


ASX RELEASE
20 FEBRUARY 2023

# MTD022 ASSAYS CONFIRM BROAD DISSEMINATED MINERALISATION

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assay results received for Phase 2 hole MTD022 and wedge MTD022W1 plus further assays from Phase 1 hole MTD012**
- **Geochemical characterisation shows high MgO adcumulate dunite down the length of the hole - averaging 46.6% MgO, 0.29% $Al_2O_3$** (volatile free) **and 0.29% Ni over 474.2m**
- **Multiple intersections show indications of disseminated sulphide mineralisation:**

  **MTD022** **114m at 0.31% Ni, 33ppm Cu, 121ppm Co from 124m** (0.25% Ni cut-off)
  inc. **14m at 0.48% Ni, 152ppm Cu, 171ppm Co with 0.66% S from 168m** (0.4% Ni cut-off)

  **MTD012** **50m at 0.32% Ni, 25ppm Cu, 124ppm Co from 177m** (0.3% Ni cut-off)
  inc. **16m at 0.38% Ni, 38ppm Cu, 132ppm Co from 197m** (0.35% Ni cut-off)

  **MTD022W1** **69m at 0.32% Ni, 8ppm Cu, 118ppm Co, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 466m** (0.3% Ni cut-off)

- **Confirmation of remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlet mineralisation:**

  **MTD022** **0.5m at 1.42% Ni, 518ppm Cu, 372ppm Co, 0.41g/t Pt+Pd from 553m**

  **MTD022W1** **0.15m at 2.73% Ni, 812ppm Cu, 595ppm Co, 0.10g/t Pt+Pd from 525.15m**

- **Evidence for extensive "live" magmatic sulphide mineral system with elevated Ni and S together with anomalous Cu and PGE - supported by observation of visible disseminated sulphides**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on geochemical assay results from the Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project. Results have been received for Phase 2 hole MTD022 and wedge MTD022W1, along with further follow-up samples submitted from Phase 1 hole MTD012.

MTD022 and MTD022W1 intersected a ~506m thick package of high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic containing disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in places coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide). The sulphides started from ~120m downhole (*ASX, Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation Seen in Hole MTD022, 14 December 2022*).

MTD022 assay results show adcumulate-extreme adcumulate dunite down the length of the hole, averaging 46.6% MgO, 0.29% $Al_2O_3$ (volatile free) and 0.29% Ni for all samples assayed over 474.2m. A number of intersections show good evidence for disseminated Mt Keith-style nickel mineralisation and a "live" magmatic sulphide mineral system, including the relatively shallow intercept:

**MTD022** **114m at 0.31% Ni, 33ppm Cu, 121ppm Co from 124m** (0.25% Ni cut-off)
inc. **14m at 0.48% Ni, 152ppm Cu, 171ppm Co with 0.66% S from 168m** (0.4% Ni cut-off)

The assay results confirm Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation in the remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets seen near the basal contact of the hole:

**MTD022** **0.5m at 1.42% Ni, 518ppm Cu, 372ppm Co, 0.41g/t Pt+Pd from 553m**

**MTD022W1** **0.15m at 2.73% Ni, 812ppm Cu, 595ppm Co, 0.10g/t Pt+Pd from 525.15m**

Follow-up samples were also submitted from Phase 1 hole MTD012 after reinvestigation in light of the MTD022 visual results found previously unlogged disseminated sulphide mineralisation, with corresponding anomalous pXRF data (*ASX, Nickel Sulphide Mineralisation Seen in Hole MTD022, 14 December 2022*). These assay results show a similar relatively shallow intercept of disseminated mineralisation to hole MTD022, which may hint at the lateral extent of this system in drill holes approximately 500m apart:

**MTD012** **50m at 0.32% Ni, 25ppm Cu, 124ppm Co, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 177m** (0.3% Ni cut-off)
inc. **16m at 0.38% Ni, 38ppm Cu, 132ppm Co, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 197m** (0.35% Ni cut-off)

**Commenting on MTD022 assay results, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:**

> *"Its good see the first assay results from our Phase 2 program coming through in a timely manner and the results corroborate the visual indications of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation. The relatively shallow intersections of Mt Keith-style mineralisation in holes MTD022 and MTD012, approximately 500m apart, are of particular interest, with the team considering how we can best follow-up and trace richer zones of this mineralisation. The evidence of disseminated mineralisation at depth we hope could be disseminated cloud sulphide often associated with Type 1 basal massive sulphide deposits. Multiple remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets have now been seen in holes MTD012, MTD013 and MTD022 near the basal contact. A DHEM EM survey will be conducted on hole MTD022 to investigate this area."*

## MULGA TANK PHASE 2 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

WMG is currently undertaking a six-hole diamond drilling program, totalling 4,000-5,000m, to test a number of follow-up targets based on the results of the Company's first drilling program and ongoing exploration targeting work. The targets and drill holes selected are based on a combination of geophysical modelling of recent DownHole Electromagnetic (DHEM) results and previous Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) results along with geological interpretation of the complex and geochemical vectoring work (*ASX, Phase 2 Drilling has Commenced at Mulga Tank, 28 November 2022*). The program includes two deep co-funded EIS holes to be drilled with the aid of WMG's EIS award (*ASX, WMG Wins $220,000 EIS Award to Drill Mulga Tank, 17 October 2022*).

### *HOLE MTD022*

Hole MTD022 was designed to test the centre of the *W Conductor* MLEM anomaly (~2,000-3,000S) at depth between previous Phase 1 holes MTD012 and MTD013. Holes MTD012 and MTD013 showed multiple occurrences of visible nickel sulphide veins (*ASX, Two Zone of Visible Nickel Sulphides in Hole MTD012, 4 May 2022; Multiple Zones of Visible Nickel Sulphides in Hole MTD013, 16 May 2022*) that were confirmed by geochemical assay (*ASX, Further Ni-Cu-PGE Assay Results from Mulga Tank, 2 September 2022*) and recent mineralogical thin section work (*ASX, Phase 2 Drilling has Commenced at Mulga Tank, 28 November 2022*).

The hole was drilled to a depth of 558.5m before the drill rods became stuck in broken ground. The drilling largely confirmed WMG's geological modelling work with the hole intersecting 474.2m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic (from 84.3-558.5m), beneath 84.3m of sand cover (0-84.3m).

Disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were observed down the majority of the hole, starting from around 120m depth. In places the disseminated sulphides coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine crystals. Similar sulphide mineralisation was observed in Phase 1 hole MTD020 and recent mineralogical investigation work by the Company has shown the sulphide component of holes MTD020 and MTD022 to be dominated by relatively coarse pentlandite blebs (*ASX, Phase 2 Drilling has Commenced at Mulga Tank, 28 November 2022; MTD022 Mineralogical Work Confirms Abundant Pentlandite, 8 February 2023*).

A significant intersection of remobilised nickel sulphide (logged as pentlandite and millerite) was observed at 553m depth, just before the drill bit and rods became stuck. Given this encouraging visual observation the decision was made to cut the drill rods and wedge off the hole in order to continue drilling to the basal contact target.

### *WEDGE MTD022W1*

A wedge was inserted in hole MTD022 at 460.1m depth and the hole was extended to a total depth of 647.1m; the deepest hole ever drilled at the Mulga Tank Project. Variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered adcumulate dunite ultramafic was intersected (460.5-588.7m) before the basal contact with the footwall consisting of basalt and interbedded cherts and shales (588.7-647.1m) at 588.7m depth.

Three further zones of remobilised nickel sulphide (logged as pentlandite and millerite) were observed within the wedge portion of the hole. These remobilised sulphide intersections (10-30cm in width) were significantly larger than those previously seen in nearby holes MTD012 and MTD013 - this may indicate closer proximity to a massive sulphide source. MTD022W1 was cased for a follow-up DHEM survey of this area.

### *HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE*

Geochemical characterisation based on the recent sample results received from holes MTD022, MTD022W1 and MTD012 (using $Al_2O_3$ as a proxy for interstitial material) show the rock in all three holes to be nearly entirely adcumulate to extremely adcumulate dunite with $Al_2O_3$ generally less than 0.5% (with either contamination or orthocumulate peridotite appearing towards the base of MTD022W1 - 551m to 588.7m averaged 2.88% $Al_2O_3$).

In each hole the dunite also showed high average MgO content across all samples from the logged ultramafic portions with average results of 46.6%, 44.9% and 48.2% MgO (volatile free) for holes MTD022, MTD022W1 and MTD012 respectively.

This observation of extensive intersections of high MgO adcumulate dunite within the complex, starting essentially immediately under the sand cover, has positive implications for the targeting of large volume, low grade Type 2 Mt-Keith style disseminated nickel sulphide deposits within the Mulga Tank Complex.

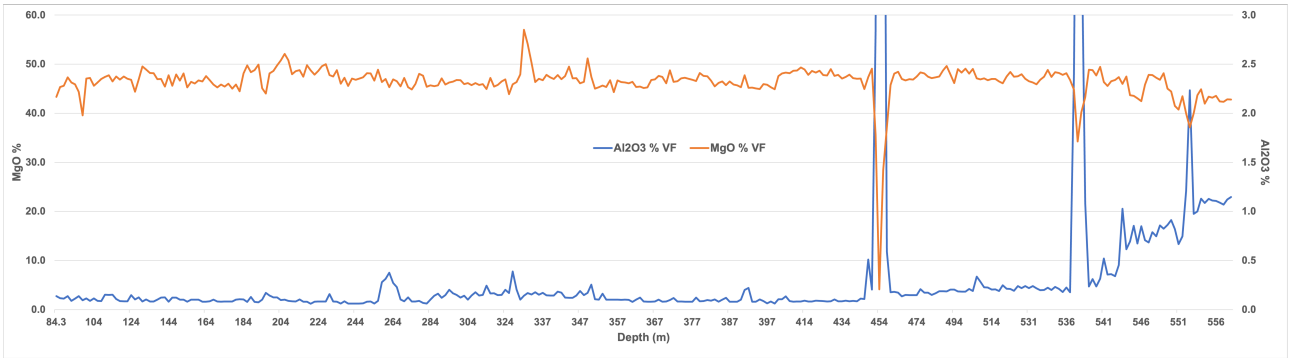



**Figure 1: MTD022 MgO and $Al_2O_3$**

### *EVIDENCE FOR NICKEL IN SULPHIDE*

The geochemical assay results show broad intersections of average nickel content >0.2% Ni. Average results for all ultramafic samples assayed down the holes were:

**MTD022** **474.2m at 0.29% Ni, 21ppm Cu, 117ppm Co from 84.3m**

**MTD022W1** **121m at 0.29% Ni, 9ppm Cu, 111ppm Co, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 462m**

**MTD012** **50m at 0.32% Ni, 25ppm Cu, 124ppm Co, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 177m**

Whilst these results in general likely reflect the high nickel content of the parent ultramafic magma (i.e. background nickel content of the dunite); a number of broad intersections did show good indications of disseminated nickel mineralisation, with S content and the concentration of metals such as Cu and PGE's, suggesting a "live" chemical process with a sulphur saturated ultramafic magma forming immiscible sulphide liquid into which these elements preferentially partition. This is supported by corresponding observations of visible nickel disseminated sulphide mineralisation.

Two interesting, relatively shallow intercepts of nickel sulphide mineralisation, within holes MTD022 and MTD012 were:

**MTD022** **114m at 0.31% Ni, 33ppm Cu, 121ppm Co from 124m** (0.25% Ni cut-off)
inc. **14m at 0.48% Ni, 152ppm Cu, 171ppm Co with 0.66% S from 168m** (0.4% Ni cut-off)

**MTD012** **50m at 0.32% Ni, 25ppm Cu, 124ppm Co, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 177m** (0.25% Ni cut-off)
inc. **16m at 0.38% Ni, 38ppm Cu, 132ppm Co, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 197m** (0.35% Ni cut-off)

Other intersections observed were:

**MTD022** **88m at 0.30% Ni, 13pm Cu, 115ppm Co, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 460m** (0.25% Ni cut-off)

**MTD022W1** **69m at 0.32% Ni, 8ppm Cu, 118ppm Co, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 466m** (0.25% Ni cut-off)

A number of remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets were observed towards the base of holes MTD022 and MTD022W1. Assay results confirm Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation in the veinlets:

**MTD022** **0.5m at 1.42% Ni, 518ppm Cu, 372ppm Co, 0.41g/t Pt+Pd from 553m**

**MTD022W1** **0.15m at 2.73% Ni, 812ppm Cu, 595ppm Co, 0.10g/t Pt+Pd from 525.15m**

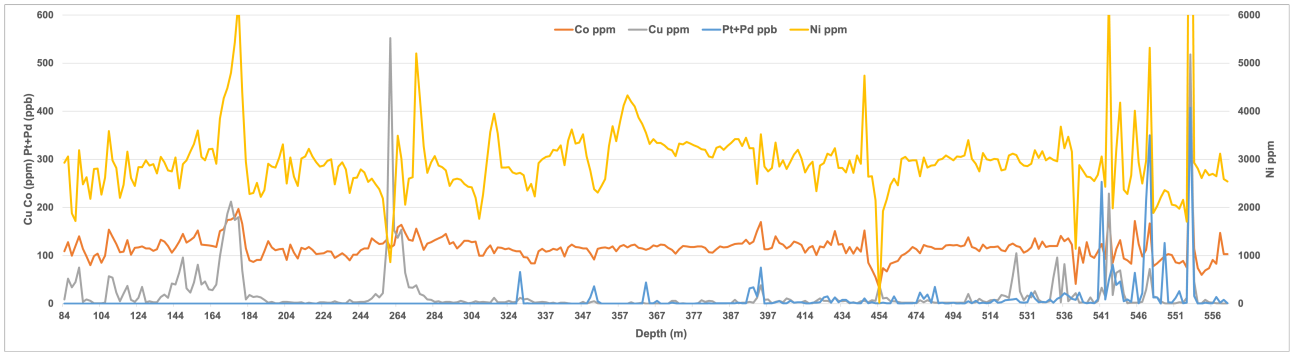



Figure 2: MTD022 Ni, Cu, Co, Pt+Pd

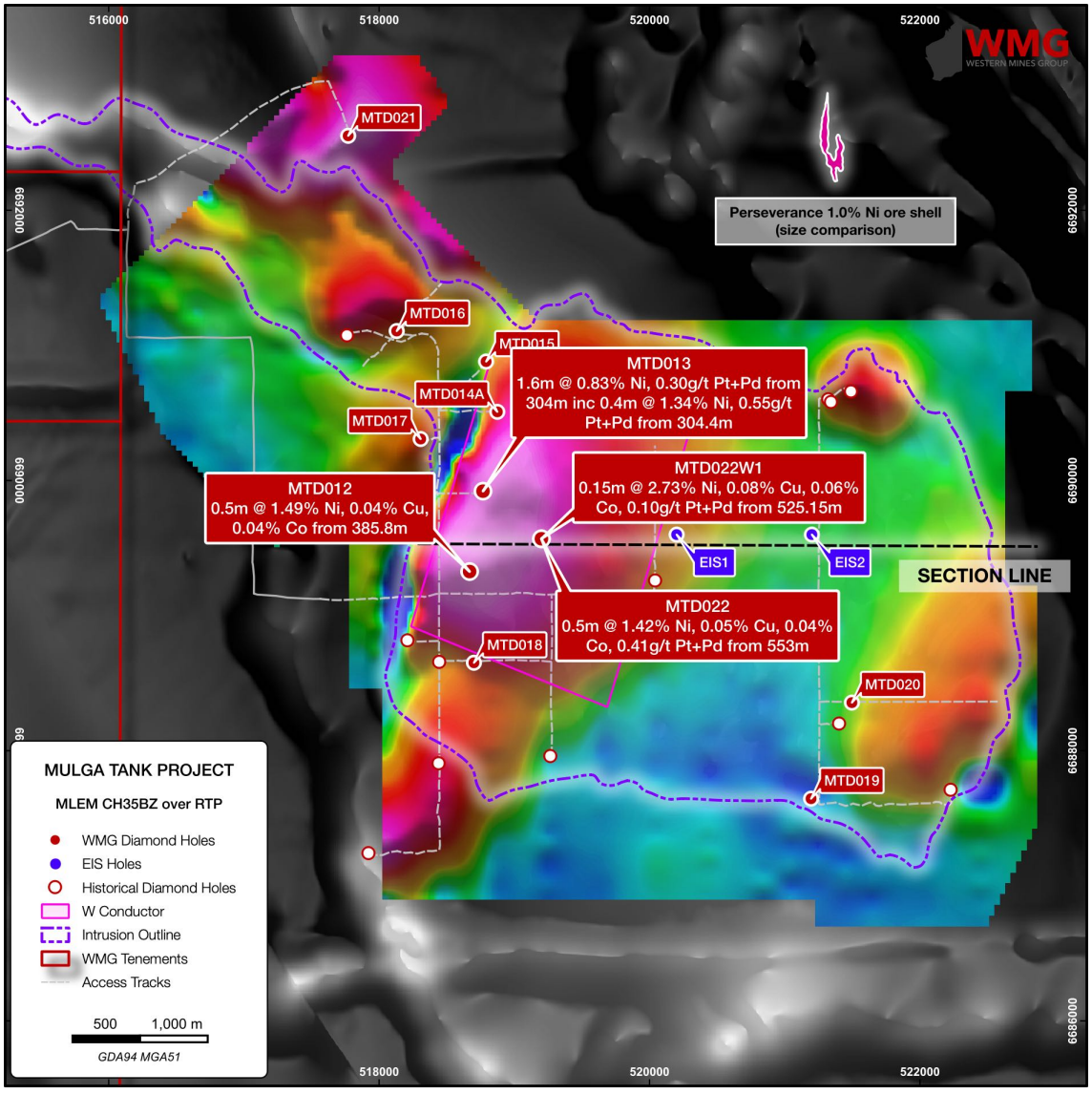



Figure 3: Location of hole MTD022 and assay results for remobilised sulphide veins on the western margin of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

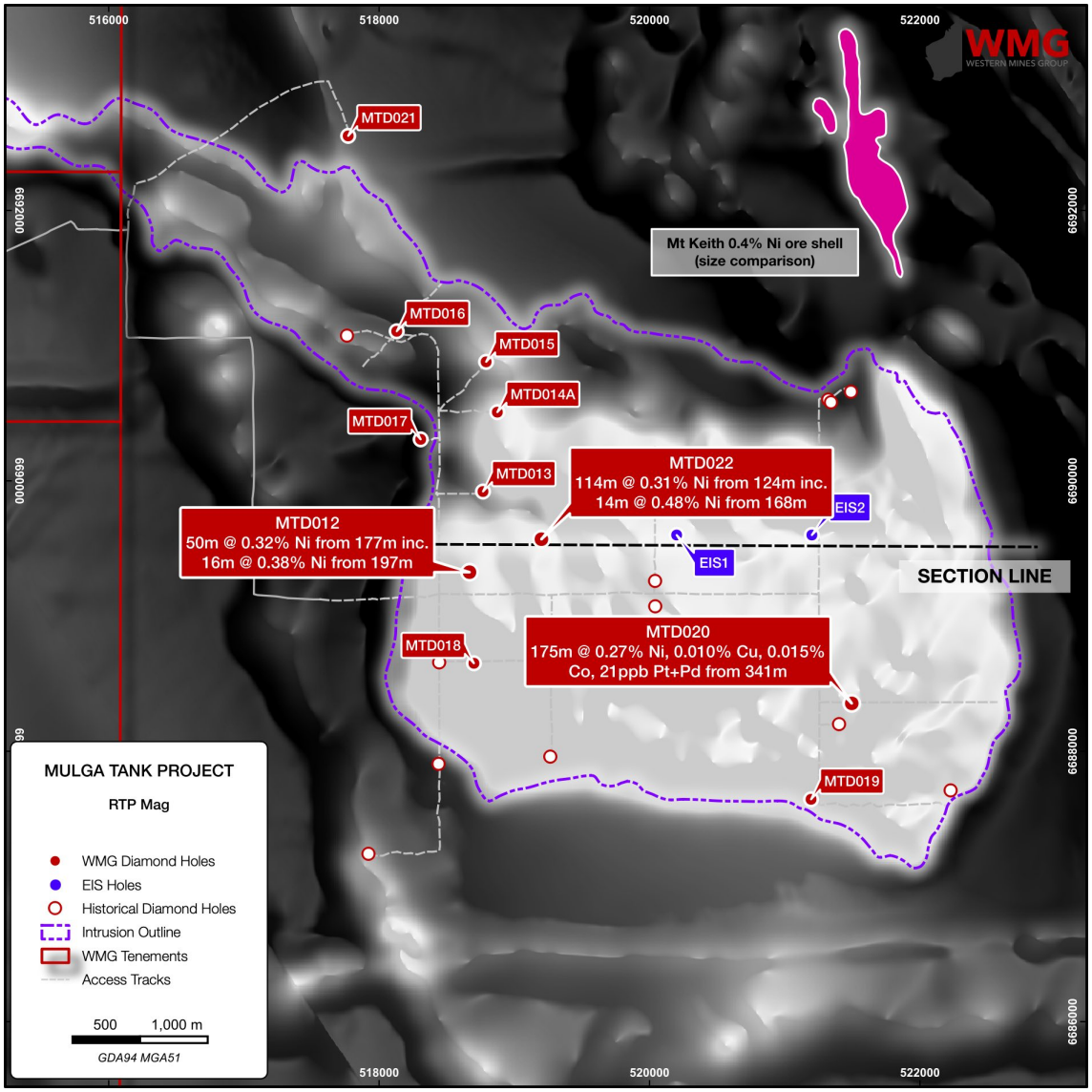



Figure 4: Location of hole MTD022 and assay results for disseminated sulphide mineralisation in the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

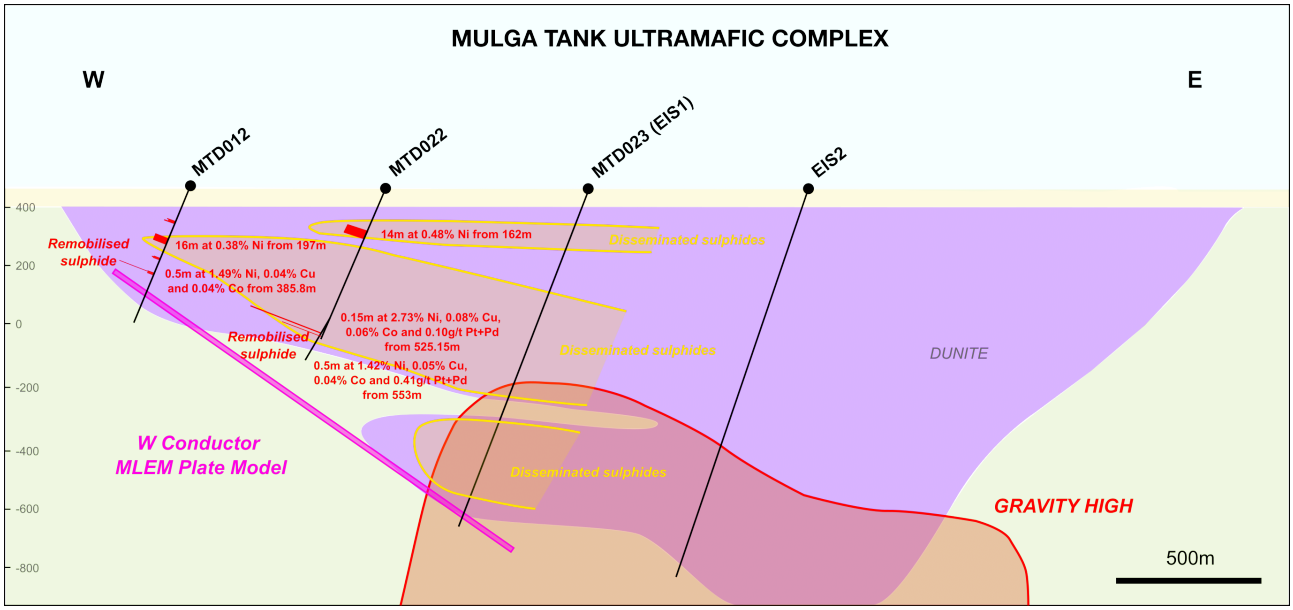



Figure 5: Cross Section through the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

## DISCUSSION

These geochemical assay results, along with previous results from hole MTD020 (*ASX, MTD020 Assays Confirm Extensive Working Mineral System, 7 November 2022*), continue to show evidence for an extensive "live" magmatic mineral system with a significant "footprint" across the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

The relatively shallow intersections of Type 2 Mt Keith-style disseminated nickel mineralisation seen in holes MTD012 and MTD022 are particularly interesting and may hint at the lateral extent of this system in drill holes approximately 500m apart. The Company is considering how it may target potential broader, richer zones of this mineralisation if they exist.

The disseminated mineralisation seen at depth may represent disseminated cloud sulphides, which can be observed above Type 1 Perseverance-style basal stratiform massive sulphide deposits. Numerous examples of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide veinlets have been seen along the western margin of the complex in holes MTD012, MT013 and MTD022, above the major *W Conductor* EM anomaly. A DHEM survey crew is being mobilised to test recent holes MTD022 and MTD023 (EIS1) and look for significant offhole EM conductor anomalies that could be permissive of massive or matrix sulphide mineralisation.

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the continuing progress as this exciting drilling program develops.

**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*

## APPENDIX

| HoleID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Ni (%) | Cu (ppm) | Co (ppm) | Pt + Pd (ppb) | Cut-off |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MTD022** | 84.3 | 558.5 | 474.2 | 0.29 | 21 | 117 | Not all analysed | All samples |
| **MTD022** | 124.0<br>Inc. 168.0 | 238.0<br>182.0 | 114.0<br>14.0 | 0.31<br>0.48 | 33<br>152 | 121<br>171 | Not analysed | 0.25<br>0.40 |
| **MTD022** | 460.0 | 548.0 | 88.0 | 0.30 | 13 | 115 | 12.0 | 0.25 |
| **MTD020** | 553.0 | 553.5 | 0.5 | 1.42 | 518 | 372 | 407 | 1.0 |
| **MTD022W1** | 462.0 | 581.0 | 121.0 | 0.29 | 9 | 111 | 18 | All samples |
| **MTD022W1** | 466.0 | 535.0 | 69.0 | 0.32 | 8 | 118 | 10 | 0.25 |
| **MTD022W1** | 525.15 | 525.3 | 0.15 | 2.73 | 812 | 595 | 101 | 1.0 |
| **MTD012** | 177.0 | 227.0 | 50.0 | 0.32 | 25 | 124 | 12 | All samples |
| **MTD012** | 197.0 | 213.0 | 16.0 | 0.38 | 38 | 132 | 16 | 0.35 |

**Table 1: Hole MTD022, MTD022W1 and MTD012 significant intersections**

| HoleID | Easting (MGA51) | Northing (MGA51) | Total Depth (m) | Azimuth | Dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MTD012** | 518668 | 6689325 | 489.5 | 270 | -60 |
| **MTD022**<br>**MTD022W1** | 519200 | 6689569 | 647.1 | 270 | -70 |

**Table 2: Collar details for holes MTD022 and MTD012**

**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*

**Dr Benjamin Grguric**
*Technical Director*

**Capital Structure**

Shares: 49.05m
Options: 21.85m
Share Price: $0.215
Market Cap: $10.55m
Cash (31/12/22): $2.57m

**Follow us**

**@westernmines**
**westernmines**
**Western Mines Group**

## 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, a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Caedmon consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## DISCLAIMER

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

WMG does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of WMG, its Directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward looking statement. The forward looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

## MULGA TANK PROJECT

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Sampling techniques | • Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.<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 or quarters and sampled on either geological or whole metre intervals. Samples will be crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 and ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05)<br>• Portable XRF data collected at 50cm sample point spacing downhole, with a 20 second beam time using 3 beams<br>• Model of XRF instrument was Olympus Vanta M Series |
| Drilling techniques | • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | • Diamond drilling comprised 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 ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05)<br>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size and style of sulphide mineralisation targeted |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.<br>• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.<br>• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. | • Samples analysed by four-acid digest multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61) or precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) are considered total or near total techniques<br>• Samples analysed by aqua regia digest multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP41) is considered a partial technique of soluble sulphide<br>• Standards representative of the grade of mineralisation anticipated were inserted approximately every 20-25 samples (4-5%)<br>• ALS also follow their own QA/QC procedures using standards and blacks<br>• No issues with the assay data have been observed |
| 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 |
| Audits or reviews | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | • No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data by external parties at this stage of exploration<br>• An internal review of sampling techniques and data will be completed |

## *SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS*

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.<br>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | • 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 |
| 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) |

| 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<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<br>• Results where stated have been normalised to a volatile free sample based on the LOI at 1,000°C results using the formula M(VF) = M / (100%-LOI%) |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). | • The drillhole was oriented to intersect 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 |

| 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 significant intersections in Table 1<br>• Reporting of majority of all sample results on charts within the document |
| Other substantive exploration data | • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. | • Not applicable |
| Further work | • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | • Future exploration planned includes further drill testing of targets identified<br>• Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results |