ASX RELEASE
2 OCTOBER 2023

MTD028 FURTHER NICKEL SULPHIDES AT MULGA TANK

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Completion of diamond drill hole MTD028 at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project to 1,107.5m depth**
- **Hole intersected ~950m of high MgO meso-adcumulate dunite with disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation and numerous remobilised sulphide veinlets***
- **Similar geological observations to nearby holes MTD022 (600m W) and MTD023 (500m E)**
- **Remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets at depth beneath disseminated sulphide mineralisation confirms prospective basal contact and likely hybrid Type 1/2 mineral system**
- **Shallow RC drilling program underway with first 8 holes already complete to ~300m depth**

**See cautionary note regards visible sulphides*

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the completion of diamond drill hole MTD028 at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Hole MTD028 is located on the western side of the Mulga Tank Complex between previous holes MTD022 and MTD023 (EIS1). The hole was designed to test the continuity of mineralisation between these holes, possible association of mineralisation with magnetic highs and also further test the large *W Conductor* electromagnetic (EM) anomaly at depth.

MTD028 intersected a ~950m thickness of high MgO meso-adcumulate dunite ultramafic containing disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in a number of places coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide). Towards the basal contact of the Complex numerous intersections of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets were also observed (confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 24.8% Ni).

The hole demonstrated the presence of mineralisation between nearby holes MTD022 and MTD023 (EIS1), with disseminated sulphides occurring in four broad zones similar to MTD023 (EIS1). Whilst visible sulphides were perhaps not as "rich" as MTD023 (EIS1) this may have been masked by structural overprint in this area. High-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets observed in the deeper portion of the hole continue to support the prospectivity of the basal contact of the Complex for deposits of massive nickel sulphide.

The recently announced reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Mulga Tank (*ASX, RC Drilling Program Commences at Mulga Tank, 20 September 2023*) is now well underway with the first eight holes already complete.

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

> *"MTD028 was both an infill hole between MTD022 and MTD023, to test lateral continuity of the disseminated mineralisation seen in those holes, and also aimed to further test the basal contact in this area - associated with the W Conductor EM anomaly and numerous remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets seen in surrounding holes MTD012, MTD013, MTD022 and MTD023.*
>
> *The hole certainly met our expectations and the predictability is starting to become something of a feature of Mulga Tank, there's almost no bad holes, with sulphide mineralisation encountered nearly everywhere we drill. Overall the level of disseminated sulphide mineralisation sat somewhere between the two neighbouring holes, better than MTD022 but perhaps not as rich as MTD023, mirroring the hole's location - but visible disseminated mineralisation was somewhat affected by the structural overprint in this area. Further high-tenor remobilised massive sulphide veinlets were seen at depth, confirming the basal contact of the intrusion is highly prospective for massive sulphides, which continues to confirm our belief this is likely a hybrid Type 1/2 mineral system more akin to Perseverance - with both disseminated and massive components."*

MULGA TANK DRILLING PROGRAM

WMG is currently undertaking both diamond and RC drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project. With this two pronged approach, the recently announced RC drilling program (*ASX, RC Drilling Program Commences at Mulga Tank, 20 September 2023*) aims to test the extent of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, whilst the diamond drilling program, ongoing since November 2022 (*ASX, Phase 2 Drilling has Commenced at Mulga Tank, 28 November 2022*), continues to test deeper targets. Further drill holes will continue to be added to these programs, with ongoing targeting work, as the Company systematically explores the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

HOLE MTD028

Hole MTD028 (planned hole MTP027) is the seventh hole of the Phase 2 diamond program and is located on the western side of the Mulga Tank Complex between previous holes MTD022 and MTD023 (EIS1). The hole was designed to test the continuity of mineralisation between these holes, possible association of mineralisation with magnetic highs and also further test the large *W Conductor* EM anomaly at depth.

The hole was drilled to a total depth of 1,107.5m and intersected ~950m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO meso to adcumulate dunite ultramafic (75-1,040.3m), beneath 75m of sand cover (0-75m), before encountering the usual footwall assemblage of black shale, basalt and silicified shales at 1,040.3m depth (1,040.3-1,107.5m) (Appendix - Table 1).

The upper ~300m of the dunite was divided by three basalt-dolerite dykes/sills (one larger ~30m and two smaller <5m). These may correspond to the dolerite unit seen at around ~730m depth in holes MTD023 (EIS1), MTD026 (EIS2) and MTD027 but in a shallower position. The western portion of the Complex is interpreted to be fractured into fault blocks and these may be relatively uplifted versus the eastern portion of the Complex.

Disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were observed at numerous intervals down the hole, starting from around 138m depth. In a number of places the disseminated sulphides coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine crystals (Appendix - Table 2).

Corresponding pXRF readings of Ni, with elevated Cu and S, support the likelihood of being disseminated magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

A number of intersections of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets were also observed in the deeper portion of the hole, similar to those seen in surrounding holes MTD012, MTD013, MTD022 and MTD022W1, and MTD023 (EIS1). This continues to confirm the basal contact of the Complex to be highly prospective for massive sulphide accumulations.

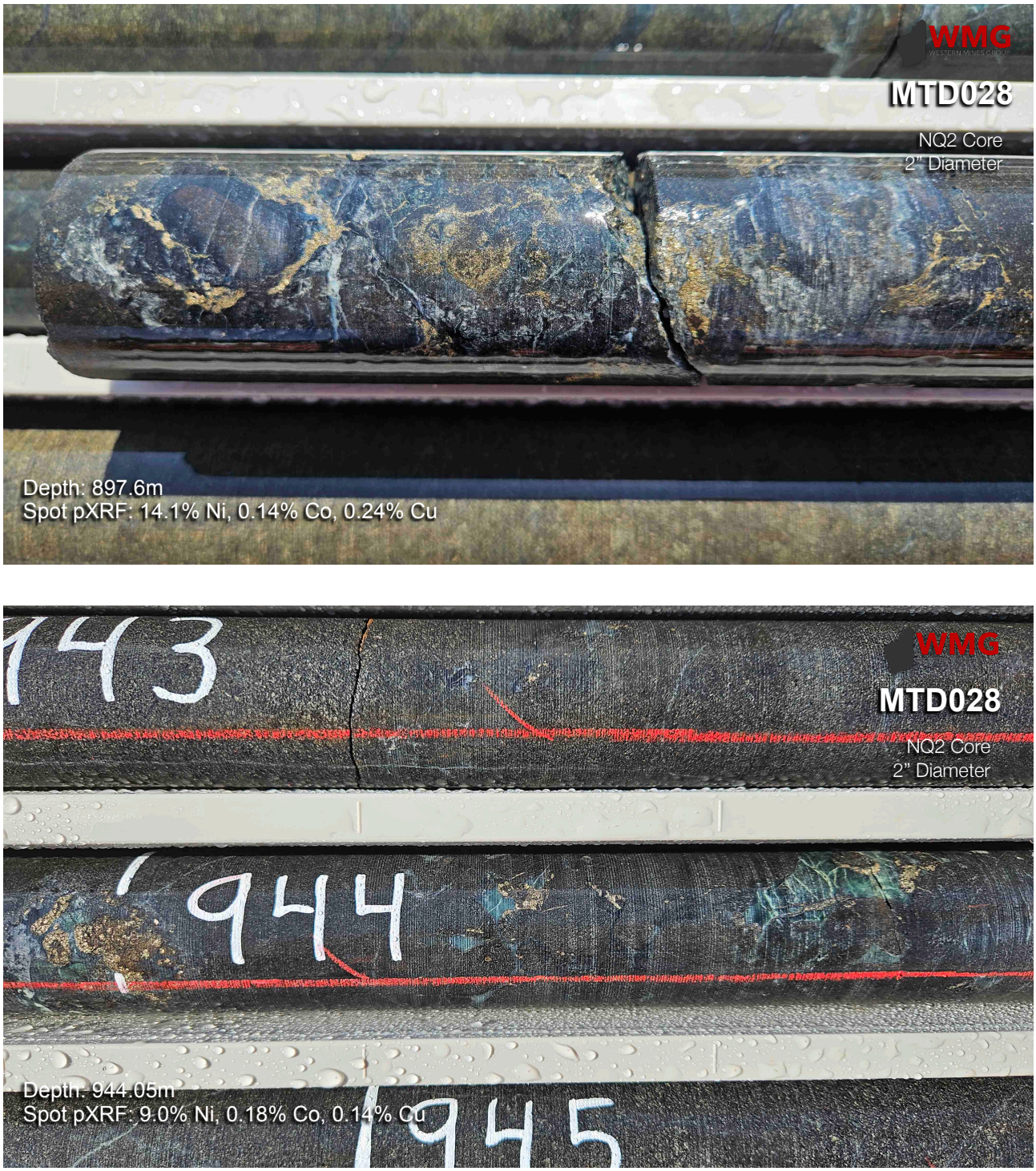

Figure 1: Photos showing examples of remobilised massive veinlets in hole MTD028
Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

Overall hole MTD028 showed similarities with the two neighbouring holes MTD022 (~600m to the W) and MTD023 (EIS1) (~500m to the WSW). Similar intersections of disseminated sulphides were observed to MTD023 (EIS1) occurring in four broad zones, though visible mineralisation was perhaps somewhat masked by the structural overprint in this area and the presence of the shallow later stage basalt-dolerite dykes/sills. A number of examples of remobilised massive sulphide veinlets were logged in the deeper portion of the hole furthering confirming the prospectivity of the basal contact of the Complex for massive sulphide accumulations.

Cautionary statement on visible sulphides

Whilst previous mineralogical work on a limited number of samples from holes MTD020 and MTD022 has confirmed disseminated pentlandite mineralisation similar mineralogical investigation has not yet been performed on hole MTD028. A number of spot pXRF readings on larger sulphide blebs has confirmed nickel presence and aids visual identification of pentlandite, however, this may not be valid for finer grained sulphides. Descriptions of visible sulphides should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay can be used to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation. WMG will update shareholders when laboratory results become available.

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 MTD028 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 from MTD028 is presented below (Figure 2).

In general the pXRF data confirms the rock to be high MgO, meso to adcumulate dunite down the length of the hole. The mean average Ni value across at total of 2,035 readings taken over the logged ultramafic portions of the hole was 0.31% Ni, with individual spot values of up to 24.8% Ni where mineralisation as immiscible nickel sulphide globules was observed.

A number of factors such as S, Cu and Ni content suggest the potential for a significant working nickel sulphide mineral system in this area with broad sections of high MgO, S, Cu and Ni results.

It is cautioned that spot pXRF readings may not be representative of the whole rock and only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay will determine widths and grade of mineralisation.

Cautionary statement on pXRF

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

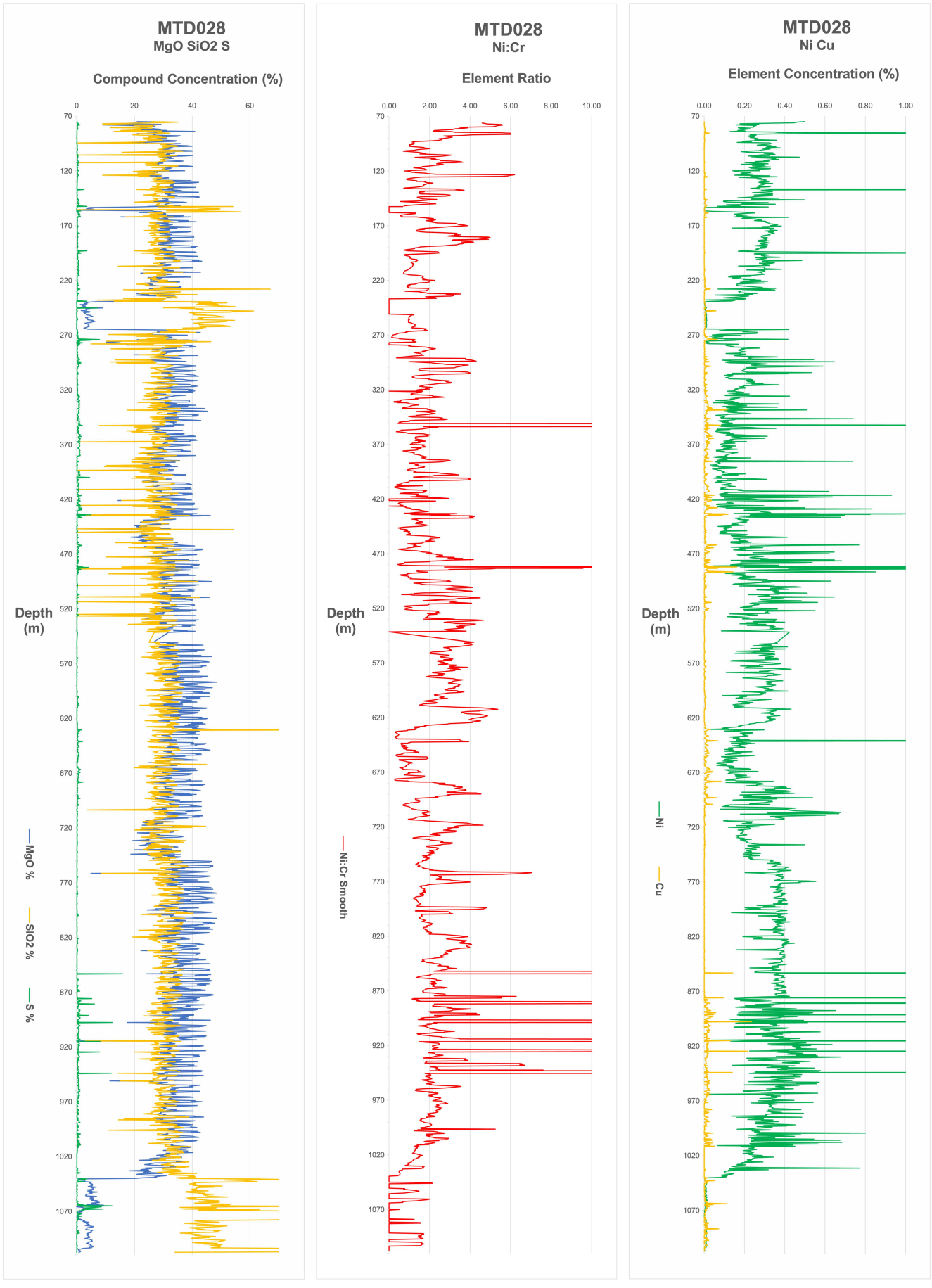

Figure 2: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD028

DISCUSSION

The drilling and visual results from hole MTD028 were largely as predicted, with the hole reaching the estimated pre-drill target depth of 1,000-1,100m. The hole demonstrated the presence of mineralisation between nearby holes MTD022 and MTD023 (EIS1), with disseminated sulphides occurring in four broad zones similar to MTD023 (EIS1). Sulphide mineralisation was general "richer" than hole MTD022 (~600m W) but not as "rich" as hole MTD023 (EIS1). The shallow basalt-dolerite dykes/sills observed in the top section of the hole are likely later stage and related to faulting.

A number of intersections of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets seen in the lower portion of the hole between 800-1,000m depth once again confirm the basal contact of the Complex is prospective for massive nickel sulphide deposits. Whilst the large *W Conductor* underlying the western margin of the Complex is almost certainly a very large stratigraphic conductor, related to the sulphidic black shales seen in the footwall assemblage, it could potentially be masking other sulphide conductors.

Overall, it is encouraging that this infill hole was successful in demonstrating further disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation whilst also highlighting the likelihood of the Mulga Tank Complex to host a hybrid Type 1/2 nickel sulphide mineral system - with both disseminated and massive sulphide components.

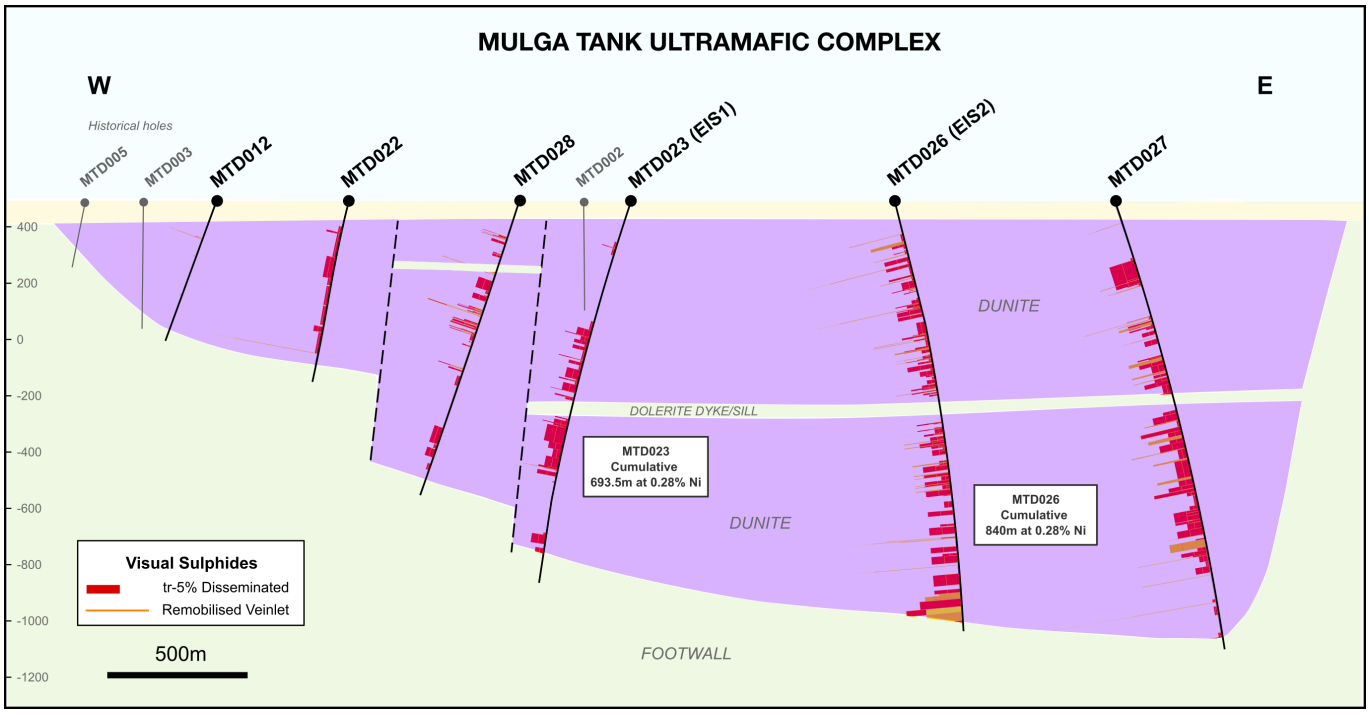

Figure 3: Cross Section through the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex showing comparison of observed visible sulphides

RC DRILLING PROGRAM

The recently announced RC drilling program at Mulga Tank (*ASX, RC Drilling Program Commences at Mulga Tank, 20 September 2023*) is progressing well with the first eight holes already complete. The rig has been able to achieve the ~300m target depth in all except one hole with the pre-collaring technique appearing to work well through the sand cover. The first hole MTRC001 was drilled to a depth of 444m, testing the ground conditions, and is understood to be the deepest RC hole Blue Spec Drilling have ever drilled in Australia.

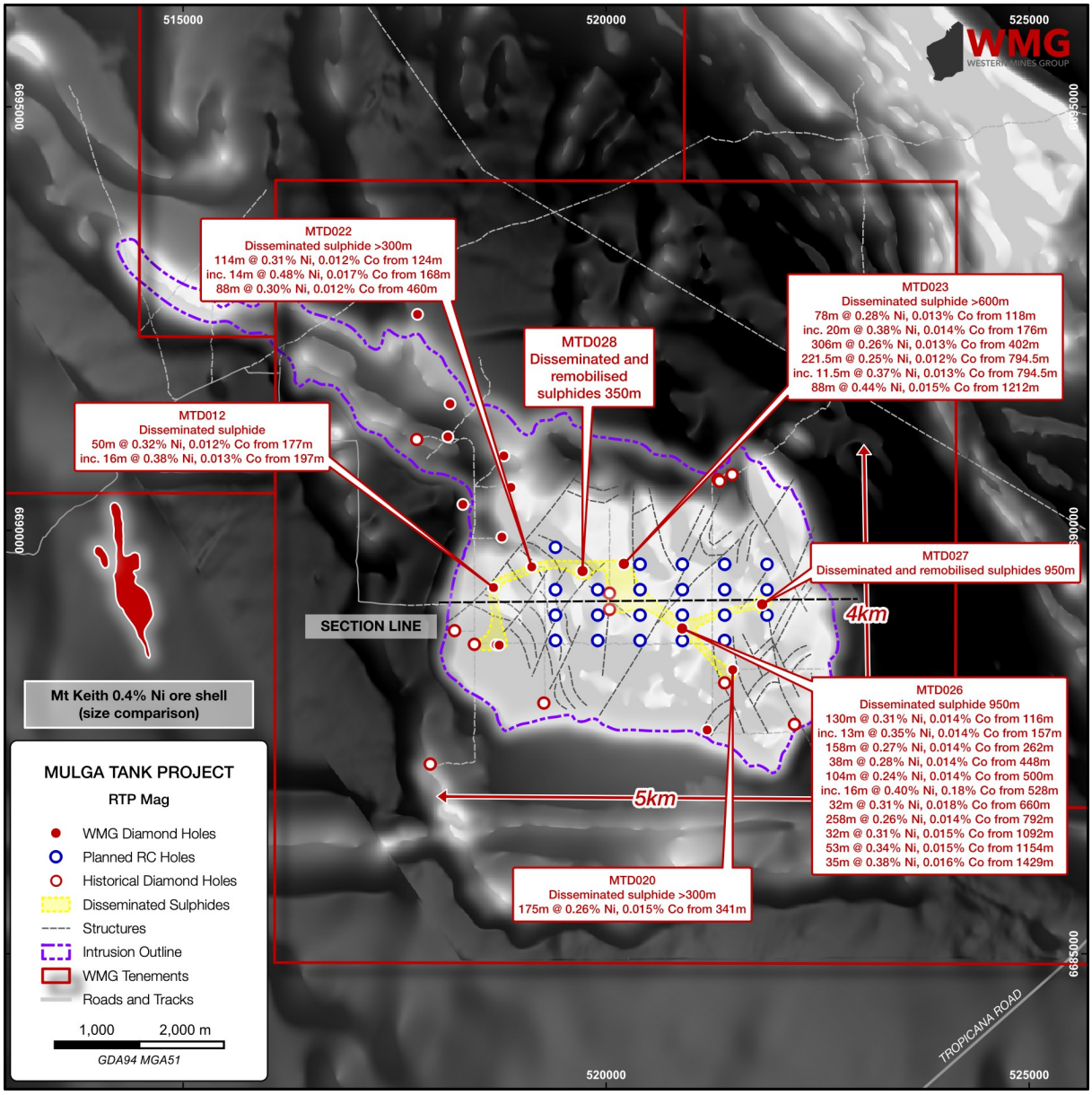

Figure 4: WMG's Drilling Programs at Mulga Tank

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the continuing progress at Mulga Tank as these exciting ongoing drilling programs develop.

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
MTD028	0.0	75	Sand cover		Rock-rolled sand overburden
MTD028	75	109.7	Oxide-serpentinised Ultramafic	ox	Oxidised ultramafic grading to fresher
MTD028	109.7	152.6	Mesocumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Mesocumulate dunite, with frequent talc-carb zones, mild serpentinisation
MTD028	152.6	158	Basalt	si	Faulted (?) basalt unit, glassy and fine porphyritic
MTD028	158	239.1	Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black magnetite altered serpentinite, regular intervals of disseminated to blebby interstitial sulphides
MTD028	239.1	266.5	Basalt	si	Glassy and fine porphyritic basalt unit, faulted contacts
MTD028	266.5	275.5	Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black magnetite altered serpentinite, regular intervals of disseminated to blebby interstitial sulphides
MTD028	275.5	279.3	Basalt	si	Massive basalt interbed
MTD028	279.3	380	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Black magnetite serpentinite, coarse-grain adcumulate with infrequent short talc-carb zones, visible sulphides
MTD028	380	402.7	Talc-carbonate Ultramafic	tc, cb	Intense flooding of carbonate alteration with dunite, no igneous texture present
MTD028	402.7	496.7	Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black magnetite serpentinite, coarse-grain adcumulate with infrequent short talc-carb zones, visible sulphides
MTD028	496.7	682	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Interchanging meso-adcumulate dunite with talc-carb zones, short and consistent intervals
MTD028	682	813.6	Adcumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Black magnetite serpentinite, coarse-grain adcumulate with infrequent short talc-carb zones, visible sulphides
MTD028	813.6	1010	Orthocumulate Dunite	srp	Intense serpentinisation, veining with remobilised sulphides towards contact
MTD028	1010	1040.3	Ortho-mesocumulate Dunite	srp	Less veining, fractured towards rheological contract with dunite
MTD028	1040.3	1043.1	Black shale		Sulphidic black shale with semi-massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite
MTD028	1043.1	1107.5	Basalt/Chert/Shale	si	Interbedded footwall group, cherty basalt and shale to EOH

Table 1: Logging table summary for hole MTD028

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD028	138	143.9	5.9	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
MTD028	144.7	147.1	2.4	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
MTD028	149.1	149.6	0.5	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD028	158	167	9	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
MTD028	193	193.5	0.5	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD028	202.5	206	3.5	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD028	208.2	215.9	7.7	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD028	266.5	274.5	7	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Blebby	tr-5%	Pentlandite
MTD028	279.3	280	0.7	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTD028	303	352.5	49.5	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTD028	359	380	21	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTD028	411	414	3	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTD028	415.7	416.1	0.4	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Veinlet	tr-2% 5-10%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTD028	417.3	419	1.7	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
MTD028	419.6	422	2.4	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD028	425.5	430	4.5	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD028	432.8	436.4	3.6	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Blebby	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD028	461.5	470	8.5	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
MTD028	473	486.5	13.5	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Blebby	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD028	496.7	526.3	29.6	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-5%	Pentlandite
MTD028	531	533.5	2.5	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD028	546	549.5	3.5	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTD028	630	633.5	3.5	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
MTD028	638	643	5	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
MTD028	659.5	694.8	35.3	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD028	852.6	913.9	61.3	Orthocumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Veinlet	tr-2% 5-10%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTD028	916.4	930	13.6	Orthocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1%	Pentlandite
MTD028	933.3	963.7	30.4	Orthocumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Veinlet	tr-2% 5-10%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTD028	987.3	1010.2	22.9	Orthocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for hole MTD028

HoleID	Depth Point (m)	Beam Time (s)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	S (%)
MTD028	137	3 x 20	2.73	870	104	2.55
MTD028	482	3 x 20	4.34	702	1030	3.97
MTD028	641	3 x 20	2.22	880	677	2.05
MTD028	853.2	3 x 20	24.8	5408	1413	15.9
MTD028	875.8	3 x 20	3.43	1295	961	5.27
MTD028	880.7	3 x 20	2.91	544	295	6.12
MTD028	897.6	3 x 20	14.1	1428	2353	12.3
MTD028	915.05	3 x 20	6.23	2044	1311	8.18
MTD028	924.6	3 x 20	4.08	1183	2173	8.01
MTD028	944.05	3 x 20	9.03	1767	1396	12.0

Table 3: Significant spot pXRF results hole MTD028

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD028	519720	6689520	1107.5	270	-75

Table 4: Collar details for hole MTD028

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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: 62.55m
Options: 21.12m
Share Price: $0.285
Market Cap: $17.83m
Cash (30/06/23): $3.27m

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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.

DISCLAIMER

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

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MULGA TANK PROJECT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Diamond core drilling was completed using standard industry best practice • NQ2 diamond core 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 4 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