ASX RELEASE
18 SEPTEMBER 2025

MTRC066 BEST RC HOLE TO DATE AT MULGA TANK

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Geochemical assay results received for Phase 4 RC holes MTRC064 to MTRC067 at Mulga Tank**
- **All holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:**

MTRC064	Cumulative	**147m at 0.27% Ni, 126ppm Co, 27ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.9**
MTRC065		**243m at 0.26% Ni, 128ppm Co, 67ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 82m S:Ni 1.1***
MTRC066		**269m at 0.33% Ni, 144ppm Co, 215ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 61m S:Ni 1.1***
MTRC067	Cumulative	**171m at 0.27% Ni, 119ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.2**

- **Holes drilled to the south of previous drilling and outside current Mineral Resource shell**
- **Standout results in hole MTRC066 - one of the best mineralised shallow RC holes seen to date:**

MTRC066	**82m at 0.43% Ni, 183ppm Co, 533ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 61m**
	inc. **15m at 0.75% Ni, 318ppm Co, 0.12% Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 85m**
	that inc. **6m at 1.18% Ni, 480ppm Co, 0.11% Cu, 46ppb Pt+Pd from 94m**
	and inc. **3m at 0.96% Ni, 369ppm Co, 639ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 140m**
	which inc. **1m at 1.41% Ni, 533ppm Co, 889ppm Cu, 62ppb Pt+Pd from 142m**

- **MTRC066 located >320m from nearest drill holes - new exploration area for "starter-pit" material**
- **WMG continues to expand and de-risk a 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 the first four Phase 4 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 MTRC064 to MTRC067, 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**. The holes extend nickel sulphide mineralisation outside of previously tested zones within the Complex and outside the current Mineral Resource shell.

Standout results were seen in hole MTRC066, which is amongst the best mineralised shallow RC hole ever completed at the project. The hole returned a continuous intersection of **269m at 0.33% Ni, 144ppm Co, 215ppm Cu** from 61m that included a shallow upper portion of **82m at 0.43% Ni, 318ppm Co, 533ppm Cu** from 61m, with higher-grade intervals of **6m at 1.18% Ni, 480ppm Co, 0.11% Cu** from 94m and **3m at 0.96% Ni, 369ppm Co and 639ppm Cu** from 140m.

These first holes of the Phase 4 program step out from previous drilling and extend known mineralisation with numerous intervals of visually logged disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation coinciding with assay results showing elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE, including:

MTRC064 **42m at 0.29% Ni, 119ppm Co, 5ppm Cu, 5ppb Pt+Pd from 84m**
inc. **11m at 0.34% Ni, 146ppm Co, 3ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 104m**
50m at 0.26% Ni, 123ppm Co, 51ppm Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 143m
36m at 0.26% Ni, 134ppm Co, 18ppm Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 228m
inc. **4m at 0.39% Ni, 172ppm Co, 48ppm Cu, 58ppb Pt+Pd from 241m**
19m at 0.25% Ni, 138ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 275m

Cumulative **147m at 0.27% Ni, 126ppm Co, 27ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.9**

MTRC065 **243m at 0.26% Ni, 128ppm Co, 67ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 82m S:Ni 1.1***
inc. **11m at 0.38% Ni, 141ppm Co, 110ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 102m**
and inc. **5m at 0.34% Ni, 128ppm Co, 8ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 123m**
and inc. **8m at 0.33% Ni, 139ppm Co, 39ppm Cu, 4ppb Pt+Pd from 240m**
and inc. **12m at 0.36% Ni, 135ppm Co, 74ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 252m**
and inc. **12m at 0.33% Ni, 144ppm Co, 60ppm Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 292m**

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and inc. **12m at 0.34% Ni, 133ppm Co, 200ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 116m**
and inc. **3m at 0.96% Ni, 369ppm Co, 639ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 140m**
that inc. **1m at 1.41% Ni, 533ppm Co, 889ppm Cu, 62ppb Pt+Pd from 142m**

MTRC067 **149m at 0.26% Ni, 118ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 106m**
inc. **11m at 0.36% Ni, 138ppm Co, 73ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 167m**
and inc. **6m at 0.43% Ni, 148ppm Co, 24ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 189m**
22m at 0.28% Ni, 123ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 311m
inc. **15m at 0.34% Ni, 137ppm Co, 83ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 313m**

Cumulative **171m at 0.27% Ni, 119ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.2**

** Ending in mineralisation*

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

> *"These first four RC holes of the ongoing Phase 4 program were drilled along a wide space fence, in a previously untested area, to the south of the current resource envelope. We continue to believe we haven't yet found the best part of the Mulga Tank Complex and turning up results like hole MTRC066 in a new area further validates that belief. Part of our exploration focus with the RC drilling is to prove up 2-3 years of >0.4% Ni 'starter-pit' material to optimise a possible future mine plan.*

The area around MTRC066 certainly looks like a good follow up candidate with the hole returning 82m at 0.43% Ni from essentially immediately under the sand cover. The hole was well mineralised throughout with highly elevated sulphur and associated chalcophile element results. Further intersections of higher grades >1% Ni were also encountered, including 6m at 1.18% Ni, that may provide vectors to pods or zones of richer material."

MULGA TANK DRILLING PROGRAMS

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

WMG has undertaken a combination of both diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. With this two pronged approach, RC is used to infill and prove up the extent of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, defined by the Company's recent Mineral Resource Estimate (*ASX, Mulga Tank Mineral Resource Over 5Mt Contained Nickel, 10 April 2025*), whilst the diamond drilling program continues to test deeper targets for basal massive sulphide.

The first four RC holes of the Phase 4 program were designed to step-out approximately 300m to the south of previous drilling, with the holes fairly wide spaced at ~400m intervals along the fence - hoping to extend known mineralisation and always searching for higher value tonnes.

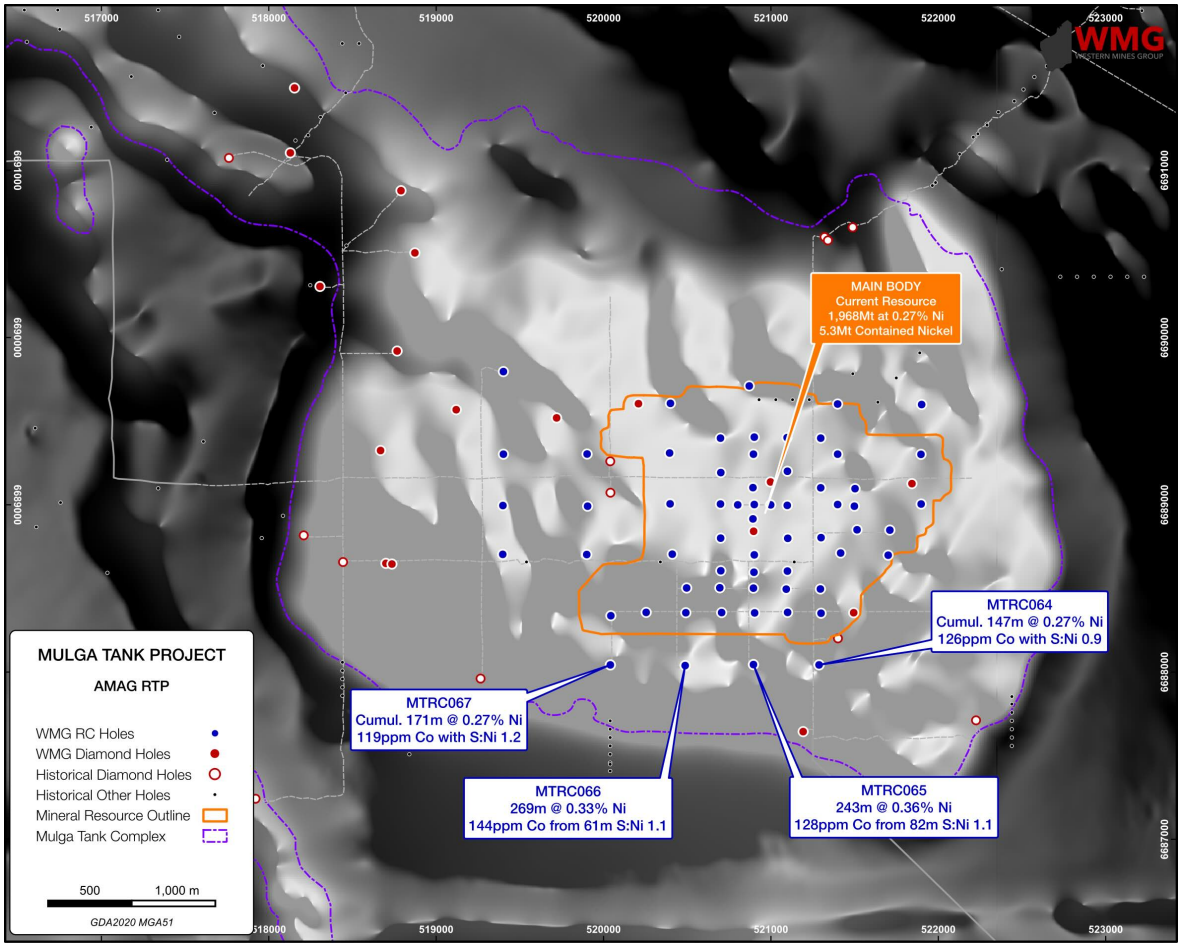

Figure 1: Assay results for Phase 4 RC holes MTRC064 to MTRC067

The holes were completed in early August, totalling 1,309m. All four holes encountered broad intervals of visible disseminated sulphide mineralisation, with some occurrences of coarser sulphide, successfully extending known mineralisation outside the current Mineral Resource shell (*ASX, First Phase 4 RC Holes Complete at Mulga Tank, 4 August 2025*).

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTRC064 averaged 47.7% MgO and 0.19% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 254m ultramafic portion of the hole, MTRC065 averaged 47.8% MgO and 0.29% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 258m of ultramafic, MTRC066 averaged 44.9% MgO and 0.45% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 269m of ultramafic and MTRC067 averaged 45.5% MgO and 1.60% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 256m 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 MTRC064 to MTRC067 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.

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.

MTRC064	**42m at 0.29% Ni, 119ppm Co, 5ppm Cu, 5ppb Pt+Pd from 84m**
	inc. **11m at 0.34% Ni, 146ppm Co, 3ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 104m**
	50m at 0.26% Ni, 123ppm Co, 51ppm Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 143m
	36m at 0.26% Ni, 134ppm Co, 18ppm Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 228m
	inc. **4m at 0.39% Ni, 172ppm Co, 48ppm Cu, 58ppb Pt+Pd from 241m**
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Cumulative	**147m at 0.27% Ni, 126ppm Co, 27ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.9**

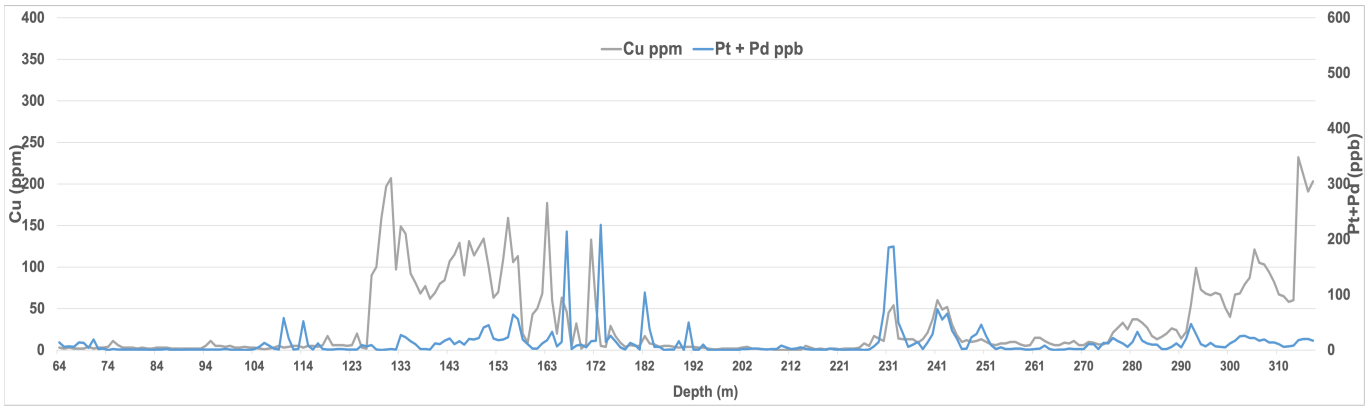

Figure 2: MTRC064 Cu and Pt+Pd

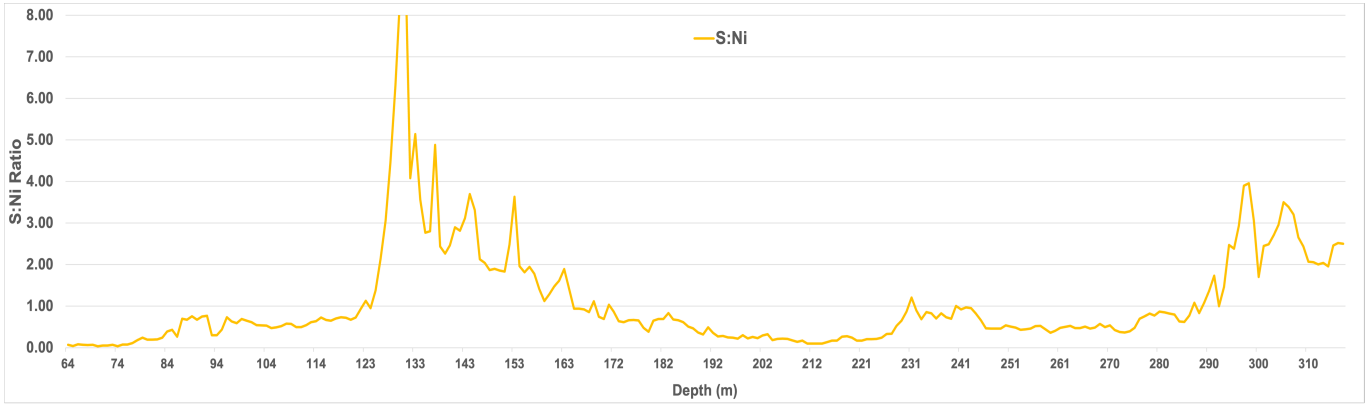

Figure 3: MTRC064 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC065 243m at 0.26% Ni, 128ppm Co, 67ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 82m S:Ni 1.1*

inc. **11m at 0.38% Ni, 141ppm Co, 110ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 102m**

and inc. **5m at 0.34% Ni, 128ppm Co, 8ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 123m**

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* *Ending in mineralisation*

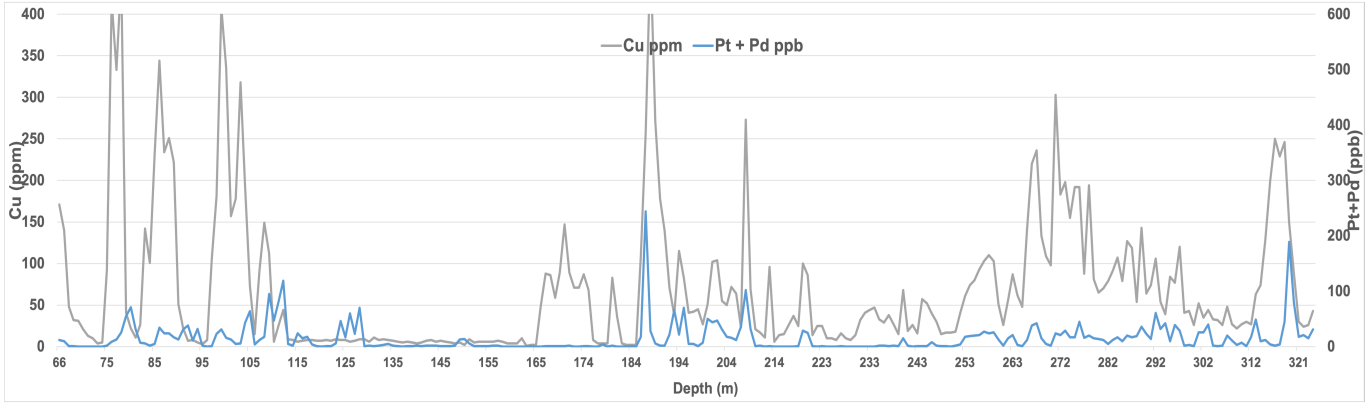

Figure 4: MTRC065 Cu and Pt+Pd

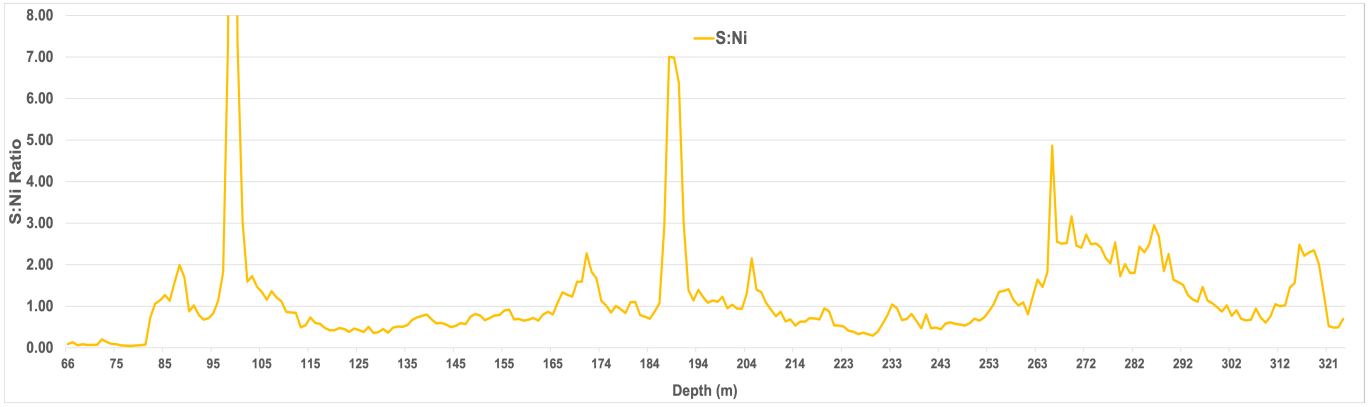

Figure 5: MTRC065 S:Ni Ratio

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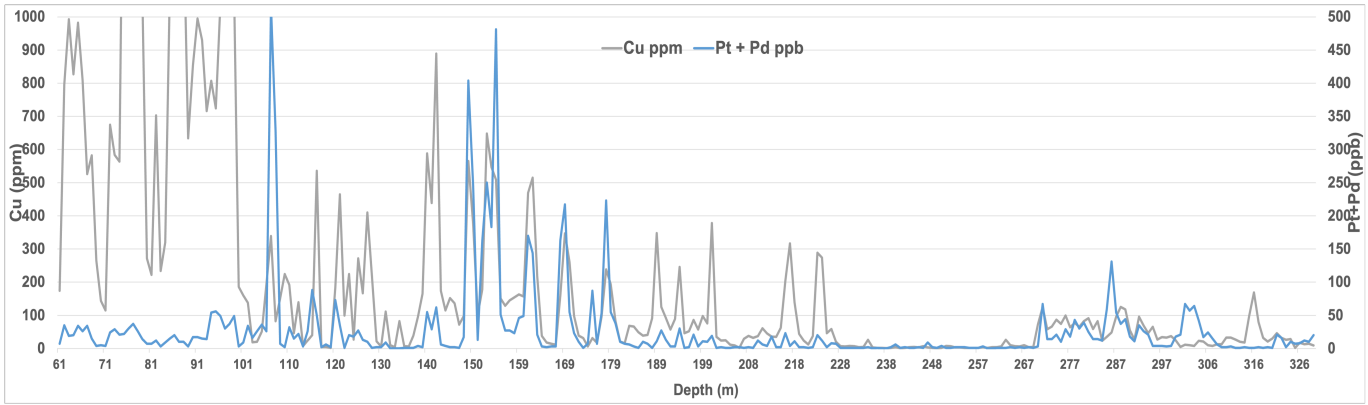

Figure 6: MTRC066 Cu and Pt+Pd

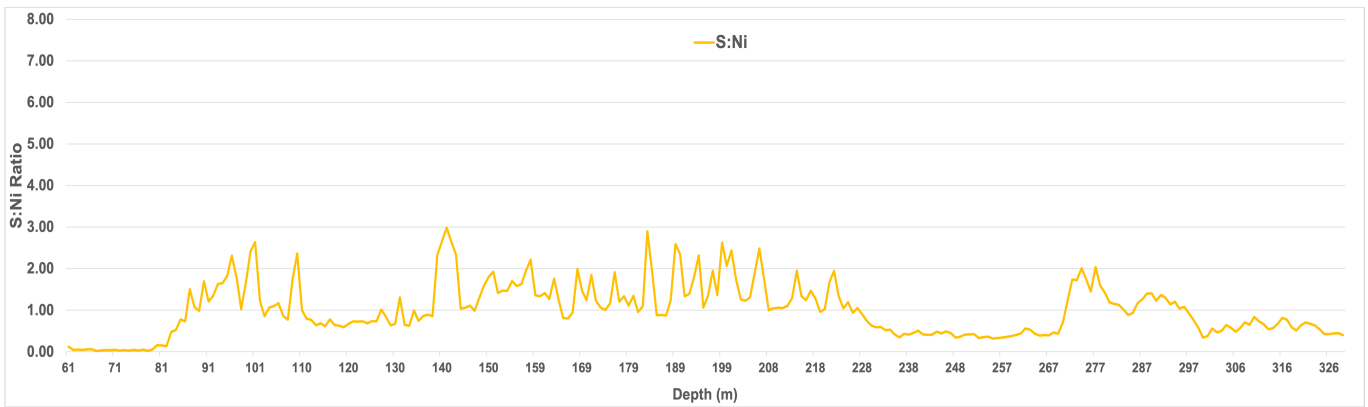

Figure 7: MTRC066 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC067	**149m at 0.26% Ni, 118ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 106m**
	inc. **11m at 0.36% Ni, 138ppm Co, 73ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 167m**
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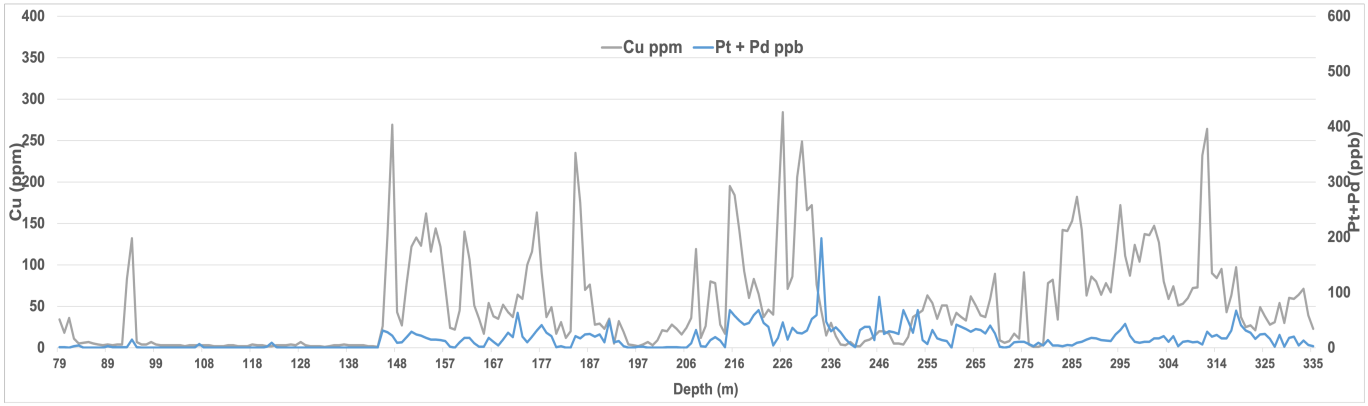

Figure 8: MTRC067 Cu and Pt+Pd

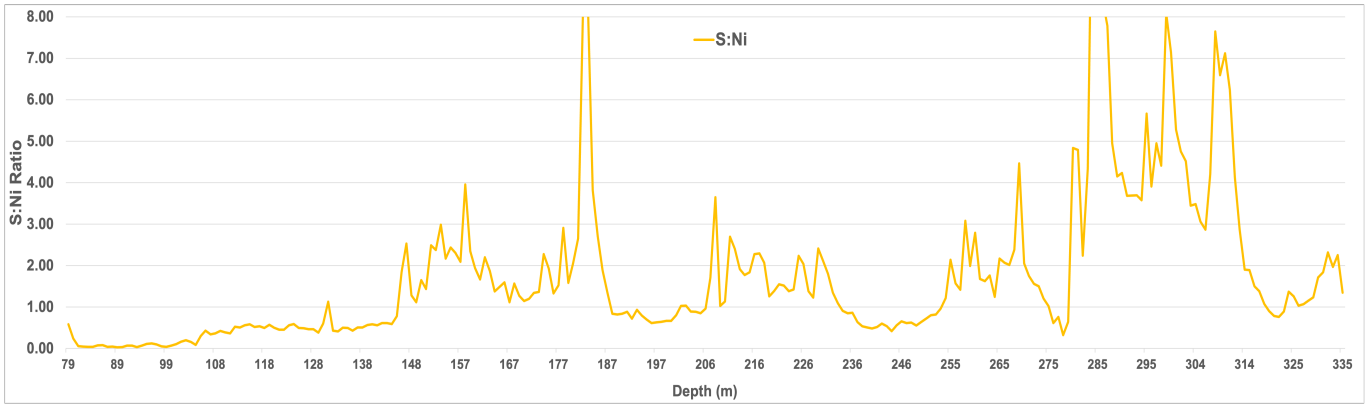

Figure 9: MTRC067 S:Ni Ratio

DISCUSSION

Holes MTRC064 to MTRC067 were designed to test to the south of previous drilling, stepping-out approximately 300m along a ~1.3km EW fence, with holes approximately 350m apart. They were drilled in the hope of extending the currently known mineralisation, and to search for higher value mineralisation, as part of an exploration strategy to find and define shallow zones of ~0.40% Ni, as potential "starter pit" areas (*ASX, Exploration Drilling to Recommence at Mulga Tank, 30 June 2025*).

All four holes show broad intersections of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation containing high sulphur, S:Ni and chalcophile elements (Cu and PGE's). The results demonstrate the system remains open in this direction, extending mineralisation outside of previously known and tested zones within the Complex. This continues to highlight a larger system than that modelled in the Company's current Mineral Resource Estimate, though and additional fence of holes would be required to bring these holes into an updated resource.

Hole MTRC066 was the standout of the four holes and one of the best mineralised holes seen to date at the project with high-sulphur and robust results for chalcophile elements. Despite some oxidation in the transition zone below the sand there is evidence for mineralisation starting directly below the cover. Hole MTRC066 is located >320m from its nearest neighbouring holes. This is clearly an area of interest in which to follow-up with further drilling looking to define a larger zone of >0.40% Ni material and/or target shallow high-grade zones. Two shallow higher grade intersections of greater than 1% Ni were again encountered in hole MTRC066:

MTRC066 **82m at 0.43% Ni, 183ppm Co, 533ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 61m**

inc. **15m at 0.75% Ni, 318ppm Co, 0.12% Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 85m**

that inc. **6m at 1.18% Ni, 480ppm Co, 0.11% Cu, 46ppb Pt+Pd from 94m**

and inc. **3m at 0.96% Ni, 369ppm Co, 639ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 140m**

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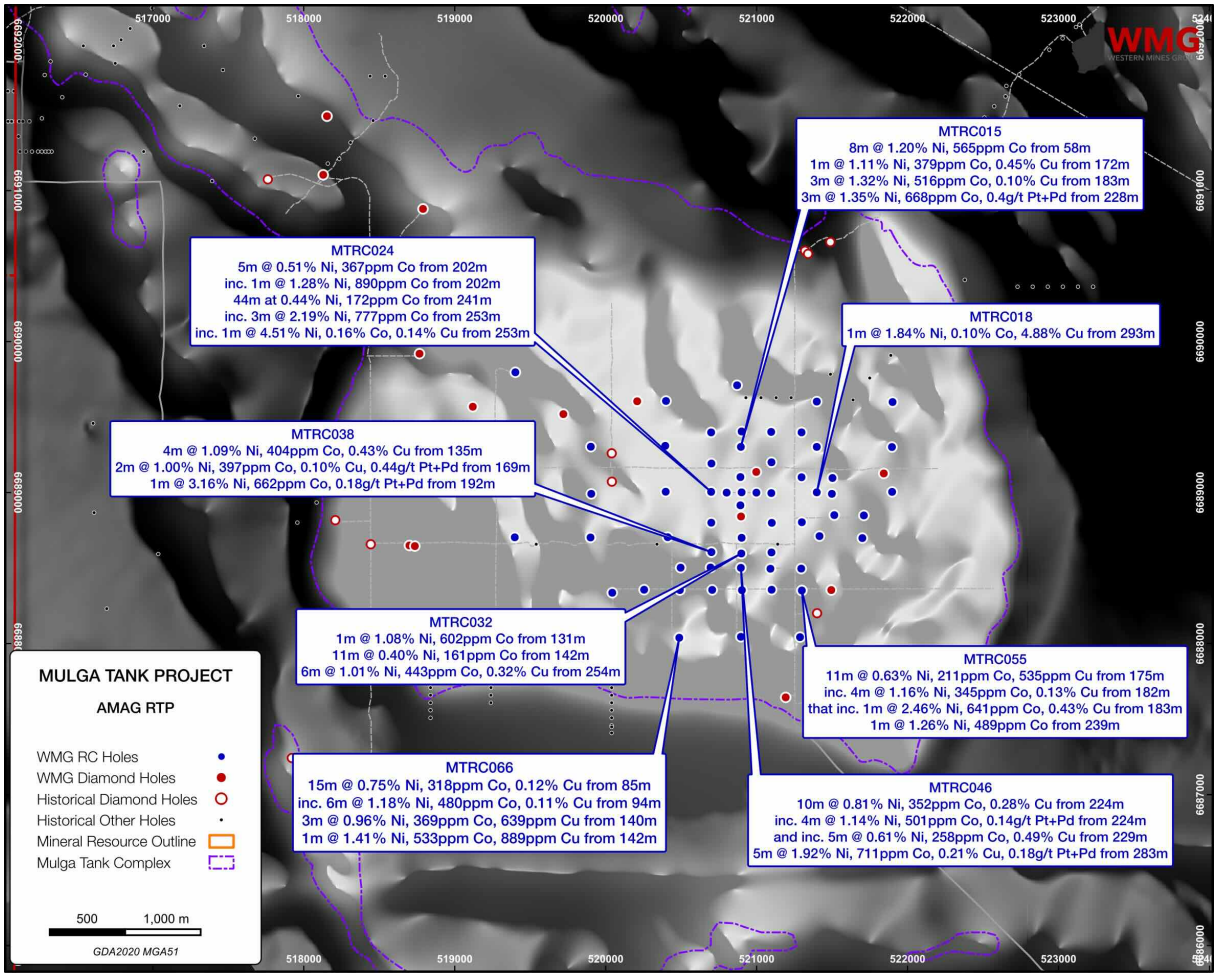

Figure 10: Examples of higher grade assay results within the core of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

Some 25 higher grade intersections greater than 1% Ni have now been encountered within the RC drilling, over an approximately 2km^2 area in the core of the main body of the Complex. These results are generally all within the top 300 vertical metres from surface, within what could be a large open pit scenario. Given the drill spacing across this area is at best 100m x 100m these results highlight the prospectivity and potential to find pods or zones higher grade material within the overall lower grade disseminated system.

Each phase of drilling and batch of geochemical assay results continues to build our understanding of the Mulga Tank Complex. The Company uses these results to feedback into ongoing exploration targeting work looking to vector towards zones of high-grade mineralisation in what the Company believes is an extensive hybrid nickel sulphide mineral system at Mulga Tank.

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For further information please contact:

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Managing Director
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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

Western Mines Group InvestorHub

Investors are encouraged to join the Western Mines Group InvestorHub to receive news and updates, engage directly with the WMG team, and post questions and feedback through the Q&A function accompanying each piece of content.

How to join:

1. Head to our InvestorHub
2. Follow the prompts to sign up for an InvestorHub account
3. Complete your account profile

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTRC064	84 inc. 95	126 115	42 11	0.29 0.34	119 146	5 3	5 15
MTRC064	143	193	50	0.26	123	51	26
MTRC064	228 inc. 241	264 245	36 4	0.26 0.39	134 172	18 48	29 58
MTRC064	275	318	19	0.25	138	29	15
MTRC065	82 inc. 102 and inc. 123 and inc. 240 and inc. 252 and inc. 292	325 113 128 248 264 304	243 11 5 8 12 12	0.26 0.38 0.34 0.33 0.36 0.33	128 141 128 139 135 144	67 110 8 39 74 60	15 45 30 4 18 26
MTRC066	61 inc. 61 that inc. 85 **which inc. 94** and inc. 116 and inc. 140 **that inc. 142**	330 143 100 **100** 128 143 **143**	269 82 15 **6** 12 3 **1**	0.33 0.43 0.74 **1.18** 0.34 0.96 **1.41**	144 183 318 **480** 133 369 **533**	215 533 1203 **1105** 200 639 **889**	27 30 26 **46** 21 49 **62**
MTRC067	106 inc. 167 and inc. 189	255 178 195	149 11 6	0.26 0.36 0.43	118 138 148	47 73 24	18 24 18
MTRC067	311 inc. 313	333 323	22 10	0.28 0.34	123 137	71 83	22 30

Table 1: Significant intersections holes MTRC064 to MTRC067

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC064	521288	6688043	318	270	-70
MTRC065	520896	6688045	325	270	-70
MTRC066	520488	6688039	330	270	-70
MTRC067	520041	6688043	336	270	-70

Table 2: Collar details for RC holes

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

Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Dr Benjamin Grguric
Technical Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 97.19m
Options: 10.21m
Share Price: $0.24
Market Cap: $23.33m
Cash (30/06/25): $1.56m

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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 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. An Mineral Resource Estimate of 1,968Mt at 0.27% Ni, over 5.3Mt of contained nickel, was announced in April 2025, making Mulga Tank the largest nickel sulphide deposit in Australia.

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) 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 Society of Economic Geologists. 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 stepping out from existing known mineralisation • Spacing from existing Mineral Resource estimate is likely currently too great to include within the current resource estimate without further infill • No sample compositing
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 over tenement E39/2134, tenements E39/2132 and E39/2223 are royalty free • Native Title held by Upurli Upurli Nguratja and Nyalpa Pirniku • 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 • Future drilling may include infill drilling to extend Mineral Resource estimate and will depend on interpretation of results