

RC DRILLING EXPANSION AND DRILLING FOR EQUITY

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC drilling program at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project progressing well with 10 holes complete and further 12 holes all cased through sand to ~60m
 - Expansion of initial program to 22 holes testing the extent of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation across the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex
 - Drill holes spread over a 2,500m x 1,000m area designed to target shallow mineralisation down to ~300m in the centre of the Complex
 - MTRC009 drilled to 522m depth with significant disseminated sulphide mineralisation observed
 - Drilling contractor Blue Spec Drilling Pty Ltd supporting the project subscribing for \$250,000 of WMG shares at \$0.3289 per share
 - Drilling for equity agreement will fund a significant portion of this initial RC program
-

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the progress of our reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

The initial 18 hole program has been expanded to 22 holes, totalling approximately 6,600m, and aims to test the extent of the shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation observed across the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The holes are spread over a 2,500m x 1,000m area in the centre of the main body of the Complex, at approximately 500m x 300m spacing, and will attempt to drill to ~300m target depth.

The program is progressing well with the first 10 holes now complete and a further 12 holes cased down to approximately 60m through the sand cover. After a pause in drilling to set up all the remaining pre-collars the rig is back into RC drilling, with each hole taking around two days to complete.

The RC drilling technique has been effective through the sand cover with the target 300m depth reached in all but one of the first ten holes. A number of holes were continued to deeper than 300m where disseminated mineralisation was observed at end of hole, including MTRC009 which was drilled to a total depth of 522m and still ended in mineralisation.

The Company has formed an excellent working relationship with our drilling contractor Blue Spec Drilling Pty Ltd. To support the current RC drilling program Blue Spec have agreed to subscribe for \$250,000 of WMG shares, subject to shareholder approval at the Company's AGM. This will help fund a significant portion of this initial RC drilling program.

Western Mines Group Ltd

Level 3, 33 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005

ASX:WMG

Telephone: +61 475 116 798
Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

www.westernmines.com.au

Shares on Issue: 62.55m

Share Price: \$0.315

Market Cap: \$19.70m

Cash: \$3.27m (30/06/23)

Commenting on the Mulga Tank Project, WGMG Managing Director Caedmon Marriott said:

“The RC program at Mulga Tank is progressing well and is fairly rapidly testing the main central body of the Complex. We’ve expanded the initial 18 hole program, adding some additional holes on the eastern margin around hole MTD027 - the program now aims to test a ~2,500m x ~1,000m area. Each hole is taking around 1-2 days to complete so the program may be finished by early November.

We have a great relationship with Blue Spec Drilling, who have conducted all our drilling at the project to date. Blue Spec have agreed to support the Company by taking \$250,000 worth of shares, subject to shareholder approval. This will fund a significant amount of the RC program.”

MULGA TANK DRILLING PROGRAMS

WGMG has been undertaking continuous drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project since November 2022, with exciting exploration results demonstrating 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*).

A second multipurpose RC drill rig commenced a systematic shallow drilling program across the centre of the main body of the Complex in September (ASX, *RC Drilling Program Commences at Mulga Tank, 20 September 2023*) looking to build on these results to date.

RC DRILLING PROGRAM

An expanded 22 hole RC drilling program has been designed to systematically test the lateral continuity of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation observed in the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The holes are spaced at approximately 500m x 300m and look to cover a 2,500m x 1,000m area across the centre of the Complex. Each hole designed to a target depth of ~300m, for a total of around 6,600m - of which the top ~60m of each hole, or ~1,300m in total, is mud-rotary drilling through the sand cover.

The planned RC holes are intended to systematically test the central area surrounding diamond holes MTD012-MTD022-MTD023-MTD026-MTD027, to confirm if the mineralisation observed is laterally continuous between the holes and whether richer zones of disseminated mineralisation can be found.

A further advantage to this fairly quick drilling program is that any of the holes can later be re-entered with diamond drilling continuing from ~300m depth to any deeper targets.

Ten holes have been completed to date and the remaining 12 holes have all been pre-collared through the sand cover down to ~60m depth. The program has so far proved successful with all but one hole reaching the 300m target depth, and a number of holes extended beyond this where mineralisation continued.

HOLE MTRC009

Hole MTRC009 was drilled to a total depth of 522m and is understood to be the deepest RC hole Blue Spec Drilling have ever drilled in Australia. The hole intersected 466m of generally black serpentinised dunite (56-522m), beneath 56m of sand cover (0-56m) (Appendix - Table 2).

The hole was extended beyond the 300m target depth as extensive disseminated magmatic sulphide mineralisation (trace-2%) was observed nearly continuously down the hole (cumulatively over 390m) starting from around 117m depth (Appendix - Table 3).



Figure 1A: Examples of Mulga Tank RC drill chips showing disseminated sulphide (161-280m)



Figure 1B: Examples of Mulga Tank RC drill chips showing disseminated sulphide (281-400m)

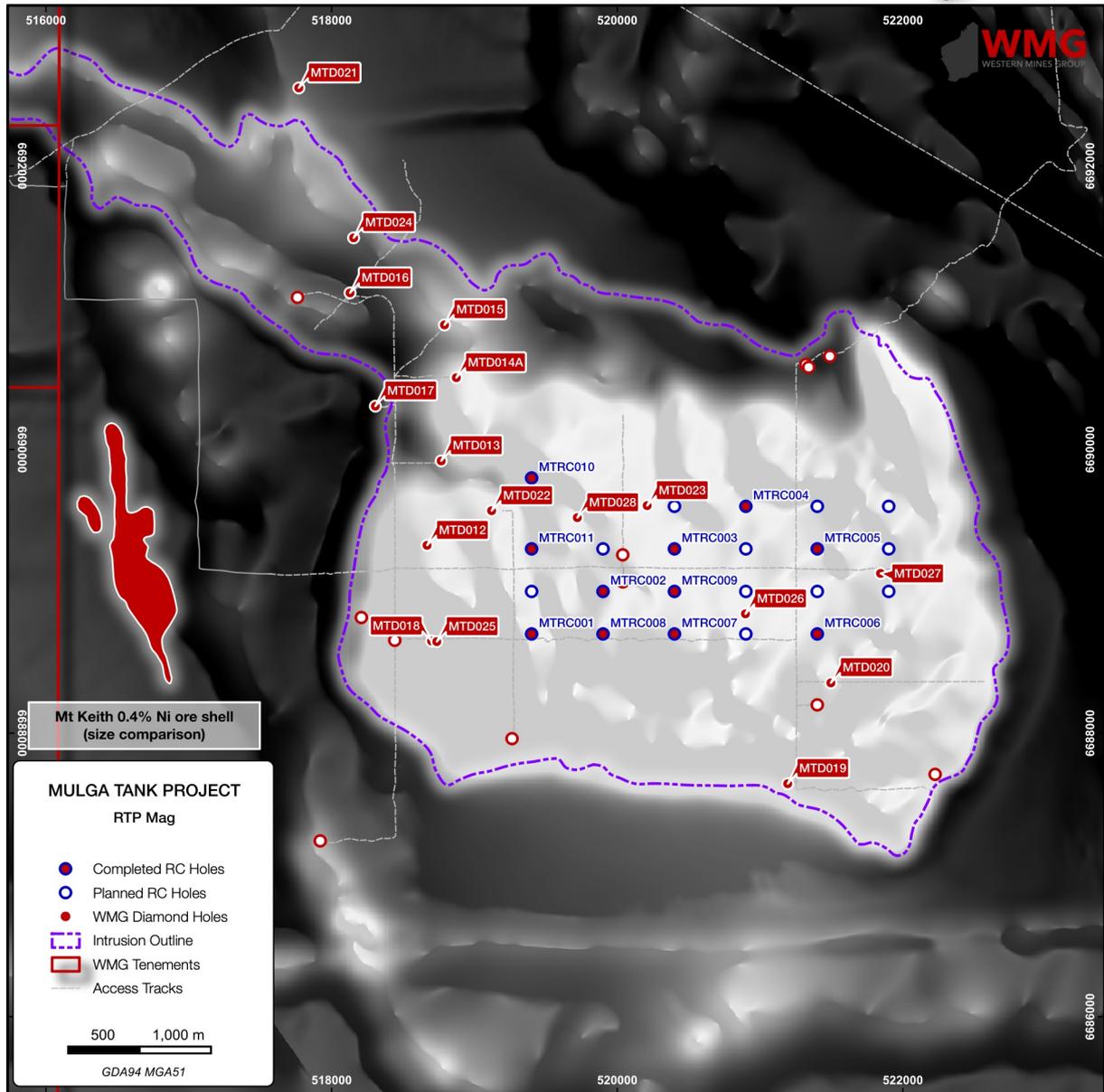


Figure 2: Mulga Tank RC drilling program

HoleID	PlannedID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)
MTRC001	MTP028	519403	6688703	444
MTRC002	MTP039	519906	6688994	300
MTRC003	MTP036	520394	6689312	318
MTRC004	MTP045	520868	6689712	222
MTRC005	MTP038	521395	6689305	342
MTRC006	MTP044	521418	6688711	300
MTRC007	MTP030	520408	6688705	300
MTRC008	MTP029	519899	6688703	300
MTRC009	MTP040	520398	6689006	522
MTRC010	MTP031	519402	6689793	312
MTRC011	MTP032	519403	6689301	In progress

Table 1: Collar details for completed Mulga Tank RC holes (MTRC011 in progress)

BLUE SPEC DRILLING FOR EQUITY

Blue Spec Drilling Pty Ltd have agreed to subscribe for 760,000 new ordinary shares in Western Mines Group Ltd for \$250,000 at an implied value of \$0.3289 per share in order to support the Company's ongoing RC drilling program. This issue of shares will be subject to shareholder approval at the Company's upcoming AGM in November.

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)	Primary Lithology	Alteration	Comments
MTRC009	0.0	56	Sand cover		Rock-rolled sand overburden
MTRC009	56	66	Oxidised Ultramafic	ox	Oxidised zone with calcrete
MTRC009	66	80	Dunite	ox	Oxidised brown/green dunite, serpentinite veining in bottom contact
MTRC009	80	85	Oxidised Ultramafic	ox	Oxidised zone with calcrete
MTRC009	85	100	Dunite		Weathered dunite
MTRC009	100	104	No chips		Sample too fine to retrieve chips
MTRC009	104	117	Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Dark grey serpentinitised dunite, minor talc-carb alteration in places
MTRC009	117	155	Dunite	srp	Black serpentinitised dunite with visible disseminated sulphides
MTRC009	155	164	Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Dark grey/green serpentinitised dunite with visible disseminated sulphides, minor talc-carb alteration
MTRC009	164	238	Dunite	srp	Black serpentinitised dunite with visible disseminated sulphides
MTRC009	238	245	Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Dark grey/green serpentinitised dunite, minor talc-carb alteration
MTRC009	245	249	Dunite	srp	Black serpentinitised dunite with visible disseminated sulphides
MTRC009	249	255	Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Dark grey/green serpentinitised dunite, minor talc-carb alteration
MTRC009	255	322	Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Dark grey/green serpentinitised dunite with visible disseminated sulphides, minor talc-carb alteration
MTRC009	322	355	Dunite	srp	Black/dark grey serpentinitised dunite with visible disseminated sulphides
MTRC009	355	372	Dunite	srp	Variably serpentinitised black and green dunite with visible disseminated sulphides
MTRC009	372	374	Dunite	cb	Carbonate altered dunite
MTRC009	374	425	Dunite	srp	Black serpentinitised dunite with visible disseminated sulphides
MTRC009	425	446	Dunite	srp	Dark green antigorised dunite with intermittent visible disseminated sulphides
MTRC009	446	465	Dunite	srp,cb	Dark green antigorised dunite with occasional carbonate altered zones, visible disseminated sulphides
MTRC009	465	522	Dunite	srp	Black serpentinitised dunite with visible disseminated sulphides

Table 2: Logging table summary for hole MTRC009

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTRC009	117	145	28	Dunite	Disseminated	tr	Pentlandite
MTRC009	145	164	19	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	164	176	12	Dunite	Disseminated	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	176	196	20	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	196	214	18	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	214	238	24	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	245	249	4	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	255	287	32	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	287	322	35	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTRC009	322	372	50	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	374	384	10	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTRC009	384	465	81	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	465	478	13	Dunite	Disseminated	2-4%	Pentlandite
MTRC009	478	522	44	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite

Table 3: Visual sulphide table for hole MTRC009

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC009	520398	6689006	522	270	-70

Table 4: Collar details for hole MTRC009

Cautionary statement on visible sulphides

Whilst previous mineralogical work on a limited number of samples from holes MTD020 and MTD022 has confirmed disseminated pentlandite mineralisation similar mineralogical investigation has not yet been performed on hole MTRC009. Descriptions of visible sulphides should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay can be used to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation. WMG will update shareholders when laboratory results become available.

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: 62.55m
Options: 21.12m
Share Price: \$0.315
Market Cap: \$19.70m
Cash (30/06/23): \$3.27m

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-Cu-PGE Project, a major ultramafic complex found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt. Exploration results show significant evidence for an extensive working nickel sulphide mineral system and is considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using standard industry best practice Individual 1m samples were collected directly from the rig sampling system. Samples will be crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 and ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05)
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation percussion drilling rig with a 5.25inch face sampling bit
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory geochemical assay has not yet been undertaken • Majority of samples were dry however some ground water was encountered and some samples were taken wet • Industry standard sample preparation techniques will be undertaken and considered appropriate for the sample type and material sampled • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory geochemical assay has not yet been undertaken • Standards, blanks and duplicate samples were introduced through-out the sample collection on a 1:20 ratio to ensure quality control • ALS will also undertake duplicate analysis and run internal standards as part of their assay regime
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary logging data was collected using Ocris logging system on a laptop computer, all data was compiled into a SQL database server
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m, downhole surveys used continuous gyro readings at 5m intervals • Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was planned to be approximately perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy and mineralisation
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples have been delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data by external parties at this stage of exploration An internal review of sampling techniques and data will be completed

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenement E39/2132, tenement applications E39/2223 and E39/2299 Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd 1% NSR to original tenement holder Native Title Claim by Upurli Upurli Nguratja not yet determined No known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area Tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (reported up to 70 m in places) with the interpretation of the bedrock geology based largely on aeromagnetic data and limited drilling
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No metal equivalent values have been quoted
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps, photos and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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