SEMI-MASSIVE SULPHIDE IN MULGA TANK PHASE 2 RC HOLES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Completion of first eleven holes of Phase 2 RC drilling at the Mulga Tank Ni-Co-Cu-PGE Project**
- **Visible disseminated sulphides seen in all holes along with a number of intersections of semi-massive sulphide in several holes**
- **Second phase of RC drilling is targeting infill around the higher grade core area**
- **Drilling is designed to progressively de-risk, improve confidence and aid resource evaluation of the newly-discovered nickel sulphide system**
- **Assay results received for Phase 1 RC holes MTRC021 and MTRC022**
- **WMG continues to de-risk a potentially globally significant, large-scale, open-pitable nickel sulphide deposit at Mulga Tank**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the progress of our Phase 2 reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

An initial 17 holes are planned to be drilled during first half of the Phase 2 program predominantly focused on infilling the higher grade core area identified by the Company's JORC Exploration Target modelling (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*).

Eleven of the Phase 2 RC holes have been completed so far with positive results observed. Visible disseminated sulphides were seen in all of the holes, along with a number of intersections of semi-massive sulphide in several of the holes. These visual observations further confirm the prospectivity of the central higher grade core area, whilst the infill drilling continues to improve confidence and aid a first resource evaluation of this zone.

Assay results have now been received for the two remaining holes, MTRC021 and MTRC022, from the Phase 1 RC drilling program. These holes were located to the northeast of the area tested by the Phase 1 program, close to hole MTRC004 (*ASX, First RC Hole Without Mineralisation Found at Mulga Tank, 21 December 2023*). Limited intersections of mineralisation were observed down the holes, similar to neighbouring hole MTRC004, indicating this north-eastern area of the main body of Mulga Tank Complex to be less prospective for shallow mineralisation at the depths tested. The focus of the second half of the Phase 2 RC drilling will be in extending shallow mineralisation to the south of the Phase 1 area (*ASX, 2024 Exploration Programs Commence at Mulga Tank, 29 January 2024)*.

Commenting on the Company's Phase 2 RC drilling, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:

> *"These first 17 RC holes of the Phase 2 program are designed to infill around the higher grade core area in the centre of our JORC Exploration Target model. We're already starting to see positive results from the drilling - the more we drill this system the more interesting things we learn.*
>
> *Visible sulphides were seen in all of the holes, including a number of intersections of semi-massive sulphide similar to that previously seen in hole MTRC018 - which returned 1m at 1.84% Ni, 4.88% Cu and 0.1% Co. This continues to demonstrate how prospective this extensive mineral system is and we're hopeful of finding shallow high grade pods of mineralisation has we narrow down this still fairly wide spaced drilling.*
>
> *Samples from the first 11 holes have been delivered to the lab and we anticipate the remaining six infill holes should be finished by mid-March. Following the completion of the RC drilling we will start the next deep diamond hole EIS3, cofunded by our WA Exploration Incentive Scheme grant, looking to target a compelling conductive MobileMT anomaly in the centre of the Complex."*

MULGA TANK Q1 2024 DRILLING PROGRAMS

Exploration results from the Company's various drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project over the last 12 months have demonstrated significant nickel sulphide mineralisation and an extensive nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (*ASX, MTD023 Assays Confirm Discovery of Significant Nickel Sulphide System, 5 April 2023; MTD026 Assays - 840m of Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation, 30 August 2023; MTD027 Expands Mineralisation 4km Across Mulga Tank, 28 August 2023*).

Results from an initial 22 hole RC program have confirmed extensive shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation within the main body of the Complex, culminating in the estimation of a JORC Exploration Target for this mineralisation (*ASX, First RC Assays Show Broad Zones of Mineralisation, 14 November 2023; MTRC009 Assays Confirm 367m of Nickel Mineralisation, 30 November 2023; MTRC015 Assays Reveal Multiple Intersections Over 1% Ni, 4 December 2023; MTRC018 Assays Confirm Massive Sulphide 1.8% Ni, 4.9% Cu, 6 December 2023; First RC Without Mineralisation Found at Mulga Tank, 21 December 2023; More Intersections over 1% Ni at Mulga Tank, 11 January 2024; Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*).

The Company has commenced a series of drilling programs for the first quarter of 2024 involving both further RC and diamond drilling. The Phase 2 RC drilling will be focused on infilling the higher grade core of the Exploration Target and extending the shallow mineralisation to the south of the Phase 1 area (*ASX, 2024 Exploration Programs Commence at Mulga Tank, 29 January 2024)*.

PROGRESS OF PHASE 2 RC

Eleven of the initial 17 Phase 2 RC holes have been completed so far with positive visual results observed in the drill chips. Whilst the disseminated style of sulphide mineralisation can be more difficult to discern in drill chips visible sulphides were seen in all of the holes drilled, along with a number of intersections of semi-massive sulphide in several of the holes. These visual observations further confirm the prospectivity of the central higher grade core area, whilst the infill drilling continues to improve confidence and aid resource evaluation of this zone.

Figure 1: Example of semi-massive sulphide in RC drill chips hole MTRC024 (254-255m)

Figures 2A and 2B: RC drill chips from holes MTRC024 (left) and MTRC025 (right)

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTRC023	132	145	13	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	145	194	49	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	194	199	5	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	199	215	16	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5-10%	Pentlandite
	258	259	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	282	298	16	Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
				Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5-15%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	298	314	16	Dunite	Disseminated	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTRC024	119	124	5	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	170	181	11	Dunite	Disseminated	1%	Pentlandite
	181	214	33	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	202	204	2	Serpentinite vein	Semi-massive	10-25%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	217	222	5	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	229	252	23	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	253	256	3	Dunite	Semi-massive	15-35%	Pentlandite
	256	265	9	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	267	282	15	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	282	286	4	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	282	283	1	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	5-10%	Pentlandite
	288	309	21	Dunite	Disseminated	2-4%	Pentlandite
	289	290	1	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	5-10%	Pentlandite
	303	304	1	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite
	309	312	3	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	5-15%	Pentlandite
	312	360	48	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	357	358	1	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTRC025	155	156	1	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	157	158	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite
	165	186	21	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	186	342	156	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
	187	189	2	Dunite	Semi-massive	15-25%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	192	193	1	Dunite	Semi-massive	10-20%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	198	199	1	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	2-5%	Pentlandite
	247	248	1	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite
	253	264	11	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite
MTRC026	108	114	6	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	116	130	14	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	188	189	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	192	193	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5-10%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	228	238	10	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	251	262	11	Dunite	Disseminated-Blebby	2-5%	Pentlandite
	252	255	3	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	5-10%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	280	290	10	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
	305	306	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTRC027	178	200	22	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	229	234	5	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	334	336	2	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5-10%	Pentlandite
	340	348	8	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTRC028	129	156	27	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	206	207	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite
	216	231	15	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	231	245	14	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	245	268	23	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	290	313	23	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	329	345	16	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite

Table 1: Visual sulphide table for holes MTRC023 to MTRC028

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTRC029	215	228	13	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTRC030	226	227	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	3-5%	Pentlandite
	249	250	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	3-5%	Pentlandite
	298	300	2	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTRC031	120	121	1	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite
	121	128	7	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	165	173	8	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	181	216	35	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	216	223	7	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	223	226	3	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	229	230	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	3-5%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	232	252	20	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	252	253	1	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	3-5%	Pentlandite
	253	271	18	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	271	285	14	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	285	291	6	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5-10%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTRC032	135	154	19	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	147	148	1	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite
	154	159	5	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	160	175	15	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	175	181	6	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	181	188	7	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	188	197	9	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	197	210	13	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	210	220	10	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
	234	237	3	Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
	238	253	15	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	253	260	7	Dunite	Semi-massive	10-20%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	260	262	2	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
MTRC033	175	176	1	Dunite	Veinlet	3-5%	Pentlandite
	220	230	10	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	230	231	1	Dunite	Semi-massive	15-30%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	233	234	1	Dunite	Semi-massive	15-30%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	234	240	6	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	240	241	1	Dunite	Semi-massive	10-25%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	241	245	4	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	245	260	15	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	261	262	1	Serpentinite vein	Veinlet	3-5%	Pentlandite
	270	274	4	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
	274	285	11	Talc-carb vein	Veinlet	5%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
	285	312	27	Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
	304	305	1	Dunite	Veinlet	3-5%	Pentlandite

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for holes MTRC029 to MTRC033

Cautionary statement on visible sulphides

Whilst previous mineralogical work on a limited number of samples from diamond core holes has confirmed disseminated pentlandite mineralisation similar mineralogical investigation has not yet been performed on these RC holes. Descriptions of visible sulphides should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. 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.

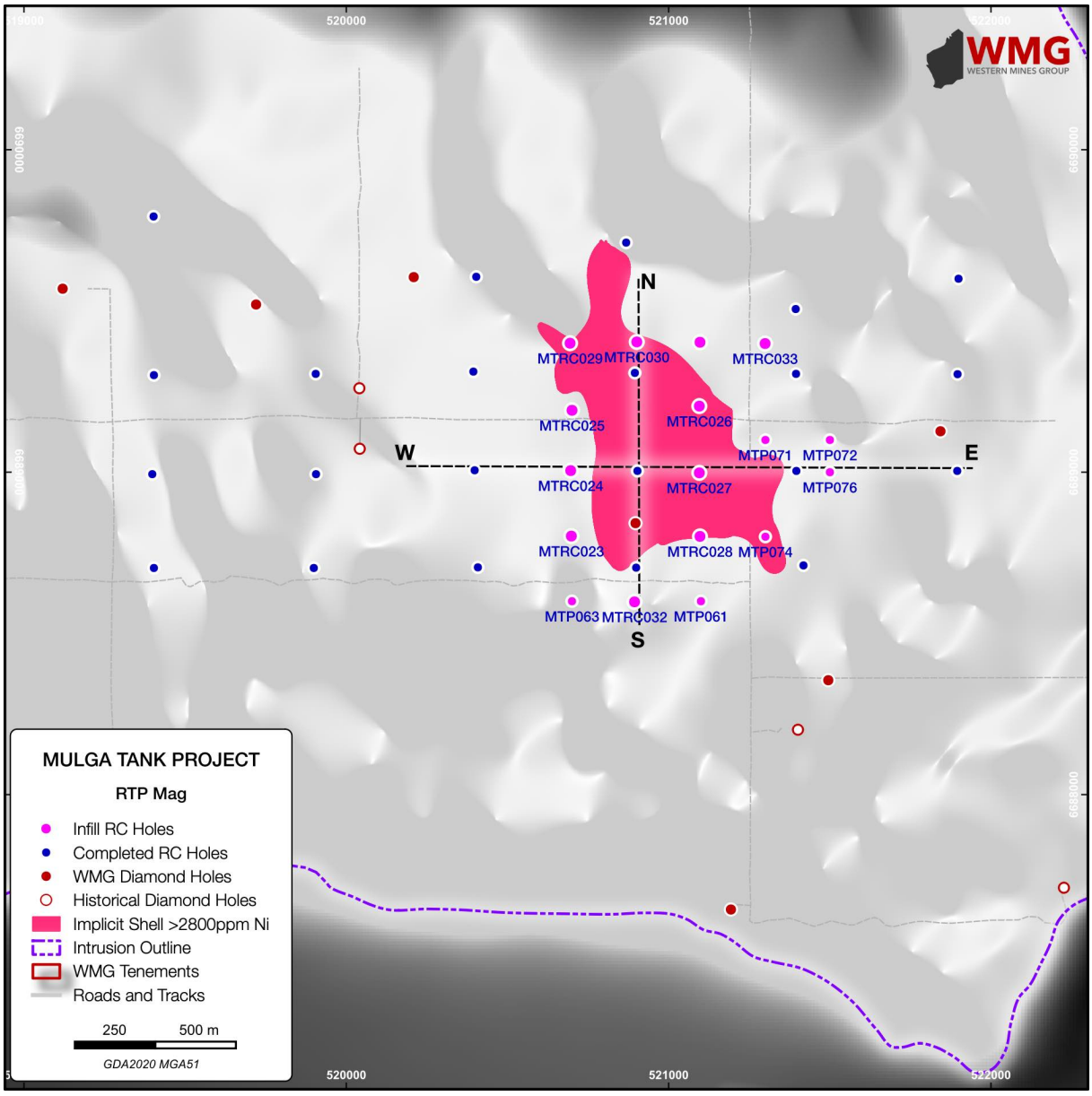

Figure 3: Phase 2 RC infill follow-up drilling (section lines below)

The team has had a week off whilst the pre-collars for the remaining six of these initial 17 Phase 2 holes are drilled and prepared. RC drilling of the last six holes is anticipated to commence in the next day or so and be completed by mid-March. After the completion of this first part of the Phase 2 RC program the Company will commence drilling our next Exploration Incentive Scheme co-funded deep diamond hole EIS3 (*ASX, 2024 Exploration Programs Commence at Mulga Tank, 29 January 2024; WMG Wins $220,000 EIS Award to Drill Mulga Tank, 19 October 2023).*

This hole will look to test for a sulphide enriched keel in the deepest part of the Complex, based on the Company's previous deep diamond drilling, and also tests a compelling coincident MobileMT anomaly around -700m RL, near the basal contact.

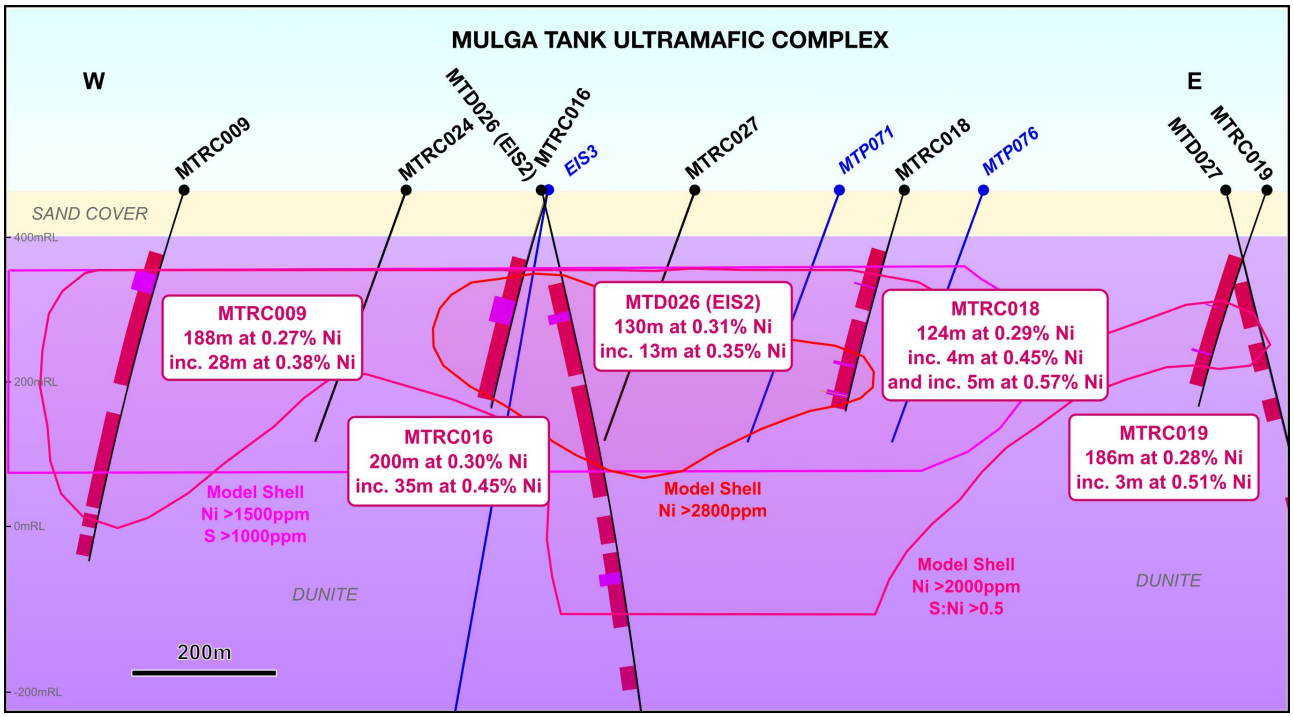

Figure 4: Cross section W-E through the Mulga Tank Complex showing infill RC Holes (blue still to drill)

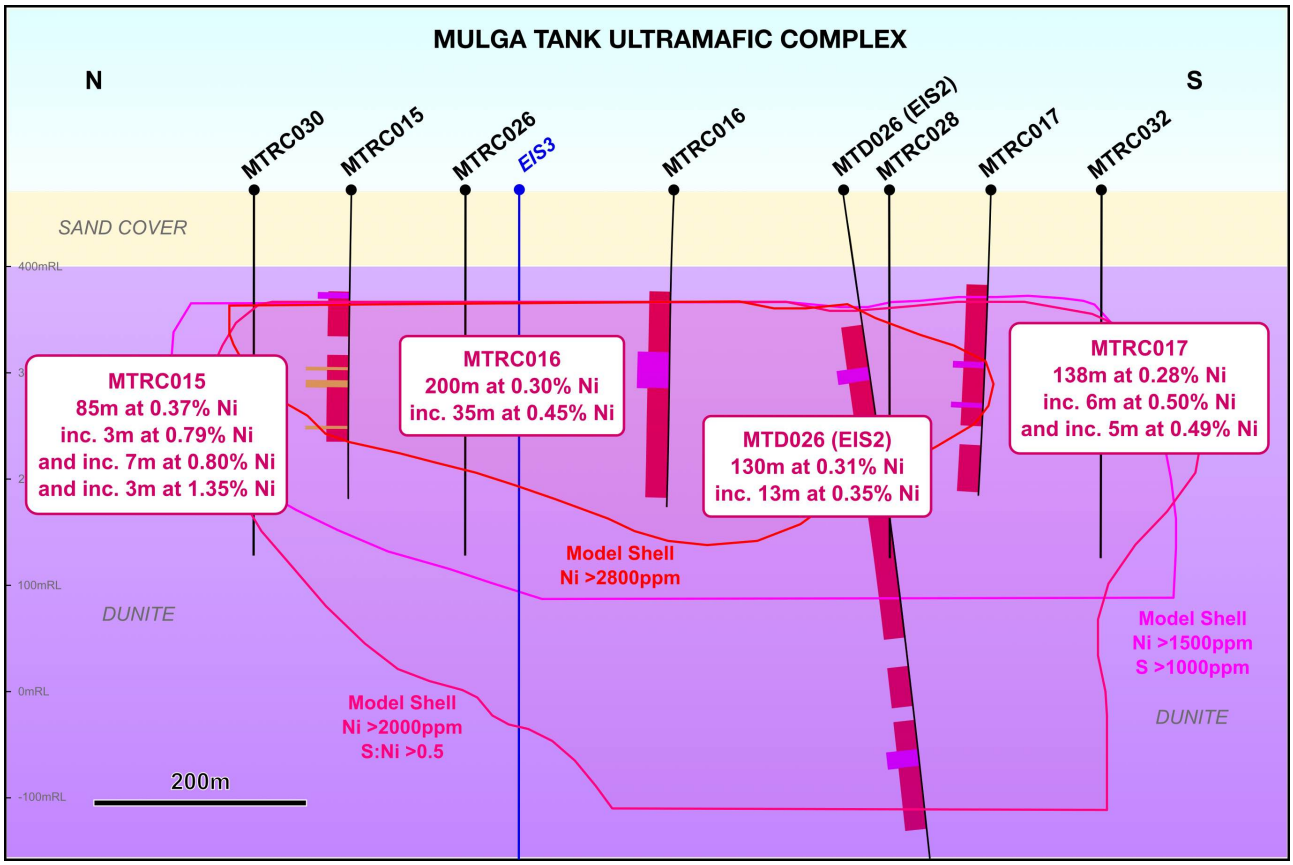

Figure 5: Cross section N-S through the Mulga Tank Complex showing infill RC holes

FINAL ASSAY RESULTS FROM PHASE 1 RC HOLES MTRC021 AND MTRC022

Final geochemical assay results have now been received for the two remaining holes, MTRC021 and MTRC022, from the Phase 1 RC drilling program. These holes were somewhat delayed in processing due to one sample containing fibrous material. These holes were located to the northeast of the area tested by the Phase 1 program, close to hole MTRC004 (*ASX, First RC Hole Without Mineralisation Found at Mulga Tank, 21 December 2023*).

Limited intersections of mineralisation were observed down the holes, similar to neighbouring hole MTRC004, indicating this north-eastern area of the main body of Mulga Tank Complex to be less prospective for shallow mineralisation at the depths tested. The focus of the second half of the Phase 2 RC drilling will be in extending shallow mineralisation to the south of the Phase 1 area (*ASX, 2024 Exploration Programs Commence at Mulga Tank, 29 January 2024)*.

The Company is excited by these initial visual results from our Phase 2 RC program that further confirm the prospectivity of the central higher grade core area. The infill drilling continues to improve confidence and aid a first resource evaluation of this zone. The Company looks forward to regularly updating shareholders as our 2024 exploration programs progress.

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

APPENDIX

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC023	520698	6688802	314	270	-70
MTRC024	520696	6689005	360	270	-70
MTRC025	520700	6689192	348	270	-70
MTRC026	521095	6689205	336	270	-70
MTRC027	521095	6688998	348	270	-70
MTRC028	521097	6688801	348	270	-70
MTRC029	520694	6689400	300	270	-70
MTRC030	520901	6689404	312	270	-70
MTRC031	521097	6689403	300	270	-70
MTRC032	520894	6688598	306	270	-70
MTRC033	521299	6689399	312	270	-70

Table 3: Collar details for holes MTRC023 to MTRC033

Western Mines Group Ltd
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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: 68.07m
Options: 20.12m
Share Price: $0.155
Market Cap: $10.55m
Cash (31/12/23): $2.10m

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ABOUT WMG

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

Our flagship project and current primary focus is the Mulga Tank Ni-Co-Cu-PGE Project, a major ultramafic complex found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt. WMG's exploration work has discovered significant nickel sulphide mineral system and is considered highly prospective for globally significant Ni-Co-Cu-PGE deposits.

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

DISCLAIMER

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

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

MULGA TANK PROJECT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using standard industry best practice • Individual 1m samples were collected directly from the rig sampling system. Samples will be 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 will be 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 will be 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 GDA94 UTM Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geological targets for first pass exploration purposes only
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling was planned to be approximately perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy and mineralisation
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples 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 • An internal review of sampling techniques and data will be completed

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Tenements E39/2132, E39/2134 and E39/2223, tenement application E39/2299 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR to original tenement holder • Native Title held by Upurli Upurli Nguratja and Nyalpa Pirniku • 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 (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%)
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

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.	• Reporting of visual sulphides in Tables 1 and 2
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