ASX RELEASE
9 OCTOBER 2024

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE INTERVALS UP TO 2.46% Ni 0.43% Cu

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Geochemical assay results received for Phase 3 RC holes MTRC051 to MTRC055 at Mulga Tank**
- **All holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:**

MTRC051	**Cumulative**	**156m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 212ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.4***
MTRC052		**192m at 0.28% Ni, 125ppm Co, 63ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd from 114m S:Ni 0.8***
MTRC053		**205m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 85ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 87 S:Ni 1.0***
MTRC054		**200m at 0.28% Ni, 124ppm Co, 31ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 100m S:Ni 0.6***
MTRC055		**216m at 0.30% Ni, 144ppm Co, 109ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd from 84m S:Ni 1.2***

- **Holes drilled to the south of previous drilling with some outside the area modelled in JORC Exploration Target - extending mineralisation in the south of the Mulga Tank Complex**
- **All holes ended in mineralisation with shallow zones of higher grade mineralisation in some holes:**

MTRC051		**3m at 0.70% Ni, 400ppm Co, 0.38% Cu, 0.17g/t Pt+Pd from 147m**
	inc.	**1m at 1.18% Ni, 650ppm Co, 0.67% Cu, 0.31g/t Pt+Pd from 148m**
MTRC053		**21m at 0.37% Ni, 148ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 189m**
MTRC055		**11m at 0.63% Ni, 211ppm Co, 535ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 175m**
	inc.	**4m at 1.16% Ni, 345ppm Co, 0.13% Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd from 182m**
	that inc.	**2m at 1.97% Ni, 542ppm Co, 0.26% Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 183m**
	which inc.	**1m at 2.46% Ni, 641ppm Co, 0.43% Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 183m**
		7m at 0.48% Ni, 226ppm Co, 248ppm Cu, 42ppb Pt+Pd from 234m
	inc.	**1m at 1.26% Ni, 489ppm Co, 431ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 239m**

- **WMG continues to expand and 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 five Phase 3 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes at the Mulga Tank Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Assay results have been received for holes MTRC051 to MTRC055, which were all drilled in new area in the southeastern part of the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex. **Results from all five holes highlight broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation, with all holes ending in mineralisation**. The holes extend nickel sulphide mineralisation outside of previously known and tested zones within the Complex.

Hole MTRC055 is of particular interest, that returned cumulative mineralisation of **216m at 0.30% Ni, 144ppm Co** from 84m that included some shallow, higher-grade intervals of **11m at 0.63% Ni, 211ppm Co, 535ppm Cu** from 175m, with **4m at 1.16% Ni, 345ppm Co, 0.13% Cu** from 182m that included **1m at 2.46% Ni, 641ppm Co, 0.43% Cu** from 183m. MTRC051 also returned a high-grade intersection of **1m at 1.18% Ni, 650ppm Co, 0.67% Cu, 0.31g/t Pd+Pt** from 148m.

Assay results have now been received for 16 of the 19 Phase 3 RC holes drilled to date, with all holes mineralised. The program is successful in its goals of infilling around previous drilling in the core of the Complex with holes MTRC040 to MTRC043 (*ASX, Phase 3 RC Results Yield Broad Sulphide Mineralisation Zones, 13 September 2024*) and extending mineralisation outside of previous tested zones, with results from recent hole MTRC046 showing the best high-grade intersection ever drilled at the project (*ASX, MTRC046: Two High-Grade Zones inc. 5m at 1.92% Ni 0.21% Cu, 17 September*) and holes MTRC047 to MTRC050 extending mineralisation (*ASX, Phase 3 Assays Extend Known Mineralisation at Mulga Tank, 26 September 2024*).

These latest holes MTRC051 to MTRC055 again step out from previous drilling and extend known mineralisation with numerous intervals of logged disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation coinciding with assay results showing elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE, including:

MTRC051 **130m at 0.27% Ni, 136ppm Co, 252ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd from 113m**
inc. **9m at 0.38% Ni, 170ppm Co, 358ppm Cu, 34ppb Pt+Pd from 121m**
and inc. **3m at 0.70% Ni, 400ppm Co, 0.38% Cu, 0.17g/t Pt+Pd from 147m**
that inc. **1m at 1.18% Ni, 650ppm Co, 0.67% Cu, 0.31g/t Pt+Pd from 148m**
and inc. **3m at 0.32% Ni, 141ppm Co, 155ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd from 229m**
26m at 0.28% Ni, 121ppm Co, 17ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 258m*
inc. **6m at 0.32% Ni, 141ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd from 258m**

Cumulative **156m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 212ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.4***

MTRC052 **192m at 0.28% Ni, 125ppm Co, 63ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd from 114m S:Ni 0.8***
inc. **4m at 0.46% Ni, 147ppm Co, 144ppm Cu, 53ppb Pt+Pd from 108m**
and inc. **5m at 0.32% Ni, 135ppm Co, 87ppm Cu, 5ppb Pt+Pd from 131m**
and inc. **7m at 0.32% Ni, 122ppm Co, 56ppm Cu, 5ppb Pt+Pd from 200m**
and inc. **15m at 0.32% Ni, 137ppm Co, 65ppm Cu, 3ppb Pt+Pd from 210m**
and inc. **3m at 0.47% Ni, 217ppm Co, 219ppm Cu, 0.15g/t Pt+Pd from 249m**

MTRC053 **205m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 85ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 87m S:Ni 1.0***
inc. **8m at 0.32% Ni, 134ppm Co, 195ppm Cu, 14ppb Pt+Pd from 114m**
and inc. **3m at 0.35% Ni, 131ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 162m**
and inc. **2m at 0.36% Ni, 207ppm Co, 451ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 168m**
and inc. **21m at 0.37% Ni, 148ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 189m**
and inc. **9m at 0.34% Ni, 132ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 5ppb Pt+Pd from 215m**
and inc. **4m at 0.35% Ni, 161ppm Co, 153ppm Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 231m**

MTRC054 **200m at 0.28% Ni, 124ppm Co, 31ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 100m S:Ni 0.6***
inc. **11m at 0.34% Ni, 134ppm Co, 119ppm Cu, 48ppb Pt+Pd from 126m**
and inc. **2m at 0.41% Ni, 208ppm Co, 404ppm Cu, 64ppb Pt+Pd from 181m**

MTRC055 **216m at 0.30% Ni, 144ppm Co, 109ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd from 84m S:Ni 1.2***
inc. **3m at 0.46% Ni, 212ppm Co, 341ppm Cu, 75ppb Pt+Pd from 127m**
and inc. **11m at 0.63% Ni, 211ppm Co, 535ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 175m**
that inc. **4m at 1.16% Ni, 345ppm Co, 0.13% Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd from 182m**
which inc. **1m at 2.46% Ni, 641ppm Co, 0.43% Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 183m**
and inc. **6m at 0.51% Ni, 207ppm Co, 385ppm Cu, 52ppb Pt+Pd from 197m**
and inc. **10m at 0.38% Ni, 156ppm Co, 90ppm Cu, 60ppb Pt+Pd from 207m**
and inc. **4m at 0.44% Ni, 148ppm Co, 136ppm Cu, 72ppb Pt+Pd from 224m**
and inc. **7m at 0.48% Ni, 226ppm Co, 248ppm Cu, 42ppb Pt+Pd from 234m**
that inc. **1m at 1.26% Ni, 489ppm Co, 431ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 239m**
and inc. **9m at 0.63% Ni, 156ppm Co, 54ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 257m**
and inc. **10m at 0.36% Ni, 165ppm Co, 41ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 280m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

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

> *"Results from these five holes complete the two southern fences of the Phase 3 program, stepping out to the south from our previous drilling in the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex. Some of these holes are well outside the area modelled in our JORC Exploration Target, but yet again we are still seeing nickel sulphide mineralisation and the system just keeps getting bigger.*
>
> *Four of the holes show ~200m intervals of sulphide mineralisation, with sulphur and associated chalcophile element results (Cu and PGE's). Various intersections of higher grade results may provide vectors to further pods or zones of richer material. MTRC055 is the best hole of this batch of results returning 216m at 0.30% Ni, which contained a number of higher grade intervals including 11m at 0.63% Ni, with 4m at 1.16% Ni that had 1m at 2.46% Ni and 0.43% Cu. Once again showing this extensive system is capable of making some strong nickel and copper grades.*
>
> *We're continuously learning more about the Mulga Tank Complex, as these results and recent results from previous hole MTRC046 highlight. This information feeds back into our geological modelling and ongoing exploration targeting work."*

MULGA TANK RC DRILLING PROGRAM

Exploration results from the Company's various drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project over the last 18 months have demonstrated significant nickel sulphide mineralisation and an extensive nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

The Company has now completed a 24 hole, ~7,400m Phase 3 RC program in follow-up to previous exploration. Of which, 19 holes, totalling 6,002m, were drilled within the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex looking to infill around previous holes and extend mineralisation to the south of previous drilling (*ASX, First 19 Phase 3 RC Holes Complete at Mulga Tank, 2 September 2024*). Assay results from these holes are steadily being received (*ASX, Phase 3 RC Results Yield Broad Sulphide Mineralisation Zones, 13 September 2024; MTRC046 Two High-Grade Zones inc. 5m at 1.92% Ni 0.21% Cu, 17 September 2024; Phase 3 Assays Extend Known Mineralisation at Mulga Tank, 26 September 2024*).

An additional five hole, 1,411m regional component of the Phase 3 RC program was designed to test the interpreted komatiite channel system (based on aeromagnetic interpretation), extending from the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex, and the interpreted lithologies of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt (*ASX, Regional EIS Drilling Confirms Belt-Scale Mineral System, 3 October 2024*). Four of the holes were drilled with the aid of one of WMG's current EIS grants (*ASX, WMG Wins Two More EIS Awards to Drill Mulga Tank, 29 April 2024*).

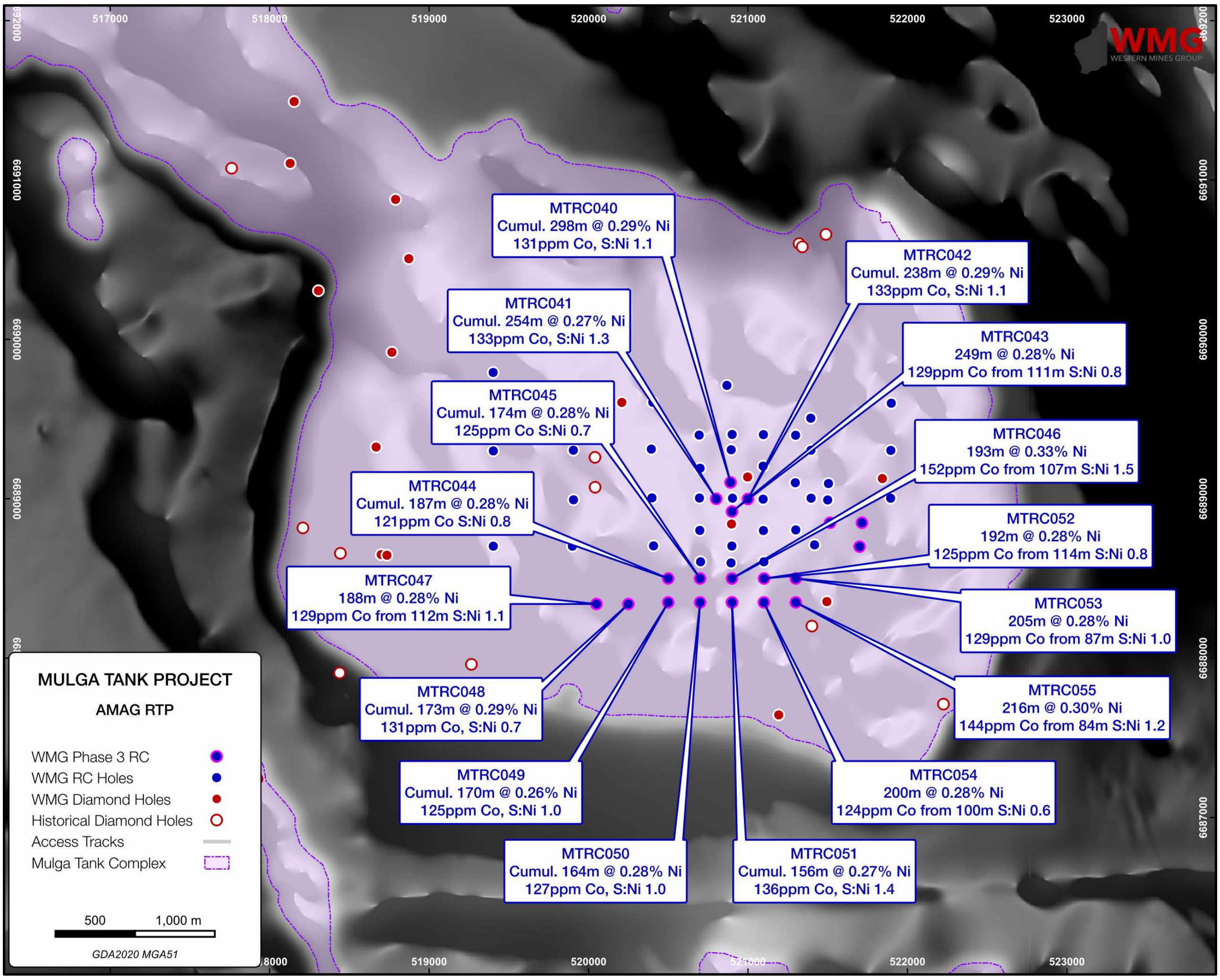

Figure 1: Phase 3 assay results for disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTRC051 averaged 45.0% MgO and 0.97% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 219m ultramafic portion of the hole, MTRC052 averaged 46.3% MgO and 0.39% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 224m of ultramafic, MTRC053 averaged 46.9% MgO and 0.38% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 240m of ultramafic, MTRC054 averaged 48.9% MgO and 0.32% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 233m of ultramafic and MTRC055 averaged 46.1% MgO and 0.52% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 234m of ultramafic. 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 extreme adcumulate dunite with Al_2O_3 generally between 0.1% and 0.5% and MgO greater than 40%.

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

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 MTRC051 to MTRC055 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 2 to 11).

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 >0.15% and S >0.1%; Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb and S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width.

MTRC051 **130m at 0.27% Ni, 136ppm Co, 252ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd from 113m**

inc. **9m at 0.38% Ni, 170ppm Co, 358ppm Cu, 34ppb Pt+Pd from 121m**

and inc. **3m at 0.70% Ni, 400ppm Co, 0.38% Cu, 0.17g/t Pt+Pd from 147m**

that inc. **1m at 1.18% Ni, 650ppm Co, 0.67% Cu, 0.31g/t Pt+Pd from 148m**

and inc. **3m at 0.32% Ni, 141ppm Co, 155ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd from 229m**

26m at 0.28% Ni, 121ppm Co, 17ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 258m*

inc. **6m at 0.32% Ni, 141ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd from 258m**

Cumulative **156m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 212ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.4***

* *Ending in mineralisation*

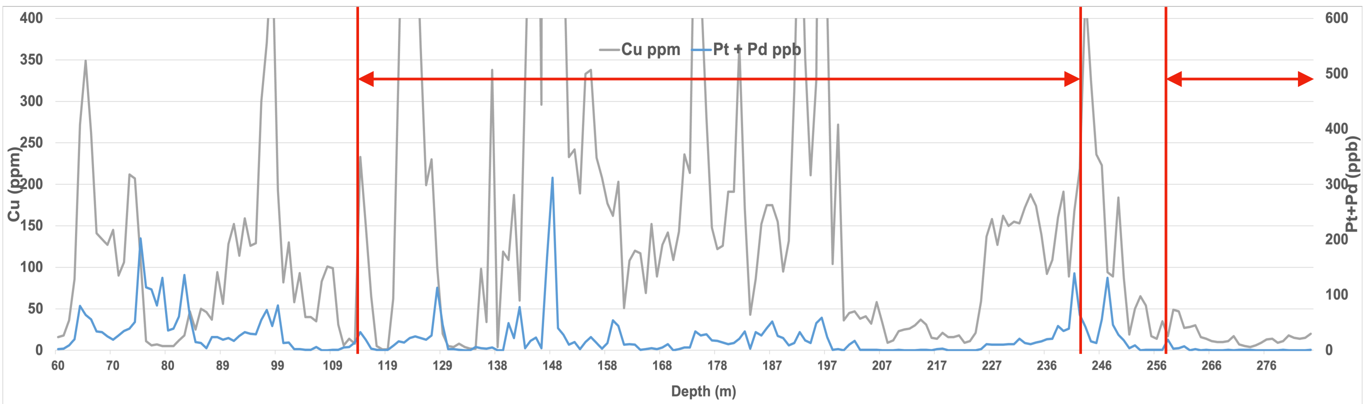

Figure 2: MTRC051 Cu and Pt+Pd

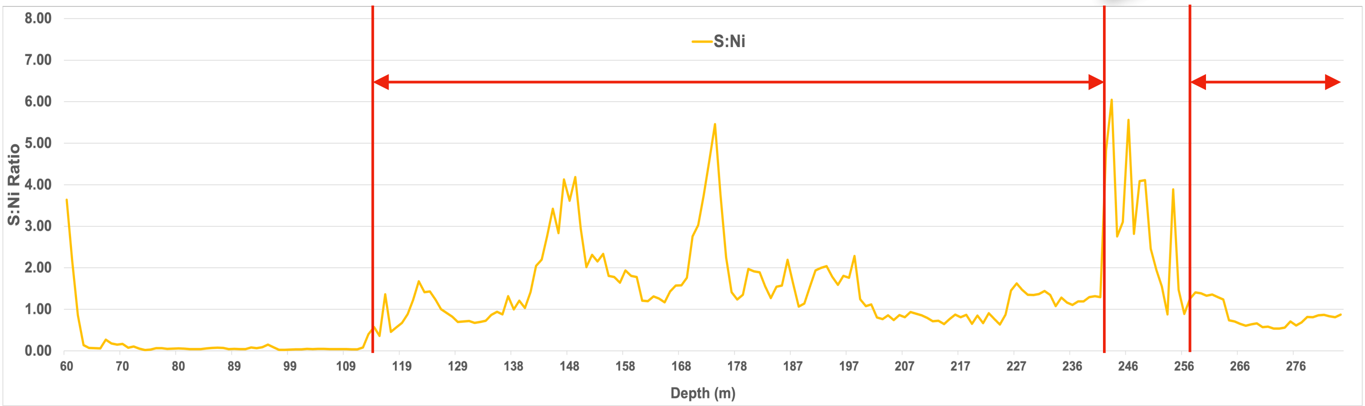

Figure 3: MTRC051 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC052 *19m at 0.52% Ni, 332ppm Co, 240ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 63m S:Ni 0.1*

inc. *1m at 1.01% Ni, 282ppm Co, 146ppm Cu, 41ppb Pt+Pd from 68m S:Ni 0.05*

192m at 0.28% Ni, 125ppm Co, 63ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd from 114m S:Ni 0.8*

inc. **4m at 0.46% Ni, 147ppm Co, 144ppm Cu, 53ppb Pt+Pd from 108m**

and inc. **5m at 0.32% Ni, 135ppm Co, 87ppm Cu, 5ppb Pt+Pd from 131m**

and inc. **7m at 0.32% Ni, 122ppm Co, 56ppm Cu, 5ppb Pt+Pd from 200m**

and inc. **15m at 0.32% Ni, 137ppm Co, 65ppm Cu, 3ppb Pt+Pd from 210m**

and inc. **3m at 0.47% Ni, 217ppm Co, 219ppm Cu, 0.15g/t Pt+Pd from 249m**

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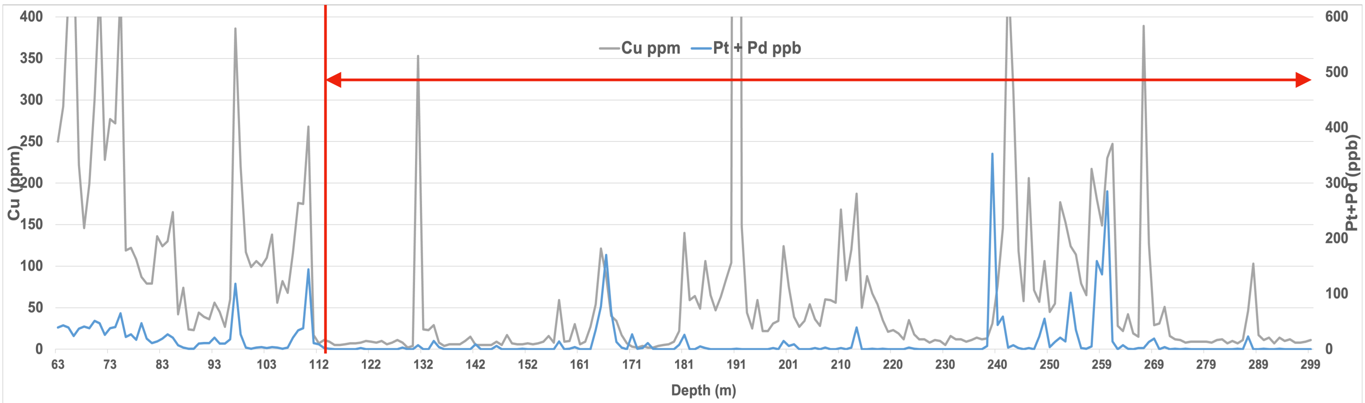

Figure 4: MTRC052 Cu and Pt+Pd

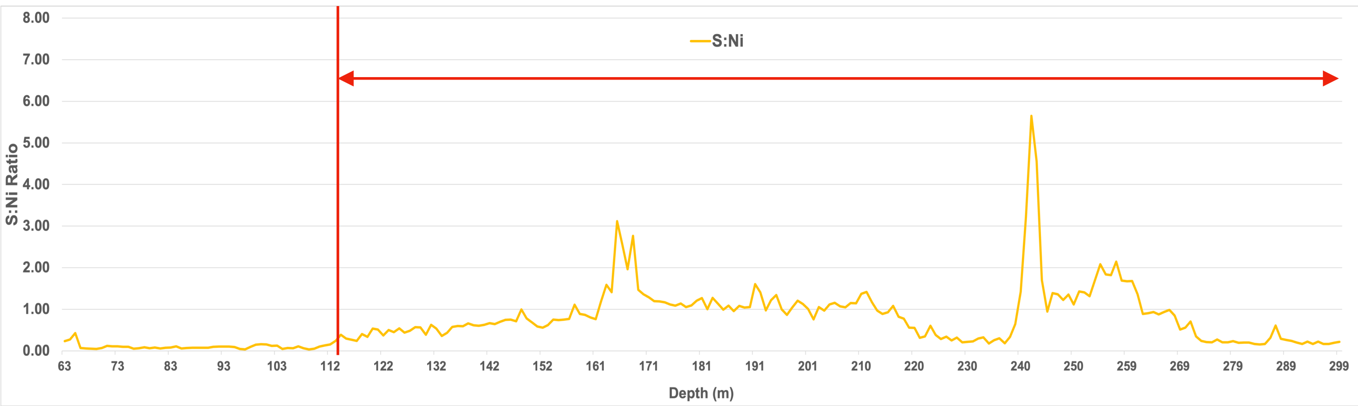

Figure 5: MTRC052 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC053 205m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 85ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 87m S:Ni 1.0*

inc. **8m at 0.32% Ni, 134ppm Co, 195ppm Cu, 14ppb Pt+Pd from 114m**

and inc. **3m at 0.35% Ni, 131ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 162m**

and inc. **2m at 0.36% Ni, 207ppm Co, 451ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 168m**

and inc. **21m at 0.37% Ni, 148ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 189m**

and inc. **9m at 0.34% Ni, 132ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 5ppb Pt+Pd from 215m**

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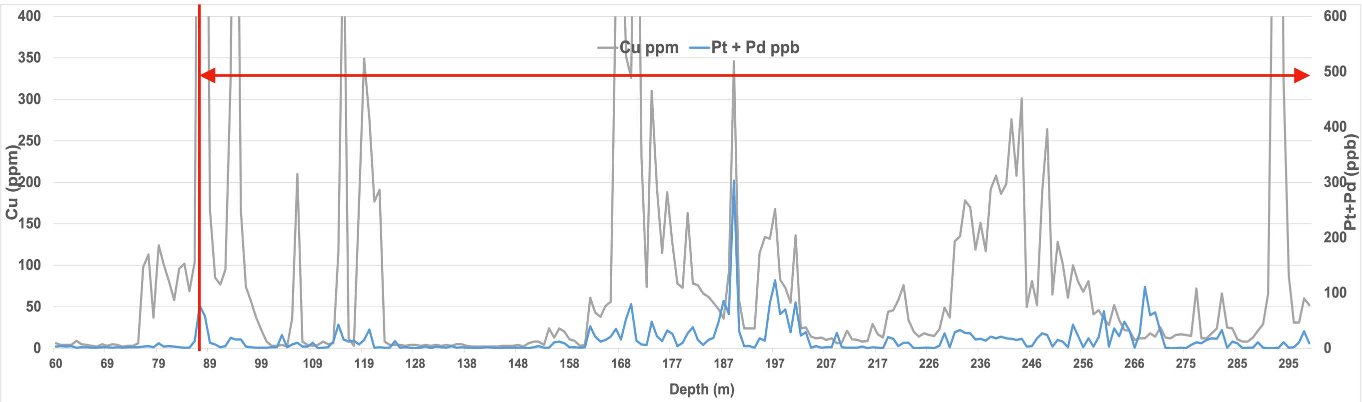

Figure 6: MTRC053 Cu and Pt+Pd

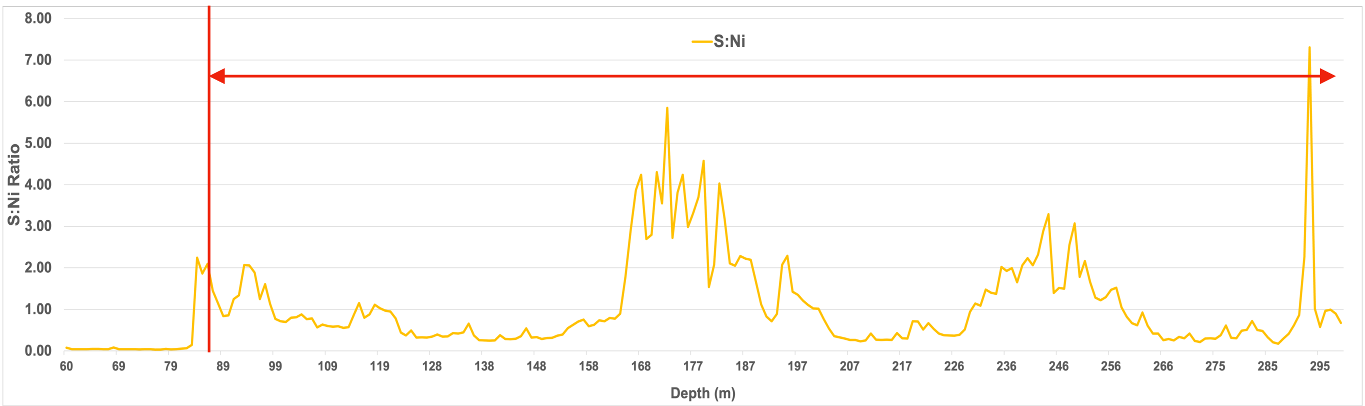

Figure 7: MTRC053 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC054 200m at 0.28% Ni, 124ppm Co, 31ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 100m S:Ni 0.6*

inc. **11m at 0.34% Ni, 134ppm Co, 119ppm Cu, 48ppb Pt+Pd from 126m**

and inc. **2m at 0.41% Ni, 208ppm Co, 404ppm Cu, 64ppb Pt+Pd from 181m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

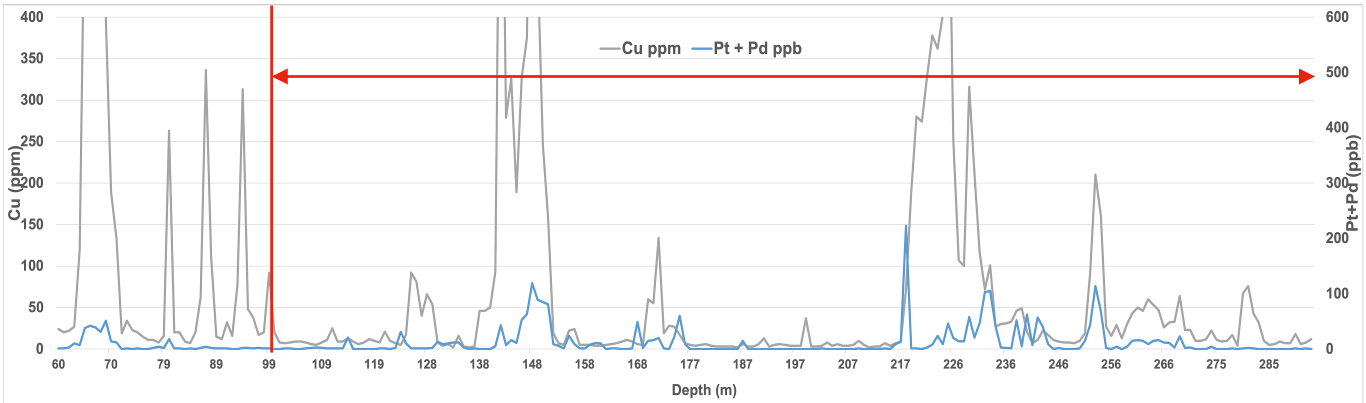

Figure 8: MTRC054 Cu and Pt+Pd

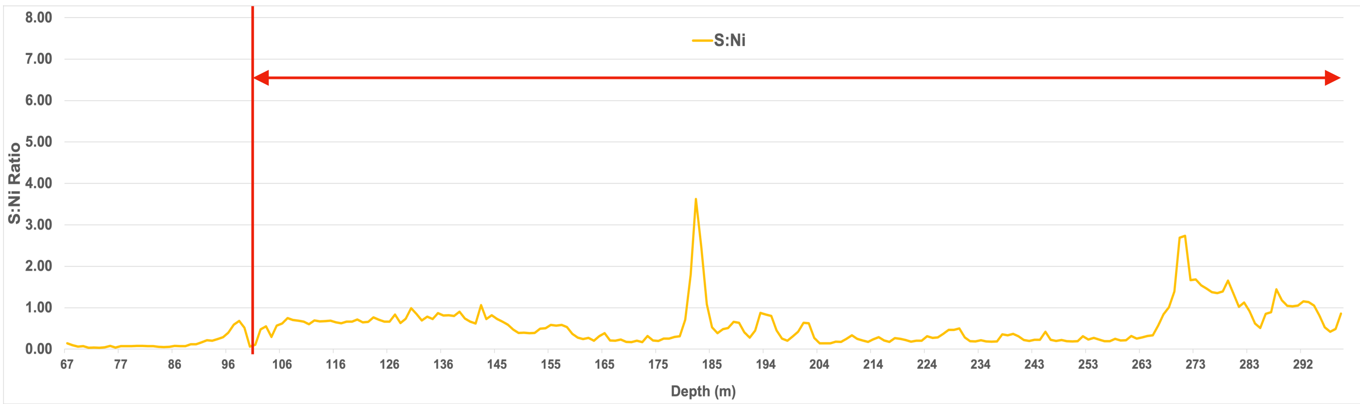

Figure 9: MTRC054 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC055	216m at 0.30% Ni, 144ppm Co, 109ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd from 84m S:Ni 1.2*
inc.	3m at 0.46% Ni, 212ppm Co, 341ppm Cu, 75ppb Pt+Pd from 127m
and inc.	11m at 0.63% Ni, 211ppm Co, 535ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 175m
that inc.	4m at 1.16% Ni, 345ppm Co, 0.13% Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd from 182m
which inc.	1m at 2.46% Ni, 641ppm Co, 0.43% Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 183m
and inc.	6m at 0.51% Ni, 207ppm Co, 385ppm Cu, 52ppb Pt+Pd from 197m
and inc.	10m at 0.38% Ni, 156ppm Co, 90ppm Cu, 60ppb Pt+Pd from 207m
and inc.	4m at 0.44% Ni, 148ppm Co, 136ppm Cu, 72ppb Pt+Pd from 224m
and inc.	7m at 0.48% Ni, 226ppm Co, 248ppm Cu, 42ppb Pt+Pd from 234m
that inc.	1m at 1.26% Ni, 489ppm Co, 431ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 239m
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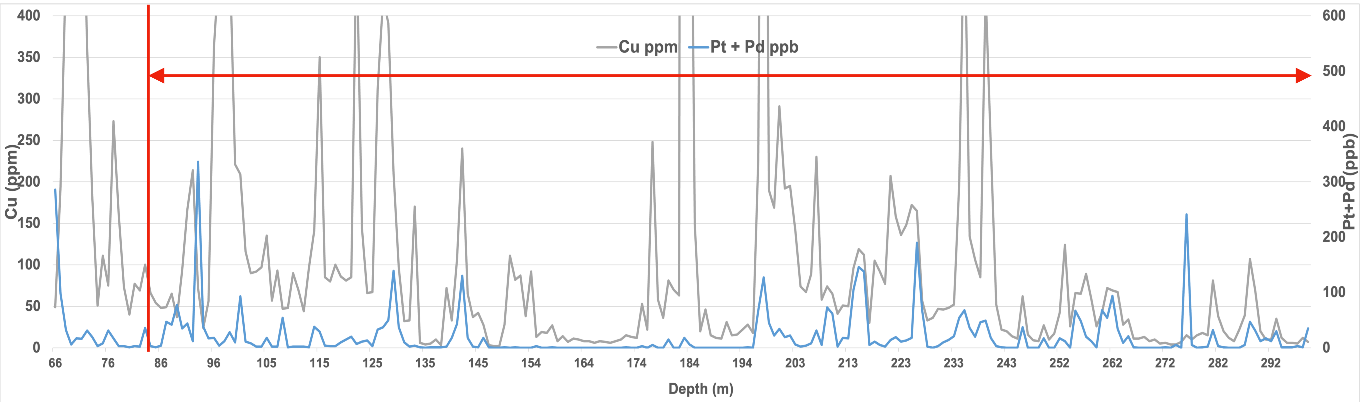

Figure 10: MTRC055 Cu and Pt+Pd

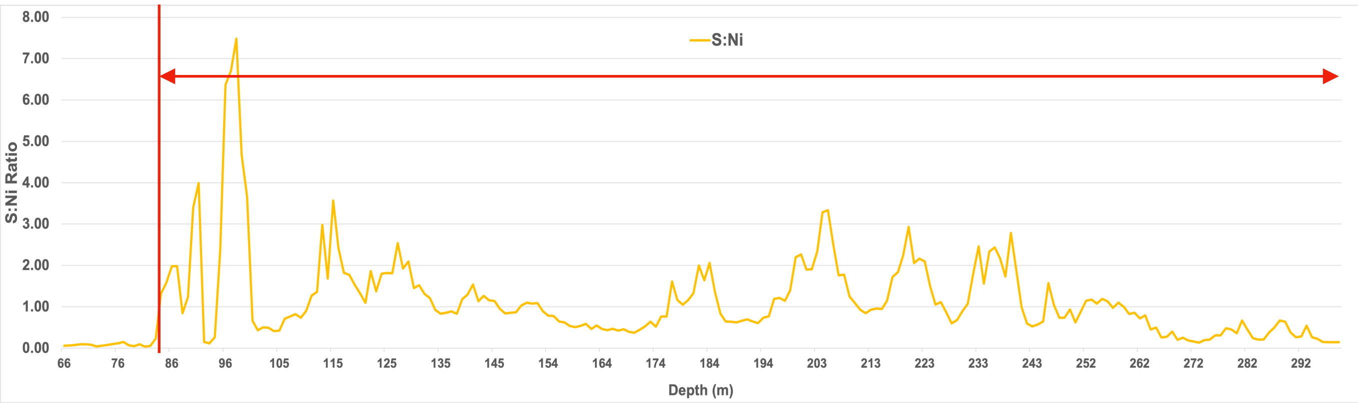

Figure 11: MTRC055 S:Ni Ratio

DISCUSSION

Holes MTRC051 to MTRC055 were designed to test to the south of previous drilling, forming the eastern ends of two east-west fences at ~200m drill spacing around ~100m and 300-400m south of the Phase 1 and 2 drilling and linking up to WMG's diamond hole MTD020. This part of the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex has not had any previous drilling, other than hole MTD020, which was the first hole drilled by the Company to show broad visible disseminated sulphide mineralisation (*ASX, Disseminated Sulphides Seen Over >300m in Hole MTD020, 26 July 2022*) and was drilled as a follow-up to historical hole MTD011 (*ASX:IPT, Exploration Update: Mulga Tank Project, 19 December 2013*).

Similar to holes MTRC044 to MTRC046 and MTRC047 to MTRC050, at the western end of these drill fences, the results demonstrate the system remains open to the south with all five holes showing broad intersections of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation containing high sulphur, S:Ni and chalcophile element (Cu and PGE's) results. The holes extend nickel sulphide mineralisation outside of previously known and tested zones within the Complex and highlight a larger system than that modelled in the Company's JORC Exploration Target (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*).

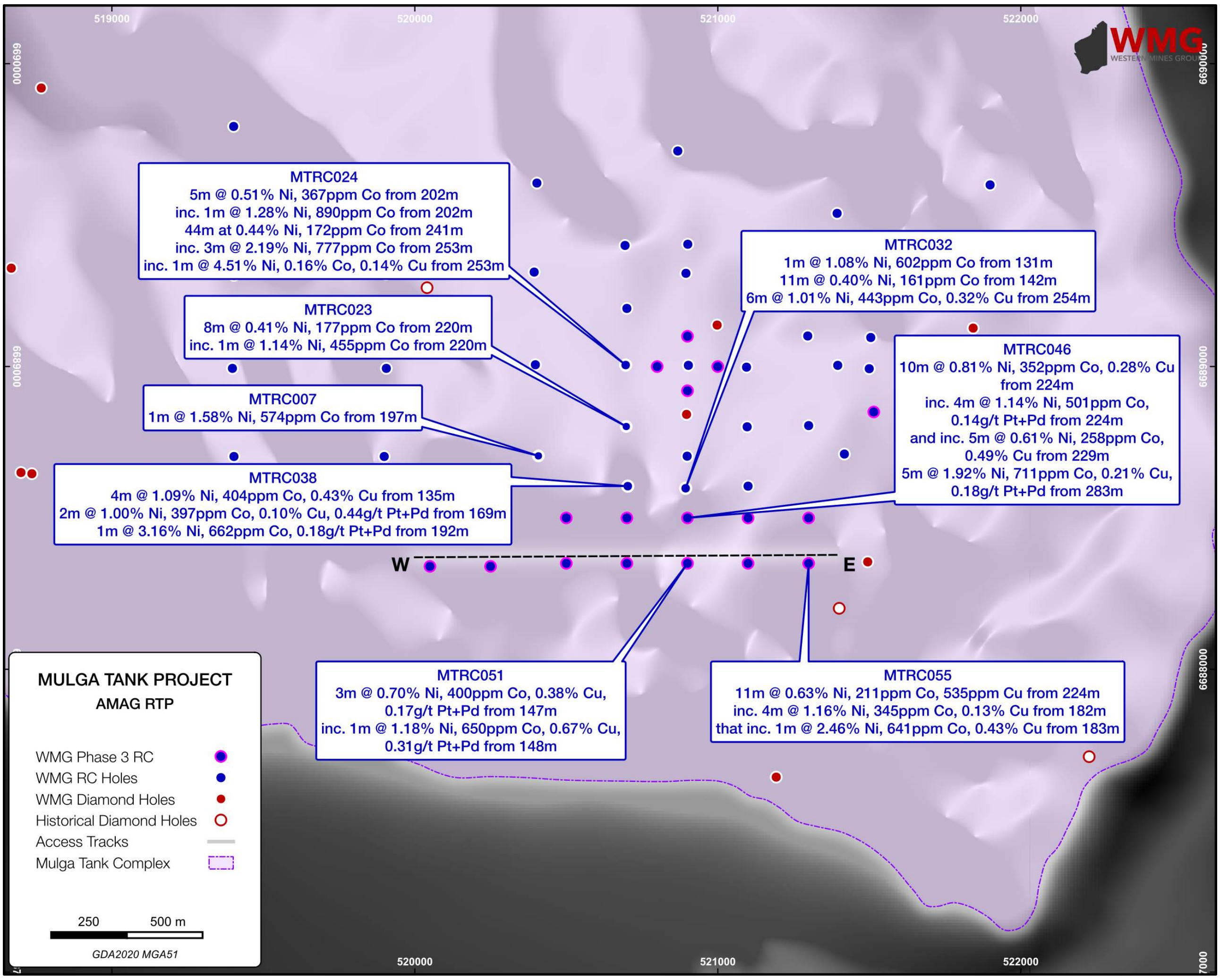

Figure 12: Cluster of >1.0% Ni assay results within the core of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

High-grade intersections of >1% Ni with strong Cu were seen in holes MTRC051 and in particular MTRC055:

MTRC051 **3m at 0.70% Ni, 400ppm Co, 0.38% Cu, 0.17g/t Pt+Pd from 147m**
inc. **1m at 1.18% Ni, 650ppm Co, 0.67% Cu, 0.31g/t Pt+Pd from 148m**

MTRC055 **11m at 0.63% Ni, 211ppm Co, 535ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 175m**
inc. **4m at 1.16% Ni, 345ppm Co, 0.13% Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd from 182m**
that inc. **1m at 2.46% Ni, 641ppm Co, 0.43% Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 183m**
1m at 1.26% Ni, 489ppm Co, 431ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 239m

Hole MTRC051 was drilled to the south of MTRC046, which contained two high-grade zones, and was itself drilled to the south of Phase 2 holes MTRC032 and MTRC038:

MTRC046 **10m at 0.81% Ni, 352ppm Co, 0.28% Cu, 77ppb Pt+Pd from 224m**
inc. **4m at 1.14% Ni, 501ppm Co, 803ppm Cu, 0.14g/t Pt+Pd from 224m**
and inc. **5m at 0.61% Ni, 258ppm Co, 0.49% Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 229**
7m at 1.52% Ni, 578ppm Co, 0.16% Cu, 0.17g/t Pt+Pd from 282m
inc. **5m at 1.92% Ni, 711ppm Co, 0.21% Cu, 0.18g/t Pt+Pd from 283m**

MTRC032 **1m at 1.08% Ni, 602ppm Co, 379ppm Cu, 83ppb Pt+Pd from 131m**
6m at 1.01% Ni, 443ppm Co, 0.32% Cu, 0.12g/t Pt+Pd from 254m

MTRC038 **4m at 1.09% Ni, 404ppm Co, 0.43% Cu, 71ppb Pt+Pd from 133m**
2m at 1.00% Ni, 397ppm Co, 0.10% Cu, 0.44g/t Pt+Pd from 169m
1m at 3.16% Ni, 662ppm Co, 385ppm Cu, 0.18g/t Pt+Pd from 192m

A number of holes across the three RC programs have returned higher grade assay results between 1% to 4.5% Ni. These intervals have generally only been logged as matrix to semi-massive sulphide in RC chips, highlighting the high tenor of the sulphide system.

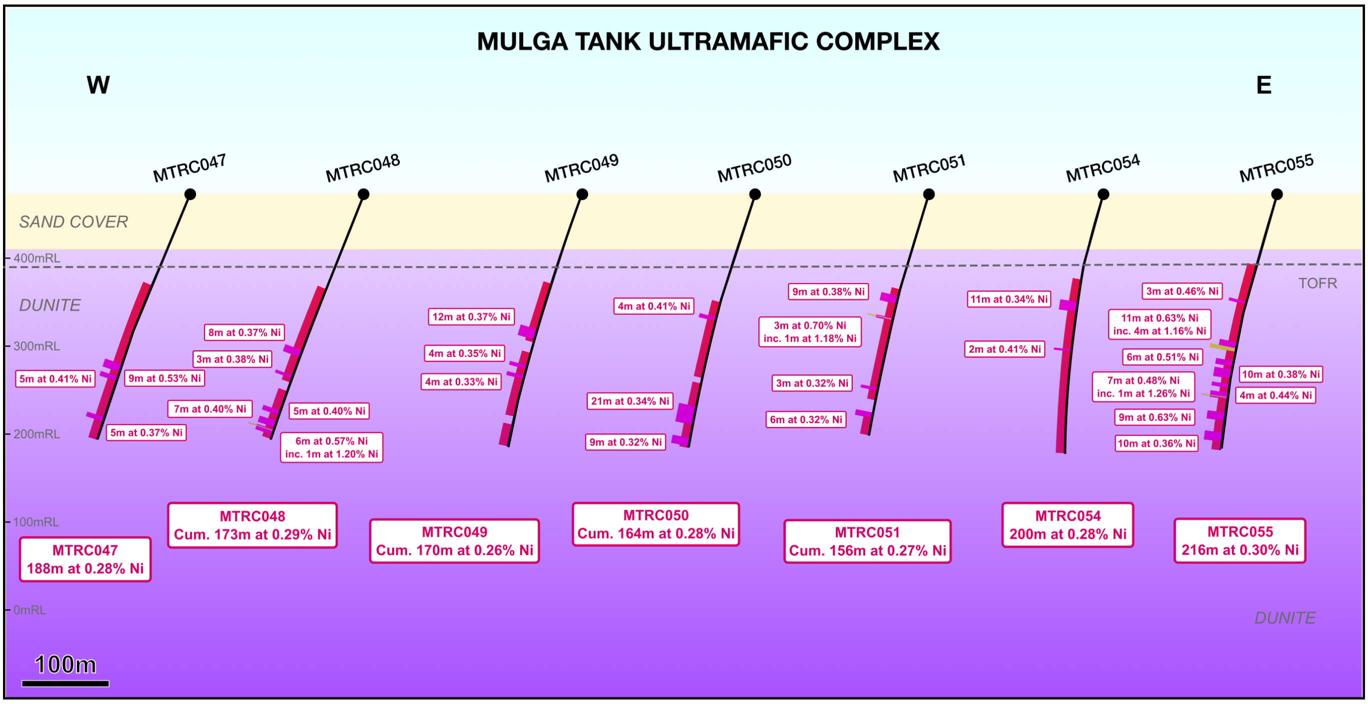

Figure 13: Cross section W-E through the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

Each phase of drilling and batch of geochemical assay results continues to build our understanding of the Mulga Tank Complex and the extensive disseminated sulphide mineralisation observed. The Company looks forward to regularly updating shareholders on further assay results from the Phase 3 RC drilling program as they become available.

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

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTRC051	113	243	130	0.27	136	252	20
	inc. 121	130	9	0.38	170	358	34
	and inc. 147	150	3	0.70	400	3799	174
	that inc. 147	149	2	0.88	501	5260	241
	which inc. 147	**149**	**1**	**1.18**	**650**	**6730**	**312**
	and inc. 229	232	3	0.32	141	155	13
MTRC051	258	284	26	0.28	121	17	2
	inc. 258	264	6	0.32	141	33	6
MTRC052	63	82	19	0.52	332	240	35
	inc. 68	**69**	**1**	**1.01**	**282**	**146**	**41**
MTRC052	108	300	300	0.28	125	63	11
	inc. 108	112	4	0.46	147	144	53
	and inc. 131	136	5	0.32	135	87	5
	and inc. 200	207	7	0.32	122	56	5
	and inc. 210	225	15	0.32	137	65	3
	and inc. 259	262	3	0.47	217	219	153
MTRC053	87	292	205	0.28	129	85	16
	inc. 114	122	8	0.32	134	195	14
	and inc. 162	165	3	0.35	131	47	24
	and inc. 168	170	2	0.36	207	451	35
	and inc. 189	210	21	0.37	148	71	43
	and inc. 215	224	9	0.34	132	33	5
	and inc. 231	235	4	0.35	161	153	29
MTRC054	100	300	200	0.28	124	31	10
	inc. 100	102	2	0.43	197	313	67
	and inc. 126	137	11	0.34	134	119	48
	that inc. 126	131	5	0.43	159	213	96
	and inc. 181	183	2	0.41	208	404	64
	and inc. 231	263	32	0.31	125	2	0
MTRC055	84	300	216	0.30	144	109	20
	Inc. 127	130	3	0.46	212	341	75
	and inc.175	186	11	0.63	211	535	4
	that inc. 182	**186**	**4**	**1.16**	**345**	**1330**	**6**
	which inc. 183	**185**	**2**	**1.97**	**542**	**2555**	**12**
	that inc. 183	**184**	**1**	**2.46**	**641**	**4260**	**18**
	and inc. 197	197	6	0.51	207	385	52
	and inc. 207	207	10	0.38	156	90	60
	and inc. 224	224	4	0.44	148	136	72
	and inc. 234	234	7	0.48	226	248	42
	that inc. 239	239	**1**	**1.26**	**489**	**431**	**49**
	and inc. 257	257	9	0.35	156	54	35
	and inc. 280	280	10	0.36	165	41	12

Table 1: Significant intersections holes MTRC051 to MTRC055

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
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

Table 2: Collar details for holes MTRC051 to MTRC055

WMG
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Western Mines Group Ltd
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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: 85.15m
Options: 19.60m
Share Price: $0.24
Market Cap: $20.44m
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 (100% WMG). WMG's exploration work has discovered a 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 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 GDA2020 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 • Significant drilling intersections reviewed by company personnel • 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, E39/2134 and E39/2223, tenement application E39/2299 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR to original tenement holder • Native Title Upurli Upurli Nguratja • No known registered sites or historical areas within the tenements • Goldfields Priority Ecological Community PEC54 borders eastern edge of project area • Tenement is in good standing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Minerals Limited (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

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%)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• 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