ASX RELEASE
3 DECEMBER 2024

ASSAYS AND PETROLOGY CONFIRM FERTILE KOMATIITE SYSTEM

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assay results received for the five hole regional RC drilling program at the Mulga Tank Project**
- **First drilling to test interpreted komatiite channel flows - drilled with the aid of an EIS grant**
- **Assays results confirm highly prospective high-MgO komatiite lithologies with fertile Ni, S and chalcophile element results**
- **Petrological investigation of holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7) demonstrate the visible disseminated sulphide mineralisation to be predominantly pentlandite (nickel sulphide)**
- **Presence of nickel sulphide mineralisation within high-MgO B-zone komatiite flows presents very exciting belt-scale exploration opportunity with a number of look-a-like targets over ~15km strike**
- **WMG continues to build a greater understanding of the geology of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt and Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on geochemical assay and petrological investigation results from the five hole reverse circulation (RC) regional drilling program at the Mulga Tank Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

These RC holes were the first belt-wide drilling program to begin testing the interpreted komatiite channel system emanating from the main part of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex in a northwest direction up the Minigwal Greenstone Belt. Four of the holes were 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*).

The holes were successful in confirming the interpreted geology, with olivine cumulate/dunite and komatiite lithologies encountered in four of the holes and visible sulphide mineralisation seen in the holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7) (*ASX, Regional EIS Drilling Confirms Belt-Scale Mineral System, 3 October 2024*).

Recently received geochemical assay results demonstrate hot, dynamic high MgO komatiite flows with Ni, S and chalcophile element results highlighting a fertile nickel sulphide environment in holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7). These results are further supported by petrographic analysis confirming the visible sulphide mineralisation logged in drill chips to be abundant pentlandite (nickel iron sulphide) with minor pyrrhotite and pyrite observed (iron sulphide).

The results from these initial holes successfully highlight the prospectivity of the komatiite channels to host high-grade Kambalda-style nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Commenting on the regional RC drilling, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:

> *"With the help of an Exploration Incentive Scheme grant we set out to test our hypothesis and the geological interpretation of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt - largely based on aeromagnetics, as we're under sand cover. The holes were extremely successful in that; confirming komatiite and olivine cumulate lithologies, geochemical assays demonstrating high MgO fertile environment, visible sulphide mineralisation encountered which mineralogical investigation confirms is predominantly abundant pentlandite. I'd say these are quite remarkable results."*

Commenting on the mineralogical work, WMG Technical Director Dr Ben Grguric said:

> *"This drilling is confirmation that the interpreted komatiitic channels seen in the magnetics do contain thick packages of B-zone olivine cumulate rocks. This is a highly encouraging exploration outcome, and their prospectivity is further enhanced by the confirmed presence of disseminated nickel sulphides. Typically we only see disseminated sulphides in these channel systems, in places like Kambalda, when we getting close to a high-grade sulphide position."*

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 recently completed a five hole, 1,411m regional component to the Phase 3 RC program which 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 in tenement E39/2134 were drilled with the aid of one of WMG's current EIS grants with 50% of the direct drilling costs of the holes co-funded up to a maximum of $98,000 (*ASX, WMG Wins Two More EIS Awards to Drill Mulga Tank, 29 April 2024*).

The five regional holes were successful in confirming the interpreted geology, with olivine cumulate (logged as dunite), komatiite and/or mafic lithologies encountered in all of the holes. A number of the holes also contained visible sulphide mineralisation.

Geochemical assay results have now been received for these five holes, whilst petrological investigation based on mineralogical analysis has also been performed on a number of samples from holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7), confirming pentlandite mineralisation.

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY RESULTS

The five regional RC holes were generally sampled as either individual 1m samples or 2m/4m composite samples depending on whether target high MgO ultramafic lithologies or granodiorite/mafic greenstone belt lithologies were logged in the drilling. Holes MTRC059, MTRC060 (EIS4) and MTRC061 (EIS5), encountered more complex and interbedded lithologies within the holes whereas holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7) intersected broad, continuous intervals of variably serpentinised olivine cumulate and komatiite lithologies.

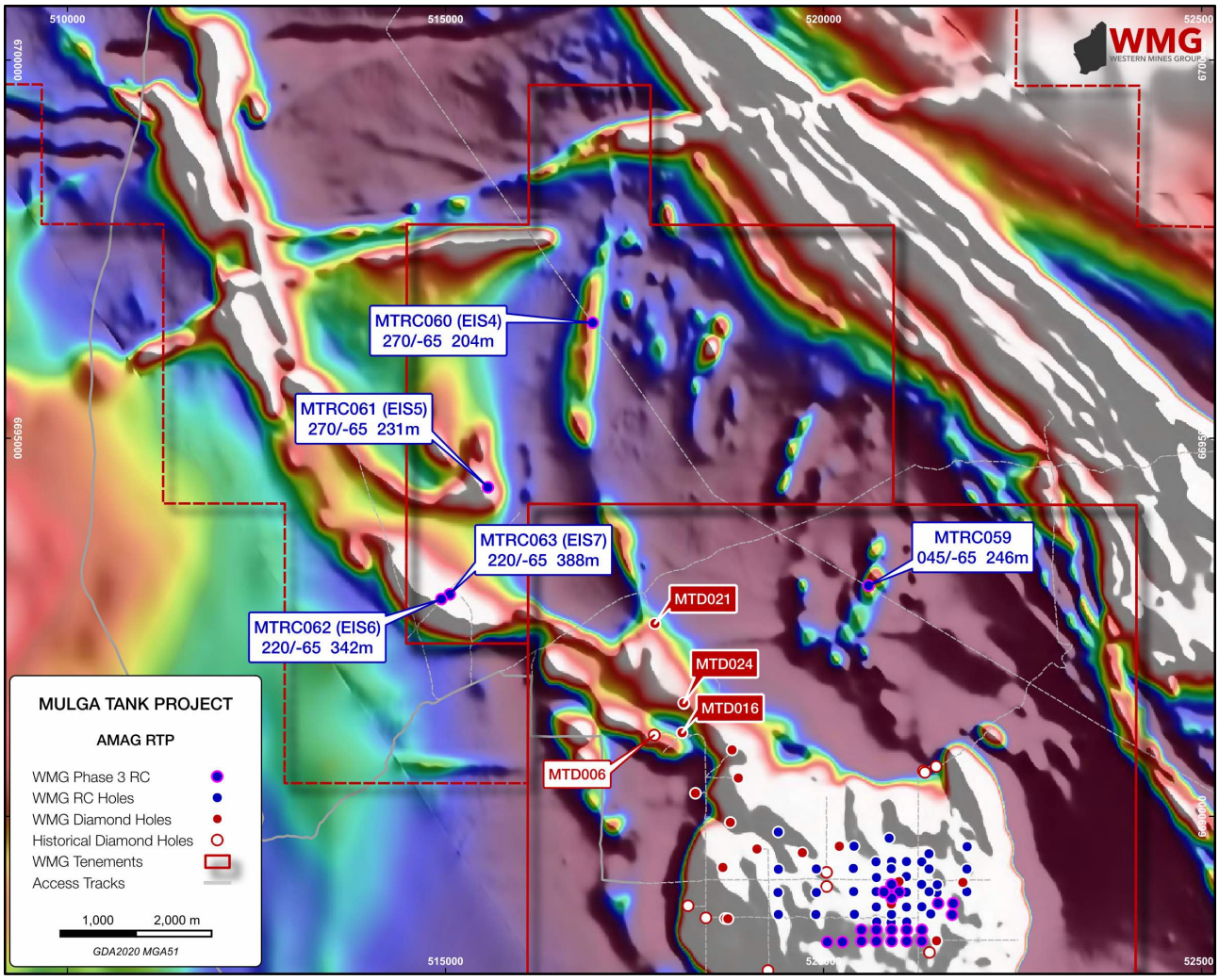


Figure 1: Location of Phase 3 regional RC holes

HOLES MTRC062 (EIS6) AND MTRC063 (EIS7)

Holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7) were drilled as a fence across a 1.5km long magnetic high feature at the end of the *Panhandle* that extends northwest from the Mulga Tank Complex. Previous drilling within the *Panhandle* feature, WMG's diamond holes MTD016, MTD024 and MTD021, and historical diamond hole MTD006, had encountered various intervals A-zone and B-zone komatiite lithologies.

Hole MTRC062 (EIS6) was drilled to a depth of 342m and intersected ~250m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered olivine cumulate and komatiite units; a number of intervals of disseminated sulphide mineralisation and remobilised sulphide veining were observed. Hole MTRC063 (EIS7) was drilled to a depth of 388m and intersected ~300m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered olivine cumulate, with disseminated sulphide mineralisation observed over about half the length of the hole.

Assay results for MTRC062 (EIS6) averaged 43.1% MgO and 1.56% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 276m ultramafic portion of the hole and MTRC063 (EIS7) averaged 46.4% MgO and 0.58% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 313m of ultramafic. Analysis of these geochemical results show broad intervals of high temperature, high MgO adcumulate olivine cumulate (B-zone peridotite) for the majority of the holes (>45% MgO, <0.5% Al_2O_3), interspersed with narrow flows of lower temperature, higher Al_2O_3 A-zone komatiite (<40% MgO, >2% Al_2O_3).

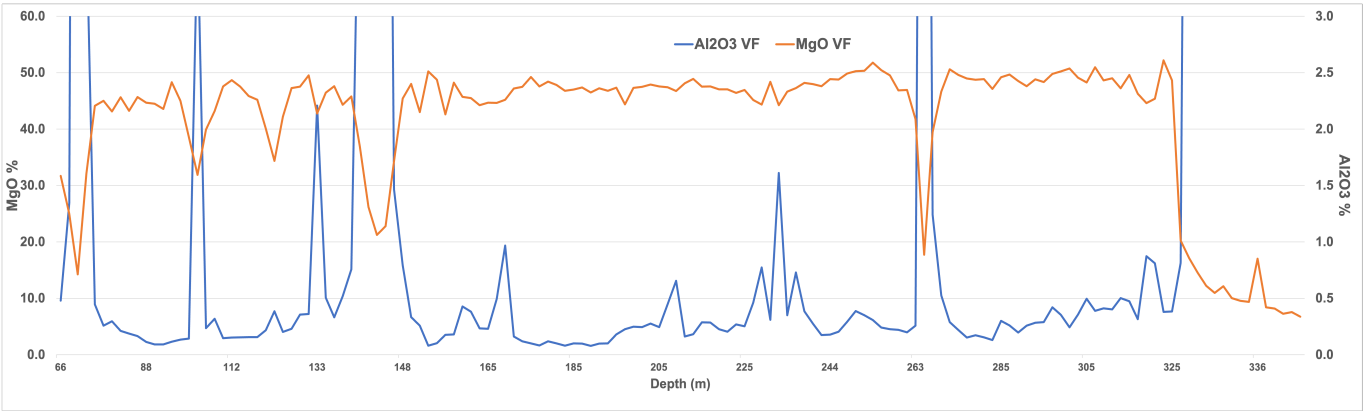


Figure 2: MTRC062 (EIS6) MgO VF and Al_2O_3 VF

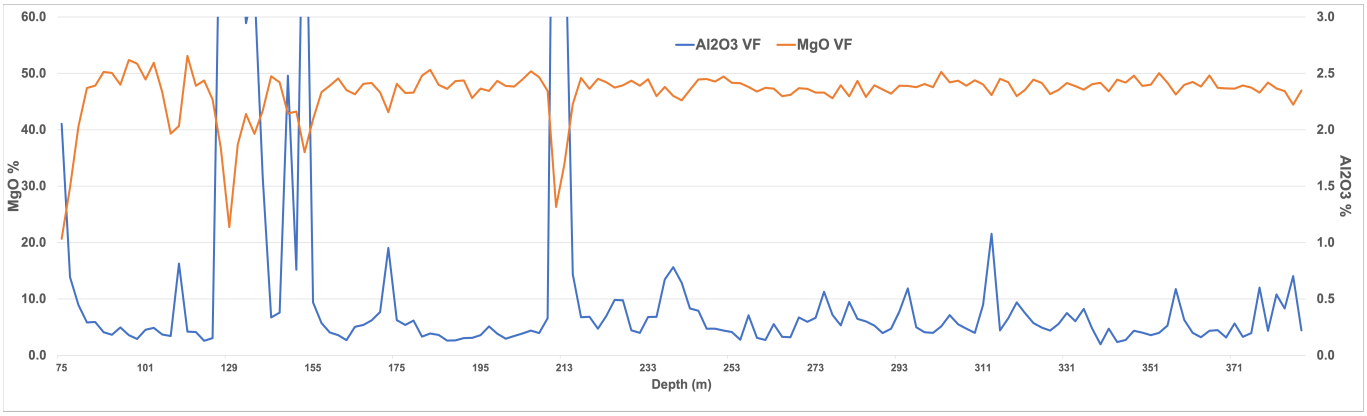


Figure 3: MTRC063 (EIS7) MgO VF and Al_2O_3 VF

Within the broad, high MgO target zones a number of intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation were observed, 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).

MTRC062 **100m at 0.24% Ni, 132ppm Co, 49ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 163m**
inc. **24m at 0.31% Ni, 152ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 175m**
that inc. **4m at 0.36% Ni, 158ppm Co, 40ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 183m**
and inc. **4m at 0.43% Ni, 172ppm Co, 79ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 195m**
54m at 0.28% Ni, 119ppm Co, 13ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 273m
inc. **4m at 0.36% Ni, 151ppm Co, 52ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 287m**
and inc. **4m at 0.35% Ni, 170ppm Co, 27ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 319m**

MTRC063 **55m at 0.25% Ni, 128ppm Co, 91ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 156m**
inc. **10m at 0.32% Ni, 150ppm Co, 168ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd from 195m**
173m at 0.22% Ni, 123ppm Co, 38ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 215m
inc. **4m at 0.33% Ni, 149ppm Co, 77ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 329m**

HOLES MTRC059 TO MTRC061 (EIS5)

Holes MTRC059 to MTRC061 (EIS5) were drilled to test other linear magnetic high features within the Minigwal Greenstone Belt. The holes were only drilled to maximum depths of 204m to 246m and generally intersected more complex interbedded ultramafic and granodiorite/mafic greenstone belt lithologies.

Geochemical assay results for these holes show limited prospectivity for nickel sulphide mineralisation in comparison with holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7). Results from these holes are summarised below:

MTRC059 - two ~30m intervals of low temperature komatiite 20-25% MgO

MTRC060 (EIS4) - similar to MTRC059 with two 20-30m low temperature komatiite 20-25% MgO flows

MTRC061 (EIS5) - geochemical assays confirmed the basalt lithologies logged in the field

MINERALOGICAL INVESTIGATION WORK

The Company's Technical Director Dr Ben Grguric has completed mineralogical thin section work on samples from holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7) to help characterise the rock types and the sulphide species observed in the holes. Pentlandite (nickel sulphide) was confirmed as the main sulphide species present.

HoleID	Hole Depth	Ore Mineralogy	Max bleb size	Comments
MTRC062	183-185m	Pentlandite, minor violarite	1mm	Gangue mainly fresh olivine and serpentinite
MTRC062	195-197m	Pentlandite, minor violarite, secondary pyrite	0.5mm	Relatively abundant intercumulus blebs
MTRC062	287-289m	Pentlandite, some chips violarite altered	0.5mm	Relatively abundant intercumulus blebs
MTRC062	321-323m	Pentlandite, minor violarite	2mm	Some coarse blebs, incipient secondary violarite, talc gangue
MTRC063	203-205m	Pentlandite, minor violarite	0.6mm	
MTRC063	329-331m	Pentlandite	0.5mm	Fresh pentlandite

Table 1: Polished section descriptions for holes MTR062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7)

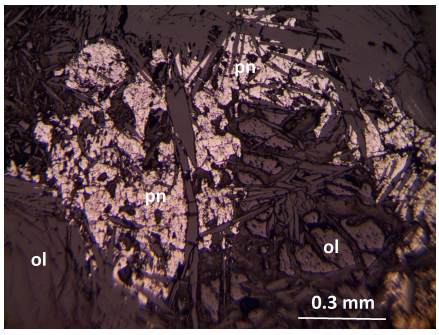
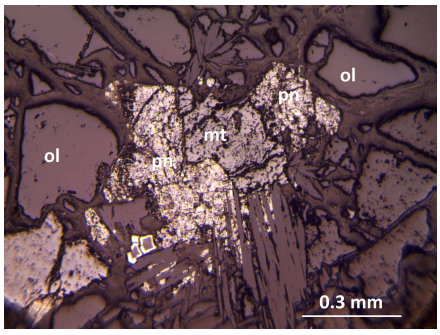
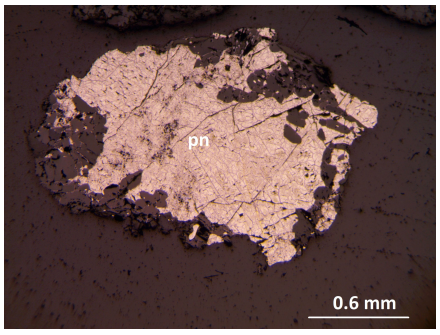
Hole MTRC062 (EIS6) Mineralogical Investigation		
		
MTRC062 183m to 185m	MTRC062 195m to 197m	MTRC062 287m to 289m

Table 2: Polished section images for hole MTRC62 (EIS6)
(pn=pentlandite, ol = olivine, mt=magnetite)

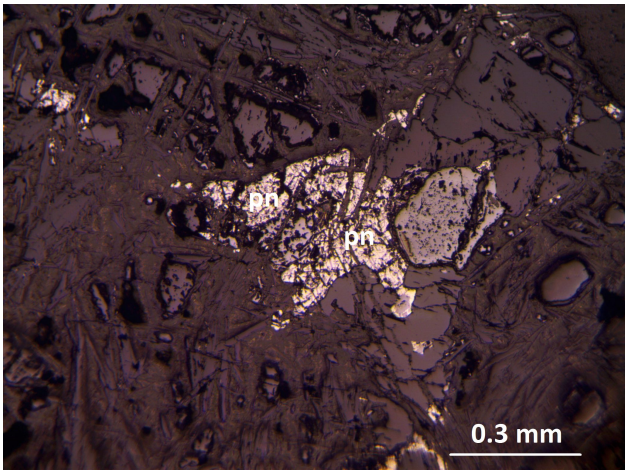
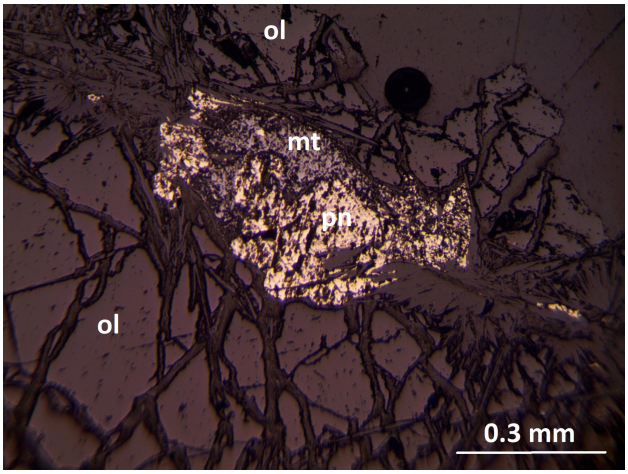
Hole MTRC063 (EIS7) Mineralogical Investigation	
	
MTRC063 203m to 205m	MTRC063 329m to 331m

Table 3: Polished section images for hole MTRC63 (EIS7)
(pn=pentlandite, ol = olivine, mt=magnetite)

DISCUSSION

The five regional RC holes were drilled to gain greater understanding of the geology of the wider Minigwal Greenstone Belt that has seen limited effective drill testing beneath ~60m of sand cover. Generally they targeted linear magnetic high features emanating from the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex which were interpreted to be part of an ultramafic komatiite channel system. The *Panhandle* feature and a chain of these magnetic features extend approximately 15km in a north-northwest direction up the Minigwal Belt. Four of the holes in tenement E39/2134 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*).

Results from MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7) are the standout of the program, returning 200-300m intersections of very prospective high MgO olivine cumulate in a fence across a large magnetic feature at the end of the *Panhandle*. Geochemical assay results and mineralogical work have confirmed nickel sulphide mineralisation in a hot, dynamic komatiite flow environment, highlighting the belt-scale potential of the Mulga Tank nickel sulphide mineral system.

This 1.3km long magnetic high body (Figure 4) and a number of look-a-like features along the trend (Figure 5) warrant further follow-up work including ground geophysics such as ground electromagnetics, targeting any discrete conductive targets within the komatiite channels. The Company will also likely look to extend MTRC063 (EIS7) with a diamond tail to target the basal contact within this area, providing a full section through the assemblage and also enable a DownHole ElectroMagnetic (DHEM) survey of the target.

Each phase of drilling continues to build our understanding of the Mulga Tank Complex and the Minigwal Greenstone Belt. These results will feedback into ongoing exploration targeting work for nickel sulphide mineralisation and the Company looks forward to updating shareholders on future exploration plans.

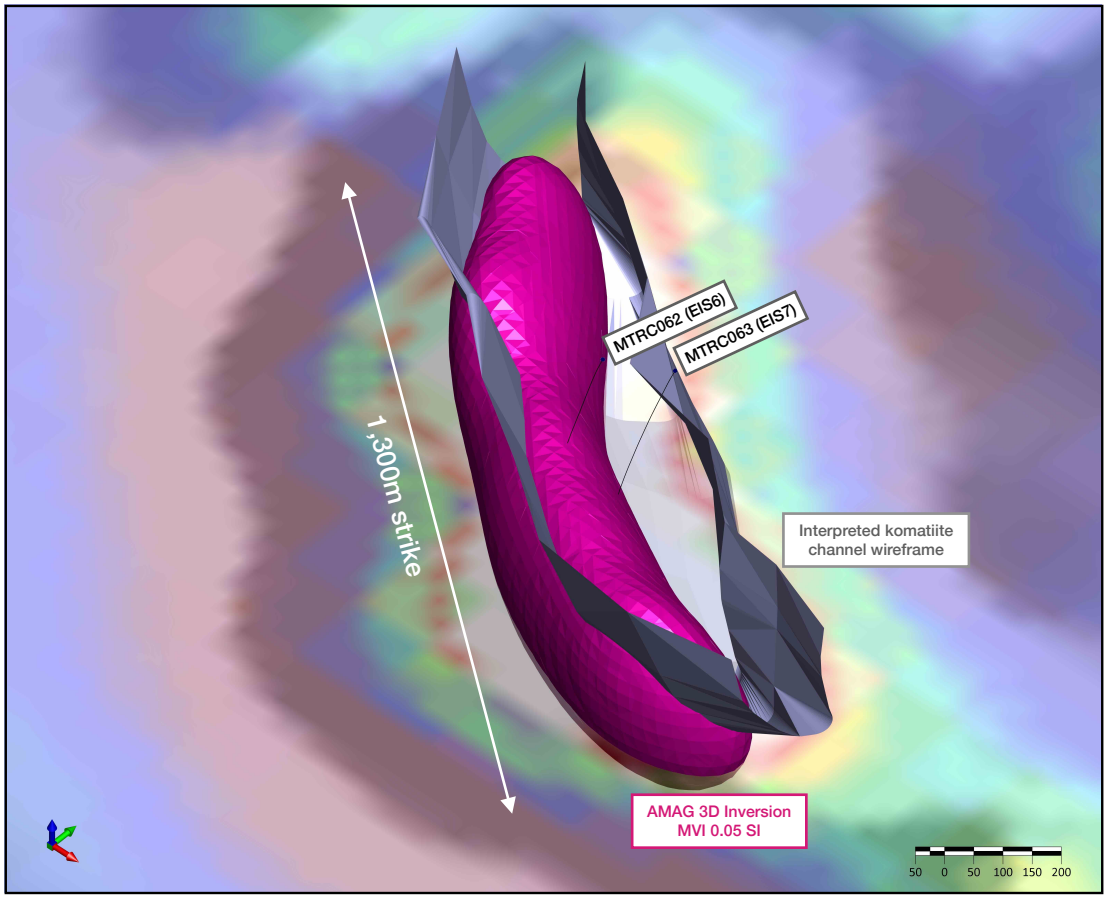


Figure 4: 3D image of olivine cumulate package targeted by holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC63 (EIS7)

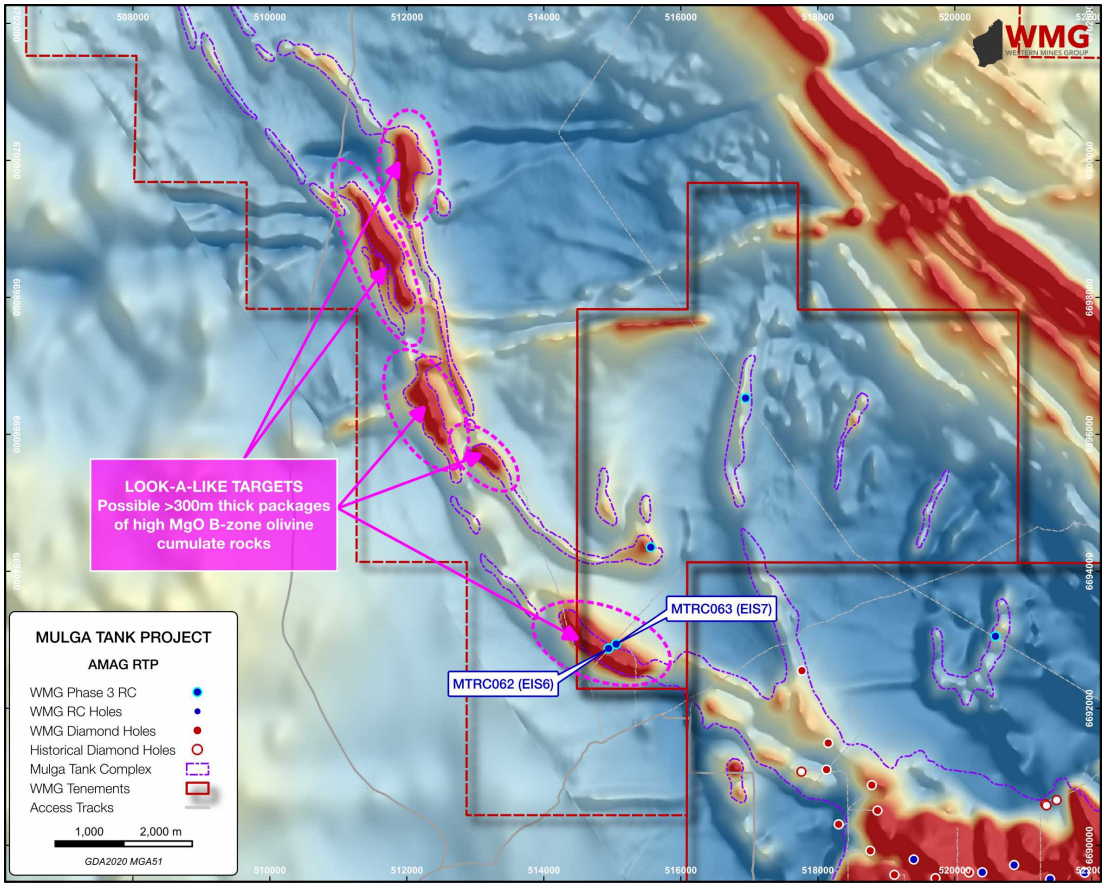


Figure 5: Komatiite channel targets along trend from EIS RC holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7)

For further information please contact:

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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)
MTRC062	163 inc. 175 that inc. 183 and inc. 195	263 199 187 199	100 24 4 4	0.24 0.31 0.36 0.43	132 152 158 172	49 47 40 79	23 31 37 37
MTRC062	273 inc. 287 and inc. 319	327 291 323	54 4 4	0.28 0.36 0.35	119 151 170	13 52 27	19 18 49
MTRC063	156 inc. 195	211 205	55 10	0.25 0.32	128 150	91 168	21 20
MTRC063	215 inc. 329	388 333	173 4	0.22 0.33	123 149	38 77	21 43

Table 4: Significant intersections holes MTRC062 and MTRC063

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC059	520596	6693052	246	045	-65
MTRC060 (EIS4)	516947	6696529	204	270	-65
MTRC061 (EIS5)	515562	6694352	231	270	-65
MTRC062 (EIS6)	514947	6692874	342	220	-65
MTRC063 (EIS7)	515057	6692937	388	220	-65

Table 5: Collar details for holes MTRC059 to MTRC063

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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: 85.15m
Options: 19.13m
Share Price: $0.195
Market Cap: $16.60m
Cash (30/09/24): $1.06m

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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.

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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, composite 2m and 4m samples were collected from green sample bags. 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) • Six samples of drill chips were taken from different depths down holes MTRC062 and MTRC063 where visible disseminated sulphides were observed and polished thin sections were prepared using industry standard techniques
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, 2m and 4m composite samples were collected by systematic grab sampling 0.5kg to 1kg from each 1m drill sample. 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 • Six samples of drill chips were taken from different depths down holes MTRC062 and MTRC063 where visible disseminated sulphides were observed and polished thin sections were prepared using industry standard techniques • 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

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 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 • Sample compositing has been applied with either 2 or 4 individual metre samples composited to form an assay sample
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 • Polished thin sections were prepared 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
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

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.	• Reporting of significant intersections in Table 4 • 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