ASX RELEASE
6 DECEMBER 2023

MTRC018 ASSAYS CONFIRM MATRIX-MASSIVE SULPHIDE 1.8% Ni, 4.9% Cu

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Geochemical assay results received for 3 RC holes MTRC018 to MTRC020 at Mulga Tank**
- **All holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:**

MTRC018	Cumulative	209m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 381ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.3
MTRC019		186m at 0.28% Ni, 135ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 90m S:Ni 0.9
MTRC020	Cumulative	220m at 0.28% Ni, 132ppm Co, 112ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1

- **High-grade results from MTRC018 confirm visual observations and logging of matrix to semi-massive sulphide with a 1m sample containing 1.84% Ni, 0.10% Co and 4.88% Cu:**

MTRC018

85m at 0.26% Ni, 119ppm Co, 59ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 86m
inc. 2m at 0.54% Ni, 209ppm Co, 286ppm Cu, 60ppb Pt+Pd from 138m

124m at 0.29% Ni, 135ppm Co, 602ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 188m
inc. 4m at 0.45% Ni, 167ppm Co, 211ppm Cu, 94ppb Pt+Pd from 249m

and inc. 6m at 0.57% Ni, 284ppm Co, 0.96% Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 290m
that inc. 1m at 1.84% Ni, 0.10% Co, 4.88% Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 293m

- **All 14 RC holes received to date contain mineralisation - with around 45-70% length down every hole being mineralised - demonstrating continuity of shallow mineralisation across the Complex**
- **Higher grade areas emerging in central-eastern part of Complex - follow-up RC drilling planned**
- **WMG continuing to de-risk a potentially globally significant, large-scale, open-pitable nickel sulphide deposit at Mulga Tank**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on geochemical assay results recently received for three reverse circulation (RC) drill holes MTRC018 to MTRC020 at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

WMG completed a 22 hole RC drilling program designed to test the extent of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation observed across the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (*ASX, Completion of 7000m RC Drilling Program at Mulga Tank, 7 November 2023*).

Assay results have been received for three holes MTRC018 to MTRC020 which all highlight broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation. MTRC018 is of particular interest with an interval of **1m at 1.84% Ni, 0.10% Co and 4.88% Cu** from 293m confirming visual observations and logging of matrix to semi-massive sulphide.

With 14 of the 22 RC holes now received, the results continue to confirm drilling was successful in targeting shallow mineralisation across the Mulga Tank Complex with cumulatively around 45-70% of the samples down all of the holes showing mineralisation - with elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE. This uppermost zone of disseminated mineralisation appears to be laterally very extensive and is certainly not constrained by the initial RC program.

Numerous intervals of interpreted nickel sulphide mineralisation based on geochemical signature were identified down the holes including (*denotes ending in mineralisation):

MTRC018 **85m at 0.26% Ni, 119ppm Co, 59ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 86m**
inc. **2m at 0.54% Ni, 209ppm Co, 286ppm Cu, 60ppb Pt+Pd from 138m**
124m at 0.29% Ni, 135ppm Co, 602ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 188m*
inc. **4m at 0.45% Ni, 167ppm Co, 211ppm Cu, 94ppb Pt+Pd from 249m**
and inc. **6m at 0.57% Ni, 284ppm Co, 0.96% Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 290m**
that inc. **1m at 1.84% Ni, 0.10% Co, 4.88% Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 293m**

Cumulative **209m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 381ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.3***

MTRC019 **186m at 0.28% Ni, 135ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 90m S:Ni 1.2**
inc. **1m at 0.60% Ni, 265ppm Co, 0.34% Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 165m**
and inc. **3m at 0.51% Ni, 199ppm Co, 235ppm Cu, 0.2g/t Pt+Pd from 229m**

MTRC020 **184m at 0.27% Ni, 132ppm Co, 110ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 72m**
inc. **6m at 0.50% Ni, 248ppm Co, 504ppm Cu, 123ppb Pt+Pd from 133m**
that inc. **2m at 0.75% Ni, 354ppm Co, 0.10% Cu, 247ppb Pt+Pd from 134m**
and inc. **3m at 0.44% Ni, 183ppm Co, 505ppm Cu, 60ppb Pt+Pd from 148m**
that inc. **1m at 0.65% Ni, 247ppm Co, 0.13% Cu, 47ppb Pt+Pd from 150m**
and inc. **4m at 0.42% Ni, 148ppm Co, 314ppm Cu, 51ppb Pt+Pd from 171m**
36m at 0.30% Ni, 129ppm Co, 122ppm Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 264m*
inc. **8m at 0.37% Ni, 227ppm Co, 319ppm Cu, 119ppb Pt+Pd from 264m**

Cumulative **220m at 0.28% Ni, 132ppm Co, 112ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1***

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

"The extensive Mulga Tank mineral system keeps on giving and results from our initial wide spaced RC drilling program continue to build an exciting new dataset to begin to better understand it and help vector further drilling.

The result from hole MTRC018, returning 1m at 1.84% Ni, 0.10% Co and 4.88% Cu, clearly shows that all the necessary processes are working to produce high-grade massive sulphide material - significantly enhancing the prospectivity of the project. Whether this intersection is in-situ or a larger remobilised vein is currently unclear but further drilling is certainly planned in this area aiming to target thicker intervals.

It's very encouraging, if not incredible, that all 14 holes received to date have contained broad intervals showing the geochemical signature of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation across the entire 2.5km length tested by the drilling. This shallow mineralisation is open in all directions and is certainly not constrained by the initial drilling."

MULGA TANK RC DRILLING PROGRAM

Exploration results from the Company's various drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project over the last 12 months have demonstrated 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*).

The Company completed a 22 hole RC drilling program designed to systematically test the lateral continuity of the shallow, uppermost zone of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation observed in the Company's diamond holes MTD012, MTD022, MTD023, MTD026, MTD027 and MTD028 within the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (*ASX, Completion of 7000m RC Drilling Program at Mulga Tank, 7 November 2023*) (Figure 1).

The holes were spaced at approximately 500m x 300m and cover a 2,500m x 1,000m area across the centre of the Complex. Each hole was designed to a target depth of ~300m, which was achieved in all but three holes, for a total of 7,035.5m - of which the top ~60m of each hole, or 1,321m in total, was mud-rotary drilling through the sand cover.

All holes were sampled at 1m intervals from the start of RC drilling (i.e. base of mud rotary) with a total of 5,721 samples delivered to the ALS laboratory in Perth for geochemical assay.

A steady flow of geochemical assay results is now starting to be received by the Company, though a backlog in Loss on Ignition (LOI) is currently being experienced. Results for entire holes will be reported to shareholders when received.

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Results for LOI have not yet been received for holes MTRC018 to MTRC020 in order to geochemically characterise the ultramafic dunite on a normalised volatile free basis. However, raw assay results for the ultramafic portions of the holes show Al_2O_3 less than 0.5% and MgO greater than 40% confirming a dynamic high-temperature, adcumulate to extremely adcumulate dunite.

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.

NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

Broad intersections of visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation have frequently been observed in the Company's diamond core drilling and ~390m of disseminated sulphide was observed down hole MTRC009 *ASX, RC Drilling Expansion and Drilling for Equity, 17 October 2023*). However, this style of mineralisation is generally harder to see in RC drill chips.

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.

The Company uses a number of elements, such as Cu and PGE's (Pt and Pd), that have high affinity for sulphide (chalcophile), in combination with S (and the S:Ni ratio) as geochemical indicators to confirm the presence of active magmatic sulphide processes and the geochemical signature of nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The geochemical assay results for holes MTRC018 to MTRC020 demonstrate significant evidence for "live" magmatic sulphide chemical processes and show a number of broad zones of highly anomalous Cu and PGE's in combination with elevated S, and a S:Ni ratio greater than 0.5 (Figures 3 to 8).

These anomalous zones provide strong evidence for nickel sulphide mineralisation and were generally defined by a combination of the various geochemical indicators and cut-off grades (Ni >0.16%, Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb, S >0.1% and S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width.

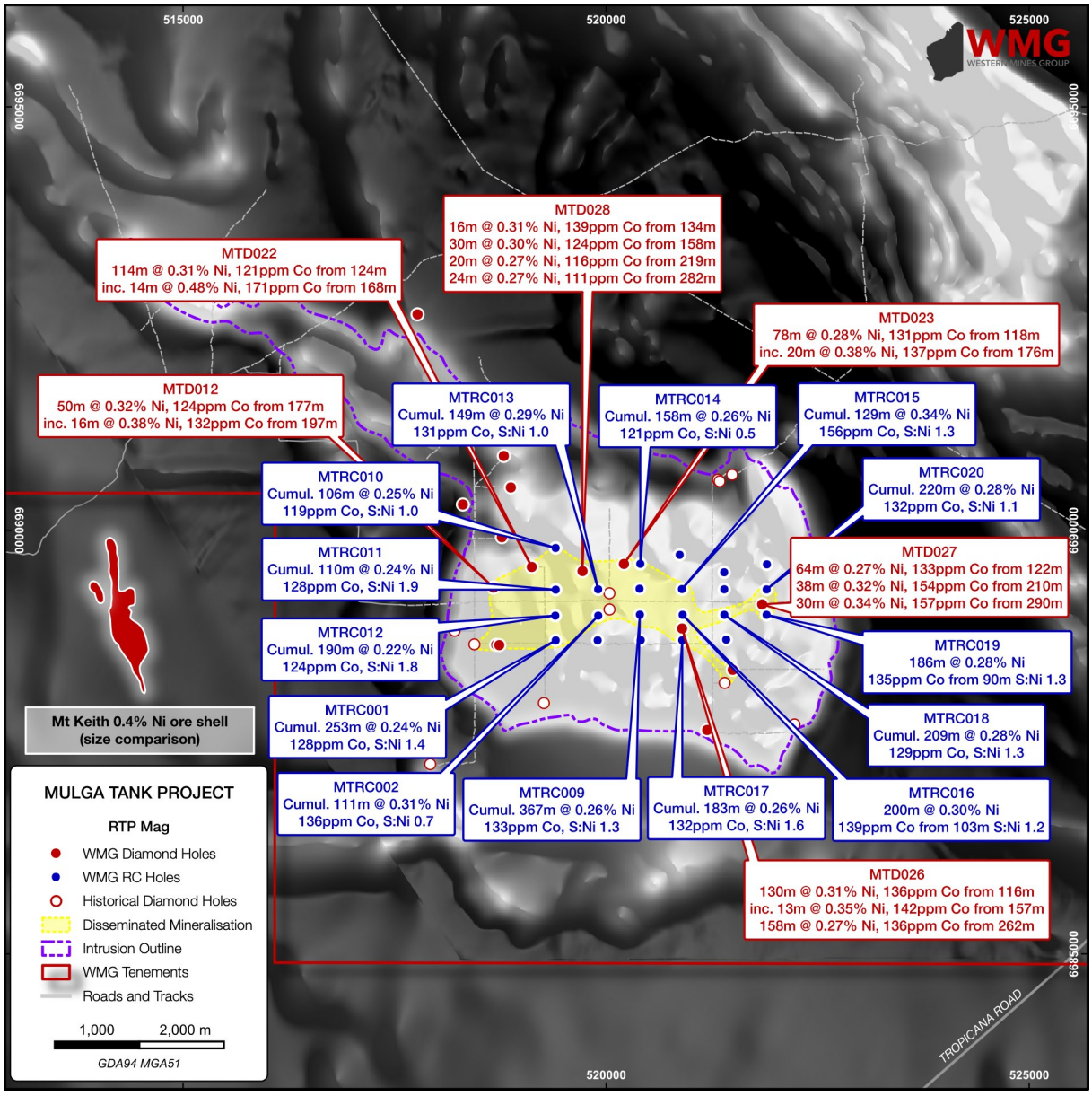

Figure 1: Assay results for shallow nickel sulphide mineralisation in the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

MTRC018	85m at 0.26% Ni, 119ppm Co, 59ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 86m
	inc. 2m at 0.54% Ni, 209ppm Co, 286ppm Cu, 60ppb Pt+Pd from 138m
	124m at 0.29% Ni, 135ppm Co, 602ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 188m*
	inc. 4m at 0.45% Ni, 167ppm Co, 211ppm Cu, 94ppb Pt+Pd from 249m
	and inc. 6m at 0.57% Ni, 284ppm Co, 0.96% Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 290m
	that inc. 1m at 1.84% Ni, 0.10% Co, 4.88% Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 293m
Cumulative	209m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 381ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.3*

* *Ending in mineralisation*

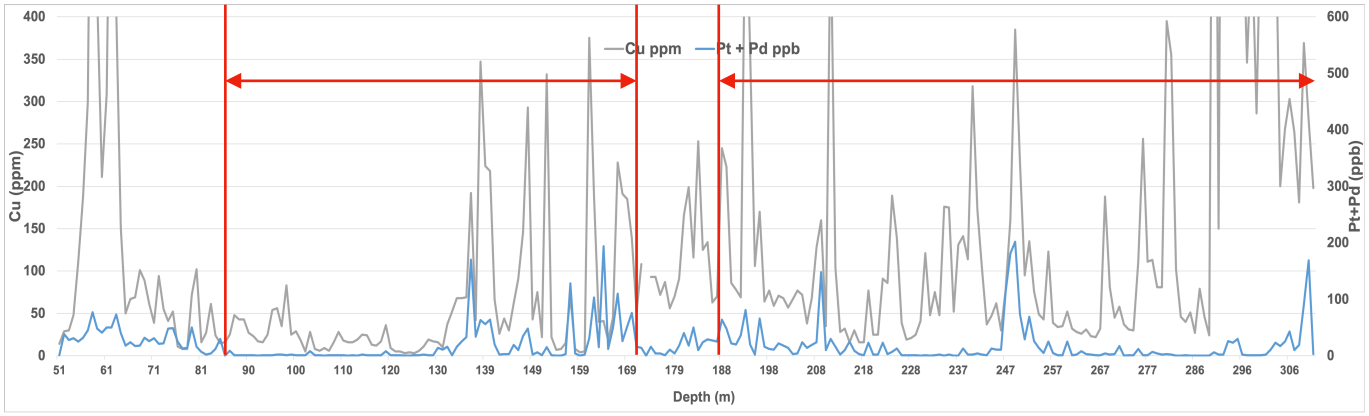

Figure 3: MTRC018 Cu and Pt+Pd

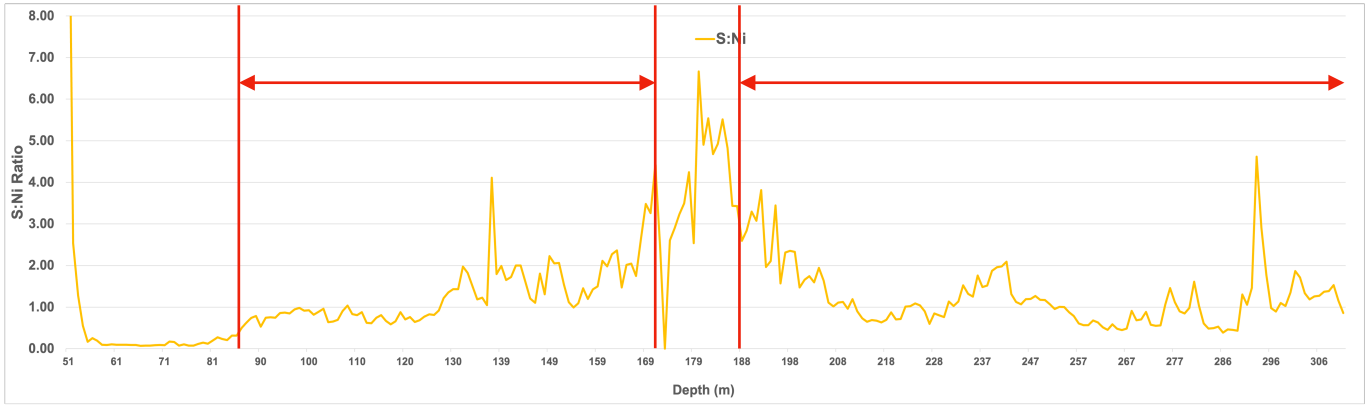

Figure 4: MTRC018 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC019	186m at 0.28% Ni, 135ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 90m S:Ni 1.2
	inc. 1m at 0.60% Ni, 265ppm Co, 0.34% Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 165m
	and inc. 3m at 0.51% Ni, 199ppm Co, 235ppm Cu, 0.2g/t Pt+Pd from 229m

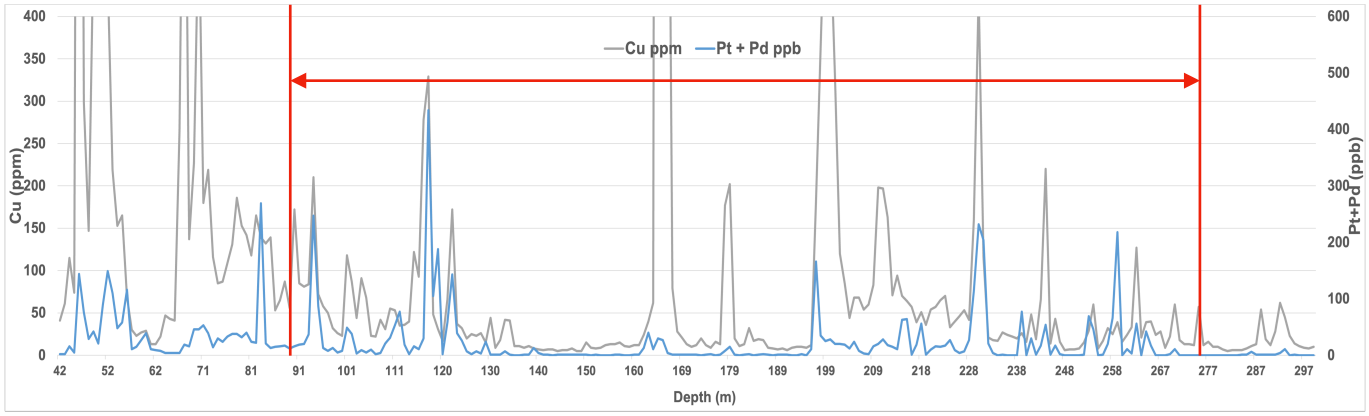

Figure 5: MTRC019 Cu and Pt+Pd

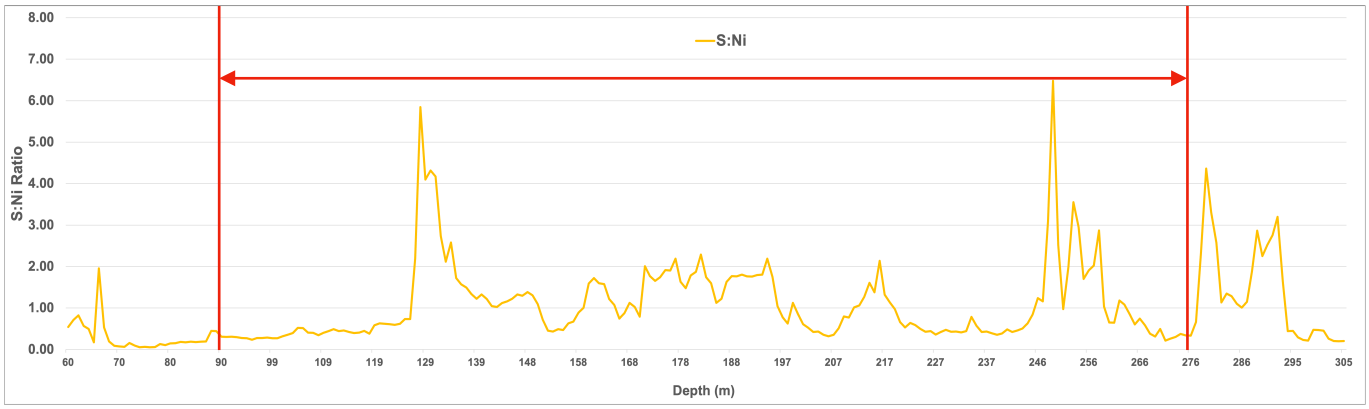

Figure 6: MTRC019 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC020	184m at 0.27% Ni, 132ppm Co, 110ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 72m
	inc. 6m at 0.50% Ni, 248ppm Co, 504ppm Cu, 123ppb Pt+Pd from 133m
	that inc. 2m at 0.75% Ni, 354ppm Co, 0.10% Cu, 247ppb Pt+Pd from 134m
	and inc. 3m at 0.44% Ni, 183ppm Co, 505ppm Cu, 60ppb Pt+Pd from 148m
	that inc. 1m at 0.65% Ni, 247ppm Co, 0.13% Cu, 47ppb Pt+Pd from 150m
	and inc. 4m at 0.42% Ni, 148ppm Co, 314ppm Cu, 51ppb Pt+Pd from 171m
	36m at 0.30% Ni, 129ppm Co, 122ppm Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 264m*
	inc. 8m at 0.37% Ni, 227ppm Co, 319ppm Cu, 119ppb Pt+Pd from 264m
Cumulative	220m at 0.28% Ni, 132ppm Co, 112ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1*

* *Ending in mineralisation*

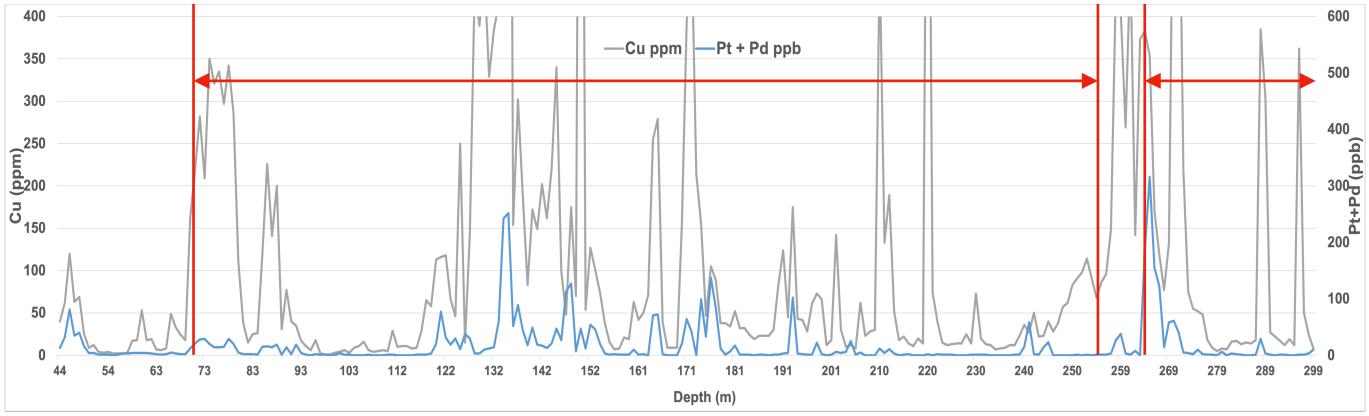

Figure 7: MTRC020 Cu and Pt+Pd

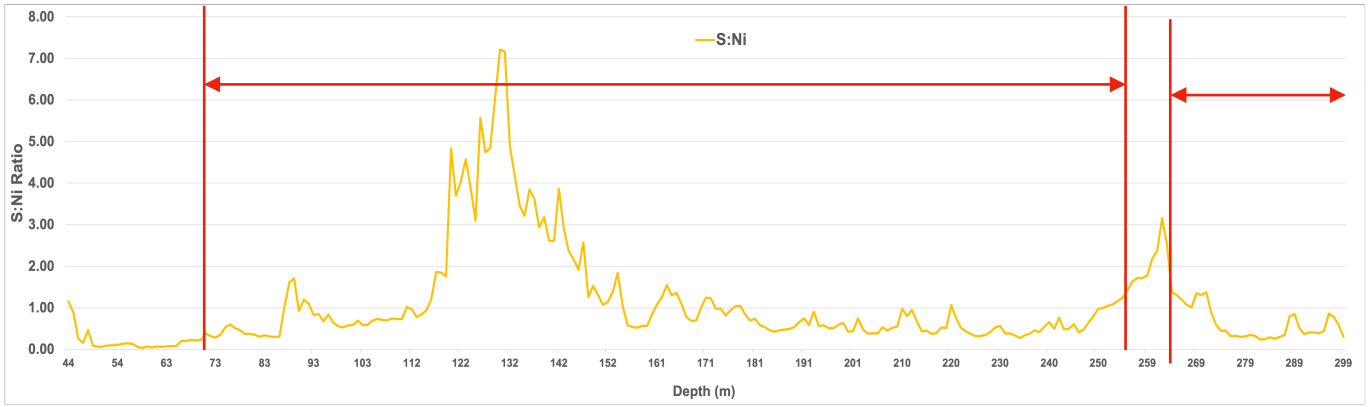

Figure 8: MTRC020 S:Ni Ratio

DISCUSSION

WMG's RC program is the first systematic drilling of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex and targets a volume of approximately 650,000,000 cubic metres in the centre of the main body (assuming ~320m average drill hole depth and ~60m sand cover). The drilling aims to test the lateral continuity of the shallow, uppermost zone of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation observed in the Company's diamond holes MTD012, MTD022, MTD023, MTD026, MTD027 and MTD028 (Figure 1). The results from this RC drilling will offer a step change in the understanding of the geology and geochemistry of the Complex and its potential to host a significant disseminated nickel sulphide deposit.

The results from these three holes (and 11 previously announced holes) are very positive and demonstrate the continuity of this uppermost zone of shallow mineralisation, with numerous broad intervals of interpreted nickel sulphide mineralisation identified in all the holes. Around 45-70% of the samples from all the holes received to date show the geochemical signature of nickel sulphide mineralisation with elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous chalcophile elements Cu and PGE.

MTRC018 is of particular interest with an interval of **1m at 1.84% Ni, 0.10% Co and 4.88% Cu** from 293m confirming visual observations and logging of matrix to semi-massive sulphide (30-40% sulphide abundance) (Figure 9). These results clearly show all the necessary geological processes are working to produce high-grade/ high-tenor massive sulphide material and add further evidence that Mulga Tank is not just a Type 2 disseminated sulphide system and is more likely a Perseverance-style hybrid Type 1/2 system with a basal massive sulphide component.

Figure 9: Photos of semi-massive sulphide chips (30-40% sulphide) MTRC018 293-294m

Results from all three of the holes returned several intersections of around 0.5% Ni, sometimes also enriched in Cu, that can be correlated between drill holes over several hundreds of metres:

MTRC018 **2m at 0.54% Ni, 209ppm Co, 286ppm Cu, 60ppb Pt+Pd from 138m**

MTRC019 **1m at 0.60% Ni, 265ppm Co, 0.34% Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 165m**
3m at 0.51% Ni, 199ppm Co, 235ppm Cu, 0.2g/t Pt+Pd from 229m

MTRC020 **6m at 0.50% Ni, 248ppm Co, 504ppm Cu, 123ppb Pt+Pd from 133m**
inc. **2m at 0.75% Ni, 354ppm Co, 0.10% Cu, 247ppb Pt+Pd from 134m**
3m at 0.44% Ni, 183ppm Co, 505ppm Cu, 60ppb Pt+Pd from 148m
inc. **1m at 0.65% Ni, 247ppm Co, 0.13% Cu, 47ppb Pt+Pd from 150m**

Along with previous results from holes MTRC015 to MTRC017 these holes further highlight potentially richer zones of mineralisation within the central-eastern part of the Mulga Tank Complex.

The Company intends to follow-up with further drilling around this central-eastern area in early 2024 with its two pronged exploration strategy: RC targeting shallow disseminated mineralisation and deeper diamond holes targeting a possible sulphide-enriched “keel” and/or feeder vent for basal massive sulphide accumulations.

The Company looks forward to regularly updating shareholders on further assay results from the RC drilling program as they become available.

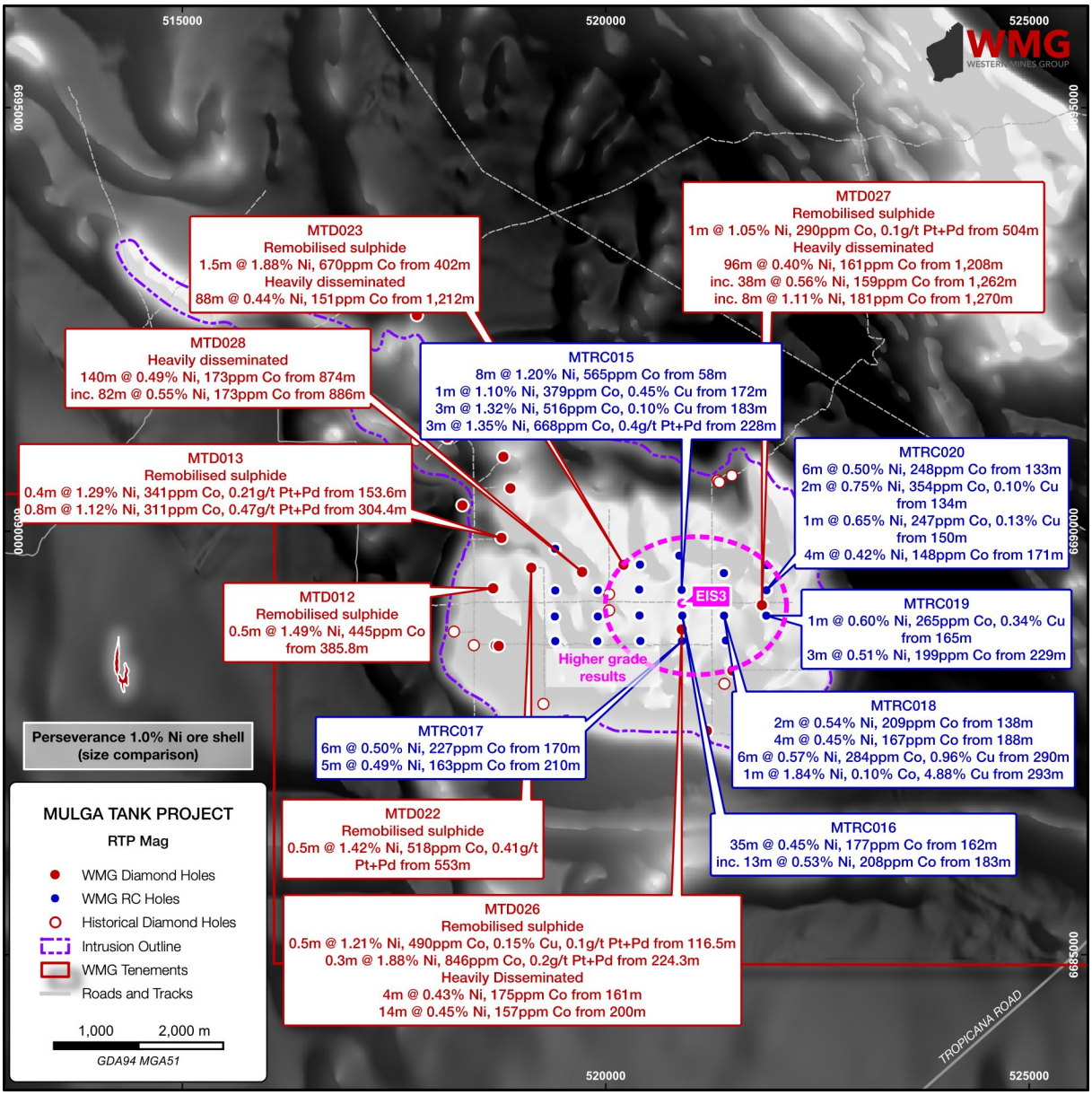

Figure 10: Higher-grade assay results within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

For further information please contact:

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ROTJ

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)
MTRC018	86 inc. 138	171 140	85 2	0.26 0.54	119 209	59 286	18 60
MTRC018	188 inc. 249 and inc. 290 **that inc. 293**	312 253 296 **294**	124 4 6 **1**	0.29 0.45 0.57 **1.84**	135 167 284 **1,005**	602 211 9,624 **48,800**	18 94 15 **26**
MTRC019	90 **inc. 165** and inc. 229	276 **166** 232	186 **1** 3	0.28 **0.60** 0.51	135 **265** 199	78 **3,375** 235	22 **29** 183
MTRC020	72 inc. 133 that inc. 134 and inc. 148 **that inc. 150** and inc. 171	256 139 136 151 **151** 175	184 6 2 3 **1** 4	0.27 0.50 0.75 0.44 **0.65** 0.42	132 248 354 183 **247** 148	110 504 983 505 **1,270** 314	16 123 247 60 **47** 51
MTRC020	264 inc. 264	300 272	36 8	0.30 0.37	130 177	122 319	29 119

Table 1: Significant intersections holes MTRC018 to MTRC020

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC018	521396	6689004	312	279	-73
MTRC019	521895	6689004	300	277	-71
MTRC020	521896	6689304	300	273	-71

Table 2: Collar details for holes MTRC018 to MTRC020

Western Mines Group Ltd
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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: 66.81m
Options: 20.12m
Share Price: $0.33
Market Cap: $22.05m
Cash (31/10/23): $3.07m

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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.	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using standard industry best practice • Individual 1m samples were collected directly from the rig sampling system. Samples were 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)
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).	• Reverse circulation percussion drilling rig with a 5.25inch face sampling bit
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.	• Standard drilling techniques using "best practice" to maximise sample recovery • Information not available to assess relationship between sample recovery and 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.	• Drill holes geologically logged on a metre basis • Logging is to a level of detail sufficient to support a Mineral Resource estimation, though further information would be required • Logging is qualitative in nature and recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Chip trays were photographed in both dry and wet form • Drillhole was logged in full, apart from rock rolled 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.	• Individual 1m samples were collected directly from the rig sampling system. Samples were 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) • Majority of samples were dry however some ground water was encountered and some samples were taken wet • Industry standard sample preparation techniques were undertaken and considered appropriate for the sample type and material sampled • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled
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, blanks and duplicate samples were introduced through-out the sample collection on a 1:20 ratio to ensure quality control • ALS also undertake duplicate analysis and run internal standards as part of their assay regime
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.	• Primary logging data was collected using Ocris logging system on a laptop computer, • Significant reported assay results were verified by multiple alternative company personnel • All logging and 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 were performed at collar and end of hole • 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 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 mineralisation
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were 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.	• Tenements E39/2132 and E39/2223, tenement application 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 (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 1 • Reporting of majority of all sample results on charts within the document
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Not applicable
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Future exploration planned includes further drill testing of targets identified • Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results