MORE RC INTERSECTIONS OVER 1% Ni AT MULGA TANK

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Geochemical assay results received for 3 RC holes MTRC006 to MTRC008 at Mulga Tank**
- **All holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:**

MTRC006	**Cumulative**	**159m at 0.29% Ni, 125ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.6**
MTRC007	**Cumulative**	**168m at 0.29% Ni, 133ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0**
MTRC008	**Cumulative**	**91m at 0.24% Ni, 122ppm Co, 53ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1**

- **Holes MTRC006 and MTRC007 include intersections with results greater than 1% Ni:**

MTRC006		**1m at 1.19% Ni, 424ppm Co, 234ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 277m**
		1m at 0.96% Ni, 368ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 41ppb Pt+Pd from 289m
MTRC007		**2m at 1.05% Ni, 394ppm Co, 583ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 196m**
	inc.	**1m at 1.58% Ni, 574ppm Co, 708ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 197m**

- **19 of 20 RC holes received to date contain mineralisation - with around 40-70% length down holes being mineralised - demonstrating continuity of shallow mineralisation across the Complex**
- **Possible higher grade core emerging in centre of Complex - follow-up RC drilling planned**
- **Preliminary modelling demonstrates large mineralised volumed defined by the Company's initial drilling programs to date - which is open in nearly all directions**
- **WMG continues to de-risk a potentially globally significant, large-scale, open-pitable nickel sulphide deposit at Mulga Tank**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on geochemical assay results recently received for three reverse circulation (RC) drill holes MTRC006 to MTRC008 at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

WMG completed a 22 hole RC drilling program designed to test the extent of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation observed across the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (*ASX, Completion of 7000m RC Drilling Program at Mulga Tank, 7 November 2023*).

Assay results have been received for three holes MTRC006 to MTRC008 which all highlight broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation. MTRC006 and MTRC007 show interesting results with further intersections of nickel over 1% - **MTRC006 1m at 1.19% Ni from 277m and MTRC007 2m at 1.05% Ni from 196m**.

With 20 of the 22 RC holes now received, the results confirm the drilling was successful in targeting shallow mineralisation with cumulatively around ~50% of the samples from 19 of the holes showing mineralisation - with elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE. This uppermost zone appears to be laterally very extensive as confirmed by the Company's preliminary modelling.

Numerous intervals of interpreted nickel sulphide mineralisation based on geochemical signature were identified down the holes including (*denotes ending in mineralisation):

MTRC006	**85m at 0.27% Ni, 113ppm Co, 21ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 97m**
	inc. **2m at 0.49% Ni, 169ppm Co, 276ppm Cu, 0.2g/t Pt+Pd from 120m**
	74m at 0.31% Ni, 138ppm Co, 38ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 226m*
	inc. **1m at 1.19% Ni, 424ppm Co, 234ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 277m**
	and inc. **1m at 0.96% Ni, 368ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 41ppb Pt+Pd from 289m**
Cumulative	**159m at 0.29% Ni, 125ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.6***
MTRC007	**19m at 0.28% Ni, 143ppm Co, 137ppm Cu, 34ppb Pt+Pd from 124m**
	inc. **2m at 0.40% Ni, 153ppm Co, 170ppm Cu, 96ppb Pt+Pd from 128m**
	149m at 0.29% Ni, 132ppm Co, 39ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd from 151m*
	inc. **2m at 1.05% Ni, 394ppm Co, 583ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 196m**
	that inc. **1m at 1.58% Ni, 574ppm Co, 708ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 197m**
Cumulative	**168m at 0.29% Ni, 125ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0***
MTRC008	**39m at 0.24% Ni, 123ppm Co, 66ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 89m**
	10m at 0.24% Ni, 143ppm Co, 67ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 168m
	24m at 0.28% Ni, 117ppm Co, 26ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd from 195m
	18m at 0.20% Ni, 114ppm Co, 53ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 256m
Cumulative	**91m at 0.24% Ni, 122ppm Co, 53ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1**

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

"Some great assay results to start the new year with three more holes taking our RC 'hit rate' to 19 out of 20 holes received to date showing broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation. This latest batch returned a couple of intersections over 1% Ni in holes MTRC006 and MTRC007. These holes were located on the southern boundary of the central-eastern area tested by the drilling - demonstrating the mineralisation be open in this direction. Infilling and extending this zone will likely be a focus of our drilling programs planned for this year.

With nearly all the assay results now received the team has begun some preliminary modelling of the results. A significant, large, low-grade, shallow mineralised body can be defined within the main part of the Complex by WMG's drilling to date. This modelled body totals some 647,000,000 cubic metres above 0.15% Ni and 0.1% S cut-offs, with a higher grade core in the central-eastern area of 420,000,000 cubic metres above 0.20% Ni and 0.5 S:Ni cut-off. Follow-up RC drilling is planned to extend and better delineate this body, along with further modelling of the results to yield an initial JORC Exploration Target, as the first step towards generating an initial resource."

MULGA TANK RC DRILLING PROGRAM

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

The Company completed a 22 hole RC drilling program designed to systematically test the lateral continuity of the shallow, uppermost zone of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation observed in the Company's diamond holes MTD012, MTD022, MTD023, MTD026, MTD027 and MTD028 within the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (*ASX, Completion of 7000m RC Drilling Program at Mulga Tank, 7 November 2023*) (Figure 1).

The holes were spaced at approximately 500m x 300m and cover a 2,500m x 1,000m area across the centre of the Complex. Each hole was designed to a target depth of ~300m, which was achieved in all but three holes, for a total of 7,035.5m - of which the top ~60m of each hole, or 1,321m in total, was mud-rotary drilling through the sand cover.

All holes were sampled at 1m intervals from the start of RC drilling (i.e. base of mud rotary) with a total of 5,721 samples delivered to the ALS laboratory in Perth for geochemical assay.

All results have now been received by the Company with the exception of one batch of 321 samples, covering parts of holes MTRC021 and MTRC022, due to one sample being identified as possibly fibrous and delaying processing. Full results for holes MTRC021 and MTRC022 will be reported to shareholders once received.

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTRC006 averaged 47.4% MgO and 0.30% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 237m ultramafic portion of the hole, whilst MTRC007 averaged 48.4% MgO and 0.24% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 239m of ultramafic and MTRC008 average 47.5% MgO and 0.19% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 237m 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, extreme adcumulate dunite with Al_2O_3 generally less than 0.5% and MgO greater than 40%.

This observation of extensive intersections of high MgO extreme 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.

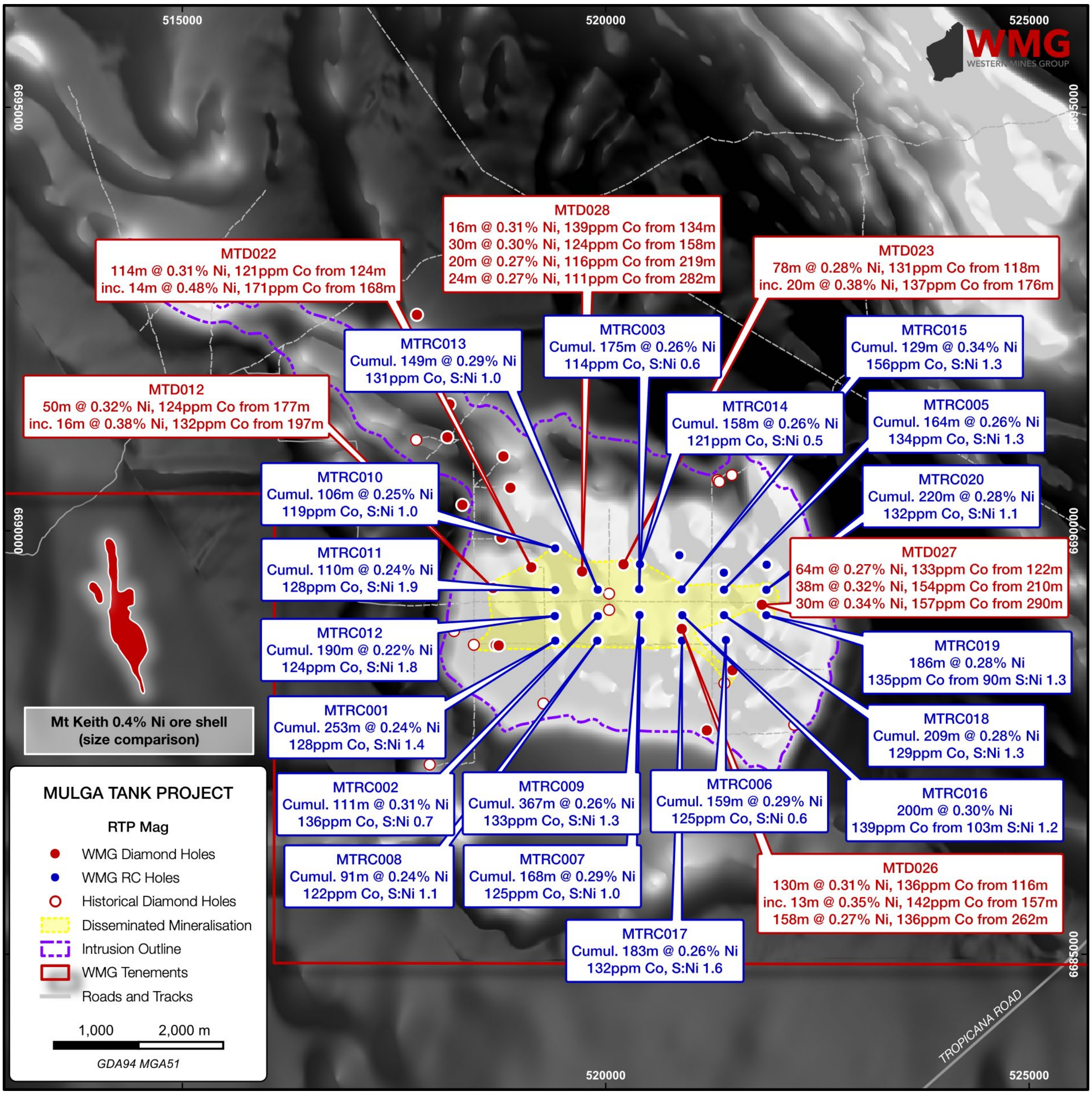

Figure 1: Assay results for shallow nickel sulphide mineralisation in the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

Broad intersections of visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation have frequently been observed in the Company's diamond core drilling and ~390m of disseminated sulphide was observed down hole MTRC009 *ASX, RC Drilling Expansion and Drilling for Equity, 17 October 2023*). However, this style of mineralisation is generally harder to see in RC drill chips.

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 MTRC006 to MTRC008 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 >0.16%, Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb, S >0.1% and S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width.

MTRC006 **85m at 0.27% Ni, 113ppm Co, 21ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 97m**
inc. **2m at 0.49% Ni, 169ppm Co, 276ppm Cu, 0.2g/t Pt+Pd from 120m**
74m at 0.31% Ni, 138ppm Co, 38ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 226m*
inc. **1m at 1.19% Ni, 424ppm Co, 234ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 277m**
and inc. **1m at 0.96% Ni, 368ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 41ppb Pt+Pd from 289m**

Cumulative **159m at 0.29% Ni, 125ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 0.6***

* *Ending in mineralisation*

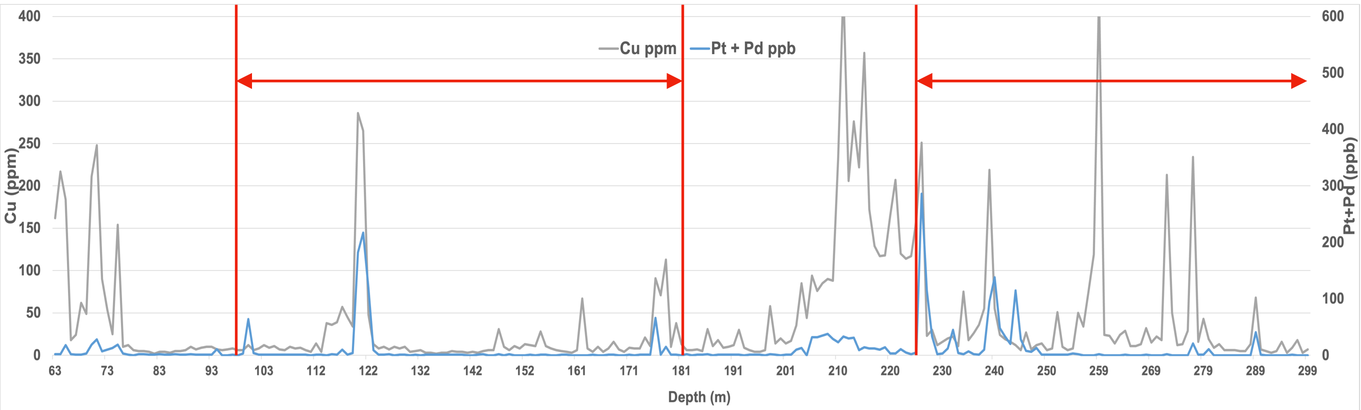

Figure 2: MTRC006 Cu and Pt+Pd

Figure 3: MTRC006 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC007 19m at 0.28% Ni, 143ppm Co, 137ppm Cu, 34ppb Pt+Pd from 124m
inc. 2m at 0.40% Ni, 153ppm Co, 170ppm Cu, 96ppb Pt+Pd from 128m

149m at 0.29% Ni, 132ppm Co, 39ppm Cu, 13ppb Pt+Pd from 151m*
inc. 2m at 1.05% Ni, 394ppm Co, 583ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 196m
that inc. 1m at 1.58% Ni, 574ppm Co, 708ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 197m

Cumulative 168m at 0.29% Ni, 125ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0*

* *Ending in mineralisation*

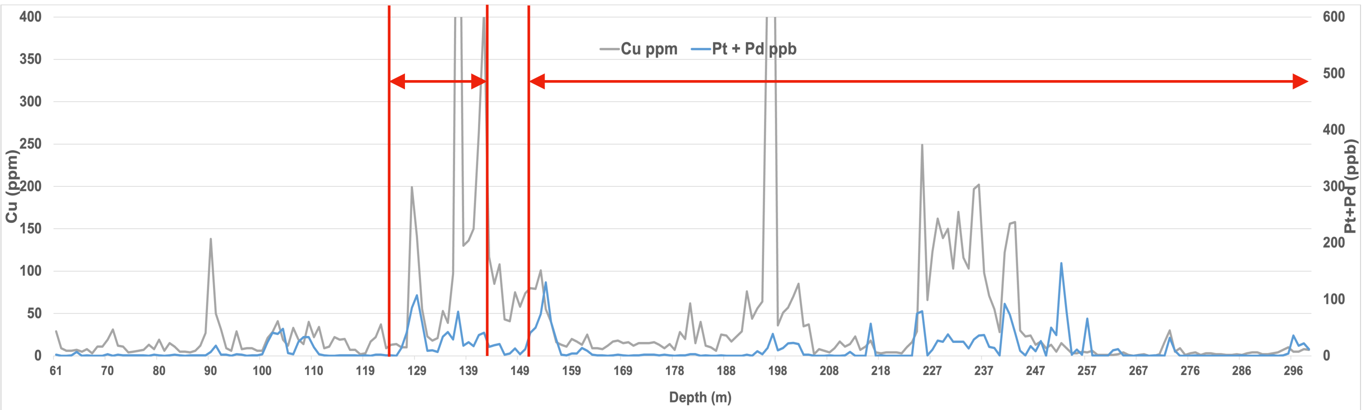

Figure 4: MTRC007 Cu and Pt+Pd

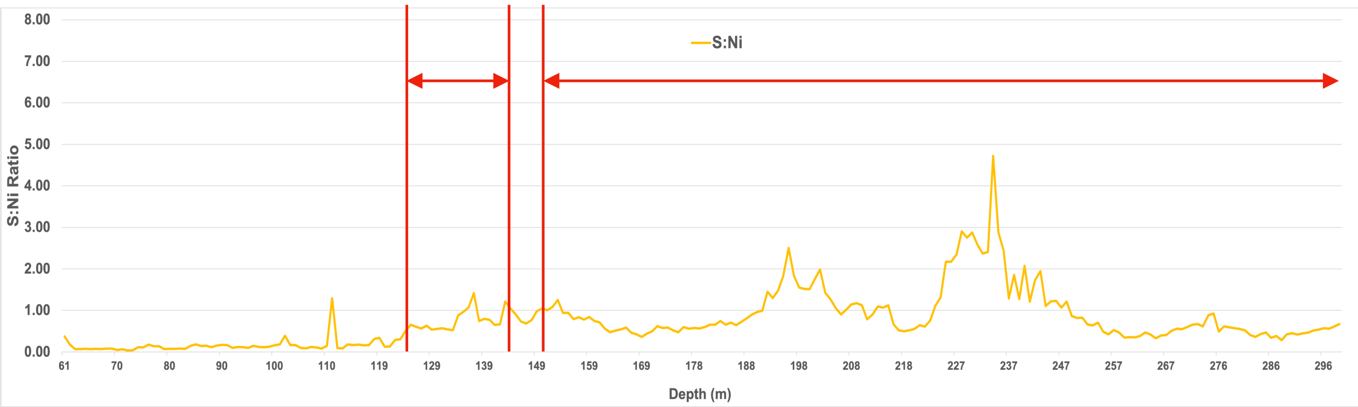

Figure 5: MTRC007 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC008 39m at 0.24% Ni, 123ppm Co, 66ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 89m
10m at 0.24% Ni, 143ppm Co, 67ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 168m
24m at 0.28% Ni, 117ppm Co, 26ppm Cu, 11ppb Pt+Pd from 195m
18m at 0.20% Ni, 114ppm Co, 53ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd from 256m

Cumulative 91m at 0.24% Ni, 122ppm Co, 53ppm Cu, 15ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1

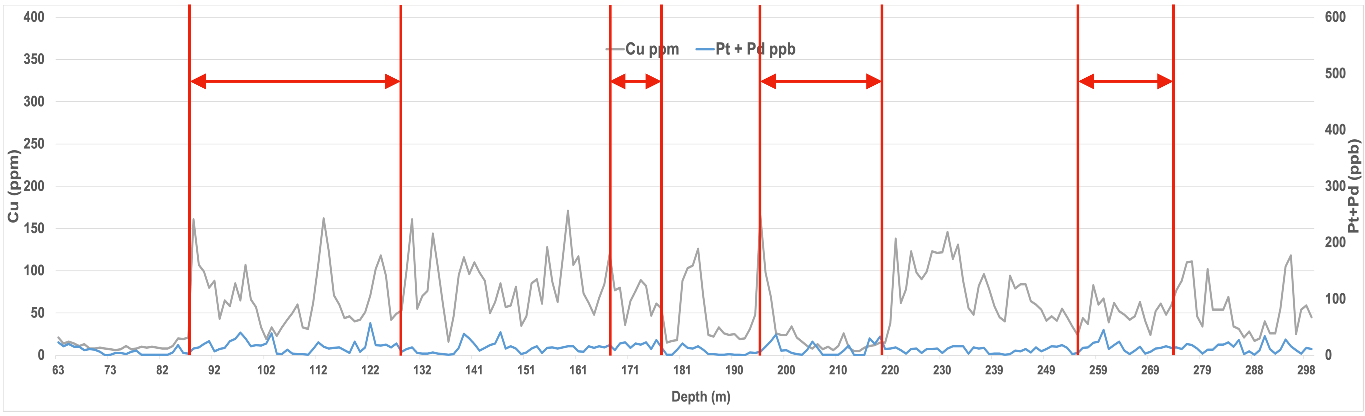

Figure 6: MTRC008 Cu and Pt+Pd

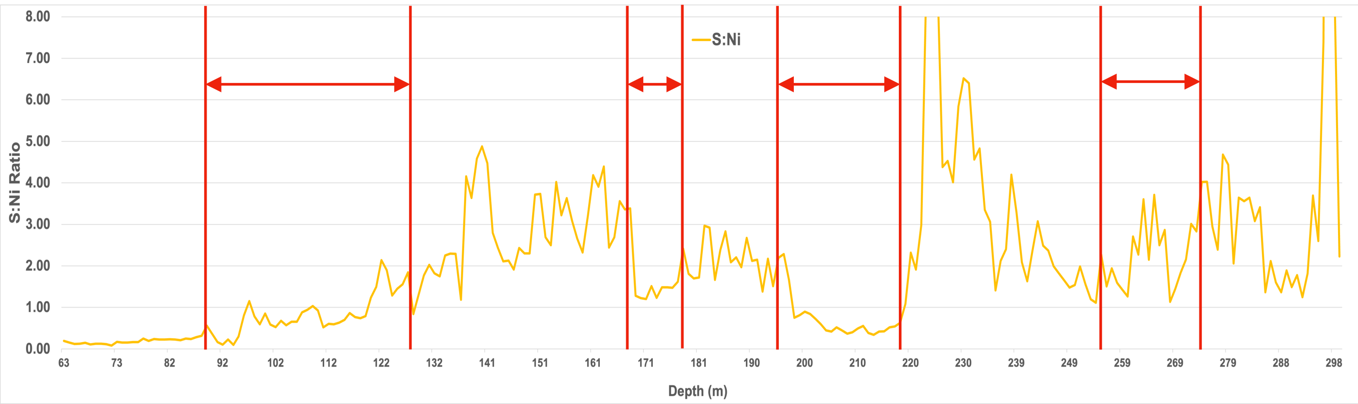

Figure 7: MTRC008 S:Ni Ratio

DISCUSSION

WMG's RC program is the first systematic drilling of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex and aims to test the lateral continuity of the shallow, uppermost zone of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation observed in the Company's diamond holes MTD012, MTD022, MTD023, MTD026, MTD027 and MTD028 (Figure 1). The results from this RC drilling will offer a step change in the understanding of the geology and geochemistry of the Complex and its potential to host a significant disseminated nickel sulphide deposit.

The results from these three holes (and 17 previously announced holes) are very positive and demonstrate the continuity of this uppermost zone of shallow mineralisation, with numerous broad intervals of interpreted nickel sulphide mineralisation identified in all the holes. Around 40-70% of the samples from 19 of the 20 holes received to date show the geochemical signature of nickel sulphide mineralisation with elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous chalcophile elements Cu and PGE.

The Company believes the central area of the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex could host globally significant quantities of disseminated Mt Keith-style nickel sulphide mineralisation which could be amenable to large scale, open-pit mining operation.

These latest holes show further intersections of around 1% Ni or better:

MTRC006	**1m at 1.19% Ni, 424ppm Co, 234ppm Cu, 21ppb Pt+Pd from 277m**
	1m at 0.96% Ni, 368ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 41ppb Pt+Pd from 289m
MTRC007	**2m at 1.05% Ni, 394ppm Co, 583ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 196m**
	1m at 1.58% Ni, 574ppm Co, 708ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 197m

Holes MTRC006 and MTRC007 are located on the southern edge of the central-eastern part of the Complex, in an area where results from previously announced holes have identified richer zones of mineralisation (Figure 8). These results highlight that mineralisation tested by the RC drilling is certainly open to the south of the initial area targeted and currently remains unconstrained. The Company intends to follow-up with further drilling around this area in early 2024, aimed at extending this zone.

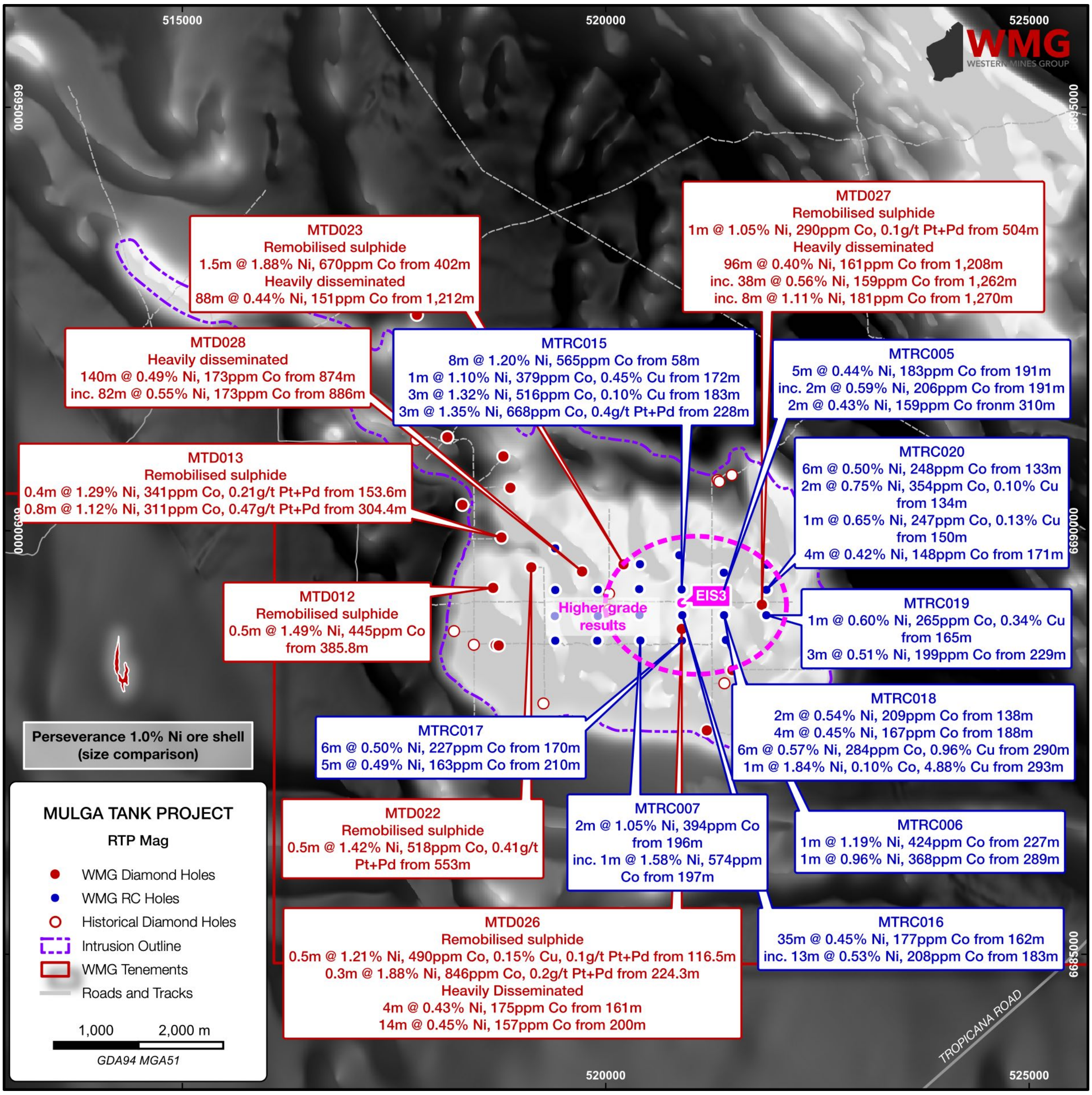

Figure 8: Higher-grade assay results within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

PRELIMINARY MODELLING

With all except one batch of assay results now received the Company has begun preliminary modelling of the results as a first step to generating a JORC Exploration Target and eventually working towards a Mineral Resource (subject to further drilling and results, see cautionary note regarding implicit modelling).

Using the implicit grade modelling function of an industry standard 3D geological modelling software package the Company has completed a first-pass review of all drill hole assay results for the Mulga Tank Project - mapping out the size and scale of the geochemical anomalies identified. This modelling work has defined a significant mineralised target volume within the main dunite body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. Various parameters, including Ni, S, Cu and PGE's, were investigated and analysed to determine the extent of mineralisation and define a number of models of the mineralised volume.

Two outcomes from the modelling work are shown in the figures below, with mineralised volumes determined by coincident zones of higher S and S:Ni above certain Ni cut-off levels:

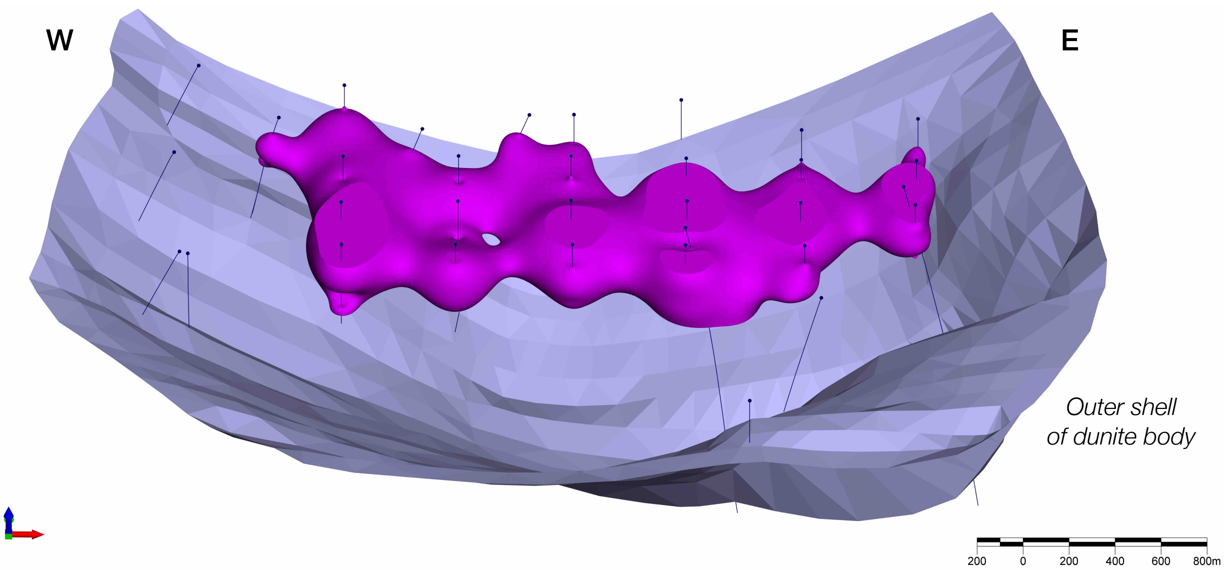

Figure 9: Volume of 458Mm^3 defined by implicit modelling of results using >0.15% Ni and >0.1% S cut-offs
Outline of main Mulga Tank dunite body, viewed from south looking north

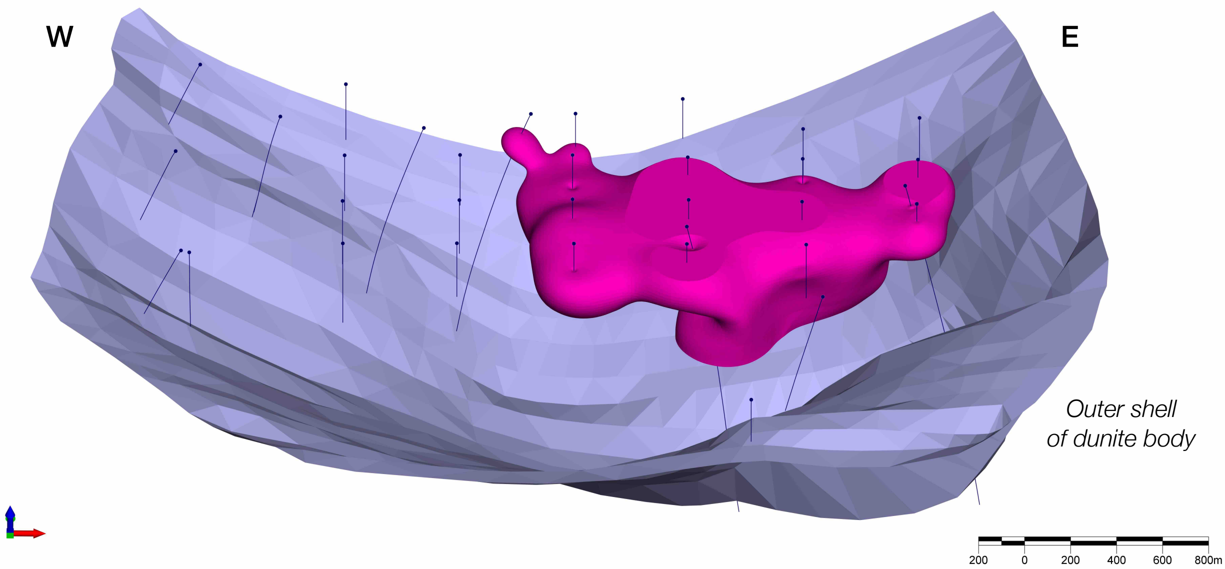

Figure 10: Volume of 420Mm^3 defined by implicit modelling of results using >0.20% Ni and >0.5 S:Ni cut-offs
Outline of main Mulga Tank dunite body, viewed from south looking north

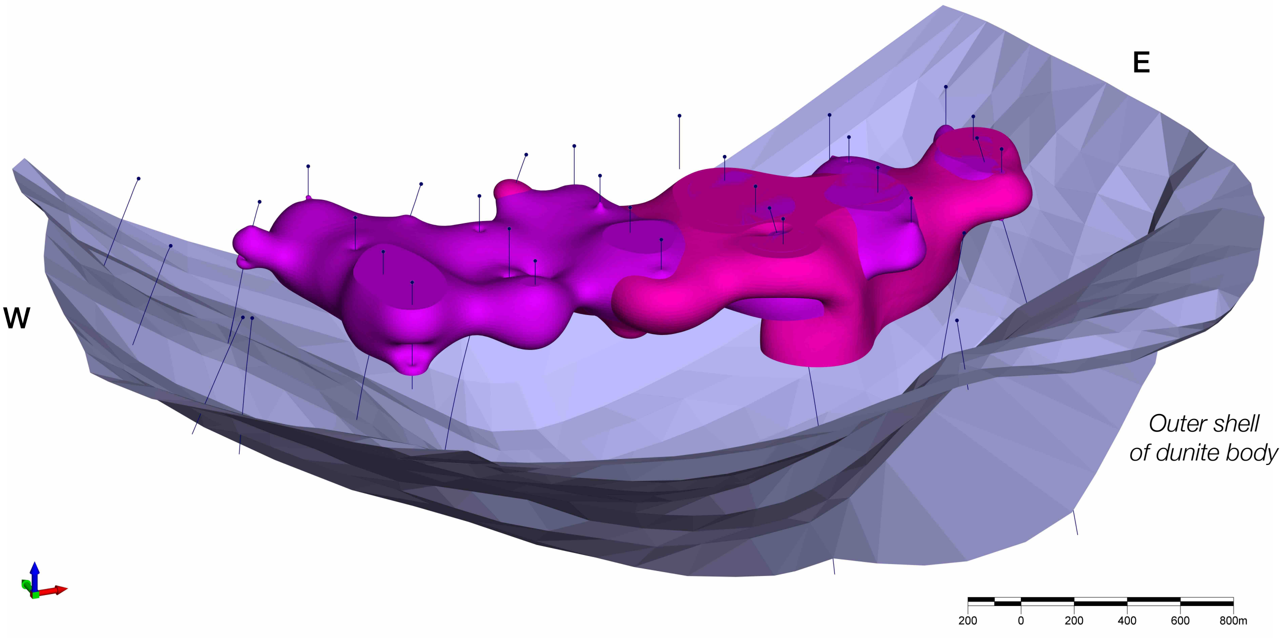

Figure 11: Combined results of implicit modelling with higher grade core (pink: >0.20% Ni and >0.5 S:Ni cut-offs) within overall mineralised volume of 647Mm^3 (purple: >0.15% Ni and >0.1% S cut-offs)
Outline of main Mulga Tank dunite body

A shallow mineralised volume of ~458,000,000 cubic metres was modelled based on a nickel cut-off of >0.15% Ni, coincident with a sulphur cut-off >0.1% S (Figure 9). The modelling was limited to a depth range of 380m RL to 100m RL (i.e. starting ~100m below surface, eliminating any oxidised material, to approximately the depth of current RC drilling).

A higher-grade mineralised volume of ~420,000,000 cubic metres was modelled based on a nickel cut-off of >0.20% Ni, coincident with a S:Ni ratio of >0.5 (Figure 10). This modelling was limited to a depth range of 380m RL to -100m RL (i.e. starting ~100m below surface, eliminating any oxidised material, to approximately the depth of the deepest RC hole MTRC009).

When these volumes are combined (Figure 11) they produce a total modelled volume of ~647,000,000 cubic metres (accounting for overlap).

Cautionary statement on implicit geochemical modelling
Implicit geochemical modelling is used as an exploration tool and a guide only to get a sense of scale of the results to date and help guide future exploration. Insufficient drilling and exploration has been conducted to determine a JORC compliant Mineral Resource and implicit modelling should not be considered as a proxy or substitute for a JORC compliant Resource or Exploration Target.

The Company notes Canada Nickel Company Inc's (TSXV:CNC) recent Bankable Feasibility Study for their Crawford Nickel Project (*Crawford Nickel Sulphide Project, NI 43-101 Technical Report and Feasibility Study, 24 November 2023*). The Crawford deposit is one of the largest undeveloped nickel sulphide deposits in the world with a total measured, indicated and inferred resource of 4.25Bnt at 0.23% Ni for 9.76Mt of contained nickel (quoted at a nickel cut-off of 0.10% Ni), with a S:Ni ratio of 0.24.

The 0.15% Ni and 0.20% Ni cut-offs used in the Company's preliminary modelling are somewhat higher than those used for the Crawford resource, with WMG also targeting zones of considerably higher S and S:Ni ratios >0.5 versus the Crawford overall S:Ni ratio of 0.24. Despite using more modest parameters, along with limiting the depth range investigated, it is encouraging that the Company's preliminary modelling of the results to date is able to yield a mineralised target volume of the same order of magnitude as the Crawford Deposit.

The Company is currently finalising plans for our initial 2024 drilling programs and looks forward to updating shareholders in the near future.

For further information please contact:

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Managing Director
Tel: +61 475 116 798
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)
MTRC006	97 inc. 120	182 122	85 2	0.27 0.49	113 169	21 276	9 200
MTRC006	226 **inc. 277** **and inc. 289**	300 **278** **290**	74 **1** **1**	0.31 **1.19** **0.96**	138 **424** **368**	38 **234** **68**	15 **21** **41**
MTRC007	124 inc. 128	143 130	19 2	0.28 0.40	143 153	137 170	34 96
MTRC007	151 **inc. 196** **that inc. 197**	300 **198** **198**	149 **2** **1**	0.29 **1.05** **1.58**	132 **394** **574**	39 **583** **708**	13 **27** **39**
MTRC008	89	128	39	0.24	123	66	16
MTRC008	168	178	10	0.24	143	67	18
MTRC008	195	219	24	0.28	117	26	11
MTRC008	256	274	18	0.20	114	53	15

Table 1: Significant intersections holes MTRC006 to MTRC008

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC006	521418	6688711	300	273	-71
MTRC007	520408	6688705	300	272	-70
MTRC008	519899	6688703	300	271	-69

Table 2: Collar details for holes MTRC006 to MTRC008

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ACN 640 738 834
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: 67.57m
Options: 20.12m
Share Price: $0.23
Market Cap: $15.54m
Cash (31/10/23): $3.07m

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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-Cu-PGE Project, a major ultramafic complex found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt. Exploration results show significant evidence for an extensive working nickel sulphide mineral system and is considered highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

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.

WMG
WESTERN MINES GROUP

MULGA TANK PROJECT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using standard industry best practice • Individual 1m samples were collected directly from the rig sampling system. Samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 and ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05)
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation percussion drilling rig with a 5.25inch face sampling bit
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/ coarse material.	• Standard drilling techniques using "best practice" to maximise sample recovery • Information not available to assess relationship between sample recovery and grade

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill holes located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m • Downhole surveys were performed at collar and end of hole • Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geological targets for first pass exploration purposes only
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling was planned to be approximately perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy and mineralisation
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data by external parties at this stage of exploration • 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 and E39/2223, tenement application E39/2299 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR to original tenement holder • Native Title Claim by Upurli Upurli Nguratja not yet determined • No known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area • Tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration over the Mulga Tank project area by various companies dates back to the 1980s • Of these, more detailed exploration was completed by BHP Minerals Pty Ltd (1982–1984), MPI Gold Pty Ltd (1995–1999), North Limited (1999–2000), King Eagle Resources Pty Ltd (2004–2012), and Impact (2013–2018)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The geology of the project area is dominated by the irregular shaped Mulga Tank serpentinised metadunite intrusive body measuring ~5km x 5km, hosted within metasediments, mafic to felsic schists and foliated metagranite of the northwest trending Archean Minigwal Greenstone Belt • Previous drilling intersected disseminated and narrow zones of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the dunite intrusion • The intrusion is concealed under variable thicknesses of cover (up to 70 m in places) with the interpretation of the bedrock geology based largely on aeromagnetic data and limited drilling
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results provided in the body of this announcement • The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been quoted • Results where stated have been normalised to a volatile free sample based on the LOI at 1,000°C results using the formula M(VF) = M / (100%-LOI%) • Preliminary implicating modelling completed in Micromine using Grade Modelling function • Radial Basis Function Model Input Grade Parameters: Natural Log Interpolant: Exponential Range: 750 Weighting: Isotropic Extents: Max 380 Mon +100 and -100 Cut-off: 1500ppm Ni and 1000ppm S, 2000ppm Ni and 0.5 S:Ni
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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