ASX RELEASE
17 OCTOBER 2024

FURTHER PHASE 3 ASSAY RESULTS UP TO 1.25% Ni 0.60% Cu

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geochemical assay results received for Phase 3 RC holes MTRC056 to MTRC058 at Mulga Tank
- All holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:

MTRC056	201m at 0.31% Ni, 134ppm Co, 176ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 81m S:Ni 0.9
MTRC057	216m at 0.27% Ni, 139ppm Co, 159ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd from 84m S:Ni 1.1*
MTRC058	209m at 0.29% Ni, 132ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 91m S:Ni 0.8*

- Holes drilled to the east of previous drilling outside the area modelled in JORC Exploration Target
- Shallow zones of higher grade nickel sulphide mineralisation including:

MTRC056	27m at 0.45% Ni, 172ppm Co, 263ppm Cu, 51ppb Pt+Pd from 81m
	inc. 1m at 1.25% Ni, 398ppm Co, 0.15% Cu, 0.33g/t Pt+Pd from 96m
	3m at 0.50% Ni, 237ppm Co, 0.40% Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 273m
MTRC057	1m at 0.88% Ni, 449ppm Co, 0.60% Cu, 71ppb Pt+Pd from 221m

- Mineralisation seen in all 19 out of 19 Phase 3 RC holes within the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex - running total now at 55 of 58 holes mineralised across all three phases of RC drilling
- To date 23 intersections >1% Ni discovered in top 300m within the 58 RC holes over ~2.5km^2 area
- WMG continues to expand and 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 three Phase 3 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes at the Mulga Tank Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Assay results have been received for holes MTRC056 to MTRC058, which were all drilled in new area in the eastern part of the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex. **Results from all three holes highlight broad ~200m intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation**. The holes extend nickel sulphide mineralisation outside of previously known and tested zones within the Complex.

Hole MTRC056 is another strong hole in the program, that returned a continuous intersection of **201m at 0.31% Ni, 134ppm Co** from 81m that included some shallow, higher-grade intervals of **27m at 0.45% Ni, 172ppm Co, 263ppm Cu** from 81m, with **1m at 1.25% Ni, 398ppm Co, 0.15% Cu, 0.33g/t Pt+Pd** from 96m, and also **3m at 0.50% Ni, 237ppm Co, 0.40% Cu** from 273m.

Assay results have now been received for all 19 Phase 3 RC holes drilled within the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex, with all holes showing mineralisation. The program has been successful in its goals of infilling around previous drilling in the core of the Complex (holes MTRC040 to MTRC043) (*ASX, Phase 3 RC Results Yield Broad Sulphide Mineralisation Zones, 13 September 2024*) and extending mineralisation outside of previous tested zones (holes MTRC044 to MTRC055), with results from hole MTRC046 showing the best high-grade intersection ever drilled at the project (*ASX, MTRC046: Two High-Grade Zones inc. 5m at 1.92% Ni 0.21% Cu, 17 September; Phase 3 Assays Extend Known Mineralisation at Mulga Tank, 26 September 2024; Further High-Grade Intervals up to 2.46% Ni 0.43% Cu, 9 October 2024*).

These latest holes MTRC056 to MTRC058 again step out from previous drilling and extend known mineralisation with numerous intervals of logged disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation coinciding with assay results showing elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE, including:

MTRC056 **201m at 0.31% Ni, 134ppm Co, 176ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 81m S:Ni 0.9**
inc. **27m at 0.45% Ni, 172ppm Co, 263ppm Cu, 51ppb Pt+Pd from 108m**
that inc. **1m at 1.25% Ni, 398ppm Co, 0.15% Cu, 0.33g/t Pt+Pd from 96m**
and inc. **8m at 0.40% Ni, 172ppm Co, 245ppm Cu, 53ppb Pt+Pd from 121m**
and inc. **13m at 0.36% Ni, 140ppm Co, 100ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 137m**
and inc. **3m at 0.50% Ni, 237ppm Co, 0.40% Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 273m**

MTRC057 **216m at 0.27% Ni, 139ppm Co, 159ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd from 84m S:Ni 1.1***
inc. **6m at 0.31% Ni, 129ppm Co, 82ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 183m**
and inc. **10m at 0.46% Ni, 238ppm Co, 0.15% Cu, 46ppb Pt+Pd from 221m**
that inc. **3m at 0.65% Ni, 334ppm Co, 0.32% Cu, 94ppb Pt+Pd from 227m**
which inc. **1m at 0.88% Ni, 449ppm Co, 0.60% Cu, 71ppb Pt+Pd from 229m**

MTRC058 **209m at 0.29% Ni, 132ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 91m S:Ni 0.8***
inc. **14m at 0.38% Ni, 163ppm Co, 135ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 137m**
and inc. **13m at 0.41% Ni, 147ppm Co, 138ppm Cu, 58ppb Pt+Pd from 234m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

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

> *"19 out of 19 holes of the Phase 3 program showing mineralisation is a fantastic result. Whilst some of them were infill, many were stepping out into new areas of the main body of the Complex; extending mineralisation well outside the area modelled in our JORC Exploration Target. The Phase 3 program has been extremely successful, giving us plenty of exciting new information to feed back into our geological modelling and ongoing targeting work.*
>
> *All three of these latest holes show ~200m intervals of sulphide mineralisation, with sulphur and associated chalcophile element results (Cu and PGE's). Various intersections of higher grade results may provide vectors to further pods or zones of richer material. MTRC056 is another strong hole in this batch with results returning 201m at 0.31% Ni, which contained a number of higher grade intervals including 27m at 0.45% Ni, with 1m at 1.25% Ni, 398ppm Co, 0.15% Cu and 0.33g/t Pt+Pd."*

MULGA TANK RC DRILLING PROGRAM

Exploration results from the Company's various drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project over the last 18 months have demonstrated significant nickel sulphide mineralisation and an extensive nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

The Company has recently completed a 24 hole, ~7,400m Phase 3 RC program in follow-up to previous exploration. Of which, 19 holes, totalling 6,002m, were drilled within the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex looking to infill around previous holes and extend mineralisation to the south and east of previous drilling (*ASX, First 19 Phase 3 RC Holes Complete at Mulga Tank, 2 September 2024)*. Assay results from these holes have now all been received (*ASX, Phase 3 RC Results Yield Broad Sulphide Mineralisation Zones, 13 September 2024; MTRC046 Two High-Grade Zones inc. 5m at 1.92% Ni 0.21% Cu, 17 September 2024; Phase 3 Assays Extend Known Mineralisation at Mulga Tank, 26 September 2024; Further High-Grade Intervals up to 2.46% Ni 0.43% Cu, 9 October 2024*).

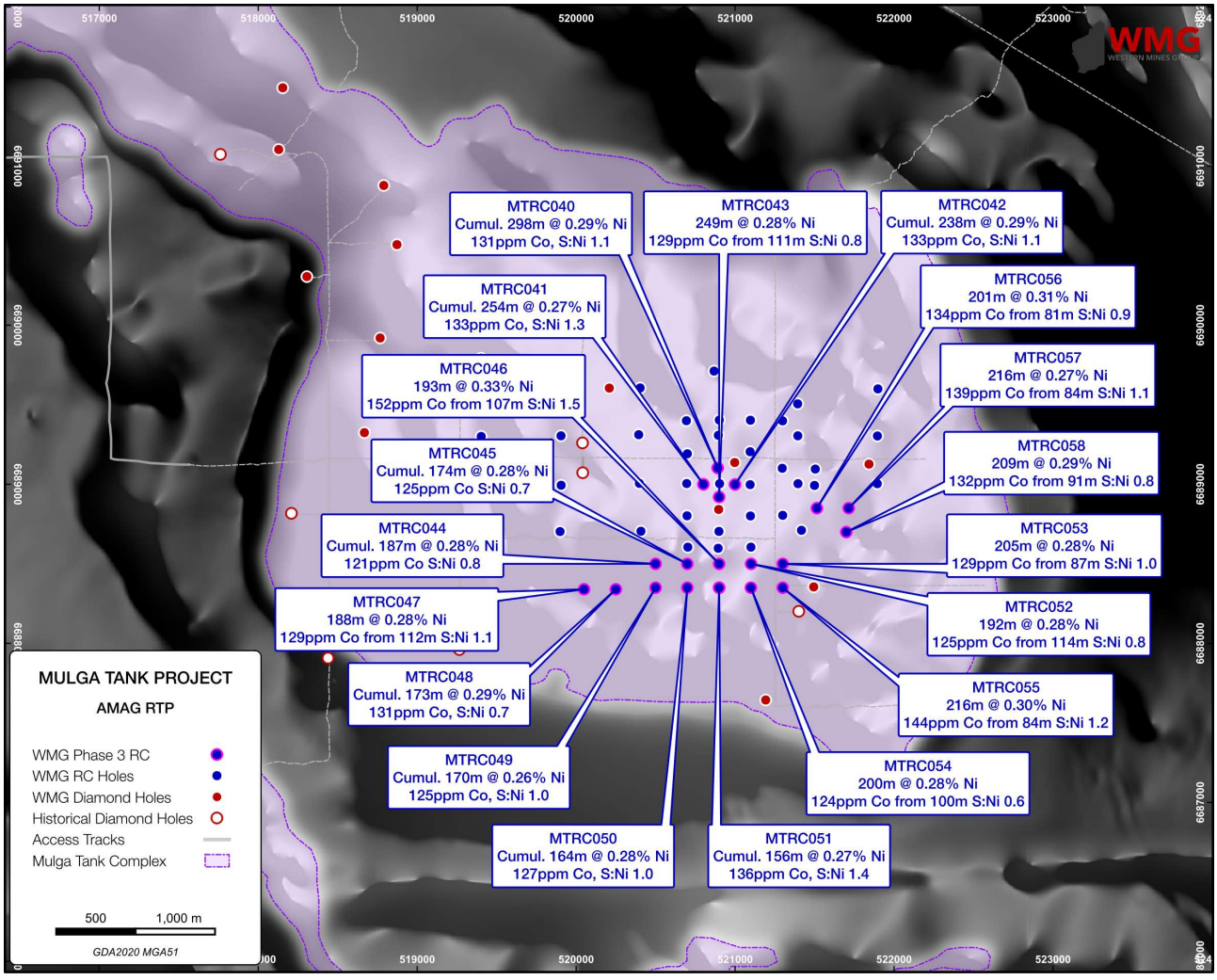

Figure 1: Phase 3 assay results for disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation

An additional five hole, 1,411m regional component of the Phase 3 RC program was designed to test the interpreted komatiite channel system (based on aeromagnetic interpretation), extending from the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex, and the interpreted lithologies of the Minigwal Greenstone Belt (*ASX, Regional EIS Drilling Confirms Belt-Scale Mineral System, 3 October 2024*). Four of the holes were drilled with the aid of one of WMG's current EIS grants (*ASX, WMG Wins Two More EIS Awards to Drill Mulga Tank, 29 April 2024*).

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTRC056 averaged 47.8% MgO and 0.36% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 236m ultramafic portion of the hole, MTRC057 averaged 48.3% MgO and 0.33% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 238m of ultramafic and MTRC058 averaged 46.0% MgO and 0.72% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 241m 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

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 MTRC056 to MTRC058 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 7).

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 >0.15% and S >0.1%; Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb and S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width.

MTRC056 **201m at 0.31% Ni, 134ppm Co, 176ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 81m S:Ni 0.9**

inc. **27m at 0.45% Ni, 172ppm Co, 263ppm Cu, 51ppb Pt+Pd from 108m**

that inc. **1m at 1.25% Ni, 398ppm Co, 0.15% Cu, 0.33g/t Pt+Pd from 96m**

and inc. **8m at 0.40% Ni, 172ppm Co, 245ppm Cu, 53ppb Pt+Pd from 121m**

and inc. **13m at 0.36% Ni, 140ppm Co, 100ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 137m**

and inc. **3m at 0.50% Ni, 237ppm Co, 0.40% Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 273m**

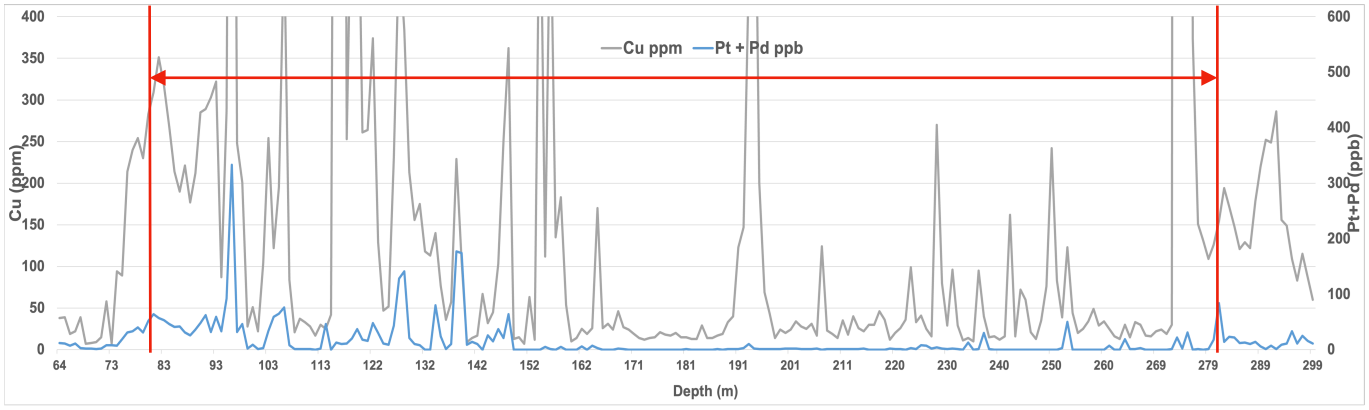

Figure 2: MTRC056 Cu and Pt+Pd

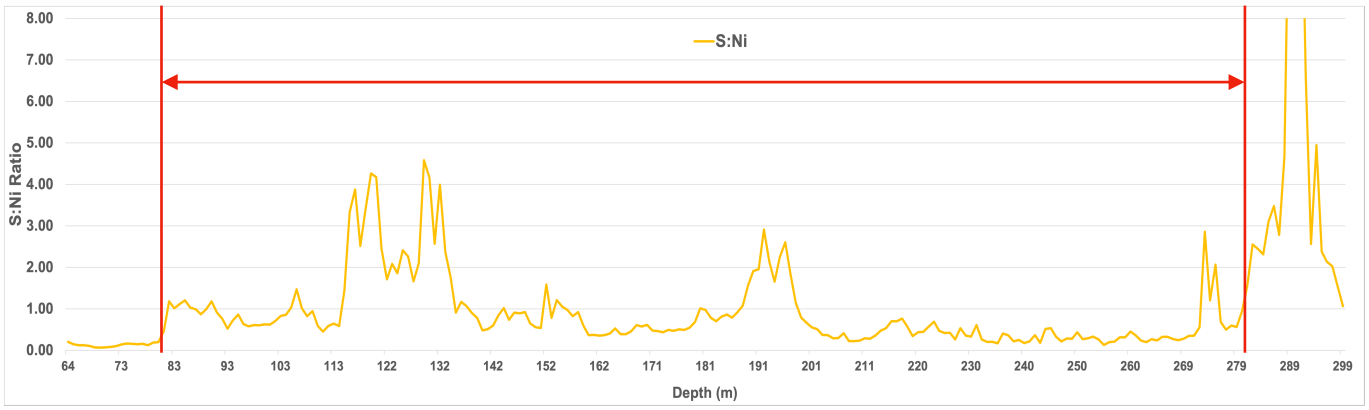

Figure 3: MTRC056 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC057 **216m at 0.27% Ni, 139ppm Co, 159ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd from 84m S:Ni 1.1***

inc. **5m at 0.31% Ni, 129ppm Co, 82ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 183m**

and inc. **10m at 0.46% Ni, 238ppm Co, 0.15% Cu, 46ppb Pt+Pd from 221m**

that inc. **3m at 0.65% Ni, 334ppm Co, 0.32% Cu, 94ppb Pt+Pd from 227m**

which inc. **1m at 0.88% Ni, 449ppm Co, 0.60% Cu, 71ppb Pt+Pd from 229m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

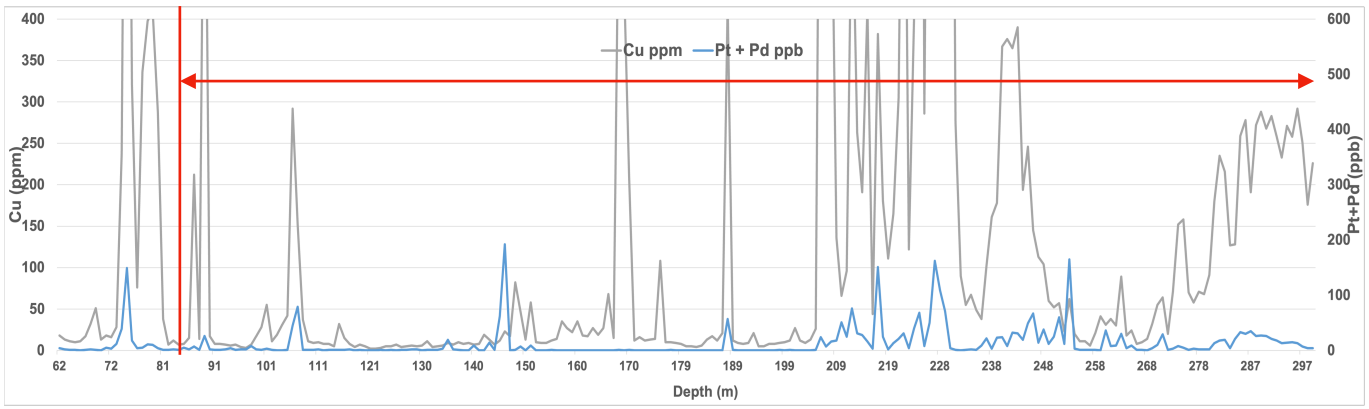

Figure 4: MTRC057 Cu and Pt+Pd

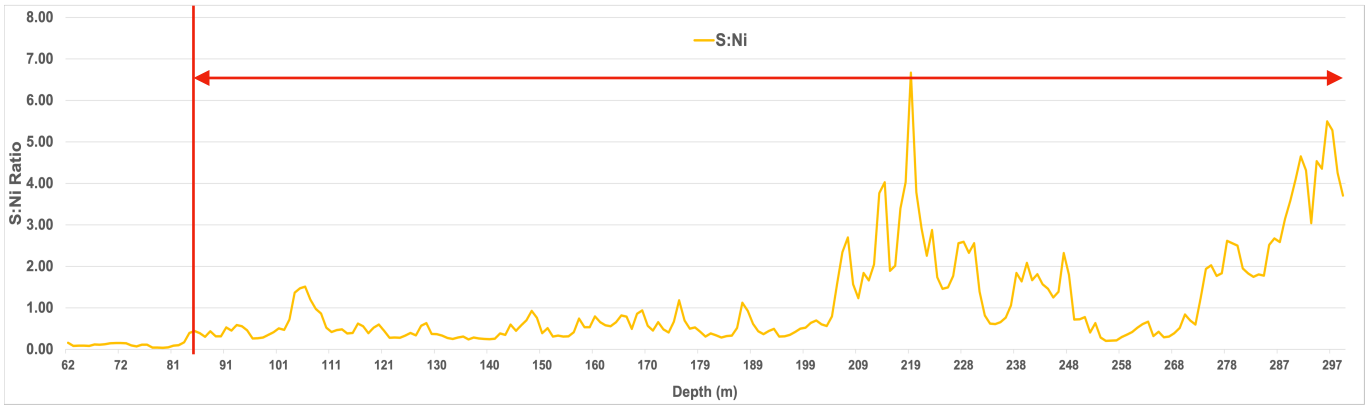

Figure 5: MTRC057 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC058 209m at 0.29% Ni, 132ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 91m S:Ni 0.8*

inc. 14m at 0.38% Ni, 163ppm Co, 135ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 137m

and inc. 13m at 0.41% Ni, 147ppm Co, 138ppm Cu, 58ppb Pt+Pd from 234m

* *Ending in mineralisation*

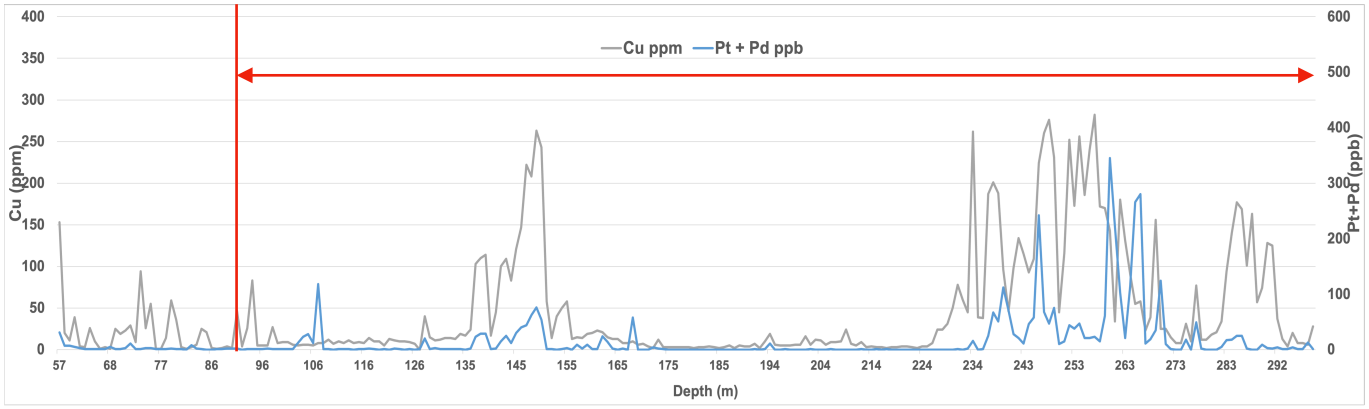

Figure 6: MTRC058 Cu and Pt+Pd

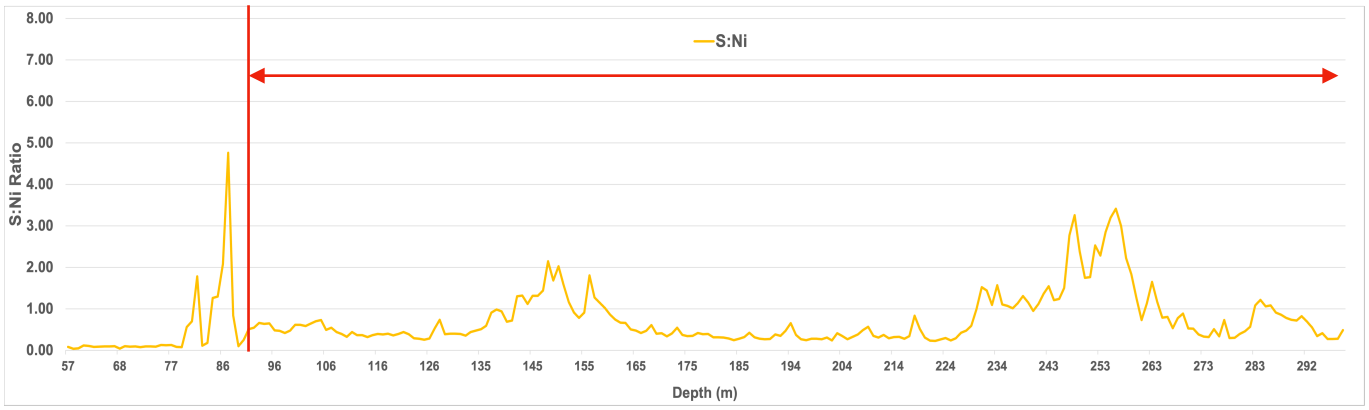

Figure 7: MTRC058 S:Ni Ratio

DISCUSSION

Holes MTRC056 to MTRC058 were designed to test to the east of previous drilling, filling the gap between WMG's Phase 1 RC hole MTRC006 across to MTRC019 and covering an area just outside the shell of the Company's JORC Exploration Target model (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*).

All three holes show broad intersections of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation containing high sulphur, S:Ni and chalcophile elements (Cu and PGE's). The results demonstrate the system remains open in this direction, extending mineralisation outside of previously known and tested zones within the Complex. This continues to highlight a larger system than that modelled in the Company's JORC Exploration Target.

Higher grade intersections of Ni with strong Cu were again observed in holes MTRC056 and MTRC057:

MTRC056 **27m at 0.45% Ni, 172ppm Co, 263ppm Cu, 51ppb Pt+Pd from 108m**
inc. **1m at 1.25% Ni, 398ppm Co, 0.15% Cu, 0.33g/t Pt+Pd from 96m**
3m at 0.50% Ni, 237ppm Co, 0.40% Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 273m

MTRC057 **10m at 0.46% Ni, 238ppm Co, 0.15% Cu, 46ppb Pt+Pd from 221m**
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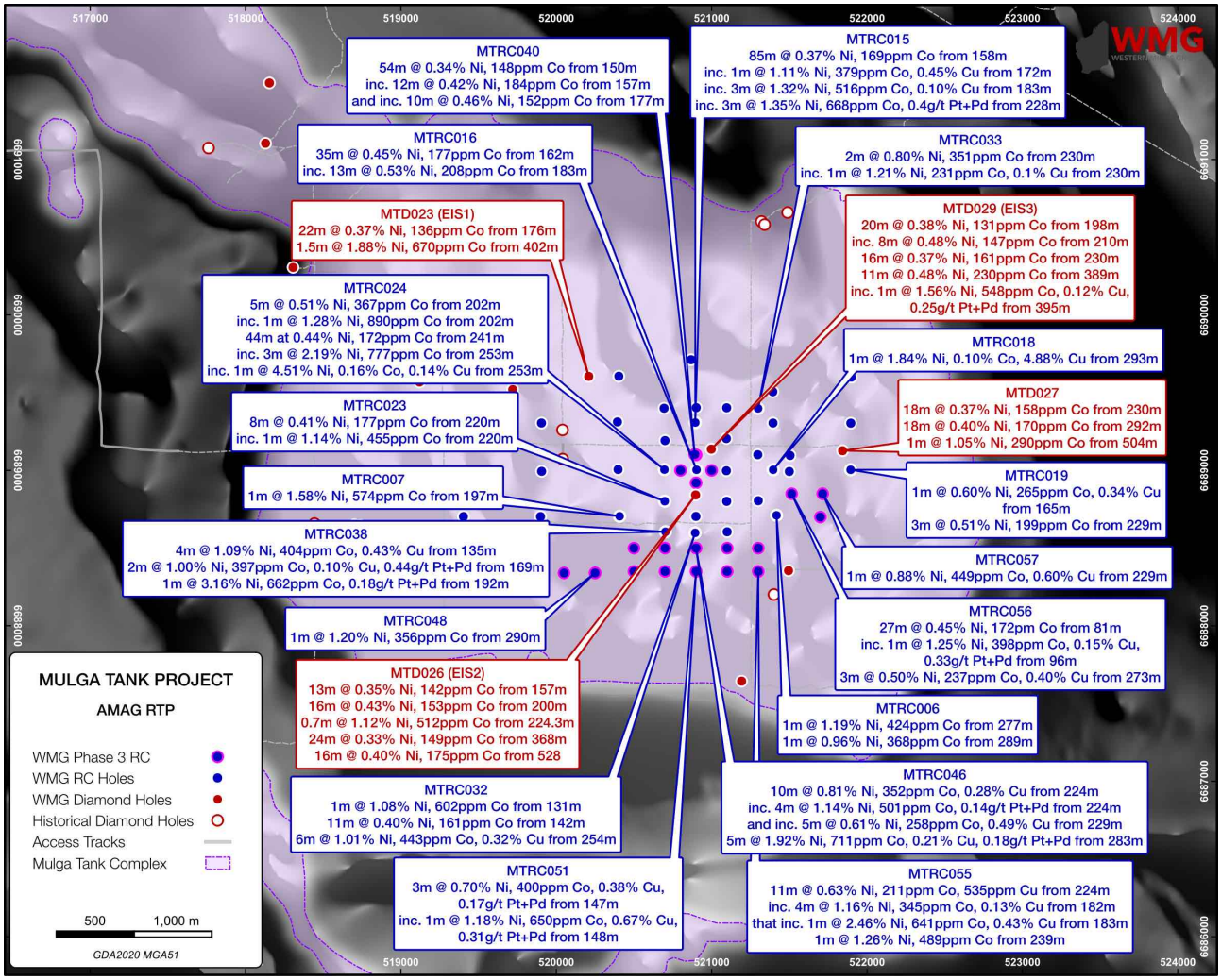

Figure 8: Higher grade assay results within the core of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

A total of **23 higher grade intersections greater than 1% Ni have now been encountered over an approximately 2.5km^2 area** in the core of the main body of the Complex. These results are generally all within the top 300 vertical metres from surface, within what could be a large open pit scenario. Given the drill spacing across this area is generally still around 200m x 200m, these results highlight the prospectivity and potential to find pods or zones higher grade material within the extensive lower grade disseminated system.

Assay results have now been received for all 19 holes of the Phase 3 RC program drilled within the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex (with results from five regional RC holes still outstanding). **Remarkably all 19 holes showed nickel sulphide mineralisation**, with the majority of them drilled in new, previously undrilled, areas of the Complex. **A similar feat was achieved in the Phase 2 RC program with all 17 of 17 holes showing mineralisation** (*ASX, All Phase 2 RC Holes Show Broad Sulphide Mineralisation, 14 May 2024*) and in the **Phase 1 RC program 19 of 22 holes intersected mineralisation - a running total of 55 out of 58 RC holes being mineralised.**

The Company uses geochemical results of elevated Ni and S (S >0.1%, S:Ni >0.5), associated with chalcophile elements (Cu, PGE's), supported by observations of visible sulphides, to determine zones of mineralisation and it is worth revisiting the three unmineralised holes of the Phase 1 program, MTRC004 (*ASX, First RC Hole Without Mineralisation Found at Mulga Tank, 21 December 2023*), MTRC021 and MTRC022 just to highlight how different the geochemical results were in these "dead" holes

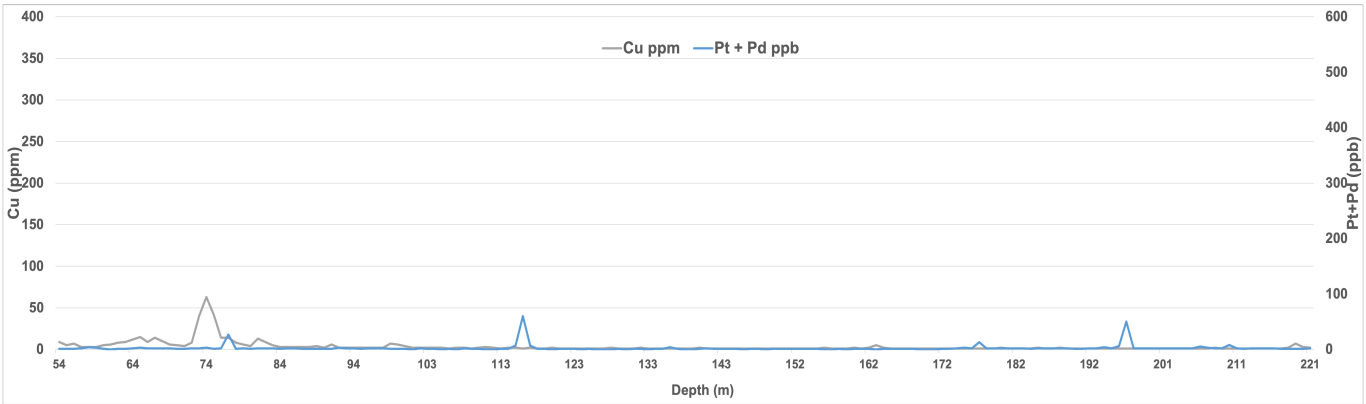

Figure 9: MTRC004 Cu and Pt+Pd

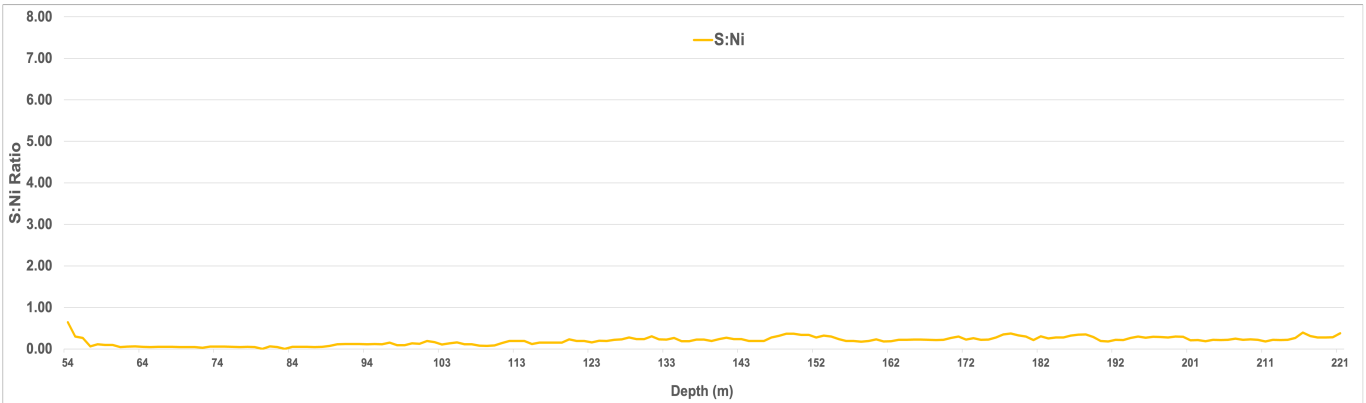

Figure 10: MTRC004 S:Ni Ratio

Each phase of drilling and batch of geochemical assay results continues to build our understanding of the Mulga Tank Complex. The Company uses these results to feedback into ongoing exploration targeting work looking to vector towards zones of high-grade mineralisation in what the Company believes is an extensive hybrid nickel sulphide mineral system at Mulga Tank.

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For further information please contact:

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director
Tel: +61 475 116 798
Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

UPCOMING CONFERENCE:

Managing Director Caedmon Marriott will be attending the IMARC Conference in Sydney 28-31 October.

Any WMG shareholders that would like a free pass to the conference or to meet up in Sydney during the week please 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)
MTRC056	81	282	201	0.31	134	176	15
	inc. 81	108	27	0.45	172	263	51
	that inc. 96	**97**	**1**	**1.25**	**398**	**1480**	**333**
	and inc. 121	129	8	0.40	172	245	53
	and inc. 137	150	13	0.36	140	100	43
	and inc. 273	276	3	0.50	237	3988	18
MTRC057	84	300	216	0.27	139	159	13
	inc. 183	188	5	0.31	129	82	10
	and inc. 221	231	10	0.46	238	1483	46
	that inc. 227	230	3	0.65	334	3163	94
	which inc. 229	**230**	**1**	**0.88**	**449**	**6000**	**71**
MTRC058	91	300	209	0.29	132	50	18
	inc. 137	14	14	0.38	163	135	32
	and inc. 234	13	13	0.41	147	138	58

Table 1: Significant nickel intersections holes MTRC056 to MTRC058

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC056	521515	6688850	300	270	-70
MTRC057	521715	6688850	300	270	-70
MTRC058	521700	6688700	300	270	-70

Table 2: Collar details for holes MTRC056 to MTRC058

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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: 85.15m
Options: 19.60m
Share Price: $0.22
Market Cap: $18.73m
Cash (30/06/24): $2.13m

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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 (100% WMG). WMG's exploration work has discovered a 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 GDA2020 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 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 Minerals Limited (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