ASX RELEASE
24 APRIL 2024

MTD029 (EIS3) DIAMOND DRILLING UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling update diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) at over 750m depth**
- **Hole has intersected ~700m of high MgO meso-adcumulate dunite with disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation and numerous sets of remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets**
- **High tenor nickel sulphide veinlets (confirmed by spot pXRF up to 42.2% Ni) appear oblique to the drill core indicating a possible source at depth**
- **First 600m of core sampled and submitted to lab for geochemical assay**
- **Top portion of the hole drilled as wider diameter HQ core with ~70kg sample also taken for initial metallurgical test work**
- **Hole designed to infill RC pattern, provide material for test work and test conductive MobileMT anomaly at depth**
- **MTD029 (EIS3) being drilled with the aid of WA EIS grant with 50% of the drilling costs co-funded up to $220,000**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the progress of diamond drill hole MTD029 (EIS3) at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Hole MTD029 (EIS3) is located in the centre of the Mulga Tank Complex between RC holes MTRC015 and MTRC016 and previous diamond holes MTD023 (EIS1), MTD026 (EIS2) and MTD027. The hole is designed to both infill the RC pattern, 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 test a coincident MobileMT anomaly near the basal contact (*ASX, 2024 Exploration Programs Commence at Mulga Tank, 29 January 2024*). The hole is being drilled with the aid of WMG's WA Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) award (*ASX, WMG Wins $220,000 EIS Award to Drill Mulga Tank, 19 October 2023*).

To date, MTD029 (EIS3) has intersected a ~700m thickness of high MgO meso-adcumulate dunite ultramafic containing disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in a number of places coalesce into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide). Multiple intersections of high-tenor remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets have been observed in this top portion of the hole, confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 42.2% Ni.

The remobilised sulphide veinlets appear oblique to the drill core, indicating a possible source at depth below the current drilling, and occurring in sets they are some of the most frequent veining seen to date at the project.

The first 600m of core has been sampled and submitted to the laboratory for geochemical assay. The upper portion of this hole has been drilled with wider diameter HQ core, with a ~70kg sample also taken for preliminary metallurgical test work.

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

> *"Diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) is currently over 750m depth and is achieving steady progress. Sulphide mineralisation is encountered nearly everywhere we drill and this hole is continuing that trend with cumulatively around ~300m of disseminated and blebby sulphide mineralisation observed so far, similar to the other deep diamond holes drilled last year.*
>
> *The hole has already encountered numerous remobilised sulphide veinlets. These appear oblique to the drill core, producing some nice longer intersections of the sulphide filled veins and in places occur as sets of veins. Measurements suggest a possible source at depth below the current drilling. The high grade and tenor of sulphide vein fill is confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 42% Ni."*

MULGA TANK 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.

WMG recently completed a 17 hole 5,534m Phase 2 RC drilling program and has recommenced diamond drilling at the project (*ASX, Completion of Phase 2 RC Drilling Commencement of EIS3, 8 April 2024*). This two pronged approach uses RC to infill and prove up the extent of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, defined by the Company's JORC Exploration Target modelling (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*), whilst the diamond drilling program continues to test deeper targets. Further drill holes will continue to be added to these programs, with ongoing targeting work, as the Company systematically explores the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

HOLE MTD029 (EIS3)

Hole MTD029 (EIS3) is the first diamond hole of 2024 and is located in the centre of the Mulga Tank Complex between RC holes MTRC015 and MTRC016 and previous diamond holes MTD023 (EIS1), MTD026 (EIS2) and MTD027. The hole is positioned for multiple purposes, infilling the RC drilling program at this location and looking 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 test a conductive MobileMT anomaly around -700m RL, near the basal contact (*ASX, 2024 Exploration Programs Commence at Mulga Tank, 29 January 2024*)..

The hole is currently at over 750m and has intersected ~700m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO meso-adcumulate dunite ultramafic, beneath 66m of sand cover (0-66m) (Appendix - Table 1).

Disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were observed at numerous intervals down the hole, cumulatively over more than 300m. In a number of places the disseminated sulphides coalesce into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine crystals (Appendix - Table 2). Corresponding pXRF readings of Ni, with elevated Cu and S, support the likelihood of being disseminated magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Multiple intersections of high-tenor remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets have been observed in this top portion of the hole, confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 42.2% Ni (Appendix - Table 3). These sulphide veinlets often appear oblique to the drill core, indicating a possible source at depth below the current drilling. In places they occur as sets of veins and are some of the most frequent veining seen to date at the project.

Figure 1: Photos showing examples of sulphide blebs and veinlets in hole MTD029 (EIS3)
Note: core is HQ being 2.5 inches or 63.5mm diameter

Cautionary statement on visible sulphides

Whilst previous mineralogical work on a limited number of samples from previous diamond holes has confirmed disseminated pentlandite mineralisation similar mineralogical investigation has not yet been performed on hole MTD029 (EIS3). A number of spot pXRF readings on larger sulphide blebs has confirmed nickel presence and aids visual identification of pentlandite, however, this may not be valid for finer grained sulphides. 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.

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 MTD029 (EIS3) have been taken at 25cm intervals over the top 340m and then 50cm intervals down the core.

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. Processed pXRF data from MTD029 (EIS3) is presented below (Figure 2).

In general the pXRF data confirms the rock to be high MgO, meso-adcumulate dunite down the length of the hole. The mean average Ni value across at total of 1,771 readings taken over the logged ultramafic portions of the hole was 0.31% Ni, with individual spot values of up to 42.2% Ni where high tenor remobilised sulphide blebs and veining was tested.

A number of factors such as S, Cu and Ni content suggest the potential for a significant working nickel sulphide mineral system in this area with broad sections of high MgO, S, Cu and Ni results.

It is cautioned that spot pXRF readings may not be representative of the whole rock and only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay will determine widths and grade of mineralisation.

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.

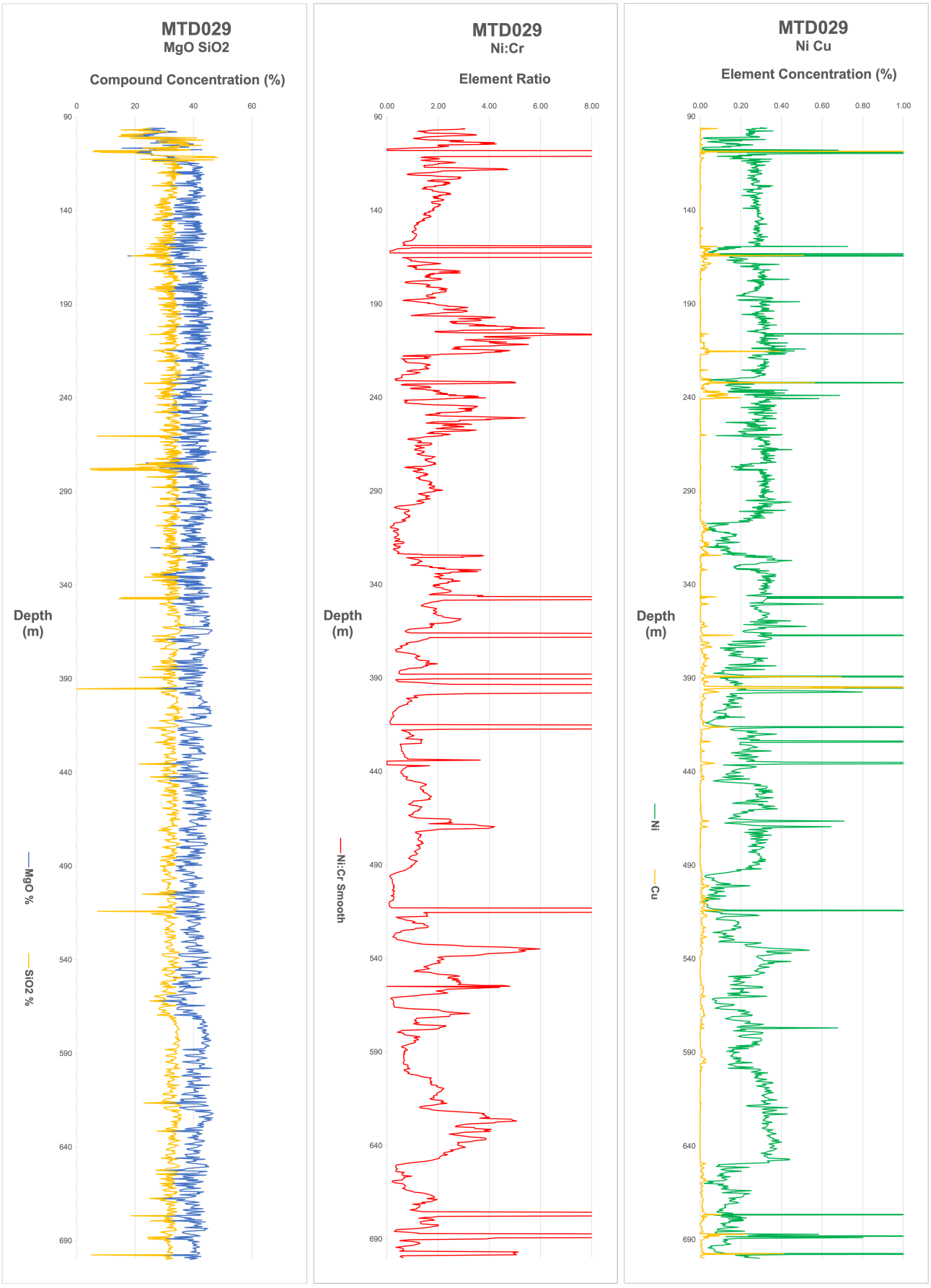

Figure 2: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD029 (EIS3)

DISCUSSION

Drilling of hole MTD029 (EIS3) has progressed steadily with the goal of the upper portion of the hole achieved - infilling the RC drilling pattern and wider diameter HQ core providing material for metallurgical test work. The top 600m has been cut, sampled and delivered to the lab for geochemical assay.

The hole will continue to the base of the Complex, targeting a MobileMt anomaly around -700m RL, close to the basal contact. This zone was "grazed" by previous diamond hole MTD027 returning 96m at 0.40% NI from 1208m, including 38m at 0.56% Ni from 1262m and 8m at 1.11% Ni from 1270m.

It is encouraging that this hole again successfully demonstrates disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation in the upper section whilst the remobilised veinlets provide further hints of the likelihood of the Mulga Tank Complex to host a hybrid Type 1/2 nickel sulphide mineral system - with both disseminated and massive sulphide components.

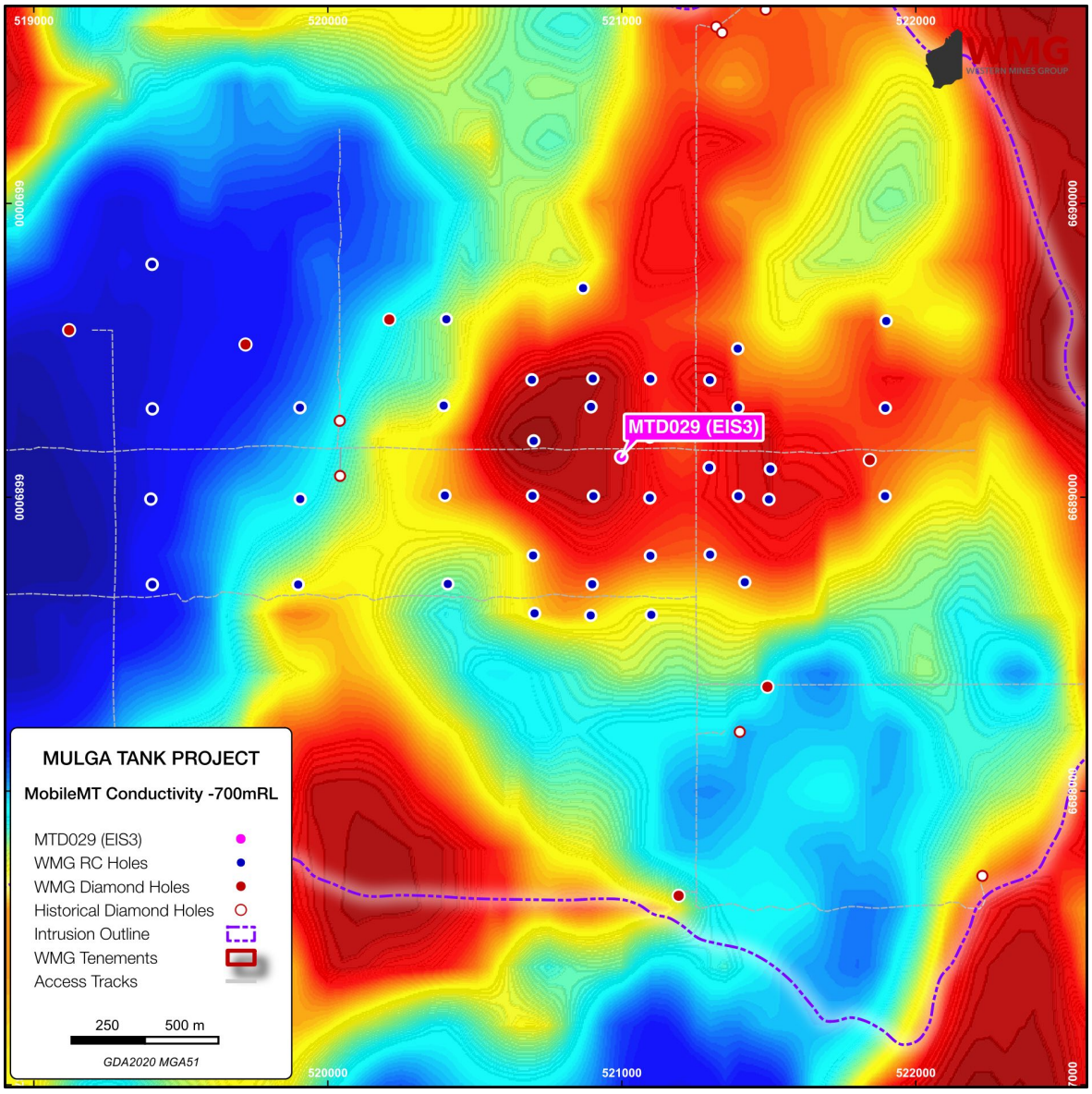

Figure 3: MobileMT conductivity depth slice through Mulga Tank Complex (-700m RL, ~1170m below surface)

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the continuing progress at Mulga Tank as the hole is completed and further results are received.

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	From (m)	To (m)	Primary Lithology	Alteration	Comments
MTD029	0	66	Sand cover		Rock-rolled sand overburden
MTD029	66	92	Oxidised Ultramafic/ Saprolite	ox	Intensely oxidised ultramafic/saprolite zone
MTD029	92	114.4	Weathered Ultramafic	ox, cl, tc-cb	Weathered ultramafic with frequent talc-magnesite and magnesite veining, varying levels of Cr depletion, chloritisation, carbonation
MTD029	114.4	136	Mesocumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Moderately serpentinised and intermittently carbonate altered dark green-black mesocumulate dunite, common talc-carb veining
MTD029	136	159.4	Mesocumulate Dunite	srp	Strongly serpentinised green mesocumulate dunite, medium grained
MTD029	159.4	172.4	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black magnetite altered serpentinite, 2% disseminated sulphide throughout with 3-5% blebby zones associated with glassy texture and lenticular serpentine veining
MTD029	172.4	210.8	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Variably serpentinised meso-adcumulate dunite, medium grained
MTD029	210.8	217.2	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black magnetite altered serpentinite with 2% disseminated sulphide
MTD029	217.2	229.2	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Variably serpentinised meso-adcumulate dunite with frequent talc-carb veining, medium grained
MTD029	229.2	240.7	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black magnetite altered serpentinite with 2-3% disseminated sulphide and 3-5% blebby/net textured zones
MTD029	240.7	303.8	Meso-adcumulate/Talc-Carb Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Variably serpentinised and talc-carb altered meso-adcumulate dunite, frequent talc-carb veins and slight foliation in places with rare sigmoidal serpentinite veining
MTD029	303.8	333.8	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Mostly black magnetite altered serpentinite with some moderately serpentinised zones, trace-2% disseminated sulphide with rare 5% blebby zones and sulphide veining
MTD029	333.8	359.7	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Variably serpentinised meso-adcumulate dunite with rare <20cm black magnetite altered zones with 3-5% blebby sulphide
MTD029	359.7	411.3	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Variably serpentinised meso-adcumulate dunite with intermittent trace-3% disseminated sulphide and 5-10% blebby zones, high tenor semi-massive sulphide vein (pXRF 395.4m)
MTD029	411.3	447.8	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Black magnetite altered serpentinite with common talc-carb veining, trace-3% disseminated sulphide throughout with frequent 5-10% blebby zones
MTD029	447.8	531.4	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp, tc, cb	Variably serpentinised meso-adcumulate dunite with intermittent trace-2% disseminated sulphide and rare 3-5% blebby zones, sulphide veining (pXRF 514.2m)
MTD029	531.4	649.4	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Strongly serpentinised green meso-adcumulate dunite, variable grain size 2-10mm, infrequent zones of disseminated sulphide
MTD029	649.4	700	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	srp	Variably serpentinised meso-adcumulate dunite, frequent zones of 1-3% disseminated sulphide and 3-5% blebby zones, several stockworks of sulphide veining (pXRF 676.7m, 688.1m, 697.6m)

Table 1: Logging table summary for hole MTD028

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD029	108.1	109.4	1.3	Magnesite Vein	Veinlet	3%	Pentlandite-Chalcopyrite
MTD029	159.4	172.4	13	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated Blebby Veinlet	1-2% 3-5% 5%	Pentlandite Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTD029	210.8	217.2	6.4	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-2%	Pentlandite
MTD029	231	240.7	9.7	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated Blebby	1-3% 3-5%	Pentlandite Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTD029	253.2	253.7	0.5	Mesocumulate Dunite	Blebby	3-5%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTD029	303.8	319.7	15.9	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated Veinlet	tr-2% 3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD029	320.5	324.8	4.3	Mesocumulate Dunite	Veinlet Blebby	3-5%	Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTD029	329	333.8	4.8	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated Veinlet	tr-1% 5-10%	Pentlandite Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD029	359.7	367.2	7.5	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated Veinlet	tr-3% 3-5%	Pentlandite Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTD029	370.8	447.8	77	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated Veinlet	tr-3% 10-40%	Pentlandite Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite
MTD029	453.7	504.4	50.7	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-5%	Pentlandite
MTD029	511.8	538.5	26.7	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated Veinlet	tr-3% 10-20%	Pentlandite
MTD029	553.3	560.8	7.5	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD029	564.3	577.3	13	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
MTD029	586	589.9	3.9	Mesocumulate Dunite	Blebby	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD029	592.1	601.1	9	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD029	613.5	620.8	7.3	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTD029	649.2	700	50.8	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated Blebby Veinlet	tr-2% 3-5% 5-10%	Pentlandite Pentlandite Pentlandite-Pyrrhotite

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for hole MTD029 (EIS3)

HoleID	Depth Point (m)	Beam Time (s)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	S (%)
MTD029	164.2	3 x 20	2.82	1284	975	3.25
MTD029	346.7	3 x 20	3.35	941	796	3.93
MTD029	395.4	3 x 20	42.2	8597	7039	fd
MTD029	514.2	3 x 20	2.69	2180	1054	24.5
MTD029	676.6	3 x 20	2.45	1615	1034	8.90
MTD029	688.1	3 x 20	2.16	1291	947	5.47
MTD029	697.6	3 x 20	9.15	3205	4091	19.5

Table 3: Significant spot pXRF results hole MTD029 (EIS3)

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD029	520998	6689137	>750m	270	-80

Table 4: Collar details for hole MTD029 (EIS3)

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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: 75.08m
Options: 20.52m
Share Price: $0.315
Market Cap: $23.65m
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.

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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 • HQ and NQ2 diamond core will be cut in half or quarters and sampled on either geological or whole metre intervals. 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) • Portable XRF data collected at 25cm and 50cm sample point spacing downhole, with a 20 second beam time using 3 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

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.	• Laboratory geochemical assay has not yet been undertaken • Core will be cut in half or quarters and sampled on either geological intervals or 0.5, 1 or 2 metre lengths 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 • XRF instrument used was Olympus Vanta M-Series • XRF used a 20 beam time, with 3 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 data was download into Excel spreadsheets, all data 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

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 used continuous gyro readings at 5m intervals • 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 and geophysical 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 footwall contact
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples core will be 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 Upurli Upurli Nguratja • No known registered sites or historical areas within the tenements • Goldfields Priority Ecological Community PEC54 borders eastern edge of project area • Tenement is in good standing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration over the Mulga Tank project area by various companies dates back to the 1980s • Of these, more detailed exploration was completed by BHP Minerals Pty Ltd (1982–1984), MPI Gold Pty Ltd (1995–1999), North Limited (1999–2000), King Eagle Resources Pty Ltd (2004–2012), and Impact (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 (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

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 base 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.	• A complete XRF dataset for the drill hole to date is shown in Figure 2 • XRF readings are a single spot reading and should only be taken as a guide that nickel sulphide mineralising processes are being observed
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