ASX RELEASE
26 MAY 2022

COMPLETION OF HOLE MTD014A: PLANNED FOLLOW-UP HOLE MTP022

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Third diamond hole at Mulga Tank is now complete with MTD014A drilled to 396.6m depth on western margin of the intrusion, 600m north of previous hole MTD013**
- **MTD014A encountered different geology to the first two holes, with komatiite ultramafic indicating a higher position in the system and appearing to confirm the exploration model for the *Panhandle* feature**
- **High-tenor nickel sulphides were observed in hole MTD014A with spot pXRF readings up to 11.5% Ni**
- **Based on results and information from the first three holes the exploration team has planned additional follow-up hole MTP022 to further test the western margin at depth**
- **Rig has now commenced hole MTD015 to the north, testing the central neck of the *Panhandle***
- **The drilling program continues to yield valuable new geological information to aid WMG's ongoing hunt for high-grade nickel sulphide deposits at Mulga Tank**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the completion of the third hole of the diamond drilling program at the flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. Different geology was encountered in hole MTD014A with komatiite ultramafic indicating a higher position in the system, yielding new geological information and largely confirming WMG's modelling of the Mulga Tank intrusion and associated *Panhandle* feature.

MTD014A was drilled to a depth of 396.6m to test the western basal margin of the intrusion and the up-dip component of the W Conductor target. Interbedded komatiite ultramafic flows and metasediments were observed down the hole above a basalt footwall. Remobilsed nickel sulphide blebs were seen infrequently within some of the komatiite layers, confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 11.5% Ni.

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

> *"The first three holes of the program tested approximately 2km strike of the previously unexplored western margin of the Mulga Tank intrusion. Whilst testing the up dip component of the modelled W Conductor EM plate they largely drilled over the top of it. Given the very encouraging remobilised sulphides seen in holes MTD012 and MTD013 we have planned a new hole MTP022 to test beneath these at depth, towards the centre of the W Conductor target."*

MULGA TANK DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

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

HOLE MTD014A

The third hole of the program MTD014A (planned hole MTP014) was commenced on 13 May and completed on 20 May, after an initial hole MTD014 had to be abandoned due to a lost bit in hole. The hole was drilled to a total depth of 396.6m and was designed to test the western margin of the intrusion and the up dip component of the W Conductor. The hole intersected 213.5m of interbedded fine grain ultramafic komatiite flows and metasediments (from 140m-353.5m), beneath 96.5m of sand cover (0-96.5m) and 43.5m of Permian mudstone (96.5-140m), before encountering a footwall consisting of interbedded cherts, black shales and basalt (353.5-396.6m) at 353.5m depth.

The komatiite ultramafic intervals were generally 10m to 30m down hole thickness, with 1m to 5m thick intervals of metasediments. This likely indicates a distal flank position, away from the main komatiite channel. This new information appears to confirm WMG's geological model, with the interpreted main channel centre lying to the north, to be tested by hole MTD015 currently being drilled.

Visible nickel sulphides were seen in the hole, predominantly pentlandite-pyrrhotite, with a blebby texture indicating they were likely remobilised. Nickel mineralisation was less frequently occurring than in the first two holes MTD012 and MTD013.

DOWN HOLE pXRF

The Company is methodically using a portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) device on site as part of its exploration and geochemical vectoring approach during the drilling program. Spot pXRF readings for hole MTD014A were taken at 50cm intervals down the core, with 533 readings collected from 136m to the end of the hole.

This data is processed using WMG's in-house techniques and used to confirm the presence of working magmatic mineral processes and lithogeochemical vectors to aid further exploration and drill targeting. Processed pXRF data is presented for hole MTD014A below.

Cautionary statement on pXRF

pXRF data is used as an exploration tool and a guide only and should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. The measurements recorded are for a single spot location and may not be representative of the whole rock. Only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay can be used to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation. WMG will update shareholders when laboratory results become available.

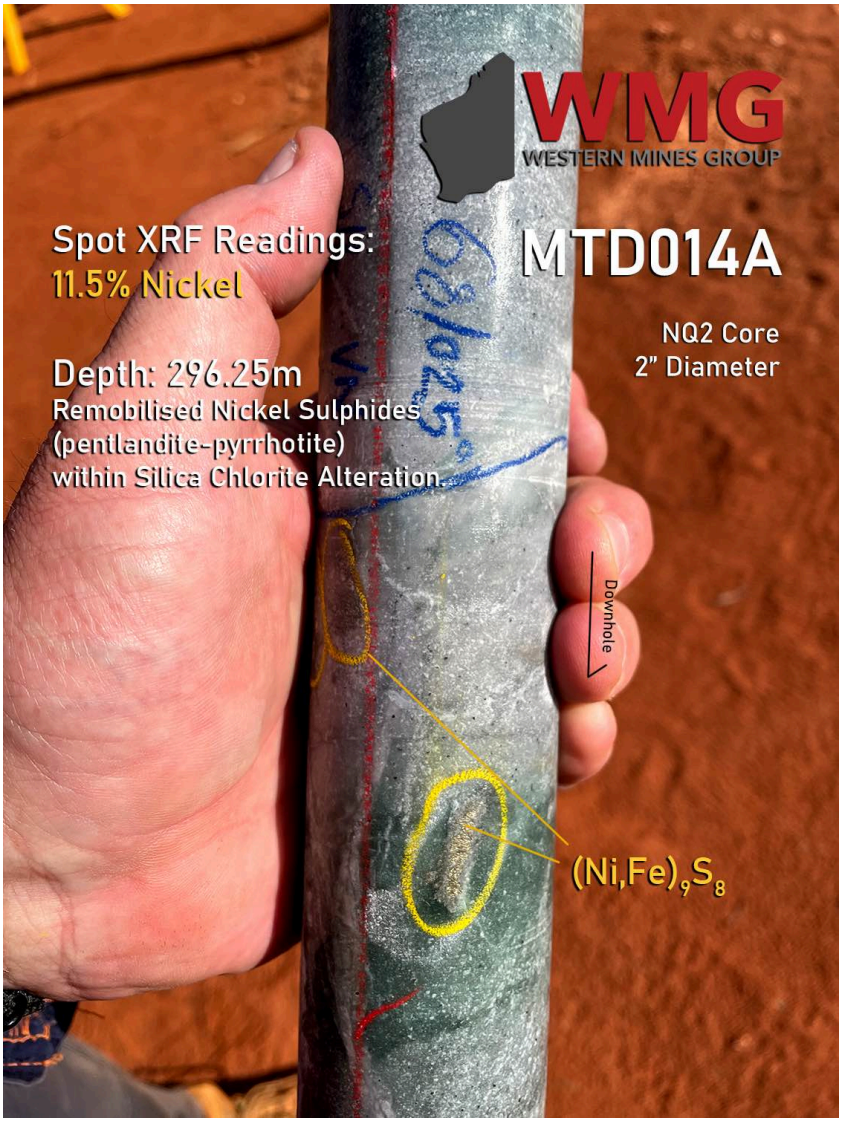

Figure 1: Photo showing examples of visible sulphides in hole MTD014A
Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

The mean average Ni value across all the 533 readings for the hole was 0.16% Ni, the mean average for 437 readings of the logged ultramafic portion of the hole was 0.19% Ni, with individual spot values of up to 11.5% Ni where sulphide mineralisation was observed.

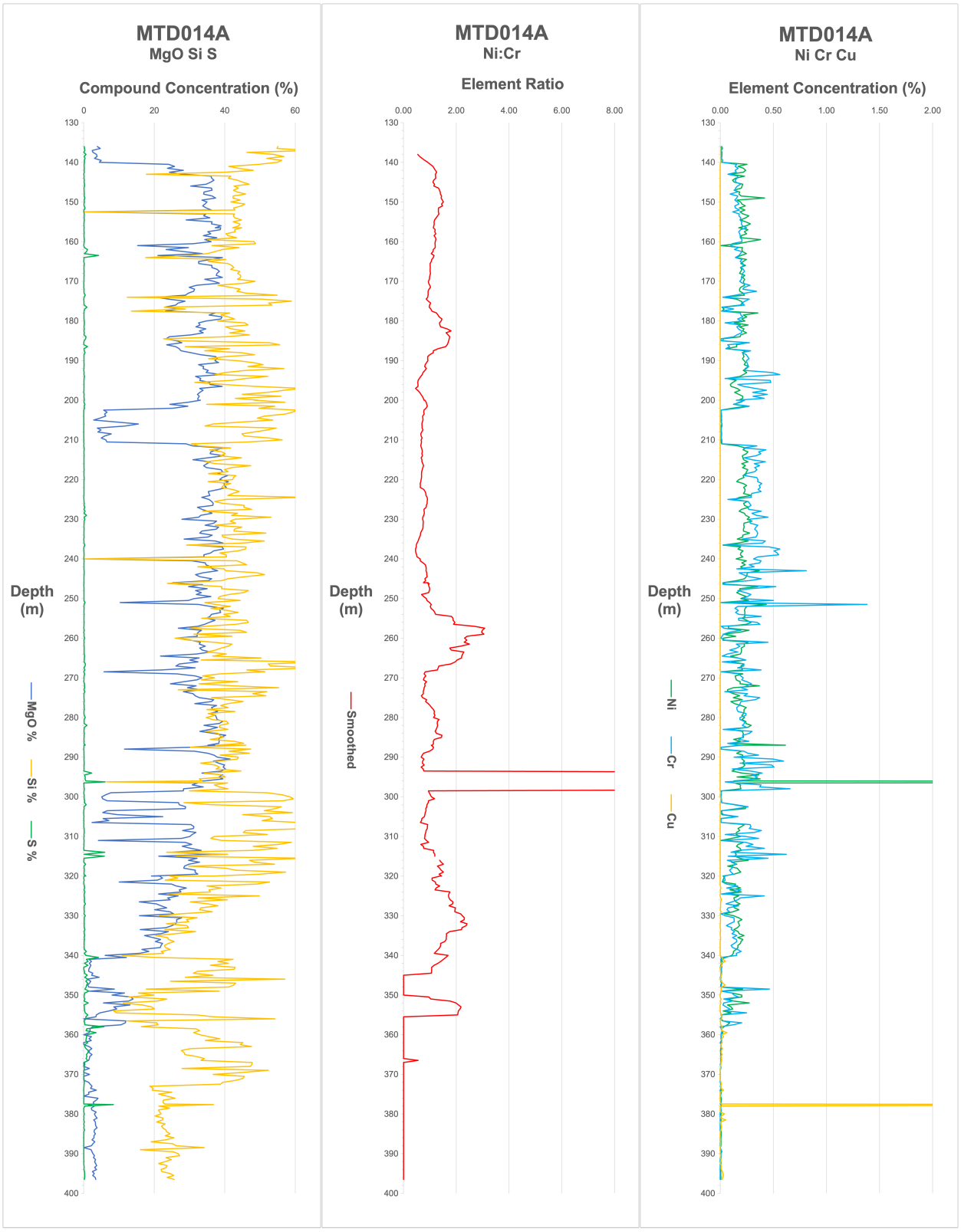

Figure 2: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD014A

NEXT HOLE

The rig has now moved north and has commenced drilling at planned hole MTP015. This hole targets the neck of the "*Panhandle*" - a channel-like feature of the Mulga Tank intrusion that extends to the northwest. The hole is planned to around 500m depth and aims to gain a greater understanding of the geology of this area. *Note: Hole prefix MTP indicates planned hole but holes may or may not be drilled in this order*.

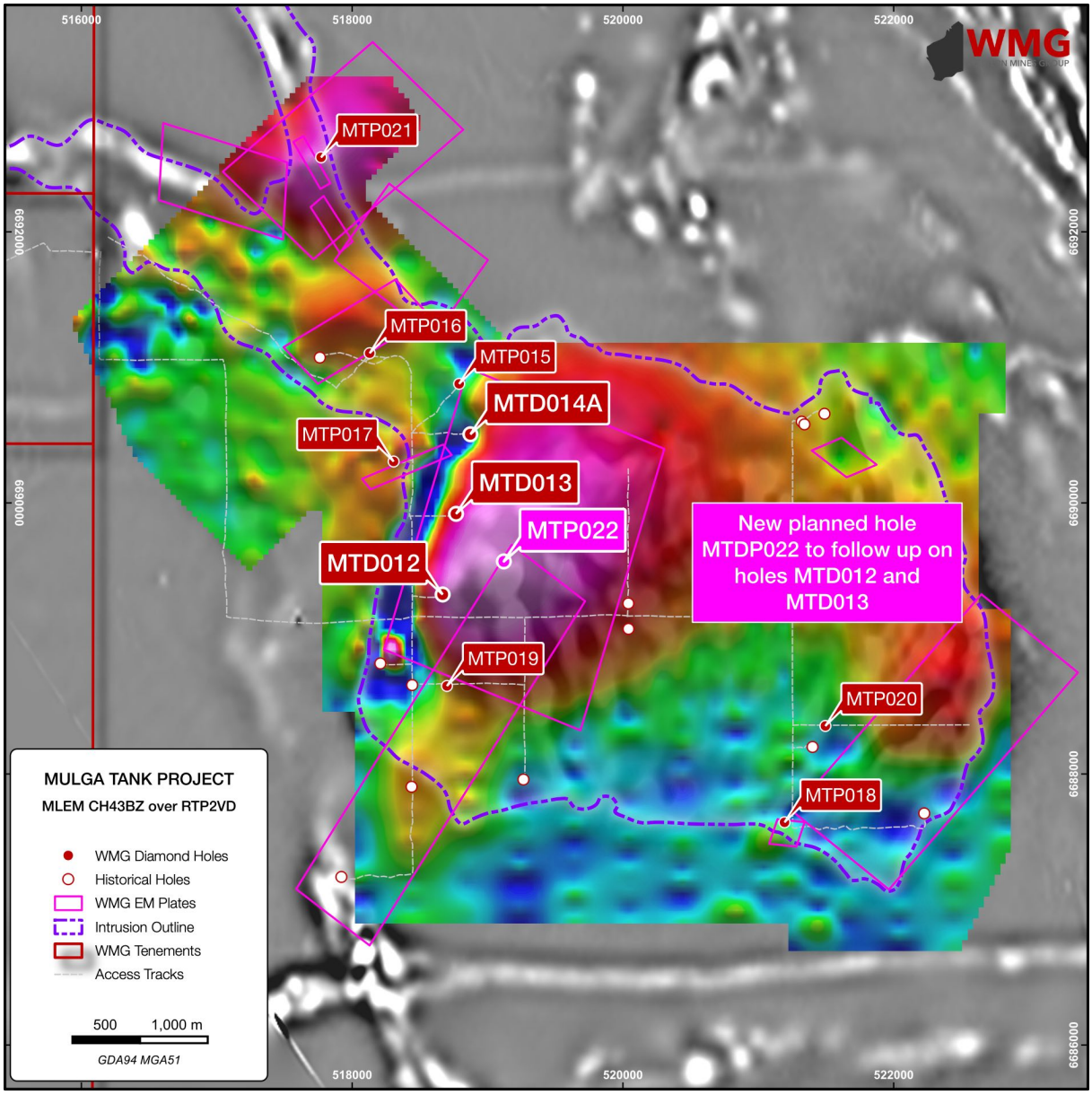

Figure 3: Mulga Tank MLEM late channel CH43BZ image showing EM plates and WMG's planned drill holes

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Primary Lithology	Secondary Lithology	Alteration	Comments
MTD014A	0.0	96.5	Sand cover			Rock-rolled sands
MTD014A	90.4	140.25	Permian mudstone			
MTD014A	140.25	176.35	Komatiite ultramafic		mg, cb, tc, cl	Magnesite and carbonate altered komatiite
MTD014A	176.35	177.1	Metasediment		cl	Chlorite altered metasediment
MTD014A	177.1	184.1	Komatiite ultramafic		mg, cb, tc, cl	Magnesite and carbonate altered komatiite
MTD014A	184.1	185.3	Metasediment		cl	Chlorite altered metasediment
MTD014A	185.3	202.2	Komatiite ultramafic		mg, cb, tc, cl	Magnesite and carbonate altered komatiite
MTD014A	202.2	211	Intermediate intrusive		cl	Intermediate intrusive
MTD014A	211	245.8	Komatiite ultramafic		cb, mg	Magnesite and carbonate altered komatiite
MTD014A	245.8	246.4	Metasediment		cl	Chlorite altered metasediment with pyrite
MTD014A	246.4	260	Komatiite ultramafic		mg, cb, tc, cl	Magnesite, talc-chlorite ultramafic
MTD014A	260	260.7	Metasediment		cl	Chlorite altered metasediment with pyrite
MTD014A	260.7	268.5	Komatiite ultramafic		tc, mg	Bleached talc-magnesite ultramafic
MTD014A	268.5	269	Metasediment		bi	Biotite altered metasediment
MTD014A	269	298.45	Komatiite ultramafic	Metasediment	tc, mg, cb	Magnesite and carbonate altered ultramafic with interbedded metasediments
MTD014A	298.45	307	Metasediment	Komatiite ultramafic	cl, bi, tc, cb	Chlorite altered metasediments with interbedded ultramafic
MTD014A	307	315.8	Komatiite ultramafic		cb, si	Magnesite and carbonate altered komatiite
MTD014A	315.8	325	Komatiite ultramafic	Metasediment	cb, mg, cl	Magnesite and carbonate altered ultramafic with interbedded metasediments
MTD014A	325	340.1	Komatiite ultramafic		tc, mg	Talc-magnesite komatiite
MTD014A	340.1	350.5	Chert			
MTD014A	350.5	353.5	Komatiite ultramafic		tc, cl	Talc-chlorite komatiite
MTD014A	353.5	372.9	Chert	Black shale		Interbedded cherts and black shales
MTD014A	372.9	396.6	Basalt		si, cb	Silicified basalt with carbonate veining

Table 1: Logging table summary for hole MTD014A

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD014A	296	298	2	Komatiite	Blebs	tr-2%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for hole MTD014A

HoleID	Spot Depth (m)	Ni (%) (XRF spot reading)	Cu (%) (XRF spot reading)
MTD014A	296.25	11.5%	-

Table 3: Significant pXRF results for hole MTD014A

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD014A	518873	6690507	396.6	270	-60

Table 4: Collar details for hole MTD014A

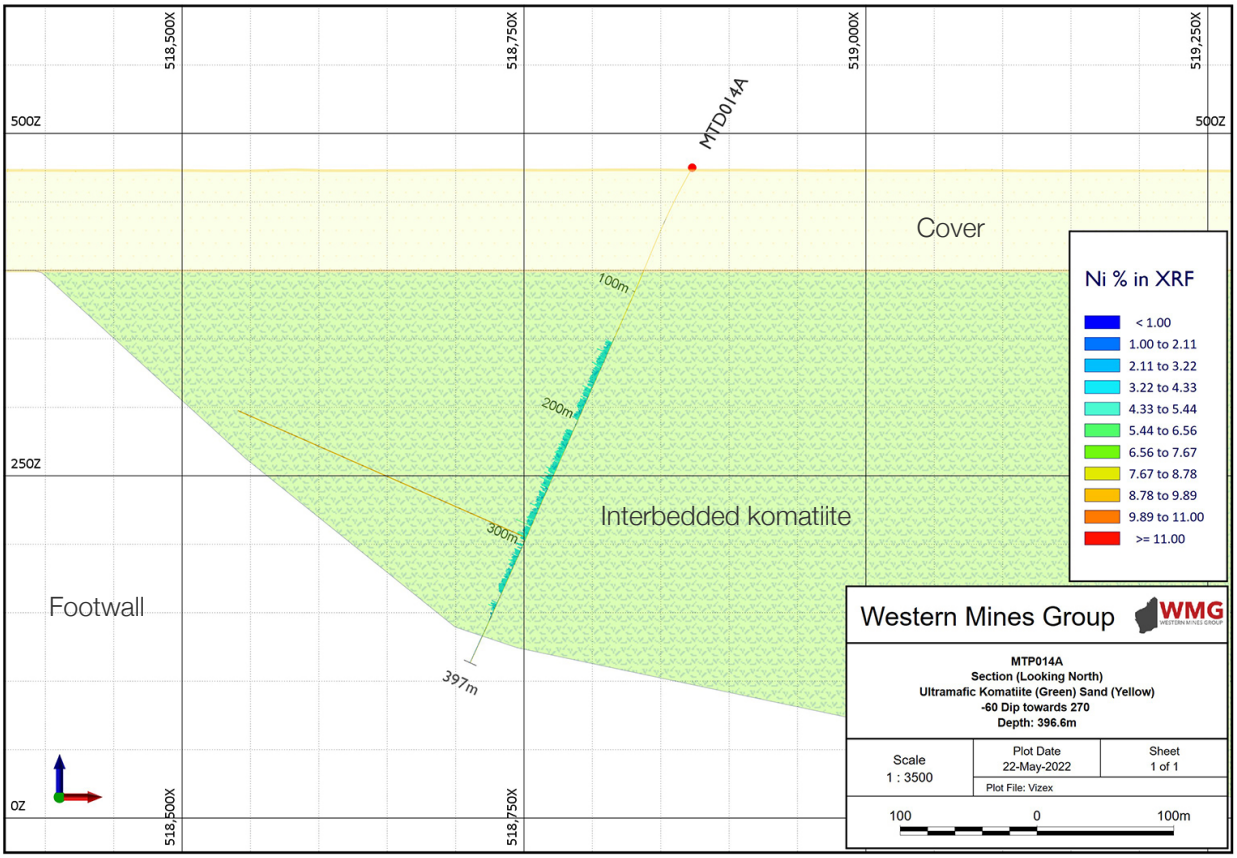

Figure 4: Cross-section for hole MTD014A

NEW PLANNED FOLLOW-UP HOLE MTP022

Holes MTD012, MTD013 and MTD014A were drilled to test the western margin of the intrusion and the shallowest edge, or up dip component, of the W Conductor target. The modelled W Conductor EM plate is a large late channel anomaly centred around 500-600m vertical depth. These initial holes largely drilled over the top of the main anomaly.

Given the observations of remobilised high-tenor nickel sulphides within holes MTD012 and MTD013 (*ASX, Two Zones of Visible Nickel Sulphides in Hole MTD012, 4 May 2022; Multiple Zones of Visible Nickel Sulphides in Holed MTD013, 16 May 2022*) the exploration team has planned an additional follow-up hole MTP022 infilling between, and at depth below, these first two holes and targeting the centre of the W Conductor anomaly.

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

For further information please contact:

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

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Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Paul Burton
Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 44.65m
Options: 22.85m
Share Price: $0.20
Market Cap: $8.93m
Cash (31/03/22): $4.2m

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ABOUT WMG

Western Mines Group Ltd (ASX:WMG) is a mineral exploration company driven by the goal to create significant investment returns for our shareholders through exploration and discovery of high-value gold and nickel sulphide deposits across a portfolio of highly-prospective projects located on major mineral belts of Western Australia.

Our flagship project and current primary focus is the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, a major dunite intrusive found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt. Previous work shows significant evidence for a working sulphide mineral system and is considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

DISCLAIMER

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

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

MULGA TANK PROJECT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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.	• Diamond core drilling was completed using standard industry best practice • Sampling of NQ2 diamond core has not yet been undertaken • Ground Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey being conducted by GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd an independent geophysical contractor • **MLEM B-field configuration/parameters:** **Configuration:** Slingram and Inloop **Receiver:** SMARTem24 **Sensor:** JESSY DEEP HT SQUID B-field (3D) **Polarity:** Z+Up, X+ East and Y+ North **Transmitter:** TTX2 - 100A/250V **Loop Size:** 200m x 200m (single turn) **Current:** 85A **Line Spacing:** 200-400m **Station Spacing:** 100m **Base Frequency:** 0.25Hz **Stacking:** 64-72stacks **Readings:** 2-3 readings per station • MLEM surveys are an industry standard practise in testing the presence of bedrock conductors potentially representing mineralised sulphide bodies • Portable XRF data collected at 50cm sample point spacing downhole, with a 10 second beam time using 2 beams • Model of XRF instrument was Olympus Vanta M Series
Drilling techniques	• 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).	• Diamond drilling comprised HQ and NQ2 core • The core was orientated using a downhole orientation tool at the end of every run
Drill sample recovery	• 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 recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were reported at >95% with no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems • Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers • No sampling has yet been undertaken but no sampling bias is anticipated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• 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 the database • Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form • Drillhole was logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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 has not yet been cut and sampled for geochemical assay
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.	• Laboratory geochemical assay has not yet been undertaken • Ground MLEM survey being undertaken by GEM Geophysics using equipment described above • Daily production reports reviewed and QA/QC of the data is completed by the Company's consultant geophysicist • XRF instrument used was Olympus Vanta M-Series • XRF used a 10 beam time, with 2 beams, using standard calibration procedures
Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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 XRF readings reported were verified by multiple alternative company personnel onsite • Primary logging data was collected using Ocris logging system on a laptop computer, XRF and magsus data was download into Excel spreadsheets, all was compiled into a SQL database server • No adjustments were made to individual spot XRF data reported • Some smoothing and moving averaging techniques were used when plotting Ni:Cr ratios in graphical format
Location of data points	• 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 continuous gyro readings at 5m intervals • Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51 • MLEM stations located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• 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 • 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.	• The drilling was planned to be approximately perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy and footwall contact • The MLEM survey line direction in the southern sector was orientated north-south, broadly perpendicular to known strike direction of geological formations and conductor strike
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All data acquired by GEM was reported to the Company's consultant geophysicist
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data • 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, tenement applications E39/2223 and E39/2299 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR to original tenement holder • Native Title Claim by Upurli Upurli Nguratja not yet determined • No known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area • Tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• 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 (2013–2018)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The geology of the project area is dominated by the irregular shaped Mulga Tank serpentinised metadunite intrusive body measuring ~5km x 5km, hosted within metasediments, mafic to felsic schists and foliated metagranite of the northwest trending Archean Minigwal Greenstone Belt • 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

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 • XRF data for Ni:Cr shown in Figure 2 was processed and smoothed using a moving average
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 the dip of an electromagnetic conductor as interpreted by WMG's consultant, Southern Geoscience, and perpendicular to the mineralisation or stratigraphy • The relationship of the downhole length to the true width is not known
Diagrams	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• A complete XRF dataset for the drill hole is shown in Figure 3 • XRF readings are a single spot reading and should only be taken as a guide that nickel sulphide mineralising processes are being observed, likely within sulphide veins within the core
Other substantive exploration data	• 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