

FURTHER NI-CU-PGE ASSAY RESULTS FROM MULGA TANK

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geochemical assay results received for holes MTD012 to MTD015 at the Mulga Tank Project
 - Results confirm Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation with multiple anomalous intersections identified
 - Sampling of drill core focused on intervals where nickel sulphide veins were observed with initial appraisal suggesting they are likely remobilised massive sulphide - positive for follow-up exploration
 - Still waiting on further assay results for the basal contact of holes MTD012 to MTD016 as well as results from MTD017 to MTD021
 - Crew mobilising to site soon for planned DHEM survey
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Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on further assay results from the Company's recent diamond drilling program at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Initial geochemical assay results have been received for 99 samples from holes MTD012 to MTD015. The samples cover a total of 76.9m, from the 1337.6m of diamond core drilled across the four holes, with sampling predominantly focused on intervals where nickel sulphide blebs and veinlets were observed. The assay results confirm the visual observations with multiple anomalous Ni-Cu-Co-PGE intersections identified.

Hole MTD013 returned the highest number of anomalous results with 50 of the 99 samples taken from this hole, over a total of 38.6m. The hole intersected ~275m of komatiite affinity mesocumulate dunite which contained multiple zones of thin nickel sulphide veinlets (*ASX, Multiple Zones of Visible Nickel Sulphides in Hole MTD013, 16 May 2022*). Geochemical assay results confirm Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation with significant anomalous results: **1.6m at 0.83% Ni and 0.3g/t Pt+Pd** from 304m, including **0.4m at 1.34% Ni and 0.55g/t Pt+Pd** from 304.4m and **0.4m at 1.29% Ni and 0.43g/t Pt+Pd** from 153.6m. Initial appraisal of the nickel sulphide veins suggest they are likely remobilised from a massive sulphide source with positive implications for follow-up exploration.

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

"Further assay results from Mulga Tank confirm the Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation observed during the drilling. The fact that thin <2cm veinlets can average out to >1% Ni intersections over 0.4m to 1.0m sampling intervals, with associated Cu, Co and PGE credits, provides great encouragement for the potential high-grade tenor of the mineral system at Mulga Tank, with the goal now being to find the source of these likely physically remobilised massive sulphides."

Western Mines Group Ltd

Level 3, 33 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005

ASX:WMG

Telephone: +61 475 116 798
Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

www.westernmines.com.au

Shares on Issue: 44.65m
Share Price: \$0.135
Market Cap: \$6.03m
Cash: \$3.68m (30/06/22)

MULGA TANK DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

WMG has recently completed an initial ten-hole diamond drilling program, totalling 3,990m, at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project. The program was designed to test a wide range of geological and geophysical drill targets based on the Company's exploration targeting work (ASX, *Major EM Targets Identified at Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project*, 7 March 2022; *Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project: Major Targets Drill Ready*, 6 April 2022).

INITIAL ASSAY RESULTS HOLES MTD012 TO MTD015

Geochemical assay results have been received for 99 samples from holes MTD012 to MTD015. The samples cover a total of 76.9m from the cumulative 1337.6m of diamond core drilled across these four holes. Sampling of the core in this batch of results was predominantly focused on intervals where nickel sulphide blebs and veinlets were observed, with further results for samples taken from the basal contact of each hole anticipated at a later date.

HoleID	Total Depth (m)	Total Diamond Core (m)	Samples Taken (No.)	Assay Results Received (No.)	Cumulative Intersection (m)	Intersection Outstanding (m)
MTD012	498.5	406.2	40	30	25.0	10.0
MTD013	398.5	308.1	56	50	38.6	6.0
MTD014A	396.6	301.0	21	3	1.3	18.0
MTD015	429.6	322.3	24	12	12.0	12.0
MTD016	365.7	251.7	40	31	20.0	9.0

Table 1: Core sampling and status of assay results for holes MTD012 to MTD016

The assay results confirm the visual observations of mineralisation with multiple anomalous Ni-Cu-Co-PGE intersections seen across the holes.

HOLE MTD012

Hole MTD012 was drilled to a total depth of 498.5m and was designed to test the western margin of the intrusion between historical holes MTD003 and MTD005 and the southern end of the W Conductor (Figure 3). The hole intersected 345m of variably altered and silicified mesocumulate and adcumulate dunite ultramafic (from 92-435m), beneath 92m of sand cover (0-92m), before encountering the margin contact with footwall consisting of interbedded cherts and sulphidic black shales (435-498.5m) at 435m depth.

Two zones of visible nickel sulphides were observed down the hole from 291-292m and 385.5-386.5m. The sulphides were generally in veinlets (5-10% sulphide content). These veinlet textures, coupled with the observation of millerite along with pentlandite, suggest they are most likely remobilised sulphides, potentially from a nearby massive sulphide source.

Geochemical assay results have been received for 30 samples covering a cumulative 25m depth across three intervals down the hole from 136m to 144m, 286m to 296m and 382m to 389m (Figure 1) (Table 2). These results confirm the presence of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation with significant anomalous results including:

- 0.5m at 1.49% Ni, 0.04% Cu and 0.04% Co from 385.8m
- 0.4m at 0.43% Ni from 290.8m

Assay results for a further ten samples covering a 10m interval at the basal contact of the hole are still pending.

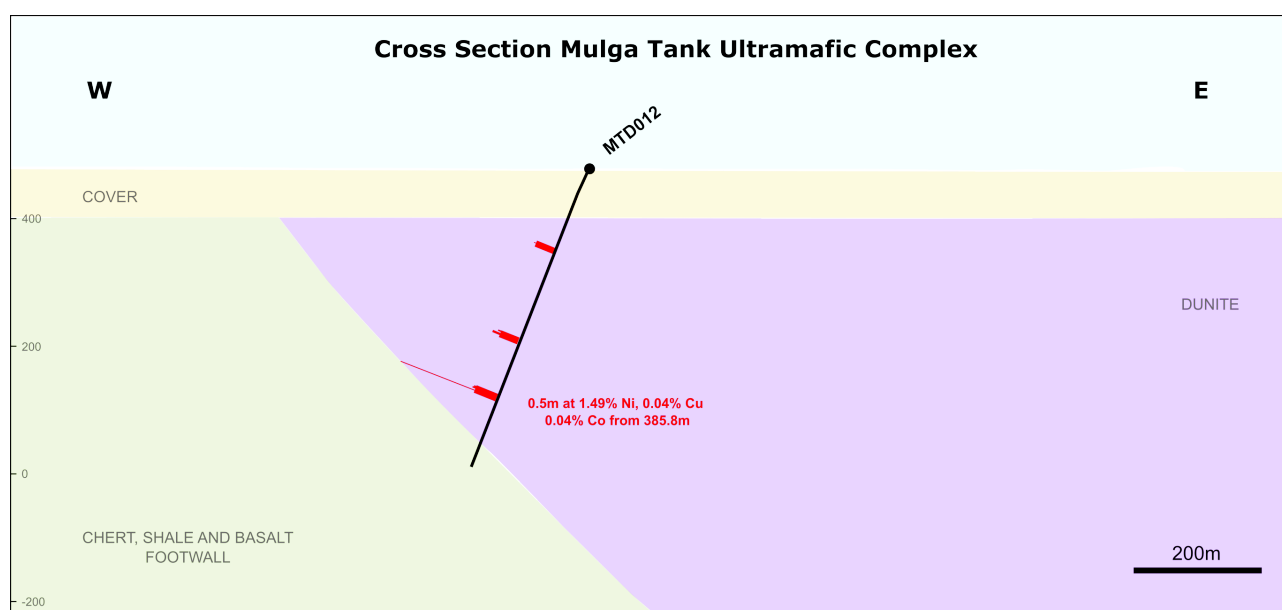


Figure 1: Cross Section of the western margin of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex around hole MTD012 (section location shown in Figure 4)

HOLE MTD013

Hole MTD013 was drilled to a total depth of 398.5m and was designed to test the western margin of the intrusion and the up dip component of the W Conductor. The hole intersected 275m of variably altered and silicified mesocumulate dunite ultramafic (from 90.4-365m), beneath 90.4m of sand cover (0-90.4m), before encountering the contact margin with the footwall consisting of interbedded cherts and black shales (365-398.5m) at 365m depth. The rocks within this hole showed a lot more structural modification being more heavily fractured and faulted, with varying intensity of carbonate alteration and silicification.

At least four zones of visible nickel sulphides were seen down the hole from 148-154m, 218m, 304m and 364m. The sulphides observed are predominantly pentlandite-pyrrhotite and the nature of the blebby and veinlet textures, some occurring as thin, stockwork-like textures, suggest they are likely remobilised.

Geochemical assay results have been received for 50 samples covering a cumulative 38.6m depth across four intervals down the hole from 142m to 158.6m, 216m to 220.4m, 303m to 311.6m and 363m to 372m (Figure 2) (Table 2). These results confirm the presence of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation with significant anomalous results including:

- 1.6m at 0.83% Ni and 0.30g/t Pt+Pd from 304m, including 0.4m at 1.34% Ni, 0.04% Co and 0.55g/t Pt+Pd from 304.4m
- 0.4m at 1.29% Ni and 0.43g/t Pt+Pd from 153.6m
- 0.4m at 0.53% Ni from 150.6m
- 0.4m at 0.43% Ni from 147.6m

Assay results for a further six samples covering a 6m interval at the basal contact of the hole are still pending.

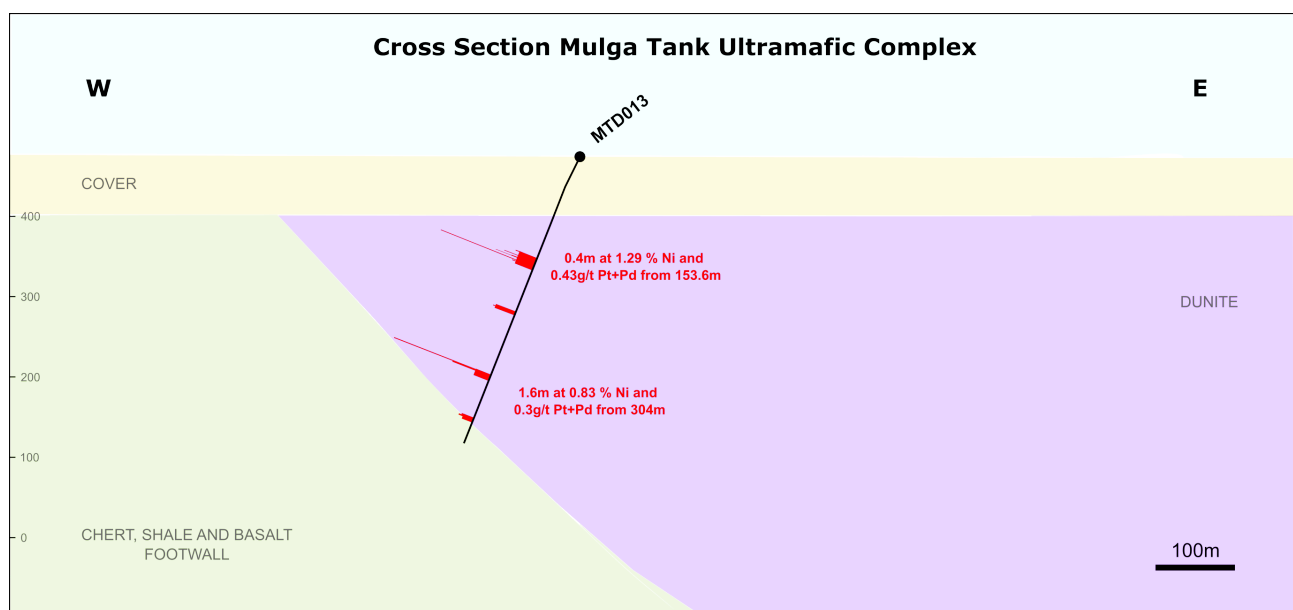


Figure 2: Cross Section of the western margin of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex around hole MTD013 (section location shown in Figure 4)

HOLES MTD014A AND MTD015

A total of 15 geochemical assay results were received from holes MTD014A (3) and MTD015 (12), with less sampling undertaken due to fewer occurrences of visible nickel sulphides observed in the core. No significant anomalous assay results (>0.4% Ni) were identified from the results.

A further 30 samples covering a total of 30m at the basal contact of these holes (MTD014A 18, MTD015 12) are still pending.

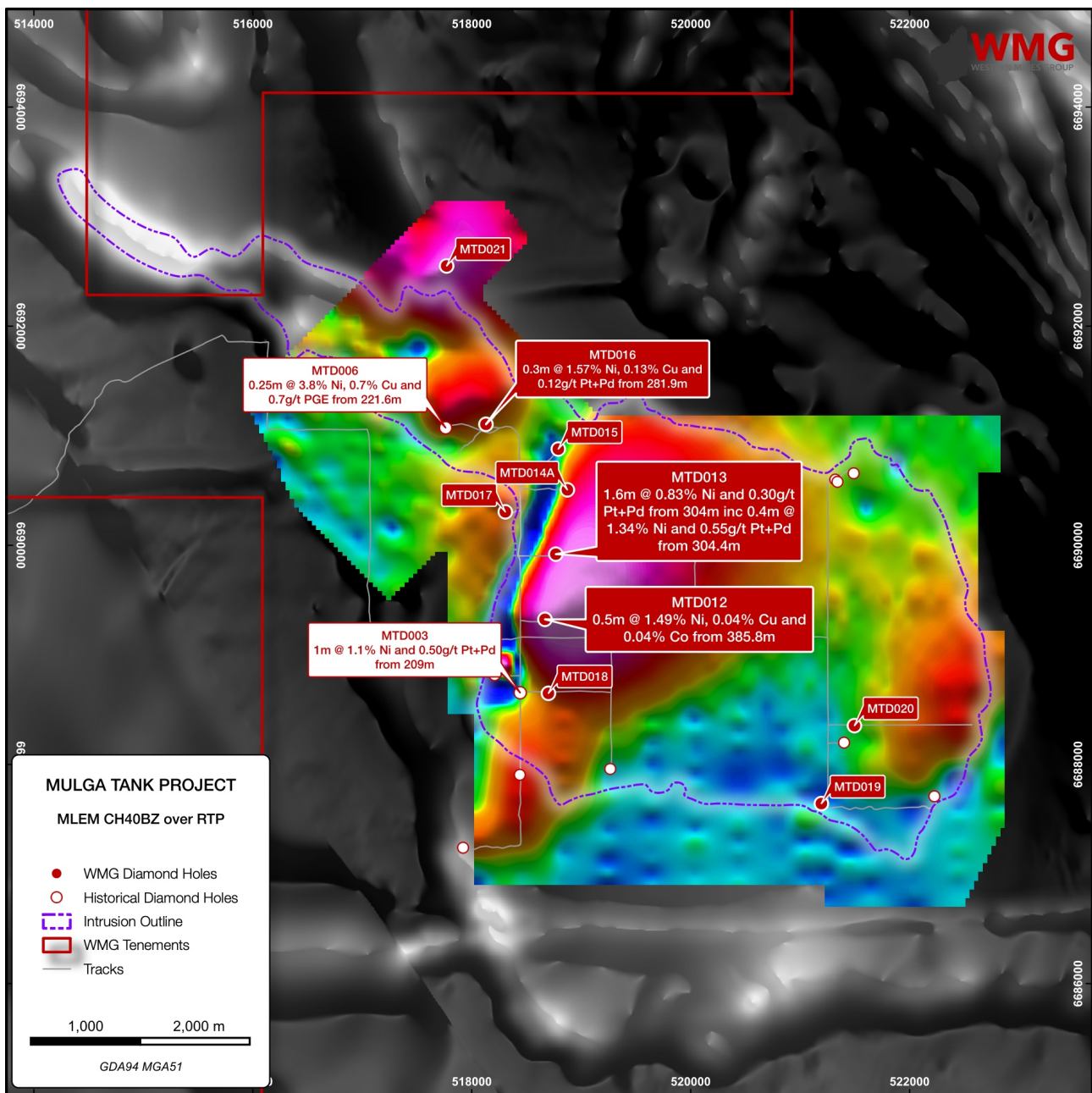


Figure 3: Location of holes MTD012 and MTD013 on MLEM late channel CH40BZ image

DISCUSSION

Sampling of the diamond core for this batch of assay results from holes MTD012 to MTD015 was predominantly focused on intervals where nickel sulphide blebs and veinlets were observed in the field whilst drilling. The assay results confirm these visual observations with multiple anomalous Ni-Cu-Co-PGE intersections identified. The confirmation that these narrow <2cm veinlets produce assay results >1% Ni (in some instances) when sampled over 0.4m to 1m intersections is seen as a positive result for the potential high-grade tenor of the Mulga Tank mineral system.

Portions of core from mineralised intersections, containing larger veinlets, were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation to confirm their provenance. Initial appraisal of the sulphide blebs and veins suggest they are likely physically remobilised from a massive sulphide source and not likely to be of hydrothermal alteration origin. This conclusion has positive implications for the ongoing search for Type 1 basal massive sulphide deposits in this area of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

Holes MTD012, MTD013 and MTD014A were drilled to test the western margin of the intrusion and the shallowest edge, or up dip component, of the W Conductor target (Figure 4). The modelled W Conductor EM plate is a large late channel anomaly centred around 500-600m vertical depth. These initial holes largely drilled over the top of the main anomaly.

Given the observations of remobilised nickel sulphides within holes MTD012 and MTD013, seen whilst drilling, the exploration team had planned an additional follow-up hole MTP022 that unfortunately was not able to be drilled during the initial program (ASX, *Completion of Hole MTD014A: Planned Follow-Up Hole MTD022*, 26 May 2022). Hole MTP022 aims to infill between, and at depth below, holes MTD012 and MTD013, targeting the centre of the W Conductor anomaly (Figure 5). Based on these recent results this hole will likely now be a priority follow-up hole to be completed during a planned second phase drilling program later in the year.

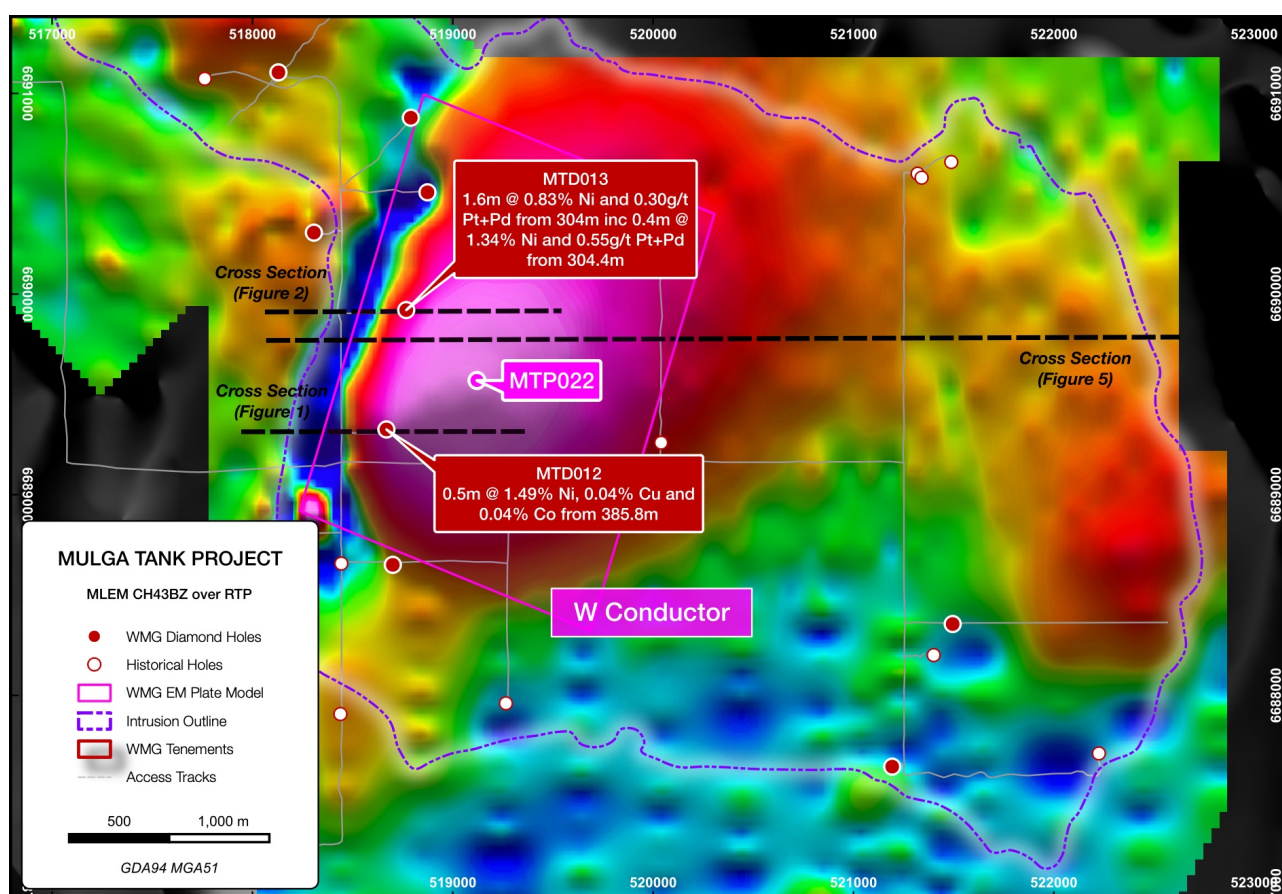


Figure 4: Location of follow-up hole MTP022 on MLEM late channel CH43BZ image

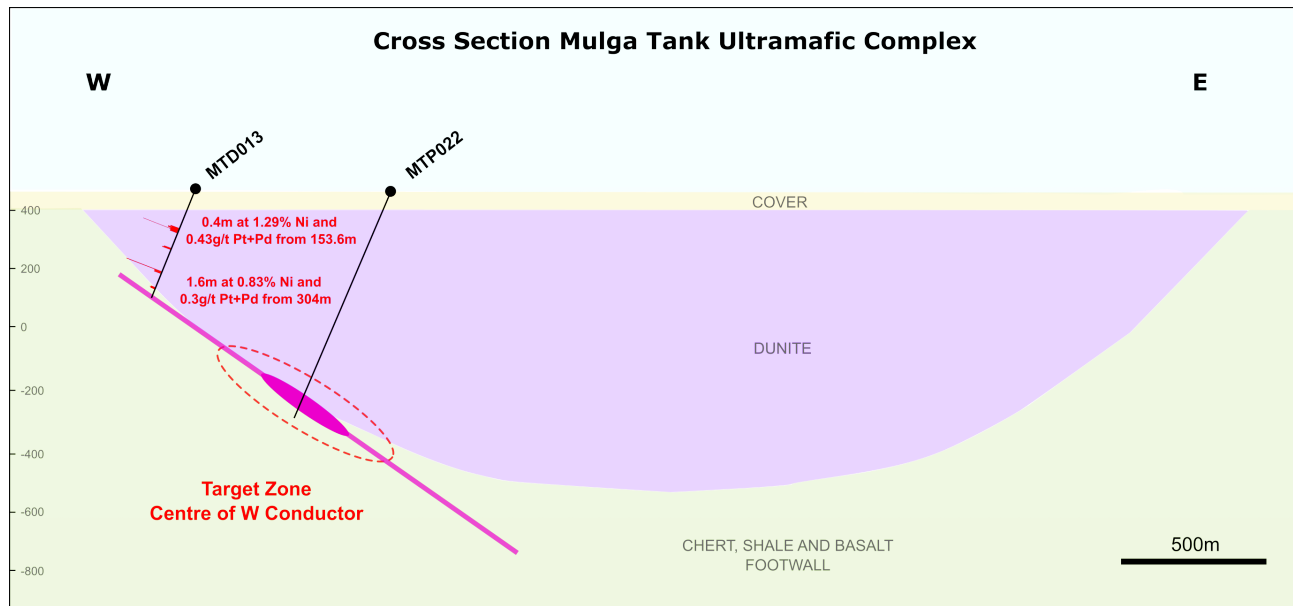


Figure 5: Cross Section of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex between holes MTD013 and MTP022 (section location shown in Figure 4)

Further assay results from holes MTD012 to MTD016, as well as holes MTD017 to MTD021, are currently anticipated later in September. The Company will update shareholders on these assay results as they become available.

For further information please contact:

Dr Caedmon Marriott
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

HoleID	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pt + Pd (g/t)
MTD012	MTP2218	290.8	291.2	0.4	0.425	15	151	Not analysed
MTD012	MTP2228	385.8	386.3	0.5	1.485	418	445	Not analysed
MTD013	MTP2239	147.6	148.0	0.4	0.426	-	71	-
MTD013	MTP2245	150.6	151.0	0.4	0.534	2	267	-
MTD013	MTP2251	153.6	154.0	0.4	1.285	6	341	0.426
MTD013	MTP2265	304.0	304.4	0.4	0.909	26	214	0.396
MTD013	MTP2266	304.4	304.8	0.4	1.340	39	408	0.553
MTD013	MTP2267	304.8	305.6	0.8	0.527	27	163	0.135

Table 2: Significant assay results >0.4% Ni for holes MTD012 to MTD015

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD012	518668	6689325	489.5	270	-60
MTD013	518767	6689920	398.5	270	-60
MTD014A	518873	6690507	396.6	270	-60
MTD015	518790	6690879	429.6	290	-60
MTD016	518129	6691105	365.7	200	-60
MTD017	518306	6690306	270.5	150	-60
MTD018	518700	6688650	501.2	180	-60
MTD019	521193	6687644	264.6	270	-60
MTD020	521495	6688355	564.4	225	-60
MTD021	517770	6692550	300.5	225	-60

Table 3: Collar details for WMG Diamond Drilling Program holes MTD012 to MTD021

Western Mines Group Ltd

ACN 640 738 834
Level 3, 33 Ord Street
West Perth
WA 6005

Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

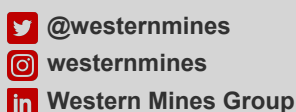
Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Paul Burton
Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 44.65m
Options: 22.85m
Share Price: \$0.135
Market Cap: \$6.03m
Cash (30/06/22): \$3.68m

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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 dunite intrusive found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt. Previous work shows significant evidence for a working 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 and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Caedmon consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

DISCLAIMER

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which WMG operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement. No forward looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside WMG's control.

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MULGA TANK PROJECT

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Diamond core drilling was completed using standard industry best practice - NQ2 diamond core was cut in half 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) or precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23)
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- Diamond drilling comprised HQ and NQ2 core - The core was orientated using a downhole orientation tool at the end of every run
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were reported at >95% with no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems - Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers - 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape and fill material were collected and stored in the database - Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form - Drillhole was logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- Core was cut in half and sampled on either geological intervals or 1 metre lengths for geochemical assay - Some portions of the core with visible sulphide veining were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation work - Samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61) or precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) - 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. - 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 were analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61) or precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23), considered total or neat total techniques - Standards representative of the grade of mineralisation anticipated were inserted approximately every 20-25 samples (4-5%) - ALS also follow their own QA/QC procedures using standards and blacks - No issues with the assay data have been observed
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Significant reported assay results were verified by multiple alternative company personnel - 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. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Drill holes located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m, downhole surveys used continuous gyro readings at 5m intervals - Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geological and geophysical targets for first pass exploration purposes only - 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. - 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 - 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.	- Tenement E39/2132, tenement applications E39/2223 and 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 (reported up to 70 m in places) with the interpretation of the bedrock geology based largely on aeromagnetic data and limited drilling
Drill hole information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results provided in the body of this announcement - The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been quoted
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 the dip of an electromagnetic conductor as interpreted by WMG's consultant, Southern Geoscience, and 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 all results >0.50% Ni given in Table 1
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