ASX RELEASE
31 OCTOBER 2023

MTD028 DISSEMINATED NICKEL SULPHIDE 140M AT 0.49% NI

HIGHLIGHTS

- **MTD028 assay results show cumulative disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation of:**

  466m at 0.35% Ni, 139ppm Co, 63ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0

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

  MTD028 140m at 0.49% Ni, 161ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 874m
  inc. 82m at 0.55% Ni, 173ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 74ppb Pt+Pd from 886m

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

  MTD028 16m at 0.31% Ni, 139ppm Co, 16ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 134m
  30m at 0.30% Ni, 124ppm Co, 10ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 158m
  20m at 0.27% Ni, 116ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 219m
  24m at 0.27% Ni, 111ppm Co, 23ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 282m
  120m at 0.32% Ni, 137ppm Co, 65ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 410m
  116m at 0.27% Ni, 127ppm Co, 59ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 630m
  140m at 0.49% Ni, 161ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 874m
  inc. 82m at 0.55% Ni, 173ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 74ppb Pt+Pd from 886m

- **Geochemical characterisation shows high MgO adcumulate dunite averaging 47.9% MgO, 0.35% Al_2O_3** (volatile free) **over cumulative 935m 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 MTD028 at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project.

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 (*ASX, MTD028 Further Nickel Sulphides at Mulga Tank, 2 October 2023*).

Broad intersections of disseminated nickel mineralisation with elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE, cumulatively totalled:

466m at 0.35% Ni, 139ppm Co, 63ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0

The results show strong evidence for an extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system with significant mineralised intersections down the hole including:

MTD028 **16m at 0.31% Ni, 139ppm Co, 16ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 134m**
30m at 0.30% Ni, 124ppm Co, 10ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 158m
20m at 0.27% Ni, 116ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 219m
24m at 0.27% Ni, 111ppm Co, 23ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 282m
120m at 0.32% Ni, 137ppm Co, 65ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 410m
116m at 0.27% Ni, 127ppm Co, 59ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 630m
140m at 0.49% Ni, 161ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 874m
inc. **82m at 0.55% Ni, 173ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 74ppb Pt+Pd from 886m**

Commenting on the MTD028 assay results, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:

"We continue to see better results from Mulga Tank and these from MTD028 show the broadest and highest grade assays of disseminated sulphide mineralisation yet seen at the project.

Shallow mineralisation in top ~300m was again observed in this hole, though it was somewhat broken up or effected by the overprint of faulting and later stage dolerite dykes/sills in this area. Overall, it is positive for the ongoing RC drilling program testing the continuity of this zone across the main body of the Complex.

The results showed a cumulative 466m at 0.35% Ni, which included 140m at 0.49% Ni from 874m to the basal contact of the intrusion. High-tenor remobilised massive sulphide veinlets were seen through-out this zone as well as in surrounding holes MTD012, MTD013, MTD022 and MTD023. This further confirms the basal contact of the intrusion to be highly prospective for massive sulphides and 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 has been undertaking continuous drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project since November 2022, with exciting exploration results demonstrating significant nickel sulphide mineralisation and an extensive nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (*ASX, MTD023 Assays Confirm Discovery of Significant Nickel Sulphide System, 5 April 2023; MTD026 Assays - 840m of Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation, 30 August 2023; MTD027 Expands Mineralisation 4km Across Mulga Tank, 28 August 2023*).

A second multipurpose RC drill rig commenced a systematic shallow drilling program across the centre of the main body of the Complex in September looking to build on these results to date (*ASX, RC Drilling Program Commences at Mulga Tank, 20 September 2023; RC Drilling Expansion and Drilling for Equity, 17 October 2023*).

HOLE MTD028

Hole MTD028 was 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).

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.

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.

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTD028 averaged 47.9% MgO and 0.35% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the logged ultramafic portion of the hole (a cumulative 935m). 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%.

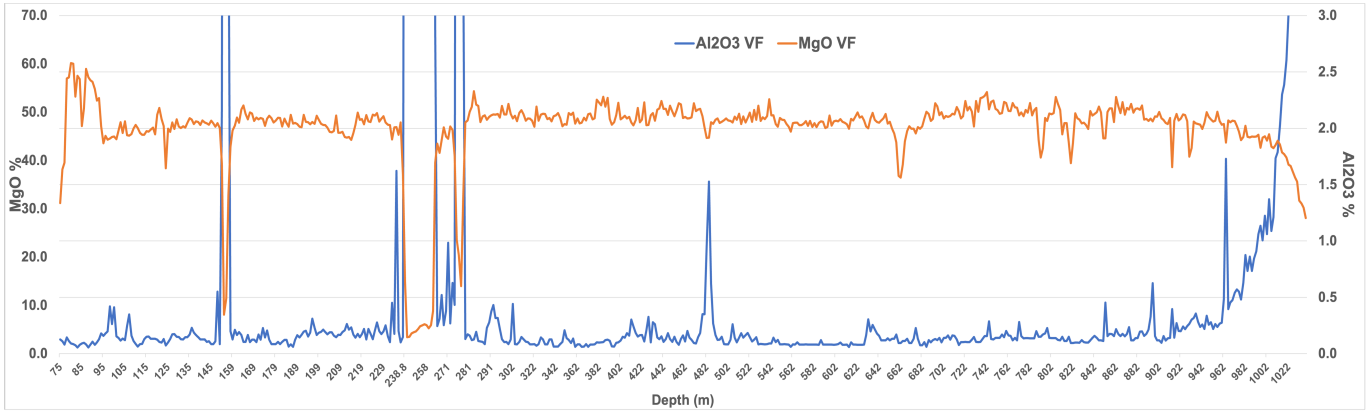

Figure 1: MTD028 MgO and Al_2O_3 (volatile free)

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 350m. 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 MTD028 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.

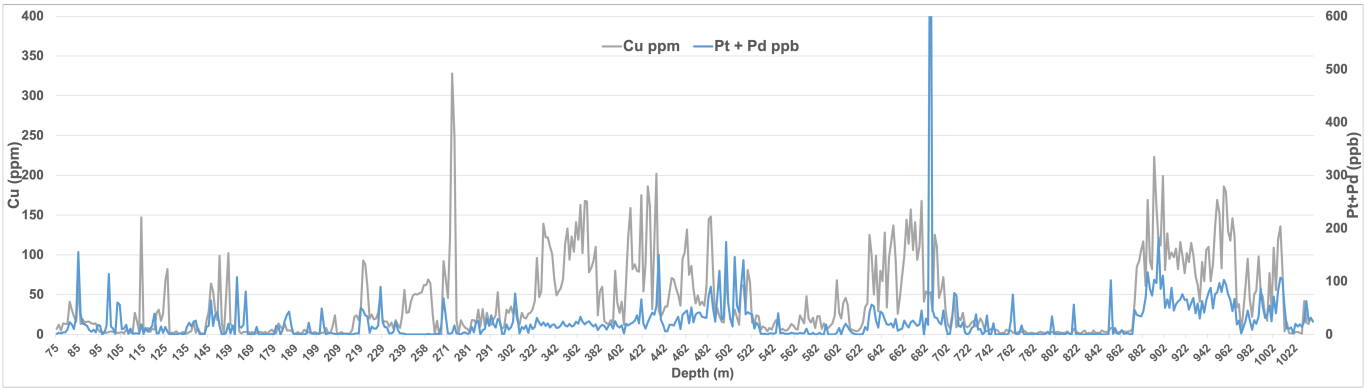

Figure 2: MTD028 Cu and Pt+Pd

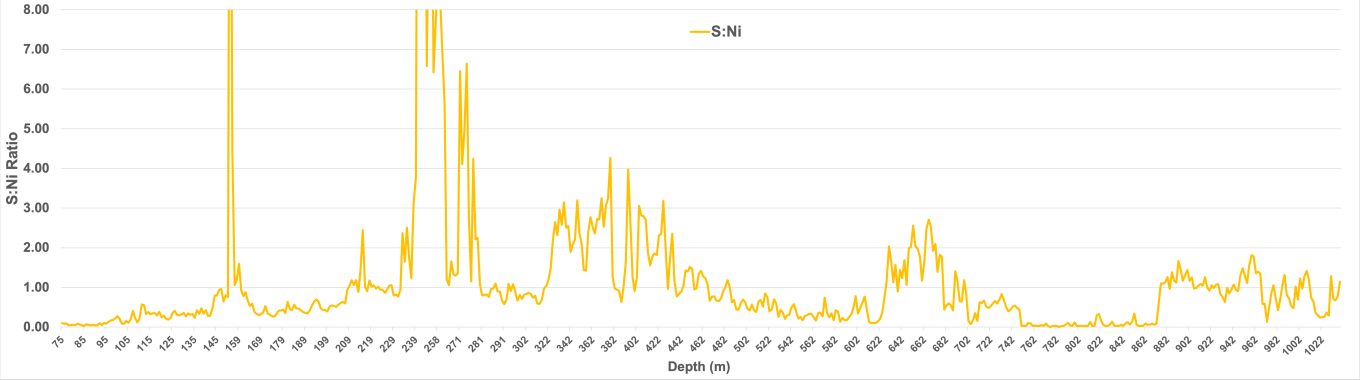

Figure 3: MTD028 S:Ni Ratio

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. The broad mineralised intersections defined were:

MTD028 **16m at 0.31% Ni, 139ppm Co, 16ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 134m**
30m at 0.30% Ni, 124ppm Co, 10ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 158m
20m at 0.27% Ni, 116ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 219m
24m at 0.27% Ni, 111ppm Co, 23ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 282m
120m at 0.32% Ni, 137ppm Co, 65ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 410m
116m at 0.27% Ni, 127ppm Co, 59ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 630m
140m at 0.49% Ni, 161ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 874m
inc. **82m at 0.55% Ni, 173ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 74ppb Pt+Pd from 886m**

Which cumulatively total:

466m at 0.35% Ni, 139ppm Co, 63ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0

DISCUSSION

MTD028 was an “infill” hole between MTD022 and MTD023 (EIS1) that also further tested the western margin of the Complex and *W Conductor* EM anomaly. Visual observations were largely as predicted, with the presence of disseminated sulphides occurring in four broad zones similar to MTD023 (EIS1). The visible sulphide mineralisation was generally “richer” than hole MTD022 (~600m W) but not as “rich” as hole MTD023 (EIS1).

These MTD028 geochemical assay results confirm the four broad zones of mineralisation, with the shallow uppermost zone somewhat fragment due to faulting/structural overprint and later stage dolerite dykes/sills encountered in this area.

Whilst previous results for hole MTD027 were "the best to date” at the Mulga Tank (*ASX, MTD027 Best Assay Results Yet at Mulga Tank, 4 October 2023*), these results for MTD028 are approaching par with that, showing a cumulative 466m at 0.35% Ni, 139ppm Co, including the broadest, highest grade disseminated sulphide interval to date of 140m at 0.49% Ni, 173ppm Co from 874m to the basal contact, which included 82m at 0.55% Ni, 173ppm Co from 886m.

When looked at together, WMG’s four deep diamond holes really highlight the extensive nickel sulphide mineralisation within the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex, and the significant footprint of the mineral system across the Complex given the holes are each some ~500m to ~1,000m apart:

MTD023 **cumulative 693.5m at 0.28% Ni, 128ppm Co, 61ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1**

MTD026 **cumulative 840m at 0.28% Ni, 140ppm Co, 103ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.6**

MTD027 **cumulative 694m at 0.31% Ni, 141ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0**

MTD028 **cumulative 466m at 0.35% Ni, 139ppm Co, 63ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0**

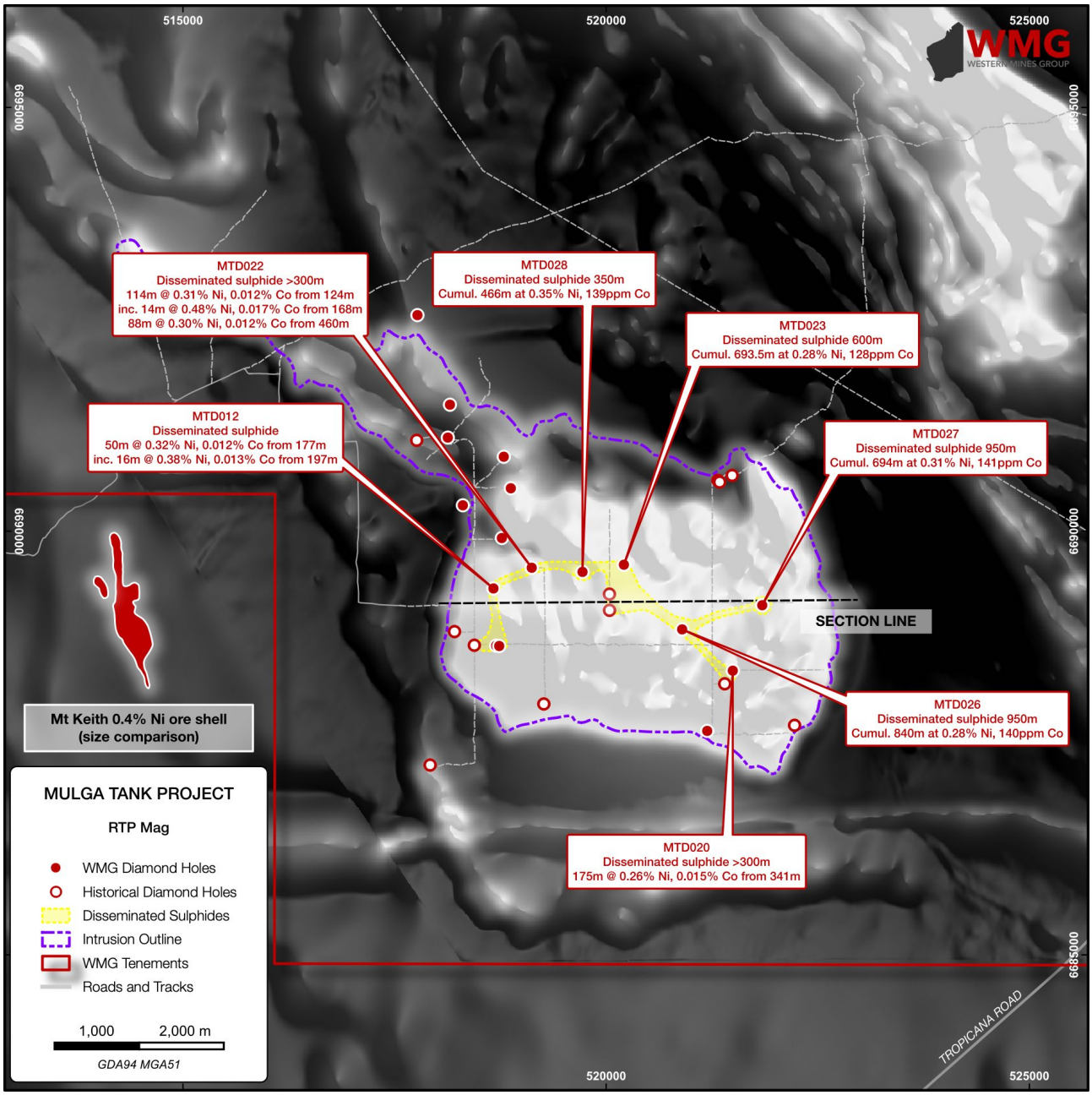

Figure 4: Assay results for disseminated sulphide mineralisation in the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

An ongoing RC program is systematically testing the lateral continuity of the shallow, uppermost zone of disseminated mineralisation seen across the Complex. A pattern may also be emerging at depth with a similar broad ~100m zone of higher grade disseminated mineralisation now seen in three of the deep holes:

MTD023 88m at 0.44% Ni, 151ppm Co, 85ppm Cu, 28ppb Pt+Pd from 1,212m

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

MTD028 140m at 0.49% Ni, 161ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 874m
inc. 82m at 0.55% Ni, 173ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 74ppb Pt+Pd from 886m

This deeper mineralisation may represent heavily disseminated "cloud" sulphide mineralisation, similar to that seen surrounding the Perseverance type 1/2 hybrid nickel sulphide deposit, and could be a prospective target horizon or zone to target and vector towards massive sulphide deposits. Given the broad widths encountered, richer zones of this mineralisation could also be amenable to bulk underground mining methods.

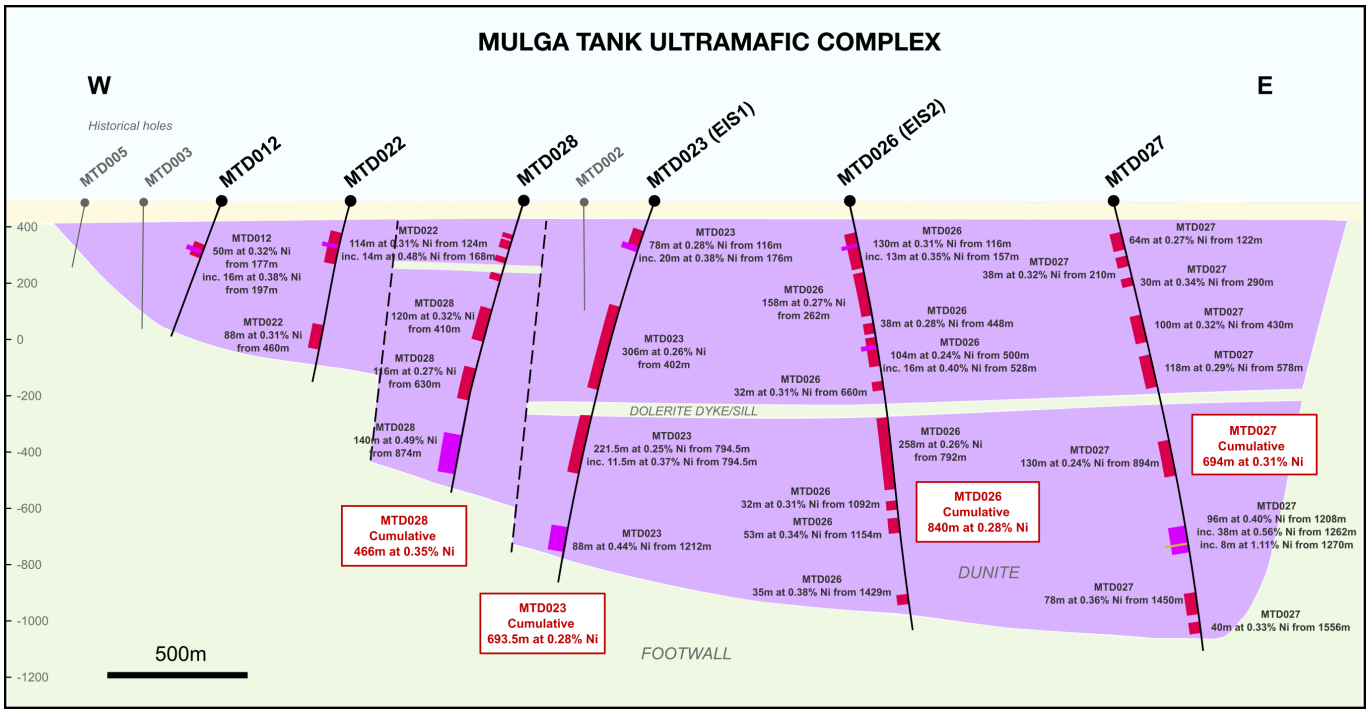

Figure 5: Cross Section through the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the continuing progress at Mulga Tank across a number of exciting exploration programs.

For further information please contact:

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Managing Director
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Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

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

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTD028	134	150	16	0.31	139	16	19
MTD028	158	188	30	0.30	124	10	15
MTD028	219	239	20	0.27	116	29	21
MTD028	282	306	24	0.27	111	23	21
MTD028	410	530	120	0.32	137	65	44
MTD028	630	746	116	0.27	127	59	39
MTD028	874 inc. 886	1014 968	140 82	0.49 0.55	161 173	92 114	61 74

Table 1: Hole MTD028 significant intersections

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

Table 2: Collar details for hole MTD028

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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: $0.315
Market Cap: $19.70m
Cash (30/09/23): $1.87m

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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