

MTD026 UPDATE AND EXPANSION OF MULGA TANK DRILLING

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drilling update hole MTD026 - currently at ~400m depth with significant examples of disseminated and remobilised nickel sulphides observed in top 250m
 - Shallow disseminated mineralisation similar to nearby holes MTD020 and MTD023 appears to extend mineralisation footprint across majority of Mulga Tank Complex ~3.2km
 - Multiple intersections of high-tenor remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets in this new area of the Complex - highlighting prospectivity of the intrusion for massive sulphide deposits
 - Expansion of current diamond drilling program post recent capital raise - additional 8 holes planned to begin systematically testing the Mulga Tank Complex
 - Further targeting work ongoing that will likely see drilling continue at least through to the end of the year
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Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the status and expansion plans for the current diamond drilling program at the flagship Mulga Tank Ni-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Drilling of hole MTD026 is still in progress after a brief Easter break and is currently at a depth of 402m. To date the hole has intersected ~340m of high MgO dunite ultramafic. Shallow intervals of disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in places coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) and even approaching net textured (5 to 10% sulphide) were seen in the top 250m of the hole - in a similar zone to nearby holes MTD020 and MTD023. These observations appear to extend the footprint of this zone of shallow mineralisation over ~3.2km, across the majority of the Mulga Tank Complex.

Multiple intersections of high-tenor remobilised massive nickel sulphide blebs and veining were observed (confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 12.2% Ni) in the top 250m, in some of the shallowest and frequent examples of this phenomenon seen so far. This interesting observation, in a new previously undrilled area, supports the potential for multiple massive sulphide sources or deposits within the Complex (Perseverance-style basal massive sulphide) and not just limited to the Western Margin where previously encountered.

Following the Company's recent capital raise a further eight holes have been planned to expand the original Phase 2 drilling program. These holes will begin to systematically test for both the extent of shallow disseminated sulphide mineralisation in undrilled areas of the Complex and also follow up on remobilised nickel sulphide veining seen along the Western Margin of the Complex. Additional drill holes will continue to be added to the program with ongoing targeting work and as results are received.

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Shares on Issue: 57.82m

Share Price: \$0.705

Market Cap: \$40.76m

Cash: \$2.57m (31/12/22)

Commenting on the Mulga Tank Project, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:

"After a short break over Easter the team is back out on site drilling MTD026 and we've already intersected the familiar zone of shallow disseminated sulphides commencing around 117m depth down hole. Similar to that seen in numerous other holes this appears to extend the mineralisation footprint across the complex from the Western Margin to MTD020 - some ~3.2km.

Of further interest were multiple shallow intersections of remobilised massive sulphide blebs and veining. Generally, these have only been seen on the Western Margin but this observation reiterates the entire Complex is prospective for deposits of Type 1 Perseverance-style basal massive sulphide - multiple deposits may well be expected given the scale of this clearly well mineralised system. The top 250m on this hole appears to contain some of the richest shallow sulphide mineralisation seen so far.

Following our recent capital raise the team has begun planning further holes to expand our current drilling program. With capital now available WMG is able to adopt a more systematic approach to the drilling. An additional 8 holes have been planned with half targeting extensions of the shallow disseminated mineralisation and/or undrilled areas of the Complex and half following up on areas of the basal contact looking for massive sulphide."

MULGA TANK 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 (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).

Following the Company's recent capital raise (ASX, *Capital Raise to Expand Mulga Tank Drilling*, 13 April 2023) and encouraging exploration results (ASX, *MTD023 Assays Confirm Discovery of Significant Nickel Sulphide System*, 5 April 2023) this program has been expanded to 14 holes with eight additional drill hole locations selected. Further drill holes will continue to be added to the program with ongoing targeting work as the Company systematically explores the Mulga Tank Complex with the capital available.

HOLE MTD026

Hole MTD026 (planned hole MTP024) is the fifth hole of the Phase 2 program and is located approximately halfway between holes MTD023 (EIS1) and MTD020. Both of these holes showed extensive intersections of disseminated sulphide mineralisation, with hole MTD020 being the first significant occurrence during the Phase 1 drilling program (ASX, *Disseminated Sulphides Seen Over 300m in Hole MTD020*, 26 July 2022; *MTD020 Assays Confirm Extensive Working Mineral System*, 7 November 2022). The hole attempts to test the footprint of mineralisation across the body of the Complex.

Following a brief break for Easter, drilling has currently reached a depth of 402m and appears to have successfully demonstrated the presence of shallow disseminated mineralisation between holes MTD020 and MTD023. The hole has intersected ~340m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic (60.2-402m), beneath 60.2m of sand cover (0-60.2m) (Appendix - Table 2).

Numerous zones of disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were seen in the upper portion of the hole, commencing around 117m depth down hole. In places the disseminated sulphides coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine grains and even approached blebby and/or net-textured (5 to 10% sulphide) in places (Figures 1 and 2). Corresponding pXRF readings of Ni, with elevated Cu and S, support the likelihood of being disseminated magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Multiple intersections of remobilised nickel sulphide were observed at several depths in the top 250m, with nickel sulphide confirmed by spot pXRF readings of up to 12.2% Ni (Appendix - Table 4).



Figure 1: Photos showing disseminated and remobilised nickel sulphide in hole MTD026
 Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter



Figure 2: Photos showing disseminated and remobilised nickel sulphide in hole MTD026

Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

Most previous examples of this remobilised massive sulphide material, infilling faults and fractures, have generally been seen on the Western Margin of the Complex so this is an interesting observation to find them in a new untested area. The top 250m of MTD026 contains the shallowest and most frequent examples of this material and reiterates the fact the entire Complex is prospective and could host multiple deposits of Type 1 basal massive sulphide.

DOWN HOLE pXRF

The Company is methodically using a portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) device on site as part of its exploration and geochemical vectoring approach during the drilling program. Spot pXRF readings for hole MTD026 have been taken at 50cm intervals down the core.

This data is processed using WMG's in-house techniques and used to confirm the presence of working magmatic mineral processes and lithogeochemical vectors to aid further exploration and drill targeting. As at the date of this announcement 253m of core has been processed and this pXRF data is presented below (Figure 3).

Cautionary statement on pXRF

pXRF data is used as an exploration tool and a guide only and should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. The measurements recorded are for a single spot location and may not be representative of the whole rock. Only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay can be used to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation. WMG will update shareholders when laboratory results become available.

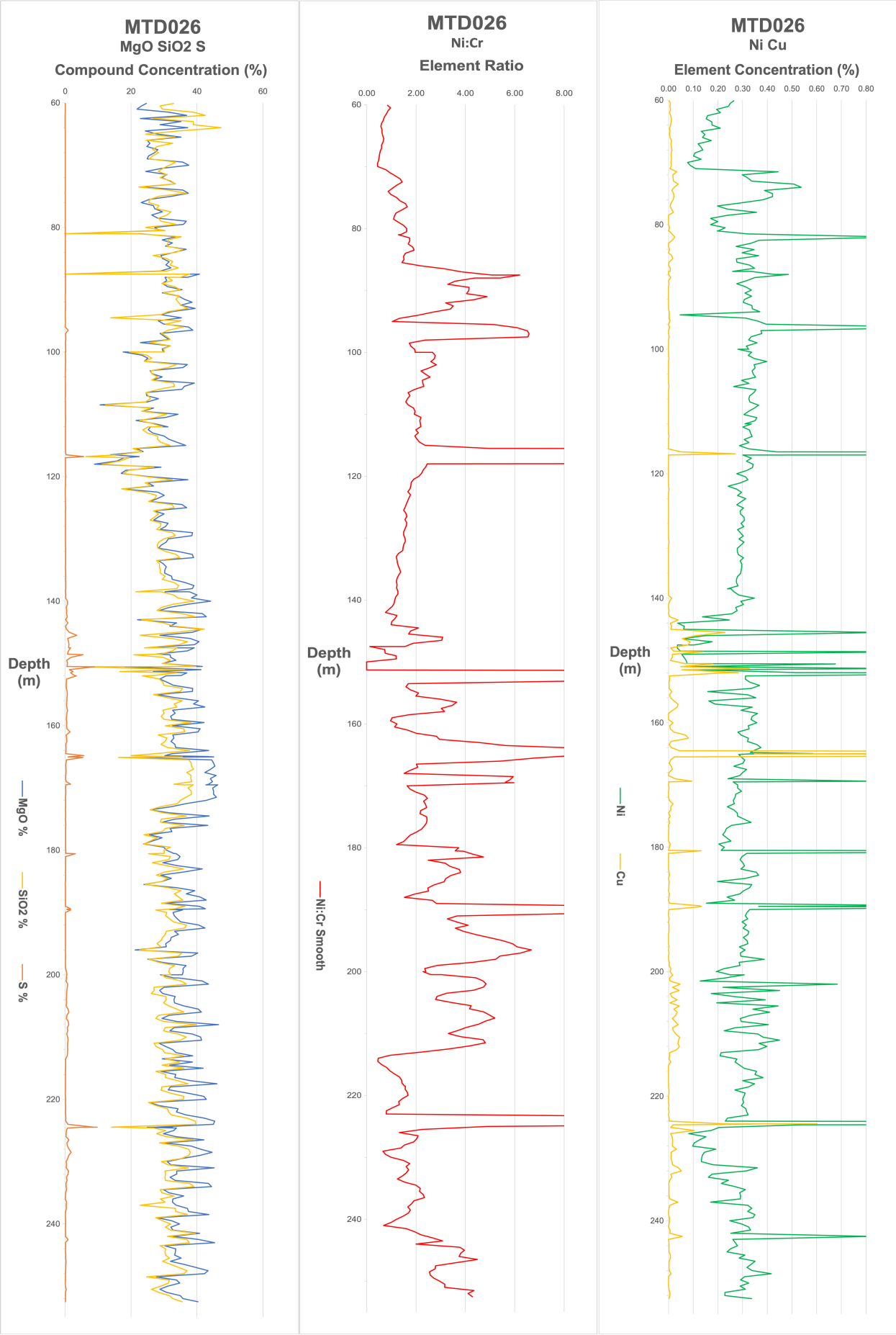


Figure 3: Processed pXRF data for top 250m of hole MTD026

In general the pXRF data confirms the rock to be high MgO accumulate dunite. The mean average Ni value across a total of 412 readings taken from the logged ultramafic portion of the hole is 0.40% Ni. Multiple shallow zones of relatively high Cu and S suggest sulphide mineralisation, which correspond well with visual observations.

Individual spot values of up to 12.2% Ni were seen where remobilised sulphide mineralisation was observed as blebs and veinlets infilling fractures (Appendix - Table 4). In general, higher Cu content of both the remobilised sulphides and zones of disseminated sulphide was noted than previously seen in other parts of the Complex.

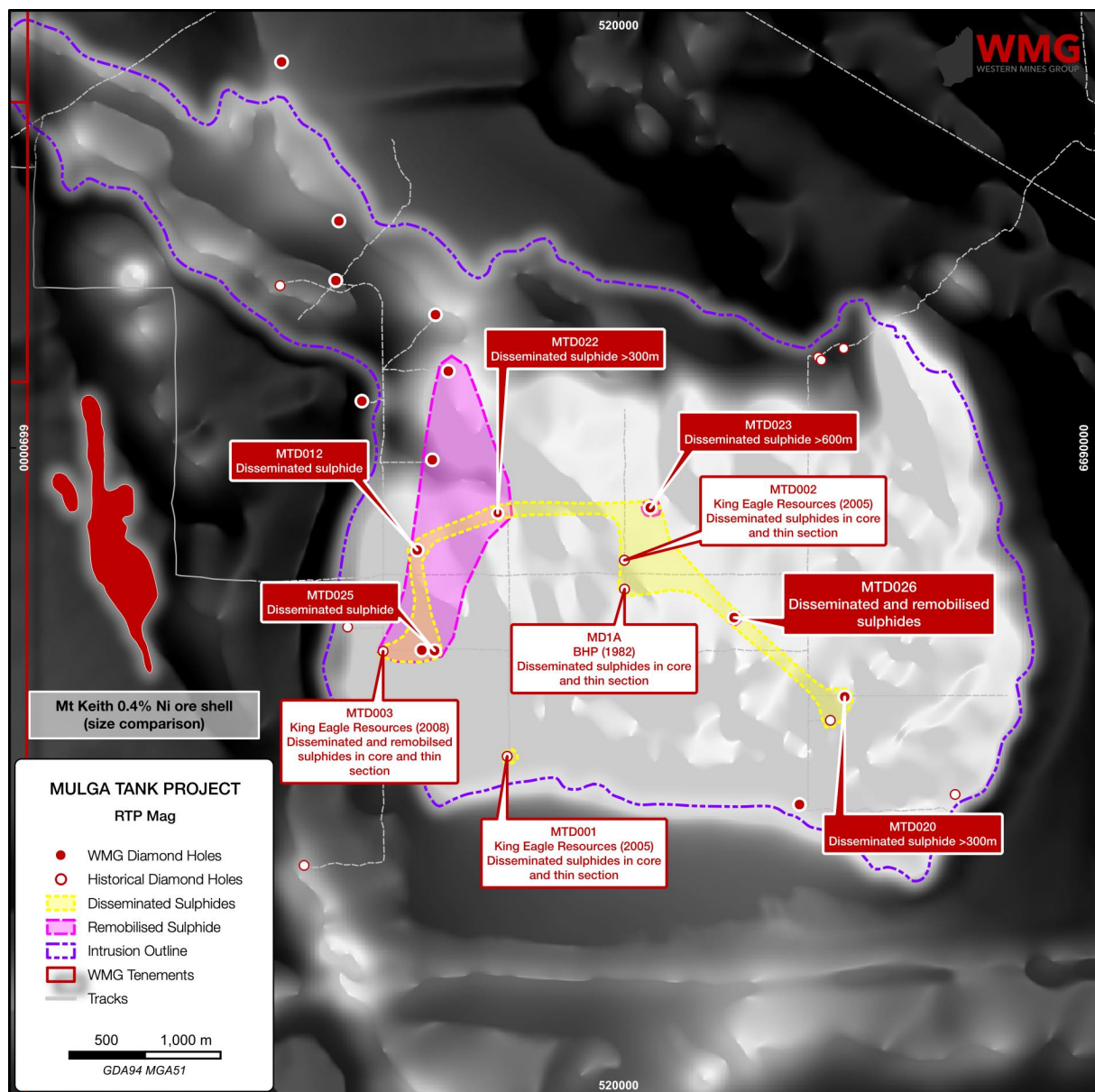


Figure 4: Mulga Tank Diamond Drill Holes Indicating Disseminated Sulphide Mineralisation

EXPANSION OF DRILL PROGRAM

Following a recent successful capital raise (ASX, *Capital Raise to Expand Mulga Tank Drilling, 13 April 2023*) the Company plans to expand and accelerate drilling at the Mulga Tank Project. A further eight holes have been planned to extend the original Phase 2 drilling program. These holes will begin to systematically test for both the extent of shallow disseminated sulphide mineralisation in undrilled areas of the Complex and also follow up on remobilised nickel sulphide veining seen in a number of holes along the Western Margin of the Complex. Additional drill holes will continue to be added to the program with ongoing targeting work and as results are received. Drilling is currently expected to continue at least through to the end of the year.

HOLES MTP026 AND MTP027

MTP026 - located on the eastern side of the Complex in an area that has had no previous drilling. The hole will test a coincident gravity and magnetic high, and minor MLEM anomaly, as well as for the presence of disseminated mineralisation in this area.

MTP027 - located halfway between MTD022 and MTD023 (EIS1). This hole attempts to infill the observed zones of disseminated mineralisation seen in holes MTD022 and MTD023 whilst also further testing the basal contact of the Western Margin for massive sulphide deposits.

HOLES MTP028 TO MTP030

A fence of approximately 500m spaced holes running east-west between MTD025 and MTD026 parallel to holes MTD022, MTD023 and MTP027. Aims to test a large undrilled part of the Complex and infill an area bounded by observations of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation in WMG and historical drilling.

HOLES MTP031 TO MTP033

A fence of approximately 300m spaced holes running north-south along the Western Margin of the Complex. Holes MTP032 and MTP033 aim to test the basal contact at depth beneath holes MTD012, MTD022 and MTD025, which encountered remobilised nickel sulphide veining, whilst also infilling the area between lines MTD012 to MTD023 and MTP028 to MTP030 for shallow disseminated mineralisation. Hole MTP031 steps out to the north also testing the basal contact beneath hole MTD013 and looking for extensions of the richer shallow disseminated sulphide zone seen in hole MTD022.

HoleID	Target	Description
EIS2	Geology/Gravity	EIS deep hole testing major gravity high and centre of the Complex
MTP026	Geology/Gravity	Testing coincident gravity and magnetic high in an undrilled area of the Eastern Margin of the Complex
MTP027	Geology	Follow-up between MTD022 and MTD023 which showed extensive disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation and remobilised sulphide at depth
MTP028 MTP029 MTP030	Geology	Infilling undrilled area of the Complex between MTD025 and MTD026 to test extent of shallow disseminated sulphide mineralisation
MTP031	Geology/EM	Testing the western basal contact at depth beneath MTD013 which showed remobilised nickel sulphide veining
MTP032	Geology/EM	Testing the western basal contact at depth beneath MTD012 and MTD022 which both showed remobilised nickel sulphide veining
MTP033	Geology/EM	Testing the western basal contact at depth beneath MTD012 and MTD025 which both showed remobilised nickel sulphide veining

Table 1: Descriptions of Current Planned Drill Holes at Mulga Tank

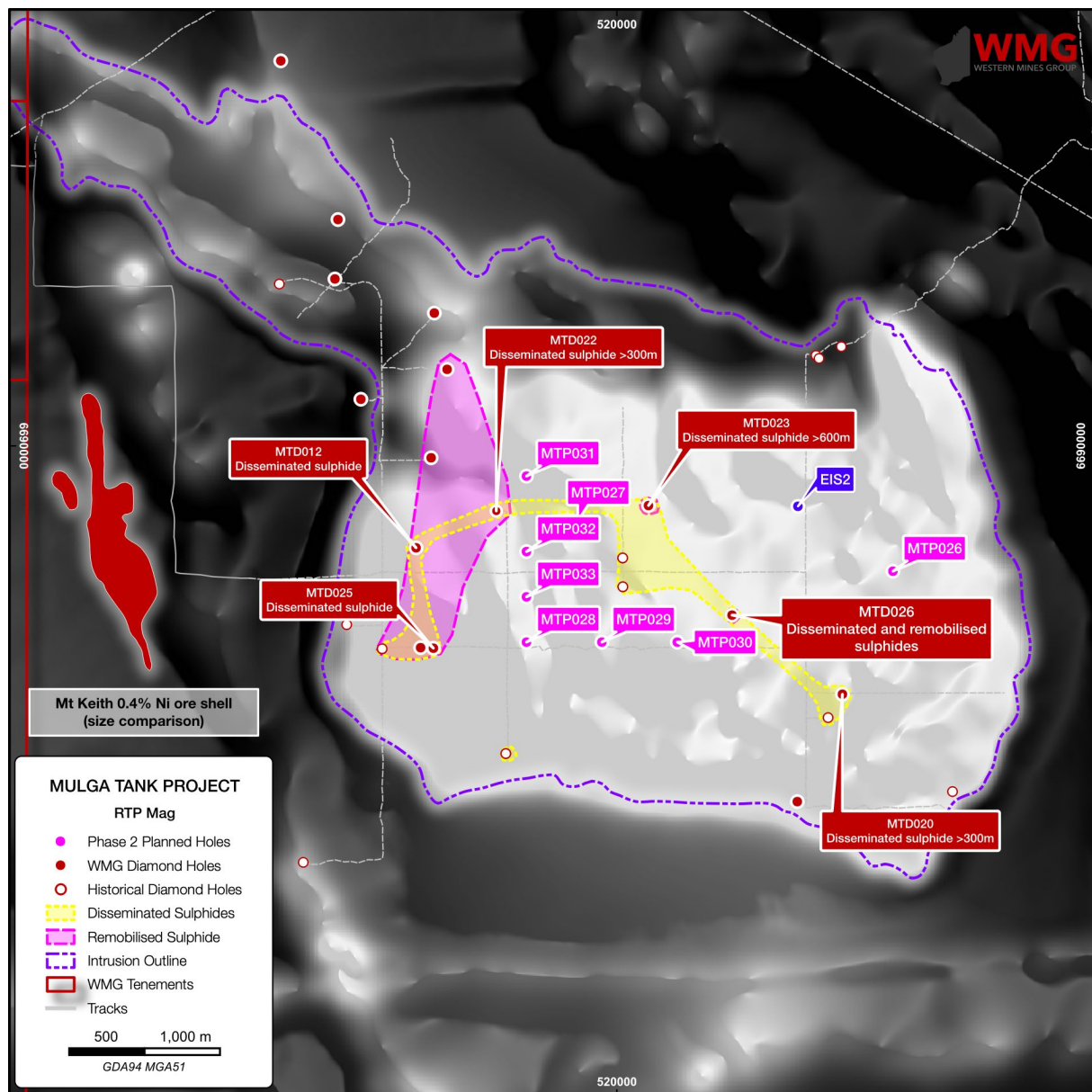


Figure 5: Mulga Tank Current Planned Diamond Drill Holes

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

For further information please contact:

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

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Primary Lithology	Alteration	Comments
MTD026	0.0	60.2	Sand cover		Rock-rolled cover
MTD026	60.2	101	Weathered ultramafic	ox, tc, mg	Talc-magnesite upper saprolite cap + partially oxidised sulphides around serpentinite veinlets
MTD026	101	116.5	Weathered dunite	ox	Partially weathered, no igneous textures, dotted and veined magnetite throughout
MTD026	116.5	117	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black serpentinite dunite, 30mm serpentinite veinlet with NiS remobilised vein material (pXRF 116.8m)
MTD026	117	140	Dunite		Dark green dunite, high-Cr, barely visible cumulate texture, trace-1% disseminated sulphides
MTD026	140	143	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Serpentinised black dunite with 1% disseminated sulphides
MTD026	143	143.3	Fault Zone	mg	300mm core loss at fault, clay gouge and pure magnesite veinlets preceding
MTD026	143.3	153.1	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	cl	5-10% disseminated to blebby NiS in extreme adcumulate dunite with intense chlorite and Ni-Cu-S veining (pXRF 148.7m, 151.3m)
MTD026	153.1	161.3	Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Finer grained adcumulate with 1-3% disseminated sulphides
MTD026	161.3	162.2	Fault Zone		
MTD026	162.2	169.6	Adcumulate Dunite		Bright green adcumulate dunite with trace-1% sulphides, 5mm veinlet with remobilised Ni-Cu-S (pXRF 164.9m)
MTD026	169.6	175.2	Adcumulate Dunite	tc, mg	Bright green talc-ankerite altered dunite, no igneous textures, talc veining and magnetite
MTD026	175.2	179	Dunite	tc, mg, cb	Light green talc-magnesite/carbonate altered dunite, trace sulphides in barely visible cumulate texture
MTD026	179	181	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite		Extreme adcumulate texture, 2-3% disseminated to blebby sulphides
MTD026	181	189	Dunite	tc, mg	Light green talc altered dunite with trace sulphides
MTD026	189	190	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	srp	5-10% blebby to net textured NiS (pXRF 189.6m)
MTD026	190	200	Mesocumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Talc-carbonate altered dunite with slightly less packed relict crystals, increase in silicate to meso-cumulate texture
MTD026	200	214	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black serpentinite to lizardite with 3-5% disseminated NiS with elevated Cu
MTD026	214	224	Mesocumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Talc-carbonate altered dunite with trace S in mesocumulus
MTD026	224	224.5	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	srp	Black serpentinite dunite, 400mm serpentinite vein with massive NiS remobilised material (pXRF 224.45m)
MTD026	224.5	235	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite		Extreme adcumulate texture, 3-5% disseminated to blebby NiS
MTD026	235	250	Mesocumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Talc-carbonate altered dunite with trace S in mesocumulus

Table 2: Logging table summary for top 250m of hole MTD026

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD026	116.5	117	0.5	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	Bleb-Veinlet	10-20%	Pentlandite-Chalcopyrite-Pyrrhotite
MTD026	117	143	26	Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD026	143.3	153.1	9.8	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Blebby-Veinlet	5-10%	Pentlandite
MTD026	153.1	161.3	8.2	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	1-3%	Pentlandite
MTD026	162.2	169.6	7.4	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD026	175.2	179	3.8	Dunite	Disseminated	trace	Pentlandite
MTD026	179	181	2	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Blebby	2-3%	Pentlandite
MTD026	181	189	8	Dunite	Disseminated	trace	Pentlandite
MTD026	189	190	1	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Net textured	5-10%	Pentlandite
MTD026	200	214	14	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD026	214	224	10	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	trace	Pentlandite
MTD026	224	224.5	0.5	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	Veinlet	10-30%	Pentlandite-Chalcopyrite-Pyrrhotite
MTD026	224.5	235	10.5	Ex-Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated-Blebby	3-5%	Pentlandite
MTD026	235	250	15	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	trace	Pentlandite

Table 3: Visual sulphide table for top 250m of hole MTD026

HoleID	Depth Point (m)	Beam Time (s)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	S (%)
MTD026	116.8	3 x 20	12.2	2856	7362	5.6
MTD026	148.7	3 x 20	1.0	424	1398	5.4
MTD026	151.3	3 x 20	0.9	403	3267	2.4
MTD026	164.9	3 x 20	0.6	367	9068	2.2
MTD026	189.6	3 x 20	1.4	702	1185	1.7
MTD026	224.45	3 x 20	9.5	4044	3679	9.3

Table 4: Significant spot pXRF results for top 250m of hole MTD026

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD026	521283	6688552	402 to date	125	-70

Table 5: Collar details for hole MTD026

Cautionary statement on visible sulphides

A number of spot pXRF readings on larger sulphide blebs has confirmed nickel presence and aids visual identification of pentlandite, however, this may not be valid for finer grained sulphides. Descriptions of visible sulphides should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay can be used to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation. WMG will update shareholders when laboratory results become available.

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Board

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Dr Caedmon Marriott
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Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Dr Benjamin Grguric
Technical Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 57.82m
Options: 21.1m
Share Price: \$0.705
Market Cap: \$140.76m
Cash (31/12/22): \$2.57m

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ABOUT WMG

Western Mines Group Ltd (ASX:WMG) is a mineral exploration company driven by the goal to create significant investment returns for our shareholders through exploration and discovery of high-value gold and nickel sulphide deposits across a portfolio of highly-prospective projects located on major mineral belts of Western Australia.

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

The Company's primary gold project is Jasper Hill, where WMG has strategically consolidated a 3km mineralised gold trend with walk-up drill targets. WMG has a diversified portfolio of other projects including Melita (Au, Cu-Pb-Zn), midway between Kookynie and Leonora in the heart of the WA Goldfields; Youanmi (Au), Pavarotti (Ni-Cu-PGE), Rock of Ages (Au), Broken Hill Bore (Au) and Pinyalling (Au, Cu, Li).

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Dr Caedmon Marriott, Managing Director of Western Mines Group Ltd. Caedmon is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Caedmon consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

DISCLAIMER

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

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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 will be 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) - Portable XRF data collected at 50cm sample point spacing downhole, with a 20 second beam time using 3 beams - 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 - 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

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.	- Laboratory geochemical assay has not yet been undertaken - Core will be cut in half or quarters and sampled on either geological intervals or 0.5, 1 or 2 metre lengths for geochemical assay
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.	- Laboratory geochemical assay has not yet been undertaken - XRF instrument used was Olympus Vanta M-Series - XRF used a 20 beam time, with 3 beams, using standard calibration procedures
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 XRF readings reported were verified by multiple alternative company personnel onsite - Primary logging data was collected using Ocris logging system on a laptop computer, XRF data was download into Excel spreadsheets, all data was compiled into a SQL database server - No adjustments were made to individual spot XRF data reported - Some smoothing and moving averaging techniques were used when plotting Ni:Cr ratios in graphical format
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
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 will be 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 - XRF data for Ni:Cr shown in Figure 3 was processed and smoothed using a moving average
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	- The drillhole was oriented to intersect perpendicular to the base 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.	- A complete XRF dataset for the drill hole to date is shown in Figure 3 - XRF readings are a single spot reading and should only be taken as a guide that nickel sulphide mineralising processes are being observed
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