ASX RELEASE
14 MARCH 2024

MTRC024 ASSAYS - MATRIX-MASSIVE SULPHIDE OVER 4.5% Ni

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geochemical assay results received for Phase 2 RC holes MTRC023 and MTRC024 at Mulga Tank
- Both holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:

MTRC023	Cumulative	115m at 0.28% Ni, 133ppm Co, 70ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.9
MTRC024		199m at 0.31% Ni, 148ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 161m S:Ni 1.1

- High-grade results from MTRC024 confirm visual observations and logging of matrix to semi-massive sulphide with results over 4.5% Ni:

MTRC024 **199m at 0.31% Ni, 148ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 161m**
inc. **5m at 0.51% Ni, 367ppm Co, 714ppm Cu, 76ppb Pt+Pd from 202m**
that inc. **1m at 1.28% Ni, 890ppm Co, 427ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 202m**
and inc. **44m at 0.44% Ni, 172ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 241m**
that inc. **3m at 2.19% Ni, 777ppm Co, 597ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 253m**
which inc. **1m at 4.51% Ni, 0.16% Co, 0.14% Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 253m**

- Calculated nickel tenor of the matrix to semi massive sulphide is 23% - considered high for komatiitic nickel systems and very positive for the prospectivity of the Mulga Tank Complex
- Phase 2 RC drilling aims to infill around the higher grade core area of JORC Exploration Target - designed to de-risk, improve confidence and aid resource evaluation
- 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 geochemical assay results recently received for two Phase 2 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes MTRC023 and MTRC024 at the Mulga Tank Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

An initial 17 holes are planned to be drilled during the 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, 2024 Exploration Programs Commence at Mulga Tank, 29 January 2024*).

Assay results have been received for the first two holes MTRC023 to MTRC024 which both highlight broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation. MTRC024 is of particular interest with an interval of **3m at 2.19% Ni, 777ppm Co and 597ppm Cu** including **1m at 4.51% Ni, 0.16% Co and 0.14% Cu** from 253m confirming visual observations and logging of matrix to semi-massive sulphide.

These are the first assay results from the Phase 2 program and validate the Company's approach of infill drilling the higher grade core area identified in the Phase 1 program. The results confirm the drilling was successful in targeting shallow mineralisation with hole MTRC024 returning **199m at 0.31% Ni, 148ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd** from 161m with S:Ni 1.1 approximately 200m due west of Phase 1 hole **MTRC016 200m at 0.30% Ni, 139ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 25ppb Pt+Pd** from 103m with S:Ni 1.2 (*ASX, MTRC015 Assays Reveal Multiple Intersections over 1% Ni, 4 December 2023*)

Numerous intervals of interpreted nickel sulphide mineralisation based on geochemical signature (elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE) were identified down the holes including:

MTRC023 **34m at 0.26% Ni, 119ppm Co, 59ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 108m**
inc. **3m at 0.40% Ni, 165ppm Co, 197ppm Cu, 136ppb Pt+Pd from 135m**
64m at 0.31% Ni, 138ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 25ppb Pt+Pd from 216m
inc. **8m at 0.41% Ni, 177ppm Co, 135ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 220m**
that inc. **1m at 1.14% Ni, 455ppm Co, 232ppm Cu, 94ppb Pt+Pd from 220m**
and inc. **1m at 0.85% Ni, 334ppm Co, 604ppm Cu, 103ppb Pt+Pd from 269m**
17m at 0.25% Ni, 140ppm Co, 70ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 295m

Cumulative **115m at 0.28% Ni, 133ppm Co, 51ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.9**

MTRC024 **199m at 0.31% Ni, 148ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 161m S:Ni 1.1***
inc. **5m at 0.51% Ni, 367ppm Co, 714ppm Cu, 76ppb Pt+Pd from 202m**
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and inc. **44m at 0.44% Ni, 172ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 241m**
that inc. **3m at 2.19% Ni, 777ppm Co, 597ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 253m**
which inc. **1m at 4.51% Ni, 0.16% Co, 0.14% Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 253m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

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

> *"These assay results are a fantastic start to the Phase 2 RC and really validate our approach with this program. The initial 17 holes look to infill around the higher grade core area and increase confidence in this zone. Hole MTRC024 steps out ~200m to the west of hole MTRC016 and returned remarkably similar results - MTRC024 199m at 0.31% Ni including 44m at 0.44% Ni versus MTRC016 200m at 0.30% Ni including 35m at 0.45% Ni.*
>
> *A secondary goal, or outcome, as we narrow down the RC drill spacing, is that we increasingly seem to intersect zones of high grade matrix to semi massive sulphide around 180m to 280m depth. These have now been seen in 6 or 7 holes, up to 900m apart, over about 0.5km^2 area.*
>
> *The result from hole MTRC024, returning 3m at 2.19% Ni, 777ppm Co and 597ppm Cu including 1m at 4.51% Ni, 0.16% Co and 0.14% Cu is very exciting. We will look to target thicker intervals of this material with follow-up work - just a modest improvement in the width of these high grade intersections could really change the game for the project. We hope that as drilling density increases there will be a good chance of hitting more of these high grade targets."*

MULGA TANK RC DRILLING PROGRAM

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 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 is 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)*.

The Company has completed 16 of the initial 17 holes of the Phase 2 RC program. Recent exceptionally heavy rain over the last week, with ~150mm falling over the last weekend, caused an evacuation from site and delayed completion of the final RC hole. The team will return to complete this last hole as soon as conditions allow.

All holes are sampled at 1m intervals from the start of RC drilling (i.e. base of mud rotary) with samples for the first 12 holes delivered to the ALS laboratory in Perth for geochemical assay. A steady flow of geochemical assay results is now starting to be received by the Company.

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTRC023 averaged 47.0% MgO and 0.46% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 254m ultramafic portion of the hole, whilst MTRC024 averaged 47.0% MgO and 0.46% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 290m of ultramafic. Using Al_2O_3 as a proxy for interstitial material and MgO as a proxy for temperature, geochemical characterisation shows the host rock to be nearly entirely high-temperature, adcumulate to extreme adcumulate dunite with Al_2O_3 generally between 0.1% and 0.5% and MgO greater than 40%.

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

NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

Broad intersections of visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, grading up to semi-massive in some intersections, have been observed and logged in this Phase 2 RC program (*ASX, Semi-Massive Sulphide in Mulga Tank Phase 2 RC Holes, 29 February 2024*).

In the absence of magmatic sulphide processes nickel is incorporated into olivine during crystallisation and essentially trapped within the dunite host rock. Whereas, in "live" sulphur saturated mineral systems the nickel will partition into potentially "recoverable" nickel sulphide form.

The Company uses a number of elements, such as Cu and PGE's (Pt and Pd), that have high affinity for sulphide (chalcophile), in combination with S (and the S:Ni ratio) as geochemical indicators to confirm the presence of active magmatic sulphide processes and the geochemical signature of nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The geochemical assay results for holes MTRC023 and MTRC024 demonstrate significant evidence for "live" magmatic sulphide chemical processes and show a number of broad zones of highly anomalous Cu and PGE's in combination with elevated S, and a S:Ni ratio greater than 0.5 (Figures 2 to 5).

These anomalous zones provide strong evidence for nickel sulphide mineralisation and were generally defined by a combination of the various geochemical indicators and cut-off grades (Ni >0.16%, Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb, S >0.1% and S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width.

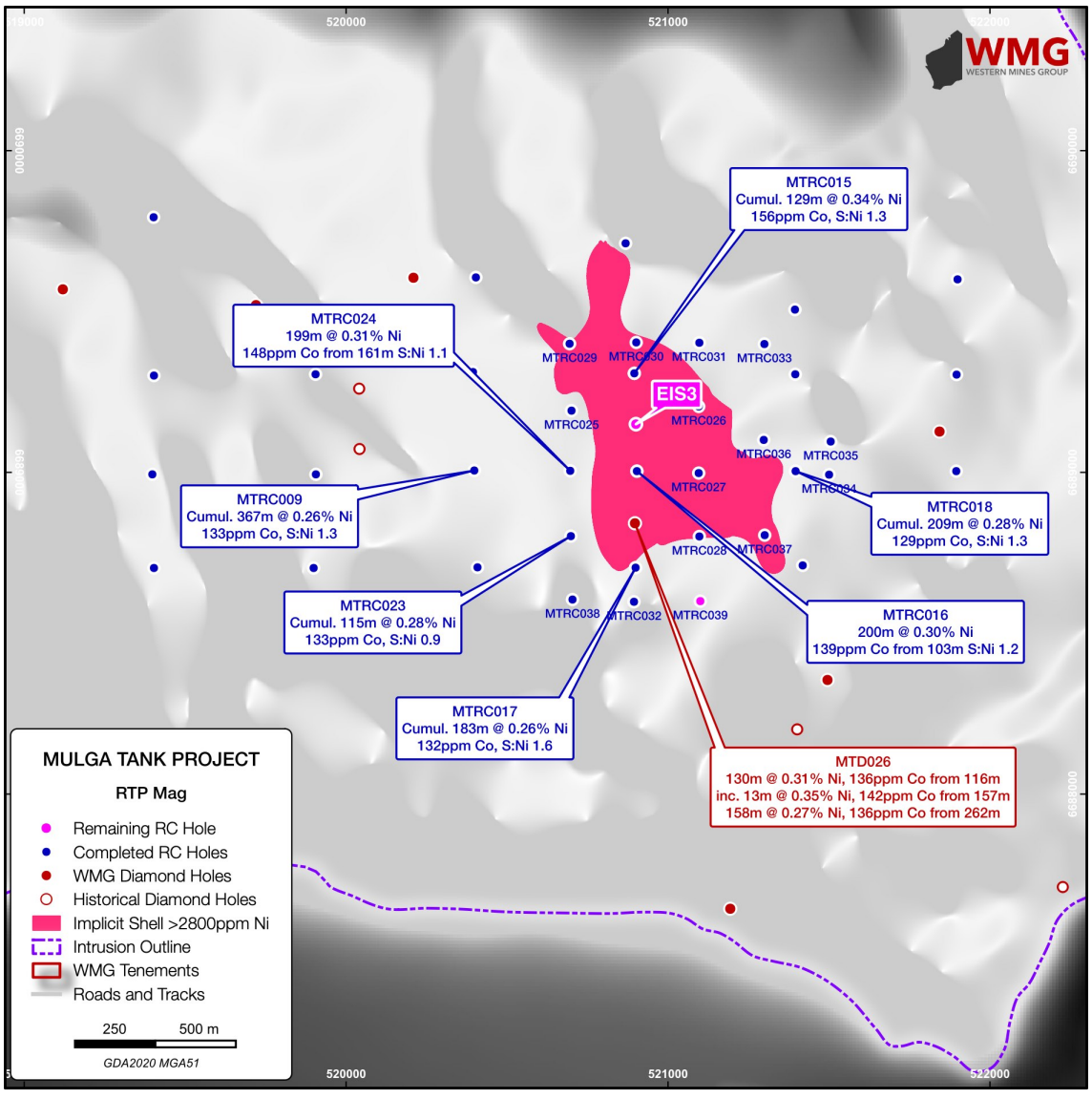

Figure 1: Selected assay results for shallow nickel sulphide mineralisation around the core area

MTRC023	34m at 0.26% Ni, 119ppm Co, 59ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 108m
	inc. 3m at 0.40% Ni, 165ppm Co, 197ppm Cu, 136ppb Pt+Pd from 135m
	64m at 0.31% Ni, 138ppm Co, 47ppm Cu, 25ppb Pt+Pd from 216m
	inc. 8m at 0.41% Ni, 177ppm Co, 135ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 220m
	that inc. 1m at 1.14% Ni, 455ppm Co, 232ppm Cu, 94ppb Pt+Pd from 220m
	and inc. 1m at 0.85% Ni, 334ppm Co, 604ppm Cu, 103ppb Pt+Pd from 269m
	17m at 0.25% Ni, 140ppm Co, 70ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 295m
Cumulative	115m at 0.28% Ni, 133ppm Co, 51ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.9

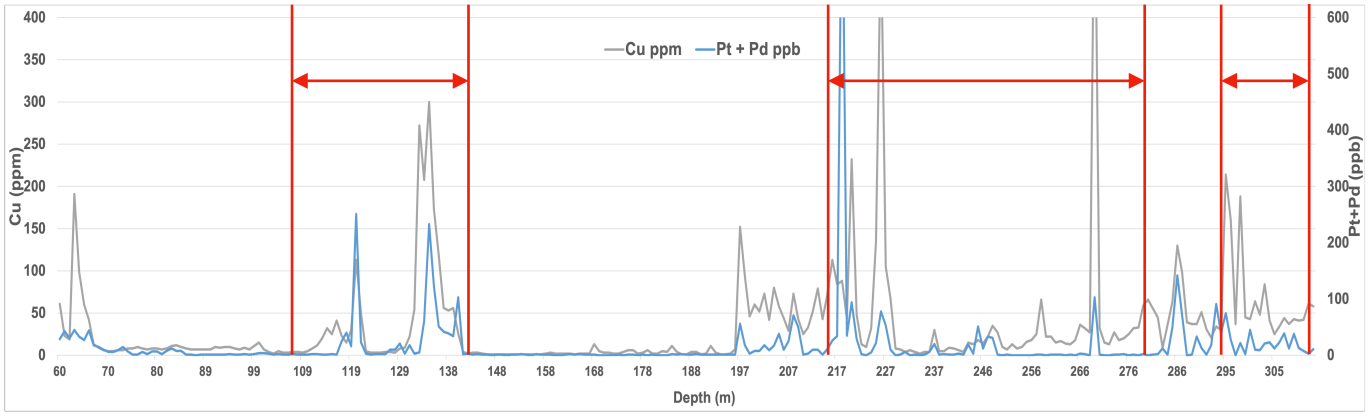

Figure 2: MTRC023 Cu and Pt+Pd

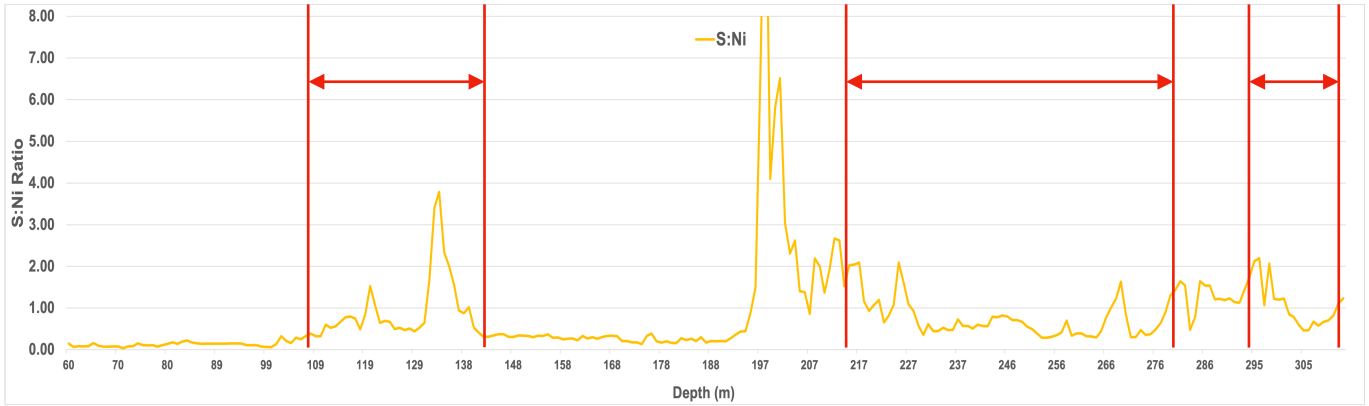

Figure 3: MTRC023 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC024	199m at 0.31% Ni, 148ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 161m S:Ni 1.1*
	inc. 5m at 0.51% Ni, 367ppm Co, 714ppm Cu, 76ppb Pt+Pd from 202m
	that inc. 1m at 1.28% Ni, 890ppm Co, 427ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 202m
	and inc. 44m at 0.44% Ni, 172ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 241m
	that inc. 3m at 2.19% Ni, 777ppm Co, 597ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 253m
	which inc. 1m at 4.51% Ni, 0.16% Co, 0.14% Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 253m

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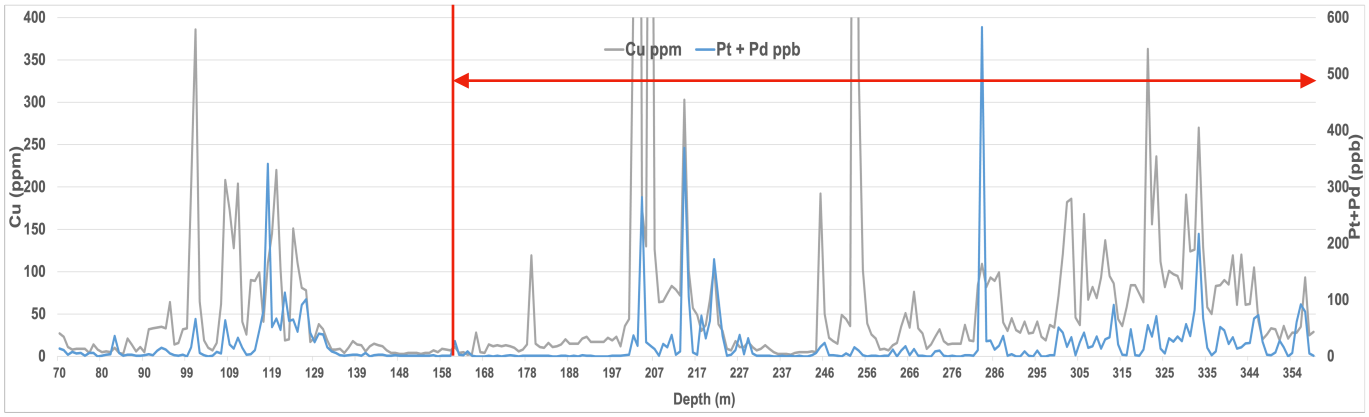

Figure 4: MTRC024 Cu and Pt+Pd

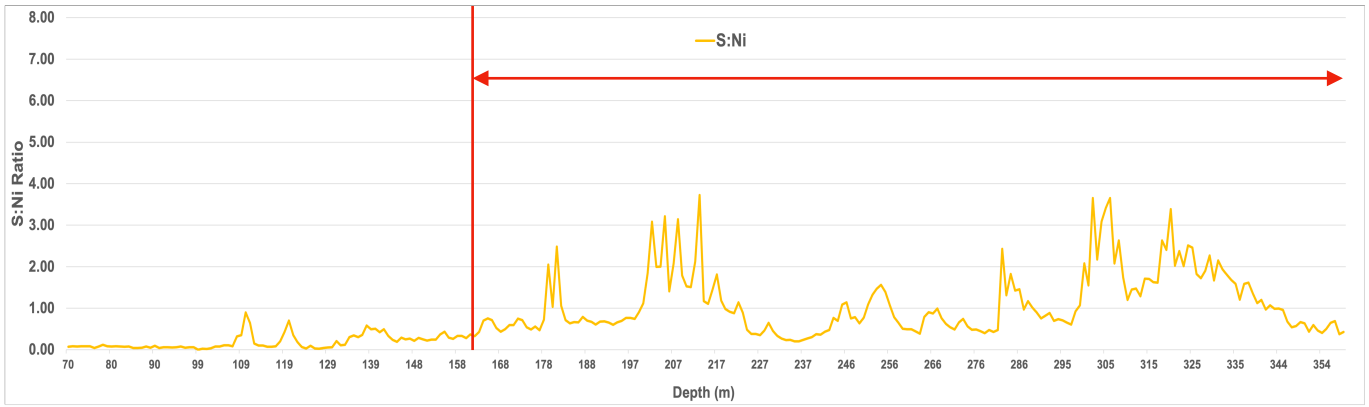

Figure 5: MTRC024 S:Ni Ratio

DISCUSSION

These first results from the Phase 2 RC program continue the success from the Phase 1 program with broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation seen down the holes. Hole MTRC024 was designed as follow-up to Phase 1 hole MTRC016, stepping out ~200m to the west, and returned **199m at 0.31% Ni, 148ppm Co** from 161m, including **44m at 0.44% Ni, 172ppm Co** from 241m compared to **MTRC016 200m at 0.30% Ni, 139ppm Co** from 103m including **35m at 0.45% Ni, 177ppm Co** from 162m. The hole was successful in extending and improving confidence in this central core area.

Along with previous results from the Phase 1 program these holes further highlight potentially richer zones of mineralisation within the central-eastern part of the Mulga Tank Complex, returning several intersections of around 0.5% Ni, that can start to be correlated between drill holes over several hundreds of metres:

MTRC023 **3m at 0.40% Ni, 165ppm Co, 197ppm Cu, 136ppb Pt+Pd from 135m**
8m at 0.41% Ni, 177ppm Co, 135ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 220m
inc. **1m at 1.14% Ni, 455ppm Co, 232ppm Cu, 94ppb Pt+Pd from 220m**
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Of particular interest, MTRC024 returned an interval of **3m at 2.19% Ni, 777ppm Co and 597ppm Cu** including **1m at 4.51% Ni, 0.16% Co and 0.14% Cu** from 253m, confirming visual observations and logging of matrix to semi-massive sulphide (15-35% sulphide abundance). The calculated nickel tenor of the matrix to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation for the interval 253-256m is 23 weight % Ni, assuming a pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite sulphide assemblage (as visually logged). This is considered high tenor in komatiitic nickel systems and augurs well for the potential grade and tenor of any larger intersections of high grade mineralisation elsewhere in the Mulga Tank Complex.

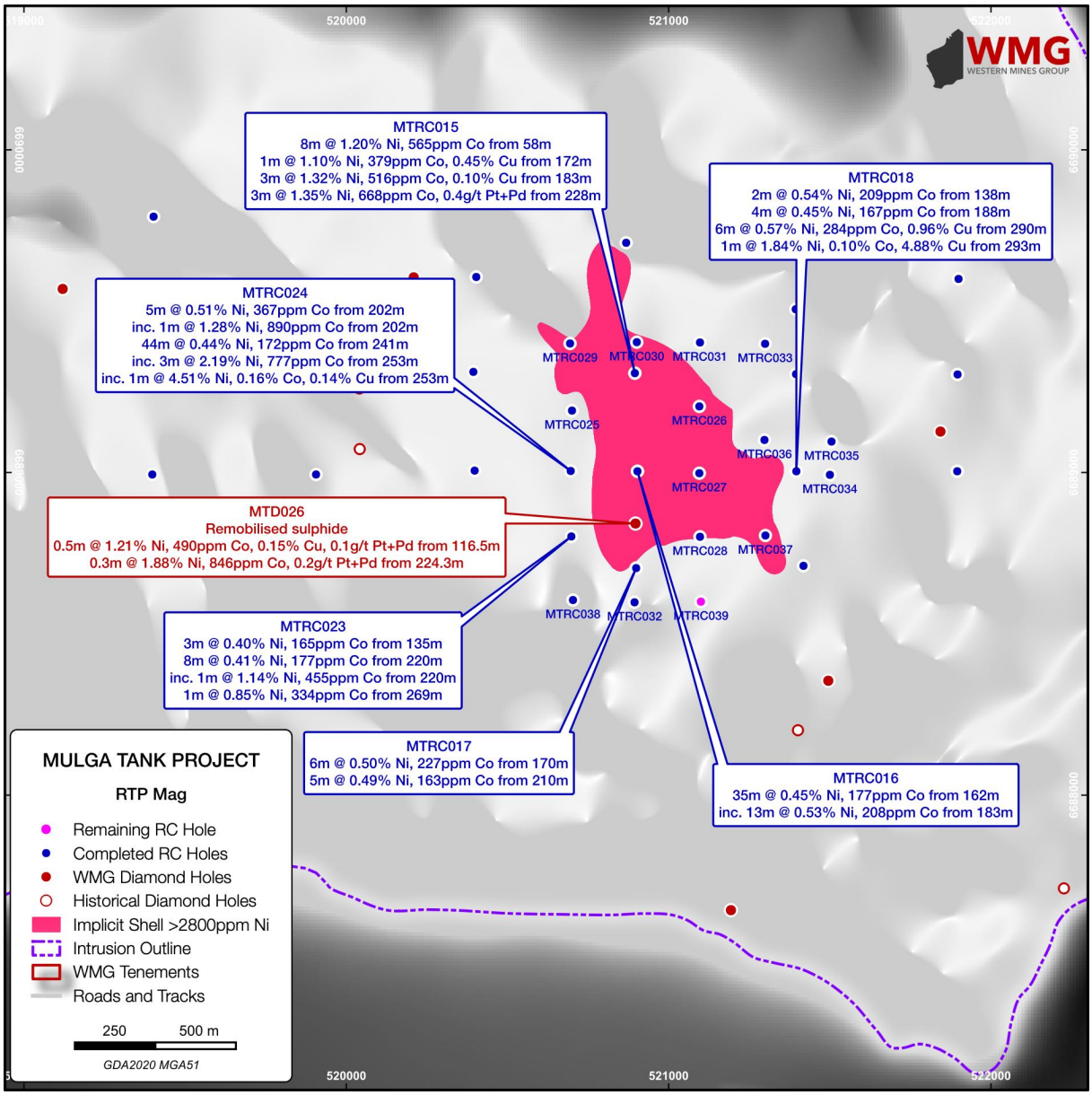

Figure 6: Selected higher-grade assay results within the core of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

These results clearly show all the necessary geological processes are working to produce high-grade/high-tenor massive sulphide material and add further evidence that Mulga Tank is not just a Type 2 disseminated sulphide system and is more likely a Perseverance-style hybrid Type 1/2 system with a basal massive sulphide component.

A number of intersections of the matrix to semi-massive mineralisation were observed and logged in other holes of this Phase 2 program (*ASX, Semi-Massive Sulphide in Mulga Tank Phase 2 RC Holes, 29 February 2024*). The Company will look to target thicker intervals of this material with follow-up work - just a modest improvement in the width of these high grade intersections could really change the value proposition of the project. We hope that as drilling density increases there will be a good chance of hitting more of these high grade intervals.

The Company looks forward to regularly updating shareholders on further assay results from the Phase 2 RC drilling program as they become available.

For further information please contact:

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Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

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

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTRC023	108	142	34	0.26	121	50	32
	inc.135	138	3	0.40	165	197	136
MTRC023	216	280	62	0.31	138	47	25
	inc. 220	228	8	0.41	177	135	35
	that inc. 220	**221**	**1**	**1.14**	**455**	**232**	**94**
	and inc. 269	**270**	**1**	**0.85**	**334**	**604**	**103**
MTRC023	295	312	17	0.25	140	70	22
MTRC024	161	360	199	0.31	148	76	23
	inc. 202	207	5	0.51	367	714	76
	that inc. 202	203	1	1.28	890	427	37
	and inc. 241	285	44	0.44	172	71	18
	that inc. 245	259	14	0.72	273	164	6
	that inc. 253	**256**	**3**	**2.19**	**777**	**596**	**9**
	that inc. 253	**255**	**2**	**3.00**	**1060**	**843**	**13**
	which inc. 253	**254**	**1**	**4.51**	**1580**	**1350**	**16**

Table 1: Significant intersections holes MTRC023 and MTRC024

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC023	520698	6688802	314	270	-70
MTRC024	520696	6689005	360	270	-70

Table 2: Collar details for holes MTRC023 and MTRC024

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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: $0.16
Market Cap: $10.89m
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 were crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 and ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05)
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation percussion drilling rig with a 5.25inch face sampling bit
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/ coarse material.	• Standard drilling techniques using "best practice" to maximise sample recovery • Information not available to assess relationship between sample recovery and grade

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill holes located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m • Downhole surveys were performed at collar and end of hole • Coordinates are in 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 were delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data by external parties at this stage of exploration • Significant drilling intersections reviewed by company personnel • An internal review of sampling techniques and data will be completed

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

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

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

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

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