MTD027 BEST ASSAY RESULTS YET AT MULGA TANK

HIGHLIGHTS

- **MTD027 assay results show cumulative disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation of:**

  694m at 0.31% Ni, 141ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0

- **Evidence for possible Perseverance-style heavily disseminated "cloud" sulphide:**

  MTD027 **96m at 0.40% Ni, 161ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 1,208m**
  inc. **38m at 0.56% Ni, 159ppm Co, 105ppm Cu, 65ppb Pt+Pd from 1,262m**
  inc. **8m at 1.11% Ni, 181ppm Co, 143ppm Cu, 91ppb Pt+Pd from 1,270m**

- **Extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system throughout hole - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu, PGE and disseminated sulphides observed:**

  MTD027 **64m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 55ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd from 122m**
  38m at 0.32% Ni, 154ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 210m
  30m at 0.34% Ni, 157ppm Co, 112ppm Cu, 46ppb Pt+Pd from 290m
  100m at 0.32% Ni, 136ppm Co, 49ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 430m
  118m at 0.29% Ni, 136ppm Co, 60ppm Cu, 25ppb Pt+Pd from 578m
  130m at 0.24% Ni, 127ppm Co, 81ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 894m
  78m at 0.36% Ni, 139ppm Co, 40ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 1,450m
  40m at 0.33% Ni, 151ppm Co, 18ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 1,556m

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

  MTD027 **1.0m at 1.05% Ni, 290ppm Co, 111ppm Cu, 110ppb Pt+Pd from 504m**

- **Geochemical characterisation shows high MgO adcumulate dunite averaging 47.8% MgO, 0.31% Al_2O_3** (volatile free) **over cumulative 1,501m downhole - indicative of a hot dynamic system**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the geochemical assay results recently received for hole MTD027 at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project.

MTD027 intersected a cumulative ~1,500m thickness of high MgO meso to adcumulate dunite ultramafic containing disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in a number of places coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) over a cumulative ~950m. Numerous intersections of high-tenor massive nickel sulphide immiscible globules and remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets were also observed down the hole (*ASX, MTD027 Expands Mineralisation 4km Across Mulga Tank, 28 August 2023*).

MTD027 assay results show prospective high-temperature adcumulate-extreme adcumulate dunite host rock down the length of the hole, averaging 47.8% MgO, 0.31% Al_2O_3 (volatile free), over a cumulative 1,501m. 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 magmatic sulphide mineral system.

Significant mineralised intersections include:

MTD027 **64m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 55ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd from 122m**

38m at 0.32% Ni, 154ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 210m

30m at 0.34% Ni, 157ppm Co, 112ppm Cu, 46ppb Pt+Pd from 290m

100m at 0.32% Ni, 136ppm Co, 49ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 430m

118m at 0.29% Ni, 136ppm Co, 60ppm Cu, 25ppb Pt+Pd from 578m

130m at 0.24% Ni, 127ppm Co, 81ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 894m

96m at 0.40% Ni, 161ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 1,208m

inc. **38m at 0.56% Ni, 159ppm Co, 105ppm Cu, 65ppb Pt+Pd from 1,262m**

inc. **8m at 1.11% Ni, 181ppm Co, 143ppm Cu, 91ppb Pt+Pd from 1,270m**

78m at 0.36% Ni, 139ppm Co, 40ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 1,450m

40m at 0.33% Ni, 151ppm Co, 18ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 1,556m

Which cumulatively total:

694m at 0.31% Ni, 141ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd

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

MTD027 **1.0m at 1.05% Ni, 290ppm Co, 111ppm Cu, 110ppb Pt+Pd from 504m**

Commenting on the MTD027 assay results, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:

"These assay results from MTD027 surpass previous results from EIS holes MTD023 and MTD026 and further confirm we have discovered a huge working nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The assay results support the visual observations and clearly show nearly 700m of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Of particular interest is the intersection from 1,208m returning 96m at 0.4% Ni, including 8m at 1.11% Ni. This heavily disseminated mineralisation is starting to show what a high-tenor nickel sulphide mineral system can produce and is possibly Perseverance-style 'cloud' sulphide.

A similar intersection of 88m at 0.44% Ni from 1,212m, with individual results up to 0.69% Ni, was seen in hole MTD023. The significant gravity high anomaly to the north of these holes (and original EIS2 target!) may represent a sulphide-enriched keel and/or feeder vent of the overall intrusion. This undrilled area of the intrusion is becoming an interesting follow-up target as our ongoing exploration drilling campaign continues. The 3D inversion data from our recent MobileMT survey will be used to further define drill holes in this area."

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 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 MTD027

Hole MTD027 was the sixth hole of the Phase 2 program and is located on the eastern side of the Mulga Tank Complex in an area that has had no previous drilling. The hole was designed to test a coincident gravity and magnetic high, a minor MLEM anomaly, and the presence of nickel sulphide mineralisation in this area.

The hole was drilled to a total depth of 1,662.3m, the deepest hole drilled at the project, and intersected ~1,500m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO meso to adcumulate dunite ultramafic (84-1,630.9m), beneath 84m of sand cover (0-84m), before encountering a footwall of basalt and silicified shales at 1,630.9m depth (1,630.9-1,662.3m) (*ASX, MTD027 Expands Mineralisation 4km Across Mulga Tank, 28 August 2023*).

The dunite was divided by an approximately ~39m thick dolerite unit (728-766.8m) that most likely represents a later dyke/sill. This dolerite unit was seen at a nearly identical depth and thickness in holes MTD023 (EIS1) (~1.7km to WNW) and MTD026 (EIS2) (~1km to WSW).

Disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were observed at numerous intervals down the hole, starting from around 216m depth. In a number of places the disseminated sulphides coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine crystals. Frequent intersections of high-tenor in-situ nickel sulphide globules and remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets were also observed down the length of the hole.

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTD027 averaged 47.8% MgO and 0.31% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the logged ultramafic portion of the hole (a cumulative 1,501m). 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%.

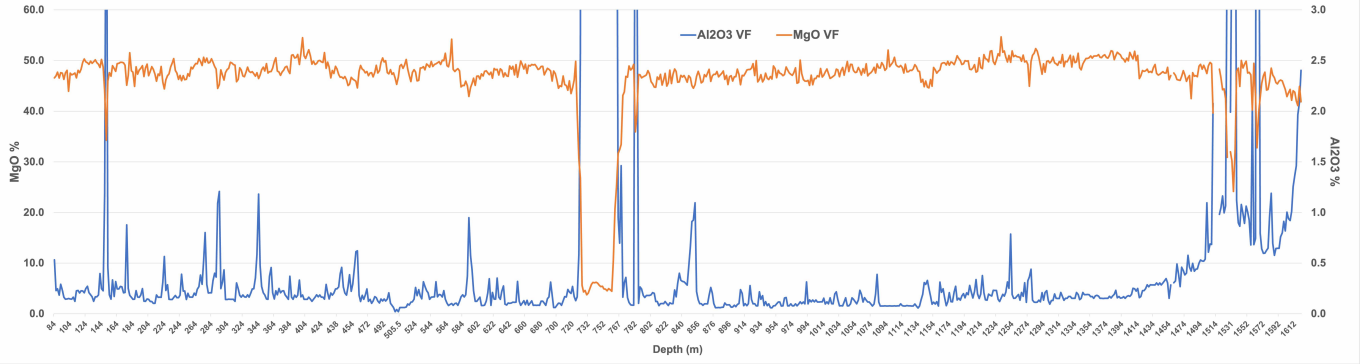

Figure 1: MTD027 MgO and Al_2O_3 (volatile free)

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.

EVIDENCE FOR SULPHIDES AS NICKEL HOST

Broad intersections of visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation were observed down the hole, cumulatively over approximately 950m. 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 MTD027 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.

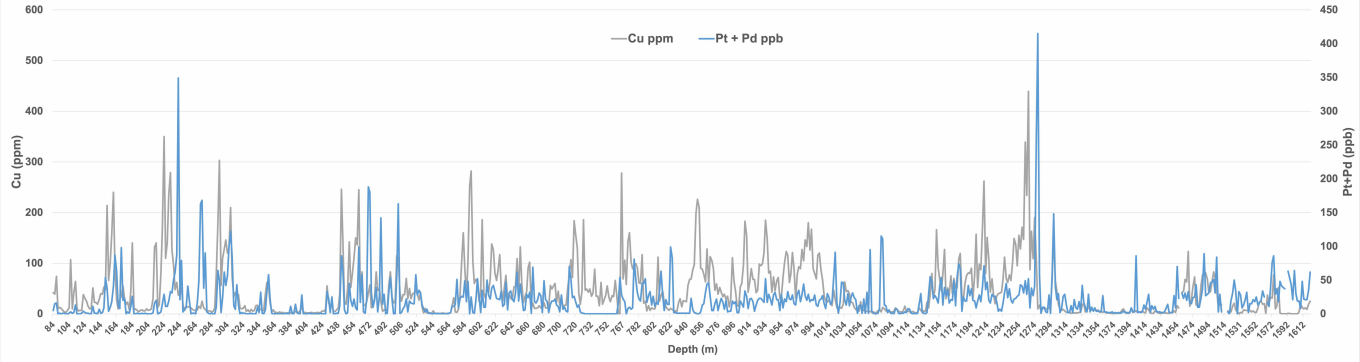

Figure 2: MTD027 Cu and Pt+Pd

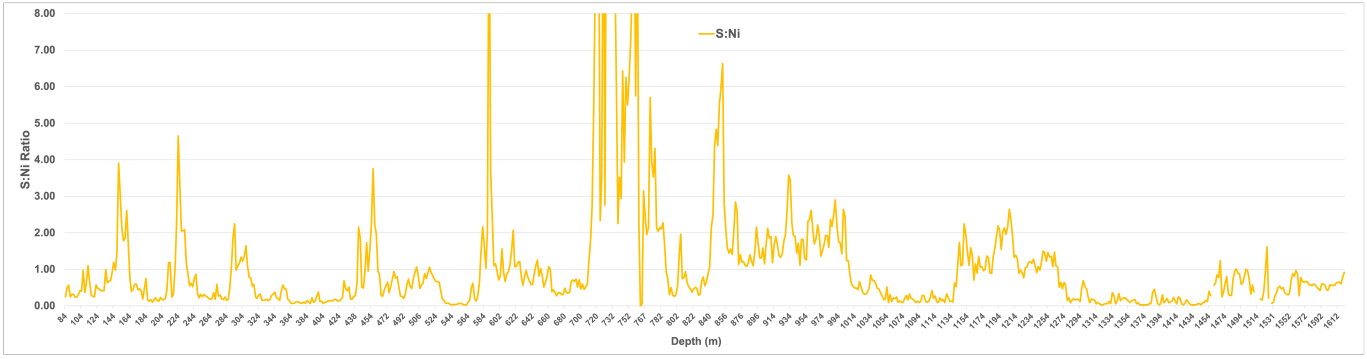

Figure 3: MTD027 S:Ni Ratio

A number of significant broad 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. Other smaller mineralised intersections were also identified, reflecting the ~950m of visible sulphide mineralisation observed, but not reported here. The broad mineralised intersections defined were:

MTD027 **64m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 55ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd from 122m**

38m at 0.32% Ni, 154ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 210m

30m at 0.34% Ni, 157ppm Co, 112ppm Cu, 46ppb Pt+Pd from 290m

100m at 0.32% Ni, 136ppm Co, 49ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 430m

118m at 0.29% Ni, 136ppm Co, 60ppm Cu, 25ppb Pt+Pd from 578m

130m at 0.24% Ni, 127ppm Co, 81ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 894m

96m at 0.40% Ni, 161ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 1,208m

inc. **38m at 0.56% Ni, 159ppm Co, 105ppm Cu, 65ppb Pt+Pd from 1,262m**

inc. **8m at 1.11% Ni, 181ppm Co, 143ppm Cu, 91ppb Pt+Pd from 1,270m**

78m at 0.36% Ni, 139ppm Co, 40ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 1,450m

40m at 0.33% Ni, 151ppm Co, 18ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 1,556m

Which cumulatively total:

694m at 0.31% Ni, 141ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 30ppb 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 including:

MTD027 **1.0m at 1.05% Ni, 290ppm Co, 111ppm Cu, 110ppb Pt+Pd from 504m**

DISCUSSION

MTD027 was something of a "wildcat" hole in the previously undrilled eastern portion of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The hole was anticipated to intersect the footwall of the intrusion at around 750-800m, based on the geological model, but ended up encountering footwall at 1,630.9m depth. The visual results seen down the hole encouraged the Company to continue drilling right to the basal contact, becoming the deepest hole ever drilled at Mulga Tank.

These MTD027 geochemical assay results, along with previous results from EIS holes MTD023 and MTD026, conclusively confirm the discovery of an extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (*ASX, MTD023 Assays Confirm Discovery of Significant Nickel System, 5 April 2023; MTD026 Assays - 840m of Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation, 30 August 2023*). The MTD027 results are the best to date at the Mulga Tank and surpass previous assay results in a number of areas.

Cumulative results down the hole showed overall better grade than previous holes with 694m at 0.31% Ni, 141ppm Co versus 693.5 at 0.28% Ni, 128ppm Co for hole MTD023 (EIS1) and 840m at 0.28% Ni, 140ppm Co for MTD026 (EIS2). Of particular interest was a higher grade intersection around ~1,200m depth.

This intersection of 96m at 0.40% Ni, 161ppm Co from 1,208m, contained a higher grade portion of 38m at 0.56% Ni, 159ppm Co from 1,262m, including 8m at 1.11% Ni, 181ppm Co from 1,270m (Figure 4). This occurred in heavily disseminated sulphide mineralisation (i.e. just 5-10% sulphide content) and is starting to show the potential of a high-tenor nickel sulphide system like Mulga Tank. A similar intersection was seen at a near identical depth in hole MTD023 (EIS1) of 88m at 0.44% Ni, 151ppm Co from 1,212m depth, with individual sample results of up to 0.69% Ni within the interval.

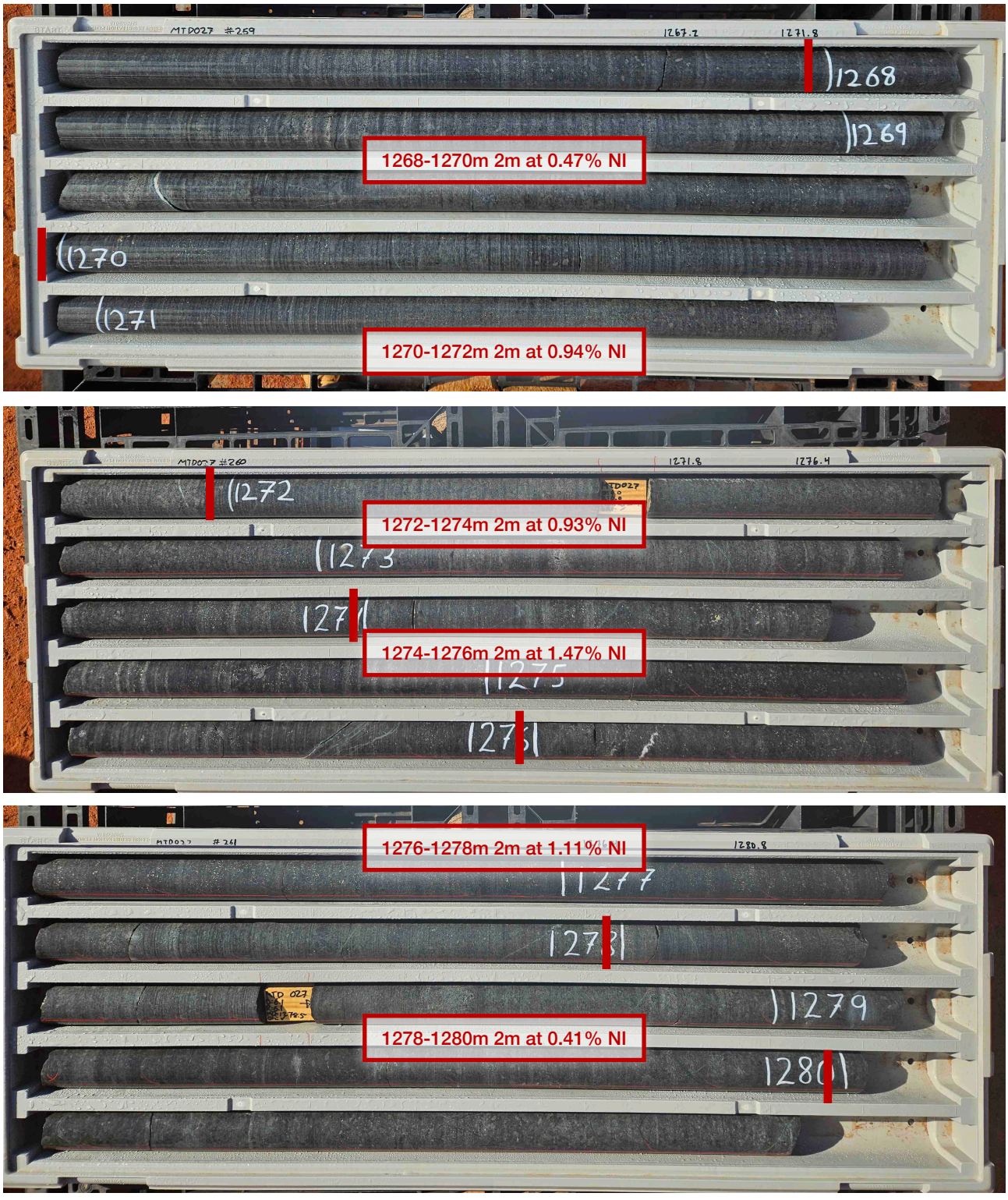

Figure 4: MTD027 core photos (wet) of heavily disseminated mineralisation 1268m to 1280m

This deeper mineralisation may represent heavily disseminated "cloud" sulphide mineralisation, similar to that seen surrounding the Perseverance type 1/2 hybrid nickel sulphide deposit. The significant gravity high anomaly, to the north of, and closest to holes MTD027 and MTD023 (EIS1), could be the deepest portion of the Mulga Tank Complex and possible sulphide-enriched "keel" and/or feeder vent of the intrusion. This was actually the original target for the second EIS hole and is emerging as a interesting follow-up zone with no previous drilling. MobileMT 3D inversion results will be used to refine a target drill hole for this area once received.

The uppermost portion of hole MT027 contained three relatively shallow intersections of mineralisation between 122m and 320m depth. Whilst not a cohesive single intersection like hole MTD026 (EIS2) (130m at 0.31% Ni, 136ppm Co from 116m) the three intersections are of potential open-pit mineable widths and total a similar 132m interval. Together with holes MTD012, MTD022, MTD023 (EIS1) and MTD026 (EIS2) this shallow mineralisation has now been demonstrated across the Complex over approximately 3.2km.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTD012	177 197	227 213	50 16	0.32 0.38	124 132	25 38	12 16
MTD022	124 inc. 168	238 182	114 14	0.31 0.48	121 171	33 152	Not analysed
MTD023	118 inc. 176	196 196	78 20	0.28 0.38	131 137	70 57	32 45
MTD026	116 inc. 116.5 and inc. 157 and inc. 224.3	246 117 170 224.6	130 0.5 13 0.3	0.31 1.21 0.35 1.88	136 490 142 846	122 1,455 301 762	24 93 65 214
MTD027	122 210 290	186 248 320	64 38 30	0.27 0.32 0.34	133 154 157	55 114 112	17 44 46

Table 1: Mulga Tank shallow intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation in top 300m vertical metres

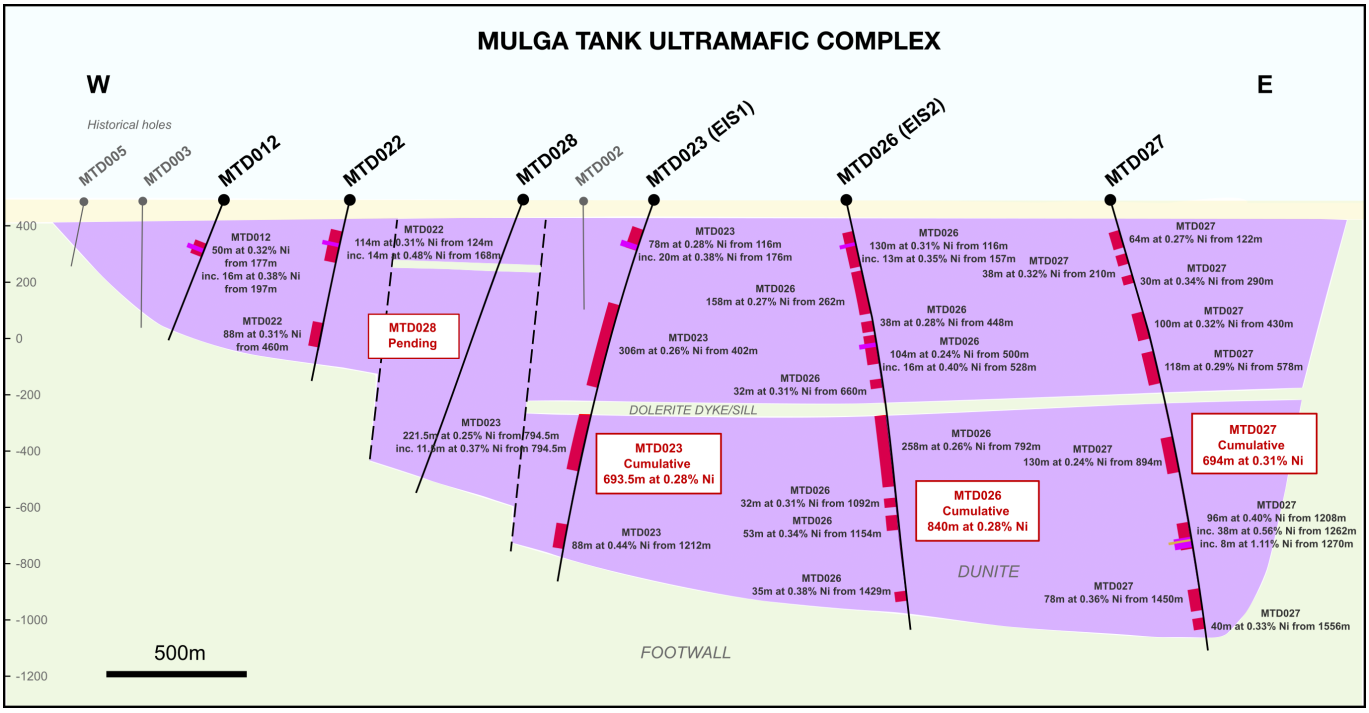

Figure 5: Cross Section through the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

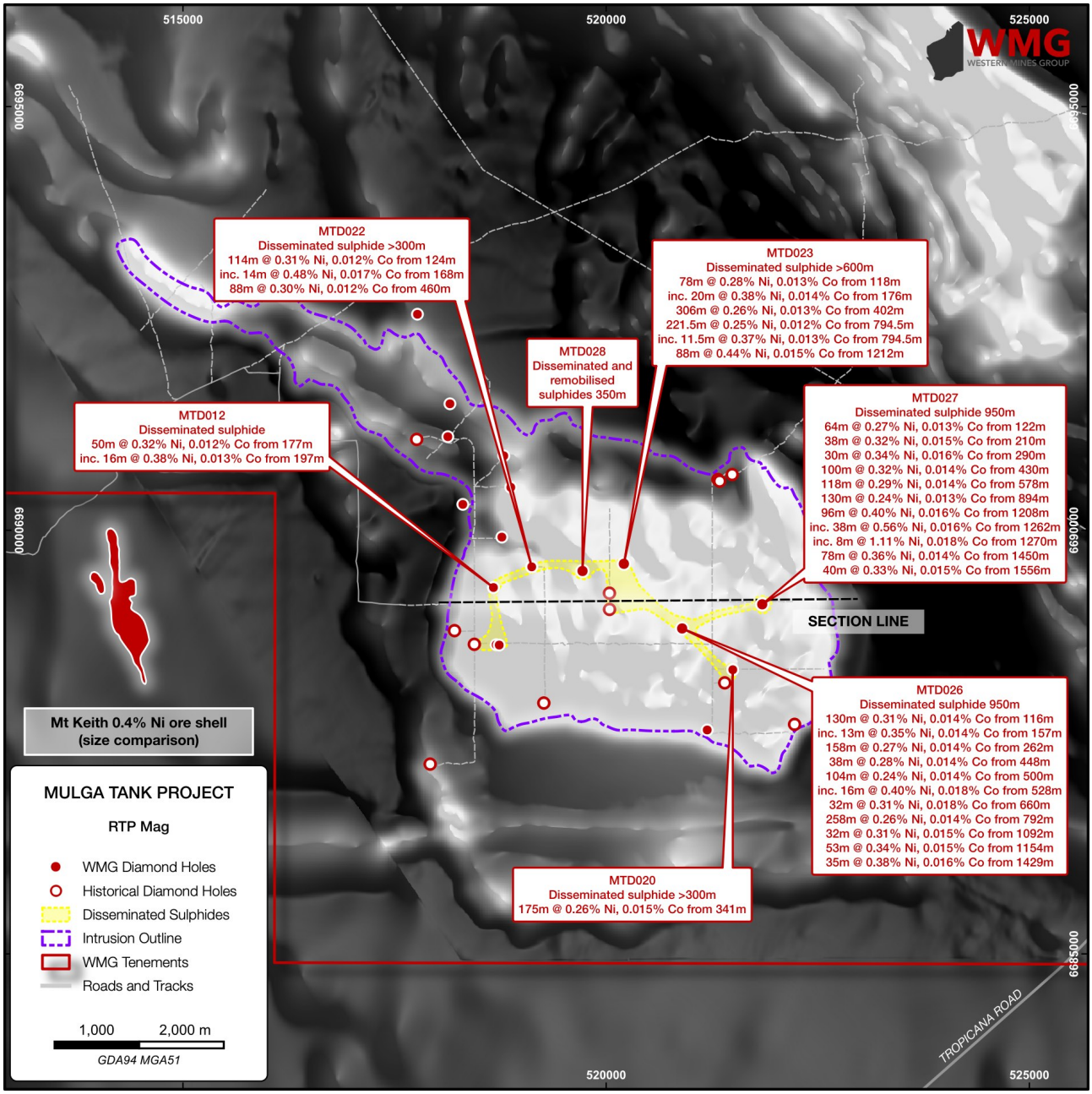

Figure 6: Assay results for disseminated sulphide mineralisation in the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

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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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 (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTD027	122	186	64	0.27	133	55	17
MTD027	210	248	38	0.32	154	114	44
MTD027	290	320	30	0.34	157	112	46
MTD027	430	530	100	0.32	136	49	30
MTD027	504	505	1	1.05	290	111	110
MTD027	578	696	118	0.29	136	60	25
MTD027	894	1,024	130	0.24	127	81	22
MTD027	1,208 inc. 1,262 inc. 1,270	1,304 1,300 1,278	96 38 8	0.40 0.56 1.11	161 159 181	99 105 143	43 65 91
MTD027	1,450	1,528	78	0.36	139	40	30
MTD027	1,556	1,596	40	0.33	151	18	37

Table 2: Hole MTD027 significant intersections

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD027	521843	6689127	1662.3	120	-75

Table 3: Collar details for hole MTD027

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: 62.55m
Options: 21.12m
Share Price: $0.30
Market Cap: $18.77m
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.

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 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 2 • 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