

MULGA TANK DRILLING UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Three further diamond drill holes completed at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project
 - MTD016 showed the most frequent occurrence of visible nickel sulphides to date with seven remobilised nickel-copper sulphide veins observed between 276m to 284m
 - MTD016 drilled as follow-up to historical hole MTD006 0.25m at 3.8% Ni, 0.7% Cu and 0.7g/t PGE
 - High-tenor nickel-copper sulphide veins potentially remobilised from nearby source or accumulation of massive sulphide in this area
 - Visible nickel sulphides now identified in four of the first six holes at the Mulga Tank Project - over a wide area and range of exploration targets - highlighting the prospectivity of the project
 - Samples from all holes up to MTD016 have been delivered to the lab for geochemical assay
 - Diamond drilling program remains ongoing with the rig currently drilling hole MTD018 (planned hole MTP019)
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Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the completion of three further diamond drill holes at the flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Holes MTD015, MTD016 and MTD017 were designed to test the geological interpretation, and a discreet EM target, around the neck of the *Panhandle* - a feature extending northwest from the main Mulga Tank intrusion.

MTD015 intersected an approximately 270m thick package of komatiite ultramafic, confirming the interpretation that the feature is likely a komatiite channel sequence. MTD016 intersected multiple nickel-copper sulphide veins, in follow-up to nearby historical hole MTD006. Whilst MTD017 tested a discreet EM target away from the main Mulga Tank body and was found to be a localised pyrite zone within the surrounding basalt and metasediment footwall.

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

"Hole MTD016 was designed to follow up on historical hole MTD006 and encountered similar high-grade remobilised nickel-copper sulphide veins, though more frequently occurring and perhaps closer to a source. The hole was cased and will be tested with DHEM looking for off-hole targets that could be the source of the remobilised sulphides. This looks to be an interesting and highly prospective area of the project."

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Shares on Issue: 44.65m
Share Price: \$0.135
Market Cap: \$6.03m
Cash: \$4.2m (31/03/22)

MULGA TANK DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

WMG is undertaking an initial ten-hole diamond drilling program, totalling 4,050m, at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project. The program aims to test numerous drill targets designed from the Company's geological targeting work (ASX, *Major EM Targets Identified at Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project*, 7 March 2022; *Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project: Major Targets Drill Ready*, 6 April 2022).

HOLE MTD015

The fourth hole of the program MTD015 (planned hole MTP015) was drilled to a total depth of 429.6m and was designed to test the geology at the neck of the *Panhandle* - a feature extending northwest from the main Mulga Tank body (Figure 3). The hole intersected 268.6m of mostly komatiite ultramafic (from 108.1-376.7m), beneath 108.1m of sand and conglomerate cover (0-108.1m), before encountering a footwall of predominantly cherts and some interbedded black shales (376.7-429.6m) at 376.7m depth.

The komatiite ultramafic was broadly divided in three large intervals or flows, each 50m to 100m thick, with very minor interbedded shales and metasediments. Whilst no visible nickel sulphide mineralisation was observed down the hole, each of the intervals showed encouragingly high MgO content and Ni:Cr ratio, based on pXRF readings. Hole MTD015 was cased and will be tested with a planned Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey.

HOLE MTD016

The fifth hole of the program MTD016 (planned hole MTP016) was drilled to a total depth of 366.1m and was designed to test both the geology of the *Panhandle* and follow-up on historical hole MTD006 in this area. Hole MTD006 returned 0.25m at 3.8% Ni, 0.7% Cu and 0.7g/t PGE from a single remobilised nickel-copper sulphide vein at 212.6m depth. The hole intersected 135.8m of variably altered and silicified orthocumulate and mesocumulate dunite ultramafic (from 163.5-299.3m), beneath 98m of sand cover (0-98m) and 65.5m of Permian mudstone and conglomerate (98-163.5m), before encountering a footwall of shales and chert (299.3-365.7m) at 299.3m depth.

Seven remobilised nickel-copper sulphides veins were seen down the hole between 276m to 284m depth. Similar to the single vein seen in historical hole MTD006, the sulphide veins in MTD016 were predominantly formed of pentlandite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite - with sulphide identification confirmed by spot pXRF readings. The increased frequency of the veining versus hole MTD006 hopefully suggests MTD016 maybe be closer to a possible massive sulphide source or accumulation in this area. Hole MTD016 was cased and will be tested with DHEM looking for off hole follow-up targets.

HOLE MTD017

The sixth hole of the program MTD017 (planned hole MTP017) was drilled to a total depth of 270m and was designed to test a discrete, relatively shallow, EM target away from the *Panhandle* and main Mulga Tank body. The hole intersected 150m of Archaen basalt (from 96-246m), beneath 96m of sand cover (0-96m), sitting on a footwall of silicified shales and sediments (246-270m) that were predominantly sulphidic with pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite between 246-252m.

The sulphides in the sedimentary footwall unit were connected in bedding-parallel stringer veinlets which would likely explain the discreet EM anomaly in this area.

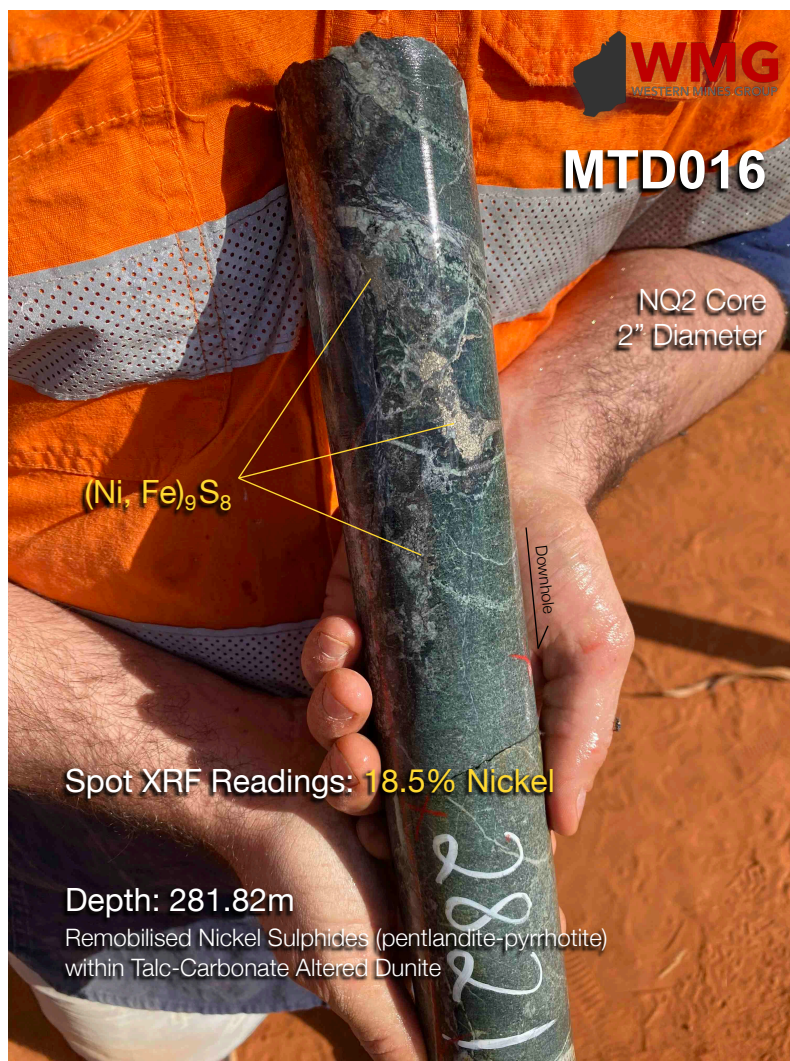


Figure 1: Photo showing examples of visible sulphides in hole MTD016

Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

DOWN HOLE pXRF

The Company is methodically using a portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) device on site as part of its exploration and geochemical vectoring approach during the drilling program. Spot pXRF readings for holes MTD015, MTD016 and MTD017 were taken at 50cm intervals down the core.

This data is processed using WMG's in-house techniques and used to confirm the presence of working magmatic mineral processes and lithogeochemical vectors to aid further exploration and drill targeting. Processed pXRF data is presented for hole MTD016 below.

Cautionary statement on pXRF

pXRF data is used as an exploration tool and a guide only and should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. The measurements recorded are for a single spot location and may not be representative of the whole rock. 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.

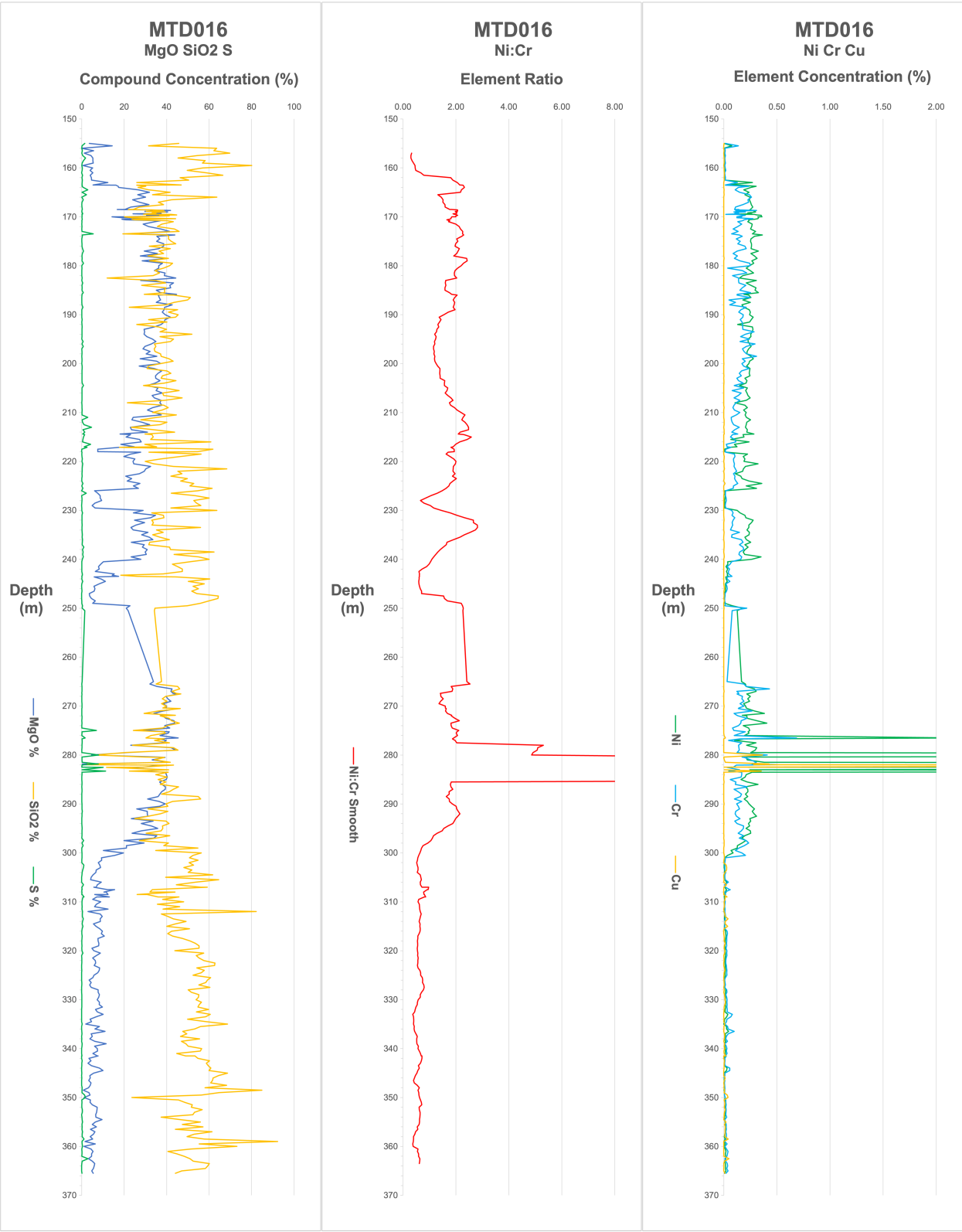


Figure 2: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD016

The mean average Ni value across all the 438 readings for the hole was 0.38% Ni, the mean average for 283 readings of the logged ultramafic portion of the hole was 0.58% Ni, with individual spot values of up to 44.2% Ni where sulphide mineralisation was observed.

NEXT HOLE

The rig has now moved south from hole MTD017 and has commenced drilling at planned hole MTP019, that will become hole MTD018 in the sequence. This hole targets the western margin of the intrusion and tests beneath historical hole MTD003, which showed indications of nickel sulphide mineralisation on the basal contact returning 1m at 1.00% Ni and 0.5g/t PGE.

Note: Hole prefix MTP indicates planned hole but holes may or may not be drilled in this order. Likely order of remaining holes will be MTP018, MTP020 and MTP021, followed by deeper hole MTP022 subject to the availability of a suitable rig.

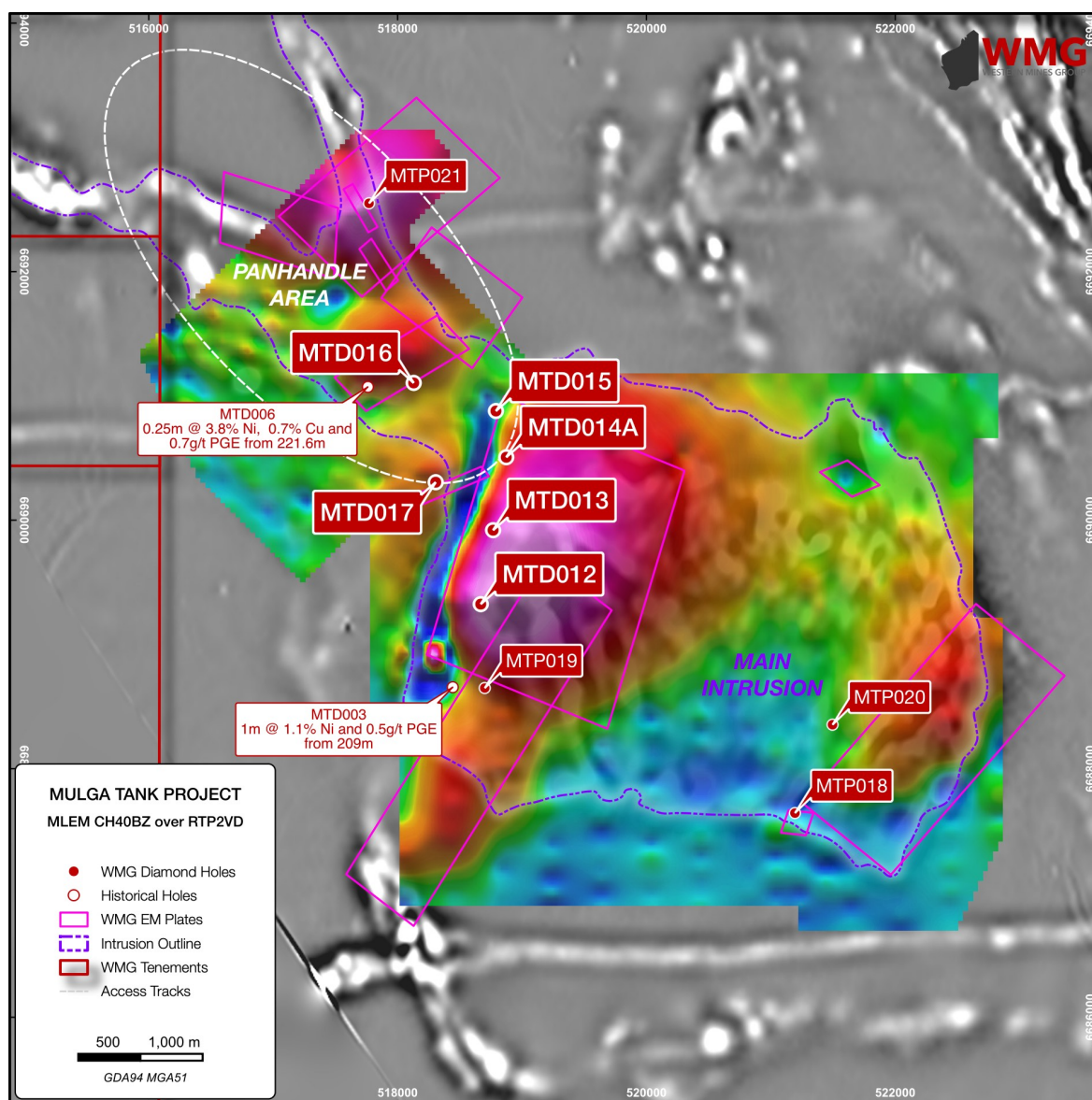


Figure 3: Mulga Tank MLEM late channel CH40BZ image showing EM plates and WMG's planned drill holes

CONTINUATION OF ULTRAMAFIC TREND UP THE BELT

A 12km trend of interpreted ultramafic rocks has been identified in the Company's neighbouring tenement application E39/2299 that has been under explored and completely untested to date.

The current drilling program indicates that the extrusive komatiite of the *Panhandle* is prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation, enhancing the overall prospectivity of the belt. Further geophysical surveying over this interpreted komatiite ultramafic trend to the northwest is warranted prior to drill testing.

The Company is formulating plans for a near term gravity survey across the ultramafic trend, which combined with existing aeromagnetic data, appears to have accurately mapped the interpreted komatiite channel within the *Panhandle* area.

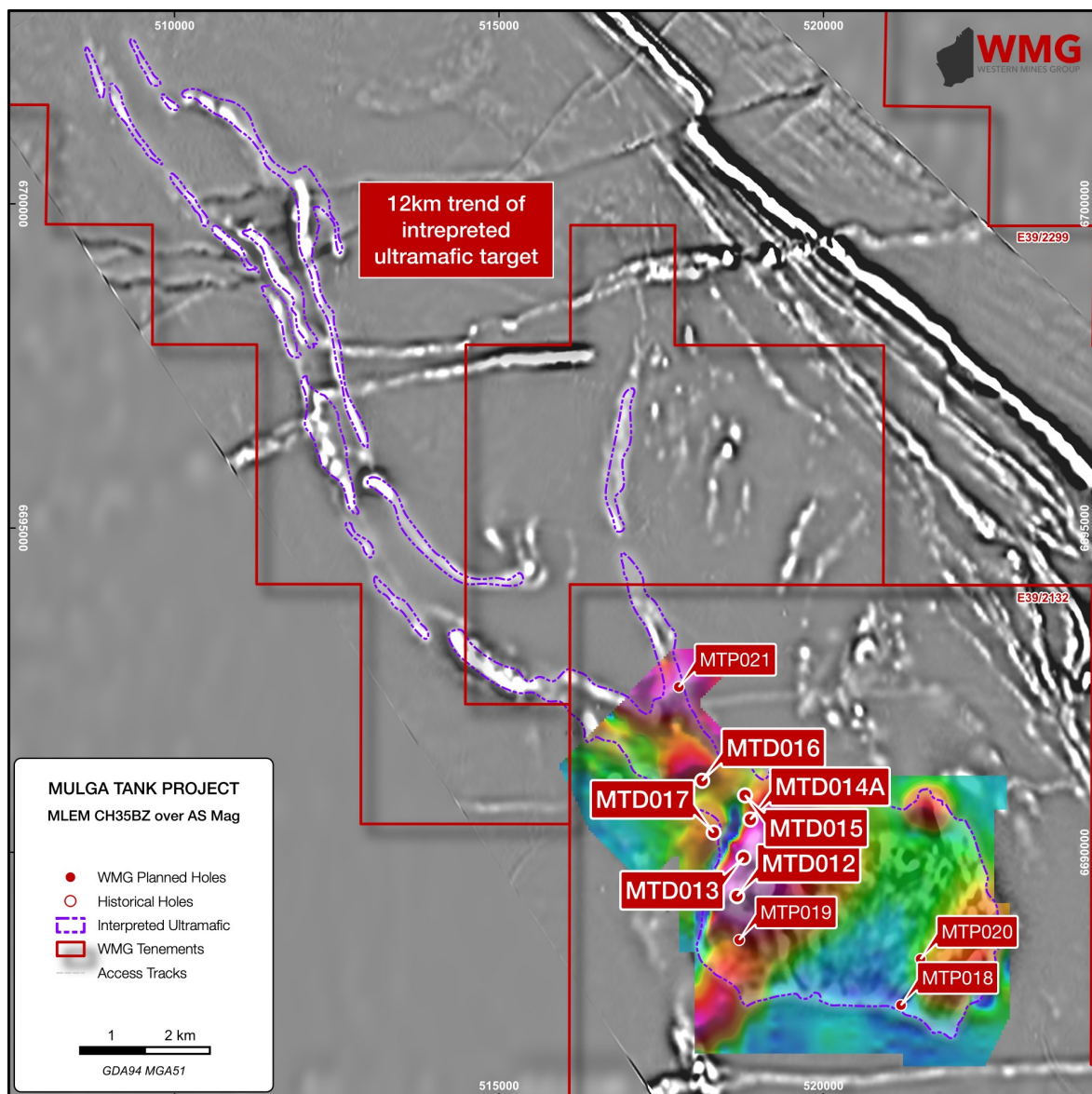


Figure 4: Mulga Tank MLEM late channel CH35BZ over AS mag image showing interpreted trend of ultramafic target on western margin of Minigwal Belt

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Primary Lithology	Secondary Lithology	Alteration	Comments
MTD016	0.0	98.0	Sand cover			Rock-rolled sands
MTD016	98.0	154.6	Mudstone			Permian mudstone channel
MTD016	154.6	163.5	Conglomerate			Silicified conglomerate sediment <30mm
MTD016	163.5	166.9	Dunite	Olivine Peridotite	cb	Dunite with partially digested sediment
MTD016	166.9	170.55	Olivine Peridotite		si, cl	Bright green, minimally altered olivine in silicified bed
MTD016	170.55	215.0	Orthocumulate dunite		cb, si	<85% cumulus crystals
MTD016	215.0	215.8	Dunite	Shale	cb	Fault zone, pervasive carbonate alteration, ultramafic-sediment blend
MTD016	215.8	218.5	Shale	Dunite	bi	Dark, digested sediment from ultramafic contact, biotite alteration
MTD016	218.5	226.0	Mesocumulate dunite		tc, cl	<95% cumulus material in dunite, talc-chlorite alteration
MTD016	226.0	230.25	Dunite	Shale	pl	Partially digested sediment, K-alt (phlogopite), black remobilised sulphides 1-2% py
MTD016	230.25	240.0	Dunite			
MTD016	240.0	260.0	Chert	Dunite		Chert bed, highly silicified ultramafic blend
MTD016	260.0	276.0	Mesocumulate dunite		si, cl	Highly silicified mesocumulate dunite, weak chlorite alteration
MTD016	276.0	284.0	Mesocumulate dunite		si, cb, tc, cl	Mineralised zone in talc-carb stock work veinlets remobilised Ni-S in secondary structures, many with elevated Cu and Zn, significant pXRF values: 281.82m: 18% Ni, 2% Zn 282.08m: 44% Ni, 7% Cu, 20% Zn 283.3m: 10% Ni, 1.9% Zn
MTD016	284.0	297.8	Dunite		si, cb	Silicified dunite, remobilised sulphides (vrg black py)
MTD016	297.8	299.3	Dunite	Chert	si, cb	Fault zone, contact ultramafic-chert/shale
MTD016	299.3	365.7	Shale	Chert	si	Sulphidic, chert, black/grey shale

Table 1: Logging table summary for hole MTD013

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD016	276	284	8	Dunite	Multiple veinlets	tr-5%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite-Chalcopyrite-Sphalerite

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for hole MTD013

HoleID	Spot Depth (m)	Ni (%) (XRF spot reading)	Cu (%) (XRF spot reading)
MTD016	281.82	18.52%	0.43%
MTD016	282.08	44.17%	7.37%
MTD016	282.51	13.23%	0.25%
MTD016	283.3	10.44%	0.35%

Table 3: Significant pXRF results for hole MTD013

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD016	518129	6691105	366.1	200	-60

Table 4: Collar details for hole MTD016

Core selected for sampling for all holes up to MTD016 has been delivered to ALS in Perth for geochemical assay. The Company will update shareholders on the assay results as they become available.

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the continuing progress as this exciting drilling program develops.

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

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Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director



Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Paul Burton
Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 44.65m
Options: 22.85m
Share Price: \$0.135
Market Cap: \$6.03m
Cash (31/03/22): \$4.2m

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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-Cu-PGE Project, a major dunite intrusive found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt. Previous work shows significant evidence for a working 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 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"> Diamond core drilling was completed using standard industry best practice Sampling of NQ2 diamond core has not yet been undertaken Ground Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey being conducted by GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd an independent geophysical contractor MLEM B-field configuration/parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuration: Slingram and Inloop Receiver: SMARTem24 Sensor: JESSY DEEP HT SQUID B-field (3D) Polarity: Z+Up, X+ East and Y+ North Transmitter: TTX2 - 100A/250V Loop Size: 200m x 200m (single turn) Current: 85A Line Spacing: 200-400m Station Spacing: 100m Base Frequency: 0.25Hz Stacking: 64-72stacks Readings: 2-3 readings per station MLEM surveys are an industry standard practise in testing the presence of bedrock conductors potentially representing mineralised sulphide bodies Portable XRF data collected at 50cm sample point spacing downhole, with a 10 second beam time using 2 beams Model of XRF instrument was Olympus Vanta M Series
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"> Diamond drilling comprised HQ and NQ2 core The core was orientated using a downhole orientation tool at the end of every run
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"> Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were reported at >95% with no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers No sampling has yet been undertaken but no sampling bias is anticipated

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"> Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape and fill material were collected and stored in the database Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form Drillhole was logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole 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"> Core has not yet been cut and sampled for geochemical assay
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 Ground MLEM survey being undertaken by GEM Geophysics using equipment described above Daily production reports reviewed and QA/QC of the data is completed by the Company's consultant geophysicist XRF instrument used was Olympus Vanta M-Series XRF used a 10 beam time, with 2 beams, using standard calibration procedures
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"> Significant XRF readings reported were verified by multiple alternative company personnel onsite Primary logging data was collected using Ocris logging system on a laptop computer, XRF and magsus data was download into Excel spreadsheets, all was compiled into a SQL database server No adjustments were made to individual spot XRF data reported Some smoothing and moving averaging techniques were used when plotting Ni:Cr ratios in graphical format
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 MLEM stations located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m

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 geochemical and geophysical targets The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature for first pass exploration purposes only Spacing between MLEM survey lines was 200-400m, with instrument station realigns taken 100m along survey lines
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 footwall contact The MLEM survey line direction in the southern sector was orientated north-south, broadly perpendicular to known strike direction of geological formations and conductor strike
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data acquired by GEM was reported to the Company's consultant geophysicist
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 MLEM data was independently verified by the Company's consultant geophysicist Russell Mortimer of Southern Geoscience Consultants

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 • XRF data for Ni:Cr shown in Figure 2 was processed and smoothed using a moving average
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 the dip of an electromagnetic conductor as interpreted by WMG's consultant, Southern Geoscience, and 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"> A complete XRF dataset for the drill hole is shown in Figure 3 XRF readings are a single spot reading and should only be taken as a guide that nickel sulphide mineralising processes are being observed, likely within sulphide veins within the core
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