ASX RELEASE
28 MARCH 2024

FURTHER RC RESULTS WITH >200M ZONES OF MINERALISATION

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geochemical assay results received for five RC holes at the Mulga Tank Project
- All holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:

MTRC025	Cumulative	239m at 0.28% Ni, 139ppm Co, 72ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.2
MTRC026		226m at 0.28% Ni, 125ppm Co, 62ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 86m S:Ni 0.7
MTRC027	Cumulative	193m at 0.26% Ni, 124ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0
MTRC028	Cumulative	152m at 0.30% Ni, 134ppm Co, 109ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.9
MTRC029	Cumulative	138m at 0.25% Ni, 113ppm Co, 32ppm Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.6

- Phase 2 RC drilling aims to infill around the higher grade core area of JORC Exploration Target - designed to de-risk, improve confidence and aid resource evaluation
- Target horizons and geochemical stratigraphy with richer zones of mineralisation emerging:

MTRC025	7m at 0.40% Ni, 177ppm Co, 158ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 192m
	17m at 0.38% Ni, 172ppm Co, 103ppm Cu, 53ppb Pt+Pd from 254m
MTRC026	9m at 0.42% Ni, 157ppm Co, 203ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 229m
MTRC027	3m at 0.45% Ni, 229ppm Co, 391ppm Cu, 103ppb Pt+Pd from 176m
MTRC028	12m at 0.37% Ni, 161ppm Co, 128ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 140m
	3m at 0.44% Ni, 154ppm Co, 801ppm Cu, 95ppb Pt+Pd from 204m
MTRC029	14m at 0.33% Ni, 145ppm Co, 89ppm Cu, 3ppb Pt+Pd from 166m

- WMG continues to de-risk a potentially globally significant, large-scale, open-pitable nickel sulphide deposit at Mulga Tank

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on geochemical assay results recently received for five more Phase 2 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes at the Mulga Tank Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

The initial 17 holes of the Phase 2 RC program predominantly focus on infilling the higher grade core area identified by the Company's JORC Exploration Target modelling (*ASX, 2024 Exploration Programs Commence at Mulga Tank, 29 January 2024*).

Assay results have been received for a further five holes which all highlight broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation. MTRC025 and MTRC026 both contained continuous intersections >200m returning **214m at 0.28% Ni and 142ppm Co** from 134m and **226m at 0.28% Ni and 125ppm Co** from 86m respectively.

These further assay results from the Phase 2 program continue to validate the Company's approach of infill drilling the higher grade core area identified in the Phase 1 program. Assays from seven Phase 2 holes have been received to date with results from all seven holes confirming the drilling was successful in targeting broad zones of shallow mineralisation.

The assay results for MTRC025 and MTRC026, located close to Phase 2 hole MTRC024 199m at 0.31% Ni, 148ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 161m with S:Ni 1.1 (*ASX, MTRC024 Assays - Matrix-Massive Sulphide Over 4.5% Ni, 14 March 2024*) and Phase 1 hole MTRC016 200m at 0.30% Ni, 139ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 25ppb Pt+Pd from 103m with S:Ni 1.2 (*ASX, MTRC015 Assays Reveal Multiple Intersections over 1% Ni, 4 December 2023*) continue to demonstrate continuous intersections of mineralisation greater than 200m clustered in the central area of the Mulga Tank Complex.

Numerous intervals of interpreted nickel sulphide mineralisation based on geochemical signature (elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE) were identified down the holes including:

MTRC025 **25m at 0.28% Ni, 119ppm Co, 27ppm Cu from 89m**
214m at 0.28% Ni, 142ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 134m*
inc. **7m at 0.40% Ni, 177ppm Co, 158ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 192m**
and inc. **17m at 0.38% Ni, 172ppm Co, 103ppm Cu, 53ppb Pt+Pd from 254m**
Cumulative **239m at 0.28% Ni, 139ppm Co, 72ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.2***

MTRC026 **226m at 0.28% Ni, 125ppm Co, 62ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 86m S:Ni 0.7**
inc. **9m at 0.42% Ni, 157ppm Co, 203ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 229m**

MTRC027 **76m at 0.25% Ni, 118ppm Co, 42ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 87m**
30m at 0.30% Ni, 152ppm Co, 139ppm Cu, 33ppb Pt+Pd from 170m
inc. **3m at 0.45% Ni, 229ppm Co, 391ppm Cu, 103ppb Pt+Pd from 176m**
50m at 0.27% Ni, 116ppm Co, 124ppm Cu, 14ppb Pt+Pd from 207m
11m at 0.27% Ni, 111ppm Co, 13ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 270m
26m at 0.24% Ni, 134ppm Co, 48ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 322m*
Cumulative **193m at 0.26% Ni, 124ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0***

MTRC028 **59m at 0.30% Ni, 141ppm Co, 107ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 105m**
inc. **12m at 0.37% Ni, 161ppm Co, 128ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 140m**
51m at 0.29% Ni, 126ppm Co, 117ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 172m
inc. **3m at 0.44% Ni, 154ppm Co, 801ppm Cu, 95ppb Pt+Pd from 204m**
42m at 0.30% Ni, 135ppm Co, 102ppm Cu, 36ppb Pt+Pd from 231m
Cumulative **152m at 0.30% Ni, 134ppm Co, 109ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.9**

MTRC029 **75m at 0.25% Ni, 111ppm Co, 54ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd from 135m**
inc. **14m at 0.33% Ni, 145ppm Co, 89ppm Cu, 3ppb Pt+Pd from 166m**
63m at 0.25% Ni, 116ppm Co, 6ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 237m*
Cumulative **138m at 0.25% Ni, 113ppm Co, 32ppm Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.6***

* *Ending in mineralisation*

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

"The initial 17 holes of the Phase 2 RC program look to infill around the higher grade core area and increase confidence in this zone - stepping out around Phase 1 hole MTRC016 that returned 200m at 0.30% Ni including 35m at 0.45% Ni.

We're now starting to receive a steady flow of assay results with 7 of the 17 holes received so far. Holes MTRC024, MTRC025 and MTRC026 all returned similar results to MTRC016 with broad, consistent intersections of mineralisation greater than 200m length. This is a positive result that is generally inline with the JORC Exploration Target modelling work of the lower volume/higher grade end member model for this zone.

As we narrow down the RC drill spacing, and add more results to the drill hole database, we're increasing our understanding of the Complex and starting to see zones or horizons of mineralisation, mappable across several drill holes. We will look to target these horizons with follow-up drilling, looking for zones of richer, matrix to massive sulphide mineralisation."

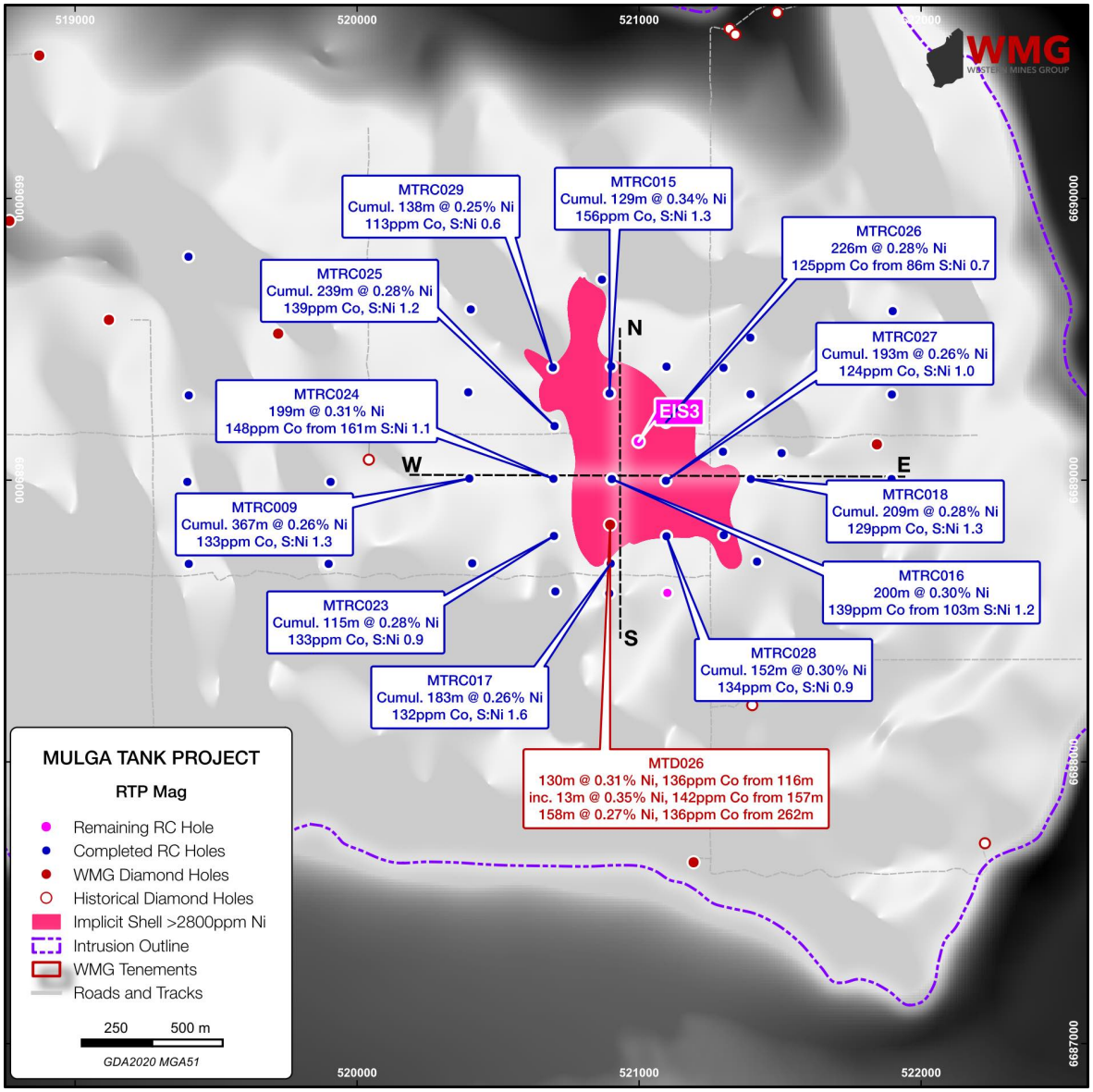

Figure 1: Selected assay results for shallow nickel sulphide mineralisation around the core area

MULGA TANK RC DRILLING PROGRAM

Exploration results from the Company's various drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project over the last 12 months have demonstrated significant nickel sulphide mineralisation and an extensive nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (*ASX, MTD023 Assays Confirm Discovery of Significant Nickel Sulphide System, 5 April 2023; MTD026 Assays - 840m of Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation, 30 August 2023; MTD027 Expands Mineralisation 4km Across Mulga Tank, 28 August 2023*).

Results from an initial 22 hole RC program confirmed extensive shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation within the main body of the Complex, culminating in the estimation of a JORC Exploration Target for this mineralisation (*ASX, First RC Assays Show Broad Zones of Mineralisation, 14 November 2023; MTRC009 Assays Confirm 367m of Nickel Mineralisation, 30 November 2023; MTRC015 Assays Reveal Multiple Intersections Over 1% Ni, 4 December 2023; MTRC018 Assays Confirm Massive Sulphide 1.8% Ni, 4.9% Cu, 6 December 2023; First RC Without Mineralisation Found at Mulga Tank, 21 December 2023; More Intersections over 1% Ni at Mulga Tank, 11 January 2024; Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*).

The Company has commenced a series of drilling programs for the first quarter of 2024 involving both further RC and diamond drilling. The Phase 2 RC drilling is focused on infilling the higher grade core of the Exploration Target and extending the shallow mineralisation to the south of the Phase 1 area (*ASX, 2024 Exploration Programs Commence at Mulga Tank, 29 January 2024)*.

The Company has completed 16 of the initial 17 holes of the Phase 2 RC program. Recent exceptionally heavy rain in early March caused an evacuation from site. Local Shire roads have remained closed over the last couple of weeks and this has delayed completion of the final RC hole. The team will return to site at the end of this week to complete the last RC hole before then commencing EIS3.

All holes are sampled at 1m intervals from the start of RC drilling (i.e. base of mud rotary) with samples for the first 13 holes delivered to the ALS laboratory in Perth for geochemical assay. A steady flow of geochemical assay results is now starting to be received by the Company.

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTRC025 averaged 46.3% MgO and 0.39% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 288m ultramafic portion of the hole, MTRC026 averaged 47.1% MgO and 0.49% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 271m of ultramafic, MTRC027 averaged 46.9% MgO and 0.50% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 288m of ultramafic, MTRC028 averaged 46.5% MgO and 0.48% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 287m of ultramafic and MTRC029 averaged 44.5% MgO and 0.65% 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

Broad intersections of visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, grading up to semi-massive in some intersections, have been observed and logged in this Phase 2 RC program (*ASX, Semi-Massive Sulphide in Mulga Tank Phase 2 RC Holes, 29 February 2024*).

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 MTRC025 to MTRC029 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 >0.16%, Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb, S >0.1% and S:Ni >0.5).

MTRC025	**25m at 0.28% Ni, 119ppm Co, 27ppm Cu from 89m**
	214m at 0.28% Ni, 142ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 134m*
inc.	**7m at 0.40% Ni, 177ppm Co, 158ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 192m**
and inc.	**17m at 0.38% Ni, 172ppm Co, 103ppm Cu, 53ppb Pt+Pd from 254m**
Cumulative	**239m at 0.28% Ni, 139ppm Co, 72ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.2***

* *Ending in mineralisation*

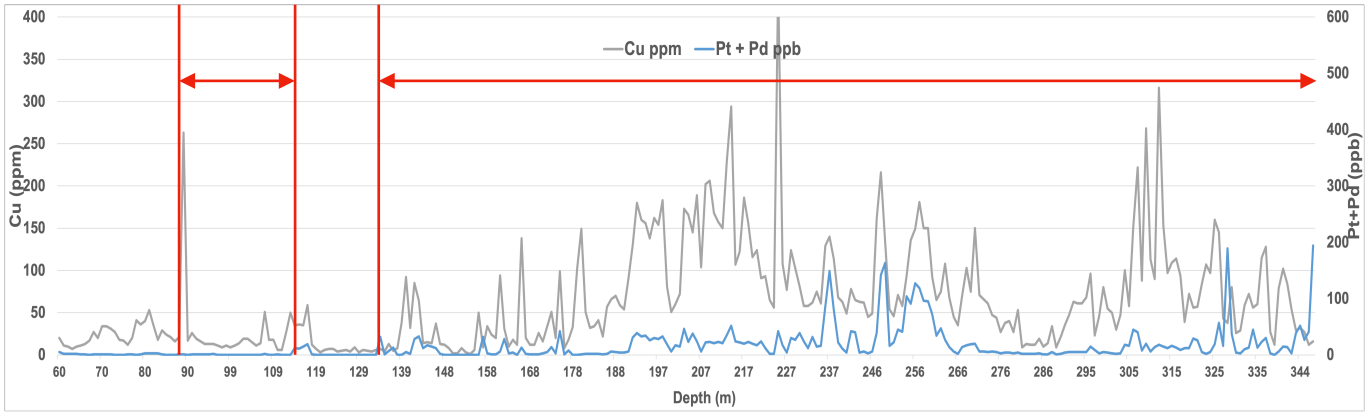

Figure 2: MTRC025 Cu and Pt+Pd

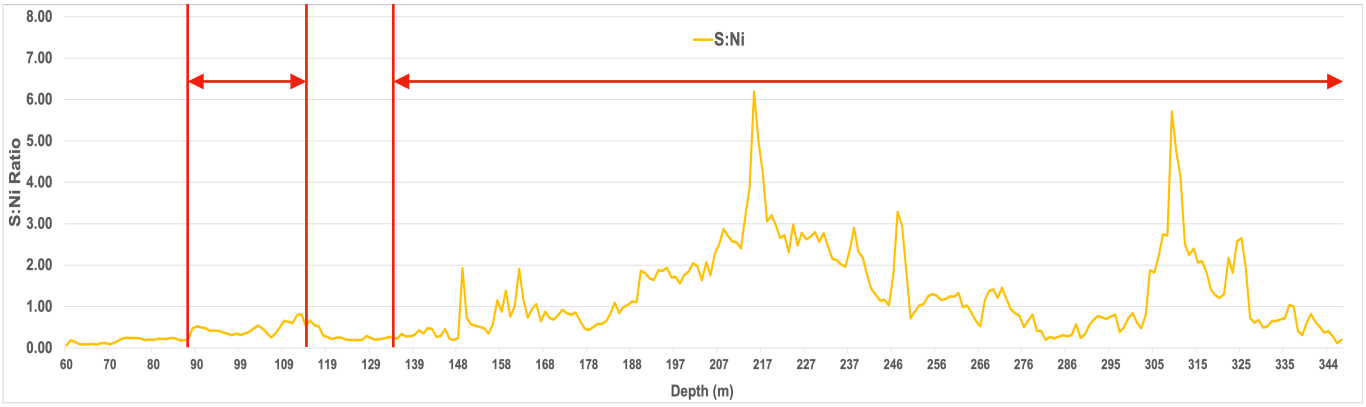

Figure 3: MTRC025 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC026 226m at 0.28% Ni, 125ppm Co, 62ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 86m S:Ni 0.7

inc. 9m at 0.42% Ni, 157ppm Co, 203ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 229m

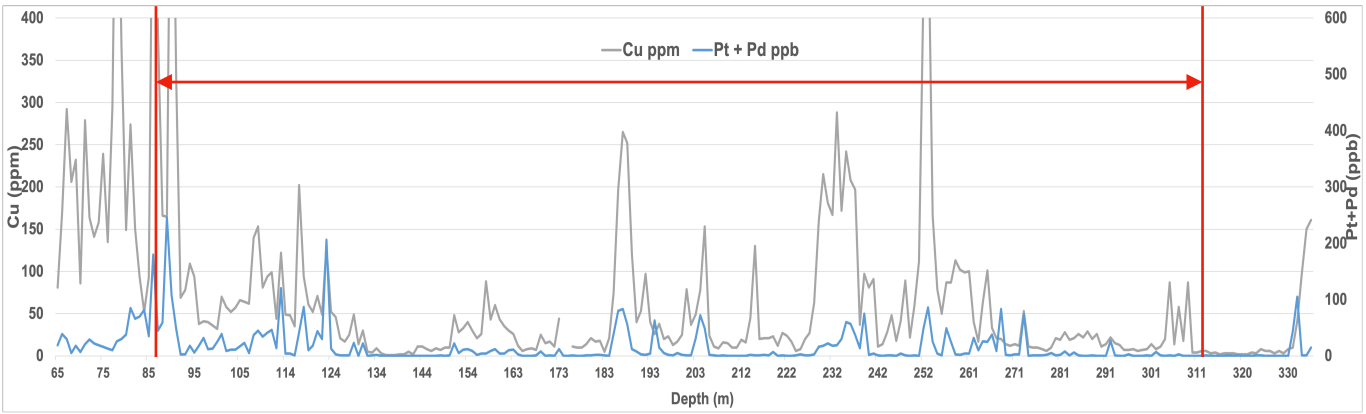

Figure 4: MTRC026 Cu and Pt+Pd

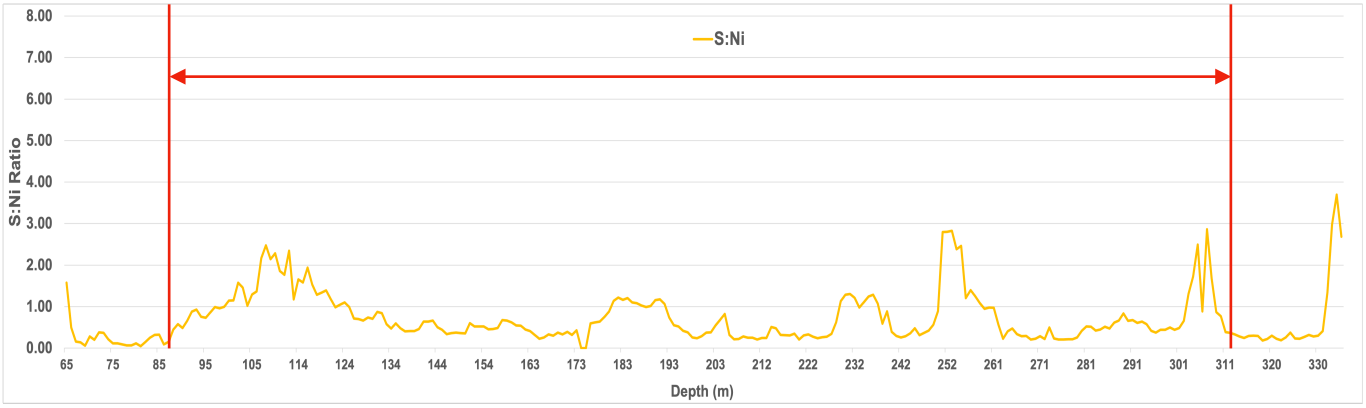

Figure 5: MTRC026 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC027	76m at 0.25% Ni, 118ppm Co, 42ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 87m
	30m at 0.30% Ni, 152ppm Co, 139ppm Cu, 33ppb Pt+Pd from 170m
	inc. 3m at 0.45% Ni, 229ppm Co, 391ppm Cu, 103ppb Pt+Pd from 176m
	50m at 0.27% Ni, 116ppm Co, 124ppm Cu, 14ppb Pt+Pd from 207m
	11m at 0.27% Ni, 111ppm Co, 13ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 270m
	26m at 0.24% Ni, 134ppm Co, 48ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 322m*
Cumulative	193m at 0.26% Ni, 124ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0*

* *Ending in mineralisation*

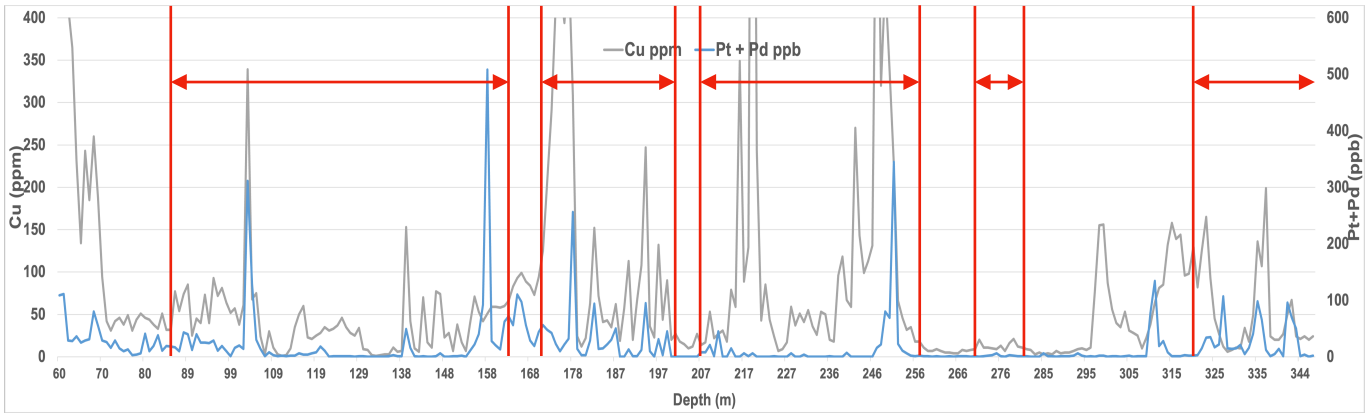

Figure 6: MTRC027 Cu and Pt+Pd

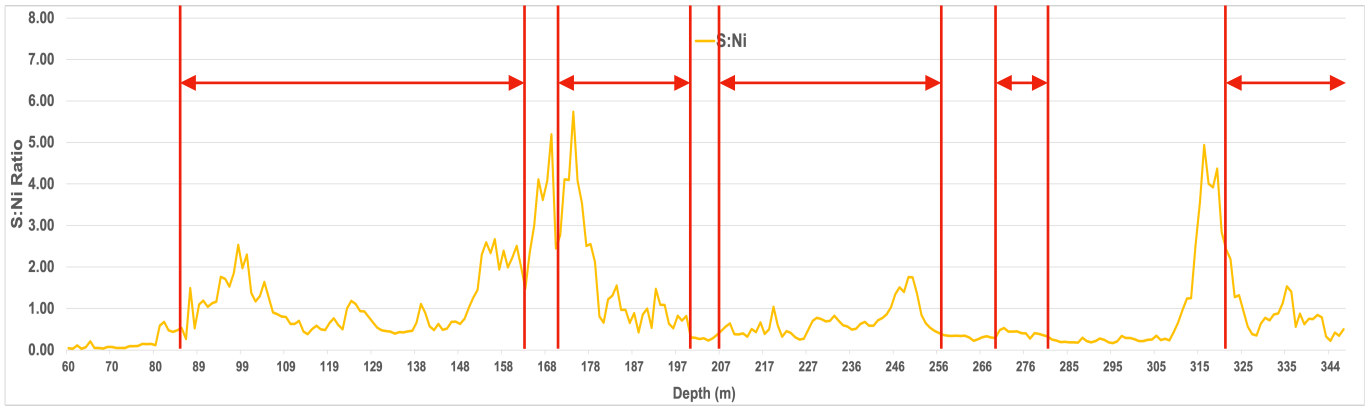

Figure 7: MTRC027 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC028	59m at 0.30% Ni, 141ppm Co, 107ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 105m
	inc. 12m at 0.37% Ni, 161ppm Co, 128ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 140m
	51m at 0.29% Ni, 126ppm Co, 117ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 172m
	inc. 3m at 0.44% Ni, 154ppm Co, 801ppm Cu, 95ppb Pt+Pd from 204m
	42m at 0.30% Ni, 135ppm Co, 102ppm Cu, 36ppb Pt+Pd from 231m
Cumulative	152m at 0.30% Ni, 134ppm Co, 109ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.9

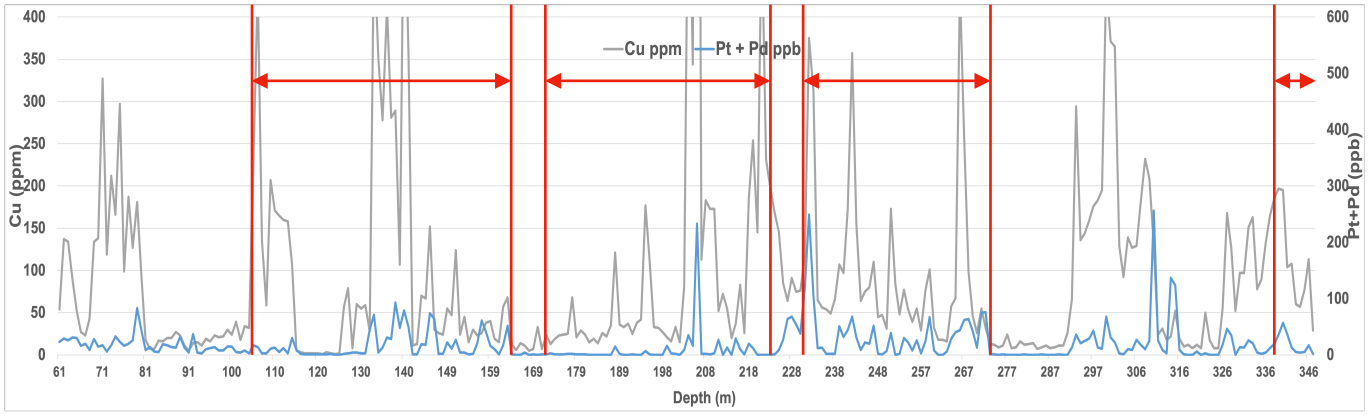

Figure 8: MTRC028 Cu and Pt+Pd

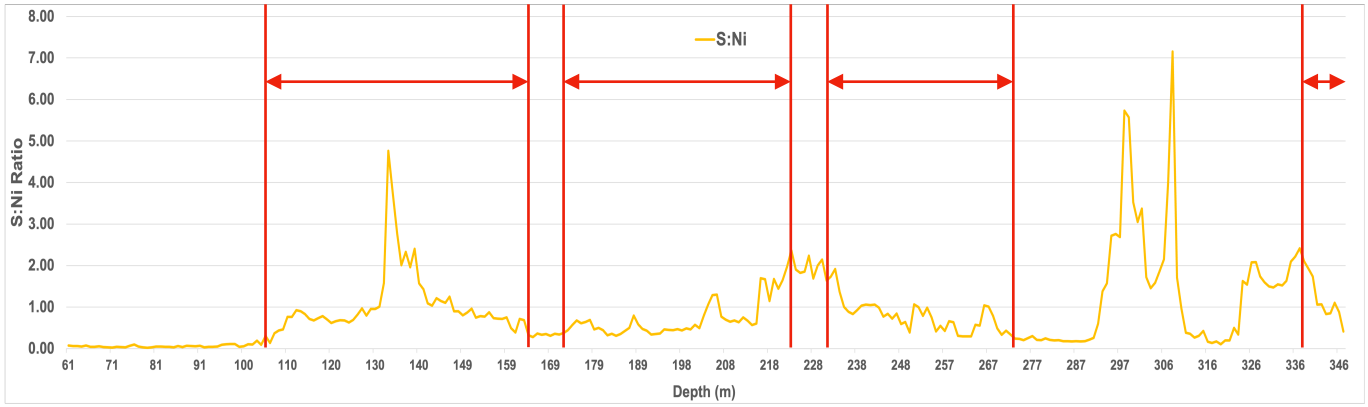

Figure 9: MTRC028 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC029	75m at 0.25% Ni, 111ppm Co, 54ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd from 135m
	inc. 14m at 0.33% Ni, 145ppm Co, 89ppm Cu, 3ppb Pt+Pd from 166m
	63m at 0.25% Ni, 116ppm Co, 6ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 237m*
Cumulative	138m at 0.25% Ni, 113ppm Co, 32ppm Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.6*

* *Ending in mineralisation*

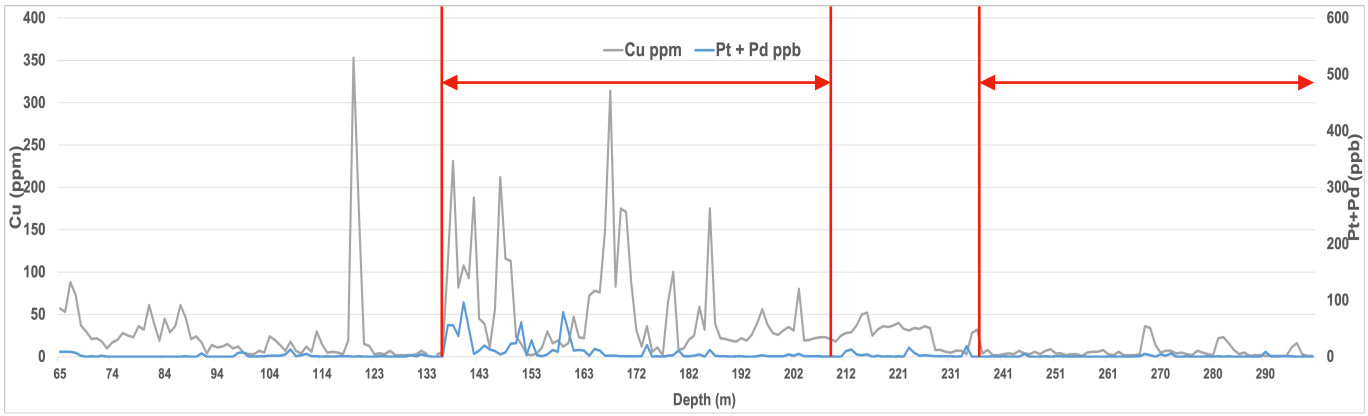

Figure 10: MTRC029 Cu and Pt+Pd

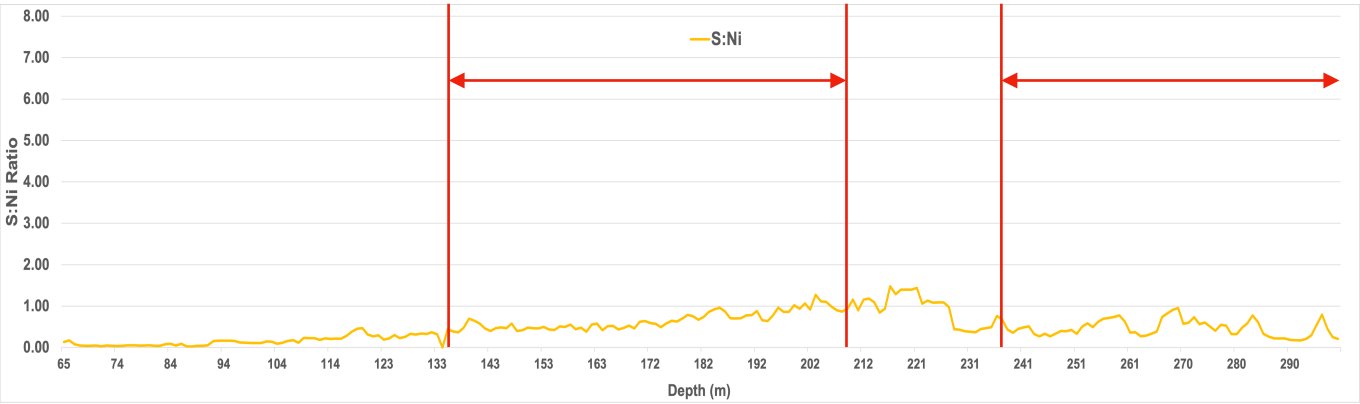

Figure 11: MTRC029 S:Ni Ratio

DISCUSSION

These latest assay results from the Phase 2 program continue the Company's RC drilling success rate with a total of 26 out 29 holes to date showing broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation. These Phase 2 holes target and infill around the higher grade core area identified in the Phase 1 program and JORC Exploration Target - particularly around Phase 1 hole **MTRC016 200m at 0.30% Ni, 139ppm Co** from 103m. The holes were successful in extending and improving confidence in this central core area with a number of robust mineralised intersections greater than 200m identified by the results:

MTRC016 **200m at 0.30% Ni, 139ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 25ppb Pt+Pd from 103m**
inc. **35m at 0.45% Ni, 177ppm Co, 262ppm Cu, 54ppb Pt+Pd from 162m**
that inc. **13m at 0.53% Ni, 208ppm Co, 368ppm Cu, 56ppb Pt+Pd from 183m**

MTRC024 **199m at 0.31% Ni, 148ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 161m***
inc. **5m at 0.51% Ni, 367ppm Co, 714ppm Cu, 76ppb Pt+Pd from 202m**
that inc. **1m at 1.28% Ni, 890ppm Co, 427ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 202m**
and inc. **44m at 0.44% Ni, 172ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 241m**
that inc. **3m at 2.19% Ni, 777ppm Co, 597ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 253m**
which inc. **1m at 4.51% Ni, 0.16% Co, 0.14% Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 253m**

MTRC025 **214m at 0.28% Ni, 142ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 134m***
inc. **7m at 0.40% Ni, 177ppm Co, 158ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 192m**
and inc. **17m at 0.38% Ni, 172ppm Co, 103ppm Cu, 53ppb Pt+Pd from 254m**

MTRC026 **226m at 0.28% Ni, 125ppm Co, 62ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 86m**
inc. **9m at 0.42% Ni, 157ppm Co, 203ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 229m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

These broad intervals were defined by coincident 0.16% Ni and 0.1% S cut-offs. For the recent Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, the Company estimated a smaller volume/higher grade end member model for this central area of the Complex of 350Mt at 0.35% Ni and 146ppm Co with S:Ni 1.1 at a cut-off of 0.28% Ni (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*). These new results are generally inline with the modelling work with consistent mineralisation seen between the holes.

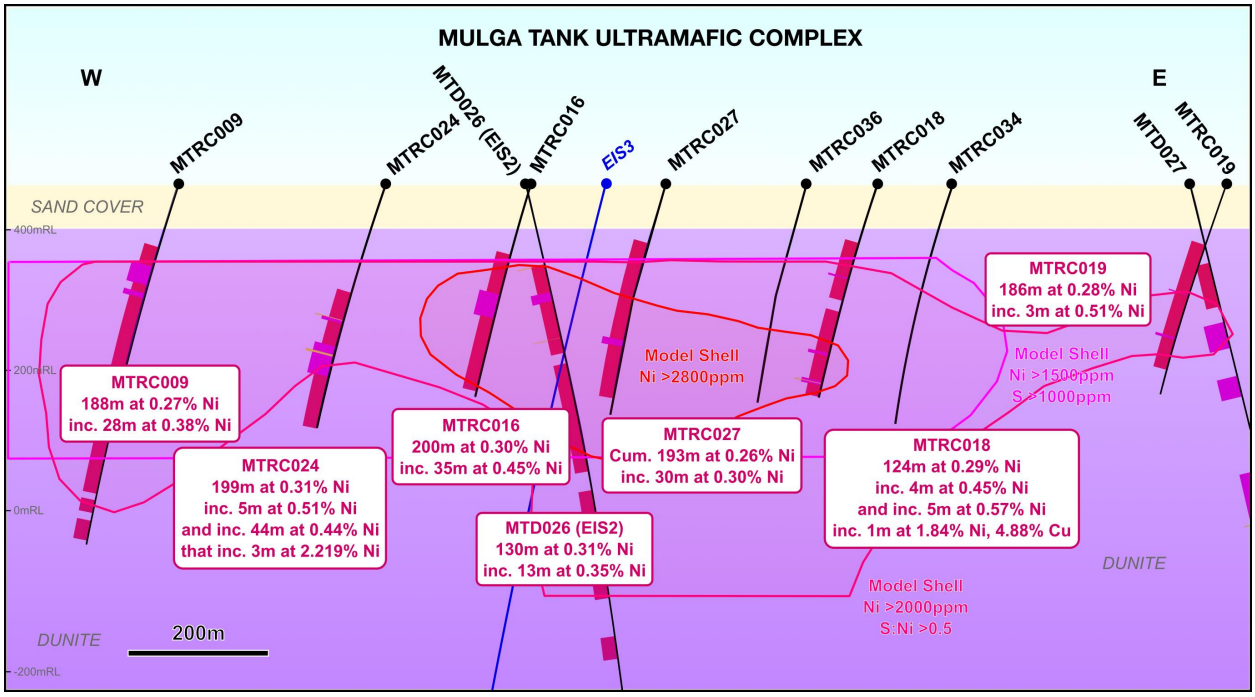

Figure 12: Cross section W-E through the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

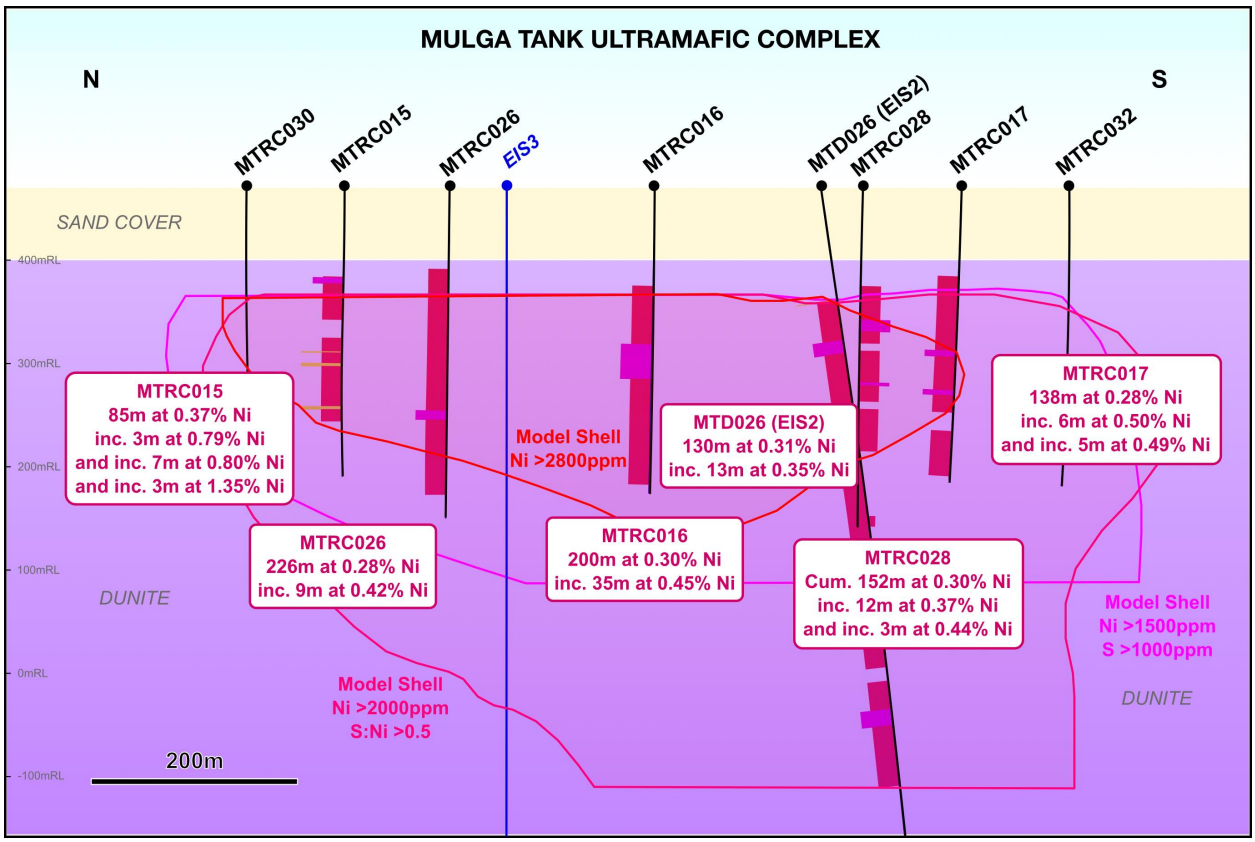

Figure 13: Cross section N-S through the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

As the drilling density within the central area of the Complex increases the results highlight potentially richer zones or horizons of mineralisation. These horizons can start to be correlated by geochemical signature between drill holes over several hundreds of metres, significantly increasing our understanding of the architecture of the Complex and aiding follow-up drill targeting for matrix to massive sulphide.

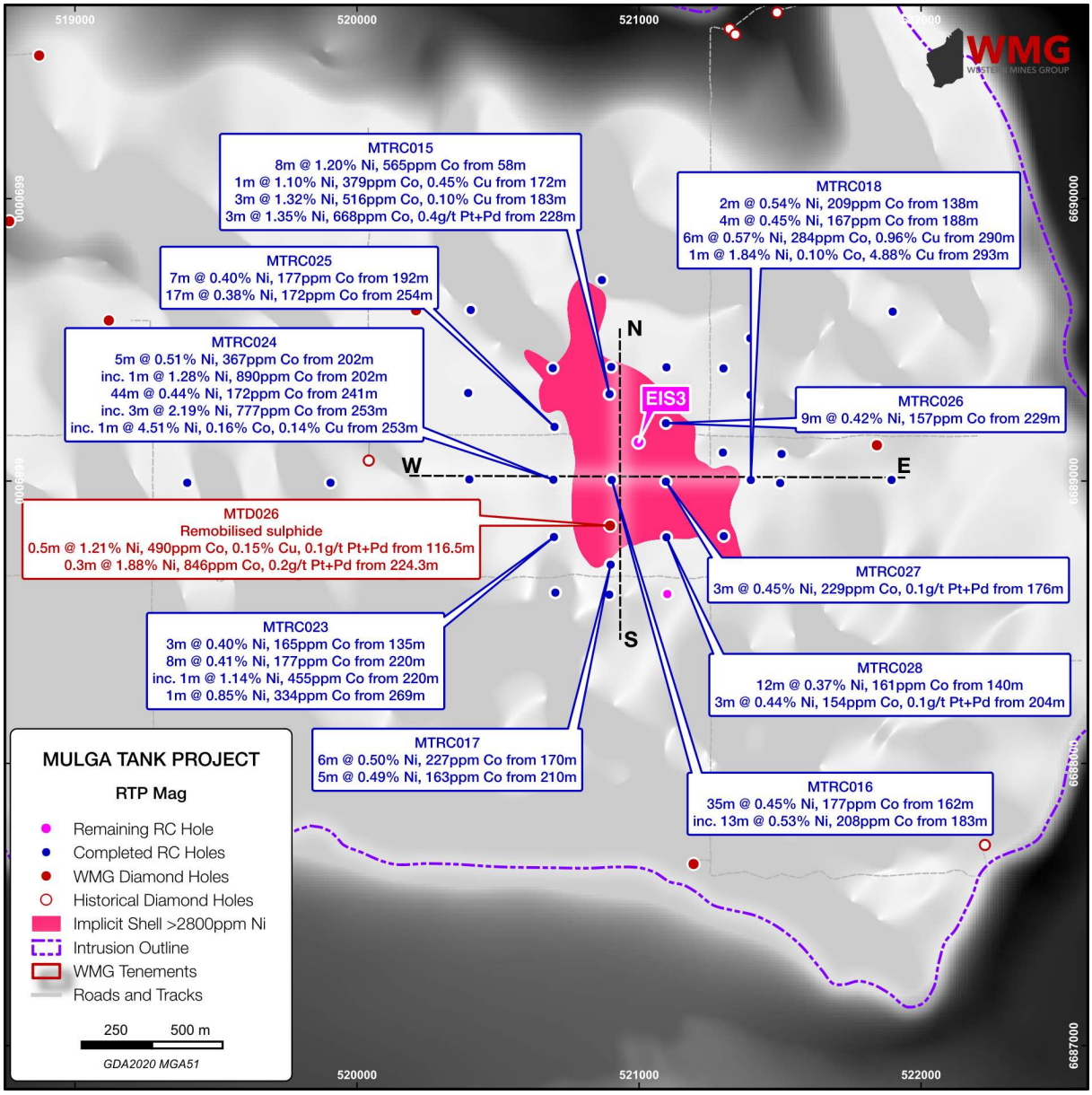

Figure 14: Selected higher-grade assay results within the core of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

The Company looks forward to regularly updating shareholders on further assay results from the Phase 2 RC drilling program as they become available.

For further information please contact:

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

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

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTRC025	89	114	25	0.28	119	27	0
MTRC025	134 inc. 192 and inc. 254	348 199 271	214 7 17	0.28 0.40 0.38	142 177 172	78 158 103	21 31 53
MTRC026	86 inc. 229	312 238	226 9	0.28 0.42	125 157	62 203	15 31
MTRC027	87	163	76	0.25	118	42	24
MTRC027	170 inc. 176	200 179	30 3	0.30 0.45	152 229	139 391	33 103
MTRC027	207	257	50	0.27	116	124	14
MTRC027	270	281	11	0.27	111	13	2
MTRC027	322	348	26	0.24	134	48	27
MTRC028	105 inc. 140	164 152	59 12	0.30 0.37	141 161	107 128	18 31
MTRC028	172 inc. 204	223 207	51 3	0.29 0.44	126 154	117 801	9 95
MTRC028	231	273	42	0.30	135	102	20
MTRC028	338	348	10	0.28	146	113	20
MTRC029	135 inc. 166	210 180	75 14	0.25 0.33	111 145	54 89	11 3
MTRC029	237	300	63	0.25	116	6	1

Table 1: Significant intersections for holes MTRC025 to MTRC029

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC025	520700	6689192	348	270	-70
MTRC026	521095	6689205	336	270	-70
MTRC027	521095	6688998	348	270	-70
MTRC028	521097	6688801	348	270	-70
MTRC029	520694	6689400	300	270	-70

Table 2: Collar details for holes MTRC025 to MTRC029

Western Mines Group Ltd
ACN 640 738 834
Level 3, 33 Ord Street
West Perth
WA 6005

Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Dr Benjamin Grguric
Technical Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 75.08m
Options: 20.52m
Share Price: $0.16
Market Cap: $12.01m
Cash (31/12/23): $2.10m

Follow us

@westernmines
westernmines
Western Mines Group

ABOUT WMG

Western Mines Group Ltd (ASX:WMG) is a mineral exploration company driven by the goal to create significant investment returns for our shareholders through exploration and discovery of high-value gold and nickel sulphide deposits across a portfolio of highly-prospective projects located on major mineral belts of Western Australia.

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

The Company's primary gold project is Jasper Hill, where WMG has strategically consolidated a 3km mineralised gold trend with walk-up drill targets. WMG has a diversified portfolio of other projects including Melita (Au, Cu-Pb-Zn), midway between Kookynie and Leonora in the heart of the WA Goldfields; Youanmi (Au), Pavarotti (Ni-Cu-PGE), Rock of Ages (Au), Broken Hill Bore (Au) and Pinyalling (Au, Cu, Li).

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Dr Caedmon Marriott, Managing Director of Western Mines Group Ltd. Caedmon is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Caedmon consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

DISCLAIMER

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which WMG operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement. No forward looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside WMG's control.

WMG does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of WMG, its Directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward looking statement. The forward looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

MULGA TANK PROJECT

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1
SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using standard industry best practice • Individual 1m samples were collected directly from the rig sampling system. Samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 and ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05)
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation percussion drilling rig with a 5.25inch face sampling bit
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/ coarse material.	• Standard drilling techniques using "best practice" to maximise sample recovery • Information not available to assess relationship between sample recovery and grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Drill holes geologically logged on a metre basis • Logging is to a level of detail sufficient to support a Mineral Resource estimation, though further information would be required • Logging is qualitative in nature and recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Chip trays were photographed in both dry and wet form • Drillhole was logged in full, apart from rock rolled pre-collar intervals
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Individual 1m samples were collected directly from the rig sampling system. Samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 and ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05) • Majority of samples were dry however some ground water was encountered and some samples were taken wet • Industry standard sample preparation techniques were undertaken and considered appropriate for the sample type and material sampled • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples analysed by four-acid digest multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61) or precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) are considered total or near total techniques • Samples analysed by aqua regia digest multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP41) is considered a partial technique of soluble sulphide • Standards, blanks and duplicate samples were introduced through-out the sample collection on a 1:20 ratio to ensure quality control • ALS also undertake duplicate analysis and run internal standards as part of their assay regime
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Primary logging data was collected using Ocris logging system on a laptop computer, • Significant reported assay results were verified by multiple alternative company personnel • All logging and assay data was compiled into a SQL database server

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill holes located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m • Downhole surveys were performed at collar and end of hole • Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geological targets for first pass exploration purposes only
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling was planned to be approximately perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy and mineralisation
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data by external parties at this stage of exploration • 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 historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement 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 (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