21 March 2016

Scoping Study Update: Check Assays Completed on Tamboli Project

- **Check assays completed as key first step of scoping study process. More definitive LECO method used to supplement previous approaches**
- **Experienced graphite geologist Andrew Scogings will be engaged to conduct an independent third-party review of work done to date and provide guidance on next steps**
- **Due diligence on Balai Sebut project also ongoing and Company continues to review pipeline of graphite and other projects**

Western Mining Network Limited ("WMN" or the "Company") announces the results of check assay work for the Tamboli project in Sulawesi over which it holds an option to acquire a 75% stake.

As part of the ongoing scoping study work the Company recently completed re-assaying a batch of samples from Tamboli. The samples were selected from those which had previously been assayed using other methodologies. Sample lengths were selected representing a significant volume, predominantly over one metre, to minimize any bias caused by selective sampling within the core lengths. A total of 38 samples were selected from 10 holes all within the proposed area for the first open pit. Samples were carefully prepared from ground core which was securely stored at the site. Thirty-four metres of core from a total of 832.5 metres drilled were tested and samples came from varying depths within the chosen drill-holes.

The samples were tested by Geoservices laboratory in Jakarta, an internationally accredited laboratory with previous graphite experience. Geoservices applied the standard acid leach/roast/LECO method, which is recommended for ore grade samples and used extensively throughout the graphite sector for the definitive assessment of Total Graphitic Content ("TGC"). The previous Loss On Ignition ("LOI") analysis performed provided an indication of graphitic content through a measurement of Carbon Content according to British Geological Survey standard TR WG/92/30.

The results of these assays are listed in Table 1 below. Previously reported LOI readings over these same core lengths have been listed for comparison, together with the LECO measured total carbon content of each sample.

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Additional reporting will follow, once expert opinion on the implications of these assay results have been assessed. The Company will work with Dr Andrew Scogings in this regard. Dr Scogings is a highly experienced geologist with expert knowledge of industrial mineral exploration. He has acted as a Competent Person under the JORC code for a number of graphite explorers in the past and brings with him a wealth of global experience in the graphite sector. Through his work in Industrial Minerals Magazine, Dr Scogings has also become a leading global reviewer of graphite supply, demand and market trends. He is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Principal Consultant at CSA Global, Perth.

Follow up analysis will focus on the underlying geological system, including an assessment of the degree of metamorphism developed at Tamboli and any implications for graphite flake size and textures. This focus is further validated by the ongoing weakness in the global graphite market which has highlighted the importance of resource quality in establishing the viability of any given project.

Moving forward, the Company intends to reach a definitive conclusion on this issue prior to approving any additional material expenditure on the Tamboli project. Efforts will also focus on the ongoing due diligence and scoping study work in respect of the Balai Sebut project in Kalimantan. At the same time management continues to review a pipeline of graphite and other opportunities in Indonesia and elsewhere generated from its high level stakeholder network.

On behalf of the board of directors,

Budi Santoso
Executive Chairman

About Western Mining:

Western Mining Network Limited (WMN or Company) was incorporated on 4 June 2010 for the purpose of acquiring resource based projects in Indonesia with a focus on graphite and gold.

The Company has two graphite projects located in Central Kalimantan and Southeast Sulawesi. WMN has an option to acquire up to 75% of PT Mekongga Sejahtera, giving WMN access to 98.04 hectares of tenure prospective for graphite mineralization in Tamboli, South Sulawesi. WMN also holds rights to acquire 100% of the outstanding shares of PT Grafindo Nusantara ("PT GFN") via a conditional sale and purchase agreement. PT GFN owns two graphite tenements in Jangkang district West Kalimantan, one held by PT Trans Sulawesi Tenggara, which consists of 80.5 hectares of land for mining and the second by PT Trans Sulawesi Sejahtera consisting of 10,000 hectares of exploration ground.

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WMN also has a 75% interest in PT Persada Bumirawas which holds a prospective gold tenement in Central Sulawesi covering an area of 5,000 hectares. The Company has a Foreign Principle License from the Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board approving the ownership.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Budi Santoso, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy membership #202134 and Executive Director and Chief Technical Officer at Western Mining Network Limited. Mr. Santoso has over 26 years of experience in the mining industry, ranging from green field exploration to mine development and operation. Mr. Santoso has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Result, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

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Table 1: Comparison of C%, TGC % and LOI results

Analyte :	C_Total	C_TGC	LOI
Scheme :	MET_LECO_C01	MET_LECO_C03	(previous)
Detection Limit :	0.01	0.01	
Analysis Unit :	%	%	%
Sample Identification			
DDH_MS_005 (11.00-11.65)	0.57	0.50	4.04
DDH_MS_005 (32.00-32.60)	1.92	0.47	7.86
DDH_MS_005 (61.00-62.00)	3.57	0.81	11.23
DDH_MS_005 (76.00-77.00)	1.44	0.24	5.43
DDH_MS_005 (98.00-99.00)	2.00	0.72	7.58
DDH_MS_006 (18.00-19.00)	1.63	0.78	8.36
DDH_MS_006 (34.00-35.00)	1.47	0.67	7.38
DDH_MS_006 (64.00-65.00)	3.41	0.95	13.59
DDH_MS_006 (67.10-67.50)	1.98	0.37	7.99
DDH_MS_006 (80.00-81.00)	2.35	1.36	11.37
DDH_MS_006 (93.00-94.00)	2.49	0.74	10.31
DDH_MS_008 (17.00-18.00)	1.10	0.73	4.89
DDH_MS_008 (41.00-42.00)	3.53	0.70	13.62
DDH_MS_008 (50.00-51.27)	2.68	0.54	10.38
DDH_MS_016 (13.00-14.00)	2.20	0.64	8.61
DDH_MS_016 (20.00-21.00)	1.02	0.61	5.06
DDH_MS_016 (78.00-79.00)	1.77	0.50	7.74
DDH_MS_016 (99.00-100.00)	2.16	0.46	8.88
DDH_MS_019 (22.00-23.00)	5.89	0.72	21.82
DDH_MS_019 (32.00-33.00)	3.93	0.60	15.11
DDH_MS_019 (38.00-39.00)	2.62	0.52	10.73
DDH_MS_019 (59.00-60.00)	1.96	0.54	8.34
DDH_MS_020 (12.50-13.00)	0.57	0.48	4.87
DDH_MS_020R (13.00-14.00)	0.28	0.23	2.57
DDH_MS_020R (23.60-24.15)	2.53	0.83	10.35
DDH_MS_020R (51.00-52.00)	2.27	0.68	9.12
DDH_MS_020R (68.00-69.00)	2.84	0.77	11.12
DDH_MS_021 (38.00-38.30)	2.94	0.62	10.79
DDH_MS_021 (47.00-48.00)	2.74	0.80	9.99
DDH_MS_021 (57.00-57.80)	3.39	0.86	16.34
DDH_MS_021 (64.00-65.00)	3.42	0.87	12.20
DDH_MS_022 (26.00-27.00)	0.63	0.52	3.35
DDH_MS_022 (39.00-40.00)	1.21	0.71	5.20
DDH_MS_022 (47.00-48.00)	2.25	0.63	8.94
DDH_MS_022 (62.00-63.00)	1.65	0.45	8.11
DDH_MS_023 (34.00-35.00)	1.46	0.60	6.19
DDH_MS_023 (54.00-55.00)	2.15	0.28	8.60
DDH_MS_023 (64.00-65.00)	1.19	0.68	4.62

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APPENDIX

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Mineral Resources Estimation Parameters – WMN – Mekonga Sejahtera

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Ground samples previously taken from drill core splits were re-assayed, as part of a Scoping Study for the project. • At total of 38 sample intervals were chosen, to give reasonable representation of the orebody
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling – HQ diamond core recovery in triple tube. SGB150, type man portable rig was used
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• Core recovery was recorded over one metre intervals • 67% of the core drilled achieved 100% core recovery • Where core recovery was lower, the material was naturally broken, soft and unconsolidated; this may have caused some bias to the measured grade or ore in these areas
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.*	• Qualitative core logging was used to guide the selection of samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• N/A
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.*	• Half-core samples were previously split from the core with diamond saw. Entire sample was crushed, pulverized and quartered • A 50gm sub-sample was selected for re-assaying from existing pulverized material. • Sample sizes were considered appropriate to the grain size.
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.*	• ISO accredited laboratory PT. Geoservices was used to do the analysis on the 38 samples tested • The MET_LECO_C03 - Carbon Graphite method was used - Sample is weighed and leached with hydrochloric acid (to remove carbonate carbon) The residual material is washed in water to remove dissolved salts, dried and then placed in a muffle furnace at 400 degC to remove any organic carbon. The residue is analysed on a Leco machine for carbon and reported as C_TGC. This could include insoluble organic C and elemental C • Graphite standards were employed and duplicate samples analysed to ensure quality control • Cross-checks with an independent laboratory (Intertek) are in process
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.*	• N/A – re-assay of previous samples
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.*	• N/A – re-assay of previous samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• 38 sample intervals were selected from a spread of 10 drill-holes (of a possible 15 drill-holes) at varying depths, where previous LOI readings indicated the best results • Additional samples will be re-assayed before any conclusions are made on geological continuity and resource grade estimation
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.*	• N/A – re-assay of previous samples
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core storage shed locked and guarded; all core handling and sampling supervised by geologist
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not yet applied

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Granted to PT Mekongga Sejahetera clean and clear IUP Production License 188.45/104/2014 expiring in May, 2017 with no impediments. • WMN has an option to acquire 75% of PT Mekongga Sejahtera
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Data and geological review in progress
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The graphite occurs within a low-medium metamorphic zone, consisting of clays, phyllite, slate, schist with minerals of quartz, muscovite, chlorite and calcite. Some pyrite, biotite and mica has also been observed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 meters) 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.*
		• N/A – re-assay of previous samples

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.*	• N/A – re-assay of previous samples
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').*	• N/A – re-assay of previous samples
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.*	• N/A – re-assay of previous samples
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.*	• Selection of 38 samples chosen was based on having some comparative data for previous LOI or XRD analysis
Other substantive exploration	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical*	• N/A – re-assay of previous samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
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.*	• Refer to body of announcement