PHASE 3 ASSAYS EXTEND KNOWN MINERALISATION AT MULGA TANK

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Geochemical assay results received for Phase 3 RC holes MTRC047 to MTRC050 at Mulga Tank**
- **All holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:**

MTRC047		**188m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 57ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 112m S:Ni 1.1***
MTRC048	Cumulative	**173m at 0.29% Ni, 131ppm Co, 36ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.7***
MTRC049	Cumulative	**170m at 0.26% Ni, 125ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0***
MTRC050	Cumulative	**164m at 0.28% Ni, 127ppm Co, 58ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0***

- **Holes drilled to the south of previous drilling and outside the area modelled in JORC Exploration Target - extending mineralisation in the south on the Mulga Tank Complex**
- **All holes ended in mineralisation with shallow zones of higher grade mineralisation in some holes:**

MTRC047		**9m at 0.53% Ni, 156ppm Co, 95ppm Cu, 62ppb Pt+Pd from 209m**
		5m at 0.41% Ni, 163ppm Co, 77ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 224m
MTRC048		**58m at 0.32% Ni, 121ppm Co, 23ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 242m**
	inc.	**5m at 0.40% Ni, 115ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 266m**
	and inc.	**7m at 0.40% Ni, 141ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 0ppb Pt+Pd from 279m**
	and inc.	**6m at 0.57% Ni, 195ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 289m**
	that inc.	**1m at 1.20% Ni, 356ppm Co, 174ppm Cu, 0ppb Pt+Pd from 290m**
MTRC049		**12m at 0.37% Ni, 143ppm Co, 28ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 175m**
MTRC050		**4m at 0.41% Ni, 221ppm Co, 489ppm Cu, 89ppb Pt+Pd from 147m**
		21m at 0.34% Ni, 135ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd from 252m

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

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on geochemical assay results recently received for four Phase 3 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes at the Mulga Tank Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Assay results have been received for holes MTRC047 to MTRC050, which were all drilled in new area in the southern part of the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex. Results from all four holes highlight broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation, with all holes ending in mineralisation. The holes extend nickel sulphide mineralisation outside of previously known and tested zones within the Complex.

Assays results have now been received for 11 of the 19 Phase 3 RC holes drilled to date, with the program being successful in its goals of both infilling around previous drilling in the core of the Complex with holes MTRC040 to MTRC043 (*ASX, Phase 3 RC Results Yield Broad Sulphide Mineralisation Zones, 13 September 2024*) and also stepping out and extending mineralisation outside of previous tested zones, with results from recent hole MTRC046 showing the best high-grade intersection ever drilled at the project (*ASX, MTRC046: Two High-Grade Zones Including 5m at 1.92% Ni 0.21% Cu, 17 September*).

These latest holes MTRC047 to MTRC050 step out further again from previous drilling and extend known mineralisation with numerous intervals of logged disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation coinciding with assay results showing elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE, including:

MTRC047	**188m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 57ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 112m S:Ni 1.1***
	inc. **9m at 0.53% Ni, 156ppm Co, 95ppm Cu, 62ppb Pt+Pd from 209m**
	and inc. **5m at 0.41% Ni, 163ppm Co, 77ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 224m**
	and inc. **5m at 0.37% Ni, 139ppm Co, 48ppm Cu, 82ppb Pt+Pd from 273m**
MTRC048	**115m at 0.27% Ni, 135ppm Co, 43ppm Cu, 28ppb Pt+Pd from 116m**
	inc. **8m at 0.37% Ni, 150ppm Co, 72ppm Cu, 82ppb Pt+Pd from 192m**
	and inc. **3m at 0.38% Ni, 155ppm Co, 42ppm Cu, 0.22g/t Pt+Pd from 223m**
	58m at 0.32% Ni, 121ppm Co, 23ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 242m*
	inc. **5m at 0.40% Ni, 115ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 266m**
	and inc. **7m at 0.40% Ni, 141ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 0ppb Pt+Pd from 279m**
	and inc. **6m at 0.57% Ni, 195ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 289m**
	that inc. **1m at 1.20% Ni, 356ppm Co, 174ppm Cu, 0ppb Pt+Pd from 290m**
Cumulative	**173m at 0.29% Ni, 131ppm Co, 36ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.7***
MTRC049	**70m at 0.25% Ni, 120ppm Co, 35ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 107m**
	inc. **12m at 0.37% Ni, 143ppm Co, 28ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 162m**
	75m at 0.27% Ni, 129ppm Co, 49ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 190m
	inc. **4m at 0.35% Ni, 143ppm Co, 34ppm Cu, 38ppb Pt+Pd from 205m**
	and inc. **4m at 0.33% Ni, 145ppm Co, 66ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 217m**
	25m at 0.25% Ni, 131ppm Co, 96ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 275m*
Cumulative	**170m at 0.26% Ni, 125ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0***
MTRC050	**89m at 0.27% Ni, 120ppm Co, 57ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd from 129m**
	inc. **4m at 0.41% Ni, 221ppm Co, 489ppm Cu, 89ppb Pt+Pd from 147m**
	75m at 0.29% Ni, 134ppm Co, 61ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 225m*
	inc. **21m at 0.34% Ni, 135ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd from 252m**
	and inc. **9m at 0.32% Ni, 139ppm Co, 77ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 289m**
Cumulative	**164m at 0.28% Ni, 127ppm Co, 58ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0***

* *Ending in mineralisation*

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

> *"We've stepped out further to the south with these Phase 3 holes, in some cases up to 400m from our previous drilling. This is well outside the area modelled in our JORC Exploration Target which was based on the Phase 1 program - but we are still seeing nickel sulphide mineralisation and the system just keeps getting bigger.*
>
> *The holes show good intervals of sulphide mineralisation with sulphur and associated chalcophile element results (Cu and PGE's) and some intersections of higher grade results which may provide vectors to further pods or zones of richer material. Some intervals perhaps aren't quite as strong as those in the core of the Complex and that also provides great information about the system. We've already found more than enough tonnes of mineralisation around the Complex so the goals of this step out drilling are really to find the limits of mineralisation (which we haven't yet in this direction) and to be able to find and differentiate areas of weaker and stronger mineralisation - so we then know which areas to be selective about and focus resource definition.*
>
> *We're continuously learning more about the Mulga Tank Complex, as these results and recent results from previous hole MTRC046 highlight. This information feeds back into our geological modelling and ongoing exploration targeting work."*

MULGA TANK RC DRILLING PROGRAM

Exploration results from the Company's various drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project over the last 18 months have demonstrated significant nickel sulphide mineralisation and an extensive nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

WMG recently completed a 17 hole 5,534m Phase 2 RC drilling program and another EIS co-funded deep diamond hole at the project (*ASX, Completion of Phase 2 RC Drilling Commencement of EIS3, 8 April 2024; High-Grade Sulphide Segregations at Depth in MTD029 (EIS3), 29 May 2024*). This two pronged approach uses RC to infill and prove up the extent of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, defined by the Company's JORC Exploration Target modelling (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*), whilst the diamond drilling program continues to test deeper targets.

The Company has planned a further 23 hole, ~7,000m Phase 3 RC program based on analysis and modelling of the Phase 2 RC and diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) results (*ASX, Exploration Activities Recommence at Mulga Tank, 4 July 2024)*. An additional 5 hole, ~2,000m regional RC program has also been designed, the first to test the interpreted komatiite channels in tenement E39/2134. These regional RC holes will be drilled with the aid of one of WMG's current Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grants (*ASX, WMG Wins Two More EIS Awards to Drill Mulga Tank, 29 April 2024*).

To date, 19 holes of the Phase 3 RC program have been drilled, totalling 6,002m (*ASX, First 19 Phase 3 RC Holes Complete at Mulga Tank, 2 September 2024)*. These holes are all located within the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The majority of the holes were designed to test to the south of the previous core area of drilling and in particular to follow-up on holes MTRC032 and MTRC038 which returned high-grade results at the southern extent of previous drilling. Seven of the holes also looked to infill around previous drilling in the core area of the Complex, with four holes around Phase 1 RC hole MTRC016 and three holes in the eastern area between holes MTRC006 and MTRC034 to holes MTD027 and MTRC019.

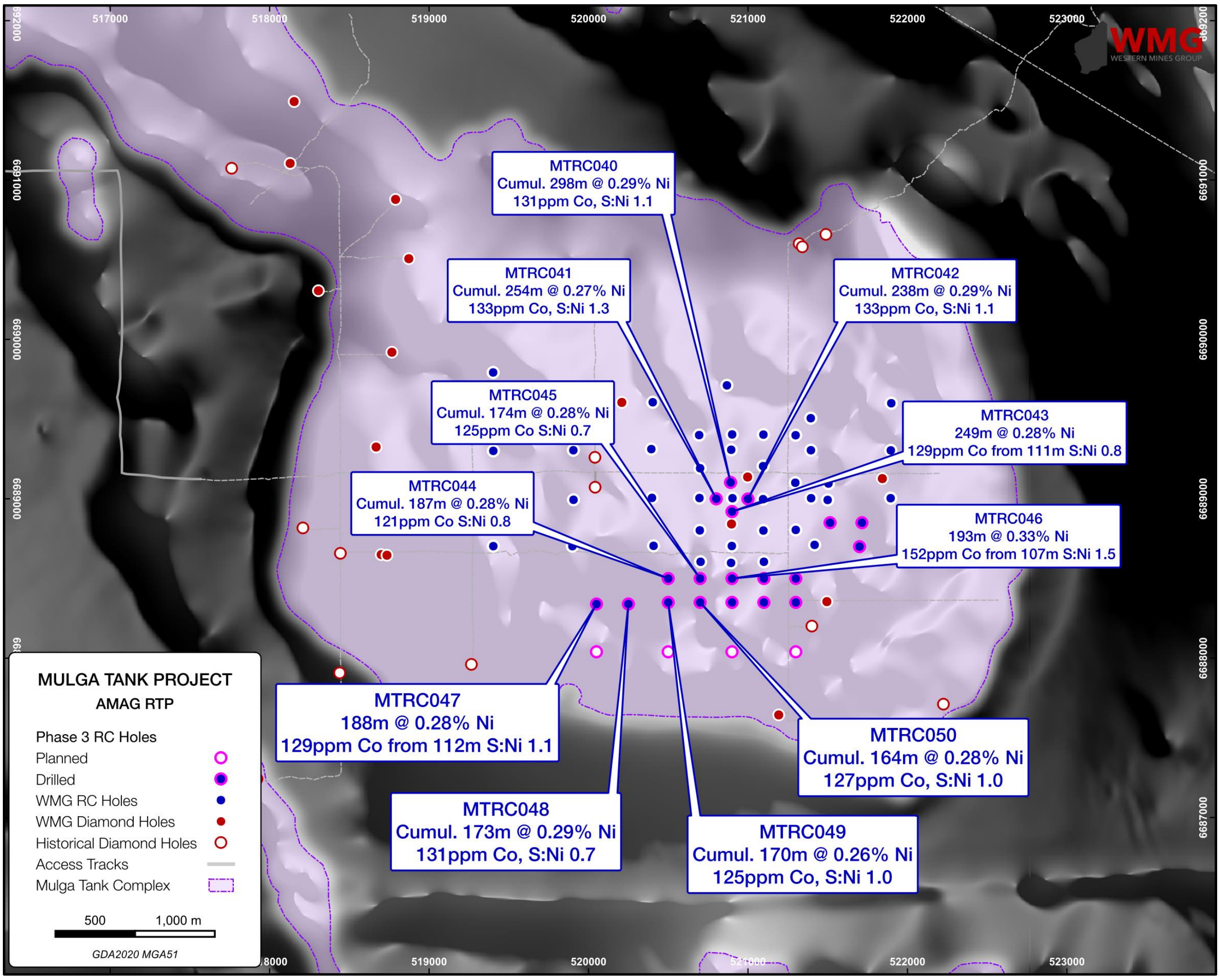

Figure 1: Phase 3 assay results for disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTRC047 averaged 45.2% MgO and 0.26% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 228m ultramafic portion of the hole, MTRC048 averaged 47.6% MgO and 0.35% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 235m of ultramafic, MTRC049 averaged 46.6% MgO and 0.59% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 237m of ultramafic and MTRC050 averaged 47.8% MgO and 0.33% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 232m of ultramafic. Using Al_2O_3 as a proxy for interstitial material and MgO as a proxy for temperature, geochemical characterisation shows the host rock to be nearly entirely high-temperature, adcumulate to extreme adcumulate dunite with Al_2O_3 generally between 0.1% and 0.5% and MgO greater than 40%.

This observation of extensive intersections of high MgO adcumulate dunite within the Complex, starting essentially immediately under the sand cover, has positive implications for the targeting of large volume, low grade Type 2 Mt-Keith style disseminated nickel sulphide deposits within the Mulga Tank Complex.

NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

In the absence of magmatic sulphide processes nickel is incorporated into olivine during crystallisation and essentially trapped within the dunite host rock. Whereas, in "live" sulphur saturated mineral systems the nickel will partition into potentially "recoverable" nickel sulphide form. The Company uses a number of elements, such as Cu and PGE's (Pt and Pd), that have high affinity for sulphide (chalcophile), in combination with S (and the S:Ni ratio) as geochemical indicators to confirm the presence of active magmatic sulphide processes and the geochemical signature of nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The geochemical assay results for holes MTRC047 to MTRC050 demonstrate significant evidence for "live" magmatic sulphide chemical processes and show a number of broad zones of highly anomalous Cu and PGE's in combination with elevated S, and a S:Ni ratio greater than 0.5 (Figures 2 to 9).

These anomalous zones provide strong evidence for nickel sulphide mineralisation and were generally defined by a combination of the various geochemical indicators and cut-off grades (Ni >0.15% and S >0.1%; Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb and S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width.

MTRC047 **188m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 57ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 112m S:Ni 1.1***

inc. **9m at 0.53% Ni, 156ppm Co, 95ppm Cu, 62ppb Pt+Pd from 209m**

and inc. **5m at 0.41% Ni, 163ppm Co, 77ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 224m**

and inc. **5m at 0.37% Ni, 139ppm Co, 48ppm Cu, 82ppb Pt+Pd from 273m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

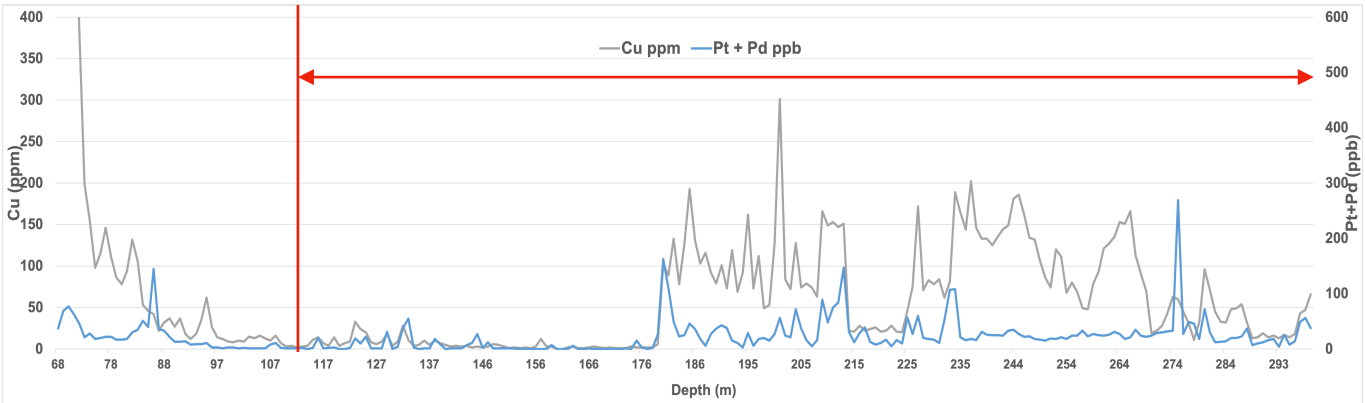

Figure 2: MTRC047 Cu and Pt+Pd

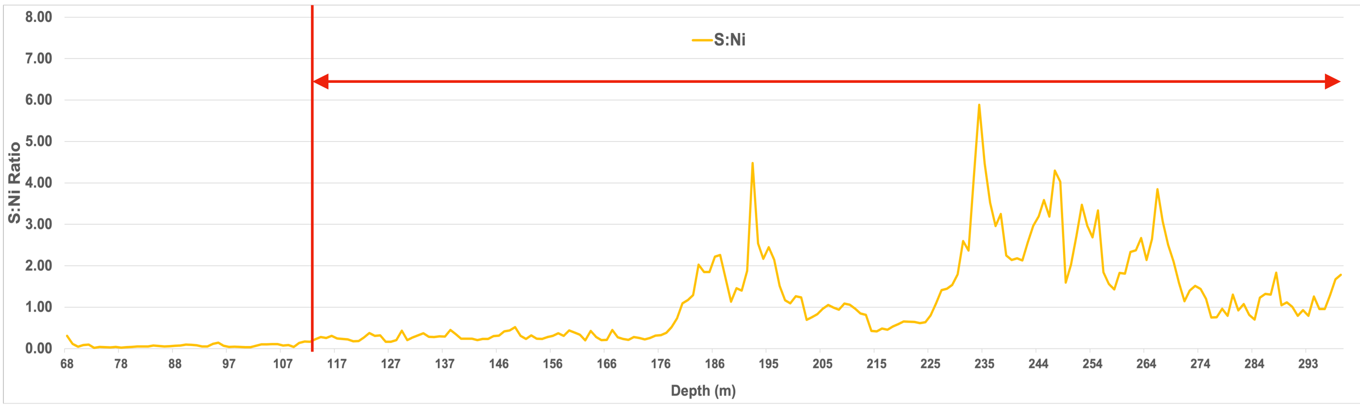

Figure 3: MTRC047 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC048	115m at 0.27% Ni, 135ppm Co, 43ppm Cu, 28ppb Pt+Pd from 116m
	inc. **8m at 0.37% Ni, 150ppm Co, 72ppm Cu, 82ppb Pt+Pd from 192m**
	and inc. **3m at 0.38% Ni, 155ppm Co, 42ppm Cu, 0.22g/t Pt+Pd from 223m**
	58m at 0.32% Ni, 121ppm Co, 23ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 242m*
	inc. **5m at 0.40% Ni, 115ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 266m**
	and inc. **7m at 0.40% Ni, 141ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 0ppb Pt+Pd from 279m**
	and inc. **6m at 0.57% Ni, 195ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 289m**
	that inc. **1m at 1.20% Ni, 356ppm Co, 174ppm Cu, 0ppb Pt+Pd from 290m**
Cumulative	173m at 0.29% Ni, 131ppm Co, 36ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.7*

* *Ending in mineralisation*

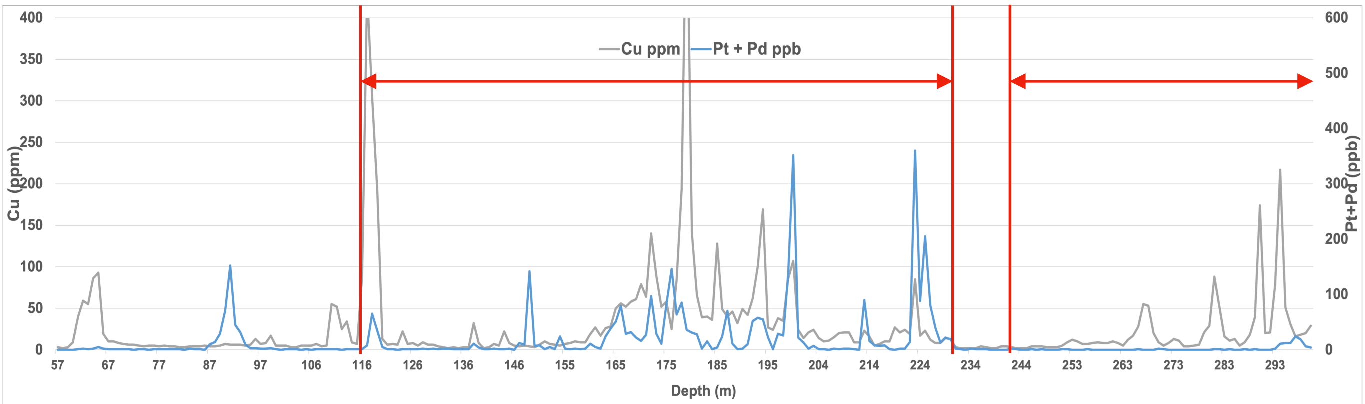

Figure 4: MTRC048 Cu and Pt+Pd

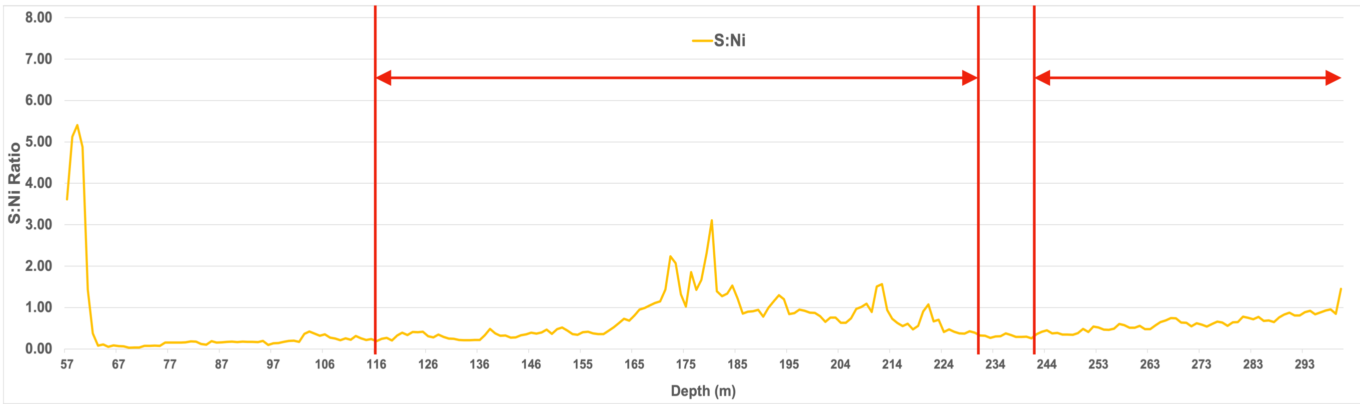

Figure 5: MTRC048 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC049	70m at 0.25% Ni, 120ppm Co, 35ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 107m
	inc. 12m at 0.37% Ni, 143ppm Co, 28ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 162m
	75m at 0.27% Ni, 129ppm Co, 49ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 190m
	inc. 4m at 0.35% Ni, 143ppm Co, 34ppm Cu, 38ppb Pt+Pd from 205m
	and inc. 4m at 0.33% Ni, 145ppm Co, 66ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 217m
	25m at 0.25% Ni, 131ppm Co, 96ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 275m*
Cumulative	170m at 0.26% Ni, 125ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0*

* *Ending in mineralisation*

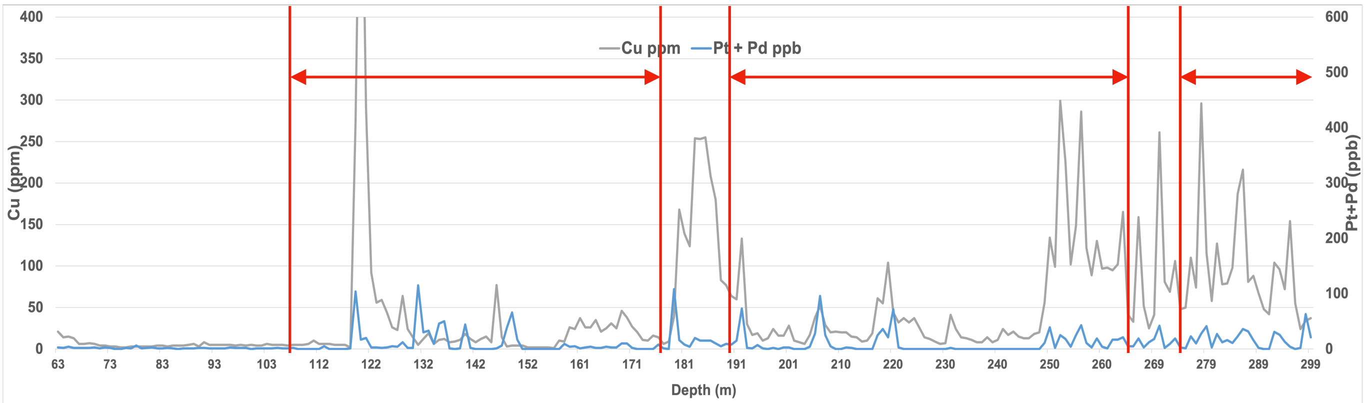

Figure 6: MTRC049 Cu and Pt+Pd

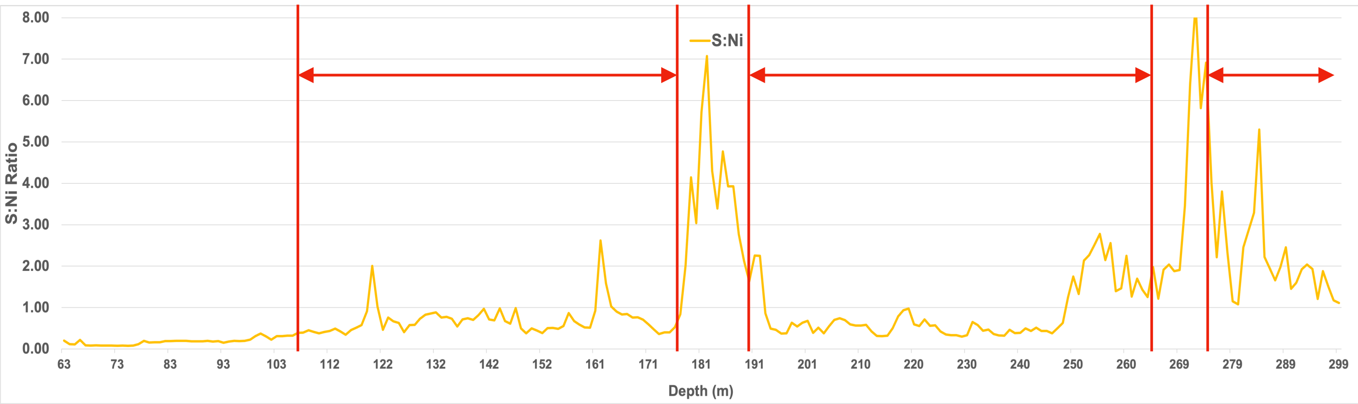

Figure 7: MTRC049 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC050 *8m at 0.64% Ni, 438ppm Co, 646ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 66m S:Ni 0.1*

inc. 3m at 1.05% Ni, 906ppm Co, 0.10% Cu, 40ppb Pt+Pd from 67m S:Ni 0.1

89m at 0.27% Ni, 120ppm Co, 57ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd from 129m

inc. 4m at 0.41% Ni, 221ppm Co, 489ppm Cu, 89ppb Pt+Pd from 147m

75m at 0.29% Ni, 134ppm Co, 61ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 225m*

inc. 21m at 0.34% Ni, 135ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd from 252m

and inc. 9m at 0.32% Ni, 139ppm Co, 77ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 289m

Cumulative 164m at 0.28% Ni, 127ppm Co, 58ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0*

* *Ending in mineralisation*

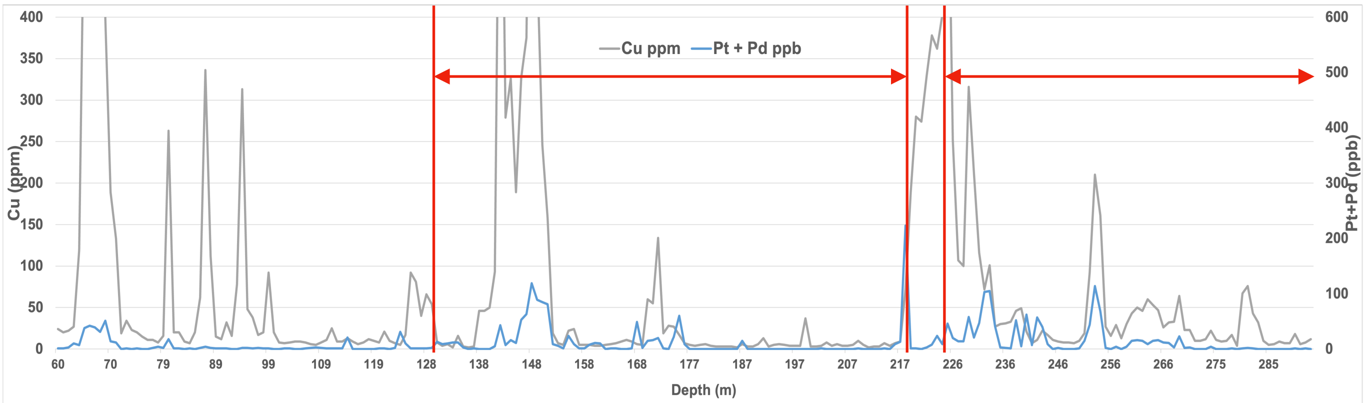

Figure 8: MTRC050 Cu and Pt+Pd

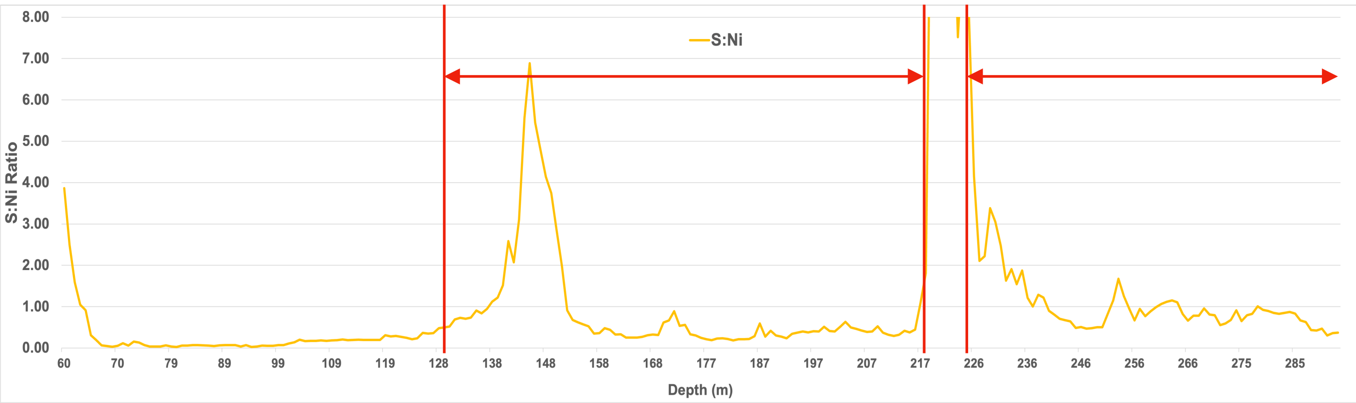

Figure 9: MTRC050 S:Ni Ratio

DISCUSSION

Holes MTRC047 to MTRC050 were designed to test to the south of previous drilling, forming part an east-west fence at ~200m drill spacing around 300-400m south of the Phase 1 and 2 areas and linking up to WMG's diamond hole MTD020 at its eastern end. This part of the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex has not had any previous drilling, other than hole MTD020, which was the first hole drilled by the Company to show broad visible disseminated sulphide mineralisation (*ASX, Disseminated Sulphides Seen Over >300m in Hole MTD020, 26 July 2022*) and was drilled as a follow-up to historical hole MTD011 (*ASX:IPT, Exploration Update: Mulga Tank Project, 19 December 2013*).

The results demonstrate the system remains open to the south with all four holes showing broad intersections of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation containing high sulphur, S:Ni and chalcophile element (Cu and PGE's) results. The holes extend nickel sulphide mineralisation outside of previously known and tested zones within the Complex and highlight a larger system than that modelled in the Company's JORC Exploration Target (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*).

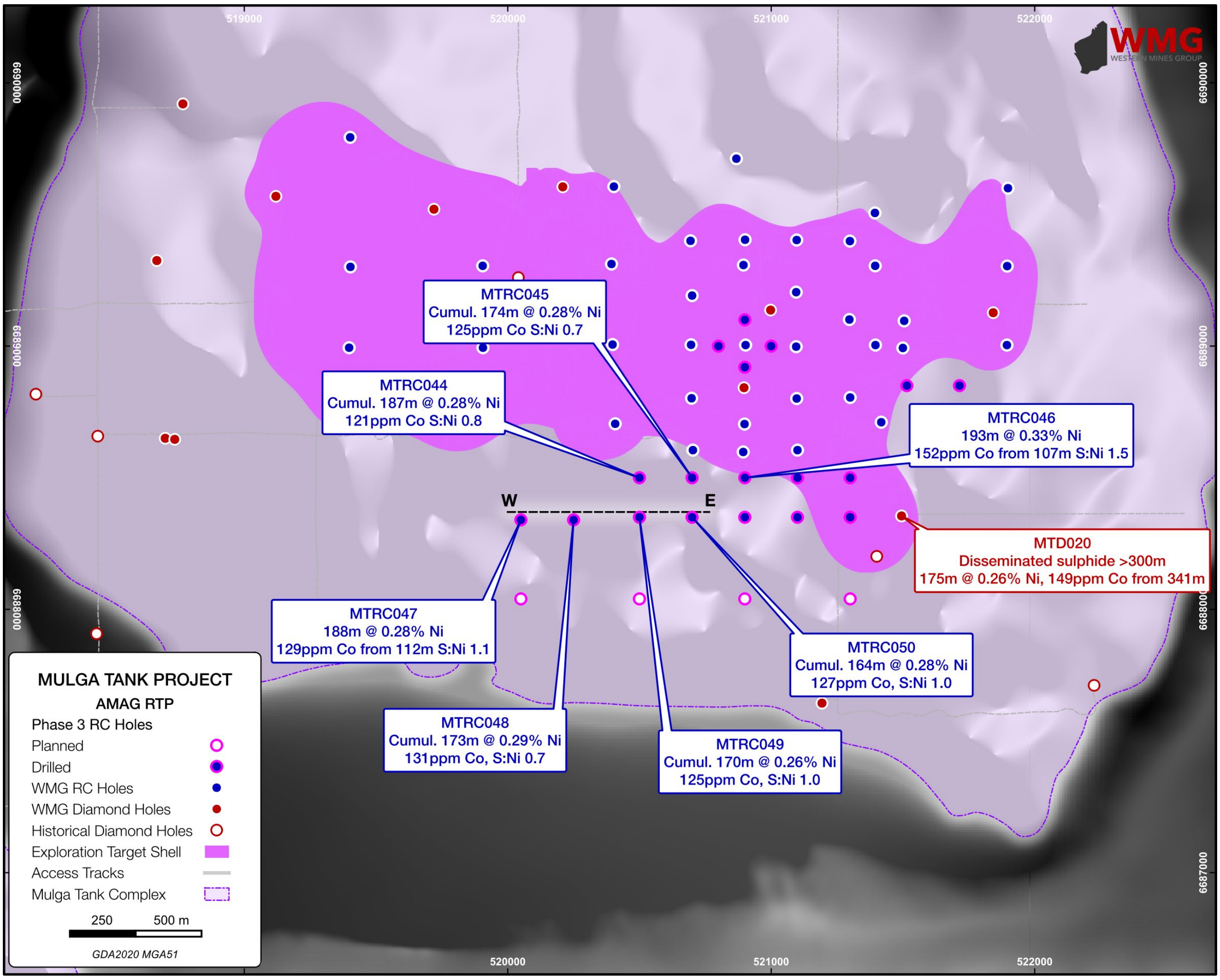

Figure 10: Phase 3 assay results outside the modelling of JORC Exploration Target

The aim of these step out holes is both to try and find the limits of mineralisation and the mineral system, as well as to look to differentiate between areas of the Complex with weaker and stronger mineralisation, defined by the geochemical signature. This will aid the Company's ability to focus resource definition on zones with stronger mineralisation but also help to gain a greater understanding of the Mulga Tank Complex and aid further exploration targeting of both richer disseminated and massive sulphide mineralisation.

Entering this new area of the Complex it is interesting to note the results from hole MTRC048 which returned a broad medium grade zone towards the end of hole of 58m at 0.32% Ni from 242m (ending in mineralisation), with a number of intervals over 0.40% Ni and a further intersection of over 1% Ni. These results further highlight the prospectivity of the extensive Mulga Tank mineral system outside the zones tested to date.

MTRC048 **58m at 0.32% Ni, 121ppm Co, 23ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 242m***

inc. **5m at 0.40% Ni, 115ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 266m**

and inc. **7m at 0.40% Ni, 141ppm Co, 33ppm Cu, 0ppb Pt+Pd from 279m**

and inc. **6m at 0.57% Ni, 195ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 289m**

that inc. **1m at 1.20% Ni, 356ppm Co, 174ppm Cu, 0ppb Pt+Pd from 290m**

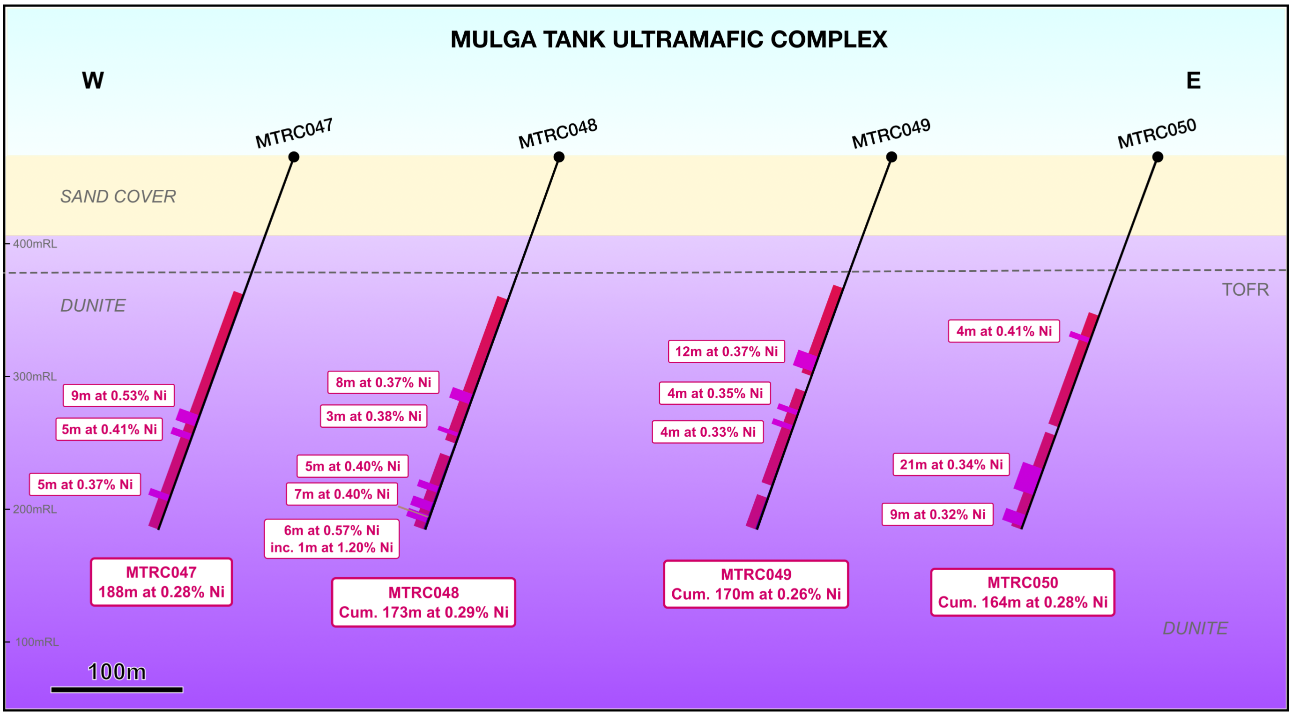

Figure 11: Cross section W-E through the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

Each phase of drilling and batch of geochemical assay results continues to build our understanding of the Mulga Tank Complex and the extensive disseminated sulphide mineralisation observed. The Company looks forward to regularly updating shareholders on further assay results from the Phase 3 RC drilling program as they become available, along with the progress of the first regional drill holes into the interpreted komatiite channels, that should be complete in the coming week.

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For further information please contact:

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Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

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

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTRC047	112 inc. 209 and inc. 224 and inc. 273	300 218 229 278	188 9 5 5	0.28 0.53 0.41 0.37	129 156 163 139	57 95 77 48	23 62 35 82
MTRC048	116 inc. 192 and inc. 223	231 200 226	115 8 3	0.27 0.37 0.38	135 150 155	43 72 42	28 82 218
MTRC048	242 inc. 266 and inc. 279 and inc. 289 **that inc. 290**	300 271 286 295 **291**	58 5 7 6 **1**	0.32 0.40 0.40 0.57 **1.20**	121 115 141 195 **356**	23 33 33 92 **174**	2 1 0 2 **0**
MTRC049	107 inc. 162	177 174	70 12	0.25 0.37	120 143	35 28	10 4
MTRC049	190 inc. 205 and inc. 217	265 209 221	75 4 4	0.27 0.35 0.33	129 143 145	49 34 66	9 38 39
MTRC049	275	300	25	0.25	131	96	18
MTRC050	66 **inc. 67**	74 **70**	8 **3**	0.64 **1.05**	438 **906**	646 **994**	21 **40**
MTRC050	129 inc.147	218 151	89 4	0.27 0.41	120 221	57 489	11 89
MTRC050	225 inc. 252 and inc. 289	300 273 298	75 21 9	0.29 0.34 0.32	134 135 139	61 50 77	15 17 4

Table 1: Significant intersections holes MTRC047 to MTRC050

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC047	520050	6688340	300	270	-70
MTRC048	520250	6688340	300	270	-70
MTRC049	520500	6688350	300	270	-70
MTRC050	520700	6688350	300	270	-70

Table 2: Collar details for holes MTRC047 to MTRC050

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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: 85.15m
Options: 19.60m
Share Price: $0.22
Market Cap: $18.73m
Cash (30/06/24): $2.13m

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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-Co-Cu-PGE Project, a major ultramafic complex found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt (100% WMG). WMG's exploration work has discovered a significant nickel sulphide mineral system and is considered highly prospective for globally significant Ni-Co-Cu-PGE deposits.

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

DISCLAIMER

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

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

MULGA TANK PROJECT

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill holes located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m • Downhole surveys were performed at collar and end of hole • Coordinates are in GDA2020 UTM Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geological targets for first pass exploration purposes only
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling was planned to be approximately perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy and mineralisation
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data by external parties at this stage of exploration • Significant drilling intersections reviewed by company personnel • An internal review of sampling techniques and data will be completed

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Tenements E39/2132, E39/2134 and E39/2223, tenement application E39/2299 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR to original tenement holder • Native Title Upurli Upurli Nguratja • No known registered sites or historical areas within the tenements • Goldfields Priority Ecological Community PEC54 borders eastern edge of project area • Tenement is in good standing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration over the Mulga Tank project area by various companies dates back to the 1980s • Of these, more detailed exploration was completed by BHP Minerals Pty Ltd (1982–1984), MPI Gold Pty Ltd (1995–1999), North Limited (1999–2000), King Eagle Resources Pty Ltd (2004–2012), and Impact Minerals Limited (2013–2018)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The geology of the project area is dominated by the irregular shaped Mulga Tank serpentinised metadunite intrusive body measuring ~5km x 5km, hosted within metasediments, mafic to felsic schists and foliated metagranite of the northwest trending Archean Minigwal Greenstone Belt • Previous drilling intersected disseminated and narrow zones of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the dunite intrusion • The intrusion is concealed under variable thicknesses of cover (up to 70 m in places) with the interpretation of the bedrock geology based largely on aeromagnetic data and limited drilling

Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  • easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
	  • dip and azimuth of the hole
	  • down hole length and interception depth hole length.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.
		• A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results provided in the body of this announcement
		• The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been quoted • Results where stated have been normalised to a volatile free sample based on the LOI at 1,000°C results using the formula M(VF) = M / (100%-LOI%)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The drillhole was oriented to intersect perpendicular to the mineralisation or stratigraphy • The relationship of the downhole length to the true width is not known
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps, photos and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Reporting of significant intersections in Table 1 • Reporting of majority of all sample results on charts within the document
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Not applicable
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Future exploration planned includes further drill testing of targets identified • Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results