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2 SEPTEMBER 2024

FIRST 19 PHASE 3 RC HOLES COMPLETE AT MULGA TANK

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exploration update on progress of Phase 3 RC program at the Mulga Tank Ni-Co-Cu-PGE Project**
- **Completion of first 19 holes for a total of 6,002m with average hole depth of 316m**
- **Drilling focused on infilling and extending mineralisation within the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex - focused to the south of the high-grade results in MTRC032 and MTRC038**
- **Currently pre-collaring regional RC drilling of 5 holes testing interpreted komatiite channels within tenement E39/2134 - being drilled with the aid of an EIS grant**
- **Successfully completed multi-hole DHEM survey of deep diamond holes MTD027 and MTD029 and several RC holes where shallow high-grade semi-massive sulphide was observed**
- **Initial metallurgical testwork on bulk sample material from MTD029 (EIS3) remains ongoing**
- **Further exploration modelling and targeting work as WMG looks to advance and de-risk a 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 the progress of exploration activities at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields; including the current Phase 3 reverse circulation (RC) drilling program and recent multi-hole Down Hole ElectroMagnetic (DHEM) survey.

To date, 19 holes of the Phase 3 RC program have been drilled, totalling 6,002m. These holes are all located within the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The majority of the holes were designed to test to the south of the previous core area of drilling and in particular to follow-up on holes MTRC032 and MTRC038 which returned high-grade results at the southern extent of previous drilling. Seven of the holes also looked to infill around previous drilling in the core area of the Complex, with four holes around Phase 1 RC hole MTRC016 and three holes in the eastern area between holes MTRC006 and MTRC034 to holes MTD027 and MTRC019.

The drill rig has now changed back to mud rotary pre-collaring of the remaining holes of the program over the next 1.5 to 2 weeks. This includes a 5 hole, ~2,000m regional RC program, the first to test the interpreted komatiite channels in tenement E39/2134. These regional RC holes will be drilled with the aid of one of WMG's current Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grants (*ASX, WMG Wins Two More EIS Awards to Drill Mulga Tank, 29 April 2024*).

A multi-hole DHEM survey was completed during August. Deep diamond holes MTD027 and MTD029 (EIS3), and RC holes MTRC015, MTRC018, MTRC024, MTRC032 and MTRC038 were all successfully surveyed.

Results from the DHEM survey identified anomalies associated with the visual sulphide mineralisation observed in each of the holes. The results from holes MTRC015 and MTRC018 in particular are being further investigated, these holes will possibly be re-entered and drilling extended to target off-end of hole anomalies and/or to better define the anomalies identified.

Commenting on the progress of the Phase 3 RC, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:

> *"We're making steady progress on our Phase 3 RC program with 19 of the holes now complete for just over 6,000m. The rig has now changed back to mud rotary pre-collaring for the remaining holes, which should take around 1.5 to 2 weeks and then we'll commence the final RC drilling.*
>
> *Samples from each of these holes have been submitted to the lab on the completion of each hole and we expect to start to see a regular flow of results start coming through in the next few weeks.*
>
> *After further weather related delays we were finally able to get a DHEM crew to site who completed a DHEM survey in August. This was the most successful survey to date, in terms of holes able to be surveyed, with all holes except deep diamond hole MTD028 (blocked) able to be surveyed to near bottom of hole. Anomalies were seen, generally relating to visual sulphide mineralisation observed, in each of the holes. Further investigation into the results of holes MTRC015 and MTRC018 is being undertaken and these holes may look to be re-entered and extended to target possible off-end of hole targets."*

MULGA TANK EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

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.

WMG recently completed a 17 hole 5,534m Phase 2 RC drilling program and another EIS co-funded deep diamond hole at the project (*ASX, Completion of Phase 2 RC Drilling Commencement of EIS3, 8 April 2024; High-Grade Sulphide Segregations at Depth in MTD029 (EIS3), 29 May 2024*). This two pronged approach uses RC to infill and prove up the extent of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, defined by the Company's JORC Exploration Target modelling (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*), whilst the diamond drilling program continues to test deeper targets.

The Company has planned a combination of both further RC and diamond drilling. Additional drill holes will continue to be added to these programs, with ongoing targeting work, as the Company systematically explores the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

PHASE 3 RC DRILLING

A further 23 hole RC drilling program, totalling approximately 7,000m, is planned within the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (*ASX, Exploration Activities Recommence at Mulga Tank, 4 July 2024*). The majority of the holes are designed to test to the south of the previous core area of drilling and in particular to follow-up on holes MTRC032 and MTRC038 which returned high-grade results at the southern extent of previous drilling - demonstrating this area to be open and highly prospective.

Seven of the holes also look to infill around previous drilling in the core area of the Complex, with four holes around Phase 1 RC hole MTRC016 and three holes in the eastern area between holes MTRC006 and MTRC034 to holes MTD027 and MTRC019.

MTRC016 returned 200m at 0.30% Ni, 139ppm Co from 103m, including 35m at 0.45% Ni, 177ppm Co from 162m, which included 13m at 0.53% Ni, 208ppm Co from 183m.

Three holes planned between holes MTRC006 and MTRC034 across to holes MTD027 and MTRC019 are design to infill and follow-up on higher grade results from MTRC006 1m at 1.19% Ni from 277m and 1m at 0.96% Ni from 289m, and MTRC034 240m at 0.30% Ni, 133ppm Co from 90m.

To date, 19 of the 23 holes within the main body of the Complex have now been drilled totalling 6,002m.

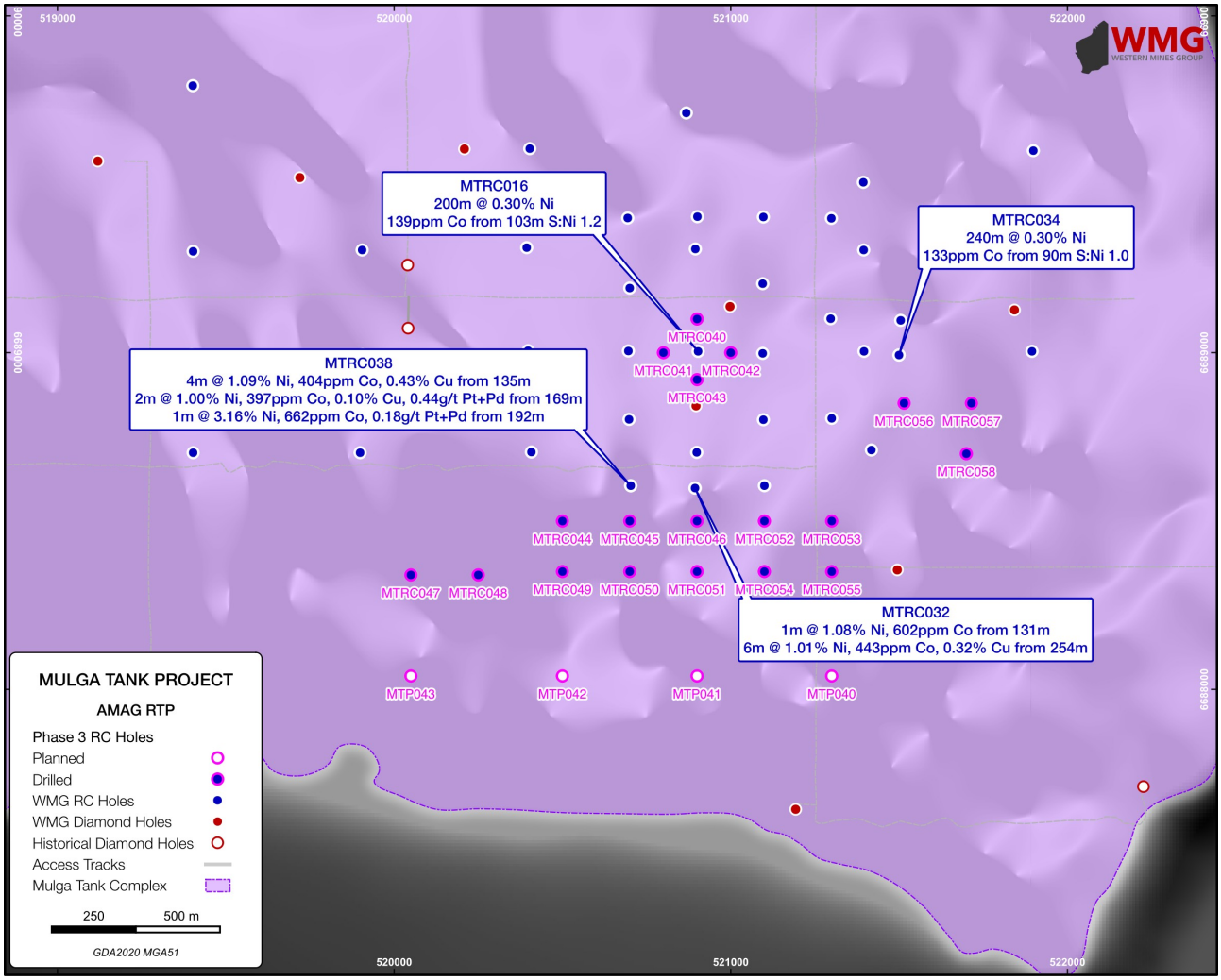

Figure 1: Phase 3 RC Drilling Planned and Complete

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC040	520891	6689103	438	270	-70
MTRC041	520801	6689000	360	270	-70
MTRC042	521000	6688999	360	270	-70
MTRC043	520900	6688920	360	270	-70
MTRC044	520500	6688500	360	270	-70
MTRC045	520700	6688500	300	270	-70
MTRC046	520900	6688500	300	270	-70
MTRC047	520050	6688340	300	270	-70
MTRC048	520250	6688340	300	270	-70
MTRC049	520500	6688350	300	270	-70
MTRC050	520700	6688350	300	270	-70
MTRC051	520900	6688350	284	270	-70
MTRC052	521101	6688500	300	270	-70
MTRC053	521300	6688500	300	270	-70
MTRC054	521100	6688350	300	270	-70
MTRC055	521300	6688350	300	270	-70
MTRC056	521515	6688850	300	270	-70
MTRC057	521715	6688850	300	270	-70
MTRC058	521700	6688700	300	270	-70

Table 1: Collar details and hole depths for Phase 3 RC drilling program at Mulga Tank

REGIONAL RC DRILLING

A 5 hole, ~2,000m regional RC program has been designed to test the interpreted komatiite channels and targets on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt. These regional RC holes will be drilled with the aid of one of WMG's current Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grants. The Company was successful in Round 29 of the EIS program, with an award of $98,000 of co-funding towards 50% of the direct drilling costs of four RC holes within tenement E39/2134 (*ASX, WMG Wins Two More EIS Awards to Drill Mulga Tank, 29 April 2024*). In addition to the four EIS holes a fifth hole is planned targeting a magnetic feature within E39/2132 near the main body of the Complex.

These RC holes will form part of the first belt-wide drilling program to begin testing the interpreted komatiite channel system emanating from the main part of the Complex in a northwest direct up the Minigwal Belt. The holes will look to both confirm the interpreted geology and also the prospectivity of the channels to host high-grade Kambalda-style massive sulphide mineralisation.

The rig is currently mud rotary drilling the pre-collars for these remaining holes of the Phase 3 program with RC drilling expected to recommence in mid-September.

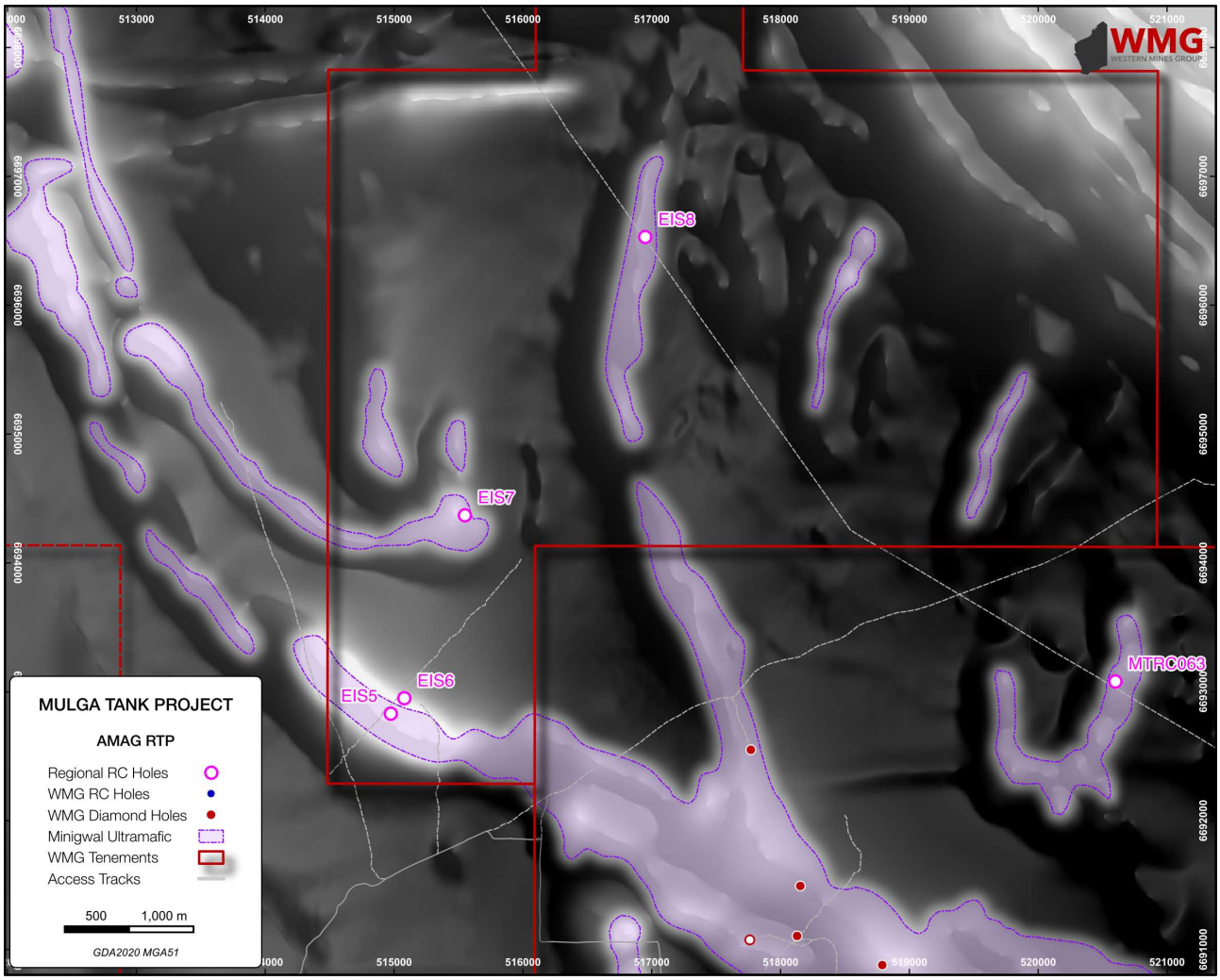

Figure 2: Regional RC Drilling Planned

DHEM SURVEY

A multiple hole DHEM survey was successfully undertaken in August, that was designed to test the central core area of the Mulga Tank Complex. All planned holes were able to be surveyed to essentially bottom of hole, with the exception of deep diamond hole MTD028 which was found to be repeatedly blocked despite attempts at flushing it out.

Results from the DHEM survey identified anomalies associated with the visual sulphide mineralisation observed in each of the holes. The results from holes MTRC015 and MTRC018 in particular are being further investigated, these holes will possibly be re-entered and extended to target off-end of hole anomalies and/or to better define the anomalies identified.

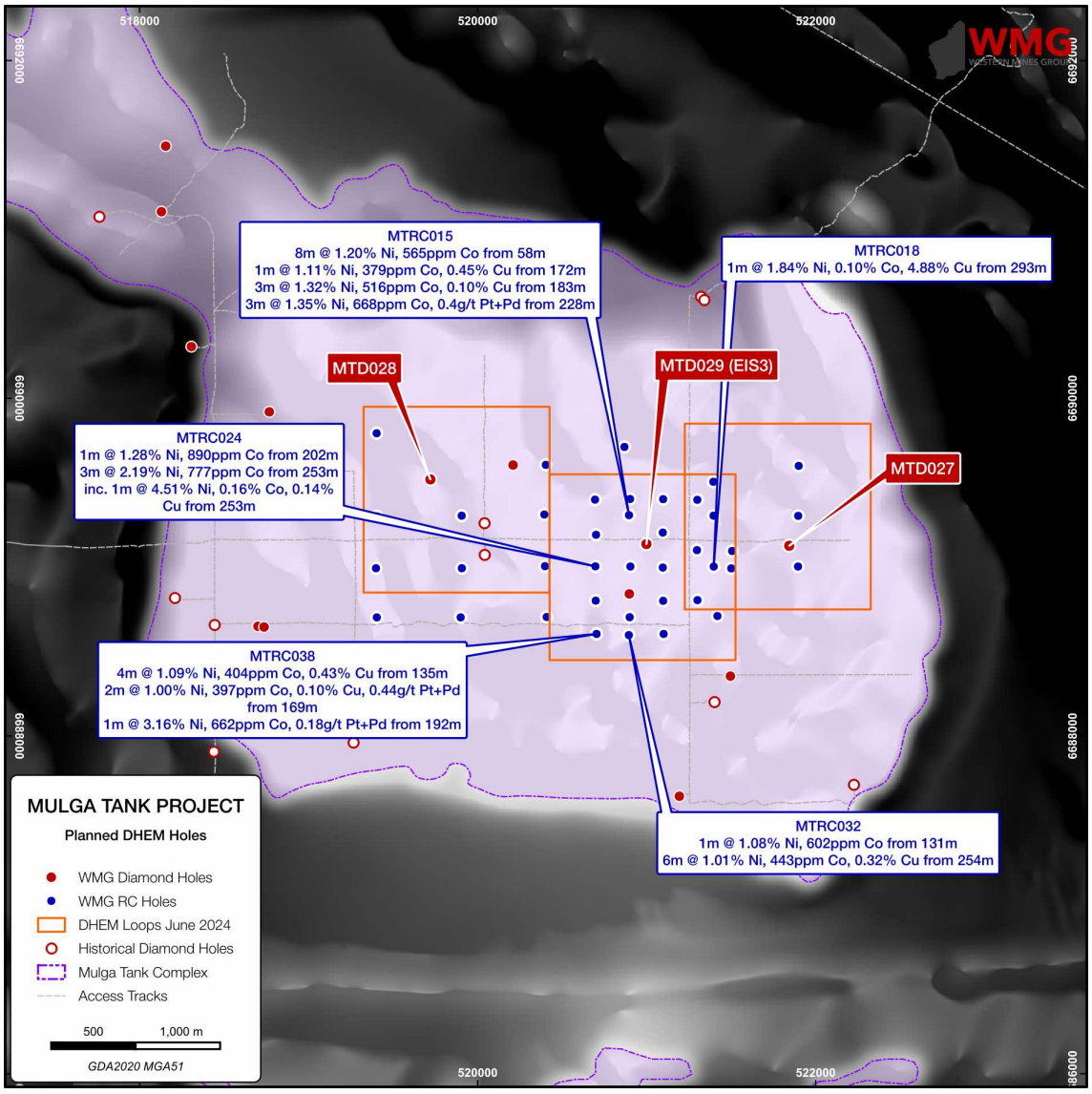

Figure 3: DHEM Survey Plan

HoleID	Hole Depth	Surveyed	Comments
MTD027	1662.3m	110-1450m	Minor inhole/offhole anomalism apparent 440-460m, 880-920m, 1260-1290m DH. Broad/ stratigraphic inhole/offend type anomaly centred >1450m DH.
MTD029	1722m	130-1690m	Minor inhole/offhole anomalism apparent 480-500m, 680-700m, 1010-1030m DH. Broad/ stratigraphic inhole/offend type anomaly centred >1600m DH.
MTRC015	300m	10-290m	Minor inhole/offhole anomalism apparent 170-190m, 210-240m DH. Stringer-type sulphides appear to relate to visual NiCuS at 172m, 185m and 229m. Broader inhole/offend type anomaly defined at 270-290m DH. Worth extending hole and completing extended DHEM.
MTRC018	312m	20-292m	Minor inhole/offhole anomalism apparent 165-175m, 280-290m DH. Stringer-type sulphides. Broader offend type anomaly defined at >292m DH. Possibly worth extending hole and completing extended DHEM.
MTRC024	360m	14-350m	Minor inhole/offhole anomalism apparent 190-220m, 240-260m DH. Stringer-type sulphides appear to relate to visual NiS/NiCuS at 202m and 253m. Broad building anomalous response apparent towards end of hole in Z/Y components.
MTRC032	306m	16-300m	Minor inhole/offhole anomalism apparent 115-125m, 130-145m, 210m and 245-280m DH. Stringer-type sulphides appear to relate to visual NiS/NiCuS at 131m and 254-260m.
MTRC034	318m	26-310m	Minor inhole/offhole anomalism apparent 120-140m, 160-180m, 190-210m DH. Stringer-type sulphides appear to relate to visual NiS/NiCuS at 122m, 135m, 169m and 192m.

Table 2: DHEM Survey Results

MTD029 (EIS3) INITAL METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

A 112kg bulk sample of HQ quarter core was collected from recent diamond deep diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) over four intervals totalling 62m (between 159m to 275m depth) for initial metallurgical test work on the shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation (*ASX, Continuous Mineralisation in Upper Part of MTD029, 1 July 2024*).

Initial preparation, grind size establishment and a number of stages of initial rougher flotation test work have been undertaken on the material demonstrating recoverability of the sulphide mineralisation. Further floatation test work is ongoing and full results will be reported to shareholders when received.

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the ongoing exploration activities and the continuing progress at Mulga Tank as further results are received.

For further information please contact:

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director
Tel: +61 475 116 798
Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

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

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: 80.90m
Options: 19.20m
Share Price: $0.28
Market Cap: $22.65m
Cash (30/06/24): $2.13m

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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-Co-Cu-PGE Project, a major ultramafic complex found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt. WMG's exploration work has discovered significant nickel sulphide mineral system and is considered highly prospective for globally significant Ni-Co-Cu-PGE deposits.

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 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) • Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey conducted by SGC Niche Acquisition, an independent geophysical contractor • **DHEM configuration/parameters:** **Configuration:** Down-hole EM (DHEM) **Receiver:** SMARTem24 **Sensor:** DigiAtlantis **Transmitter:** TTX2 **Loop Size:** 1100m x 1100m (single turn) **Current:** 80-100A **Station Spacing:** 2m, 5m, 10m and 20m **Base Frequency:** 0.5Hz **Duty Cycle:** 50% **Stacks:** 64 **Readings:** 2-3 readings per station • DHEM surveys are an industry standard practise in testing the presence of bedrock conductors potentially representing mineralised sulphide bodies
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 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) • Majority of samples were dry however some ground water was encountered and some samples were taken wet • Industry standard sample preparation techniques will be 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 • DHEM survey undertaken by SGC Niche Acquistion using equipment described above • Production reports reviewed and QA/QC of the data is completed by the Company's consultant geophysicist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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
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 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 delivered to the laboratory by company personnel • All data acquired by SGC Niche Acquisition was reported to the Company's consultant geophysicist
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 • DHEM data was independently verified by the Company's consultant geophysicist Russell Mortimer of Southern Geoscience Consultants

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, E39/2134 and E39/2223, tenement application E39/2299 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR to original tenement holder • Native Title held by Upurli Upurli Nguratja and Nyalpa Pirniku • No known registered sites of historical interest within the tenement area • Goldfields Priority Ecological Community PEC54 borders eastern edge of project 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)
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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
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.	• All reporting of DHEM results given in the body of the announcement
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