




# MULGA TANK DHEM IDENTIFIES MULTIPLE OFFHOLE TARGETS

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Final results received from the recent DHEM survey at the Mulga Tank Project**
- **Multiple high conductance offhole targets, permissive of massive or matrix sulphide mineralisation, identified for drill testing**
- **Hole MTD016 - DHEM results better define follow-up target at base of *Panhandle* channel**
- **Holes MTD014A and MTD015 - further delineation of high conductance target along western margin of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex**
- **Hole MTD018 - new shoot-like target identified, with planning underway for inclusion in Phase 2 drilling program**
- **Still waiting on final assay results, with a delay since last update, but results expected imminently**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the results of the Company's recent Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

The DHEM survey was completed on five holes from the Company's recent diamond drilling program (holes MTD014A, MTD015, MTD016, MTD018 and MTD020). Final results from the survey have now been received with multiple moderate-high conductance offhole targets identified and modelled.

Results from hole MTD016 define a moderate-high conductance target at the base of the *Panhandle* channel. This area, close to historical hole MTD006, has been identified for follow-up drilling based on geochemical assay results (*ASX, First Assay Results Confirm Ni-Cu-PGE Mineralisation, 15 August 2022*).

Combined results from holes MTD014A and MTD015 better define the *W Conductor* on the western margin of the complex, whilst the results from hole MTD018 highlight a new discrete, high conductance shoot-like anomaly. Modelling of this interesting feature appears to show a different geometry, likely not stratigraphic; drill targeting is in progress in order to include this target in the Phase 2 drilling program later this year.

**Commenting on DHEM results, WMG Managing Director Caedmon Marriott said:**

> *"The DHEM results define a number of strong follow-up drill targets, with holes MTD016 and MTD018 particularly interesting. The modelled moderate-high conductances of the offhole anomalies are permissive of massive or matrix sulphide mineralisation. The base of the Panhandle, between holes MTD006 and MTD016, is emerging as a key follow-up target for Phase 2."*

## MULGA TANK DHEM SURVEY

WMG completed a ten-hole diamond drilling program, totalling 3,990m, at the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project between April and July this year. The program was designed to test a wide range of geological and geophysical drill targets from 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*).

Based on the results of the drill program, including visual indications of nickel sulphide mineralisation, six of the holes were selected for a DHEM survey - two additional holes, MTD012 and MTD013, would have been selected but were unfortunately not able to be cased for DHEM during the drilling program, whilst the DHEM crew later found that hole MTD021 was blocked and also not able to be included in the final survey.

| HoleID | Total Depth (m) | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| **MTD012** | 498.5 | *No DHEM survey - unable to be cased during drill program* |
| **MTD013** | 398.5 | *No DHEM survey - unable to be cased during drill program* |
| **MTD014A** | 396.6 | DHEM survey logging completed 150-317.5m - same loop configuration as MTD015 |
| **MTD015** | 429.6 | DHEM survey logging completed 120-427.5m - same loop configuration as MTD014A |
| **MTD016** | 365.7 | DHEM survey logging completed 100-365m |
| **MTD017** | 270.5 | *No DHEM survey - not selected for DHEM based on drilling results* |
| **MTD018** | 501.2 | DHEM survey logging completed 100-500m |
| **MTD019** | 264.6 | *No DHEM survey - not selected for DHEM based on drilling results* |
| **MTD020** | 564.4 | DHEM survey logging completed 155-557.5m |
| **MTD021** | 300.5 | *No DHEM survey - blockage found at 73.5m* |

**Table 1: WMG Diamond Drilling Program DHEM Survey Status**

### *DHEM SURVEY RESULTS*

A summary of the results of the DHEM survey is given in Table 2 below. The survey identified a number of moderate to high conductance offhole anomalies for holes MTD014A, MTD015, MTD016 and MTD018, with only minor anomalism noted within these holes, often associated with the intervals of remobilised nickel sulphide veins observed in the drill core. The modelled conductances of these offhole anomalies are permissive of massive or matrix sulphide mineralisation. These targets have been incorporated into WMG's exploration dataset to aid drill planning for a second phase of diamond drilling later this year.

It is noted that no discrete anomalies were identified for hole MTD020. This hole encountered in excess of 300m of disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that coalesced into interstitial blebs towards the base of the unit (3 to 5% sulphide) (*ASX, Disseminated Sulphides Seen Over >300m in Hole MTD020, 26 July 2022*). Whilst this is the clearest indication to date of a magmatic sulphide mineral system at Mulga Tank and the potential for a large scale Type 2 Mt Keith-style disseminated sulphide deposit, as expected, and indeed demonstrated by the DHEM results, this style of deposit would be essentially invisible to EM methods of detection.

| HoleID | Aerial Size (m) | Conductance (S) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MTD014A and MTD015** | >500mx500m | ~2,500-5,000 | Minor inhole anomalism in both holes, broad offhole conductor below and east of the holes, moderate conductance, shallow to moderate E dip - similar to MLEM *W Conductor* |
| **MTD016** | ~200x400m | ~4,000-7,000 | Minor inhole anomalism corresponding to multiple nickel sulphide veinlets, clear offhole conductor below and north of hole, moderate to high conductance, shallow to moderate N dip - more discrete, higher RL and better defined than MLEM *NW2 Conductor* |
| **MTD018** | ~200x400m | ~5,000-15,000 | Localised weak to moderate inhole anomalism, strong offhole conductor northeast of hole, high conductance, moderate SSE-SE dip 45-55 - shoot-like anomaly not identified by MLEM |
| **MTD020** | NA | NA | No clear discrete anomalies, a broader offend mid channel anomaly not well defined |

**Table 2: WMG DHEM Survey Results**

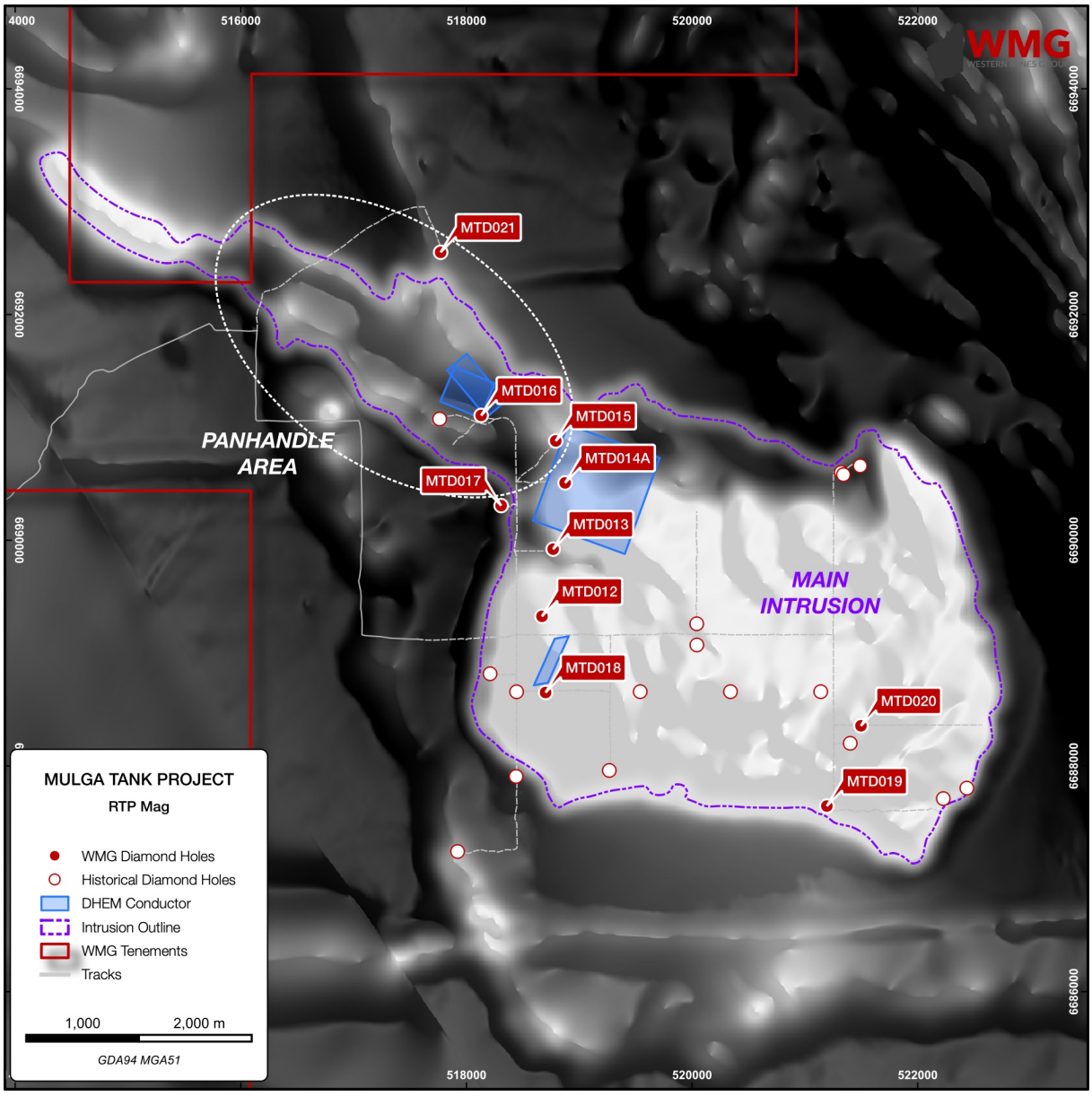


**Figure 1: WMG diamond drill holes and modelled DHEM plates (RTP mag image)**

### *HOLE MTD016*

Hole MTD016 was drilled to a total depth of 366.1m and designed to test both the geology of the *Panhandle* and follow-up on historical hole MTD006 in this area. Historical hole MTD006 returned 0.25m at 3.8% Ni, 0.7% Cu and 0.7g/t PGE from a single remobilised nickel-copper sulphide vein at 212.6m depth. WMG hole MTD016 intersected seven remobilised nickel-copper sulphides veins between 276m to 284m depth, with recent geochemical assay results confirming Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation (*ASX, First Assay Results Confirm Ni-Cu-PGE Mineralisation, 15 August 2022*) including:

- 0.9m at 1.06% Ni, 0.06% Cu and 0.05g/t Pt+Pd from 281.6m, including 0.3m at 1.57% Ni, 0.13% Cu and 0.12g/t Pt+Pd from 281.9m
- 0.3m at 0.58% Ni, 0.01% Cu, 0.01g/t Pt+Pd from 283.1m
- 1m at 0.56% Ni from 289m

DHEM survey logging was completed between 100m to 365m downhole. Minor inhole anomalism was noted between ~160-200m, along with a localised inhole-offhole anomaly at 265m to 285m, corresponding to the remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets observed in the drill core.

A strong offhole conductor was identified below and to the north of the hole. This conductor approximately corresponds to the *NW2 Conductor* identified from WMG's ground based MLEM survey and previously highlighted as a follow-up target for this area (*ASX, First Assay Results Confirm Ni-Cu-PGE Mineralisation, 15 August 2022*). The results of the DHEM survey better define a more discrete, moderate to high conductance (~4,000-7,000S) target, at a shallower depth to the original *NW2 Conductor*. This area is shaping up as a key follow-up target, and potential source of the remobilised massive sulphide mineralisation observed in holes MTD006 and MTD016, that will be drill tested in a planned second phase of diamond drilling later in the year.

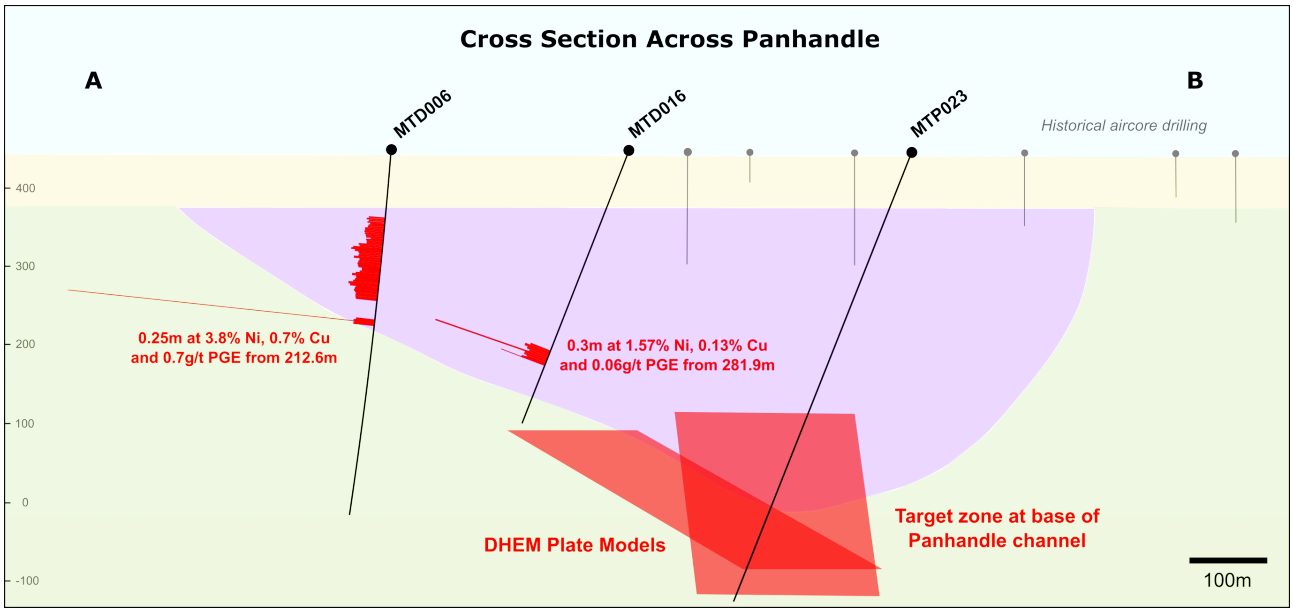


**Figure 2: Cross Section across the *Panhandle* between holes MTD006 and MTD016 (section location shown in Figure 3)**

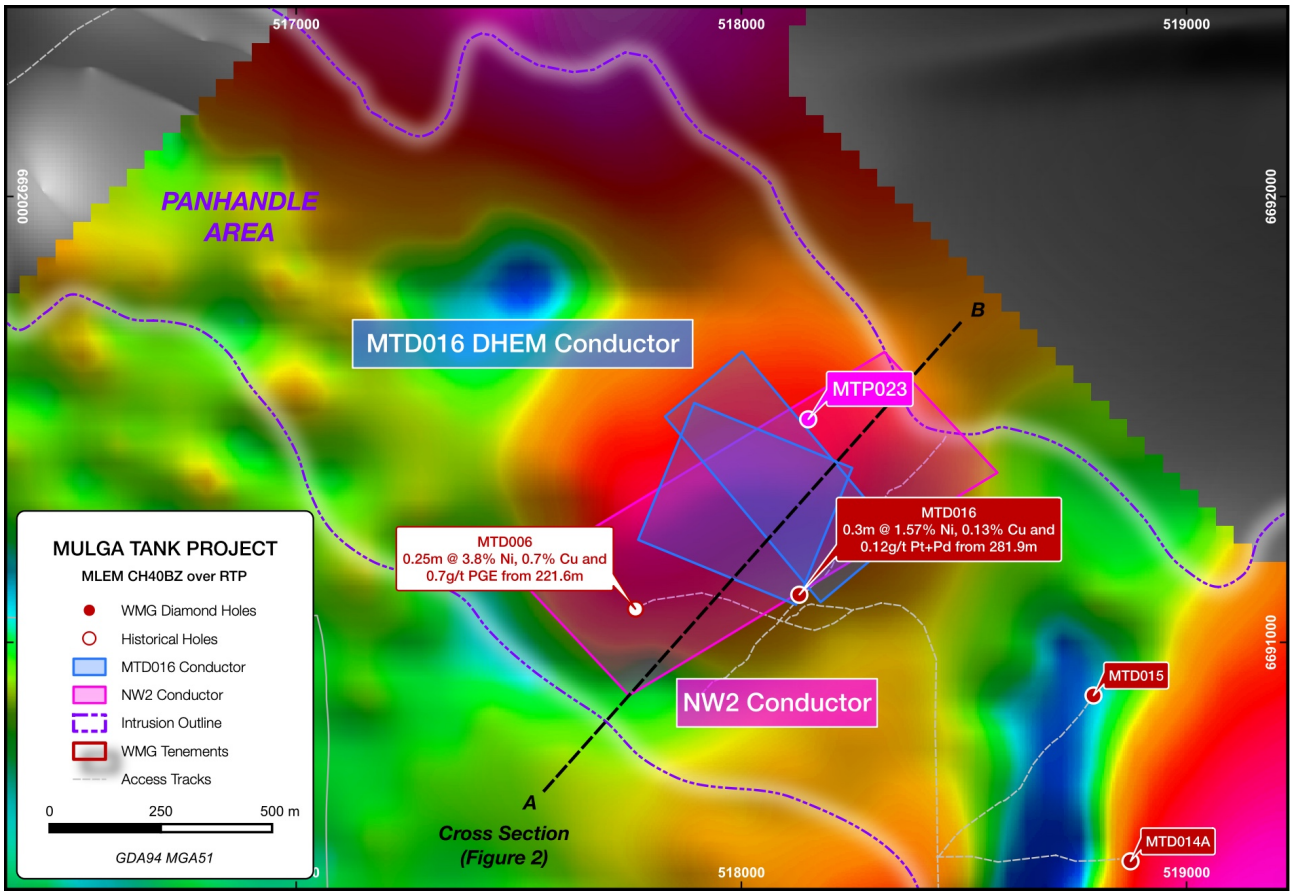


**Figure 3: *Panhandle* area of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex**

### *HOLE MTD018*

Hole MTD018 was drilled to a total depth of 501.2m and designed to test the western margin of the complex and basal contact at depth beneath historical hole MTD003 - hole MTD003 showed indications of nickel sulphide mineralisation returning 1m at 1.00% Ni and 0.5g/t PGE from 209m.

One occurrence of visible nickel sulphide mineralisation was observed down the hole, with a remobilised nickel sulphide vein (pentlandite-pyrrhotite) seen at 159.9m depth - with sulphide identification confirmed by spot pXRF readings (*ASX, Disseminated Sulphides Seen Over >300m in Hole MTD020, 26 July 2022*). Geochemical assay results for hole MTD018 are still pending.

DHEM survey logging was completed between 100m to 500m downhole. Localised weak to moderate strength inhole anomalism was noted between ~340-380m, whilst a strong offhole conductor was identified to the northeast of the hole. This high conductance (5,000-15,000S) offhole anomaly was not previously identified during the ground based MLEM survey. Modelling the geometry of the conductor plate reveals a shoot-like feature dipping 45-55° SSE-SE - the discrete size and geometry of feature indicates it is likely not stratigraphic.

Drill targeting work is currently underway to best test this interesting target during the Phase 2 drill program.

### *HOLES MTD014A AND MTD015*

Holes MTD014A and MTD015 were also drilled along the western margin of the complex, with hole MTD015 drilled to test the neck of the *Panhandle* feature. DHEM survey logging was completed for both holes using the same loop configuration.

Minor inhole anomalism was identified in both holes (MTD014A 295-305m, MTD015 300-330m), with the anomalism in hole MTD014A associated with a remobilised nickel sulphide vein observed at 296m (*ASX, Completion of Hole MTD014A: Planned Follow-up Hole MTP022, 26 May 2022*). A clear, strong offhole anomaly was identified below the holes with moderate conductance (~2,500-5,000S) and a shallow to moderate easterly dip. Modelling of the DHEM results closely resembles the *W Conductor* anomaly previously identified by the ground base MLEM survey (*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*).

Holes MTD012, MTD013 and MTD014A were drilled to test the western margin and the shallowest edge, or up dip component, of the *W Conductor* target, however, these holes largely drilled over the top of the main anomaly - as confirmed by these DHEM results.

Whilst the broad extent of the *W Conductor,* and DHEM results, hints that the anomaly is likely stratigraphic, given the observations of remobilised nickel sulphides within holes MTD012 and MTD013, the exploration team has planned follow-up hole MTP022, at depth below holes MTD012 and MTD013, to "definitively" target the centre or "guts" of the *W Conductor* anomaly.

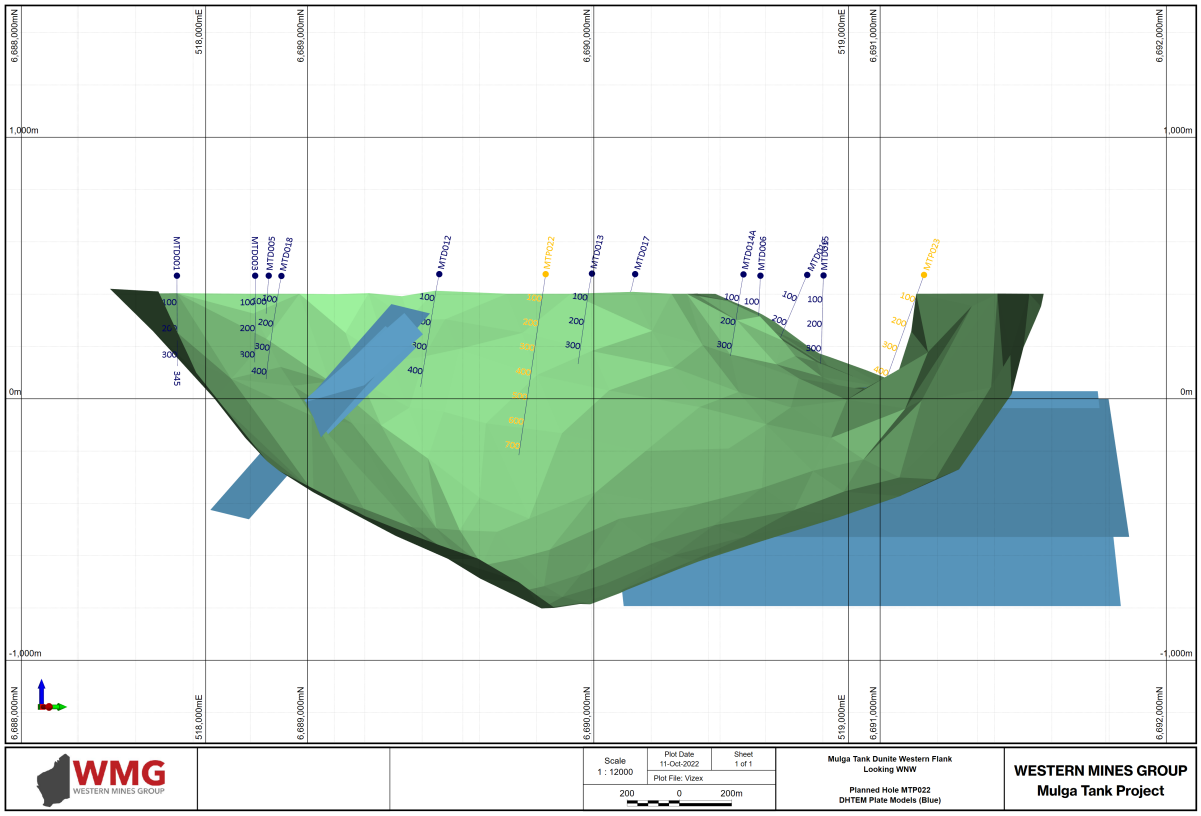


**Figure 4: 3D view of the western margin of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex (green), looking WNW, showing modelled DHEM plates (blue) and diamond drill traces**

## FUTURE WORK

The drill targets defined by the DHEM survey results, along with other targets generated from the Company's ongoing exploration targeting work, will be included in a second phase of diamond drilling, currently aiming to commence at the end of November.

The Company is still waiting on additional assay results from holes MTD012 to MTD016, as well as results from holes MTD017 to MTD021; these are anticipated imminently. The Company will update shareholders on these assay results as they become available.

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*This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by Dr Caedmon Marriott, Managing Director*

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*Non-Executive Chairman*

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*Non-Executive Director*

**Dr Benjamin Grguric**
*Technical Director*

**Capital Structure**

Shares: 44.65m
Options: 22.85m
Share Price: $0.12
Market Cap: $5.36m
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.

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## MULGA TANK PROJECT

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Sampling techniques | • Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | • Diamond core drilling was completed using standard industry best practice<br>• 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)<br>• Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey conducted by SGC Niche Acquisition, an independent geophysical contractor<br>• **DHEM configuration/parameters:**<br>**Configuration:** Down-hole EM (DHEM)<br>**Receiver:** SMARTem24<br>**Sensor:** DigiAtlantis<br>**Transmitter:** TTX2<br>**Loop Size:** 300m x 300m (MTD016, MTD018, MTD020), 300m x 700m (MTD014A, MTD015) (single turn)<br>**Current:** 65-70A<br>**Station Spacing:** 2.5m, 5m and 10m<br>**Base Frequency:** 0.25Hz<br>**Duty Cycle:** 50%<br>**Stacks:** 64<br>**Readings:** 2-3 readings per station<br>• DHEM surveys are an industry standard practise in testing the presence of bedrock conductors potentially representing mineralised sulphide bodies |
| Drilling techniques | • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | • Diamond drilling comprised HQ and NQ2 core<br>• The core was orientated using a downhole orientation tool at the end of every run |
| Drill sample recovery | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. | • Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were reported at >95% with no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems<br>• Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers<br>• Some portions of the core with visible sulphide veining were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation work, this biased selection of mineralisation may result in underreporting of grade |

| 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.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape and fill material were collected and stored in the database<br>• Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form<br>• Drillhole was logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • Core was cut in half and sampled on either geological intervals or 1 metre lengths for geochemical assay<br>• Some portions of the core with visible sulphide veining were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation work<br>• Samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61) or precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23)<br>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size and style of sulphide mineralisation targeted |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.<br>• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.<br>• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. | • Samples 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<br>• Standards representative of the grade of mineralisation anticipated were inserted approximately every 20-25 samples (4-5%)<br>• ALS also follow their own QA/QC procedures using standards and blacks<br>• No issues with the assay data have been observed<br>• DHEM survey undertaken by SGC Niche Acquistion using equipment described above<br>• Production reports reviewed and QA/QC of the data is completed by the Company's consultant geophysicist |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | • Significant reported assay results were verified by multiple alternative company personnel<br>• Assay data was compiled into a SQL database server |

| 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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • Drill holes located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m, downhole surveys used continuous gyro readings at 5m intervals<br>• Coordinates are in GDA94 UTM Zone 51 |
| Data spacing and distribution | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | • The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geological and geophysical targets for first pass exploration purposes only<br>• No sample compositing |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.<br>• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. | • The drilling was planned to be approximately perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy and footwall contact |
| Sample security | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • Samples core was delivered to the laboratory by company personnel<br>• All data acquired by SGC Niche Acquisition was reported to the Company's consultant geophysicist |
| Audits or reviews | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | • No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data by external parties at this stage of exploration<br>• An internal review of sampling techniques and data will be completed<br>• DHEM data was independently verified by the Company's consultant geophysicist Russell Mortimer of Southern Geoscience Consultants |

***SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS***

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.<br>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | • Tenement E39/2132, tenement applications E39/2223 and E39/2299<br>• Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd<br>• 1% NSR to original tenement holder<br>• Native Title Claim by Upurli Upurli Nguratja not yet determined<br>• No known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area<br>• 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<br>• Of these, more detailed exploration was completed by BHP Minerals Pty Ltd (1982–1984), MPI Gold Pty Ltd (1995–1999), North Limited (1999–2000), King Eagle Resources Pty Ltd (2004–2012), and Impact (2013–2018) |
| Geology | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • The geology of the project area is dominated by the irregular shaped Mulga Tank serpentinised metadunite intrusive body measuring ~5km x 5km, hosted within metasediments, mafic to felsic schists and foliated metagranite of the northwest trending Archean Minigwal Greenstone Belt<br>• Previous drilling intersected disseminated and narrow zones of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the dunite intrusion<br>• The intrusion is concealed under variable thicknesses of cover (reported up to 70 m in places) with the interpretation of the bedrock geology based largely on aeromagnetic data and limited drilling |
| Drill hole information | • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:<br>  • easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>  • dip and azimuth of the hole<br>  • down hole length and interception depth hole length.<br>• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. | • A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results provided in the body of this announcement<br>• The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets |
| Data aggregation methods | • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.<br>• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • No metal equivalent values have been quoted |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). | • The drillhole was oriented to intersect the dip of an electromagnetic conductor as interpreted by WMG's consultant, Southern Geoscience, and perpendicular to the mineralisation or stratigraphy<br>• The relationship of the downhole length to the true width is not known |
| Diagrams | • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. | • Appropriate maps, photos and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement |
| Balanced reporting | • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | • All reporting of DHEM results given in the body of the announcement |
| Other substantive exploration data | • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. | • Not applicable |
| Further work | • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | • Future exploration planned includes further drill testing of targets identified<br>• Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results |