
ASX RELEASE
6 APRIL 2022

# MULGA TANK NI-CU-PGE PROJECT: MAJOR TARGETS DRILL READY

## HIGHLIGHTS

- All targeting work now complete for first phase diamond drilling program at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project
- Drill rig and WMG team are currently scheduled to mobilise to site next week
- Final results received from the MLEM survey revealing a further three priority bedrock conductor targets in the NW Sector - within interpreted high-flow feeder portion of the intrusion
- An initial nine-hole diamond drilling program has been designed that will test a combination of geophysical and geological targets
- Follow up holes will be planned based on initial pXRF and DHEM results
- Logistical preparations including track and pad clearing, camp preparation and water tank installation all complete
- Combined geological, geophysical and geochemical targeting work is building a robust nickel exploration model for this lightly explored major ultramafic body at Mulga Tank

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the completion of the Company's nickel exploration targeting work at the flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. Numerous exciting drill targets have been defined at the project that will be tested with an initial nine-hole diamond drilling program totalling 3,750m. Follow-up holes will be planned based on initial pXRF and Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) results as the program progresses.

WMG's systematic exploration approach combining geophysical, geological and geochemical vectoring work continues to build a robust exploration model for the discovery of nickel sulphide mineralisation within this large and highly prospective ultramafic intrusion.

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

> *"The MLEM survey covering the entire Mulga Tank intrusion is now complete and has identified eight major bedrock conductor targets that could be associated with nickel sulphide mineralisation. Combined with our geological and geochemical vectoring work, the team has designed an initial nine-hole drilling program to test the priority geophysical and geological targets. The Company is pleased to have contracted Bluespec Drilling for the program and a rig is scheduled to mobilise to site next week. All logistical preparations have been completed in parallel with the targeting work."*

## MULGA TANK MLEM

WMG has undertaken a high-powered Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey at Mulga Tank with the goal of identifying electromagnetic bedrock conductors that could be associated with deposits of massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. This survey is one of a range of ground geophysical methods being used to explore the Mulga Tank Dunite Intrusion (*ASX, Geophysical Surveys to Unlock Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, 25 August 2021*).

The MLEM survey highlights **eight major bedrock conductor anomalies** across the intrusion (see Figure 1 and Table 1) - five of which were previously announced in early March (*ASX, Major EM Targets Identified at Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, 7 March 2022*). A further three were recently identified in the final NW Sector of the intrusion and are associated with an interpreted high-flow feeder part of the intrusion. **Combined with WMG's geological interpretation and nickel geochemical vectoring work, these MLEM conductors present as robust drill targets.**

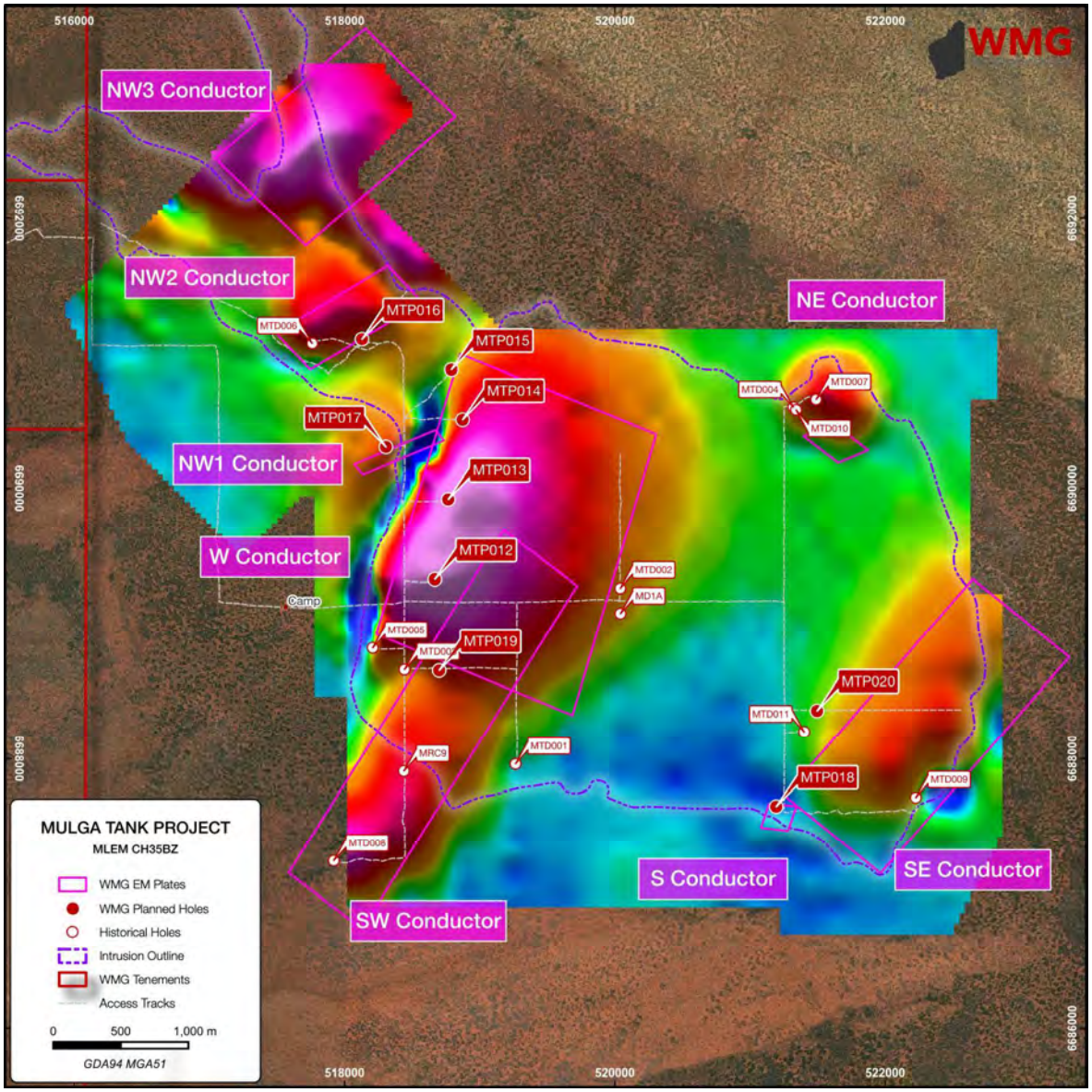


Figure 1: Mulga Tank MLEM mid-late channel CH35BZ image showing EM plates and WMG's planned drill holes

| Target | Aerial Size (m) | Conductance (S) | Depth to Top (m) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **W Conductor** | ~1,000x1,000m | ~2,000-3,000 | ~150-250m | Moderate conductance, shallow to moderate E/ESE dip, shallow NE plunge |
| **SW Conductor** | ~750x1,000m | ~1,000-2,000 | ~100-150m | Moderate conductance, shallow to moderate E dip, moderate NE plunge |
| **S Conductor** | ~350x350m | ~500-750 | ~100-125m | Low to moderate conductance, moderate N dip 55-65 |
| **SE Conductor** | ~1,000x1,000m | ~500-4,000 | ~150-250m | Low to moderate conductance, moderate NW dip 50-65 |
| **NE Conductor** | ~150x500m | ~2,000-3,000 | ~125-175m | Moderate conductance, moderate N dip 50-60, shallow moderate NE plunge |
| | ~450x600m | ~1,250-1,500 | ~250-300m | Moderate conductance, shallow to moderate N dip 30-40 |
| **NW1 Conductor** | ~200x600m | ~500-750 | ~100-150m | Low to moderate conductance, steep NW-NNW dip 65-75 |
| **NW2 Conductor** | ~400x750m | ~4,000-8,000 | ~500-550m | High conductance, moderate N dip 30-45, shallow NE plunge |
| **NW3 Conductor** | ~1,000x1,000m | ~5,000-8,000 | ~550-600m | High conductance, shallow N dip 15-25 |

**Table 1: Summary of Mulga Tank MLEM targets**

## DIAMOND DRILLING PLANS

Based on the Company's systematic exploration approach WMG has designed an initial nine-hole diamond drilling program, totalling 3,750m (Appendix 1, Table 3). Follow-up holes will be planned based on the interpretation of initial pXRF and DHEM results, which will see this initial program expand as the drilling progresses.

The targets and drill holes selected are based on a combination of geophysical modelling of the recent MLEM results along with geological interpretation of the intrusion and geochemical vectoring work. In general the targets were selected based on:

1. Targeting a basal contact zone at around 200-300m depth in this first phase
2. A geological model and suitable nickel lithogeochemical indicators that highlight improved prospectivity for nickel sulphide mineralisation on the western margin of the intrusion
3. Discrete EM targets preferred over broader, likely more stratigraphic anomalies
4. Testing a range of exploration target types and new areas of the intrusion to gain greater geological understanding - with follow-up planned based on initial results

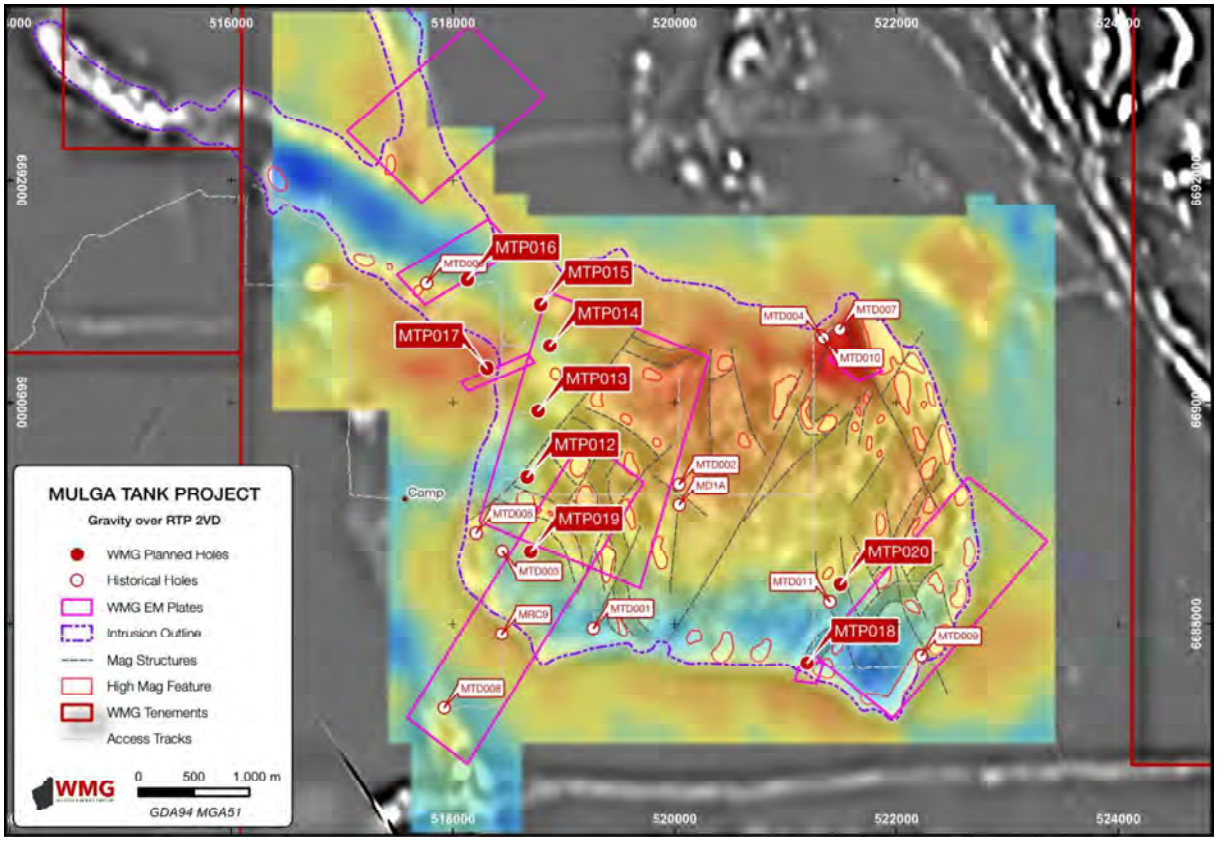


**Figure 2: Mulga Tank Planned Drill Holes**
(Residual Gravity over RTP 2VD image)

| HoleID | Target | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **MTP012** | Geology | Testing western margin of the intrusion between holes MTD003, MTD005 and the W Conductor |
| **MTP013** | EM | Testing basal contact of western margin at top of W Conductor |
| **MTP014** | EM | Testing basal contact of western margin at top of W Conductor |
| **MTP015** | Geology | Longitudinal geological section through the neck of the *Panhandle* at top of the W Conductor, to confirm intrusive or extrusive related model of intrusion geometry, with implications for belt wide targeting |
| **MTP016** | Geology/EM | Following up on high grade result of remobilised sulphides in hole MTD006 0.25m at 3.8% Ni, 0.7% Cu and 0.7g/t PGE, up dip of NW2 Conductor and along northern margin of gravity high body |
| **MTP017** | EM | Discrete EM anomaly along margin of coincident gravity high body in unusual orientation on western margin of intrusion |
| **MTP018** | EM | Discrete EM anomaly on southern margin of the intrusion in highly favourable basal contact position |
| **MTP019** | Geology/EM | Testing down dip MTD003 intersection of 1m at 1.13% Ni and 0.49g/t Pd on the basal contact with coincident EM anomaly |
| **MTP020** | Geology | Testing down dip of hole MTD011 that showed multiple zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation |

**Table 2: Descriptions of Mulga Tank Drill Targets**

### *WESTERN MARGIN AND W CONDUCTOR - HOLES MTP012, MTP013, MTP014 AND MTP019*

Four of the drill holes in the first phase drilling program (MTP012, MTP013, MTP014 and MTP019) target the western margin of the Mulga Tank intrusion, which WMG considers to be highly prospective based on a number of factors yet is untested over >2km strike length.

The major W Conductor or "*Mulga Monster*" EM anomaly lies along the basal contact zone of this margin and is located in an interesting position within the intrusion at the neck of the "*Panhandle*" - the interpreted extension of the ultramafic body to towards the northwest. Whilst there has been limited drilling in this area, assay and pXRF results from nearby historical holes MTD003, MTD005 and MTD006 indicate high MgO ultramafic with a higher Ni/Cr ratio than other parts of the intrusion - that WMG interprets as a favourable temperature indicator.

The four holes WMG will drill are designed to test the upper portion of the modelled W Conductor EM plate (MTP012, MTP013 and MTP014) and beneath historical hole MTD003 (MTP019) **where an encouraging intersection of 1m at 1.13% Ni and 0.49g/t Pd coincides well with the EM plate model**. The holes are spaced at approximately 600m intervals and will be followed up with DHEM and pXRF geochemical vectoring. The DHEM and pXRF data collected in the field will determine priority areas to step back and drill deeper follow-up holes into the *Mulga Monster*.

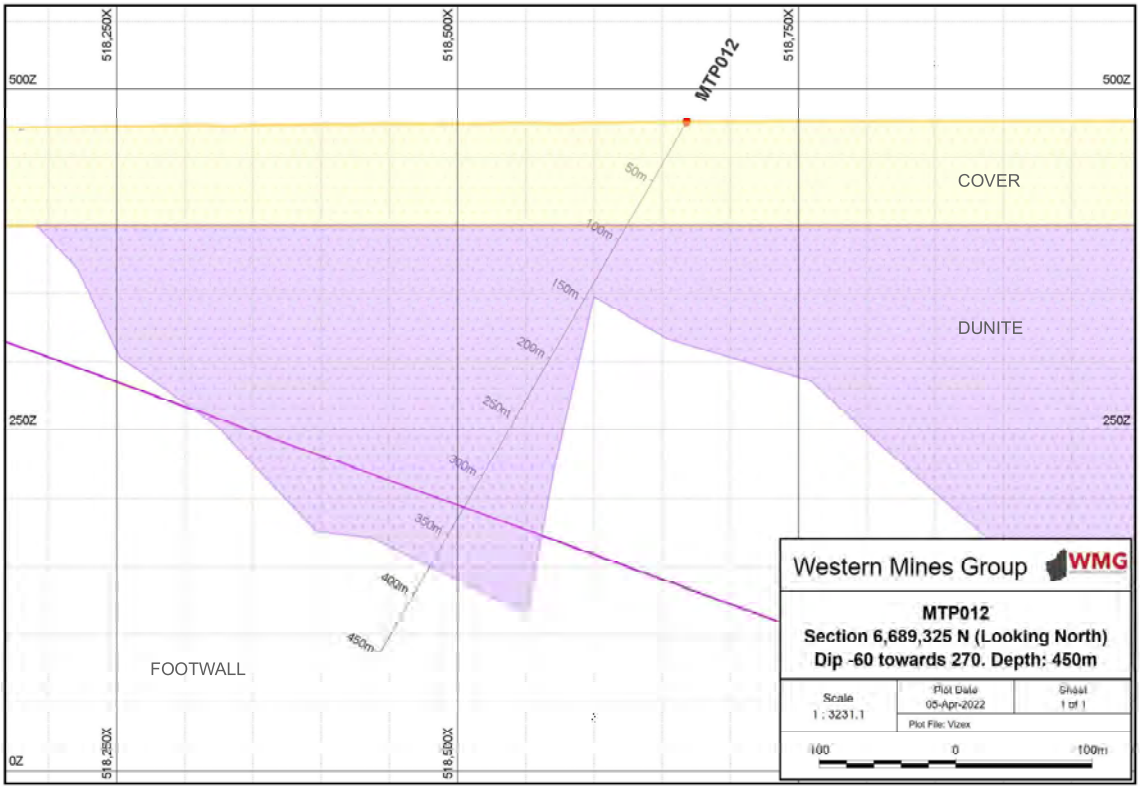


Figure 3: Section showing planned hole MTP012

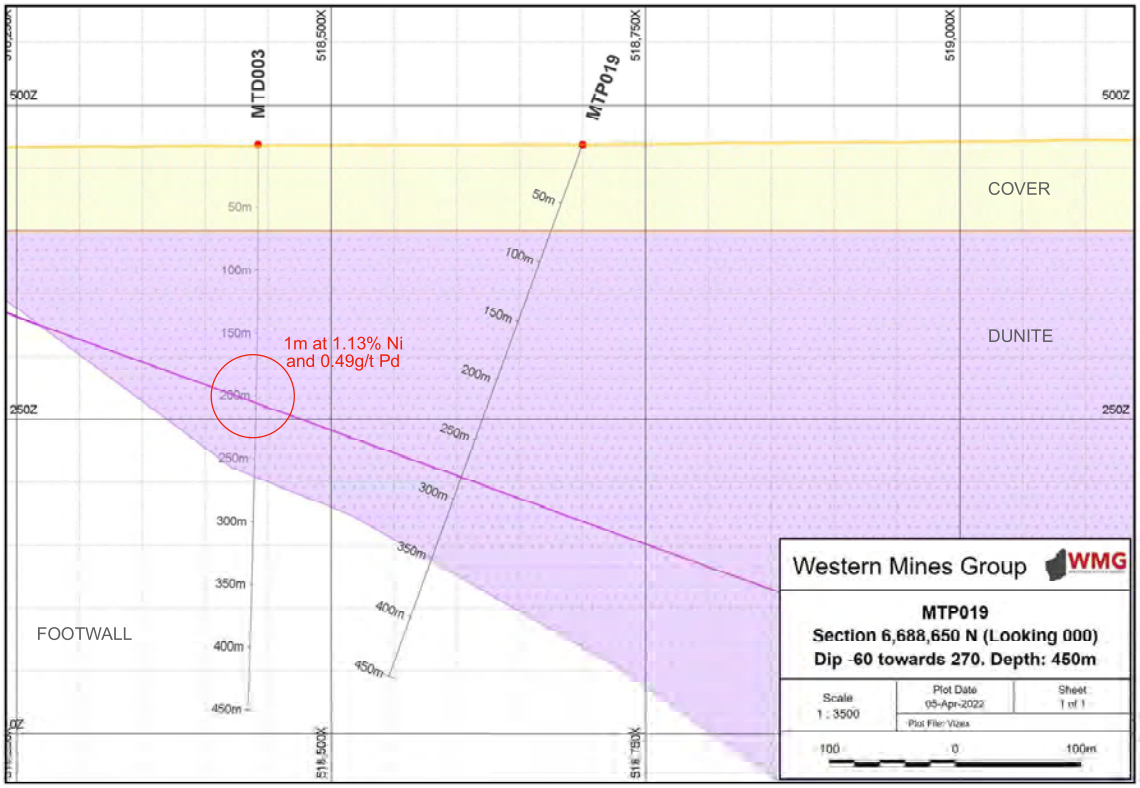


Figure 4: Section showing planned hole MTP019

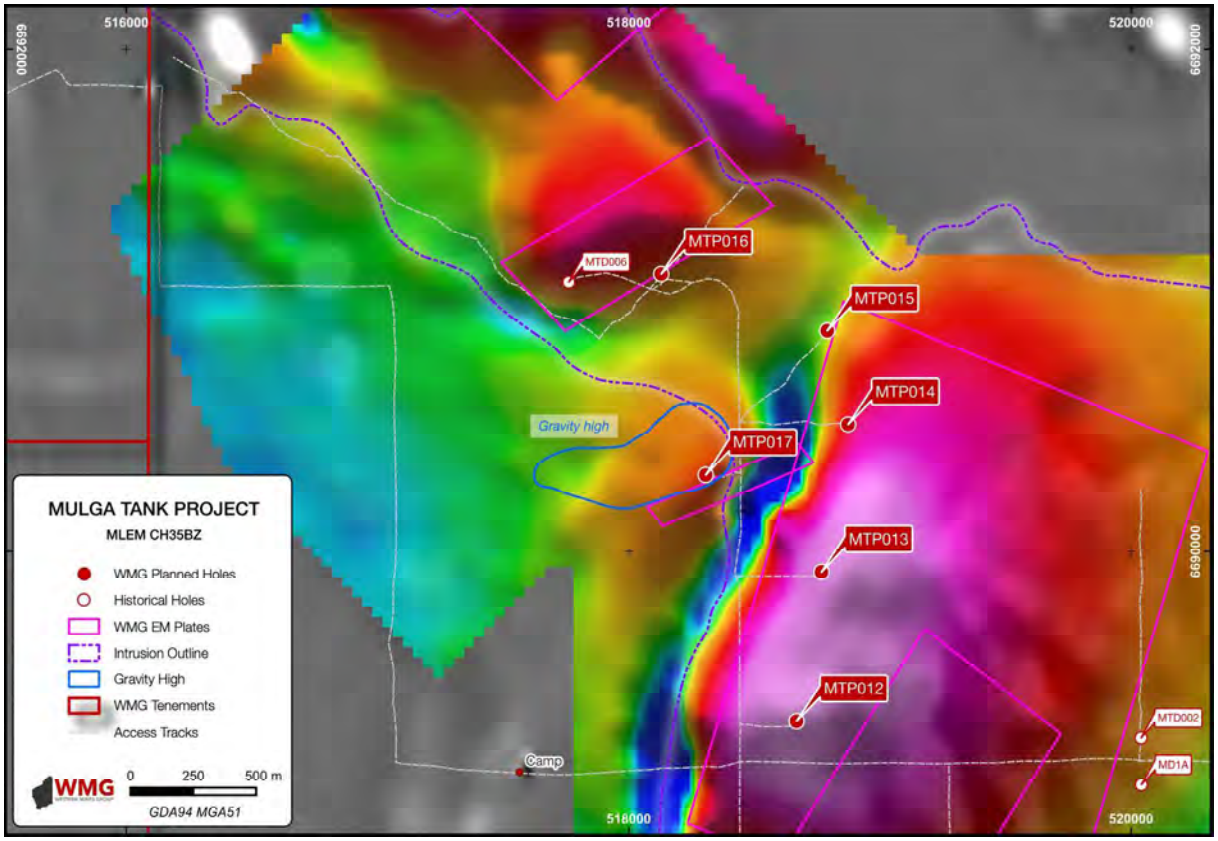


Figure 5: Area around planned hole MTP017

### *NW1 CONDUCTOR - HOLE MTP017*

NW1 Conductor is a new EM anomaly identified in the recently completed survey of the NW Sector. It represents a discrete anomaly and is in a unique orientation, two factors that indicate it is less likely to be a stratigraphic conductor (Figure 5 above). The modelled EM plate occurs in a favourable position along the margin of a gravity high body, on the southern neck of the *Panhandle*. Further step-back holes are planned to continue drilling the target at depth if initial results and indications are encouraging.

### *TESTING THE EXPLORATION MODEL - HOLE MTP015*

Hole MTP015 is planned in an interesting geological location at the mouth of the *Panhandle* and is designed to provide a longitudinal section through this relatively unknown area, which could have implications for the geological exploration model and wider exploration of the Minigwal Belt. The *Panhandle* feature is interpreted as either an extrusive or intrusive feeder system and is considered prospective as a high-flow rate environment.

Historical logging of previous diamond drill holes describes intervals of komatiite volcanic ultramafic associated with the dunite intrusion. The *Panhandle* could represent an extrusive vent of the intrusion, with komatiite channel flows continuing to the northwest, identified as a chain of magnetic high bodies, extending over 12km. The *Panhandle* would therefore represent **a target area for high-grade komatiite nickel-style targets** (i.e. Dunite Channel Sub-Facies, *Gole and Barnes, 2020*) and it is an interesting coincidence that the highest grade historical intersection across the project tenements (remobilised sulphides in hole MTD006 0.25m at 3.8% Ni, 0.7% Cu and 0.7% PGE from 221.6m) is found in this area.

Alternatively the *Panhandle* may represent an intrusive conduit system connected to the main intrusion body, with analogies drawn to models by the like of *Barnes et al., 2016*.

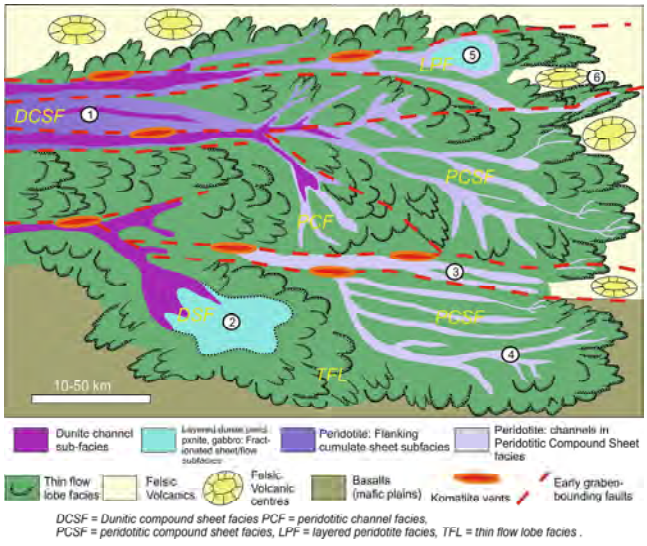


**Figure 6A: Komatiite facies schematic model** *(Gole and Barnes, 2020)*

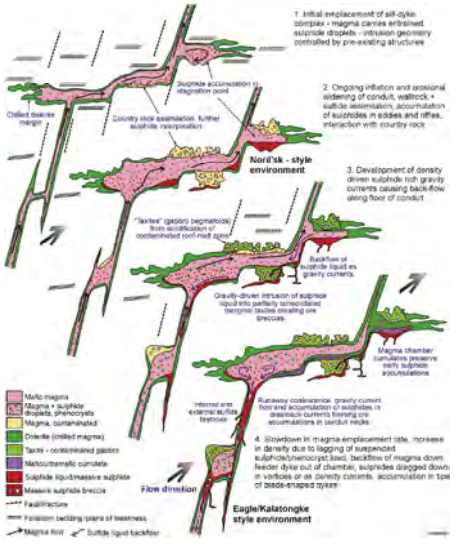


**Figure 6B: Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic plumbing system schematic model** *(Barnes et al., 2016)*

*Gole, M.J. and Barnes, S.J., The association between Ni-Cu-PGE sulfide and Ni-Co lateritic ores and large volcanic facies within the komatiites of the 2.7 Ga East Yilgarn Craton Large Igneous Province, Western Australia, Ore. Geol. Rev., 116 (2020)*
*Barnes, S.J., et al., The mineral systems approach applied to magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits, Ore. Geol. Rev. 76 (2016)*

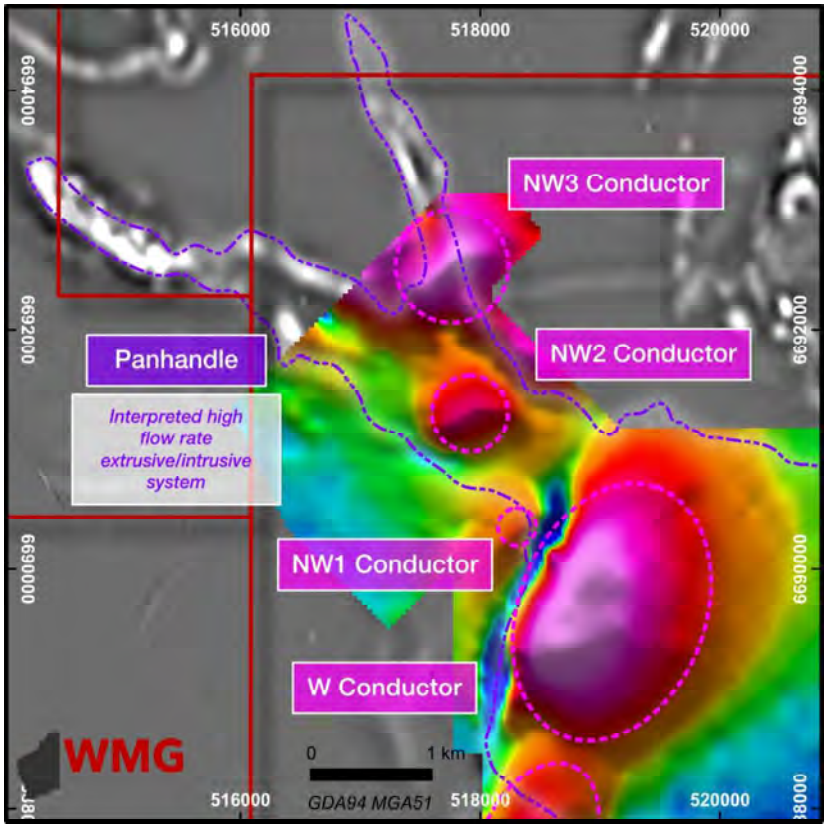


Figure 7: Mulga Tank "*Panhandle*" Area

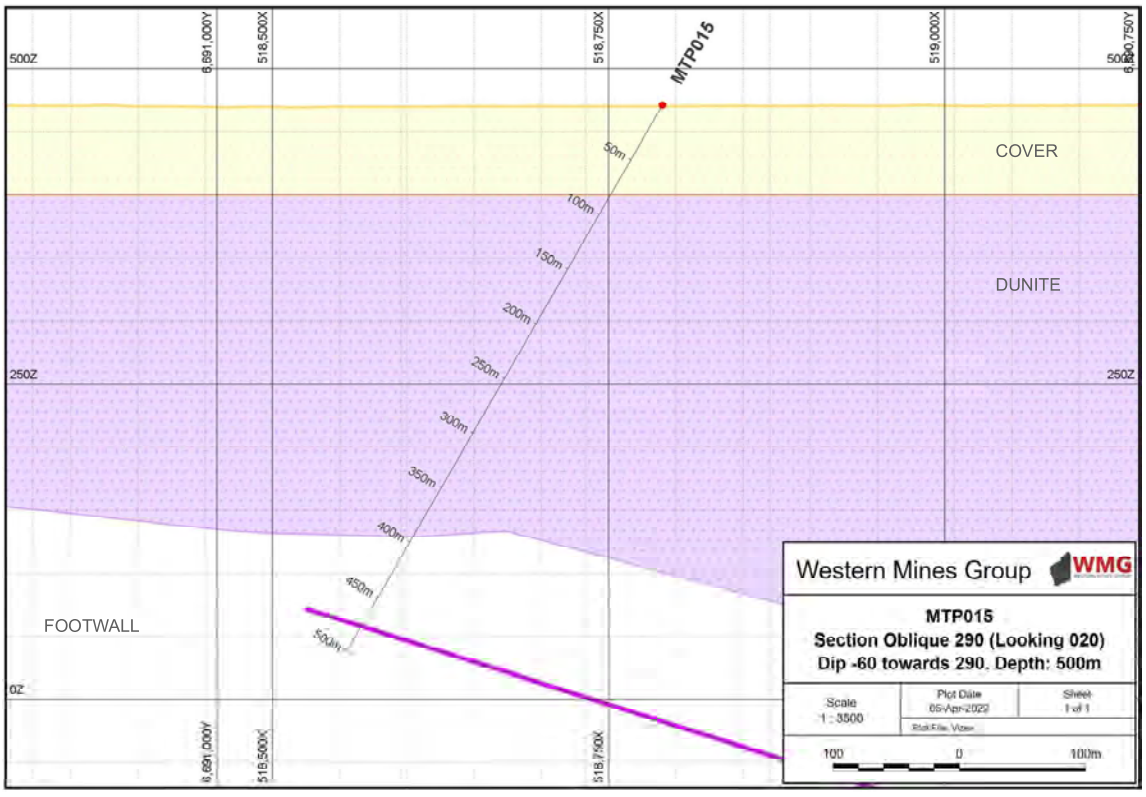


Figure 8: Section showing planned hole MTP015

### *FOLLOWING UP HIGH-GRADE REMOBILISED SULPHIDES - HOLE MTP016*

Related to the previously described hole MTP015, hole MTP016 will attempt to test a cross-section perpendicular to the *Panhandle* and follow up on the historical high-grade intersection and remobilised nickel sulphide mineralisation in hole MTD006. MTP016 will also attempt to drill a thicker sequence of ultramafic, which is associated with recently identified EM anomaly, the NW2 Conductor, along with a gravity and magnetic high body running situated on the southern neck of the *Panhandle*.

### *S CONDUCTOR - HOLE MTP018*

S Conductor is a discrete EM anomaly located in a very favourable position on the southern margin and basal contact of the intrusion. This target will be tested by hole MTP018, with further step-back holes planned to continue drilling the target at depth if initial results and indications are encouraging.

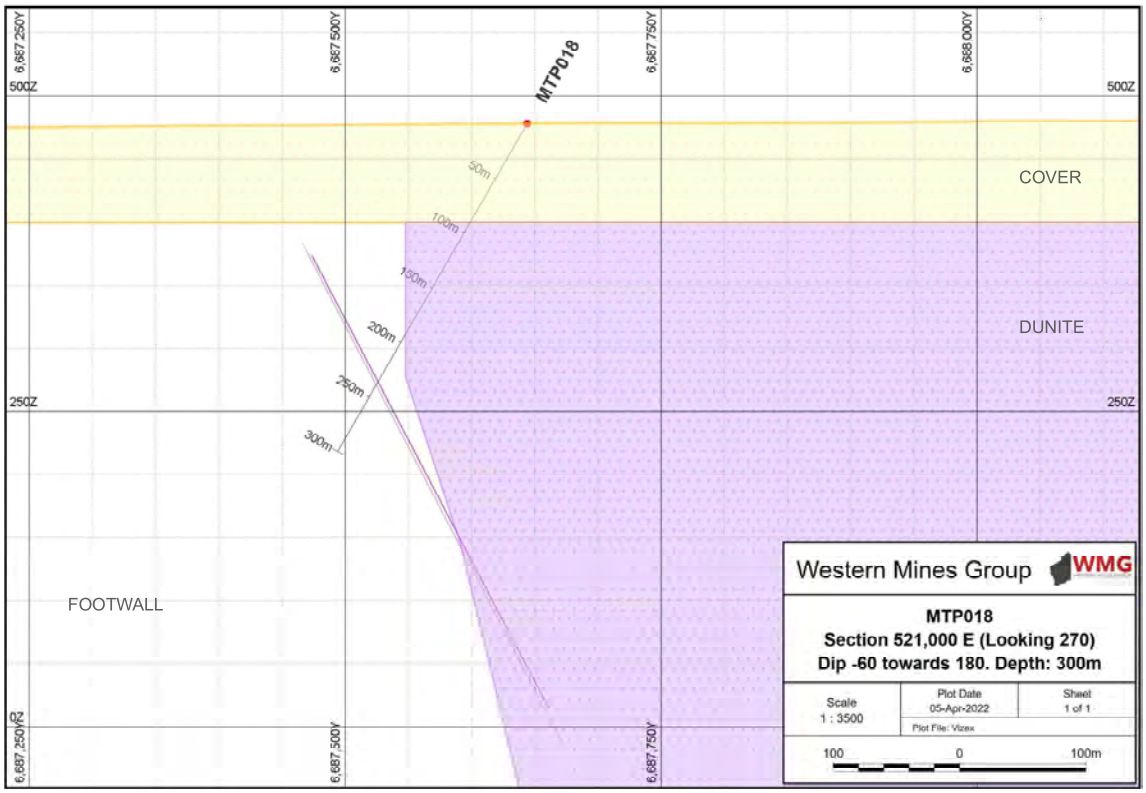


**Figure 9: Section showing planned hole MTP018 targeting the S Conductor on the southern margin of the intrusion**

### *FOLLOWING UP HOLE MTD011 - HOLE MTP020*

Historical hole MTD011 was only drilled to a depth of 225m yet contains four of the top 10 highest grade composite nickel intersections (Ni grade % x intersection width in metres) across the whole project area. Hole MTP020 is designed to step back from this hole and drill deeper underneath to a depth of 450m.

## DRILLING PREPARATIONS

Logistical preparations for the drilling have been well underway for a number of weeks. Drill pads and sumps for seven of the initial holes have been cleared and are ready to drill. Clearing of the main camp site, construction of a core shed shade area and installation of water tanks is all complete.

**Figures 10A and 10B: Photos of Mulga Tank Project site with drilling preparations complete**

The Company has selected Bluespec Drilling to undertake the drilling program and a drill rig is currently scheduled to mobilise to site next week.

WMG is excited to commence the drilling program after the culmination of months of technical and preparation work. The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on its 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*

## ABOUT THE MULGA TANK NI-CU-PGE PROJECT

The Mulga Tank Project comprises exploration licence E39/2132 and exploration licence applications E39/2223 and E39/2299, covering approximately 395km$^2$ of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, 190km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie. The Minigwal Greenstone Belt, is very under explored due to the presence of shallow sand cover. The project presents a "frontier" exploration opportunity with WMG recently strategically consolidating its position on the majority of the greenstone belt (*ASX, Acquisition to Expand Flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, 8 November 2021; Completion of Mulga Tank Tenement Acquisition, 9 December 2021*).

Tenement E39/2132 contains the entire Mulga Tank Dunite Intrusion, a major ultramafic intrusion and a key feature of the area. Based on historical work the intrusion is considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide mineralisation

The Mulga Tank Dunite Intrusion was first identified by BHP in the 1980's as a significant magnetic high feature (approximately 5km x 5km or 25km$^2$) in regional aeromagnetic surveys. Whilst their exploration was focused on Olympic Dam-style targets their single deep stratigraphic diamond drill hole through the centre of the magnetic feature showed it to be large ultramafic dunite intrusion, that they recognised as prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation with up to 1m at 0.58% Ni from 196m (MD1A). They conducted follow up RC drilling along the southern boundary of the intrusion with a best result of **2m at 2.00% Ni from 67m** in hole MRC9.

Limited further nickel focused exploration was conducted until 2001 when Anaconda Nickel drilled three shallow reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill holes, again across the centre of the intrusion and magnetic high. This drilling was focused on targeting lateritic nickel at the basement contact beneath the sand cover. All holes returned anomalous results including MGRC0001 **2m at 0.72% Ni from 56m EOH**, MGRC0002 **22m at 0.37% Ni from 54m EOH**, including **2m at 1.00% Ni from 58m** and MGRC0003 **20m at 0.63% Ni from 62m EOH**, including **4m at 1.44% Ni from 64m**.

Recent nickel exploration at Mulga Tank was undertaken by King Eagle Resources (2005-2008) and subsequently Impact Minerals (ASX:IPT) (2013-2018) with 11 diamond drill holes (3 KER, 8 IPT) drilled to 225m to 574m in depth - making a total of just 12 holes greater than 150m depth across the intrusion, including the initial BHP hole. King Eagle hole MTD001 intersected **2m at 0.93% Ni from 68m** at the basement contact, whilst hole MTD003 intersected **1m at 1.13% Ni and 0.49g/t Pt+Pd from 209m**; the first positive indication of the potential for the dunite intrusion to host a nickel sulphide mineral system with associated platinum group element (PGE) by-product credits.

The most recent and substantive exploration work completed at Mulga Tank was by Impact Minerals between 2013 and 2018. After completing a wide spaced MLEM and fixed loop EM (FLEM) survey identifying 10 bedrock conductor targets Impact tested five of the targets, associated with coincident soil geochemical responses, with an initial eight hole diamond drilling program. The **key result of this first pass exploration program was the clear evidence of working Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide mineral system within the dunite intrusive**, with three styles of nickel and copper mineralisation intersected by the drilling.

Despite these extremely encouraging results Impact did not conduct any follow up drilling due to the lower prevailing metal price environment at the time.

## APPENDIX 1: WMG PLANNED DRILL HOLE TABLE

| HoleID | Easting | Northing | Azimuth | Dip | Total Depth | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MTP012 | 518668 | 6689325 | 270 | -60 | 450 | Geology |
| MTP013 | 518767 | 6689920 | 270 | -60 | 450 | EM |
| MTP014 | 518873 | 6690507 | 270 | -60 | 450 | EM |
| MTP015 | 518790 | 6690879 | 290 | -60 | 500 | Geology |
| MTP016 | 518129 | 6691105 | 200 | -60 | 400 | Geology/EM |
| MTP017 | 518306 | 6690306 | 150 | -60 | 300 | EM |
| MTP018 | 521193 | 6687644 | 180 | -60 | 300 | EM |
| MTP019 | 518700 | 6688650 | 270 | -70 | 450 | Geology/EM |
| MTP020 | 521495 | 6688355 | 225 | -70 | 450 | Geology |

Table 3: Summary of Mulga Tank Planned Drill Hole Locations

## APPENDIX 2: HISTORICAL DRILL HOLE TABLE

| HoleID | Easting (MGA51) | Northing (MGA51) | Max Depth (m) | Azi. | Dip | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Ni (%) | Cu (ppm) | Pt+Pd (ppb) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MD1A | 520039 | 6689067 | 215 | 90 | -60 | 196 | 197 | 1 | 0.58 | 100 | NA |
| MRC9 | 518439 | 6687907 | 69 | 0 | -90 | 67 | 69 | 2 | 2.00 | 445 | NA |
| MGRC0001 | 521139 | 6688657 | 58 | 0 | -90 | 56 | 58 | 2 | 0.72 | 50 | NA |
| MGRC0002 | 520339 | 6688657 | 76 | 0 | -90 | 54<br>Inc 58 | 76<br>60 | 22<br>2 | 0.37<br>1.00 | 130<br>490 | NA<br>NA |
| MGRC0003 | 519539 | 6688657 | 82 | 0 | -90 | 62<br>Inc 64 | 82<br>68 | 20<br>4 | 0.63<br>1.44 | 129<br>353 | NA<br>NA |
| MTD001 | 519263 | 6687962 | 345 | 0 | -90 | 68 | 70 | 2 | 0.93 | 54 | NA |
| MTD003 | 518442 | 6688655 | 450 | 0 | -90 | 209 | 210 | 1 | 1.12 | 140 | 488 |
| MTD004 | 521458 | 6690758 | 448 | 180 | -80 | 302<br>356.25 | 303.75<br>362.9 | 1.75<br>6.65 | 0.49<br>.47 | 1,527 | 140<br>220 |
| MTD005 | 518346 | 6688974 | 235 | 270 | -80 | 78 | 99 | 22 | 0.39 | 22 | - |
| MTD006 | 517899 | 6691231 | 451 | 270 | -80 | 212.6 | 212.85 | 0.25 | 3.80 | 6,705 | 690 |
| MTD007 | 521626 | 6690816 | 574 | 180 | -80 | 327.5 | 328.5 | 1 | 0.48 | 733 | 46 |
| MTD008 | 518058 | 6687399 | 301 | 225 | -80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MTD009 | 522363 | 6687868 | 355 | 180 | -60 | 62 | 66 | 4 | 0.33 | - | 25 |
| MTD010 | 521478 | 6690738 | 427 | 360 | -80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MTD011 | 521538 | 6688358 | 225 | 225 | -70 | 98<br>Inc 102 | 212.8<br>104 | 114.8<br>2 | 0.3<br>1.30 | 10<br>323 | 20<br>140 |

Table 4: Historical Drill Hole Table
*(from ASX, Geophysical Surveys to Unlock Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, 25 August 2021)*

**Western Mines Group Ltd**
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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: 19.6m
Share Price: $0.25
Market Cap: $11.16m
Cash (31/12/21): $4.54m

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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.

WMG holds numerous other projects across major WA mineral belts including Melita (Au), midway between Kookynie and Leonora in the heart of the WA Goldfields and Jasper Hill (Au), with numerous prospective gold trends extending from the adjacent Lord Byron and Fish historical gold mines. The Company is also actively exploring Youanmi (Au), Pavarotti (Ni-Cu-PGE), Rock of Ages (Au), Broken Hill Bore (Au) and Pinyalling (Au).

## 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 | • 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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• 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. | • Historical drilling is thought to have used best practise for that time<br>• Impact Minerals (Impact) RC pre-collar drilling used a riffle splitter to collect 3kg samples over 1m intervals<br>• Impact NQ2 diamond drilling was cut in half and sampled on geological intervals to give sample weights under 3kg<br>• Sampling was reported to be carried out under Impact protocols and QA/QC procedures as per industry best practise<br>• Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a subsample for analysis by four-acid digest with ICP-OES finish for base metals and AAS finish for precious metals<br>• Ground Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey being conducted by GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd an independent geophysical contractor<br>• **MLEM B-field configuration/parameters:**<br>**Configuration:** Slingram and Inloop<br>**Receiver:** SMARTem24<br>**Sensor:** JESSY DEEP HT SQUID B-field (3D)<br>**Polarity:** Z+Up, X+ East and Y+ North<br>**Transmitter:** TTX2 - 100A/250V<br>**Loop Size:** 200m x 200m (single turn)<br>**Current:** 85A<br>**Line Spacing:** 200-400m<br>**Station Spacing:** 100m<br>**Base Frequency:** 0.25Hz<br>**Stacking:** 64-72stacks<br>**Readings:** 2-3 readings per station<br>• MLEM surveys are an industry standard practise in testing the presence of bedrock conductors potentially representing mineralised sulphide bodies<br>• Historical Portable XRF data collected by Impact Minerals at either 25cm, 50cm or 1m sample point spacing downhole, with a 30 second beam time<br>• Model of XRF instrument unknown |
| 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). | • Historical drilling used rotary air blast, aircore, reverse circulation and diamond drilling<br>• Impact RC drilling used a 140mm face sampling hammer bit<br>• Impact diamond drilling comprised HQ and NQ2 core, the core was orientated using a downhole orientation tool at the end of every run with 70% of orientations rated as "good" |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Drill sample recovery | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | • Diamond core and RC recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were reported at >95% with no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems<br>• 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. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination<br>• No sample bias issues were reported by Impact |
| 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.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape and fill material were collected and stored in Impact's DataShed database<br>• Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (core only), weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form<br>• All drillholes were logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between about 50 m and 70 m depth |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • Core was cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core<br>• RC samples were split using a riffle splitter<br>• Impact reported that the sample preparation of diamond core involved oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10 mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns<br>• The sample preparation for RC samples was identical, without the coarse crush stag e<br>• The sample preparation technique is considered industry standard and appropriate<br>• Impact reported that quality control procedures involved the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes<br>• The insertion rate for field duplicates averaged 1:50<br>• The sample sizes were considered by Impact to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at Mulga Tank based on the disseminated style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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. | • An industry standard fire assay technique using lead collection with an AAS finish was used for gold, silver, platinum, and palladium determination<br>• Quality control procedures for assays were reported to be as per Impact's protocols, accuracy and precision were within acceptable limits for exploration drilling<br>• Ground MLEM survey being undertaken by GEM Geophysics using equipment described above<br>• Daily production reports reviewed and QA/QC of the data is completed by the Company's consultant geophysicist<br>• Make and model of XRF instrument used by Impact unknown<br>• XRF used a 30 second beam time, it is assumed Impact used industry standard procedures<br>• Some of the XRF data was noted to be of varying quality and WMG intends to re-XRF parts of the historical diamond core |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | • Independent verification unknown<br>• No twinned holes drilled<br>• Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to IOGlobal/Reflex for validation and compilation into a SQL database server<br>• No adjustments have been made to assay data |
| 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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • Drill holes located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m, downhole surveys used single shot readings at 50m intervals during drilling<br>• Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51<br>• MLEM stations located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m |
| Data spacing and distribution | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | • The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geochemical and geophysical targets<br>• The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature for first pass exploration purposes only<br>• For the reporting of wide intersections, samples were composited into 1m lengths<br>• Spacing between MLEM survey lines was 200-400m, with instrument station realigns taken 100m along survey lines |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| 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.<br>• 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. | • Impact reported that the geochemical and geophysical targets were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation or stratigraphy, but sub-parallel to the orientation of some veins in the mineralised zones<br>• Impact reported no orientation-based sampling bias in the data, although it noted the vertical sulphide veins may cause hole orientations to be altered in future drill programs<br>• 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 | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • All data acquired by GEM was reported to the Company's consultant geophysicist |
| 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<br>• 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 | • 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.<br>• 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. | • Tenement E39/2132, tenement applications E39/2223 and E39/2299<br>• Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd<br>• 1% NSR to original tenement holder<br>• Native Title Claim by Upurli Upurli Nguratja not yet determined<br>• No known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area<br>• Tenement is in good standing |
| Exploration done by other parties | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | • Previous exploration over the Mulga Tank project area by various companies dates back to the 1980s and is discussed in the text<br>• 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 | • 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<br>• Previous drilling intersected disseminated and narrow zones of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the dunite intrusion<br>• 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 | • 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:<br>  • easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>  • dip and azimuth of the hole<br>  • down hole length and interception depth hole length.<br>• 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<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • Raw composited sample intervals have been reported and aggregated where appropriate<br>• No metal equivalent values have been quoted<br>• Raw historical XRF data shown in Figure 5 was processed and smoothed by WMG |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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'). | • Impact reported that the drillholes were oriented to intersect the dip of electromagnetic conductors as interpreted by Impact's consultants, Newexco, and perpendicular to the mineralisation or stratigraphy<br>• 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 and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| 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. | • Comprehensive reporting of all historical exploration is not practicable<br>• Geochemical results reported are considered representative of the drill hole intersections and the use of this data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets<br>• A single significant pXRF reading for hole MTD011 is shown in Table 3, this pXRF reading was 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 | • 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).<br>• 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 completion of the ongoing MLEM survey and drill testing of targets identified<br>• Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results |