


# CONTINUOUS MINERALISATION IN UPPER PART OF MTD029

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **First assay results for top 600m of MTD029 show disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation of:**

  **494m at 0.29% Ni, 135ppm Co, 74ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd from 108m with S:Ni 1.0**

- **Extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system throughout hole - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu, PGE and disseminated sulphides observed**
- **Intervals of higher grade mineralisation including:**

  **MTD029** **58m at 0.34% Ni, 138ppm Co, 108ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 204m**
  inc. **8m at 0.48% Ni, 147ppm Co, 168ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 210m**
  and inc. **10m at 0.40% Ni, 172ppm Co, 351ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 232m**

  **19m at 0.44% Ni, 209ppm Co, 246ppm Cu, 64ppb Pt+Pd from 378m**
  inc. **8m at 0.54% Ni, 250ppm Co, 371ppm Cu, 81ppb Pt+Pd from 389m**
  that inc. **1m at 1.56% Ni, 548ppm Co, 0.12% Cu, 0.2g/t Pt+Pd from 395m**

  **10m at 0.38% Ni, 167ppm Co, 91ppm Cu, 50ppb Pt+Pd from 568m**
- **Geochemical characterisation shows high MgO adcumulate dunite averaging 48.4% MgO, 0.42% $Al_2O_3$** (volatile free) **over 519m downhole - indicative of a hot dynamic system**
- **112kg bulk sample taken for preliminary metallurgical test work averaged 0.33% Ni, 140ppm Co with S:Ni 1.1 over cumulative 62m**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the geochemical assay results recently received for the top ~600m of hole MTD029 (EIS3) at the Mulga Tank Ni-Co-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

MTD029 (EIS3) intersected a ~1,600m thickness of high MgO meso-adcumulate dunite ultramafic containing disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in a number of places coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide). Numerous intersections of high-tenor remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets and large sulphide segregations were also observed down the hole, confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 57.3% Ni. (*ASX, High-Grade Sulphide Segregations at Depth in MTD029 (EIS3), 29 May 2024*).

Initial assay results for the top ~600m of the hole show a near continuous intersection of disseminated nickel mineralisation with elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE, that totalled:

**494m at 0.29% Ni, 135ppm Co, 74ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd from 108m with S:Ni 1.0**

The results show strong evidence for an extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system with a number of richer mineralised intersections, within the overall broad mineralisation, seen down the hole including:

**MTD029** **58m at 0.34% Ni, 138ppm Co, 108ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 204m**
inc. **8m at 0.48% Ni, 147ppm Co, 168ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 210m**
and inc. **10m at 0.40% Ni, 172ppm Co, 351ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 232m**

**19m at 0.44% Ni, 209ppm Co, 246ppm Cu, 64ppb Pt+Pd from 378m**
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**10m at 0.38% Ni, 167ppm Co, 91ppm Cu, 50ppb Pt+Pd from 568m**

**Commenting on the MTD029 assay results, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:**

*"We've received assay results for the first batches of samples from the top 602m of hole MTD029 (EIS3) that were submitted to the lab ahead of the rest of the hole.*

*This top section showed near continuous disseminated mineralisation from around 108m depth down hole, returning 494m at 0.29% Ni with S:Ni of 1.0. A number of richer zones of around 0.40% Ni were seen in this upper portion, as well as a high-grade intersection of 1m at 1.56% Ni, confirming the remobilised nickel sulphide veining observed in the core.*

*A cumulative 112kg bulk sample of the drill core was taken from four intervals totalling 62m down hole length and submitted for initial metallurgical testwork. This bulk sample averaged 0.33% Ni and 140ppm Co with S:Ni of 1.1. Encouragingly these results approximately match the higher grade core zone of the Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target and so will hopefully provide a representative sample for this preliminary first stage of work."*

## 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 was positioned for multiple purposes, infilling the RC drilling program at this location and looking to test a conductive MobileMT anomaly around -700m RL, near the basal contact and for a sulphide enriched keel in the deepest part of the Complex.

The hole was drilled to a total depth of 1,722m, the deepest hole drilled at the project, and intersected ~1,600m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO meso-adcumulate dunite ultramafic (66-1,658.2m), beneath 66m of sand cover (0-66m), before encountering a footwall of basalt and silicified shales at 1,658.2m depth (1,658.2-1,722m).

The dunite was divided by an approximately ~27m thick dolerite unit (797.8-825m) that most likely represents a later dyke/sill. This dolerite unit is something of a marker horizon and was seen in holes MTD023 (EIS1) (~900m to WNW), MTD026 (EIS2) (~300m to SSW) and MTD027 (~850m E), though at slightly shallower depths.

Disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were observed at numerous intervals down the hole, cumulatively over more than 860m. In a number of places the disseminated sulphides coalesce into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine crystals. Corresponding pXRF readings of Ni, with elevated Cu and S, along with mineralogical thin section analysis, support the likelihood that the bulk of the assayed nickel is present in this disseminated sulphide form.

Multiple intersections of high-tenor remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets as well as large immiscible sulphide segregations were observed down the hole, confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 57.3% Ni. These sulphide veinlets and segregations clearly demonstrate all the conditions and processes are present to form basal massive sulphide accumulations within the Mulga Tank Complex, with the most frequent and 'active' zones encountered to date seen within hole MTD029 (EIS3).

### *HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE*

Assay results received for the upper portion of MTD029 averaged 48.4% MgO and 0.42% $Al_2O_3$ (volatile free) over the logged unweathered ultramafic portion of the hole (a cumulative 519m). 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 less than 0.5% and MgO greater than 40%.

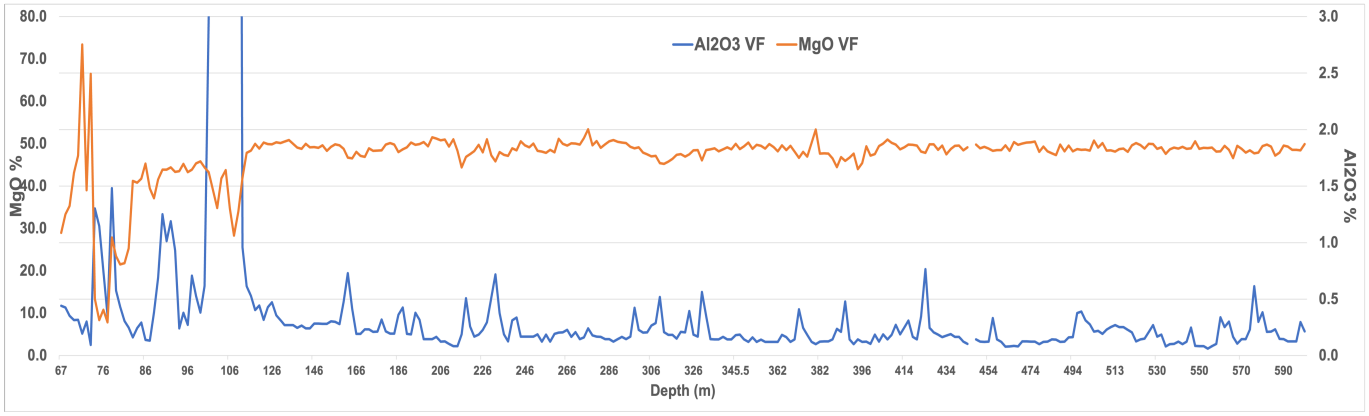


Figure 1: MTD029 MgO and $Al_2O_3$ (volatile free)

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 open-pitable, large volume, low grade Type 2 Mt-Keith style disseminated nickel sulphide deposits within the Mulga Tank Complex.

### *EVIDENCE FOR SULPHIDES AS NICKEL HOST*

Broad intersections of visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation were observed down the hole, cumulatively over approximately 860m. The geochemical assay results validate the geological logging and confirm extensive zones of mineralisation with significant evidence for "live" magmatic sulphide chemical processes.

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. A number of elements, such as Cu and in particular PGE's (Pt and Pd), have high affinity for sulphide, and in combination with S (and the S:Ni ratio) are used as geochemical indicators to confirm the presence of active magmatic sulphide mineral processes.

The assay results for MTD029 demonstrate extensive zones of highly anomalous Cu and PGE's in combination with elevated S, and a S:Ni ratio greater than 0.5. These zones correlate well with the visible sulphides observed in the geological logging and together provide strong evidence for nickel in sulphide.

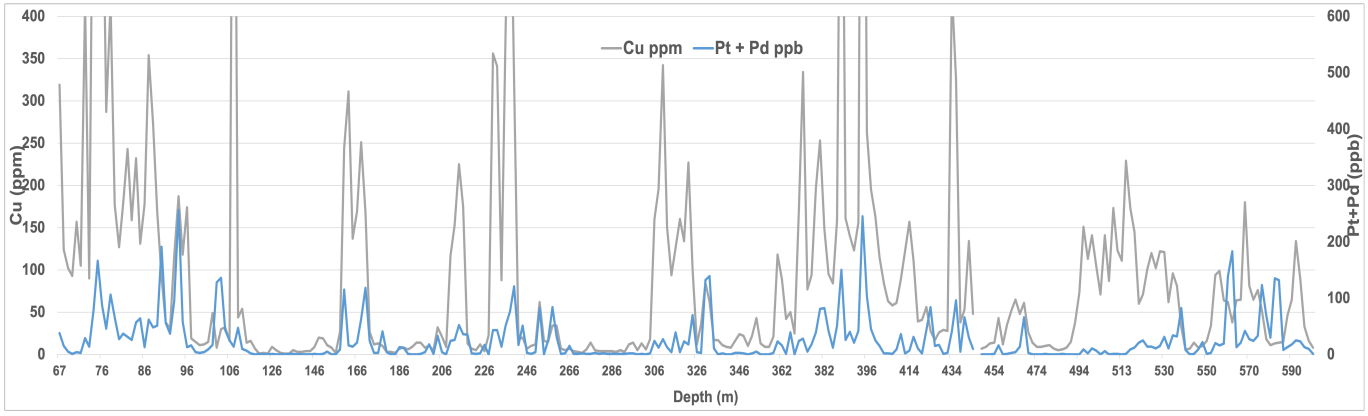


Figure 2: MTD029 Cu and Pt+Pd

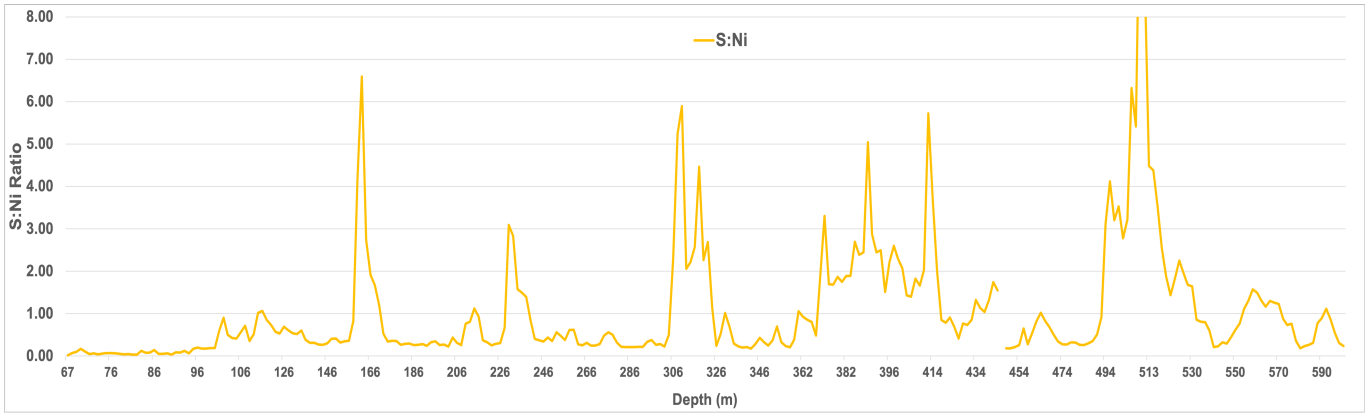


Figure 3: MTD029 S:Ni Ratio

Near continuous mineralisation was observed down the hole. This were generally defined by a combination of the various geochemical indicators and cut-off grades (Ni >0.16%, Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb, S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width. The broad mineralised intersection was defined as:

**MTD029** **494m at 0.29% Ni, 135ppm Co, 74ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd from 108m with S:Ni 1.0**

With a number of higher grade intervals including:

**58m at 0.34% Ni, 138ppm Co, 108ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 204m**
inc. **8m at 0.48% Ni, 147ppm Co, 168ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 210m**
and inc. **10m at 0.40% Ni, 172ppm Co, 351ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 232m**

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**10m at 0.38% Ni, 167ppm Co, 91ppm Cu, 50ppb Pt+Pd from 568m**

## DISCUSSION

Hole MTD029 (EIS3) was successfully drilled to a final depth of 1,722m without issues. The hole achieved a number of exploration goals with the upper portion of the hole infilling the RC drilling pattern and wider diameter HQ core providing material for metallurgical test work.

A 112kg bulk sample of quarter core was collected over four intervals totalling 62m (between 159m to 275m depth) for initial metallurgical test work on the shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation. Assay results recently received for the intervals corresponding to the bulk sample showed a weighted average of:

**Bulk Sample** **0.33% Ni, 140ppm Co, 127ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1**

This is an encouraging result, with core hopefully providing a representative sample of what the Company hopes to achieve for an initial resource in the higher grade core area identified by the implicit modelling work of the Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*).

The bulk sample has undergone initial preparation and grind establishment work and is moving on to floatation testing. Results are expected in 4 to 6 weeks.

Assay results for the rest of the hole have not yet been received. The deeper portion of the hole showed the strongest evidence to date for the system to host a massive sulphide component, with frequent sulphide veining and numerous zones of large sulphide segregations, in a very “active” and sulphide saturated magma assemblage. **These observations continue to validate the Company’s assumptions and exploration thesis**. Heavily disseminated, possible “cloud sulphide”, was encountered in hole MTD029 (EIS3) at a similar relative position to the zone seen in MTD027 - which returned 96m at 0.40% NI from 1,208m, including 38m at 0.56% Ni from 1,262m and 8m at 1.11% Ni from 1,270m.

Initial modelling of the drill trace survey for hole MTD029 (EIS3) suggest it dropped steeper sooner than anticipated, missing the core of the MobileMT anomaly. A Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey is planned for the hole with a survey crew mobilising to site this week.

Depending on the results of the DHEM and further modelling work a drill wedge off this hole is being considered to further test and hit the centre of the MobileMT target.

The Company is pleased with the initial assay results and visual observations from hole MTD029 (EIS3). It is encouraging that the hole again successfully demonstrates disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation in the upper section whilst the remobilised veinlets and large sulphide segregations provide yet more evidence for the Mulga Tank Complex to host a hybrid Type 1/2 nickel sulphide mineral system - with both disseminated and massive sulphide components.

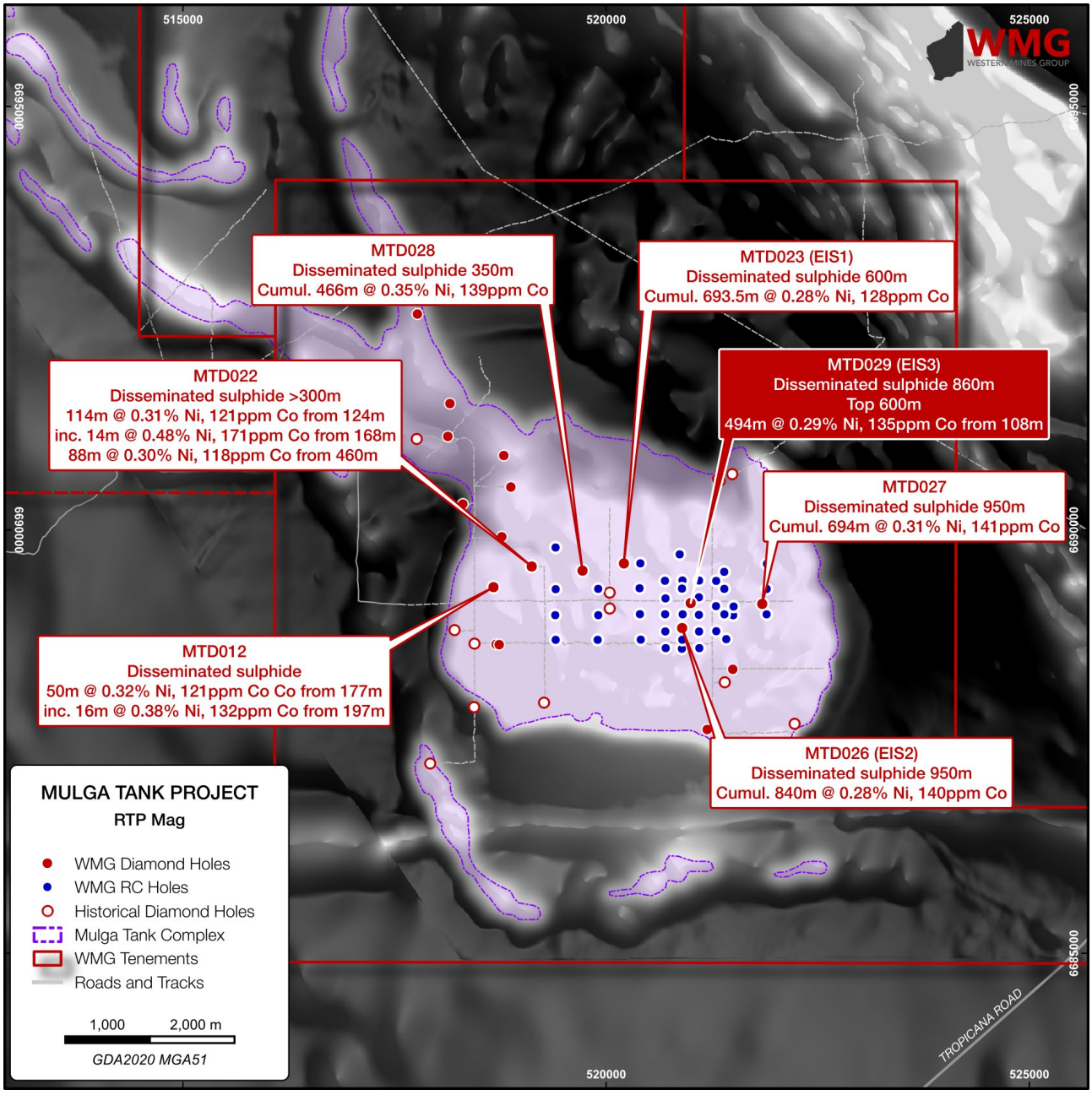


**Figure 4: Assay results for WMG deep diamond holes within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex**

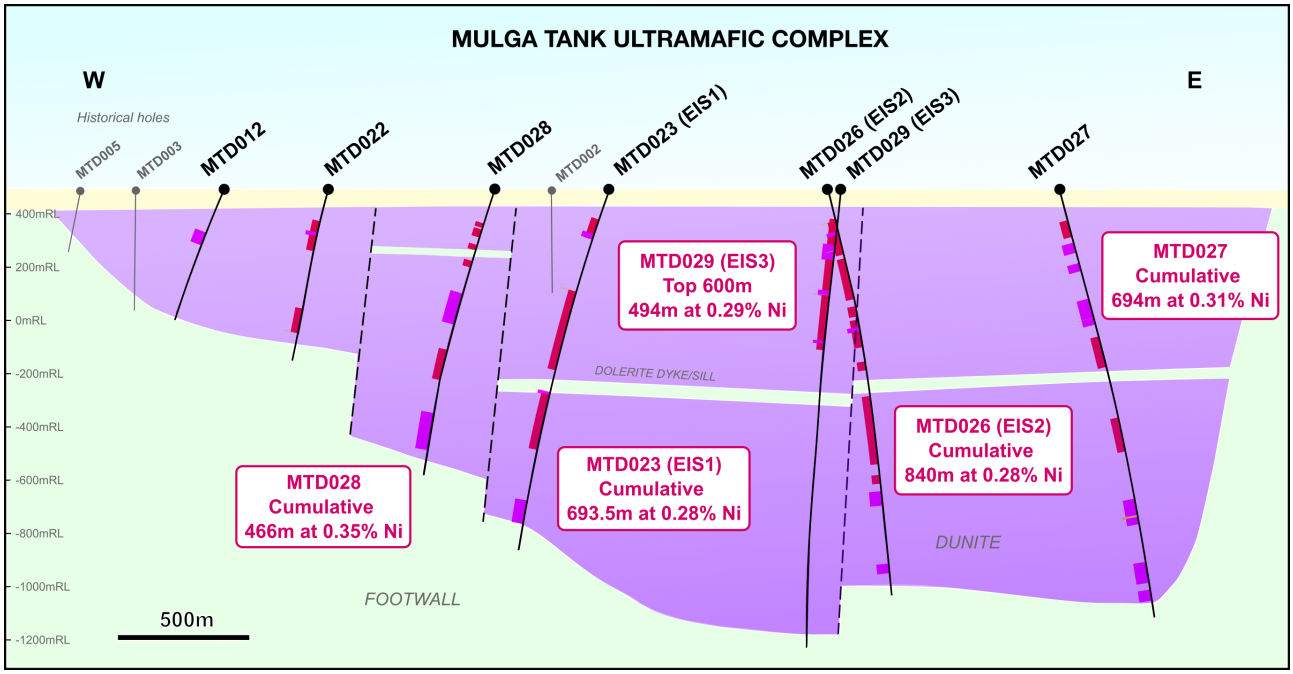


**Figure 5: Cross Section through the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex**

The Company has planned a number of exciting exploration programs at Mulga Tank over the next several months and looks forward to updating shareholders on these and the continuing progress at Mulga Tank as 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) | Interval (m) | Ni (%) | Co (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | Pt + Pd (ppb) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MTD029 | 108 | 602 | 494 | 0.29 | 135 | 74 | 20 |
| | inc. 210 | 218 | 8 | 0.48 | 147 | 168 | 35 |
| | and inc. 232 | 242 | 10 | 0.40 | 172 | 351 | 61 |
| | and inc. 378 | 397 | 19 | 0.44 | 209 | 246 | 64 |
| | that inc. 389 | 397 | 8 | 0.54 | 250 | 371 | 81 |
| | which inc. 395 | 396 | 1 | 1.56 | 548 | 1175 | 245 |
| | and inc. 513 | 578 | 10 | 0.38 | 167 | 91 | 50 |

Table 1: Hole MTD029 significant intersections

| HoleID | Easting (MGA51) | Northing (MGA51) | Total Depth (m) | Azimuth | Dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MTD029 | 520998 | 6689137 | 1722 | 270 | -85 |

Table 2: Collar details for hole MTD029

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Level 3, 33 Ord Street
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: 76.10m
Options: 19.75m
Share Price: $0.33
Market Cap: $25.11m
Cash (31/03/24): $1.77m

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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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• 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<br>• HQ (to 800m) and NQ2 diamond core was cut in half or quarters and sampled on either geological or whole metre intervals. 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)<br>• Portable XRF data collected at 50cm sample point spacing downhole, with a 20 second beam time using 3 beams<br>• 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<br>• The core was orientated using a downhole orientation tool at the end of every run |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Drill sample recovery | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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<br>• 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<br>• Some portions of the core with visible sulphide veining were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation work, this biased selection of mineralisation may result in underreporting of grade |
| 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.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• 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<br>• 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<br>• 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.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • Core was cut in half and sampled on either geological intervals or 1 or 2 metre lengths for geochemical assay<br>• Some portions of the core with visible sulphide veining were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation work<br>• Samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 or ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05)<br>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size and style of sulphide mineralisation targeted |
| 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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<br>• Samples analysed by aqua regia digest multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP41) is considered a partial technique of soluble sulphide<br>• Standards representative of the grade of mineralisation anticipated were inserted approximately every 20-25 samples (4-5%)<br>• ALS also follow their own QA/QC procedures using standards and blacks<br>• No issues with the assay data have been observed |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Verification of sampling and assaying | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | • Significant reported assay results were verified by multiple alternative company personnel<br>• Assay data was compiled into a SQL database server |
| 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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• 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<br>• Coordinates are in GDA2020 UTM Zone 51 |
| Data spacing and distribution | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• 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<br>• No sample compositing |
| 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.<br>• 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 was 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<br>• 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.<br>• 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<br>• Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd<br>• 1% NSR to original tenement holder<br>• Native Title Upurli Upurli Nguratja<br>• No known registered sites of historical sites within the tenement area<br>• Goldfields Priority Ecological Community PEC54 borders eastern edge of project area<br>• 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<br>• 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<br>• Previous drilling intersected disseminated and narrow zones of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the dunite intrusion<br>• 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:<br>  • easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>  • dip and azimuth of the hole<br>  • down hole length and interception depth hole length.<br>• 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<br>• The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Data aggregation methods | • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • No metal equivalent values have been quoted<br>• 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.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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<br>• 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<br>• 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).<br>• 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<br>• Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results |