


# MTD025 EXTENDS NICKEL MINERALISATION

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Completion of diamond drill hole MTD025 at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project**
- **Hole intersected ~446m of high MgO adcumulate dunite with multiple occurrences of visible nickel sulphide mineralisation**
- **Shallow disseminated mineralisation similar to nearby holes MTD012 and MTD022 - zones of visible disseminated magmatic sulphides with pXRF readings >0.4% Ni**
- **Three intersections of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets down the hole - high-grade nickel sulphide (confirmed by pXRF) clearly infilling faults and fractures**
- **Rig has moved on to drill planned hole MTP024 midway between holes MTD023 and MTD020**
- **Further pads cleared to extend current drilling program with more holes planned following recent capital raise**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the completion of diamond drill hole MTD025, at the flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Hole MTD025 was designed to test a DHEM geophysical anomaly and follow-up on Phase 1 hole MTD018. The DHEM survey identified a strong (~5,000-15,000S) shoot-like offhole anomaly.

MTD025 intersected a ~446m thick package of high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic. Two shallow intervals of disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 1%) were seen in the top 200m of the hole, in a similar zone to that seen in previous holes MTD012, MTD022 and MTD023. pXRF readings >0.4% Ni confirm likely Mt Keith-style disseminated nickel mineralisation and potentially extend this shallow zone ~600m south from hole MTD012.

Three intersections of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide were observed (confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 18.3% Ni). These remobilised sulphide intersections (5-20cm in width) clearly demonstrate nickel sulphides infilling faults and fractures having likely remobilised from a nearby massive sulphide source (Perseverance-style basal massive sulphide). None of these remobilised intersections appear to explain the shoot like DHEM anomaly and a follow-up DHEM survey of this hole is planned.

The drill rig has moved and commenced drilling hole MTP024, midway between holes MTD023 and MTD020. This hole attempts to link up the footprint of disseminated mineralisation across the majority of the ultramafic complex.

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

> *"Our ongoing drill testing of the core of the Mulga Tank Complex is gaining a certain sense of familiarity, with the team now almost expecting to see a zone of shallow disseminated sulphides commencing around 100-130m depth down hole. Having seen it in holes MTD012, MTD022 and MTD023 over some 1.6km it appears to also be present in MTD018. We're starting to plan additional holes to step out and target the extent of this zone, with the next hole MTP024 being significant in potentially extending the footprint of mineralisation right across the complex to Phase 1 hole MTD020.*
>
> *Further intersections of remobilised massive sulphide veinlets filling faults and fractures were seen in hole MTD025, with one example around 254m depth (Figure 1) clearly showing this phenomenon. The source (or sources) of this material remains elusive and it has now been seen over a wide area of the western margin (Figure 4). Systematic drilling combined with DHEM is likely required to locate it."*

## 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*).

Following the Company's recent capital raise (*ASX, Capital Raise to Expand Mulga Tank Drilling, 13 April 2023*) and encouraging exploration results (*ASX, MTD023 Assays Confirm Discovery of Significant Nickel Sulphide System, 5 April 2023*) this program is in the process of being expanded with two additional drill hole locations selected and further drill holes being planned.

### *HOLE MTD025*

Hole MTD025 (planned hole MTP025) is the fourth hole of the Phase 2 program and was 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 revealed a shoot-like feature dipping 45-55° SSE-SE.

The hole was drilled to a total depth of 650.8m and intersected a 446.3m assemblage of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic (89.7-536m), beneath 89.7m of sand cover (0-89.7m), before encountering a footwall of predominantly basalt, chert and sulphidic black shale (536-650.8m) (Appendix - Table 1). Two zones of disseminated sulphides (trace to 1%) were seen in the upper portion of the hole (104.8m to 135m and 192.1m to 205.2m), with the first zone starting almost immediately within fresh dunite - corresponding broad pXRF readings >0.4% Ni, with elevated Cu and S, support the likelihood of being disseminated magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Three intersections of remobilised nickel sulphide were observed at depths of around 254m, 272m and 396m down the hole, with nickel sulphide confirmed by spot pXRF readings of up to 18.3% Ni (Appendix - Table 3).

The hole targeted a strong shoot-like DHEM anomaly interpreted as potentially a larger body of massive or remobilised massive sulphide. None of the intersections of remobilised sulphide seen down the hole appear to explain the anomaly within the intrusion. Pyrrhotitic black shales were seen in the footwall, outside of the intrusion, these are seen at the base of other holes along the western margin. These likely explain the broad W Conductor, that may mask smaller anomalies, but occur in a different orientation to the DHEM anomaly. A follow-up DHEM survey of this hole is planned.

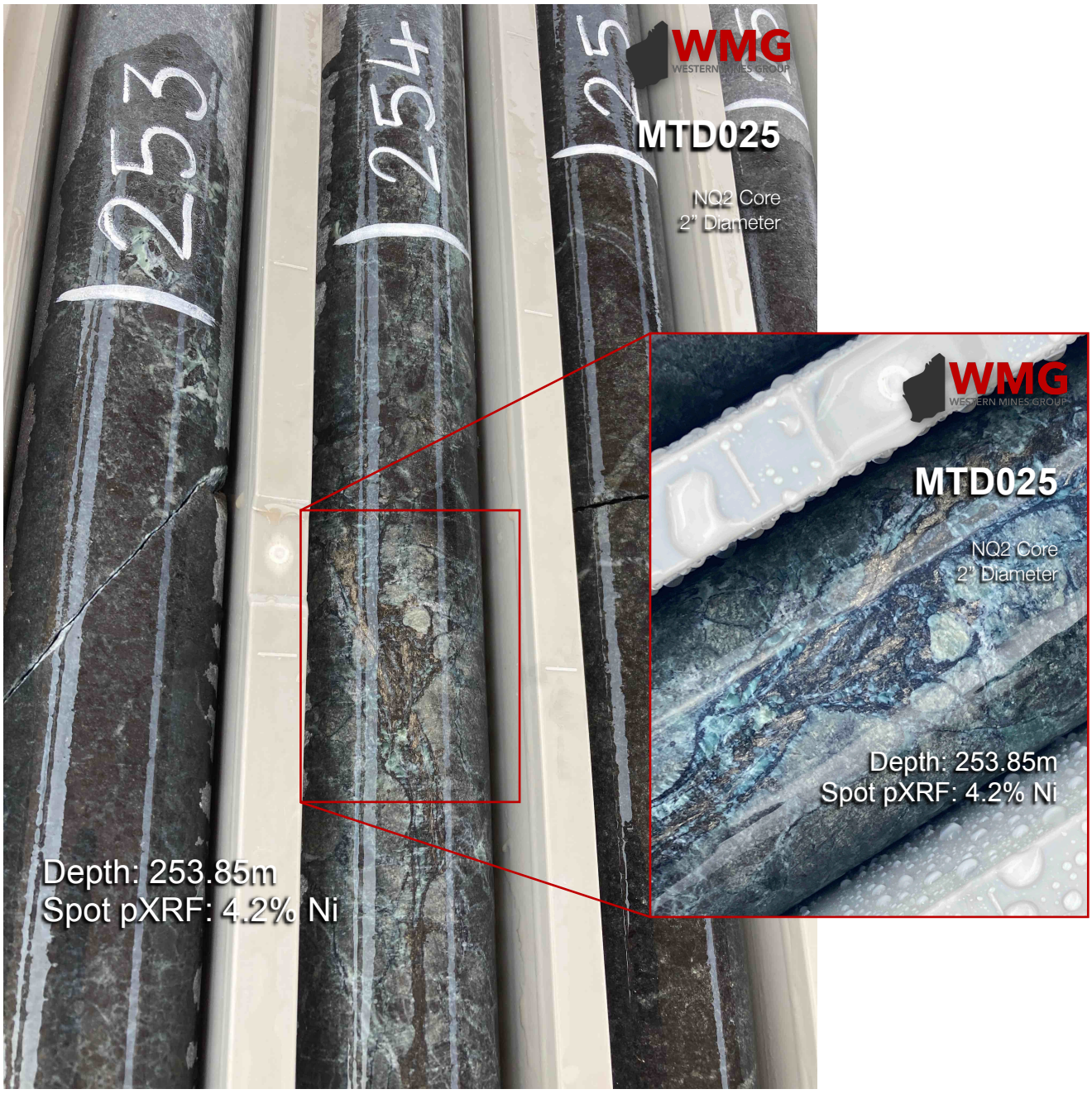


**Figure 1: Photos showing remobilised nickel sulphide fracture fill veinlet in hole MTD025**
*Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter*

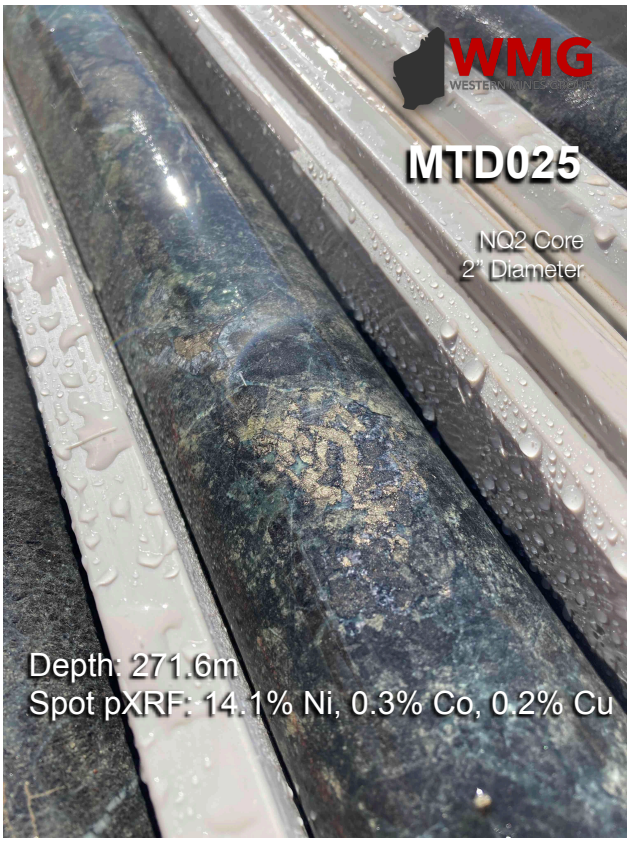


**Figure 2: Photo showing remobilised nickel sulphide fracture fill veinlet in hole MTD025**
*Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter*

***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 MTD025 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 MTD025 is presented below (Figure 3).

In general the pXRF data confirms the rock to be high MgO adcumulate dunite down the length of the hole. The mean average Ni value across a total of 916 readings taken from the logged ultramafic portion of the hole is 0.33% Ni. Two shallow zones of higher Cu and S (90-140m and 190-260m) suggest sulphide mineralisation, which correspond well with visual observations, and zones with Ni readings >0.4%. Individual spot values of up to 18.3% Ni where seen where remobilised sulphide mineralisation was observed as veinlets infilling fractures.

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

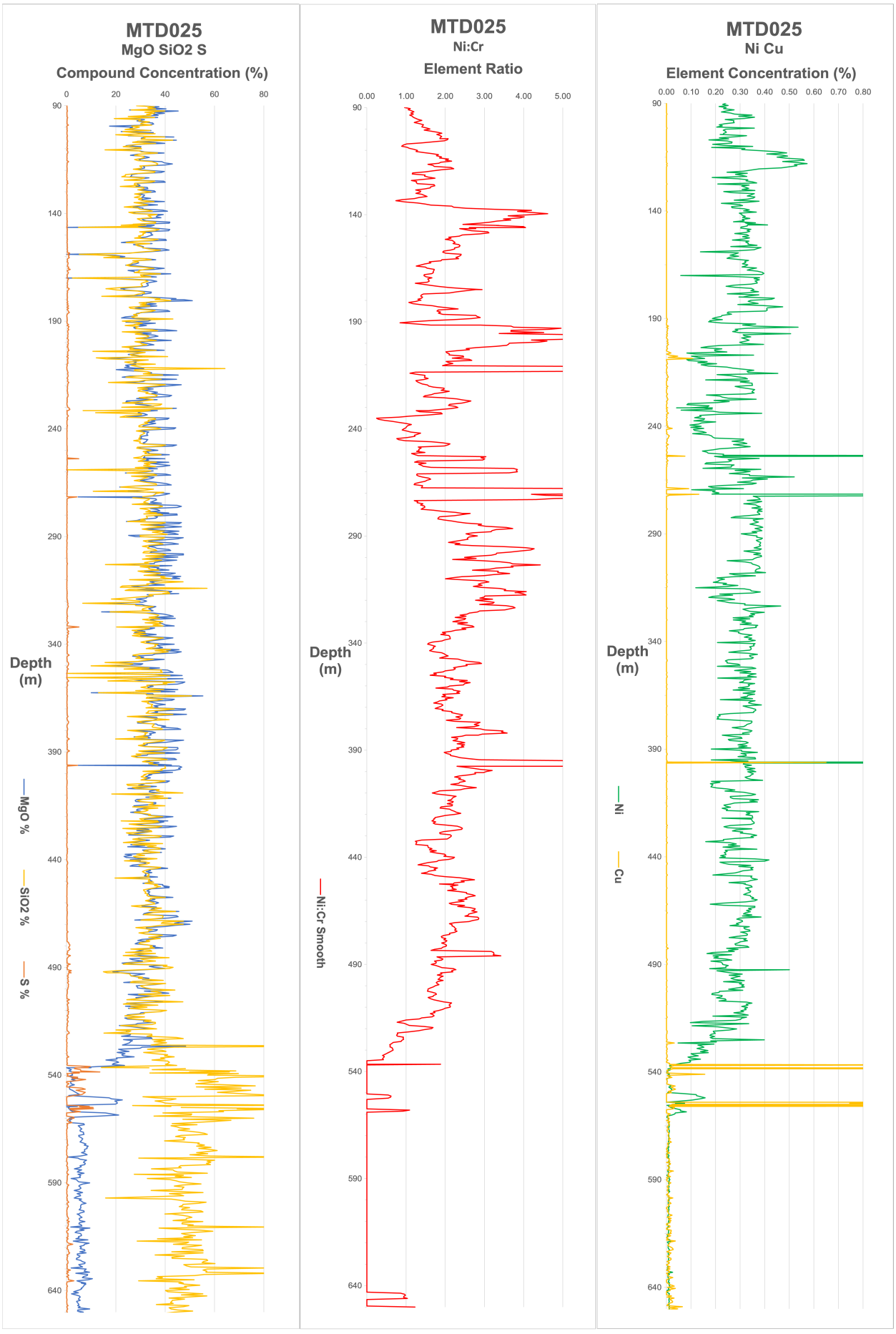


Figure 3: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD025

### *NEXT HOLE AND ADDITIONAL PLANNED HOLES*

The rig has now moved to the east and has commenced drilling planned hole MTP024 (that will become MTD026 upon completion). Hole MTP024 is located approximately halfway between holes MTD023 (EIS1) and MTD020. Both of these holes showed extensive intersections of disseminated sulphide mineralisation, with hole MTD020 being the first significant occurrence during the Phase 1 drilling program. The hole will attempt to test the footprint of this mineralisation across the body of the complex.

Following the Company's recent capital raise (*ASX, Capital Raise to Expand Mulga Tank Drilling, 13 April 2023*) and encouraging exploration results (*ASX, MTD023 Assays Confirm Discovery of Significant Nickel Sulphide System, 5 April 2023*) two additional drill hole locations have been selected and pads cleared. Further drill holes also being planned to extend this phase of drilling and start to systematically test the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex.

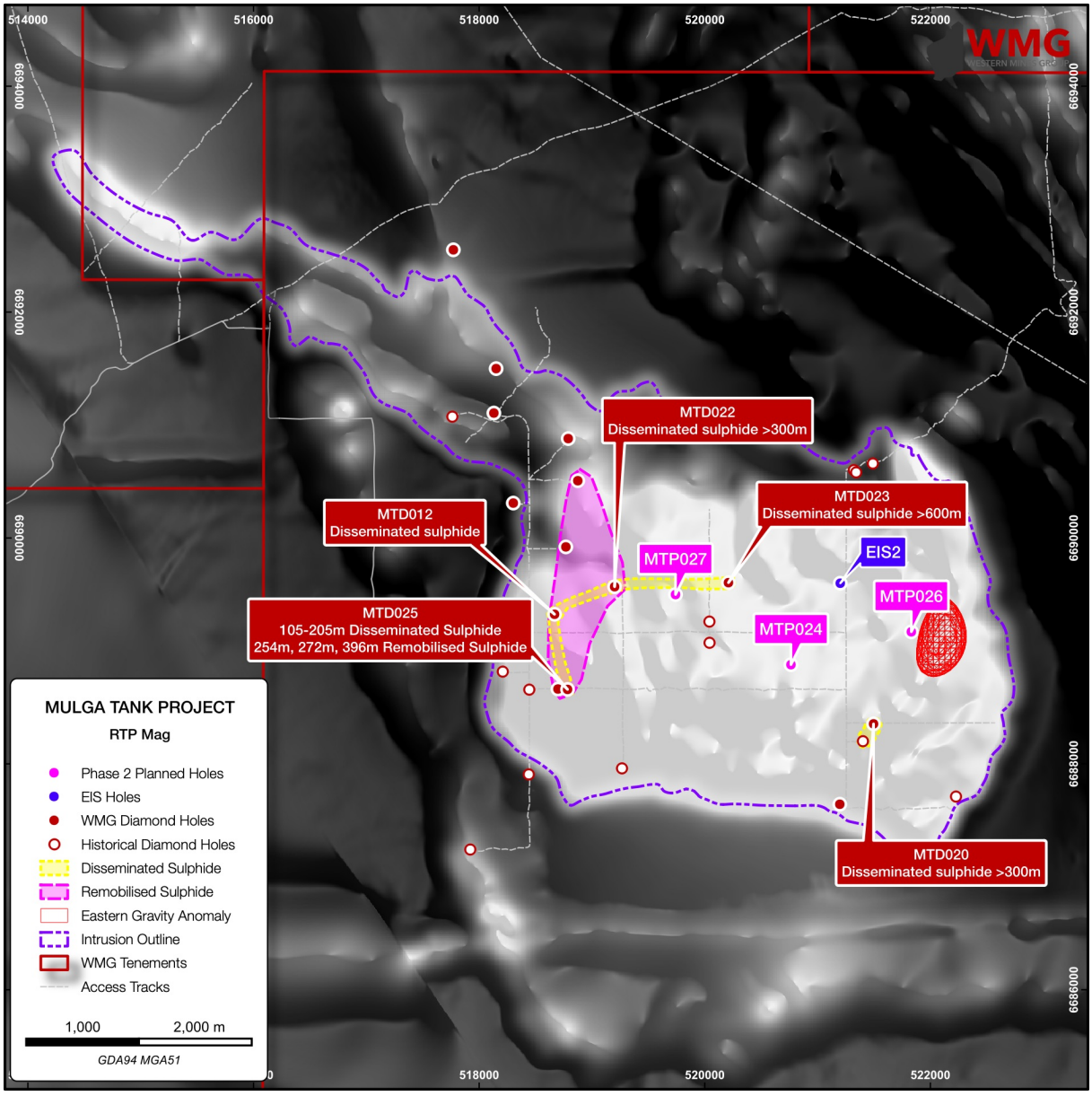


**Figure 4: Mulga Tank Completed and Planned Diamond Drill Holes**

**MTP026** - located on the eastern side of the complex in an area that has had no previous drilling. The hole will test a coincident gravity and magnetic high, and minor MLEM anomaly, as well as for the presence of disseminated mineralisation in this area.

**MTP027** - located halfway between MTD022 and MTD023 (EIS1). This hole attempts to infill the observed zones of disseminated mineralisation seen in holes MTD022 and MTD023 whilst also further testing the basal contact of the western margin for massive sulphide deposits.

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*

## APPENDIX

| HoleID | From (m) | To (m) | Primary Lithology | Alteration | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MTD025 | 0.0 | 89.7 | Sand cover | | Rock-rolled cover |
| MTD025 | 89.7 | 95.5 | Weathered ultramafic | ox | Partially weathered, oxide ultramafic with subtle igneous textures |
| MTD025 | 95.5 | 104.8 | Ultramafic | tc, cb | Talc-carbonate flooded dunite, no igneous textures |
| MTD025 | 104.8 | 135 | Adcumulate Dunite | mg | Dark green adcumulate dunite with 1% magmatic sulphides at triple-point junctions and infrequent magnesite alteration |
| MTD025 | 135 | 192.1 | Adcumulate Dunite | cb | Finer grained (2-3mm) adcumulate with carbonate veining |
| MTD025 | 192.1 | 205.2 | Adcumulate Dunite | srp | Trace-1% magmatic sulphides in interstices of cumulate relict olivine around serpentinite veins |
| MTD025 | 205.2 | 230.3 | Dunite | tc, cb | Variably altered talc-carbonate zones with adcumulate dunite |
| MTD025 | 230.3 | 233.4 | Dunite | srp | Black serpentinite dunite |
| MTD025 | 233.4 | 234.4 | Fault Zone | srp, cb | Serpentinised fault gouge with magnetite and carbonate alt |
| MTD025 | 234.4 | 252 | Adcumulate Dunite | | Dark black adcumulate dunite |
| MTD025 | 252 | 253 | Serpentinite | cb | 80cm serpentinite vein with cross cutting carbonate fractures |
| MTD025 | 253 | 254 | Talc-Chlorite Vein | tc, cl | 90cm thin talc-chlorite vein with remobilised NiS (pXRF 4.2% Ni) |
| MTD025 | 254 | 256.5 | Adcumulate Dunite | | |
| MTD025 | 256.5 | 257.6 | Fault Zone | | Sulphide shine on fracture plane (pyrite FeS) |
| MTD025 | 257.6 | 261 | Adcumulate Dunite | tc, mg | Talc-magnesite vein with magnetite and fine-grained black sulphides (vfg FeS) |
| MTD025 | 261 | 268 | Adcumulate Dunite | | Dark green adcumulate dunite |
| MTD025 | 268 | 270 | Talc-Chlorite Vein | cl, tc, mg | Chlorite veins with intense talc-magnesite alteration |
| MTD025 | 270 | 272 | Adcumulate Dunite | cl | Dark green adcumulate dunite with mineralised chlorite veinlet (remobilised NiS @ 271.6m pXRF Ni 14.1%) |
| MTD025 | 272 | 310 | Adcumulate Dunite | cb | Dark green adcumulate dunite with infrequent carbonate altered zones (metre-scale) |
| MTD025 | 310 | 334.5 | Dunite | cb | Carbonate flooded dunite |
| MTD025 | 334.5 | 337 | Dunite | tc, mg | Talc-magnesite fault gouge |
| MTD025 | 337 | 395.9 | Adcumulate Dunite | cb | Dark green adcumulate dunite with infrequent carbonate altered zones (metre-scale) |
| MTD025 | 395.9 | 396.2 | Adcumulate Dunite | cl | Dark green adcumulate dunite with mineralised chlorite veinlet (remobilised NiS @ 396.2m pXRF Ni 18.3%, Cu 0.65%, Co 0.4%) |
| MTD025 | 396.2 | 501.3 | Dunite | srp, cb | Infrequent serpentinite veining, carbonate alteration and short intervals of cumulate textures |
| MTD025 | 501.3 | 502.1 | Fault Zone | | |
| MTD025 | 502.1 | 521 | Dunite | srp | Variably serpentinised dunite |
| MTD025 | 521 | 521.6 | Fault Zone | | |
| MTD025 | 521.6 | 536 | Dunite | tc, mg, cb | Talc-magnesite dominant dunite, no igneous textures, carbonate veining |
| MTD025 | 536 | 562.5 | Black Shale-Chert | si | Silicified black shale with semi-massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite |
| MTD025 | 562.5 | 610 | Chert-Basalt | si | Intensely silicified basalt footwall |
| MTD025 | 610 | 620 | Basalt-Shale | | Basalt with frequent shale sections and pyrrhotite bands |
| MTD025 | 620 | 650.8 | Basalt | | EOH |

**Table 1: Logging table summary for hole MTD025**

| HoleID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Lithology | Sulphide Texture | Sulphide Abundance (%) | Sulphides Observed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MTD025** | 104.8 | 135 | 30.2 | Adcumulate Dunite | Disseminated | 1% | Pentlandite |
| **MTD025** | 192.1 | 205.2 | 13.1 | Adcumulate Dunite | Disseminated | tr-1% | Pentlandite |
| **MTD025** | 253 | 254 | 1 | Talc-Chlorite Vein | Veinlet | 5-10% | Pentlandite |
| **MTD025** | 270 | 272 | 2 | Adcumulate Dunite | Veinlet | 5-10% | Pentlandite |
| **MTD025** | 395.9 | 396.2 | 0.3 | Adcumulate Dunite | Veinlet | 5-10% | Pentlandite |

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for hole MTD025

| HoleID | Depth Point (m) | Beam Time (s) | Ni (%) | Co (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | S (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MTD025** | 253.85 | 20 | 4.22 | 1240 | 752 | 4.91 |
| **MTD025** | 271.6 | 20 | 14.11 | 3070 | 1860 | 1.98 |
| **MTD025** | 396.2 | 20 | 18.32 | 4130 | 6500 | 4.44 |

Table 3: Significant spot pXRF results for hole MTD025

| HoleID | Easting (MGA51) | Northing (MGA51) | Total Depth (m) | Azimuth | Dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MTD025** | 518763 | 6688660 | 650.8 | 0 | -70 |

Table 4: Collar details for hole MTD025

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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: $0.39
Market Cap: $19.13m
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 ultramafic complex found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt. Exploration results show significant evidence for an extensive working nickel 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.

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Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which WMG operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement. No forward looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside WMG's control.

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## MULGA TANK PROJECT

***JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1***
***SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA***

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Sampling techniques | • Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• 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<br>• 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)<br>• Portable XRF data collected at 50cm sample point spacing downhole, with a 20 second beam time using 3 beams<br>• 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<br>• 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.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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<br>• 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.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• 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<br>• 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<br>• 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.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • Laboratory geochemical assay has not yet been undertaken<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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<br>• XRF instrument used was Olympus Vanta M-Series<br>• 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.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | • Significant XRF readings reported were verified by multiple alternative company personnel onsite<br>• 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<br>• No adjustments were made to individual spot XRF data reported<br>• 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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• 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<br>• Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Data spacing and distribution | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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<br>• 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.<br>• 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<br>• Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd<br>• 1% NSR to original tenement holder<br>• Native Title Claim by Upurli Upurli Nguratja not yet determined<br>• No known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area<br>• 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<br>• 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<br>• Previous drilling intersected disseminated and narrow zones of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the dunite intrusion<br>• 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:<br>  • easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>  • dip and azimuth of the hole<br>  • down hole length and interception depth hole length.<br>• 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<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • No metal equivalent values have been quoted<br>• 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.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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<br>• 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 |
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| 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<br>• 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).<br>• 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<br>• Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results |