Nickel Exploration Update: High Priority Targets Identified

Key Points

- WMG active across two nickel sulphide exploration projects:

Mulga Tank Project

- Targets emerging at Mulga Tank with ongoing MLEM survey
- Recent acquisition creates a "belt scale" opportunity on a significantly under explored greenstone belt prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE and gold

Pavarotti Project

- Review of historical exploration highlights area of Jocks Fury gossan as primary target
- Historical shallow drill holes untested at depth including:

  H202 **4.6m at 1.28% Ni, 597ppm Cu, 293ppm Co** from **42.7m EOH**

  H273 **16.8m at 0.78% Ni, 360ppm Cu, 285ppm Co** from **12.2m**
  inc. **3.1m at 1.60% Ni, 865ppm Cu, 700ppm Co** from **24.4m**

- **Rock chip results** of up to **0.74% Ni, 0.11% Cu and 0.22g/t Pt+Pd over 140m strike**
- WMG is building its nickel focus with a planned site visit to the Pavarotti Project ahead of field programs in 2022

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the Company's Nickel Exploration Strategy and the highlights of upcoming activities as we prepare for active nickel exploration programs in 2022.

Summary

Exploration is progressing well at the Company's flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project with an ongoing Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey (*ASX, Moving Loop EM Survey Commences at Mulga Tank Project, 7 October 2021*) already highlighting initial targets. The survey has completed the southern sector of the intrusion and is currently infilling additional lines across bedrock conductor targets identified before moving to the central portion of the intrusion.

WMG recently announced an acquisition to expand the project area from 113km^2 to 395km^2, covering approximately 37km strike and the majority of the under explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt (*ASX, Acquisition to Expand Flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, 8 November 2021*). The new ground contains a 12km trend of interpreted ultramafic bodies on the western basal portion of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, considered to be prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide mineralisation. Work is underway designing initial exploration programs over the new ground.

WMG is building its nickel focus and has recently completed a historical review of the Company's second Ni-Cu-PGE project Pavarotti, near Southern Cross. This review highlights the area around Jocks Fury gossan as highly prospective and under explored. Historical rock chip samples show anomalous results of up to **0.74% Ni, 0.11% Cu and 0.22g/t Pt+Pd over 140m strike**.

The area was first identified by BHP in the late 1960's who drilled several shallow holes at Jocks Fury including **H202** intersecting **4.6m at 1.28% Ni, 597ppm Cu, 293ppm Co** from 42.7m to the end of hole (EOH) and **H273** intersecting **16.8m at 0.78% Ni, 360ppm Cu, 285ppm Co** from 12.2m, including **3.1m at 1.60% Ni, 865ppm Cu, 700ppm Co** from 24.4m. These results do not appear to have been adequately tested at depth and this area was largely overlooked in subsequent exploration by Delta Gold (1985 to 1996) and Western Areas (2000 to 2014).

WMG is planning an initial site visit to the Pavarotti Project area within the next few weeks ahead of commencing field exploration programs in 2022.

Mulga Tank Project

The Mulga Tank Project comprises exploration licence E39/2132 and exploration licence applications E39/2223 and E39/2299, covering 395km^2 of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, 190km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie. Tenement E39/2132 contains the entire Mulga Tank Dunite Intrusion, a major ultramafic intrusion, considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide mineralisation; whilst WMG's recent acquisition of E39/2299 consolidates WMG's position over the majority of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, including a 12km trend of interpreted ultramafic bodies on the western basal portion of the belt.

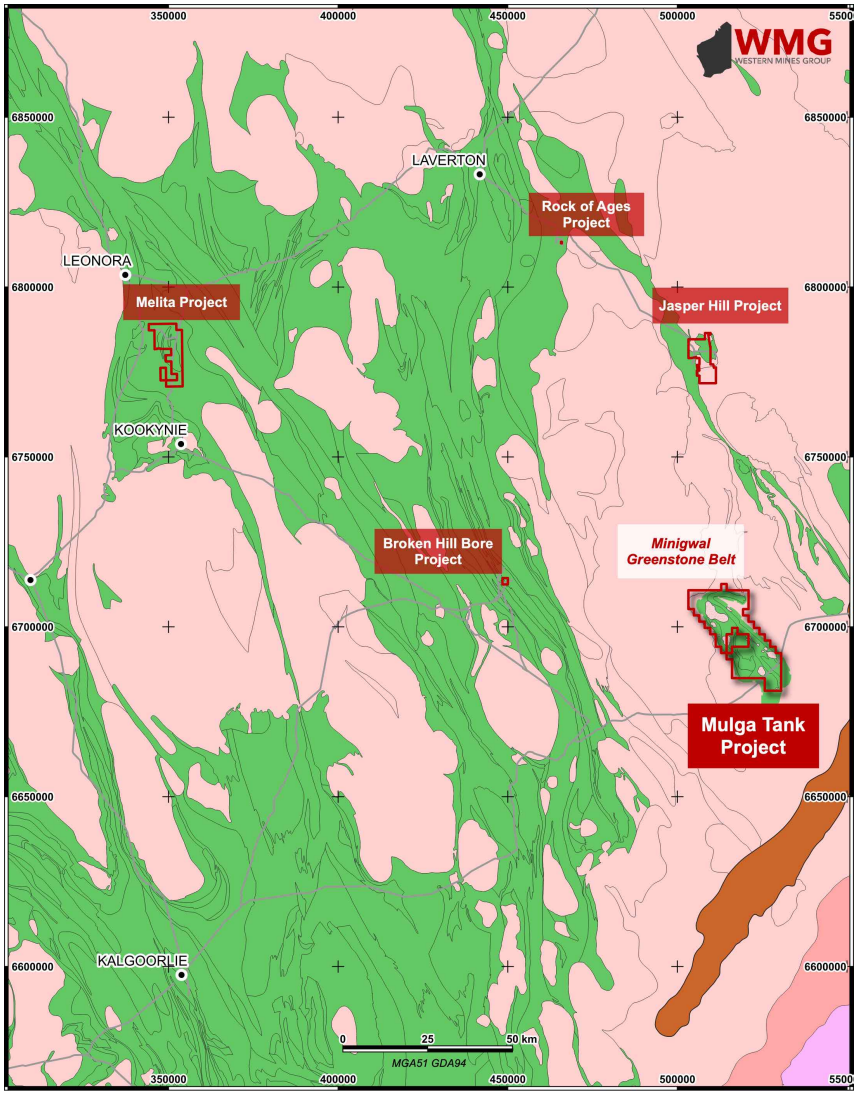

Figure 1: Location of WMG's Mulga Tank Project and other projects in the Eastern Goldfields of WA

WMG is currently undertaking a high-powered MLEM survey at Mulga Tank (*ASX, Moving Loop EM Survey Commences at Mulga Tank Project, 7 October 2021*). To date the survey crew has completed the southern sector of the intrusion, covering an area of approximately 8.5km^2, along 20.6 line kilometres. The crew is currently infilling additional lines across a number of bedrock conductor targets identified before moving on to the central section of the survey area. Initial imagery from the southern sector is shown in Figures 2 and 3 below, with final refined imagery expect after completion of the entire survey.

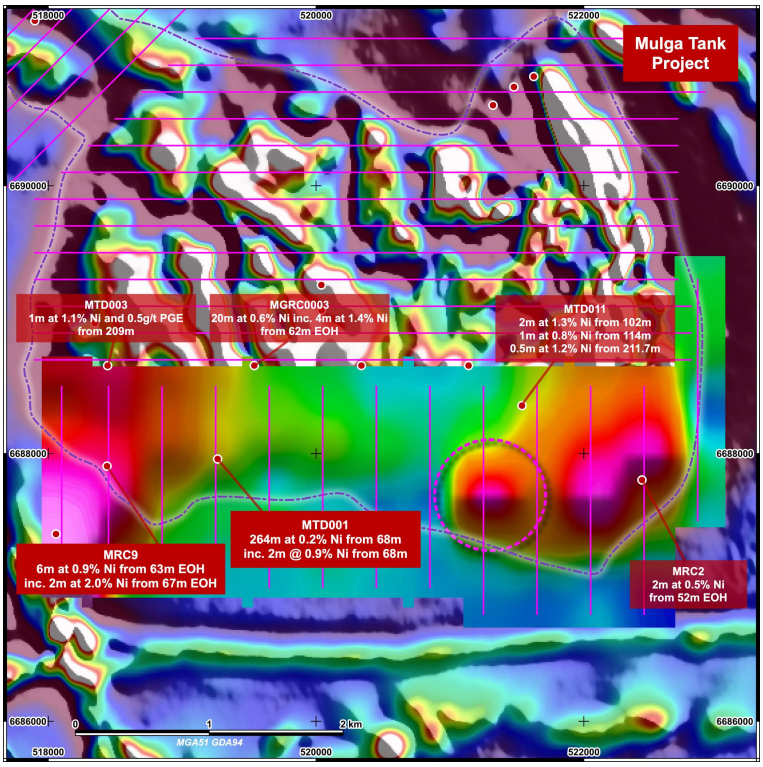

Figure 2: Mulga Tank Southern Sector MLEM Image CH25BZ (over RTP NEshade L)

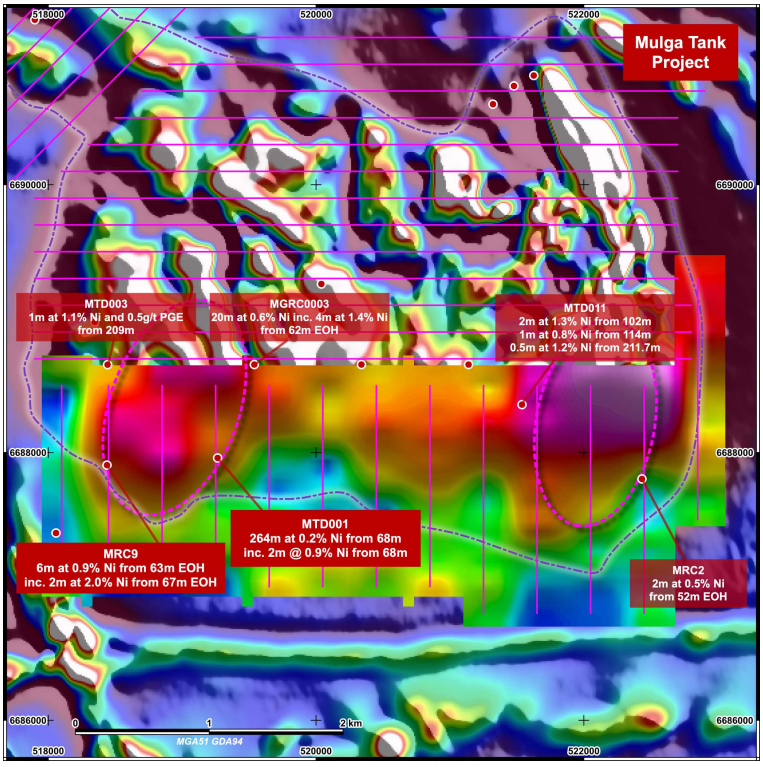

Figure 3: Mulga Tank Southern Sector MLEM Image CH43BZ (over RTP NEshade L)

A discreet localised anomaly is seen in the CH25BZ image whilst two broader anomalies appear to be emerging in the later channel CH43BZ image. Significant historical drill hole intersections within the southern sector are highlighted on the MLEM images. It is interesting to note that a number of anomalous drill results occur around the edges of the two broader anomalies, whilst their centres remain untested.

The western anomaly in particular appears to be associated with anomalous results seen in a number of historical drill holes around its edge; including shallow BHP RC hole **MRC9** that showed **6m at 0.94% Ni from 63m to end of hole**, including **2m at 2.00% Ni from 67m to end of hole**; and King Eagle Resources vertical diamond hole **MTD001** that showed **264m at 0.20% Ni from 68m**, including 2m at 0.92% Ni from 68m.

Pavarotti Project

The Pavarotti Project comprises exploration licence E77/2478 and exploration licence application E77/2746; located approximately 50km north-northeast of Southern Cross on the western side of the Koolyanobbing Greenstone Belt.

WMG has recently completed a historical review of the Pavarotti Project which highlights the area around Jocks Fury gossan as highly prospective and likely the Company's primary target.

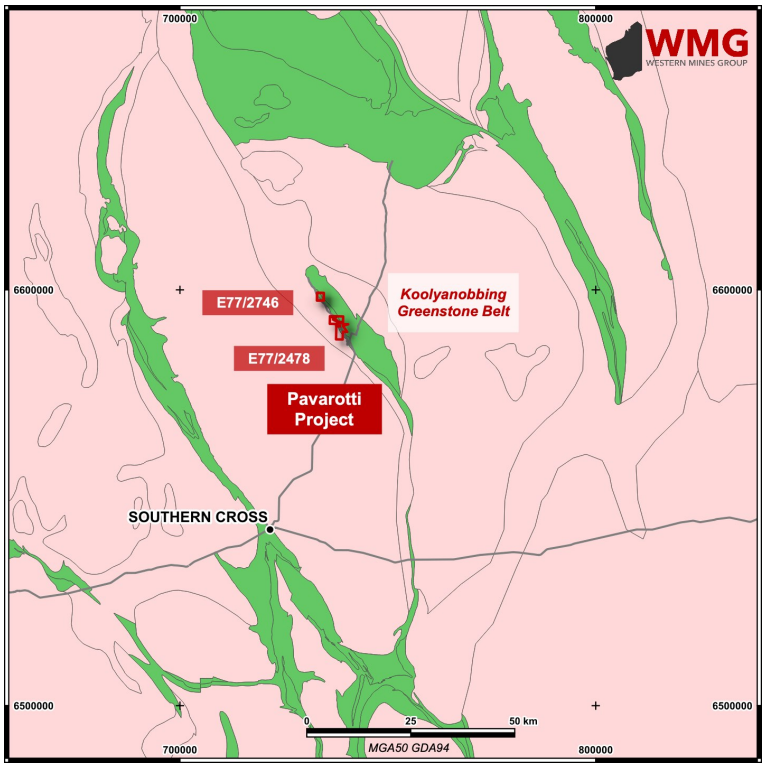

Figure 4: Location of WMG's Pavarotti Project

Historical Exploration

The western basal ultramafic sequence of the Koolyanobbing Greenstone Belt has been explored intermittently for nickel sulphide mineralisation since the 1960s, with nickel gossans and Kambalda-style channel hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation in komatiite ultramafic volcanics first identified by BHP.

BHP completed a series drilling programs over the North Range area of the Koolyanobbing Greenstone Belt between 1968 to 1972 which identified the Jocks Dream deposit, located between WMG's tenements E77/2478 and E77/2746, as well as the Pavarotti and Jocks Fury prospects within WMG's tenement E77/2746. Key significant BHP drill holes from this period include:

Jocks Dream (*outside WMG tenement area*)

BKY110 **15.9m at 1.64% Ni and 0.19% Cu** from 32.2m inc. **4.3m at 3.38% Ni and 0.37% Cu** from 42.7m

PBKY90 **12.2m at 1.21% Ni and 0.13% Cu** from 1.5m inc. **3.1m at 1.70% Ni and 0.30% Cu** from 4.6m

PBKY105 **9.8m at 1.01% Ni** from 68.3m

Jocks Fury (*WMG tenement E77/2746*)

H202 **4.6m at 1.28% Ni, 597ppm Cu and 293ppm Co** from 42.7m

H273 **16.8m at 0.78% Ni, 360ppm Cu and 285ppm Co** from 12.2m inc. **3.1m at 1.60% Ni, 865ppm Cu and 700ppm Co** from 24.4m

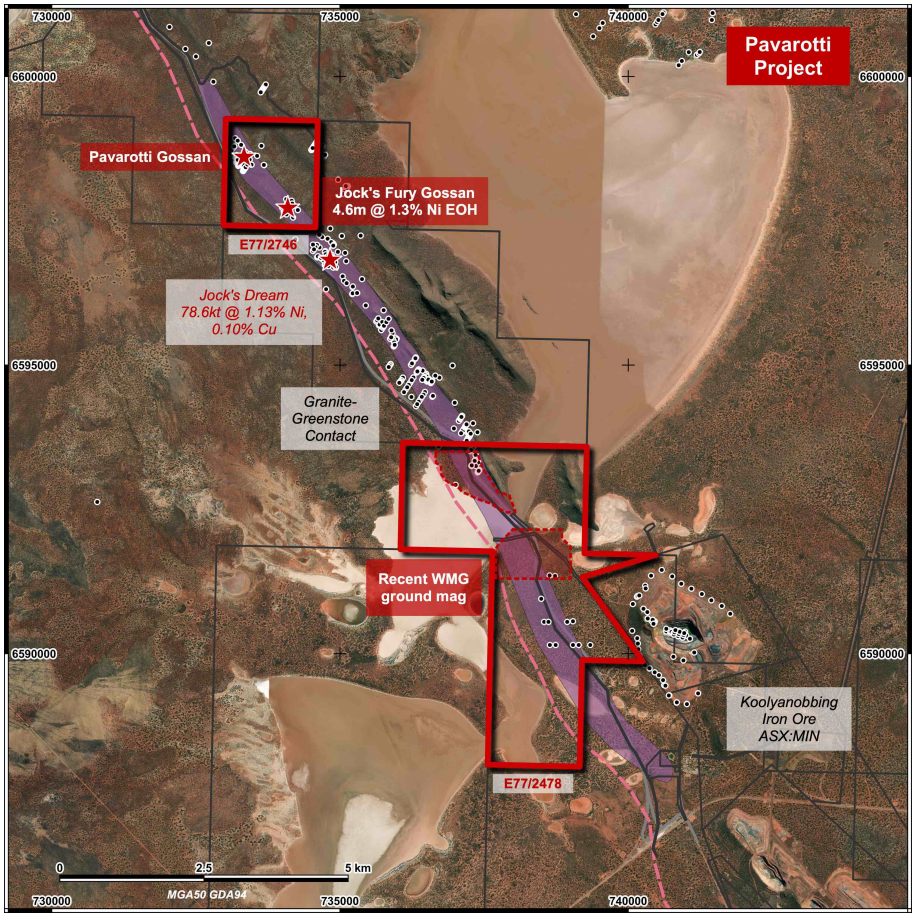

Figure 5: Pavarotti Project area

BHP recognised the komatiitic rocks were high MgO flows and had the characteristics of Kambalda-style nickel deposits. There are three irregular zones of nickel mineralisation towards the base of the komatiite flow sequence and other isolated smaller "hanging wall" zones of mineralisation recognised in the Koolyanobbing North area, over a cumulative thickness of approximately 300m.

The North Range area was subsequently explored by Delta Gold (1985 to 1996), who largely focused on the Jocks Dream deposit (outside WMG tenement area) and after further drilling determined a resource for Jocks Dream of 78,600 tonnes at 1.13% Ni and 0.10% Cu (Lemmon, 1992) (not JORC 2012 compliant).

In 1998, Hunter Exploration, in joint venture with Delta Gold, completed further nickel focused exploration across the North Range, including rock chip sampling at Jocks Fury that showed anomalous results of up to **0.74% Ni, 0.11% Cu and 0.22g/t Pt+Pd over 140m strike**.

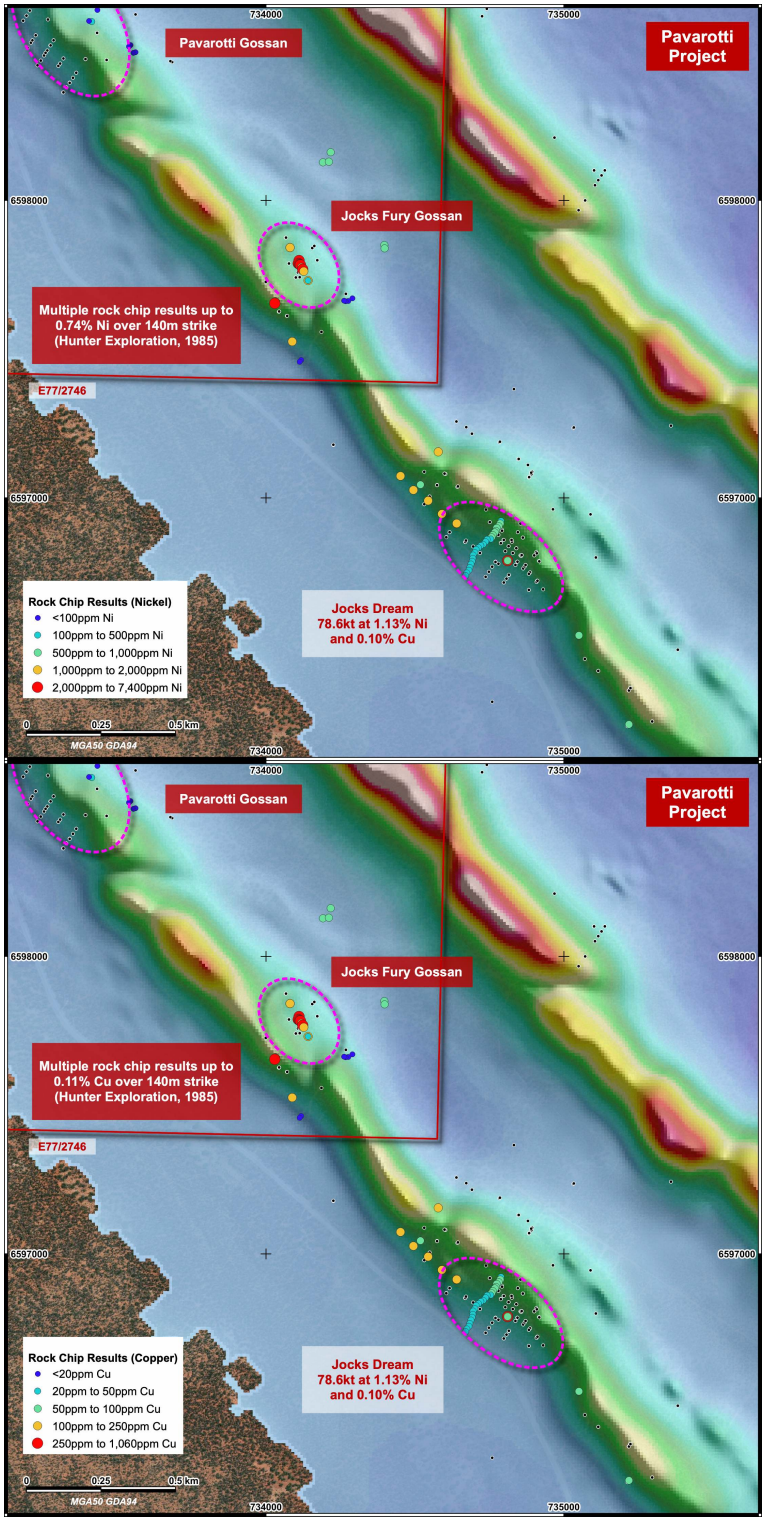

Figure 6 (Above): Historical Nickel Rock Chip Results around the Jocks Fury area
Figure 7 (Below) : Historical Copper Rock Chip Results around the Jocks Fury area

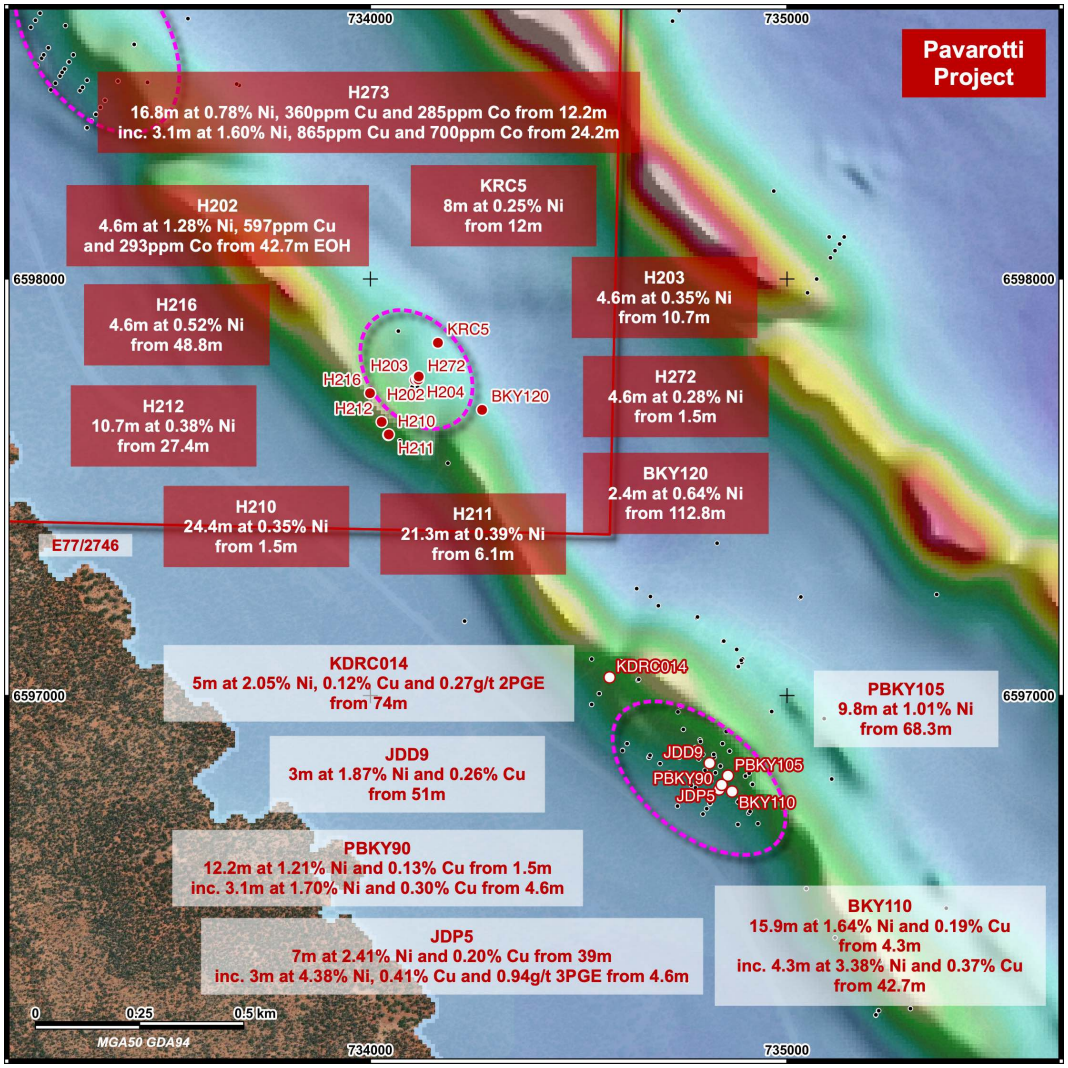

Figure 8: Significant Historical Drilling Intersections around Jocks Fury and Jocks Dream

The most recent nickel exploration across the Koolyanobbing Greenstone Belt was conducted by Western Areas (2000-2014), with the area contained within WMG's tenements E77/2478 and E77/2746 forming one of the projects in Western Areas IPO portfolio. Like Delta Gold, Western Areas mostly focused on Jocks Dream (outside WMG tenement area), and later the Pavarotti prospect (within WMG tenement E77/2746), with little dedicated exploration at Jocks Fury before their tenements eventually expired and were relinquished.

WMG Exploration Plans

Based on the historical review WMG considers the area around the Jocks Fury gossan, within tenement application E77/2746, highly prospective for Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralisation, yet this area has often been overlooked and under explored by previous work. A number of the historical BHP drill holes (mostly shallow vertical holes) contain encouraging intersections of Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralisation that have not been adequately tested at depth.

In anticipation of the grant of E77/2746 in 2022, and the commencement of field exploration programs, WMG is planning an upcoming site visit to the project area to investigate the Pavarotti and Jocks Fury gossans and locate historical drill holes.

WMG will also extend the Company's recent ground magnetic survey within tenement E77/2478 aimed at mapping the continuation of the ultramafic sequence and basal ultramafic-granite contact passing through that tenement area.

Upon grant of tenement E77/2746, WMG intends to conduct high-power ground based electromagnetic surveys over the Jocks Fury and Pavarotti prospects, similar to that currently being employed at Mulga Tank, in order to help define drill targets at depth below the historical shallow intersections of Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralisation within this tenement area. The targets identified through the exploration process will be drill tested.

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the progress of these activities in due course.

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This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Western Mines Group Ltd

Appendix: Drill Hole Tables

HoleID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	Max Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pt+Pd (g/t)
H201	734,100	6,597,741	31.1	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
H202	734,107	6,597,758	47.2	0	-90	42.7	47.2	4.6	1.28	597	293	NA
H203	734,112	6,597,760	29.0	220	-45	10.7	15.3	4.6	0.35	247	130	NA
H204	734,113	6,597,761	30.5	220	-45	19.8	25.9	6.1	0.41	255	130	NA
H210	734,043	6,597626	36.6	213	-45	1.5	25.9	24.4	0.35	166	186	NA
H211	734,044	6,597,627	53.3	0	-90	6.1	27.4	21.3	0.39	171	111	NA
H212	734,027	6,597657	53.3	213	-45	27.4	38.1	10.7	0.38	77	160	NA
H213	734,071	6,597,612	51.8	213	-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
H214	734,077	6,597,788	36.6	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
H215	734,067	6,597,875	48.8	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
H216	733,999	6,597,726	61.0	216	-45	48.8	53.4	4.6	0.53	183	133	NA
H272	734,115	6,597,759	43.3	0	-90	1.5	6.1	4.6	0.28	173	150	NA
H273	734,116	6,597,766	51.8	0	-90	12.2 inc. 24.4	29.0 27.5	16.8 3.1	0.78 1.60	360 865	285 700	NA
BKY119	734,113	6,597,742	165.5	220	-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BKY120	734,268	6,597,686	137.5	261	-45	112.8	115.2	2.4	0.34	198	140	NA
BKY122	734,172	6,597,799	114	226	-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KDRC015	734,186	6,597,558	150	237	-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KRC5	734,162	6,597,847	89	220	-60	12	20	8	0.26	29	434	NA
KRC6	734,155	6,597,840	56	220	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Details of all Drill Holes at Jocks Fury including all Significant Intersections >0.25% Ni
(NA = Not Analysed)

HoleID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	Max Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pt+Pd (g/t)
PBKY105	734,858	6,596,808	117.6	0	-90	68.3	75.9	7.0	1.17	50	545	NA
BKY110	734,868	6,596,770	91.7	212	-65	31.7 39.0	35.4 48.9	3.7 9.8	1.37 2.00	180 230	283 515	NA
PBKY90	734,837	6,596,775	71.6	0	-90	1.5 21.3	12.2 29.0	10.7 7.6	1.29 1.08	150 60	398 283	NA
JDP5	734,843	6,596,786	60	212	-80	39 43	46 46	7 3	2.41 4.38	201 412	80 110	0.55 0.86
JDD9	734,814	6,596,838	59.7	212	-66	51	54	3	1.87	263	95	NA
KDRC014	735,574	6,597,044	53.3	0	-90	74	79	5	2.05	1,219	545	0.27

Table 2: Selected Significant Intersections at Jocks Dream (Figure 8)
(NA = Not Analysed)

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Max Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pt+Pd (g/t)
MTD001	519,263	6,687,962	345	0	-90	68 inc. 68	332 70	264 2	0.20 0.92	13 54	82 753	NA
MTD003	518,442	6,688,655	450.1	0	-90	209	210	1	1.12	140	271	0.49
MTD011	521,538	6,688,358	224.8	225	-70	102 114 211.7	104 115 212.2	2 1 0.5	1.30 0.83	323 978	445 298	0.14 0.17
MRC2	522,439	6,687,807	54	0	-90	52	54	1	0.45	85	190	NA
MRC9	518,439	6,687,907	69	0	-90	63 67	69 69	6 2	0.94 2.00	303 445	297 250	NA
MGRC0003	519,539	6,688,657	82	0	-90	62 64	82 68	20 4	0.63 1.44	129 353	258 590	NA

Table 3: Significant Intersections within the Southern Sector at Mulga Tank (Figures 2 and 3)
(NA = Not Analysed)

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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: 44.15m
Options: 18.4m
Share Price: $0.19
Market Cap: $8.39m
Cash (30/09/21): $5.03m

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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.* • *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.*	• Historical drilling is thought to have used best practise for that time • Impact Minerals (Impact) RC pre-collar drilling used a riffle splitter to collect 3kg samples over 1m intervals • Impact NQ2 diamond drilling was cut in half and sampled on geological intervals to give sample weights under 3kg • Sampling was reported to be carried out under Impact protocols and QA/QC procedures as per industry best practise • 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 • Ground Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey being conducted by GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd an independent geophysical contractor • MLEM B-field configuration/parameters: **Configuration:** Slingram and Inloop **Receiver:** SMARTem24 **Sensor:** JESSY DEEP HT SQUID B-field (3D) **Polarity:** Z+Up, X+ East and Y+ North **Transmitter:** TTX2 - 100A/250V **Loop Size:** 200m x 200m (single turn) **Current:** 85A **Line Spacing:** 200-400m **Station Spacing:** 100m **Base Frequency:** 0.25Hz **Stacking:** 64-72stacks **Readings:** 2-3 readings per station • MLEM surveys are an industry standard practise in testing the presence of bedrock conductors potentially representing mineralised sulphide bodies
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 • Impact RC drilling used a 140mm face sampling hammer bit • 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.* • *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.*	• 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 • 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 • 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *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 • 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 • 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.* • *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.*	• Core was cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core • RC samples were split using a riffle splitter • 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 • The sample preparation for RC samples was identical, without the coarse crush stag e • The sample preparation technique is considered industry standard and appropriate • Impact reported that quality control procedures involved the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes • The insertion rate for field duplicates averaged 1:50 • 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.* • *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.*	• An industry standard fire assay technique using lead collection with an AAS finish was used for gold, silver, platinum, and palladium determination • Quality control procedures for assays were reported to be as per Impact's protocols, ccuracy and precision were within acceptable limits for exploration drilling • Ground MLEM survey being undertaken by GEM Geophysics using equipment described above • Daily production reports reviewed and QA/QC of the data is completed by the Company's consultant geophysicist
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.*	• Independent verification unknown • No twinned holes drilled • 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 • 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.* • *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 used single shot readings at 50m intervals during drilling • Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51 • MLEM stations located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m
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 geochemical and geophysical targets • The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature for first pass exploration purposes only • For the reporting of wide intersections, samples were composited into 1m lengths • Spacing between MLEM survey lines was 200-400m, with instrument station realigns taken 100m along survey lines
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• 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 • 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 • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 • 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.* • *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 and application E39/2223 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR to original tenement holder • Native Title Claim by Upurli Upurli Nguratja not yet determined • No known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area • Tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *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 • 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)
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 mafic to felsic schist and foliated metagranite of the northwest trending Archean Minigwal Greenstone Belt • Previous drilling intersected disseminated and narrow zones of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the dunite intrusion • The intrusion is concealed under variable thicknesses of cover (reported up to 70 m in places) with the interpretation of the bedrock geology based largely on aeromagnetic data and limited drilling

Drill hole information	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Raw composited sample intervals have been reported and aggregated where appropriate • No metal equivalent values have been quoted
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').*	• 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 • 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
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 • The 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
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 completion of the ongoing MLEM survey and drill testing of targets identified • Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results

Pavarotti 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.*	• Historical drilling is thought to have used best practise for that time • Historical rock chip samples were taken as grab samples and assumed to use industry standard practise for that time
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
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.*	• Unknown
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.*	• Historical logging was of varying quality • Historical logging not of sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource estimation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Historical quality control procedures unknown • Some of the historical drill sampling took 2m and 4m composite samples
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.*	• Historical drill and rock chip sample assaying used industry standard techniques for that time in recognised laboratories • Nature of QA/QC procedures is unknown
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.*	• Significant historical intersections have been previously reported in annual tenement reports of multiple previous operators • No twinned holes drilled • No adjustments made to the 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical BHP drill holes located on an imperial local grid with baseline running at 303° • Delta Gold surveyed the grid and converted the imperial grid to metric in 1991 • Hunter Exploration and subsequent operators resurveyed and repegged the local grid and established 5,000mN 15,000E corresponding to AMG84 Zone 51 6,596,550N 734,650E • Coordinates in this announcement are given in GDA94 MGA Zone 51 • Drill hole collars are likely inaccurate to more than +/-20m
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 historical drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature for first pass exploration purposes only • Historical data is not sufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation purposes • Some of the historical drill sampling took 2m and 4m composite samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Many of the historical BHP drill holes were drilled vertically • Angled historical holes were attempted to be drilled perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Unknown
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Unknown

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.*	• Tenement E77/2478 and application E77/2746 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR to original tenement holder • Native Title Claim by Marlinyu Ghoorlie not yet determined • No known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area • Tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration over the Pavarotti project area by various companies dates back to the 1960s and is discussed in the text • Of these, more detailed exploration was completed by BHP Minerals Pty Ltd (1968–1972), Delta Gold NL (1985–1996), Hunter Exploration (1998), Western Areas (2000–2014)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located on the Koolyanobbing Greenstone Belt which comprises mafic to ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks with lesser sediments intercalated with BIF horizons forming prominent ridges • Target deposit style is Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides in ultramafic komatiite flow sequences along the western basal sequence of the belt

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Raw composited sample intervals have been reported and aggregated where appropriate • No metal equivalent values have been quoted
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').*	• Downhole lengths reported • 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
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 • The 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
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 completion of a ground EM survey and drill testing of targets identified • Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results