WMG
WESTERN MINES GROUP

ASX RELEASE
19 FEBRUARY 2025

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OVER 1,200M OF SULPHIDE MINERALISATION IN MTD029 (EIS3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assay results for hole MTD029 show four broad zones of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation - cumulatively >1,200m:**

  MTD029 **689m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 108m**
  168m at 0.23% Ni, 130ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 866m
  266m at 0.34% Ni, 146ppm Co, 86ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 1,192m
  124m at 0.32% Ni, 126ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 1,534m

  Cumulative 1,247m at 0.28% Ni, 134ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 108m with S:Ni 1.0

- **MTD029 drilled to 1,722m - deepest diamond hole through the centre of the Mulga Tank Complex**
- **Extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system throughout hole - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu, PGE and disseminated sulphides observed**
- **Architecture of Complex emerging with richer mineralised zones beneath marker horizon able to be correlated between drill holes:**

  MTD029 **266m at 0.34% Ni, 146ppm Co, 86ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 1,192m**
  inc. **126m at 0.42% Ni, 153ppm Co, 72ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 1,326m**
  that inc. **34m at 0.50% Ni, 160ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 54ppb Pt+Pd from 1,416m**

  MTD027 **96m at 0.40% Ni, 161ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 1,208m**
  inc. **38m at 0.56% Ni, 181ppm Co, 143ppm Cu, 91ppb Pt+Pd from 1,262m**

  MTD028 **140m at 0.49% Ni, 161ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 874m**
  inc. **82m at 0.55% Ni, 173ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 74ppb Pt+Pd from 886m**

- **Geochemical characterisation shows high MgO adcumulate dunite averaging 47.9% MgO, 0.39% Al_2O_3** (volatile free) **over cumulative 1,563m downhole - indicative of a hot dynamic system**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the final geochemical assay results recently received for deep diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) at the Mulga Tank Ni-Co-Cu-PGE Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

MTD029 (EIS3) intersected a ~1,600m thickness of high MgO adcumulate dunite ultramafic containing disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in a number of places coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide). Numerous intersections of high-tenor nickel sulphide veinlets and segregations were also observed down the hole (*ASX, High-Grade Sulphide Segregations at Depth in MTD029 (EIS3), 29 May 2024*).

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Geochemical assay results for the hole show four broad zones of disseminated nickel mineralisation with elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:

MTD029	**689m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 108m**
	168m at 0.23% Ni, 130ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 866m
	266m at 0.34% Ni, 146ppm Co, 86ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 1,192m
	124m at 0.32% Ni, 126ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 1,534m
Cumulative	**1,247m at 0.28% Ni, 134ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 108m with S:Ni 1.0**

The results show strong evidence for an extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system with a number of richer mineralised intersections seen down the hole (within the overall broader zones):

MTD029	**58m at 0.34% Ni, 138ppm Co, 108ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 204m**
inc.	**8m at 0.48% Ni, 147ppm Co, 168ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 210m**
and inc.	**10m at 0.40% Ni, 172ppm Co, 351ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 232m**
	19m at 0.44% Ni, 209ppm Co, 246ppm Cu, 64ppb Pt+Pd from 378m
inc.	**8m at 0.54% Ni, 250ppm Co, 371ppm Cu, 81ppb Pt+Pd from 389m**
that inc.	**1m at 1.56% Ni, 548ppm Co, 0.12% Cu, 0.2g/t Pt+Pd from 395m**
	10m at 0.38% Ni, 167ppm Co, 91ppm Cu, 50ppb Pt+Pd from 568m
	18m at 0.32% Ni, 141ppm Co, 70ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 700m
	32m at 0.33% Ni, 142ppm Co, 48ppm Cu, 34ppb Pt+Pd from 1,002m
	24m at 0.34% Ni, 132ppm Co, 113ppm Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 1,262m
	126m at 0.42% Ni, 153ppm Co, 72ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 1,326m
inc.	**12m at 0.57% Ni, 181ppm Co, 96ppm Cu, 0.1g/t Pt+Pd from 1,326m**
that inc.	**2m at 1.09% Ni, 242ppm Co, 189ppm Cu, 0.3g/t Pt+Pd from 1,334m**
and inc.	**34m at 0.50% Ni, 160ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 54ppb Pt+Pd from 1,416m**
	20m at 0.46% Ni, 163ppm Co, 109ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 1,550m
	13m at 0.41% Ni, 126ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 54ppb Pt+Pd from 1,639m

Commenting on the MTD029 assay results, WMG Managing Director Dr Caedmon Marriott said:

"We've received the final assay results for deep diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) and they show four broad zones of near continuous mineralisation down the hole, cumulatively over 1,247m. Results from the top section were previously reported down to 602m, ending in mineralisation. This upper portion has now extended to 689m at 0.27% Ni with S:Ni 1.0. This highlights the scale of the shallow, open-pitable, upper most mineralisation.

At depth the architecture of the of the Complex is beginning to reveal itself. A dolerite sill can be traced in the drilling across several kilometres, beneath which is a consistent thickness of ~800m of Complex before intersecting the basal footwall. The geochemical signature of this lower dunite assemblage highlights three zones of richer mineralisation, interspersed by two unmineralised portions.

The bottom two mineralised zones are particularly exciting, wth strong visual indications of mineralisation confirmed by geochemical assay. The upper of these two zones in MTD029 contained 126m at 0.42% Ni, corresponding to 96m at 0.40% Ni in hole MTD027, 845m further east. The results continue to support a hybrid model for Mulga Tank and both of these active zones are targets for basal massive sulphide accumulations analogous to Perseverance."

MULGA TANK DRILLING PROGRAMS

Exploration results from the Company's various drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project over the last two years have demonstrated significant nickel sulphide mineralisation and an extensive nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

WMG has completed a combination of both diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. With this two pronged approach, RC is used to infill and prove up the extent of shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, defined by the Company's JORC Exploration Target modelling (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*), whilst the diamond drilling program continues to test deeper targets for basal massive sulphide.

Diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) was drilled with the aid of one of WMG's WA Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) awards, with 50% of the direct drilling costs co-funded up to $220,000 (*ASX, WMG Wins $220,000 EIS Award to Drill Mulga Tank, 19 October 2023*).

HOLE MTD029 (EIS3)

Hole MTD029 (EIS3) is located in the centre of the Mulga Tank Complex between RC holes MTRC015 and MTRC016 and previous diamond holes MTD023 (EIS1), MTD026 (EIS2) and MTD027. The hole was positioned for multiple purposes, infilling the RC drilling program at this location and looking to test a conductive MobileMT anomaly around -700m RL, near the basal contact and for a sulphide enriched keel in the deepest part of the Complex.

The hole was drilled to a total depth of 1,722m, the deepest hole drilled at the project, and intersected ~1,600m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered high MgO meso-adcumulate dunite ultramafic (66-1,658.2m), beneath 66m of sand cover (0-66m), before encountering a footwall of basalt and silicified shales at 1,658.2m depth (1,658.2-1,722m).

The dunite was divided by an approximately ~27m thick dolerite unit (797.8-825m) that most likely represents a later dyke/sill. This dolerite unit is something of a marker horizon and was seen in holes MTD023 (EIS1) (~900m to WNW), MTD026 (EIS2) (~300m to SSW) and MTD027 (~850m E), though at slightly shallower depths.

Disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were observed at numerous intervals down the hole, cumulatively over more than 860m. In a number of places the disseminated sulphides coalesce into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine crystals. Multiple intersections of high-tenor remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets as well as large immiscible sulphide segregations were also observed down the hole. These sulphide veinlets and segregations clearly demonstrate all the conditions and processes are present to form basal massive sulphide accumulations within the Mulga Tank Complex.

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HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results received for MTD029 averaged 47.9% MgO and 0.39% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the logged unweathered ultramafic portion of the hole (a cumulative 1,563m). Using Al_2O_3 as a proxy for interstitial material and MgO as a proxy for temperature, geochemical characterisation shows the host rock to be nearly entirely high-temperature, adcumulate to extreme adcumulate dunite with Al_2O_3 generally less than 0.5% and MgO greater than 40%.

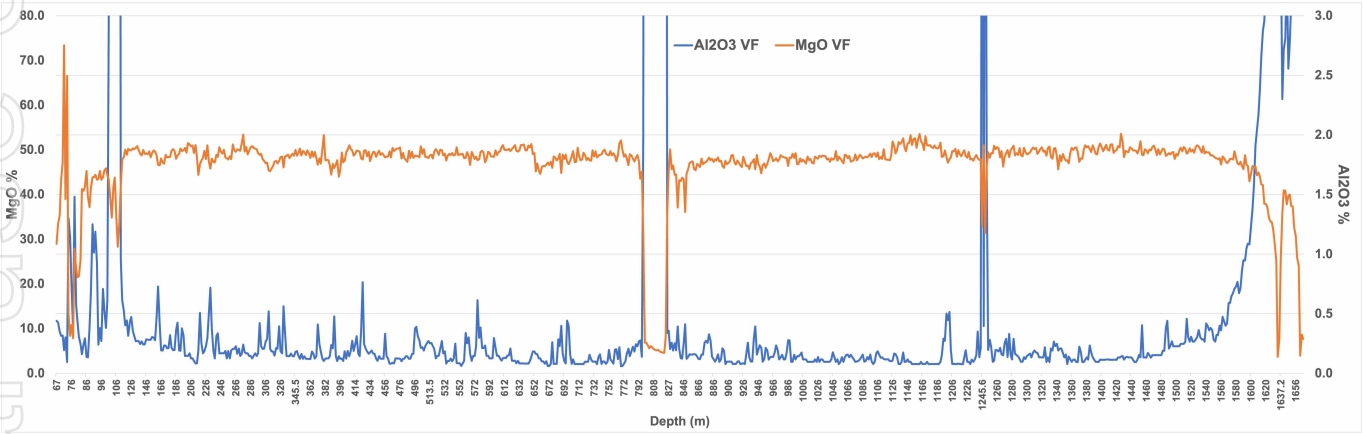

Figure 1: MTD029 MgO and Al_2O_3 (volatile free)

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 open-pitable, large volume, low grade Type 2 Mt-Keith style disseminated nickel sulphide deposits within the Mulga Tank Complex.

EVIDENCE FOR SULPHIDES AS NICKEL HOST

Broad intersections of visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation were observed down the hole, cumulatively over approximately 860m. The geochemical assay results validate the geological logging and confirm extensive zones of mineralisation with significant evidence for “live” magmatic sulphide chemical processes.

In the absence of magmatic sulphide processes nickel is incorporated into olivine during crystallisation and essentially trapped within the dunite host rock. Whereas, in “live” sulphur saturated mineral systems the nickel will partition into potentially “recoverable” nickel sulphide form. A number of elements, such as Cu and in particular PGE’s (Pt and Pd), have high affinity for sulphide, and in combination with S (and the S:Ni ratio) are used as geochemical indicators to confirm the presence of active magmatic sulphide mineral processes.

The assay results for MTD029 demonstrate extensive zones of highly anomalous Cu and PGE’s in combination with elevated S, and a S:Ni ratio greater than 0.5. These zones correlate well with the visible sulphides observed in the geological logging and together provide strong evidence for nickel in sulphide.

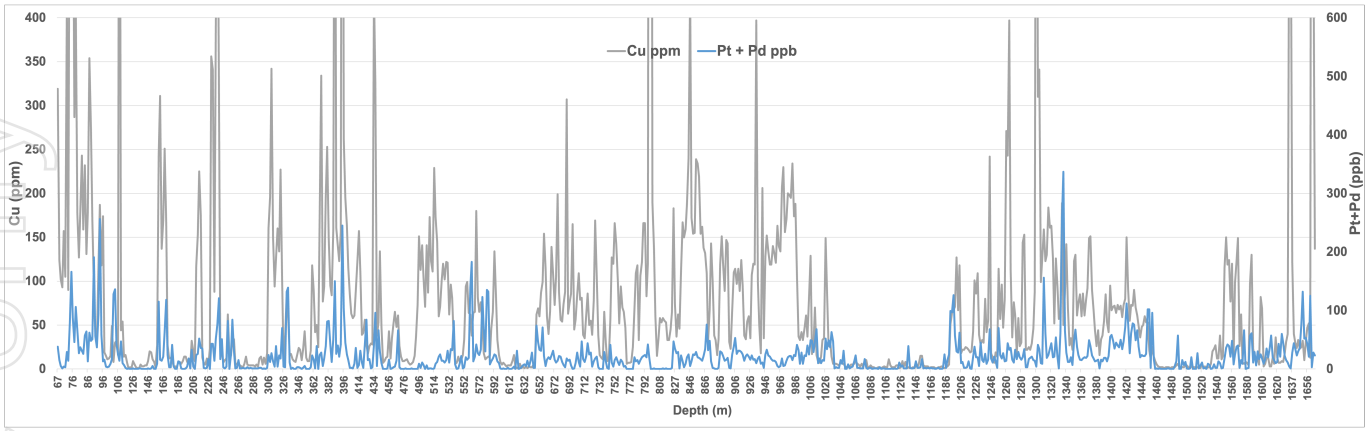

Figure 2: MTD029 Cu and Pt+Pd

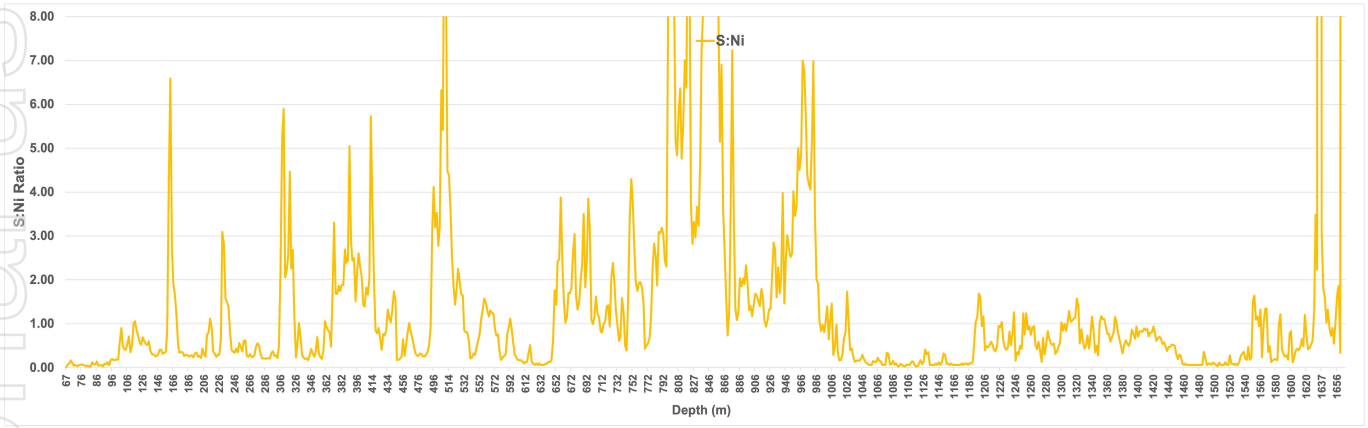

Figure 3: MTD029 S:Ni Ratio

Near continuous mineralisation was observed down the hole. This were generally defined by a combination of the various geochemical indicators and cut-off grades (Ni >0.15% and S >0.1%, Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb, S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width. The broad mineralised intersections were defined as:

MTD029 **689m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 71ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 108m**
168m at 0.23% Ni, 130ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 866m
266m at 0.34% Ni, 146ppm Co, 86ppm Cu, 37ppb Pt+Pd from 1,192m
124m at 0.32% Ni, 126ppm Co, 50ppm Cu, 27ppb Pt+Pd from 1,534m

Cumulative **1,247m at 0.28% Ni, 134ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 108m with S:Ni 1.0**

The results show strong evidence for an extensive magmatic nickel sulphide mineral system with a number of richer mineralised intersections seen down the hole, within the overall broader zones:

MTD029 **58m at 0.34% Ni, 138ppm Co, 108ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 204m**
inc. **8m at 0.48% Ni, 147ppm Co, 168ppm Cu, 35ppb Pt+Pd from 210m**
and inc. **10m at 0.40% Ni, 172ppm Co, 351ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 232m**
19m at 0.44% Ni, 209ppm Co, 246ppm Cu, 64ppb Pt+Pd from 378m
inc. **8m at 0.54% Ni, 250ppm Co, 371ppm Cu, 81ppb Pt+Pd from 389m**
that inc. **1m at 1.56% Ni, 548ppm Co, 0.12% Cu, 0.2g/t Pt+Pd from 395m**

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10m at 0.38% Ni, 167ppm Co, 91ppm Cu, 50ppb Pt+Pd from 568m

18m at 0.32% Ni, 141ppm Co, 70ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 700m

32m at 0.33% Ni, 142ppm Co, 48ppm Cu, 34ppb Pt+Pd from 1,002m

24m at 0.34% Ni, 132ppm Co, 113ppm Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 1,262m

126m at 0.42% Ni, 153ppm Co, 72ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 1,326m

inc. 12m at 0.57% Ni, 181ppm Co, 96ppm Cu, 0.1g/t Pt+Pd from 1,326m

that inc. 2m at 1.09% Ni, 242ppm Co, 189ppm Cu, 0.3g/t Pt+Pd from 1,334m

and inc. 34m at 0.50% Ni, 160ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 54ppb Pt+Pd from 1,416m

20m at 0.46% Ni, 163ppm Co, 109ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 1,550m

13m at 0.41% Ni, 126ppm Co, 29ppm Cu, 54ppb Pt+Pd from 1,639m

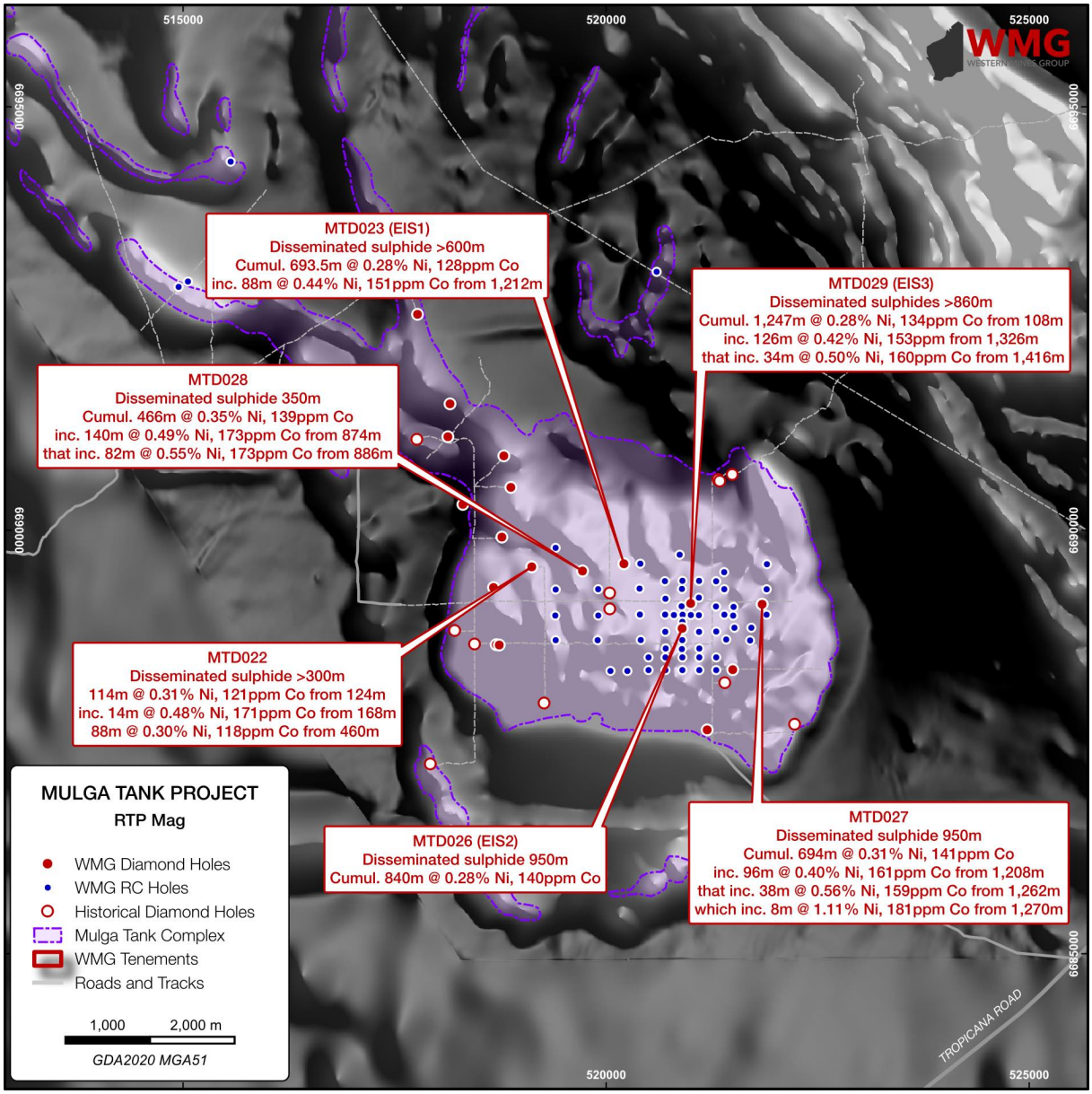

Figure 4: Assay results for WMG deep diamond holes within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

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DISCUSSION

Hole MTD029 (EIS3) was successfully drilled to a final depth of 1,722m, the deepest hole ever drilled at Mulga Tank. The hole achieved multiple exploration goals with the upper portion of the hole infilling the RC drilling pattern, whilst using wider diameter HQ core to provide material for metallurgical test work. The lower portion of the hole looked to test for the deeper basal massive sulphide component of a hybrid system and attempted to target a conductive MobileMT anomaly.

The deeper portion of the hole showed strong evidence for the system to host a massive sulphide component, with frequent sulphide veining and numerous zones of large sulphide segregations, in a very "active" and sulphide saturated magma assemblage. **These observations continue to validate the Company's assumptions and exploration thesis**. The visual and geochemical assay results from the hole provide further insights into the overall architecture of the Mulga Tank Complex, with some very interesting features emerging.

An approximately ~30m thick dolerite unit (interpreted as a sill) was once again encountered in hole MTD029 (EIS3), similar, if not identical, to that seen in multiple other diamond holes MTD023 (EIS1), MTD026 (EIS2), MTD027 and MTD028. Like all these other holes an approximately ~800m intersection of dunite was encountered beneath the dolerite, before intersecting the footwall assemblage of chert, shale and basalt. The dolerite appears to act as a marker horizon ~800m above the footwall contact even when encountered at ~250m depth in hole MTD028.

HoleID	Dolerite Interval	Footwall Contact	Thickness
MTD026 (EIS2)	750-787m	1,470m	683m
MTD027	728-765m	1,631m	866m
MTD028	239-265m	1,040m	775m
MTD029 (EIS3)	797-825m	1,658m	833m

Table 1: Depth of dolerite unit and footwall contact in WMG deep diamond drilling

Within the ~800m lower dunite assemblage a broad geochemical signature is emerging that seems to correlate between holes across the Complex. This is best demonstrated in holes MTD027, MTD028 and MTD029 (EIS3) over ~2km (Figure 5 below). Three broad zones of mineralisation can be observed, highlighted by geochemical indicators of sulphide mineralisation with significantly elevated chalcophile elements Cu and PGE's, associated with high S and visual logging of mineralisation. Interspersed and dividing these three mineralised zones are two intervals of apparently unmineralised dunite, with very minimal sulphur and chalcophile elements detected. These intervals could represent differing pulses of fresher, un-sulphur-saturated parental magma, along with three well mineralised, sulphur saturated magma flows or pulses.

Within holes MTD029 (EIS3) and MTD027 (~850m apart) the middle mineralised zone (corresponding to the depth of the MobileMT anomaly) appears highly prospective, with heavily disseminated, possible "cloud sulphide" encountered in both holes:

MTD027 **96m at 0.40% Ni, 161ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 1,208m**
inc. **38m at 0.56% Ni, 159ppm Co, 105ppm Cu, 65ppb Pt+Pd from 1,262m**
inc. **8m at 1.11% Ni, 181ppm Co, 143ppm Cu, 91ppb Pt+Pd from 1,270m**

MTD029 (EIS3) **126m at 0.42% Ni, 153ppm Co, 72ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 1,326m**

inc. **12m at 0.57% Ni, 181ppm Co, 96ppm Cu, 0.1g/t Pt+Pd from 1,326m**

that inc. **2m at 1.09% Ni, 242ppm Co, 189ppm Cu, 0.3g/t Pt+Pd from 1,334m**

and inc. **34m at 0.50% Ni, 160ppm Co, 68ppm Cu, 54ppb Pt+Pd from 1,416m**

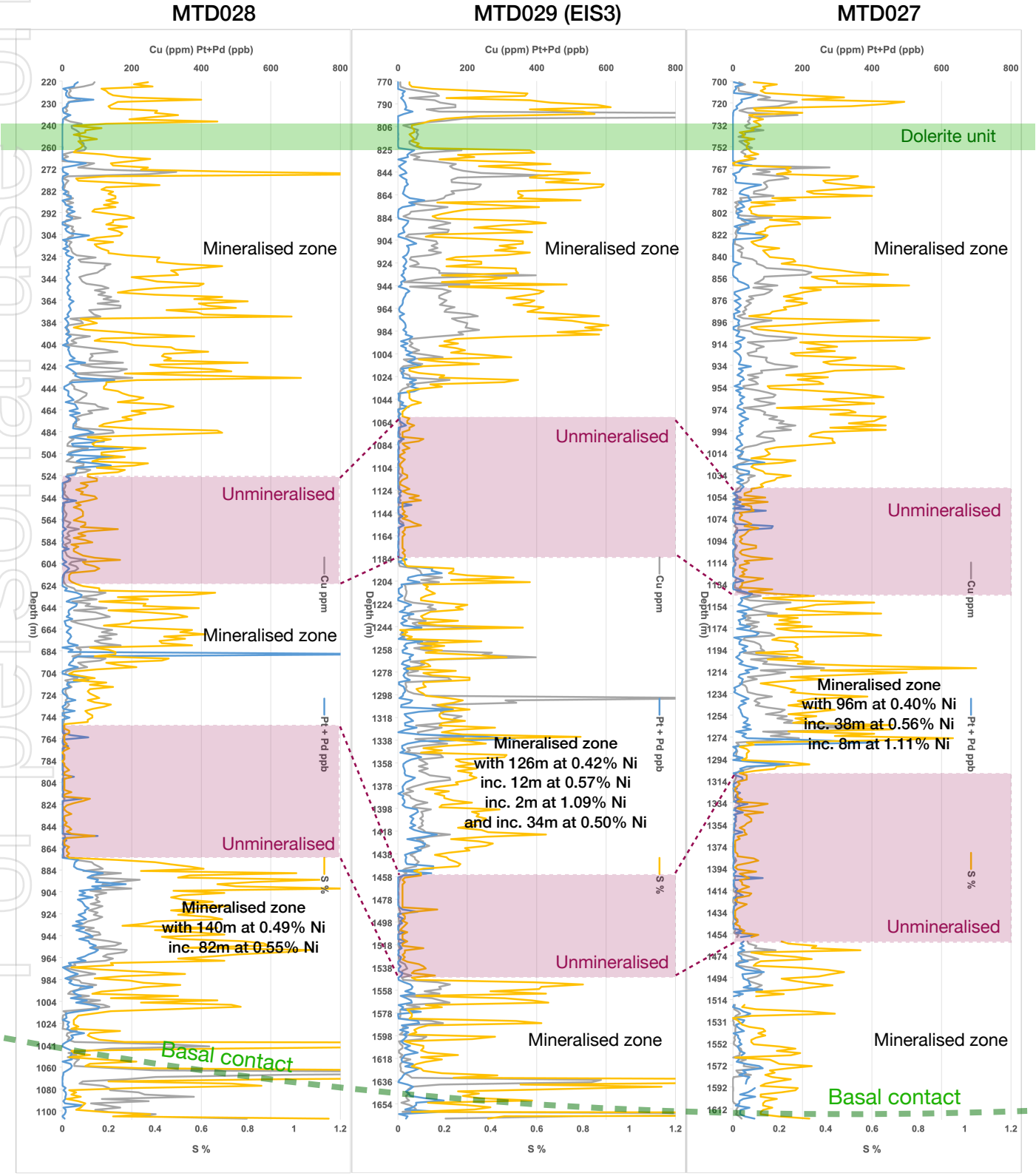

Figure 5: Geochemical results showing Cu, PGE and S for holes MTD028, MTD029 (EIS3) and MTD027

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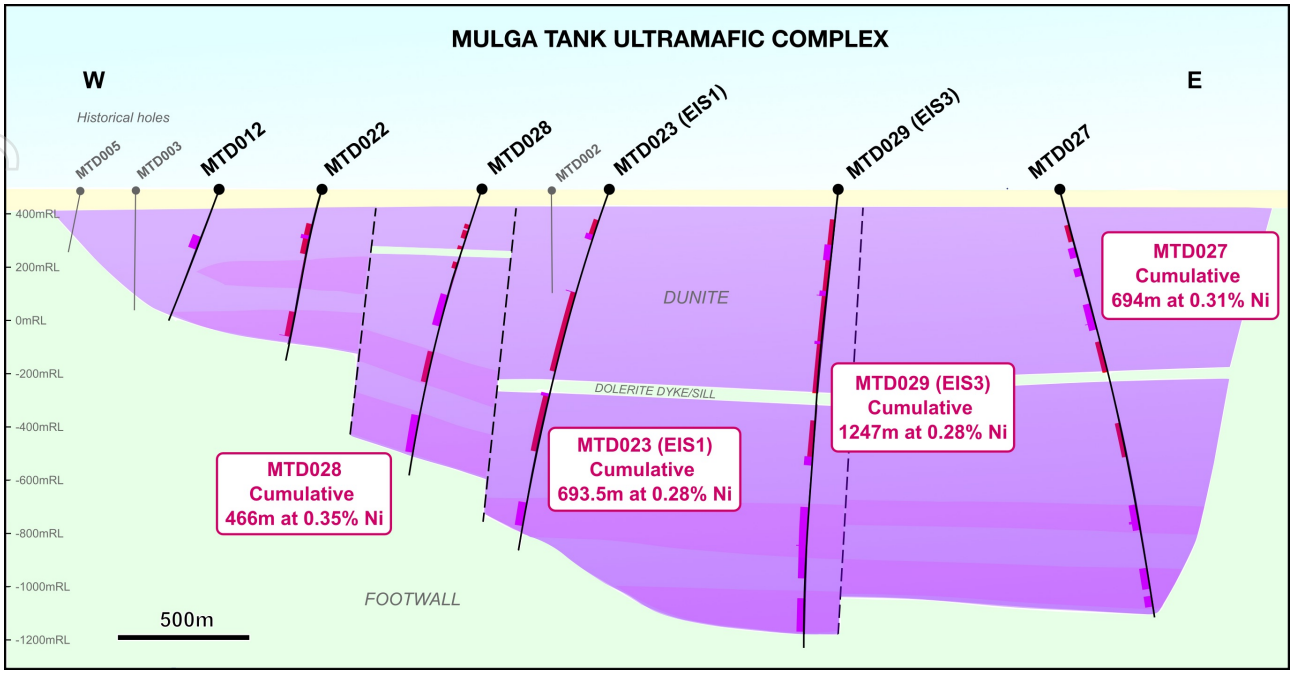

Figure 6: Cross Section through the centre of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

Within hole MTD028 the lower basal mineralised zone is also highly prospective, again with possible "cloud sulphide" intersection showing:

MTD028 **140m at 0.49% Ni, 161ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 61ppb Pt+Pd from 874m**
inc. **82m at 0.55% Ni, 173ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 74ppb Pt+Pd from 886m**

The results from MTD029 (EIS3) will aid ongoing geological modelling and targeting work. They again support the conclusion that the Mulga Tank Complex is still relatively "in-situ", sitting right way up and flat lying with a moderate ~20-30° dip towards the east. The western portion of the Complex appears to be uplifted, by ~500m or more, and implies that the two prospective "cloud sulphide" mineralised zones can be targeted at much shallower depths towards the west. The Company will look to revisit the western margin, targeting these zones for both basal massive sulphide and/or shallow +100m intervals of >0.4% Ni material for a "starter pit" scenario of the larger open-pitable resource.

The Company is very pleased with the results, which continue to validate the belief that Mulga Tank is major hybrid nickel sulphide mineral system. Further exploration drilling is planned, to continue to unlock the Complex. The team continues to work towards an initial mineral resource for the shallow disseminated mineralisation and has commenced a second phase of metallurgical test work. The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the continuing progress at Mulga Tank as results are received.

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

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APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTD029	108	797	689	0.27	133	71	19
	inc. 204	262	58	0.34	138	108	30
	that inc. 210	218	8	0.48	147	168	35
	and inc. 232	242	10	0.40	172	351	61
	and inc. 378	397	19	0.44	209	246	64
	that inc. 389	397	8	0.54	250	371	81
	which inc. 395	396	1	1.56	548	1175	245
	and inc. 568	578	10	0.38	167	91	50
	and inc. 700	718	18	0.32	141	70	22
MTD029	866	1034	168	0.23	130	99	22
	inc. 1002	1034	32	0.33	142	48	34
MTD029	1192	1458	266	0.34	146	86	37
	inc. 1262	1286	24	0.34	132	113	26
	and inc. 1326	1452	126	0.42	153	72	45
	that inc. 1326	1338	12	0.57	181	96	122
	which inc. 1334	1336	2	1.09	242	189	258
	and inc. 1416	1450	34	0.50	160	68	54
MTD029	1534	1658	124	0.32	126	50	27
	inc. 1550	1570	20	0.46	163	109	32
	and inc. 1639	1652	13	0.41	126	29	54

Table 2: Hole MTD029 significant intersections

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD029	521000	6689143	1722	274.7	-84.6

Table 3: Collar details for hole MTD029

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Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Dr Benjamin Grguric
Technical Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 90.35m
Options: 19.55m
Share Price: $0.125
Market Cap: $11.29m
Cash (31/12/24): $1.08m

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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-Co-Cu-PGE Project, a major ultramafic complex found on the under-explored Minigwal Greenstone Belt (100% WMG). WMG's exploration work has discovered a significant nickel sulphide mineral system and is considered highly prospective for globally significant Ni-Co-Cu-PGE deposits.

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) 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 Society of Economic Geologists. 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.

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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 • HQ (to 800m) and NQ2 diamond core was cut in half or quarters 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 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 HQ and NQ2 core • The core was orientated using a downhole orientation tool at the end of every run

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were reported at >95% with no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems • Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers • Some portions of the core with visible sulphide veining were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation work, this biased selection of mineralisation may result in underreporting of grade
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape and fill material were collected and stored in the database • Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form • Drillhole was logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Core was cut in half and quarters and sampled on either geological intervals or 1 or 2 metre lengths for geochemical assay • Some portions of the core with visible sulphide veining were quartered and removed for thin section and sulphide characterisation work • Samples were crushed and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis by either multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61 or ME-ICP41), precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) and loss on ignition at 1,000°C (ME-GRA05) • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size and style of sulphide mineralisation targeted
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples analysed by four-acid digest multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61) or precious metals fire assay (Au-AA25 or PGM-ICP23) are considered total or near total techniques • Samples analysed by aqua regia digest multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP41) is considered a partial technique of soluble sulphide • Standards representative of the grade of mineralisation anticipated were inserted approximately every 20-25 samples (4-5%) • ALS also follow their own QA/QC procedures using standards and blacks • No issues with the assay data have been observed

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Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant reported assay results were verified by multiple alternative company personnel • Assay data was compiled into a SQL database server
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole located using a handheld DGPS with accuracy of +/-10cm, downhole surveys used continuous gyro readings at 5m intervals • Coordinates are in GDA2020 UTM Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geological and geophysical targets for first pass exploration purposes only • No sample compositing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling was planned to be approximately perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy and footwall contact
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples core was delivered to the laboratory by company personnel
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of drilling sampling techniques or data by external parties at this stage of exploration • An internal review of sampling techniques and data will be completed

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SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Tenements E39/2132, E39/2134 and E39/2223, tenement application E39/2299 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • No royalty on E39/2132 and E39/2223 • Native Title Upurli Upurli Nguratja • No known registered sites of historical sites within the tenement area • Goldfields Priority Ecological Community PEC54 borders eastern edge of project 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)
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-Co-Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been quoted • Results where stated have been normalised to a volatile free sample based on the LOI at 1,000°C results using the formula M(VF) = M / (100%-LOI%)
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The drillhole was oriented to intersect perpendicular to the mineralisation or stratigraphy • The relationship of the downhole length to the true width is not known
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps, photos and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Reporting of significant intersections in Table 2 • Reporting of majority of all sample results on charts within the document
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Not applicable
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Future exploration planned includes further drill testing of targets identified • Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results

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