1.88	47 439	130 670	24 76
MTD023	794.5 794.5	1016 806	221.5 11.5	0.25 0.37	68 75	116 134	23 43
MTD023	1212	1300	88	0.44	85	151	38

Table 1: Hole MTD023 significant intersections

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD023	520209	6689605	1401.3	270	-75

Table 2: 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: $0.115
Market Cap: $5.64m
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 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 • Some portions of the core with visible sulphide veining were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation work, this biased selection of mineralisation may result in underreporting of grade

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 and sampled on either geological intervals or 1 or 2 metre lengths for geochemical assay • Some portions of the core with visible sulphide veining were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation work • 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.	• Samples analysed by four-acid digest multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61) or precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) are considered total or near total techniques • Samples analysed by aqua regia digest multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP41) is considered a partial technique of soluble sulphide • Standards representative of the grade of mineralisation anticipated were inserted approximately every 20-25 samples (4-5%) • ALS also follow their own QA/QC procedures using standards and blacks • No issues with the assay data have been observed
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 reported assay results were verified by multiple alternative company personnel • Assay data was compiled into a SQL database server

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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
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 • Results where stated have been normalised to a volatile free sample based on the LOI at 1,000°C results using the formula M(VF) = M / (100%-LOI%)
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.	• Reporting of significant intersections in Table 1 • Reporting of majority of all sample results on charts within the document
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