For personal use only

MTD030 (EIS8) CONFIRMS MINERALISED KOMATIITE SYSTEM

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Completion of diamond hole MTD030 (EIS8) to 708.6m depth at Mulga Tank**
- **Hole intersected ~530m of high MgO olivine cumulate lithologies with multiple intervals of visible nickel sulphide mineralisation**
- **Frequent horizons of disseminated mineralisation along with richer zones of net-textured sulphide and high-tenor nickel sulphide blebs - confirmed by spot pXRF up to 41.3% Ni**
- **Stratigraphic hole targeting ~1.5km long magnetic body within tenement E39/2134 - verifies geological interpretation of the *Panhandle* area of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex**
- **Visual mineralisation and the variety of interbedded komatiite lithologies indicates highly prospective dynamic komatiite flow system - confirming belt-scale potential of the project**
- **MTD030 (EIS8) was drilled with the aid of WA EIS grant with 50% of the drilling costs co-funded up to $220,000**
- **Rig has now moved to back into the main body of the Complex and is drilling a diamond tail to Phase 1 RC hole MTRC011 on the western margin**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on the completion of diamond drill hole MTD030 (EIS8) at the Mulga Tank Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Hole MTD030 (EIS8) is one of two EIS diamond holes within tenement E39/2134 awarded in the Company's successful Round 31 applications (*ASX, WMG Wins Two EIS Awards Totalling $440,000 for Mulga Tank, 28 April 2025*). These stratigraphic holes look to drill a section through the ~1.5km long body, interpreted from aeromagnetic imagery, at the northwestern end of the *Panhandle*.

MTD030 (EIS8) intersected a cumulative ~530m thickness of olivine cumulate ultramafic containing a variety of interbedded high MgO meso-adcumulate lithologies. Numerous intervals down the hole contained disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) that in a number of places coalesced into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide). Several intersections of high-tenor nickel sulphide blebs were also observed down the hole, confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 41.3% Ni.

The variety of interbedded lithologies and variability of grain sizes appears to indicate a hot, dynamic komatiite flow system and confirms the geological interpretation of the body. The extensive presence of visible sulphide mineralisation demonstrates a highly fertile environment and further confirms the belt-scale potential of the Mulga Tank Project - with the drill hole located some ~5km northwest of the main body of the Complex.

For personal use only

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

> *"MTD030 (EIS8) is our first diamond hole into the 1.5km long magnetic high feature at the end of the Panhandle, drilled with the aid of an EIS grant. The aim of the hole was to drill a stratigraphic section through this body and confirm the geological interpretation of a komatiite channel flow system. The observations from the hole validate this interpretation and highlight a hot, dynamic komatiite system with interbedded layers of variable lithologies and grain sizes - certainly displaying a lot more variability than the general adcumulate dunite within the main body of the Complex. The presence of extensive visible sulphide mineralisation throughout the sequence is very exciting, highlighting a very fertile and prospective system. The high-tenor sulphide blebs and globules observed demonstrate the sulphides are coalescing and these channels could host high-grade Kambalda-style massive sulphide deposits."*

MULGA TANK DRILLING PROGRAMS

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

WMG has undertaken 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 recent Mineral Resource Estimate (*ASX, Mulga Tank Mineral Resource Over 5Mt Contained Nickel, 10 April 2025*), whilst the diamond drilling program continues to test deeper targets for basal massive sulphide.

The Company has planned a Phase 4 drilling program with a combination of both further RC and diamond drilling (*ASX, Exploration Drilling to Recommence at Mulga Tank, 30 June 2025*), funded by our recent capital raise (*ASX, Capital Raise to Recommence Drilling at Mulga Tank, 27 May 2025*) and successful EIS grants (*ASX, WMG Wins Two EIS Awards Totalling $440,000 for Mulga Tank, 28 April 2025*).

HOLE MTD030 (EIS8)

Hole MTD030 (EIS8) is the first of two EIS funded deep diamond holes into the ~1.5km long magnetic high feature at the end of the *Panhandle*, that extends west-northwest from the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The hole was positioned towards the southeastern end of this feature and aimed to drill a stratigraphic section through the body.

The hole was drilled to a total depth of 708.6m and intersected ~530m of variably serpentinised and talc-carbonate altered sequence of high MgO meso-adcumulate olivine cumulate ultramafic (66-708.6m), beneath 66m of sand cover (0-66m), before encountering a footwall of metabasalt at 654.7m depth (654.7-708.6m) (Appendix - Table 1). The ultramafic sequence was divided by an approximately ~53m thick metabasalt unit (492-547.1m), that most likely represents a later dyke/sill, along with various other smaller metabasalt intervals.

Disseminated magmatic sulphides (trace to 2%) were observed at numerous intervals down the hole, cumulatively over more than 380m. In a number of places the disseminated sulphides coalesce into interstitial blebs (3 to 5% sulphide) between former olivine crystals and larger sulphide globules (Figure 1) (Appendix - Table 2).

For personal use only

Corresponding pXRF readings of Ni, with elevated Cu and S, support the likelihood of this being disseminated magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Multiple intersections of high-tenor remobilised nickel sulphide veinlets as well as blebs and larger sulphide globules were observed down the hole (Figures 2 to 3), confirmed by spot pXRF readings up to 41.3% Ni (Appendix - Table 3). Intersections of oxidised semi-massive sulphide and veinlets were also seen in the upper part of the hole. These sulphide occurrences clearly highlight the prospectivity of the lithologies encountered and that all the conditions and processes are present to form basal massive sulphide accumulations within this second large mineralised body, some ~5km from the main Mulga Tank Complex.

Figure 1: Photos showing examples of disseminated sulphide in hole MTD030 (EIS8)
(left 221.2m, centre 446.9, right 455.6m)
Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

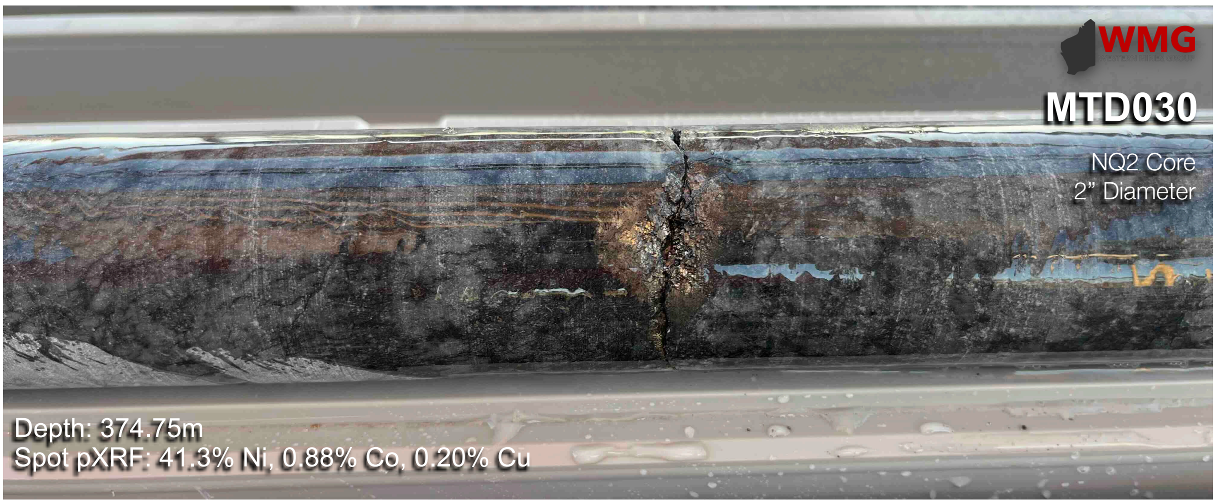

Figure 2: Photo showing larger sulphide globule in hole MTD030 (EIS8)
Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

For personal use only

Figure 3: Photo showing examples of sulphide blebs and veinlets in hole MTD030 (EIS8)
Note: core is NQ2 being 2 inches or 50mm diameter

Cautionary statement on visible sulphides
Mineralogical work on a limited number of samples from previous RC holes MTRC062 and MTRC063 has confirmed disseminated pentlandite mineralisation. 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.

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 MTD030 (EIS8) 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. Processed pXRF data from MTD030 (EIS8) is presented below (Figure 4).

In general the pXRF data confirms the rock to be high MgO, meso-adcumulate dunite down the length of the hole. The mean average Ni value across at total of 1,015 readings taken over the logged ultramafic portions of the hole was 0.28% Ni, with individual spot values of up to 41.3% Ni where high-tenor sulphide blebs and globules were tested.

A number of factors such as S, Cu and Ni content suggest the potential for a significant working nickel sulphide mineral system in this area with broad sections of high MgO, S, Cu and Ni results. It is cautioned that spot pXRF readings may not be representative of the whole rock and only subsequent laboratory geochemical assay will determine widths and grade of mineralisation.

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.

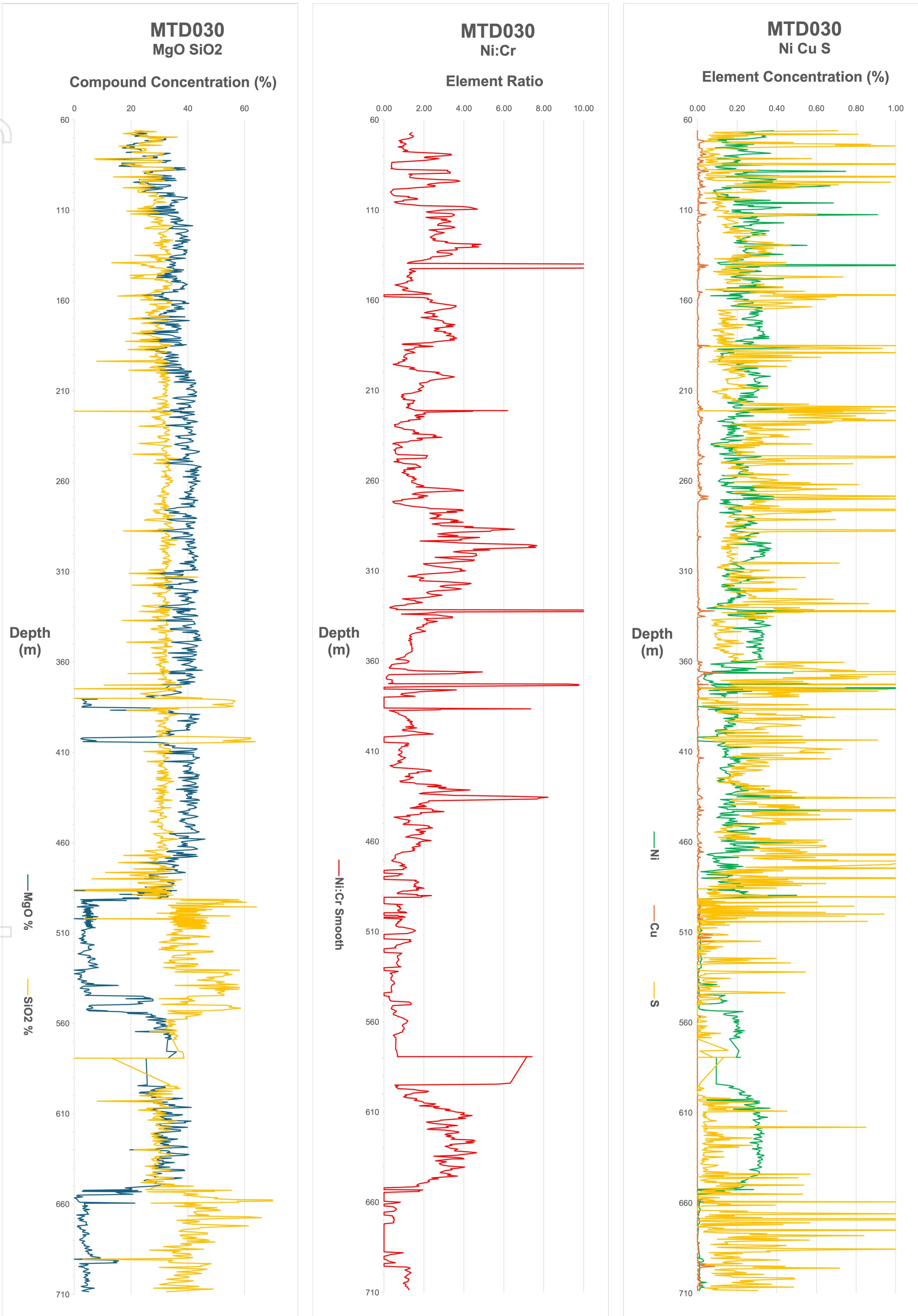

Figure 4: Processed pXRF data for hole MTD030 (EIS8)

For personal use only

For personal use only

DISCUSSION

Hole MTD030 (EIS8) was drilled approximately 5km west-northwest of the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex, within tenement E39/2134 (Figure 5). Previous Phase 3 regional RC holes MTRC062 (EIS6) and MTRC063 (EIS7) were drilled as a fence across the large magnetic feature in this area and intersected high MgO olivine cumulate lithologies. Geochemical assay results and mineralogical work from these holes confirmed nickel sulphide mineralisation in a hot, dynamic komatiite flow environment (*ASX, Assays and Petrology Confirm Fertile Komatiite System, 3 December 2024*) but failed to reach the base of the unit.

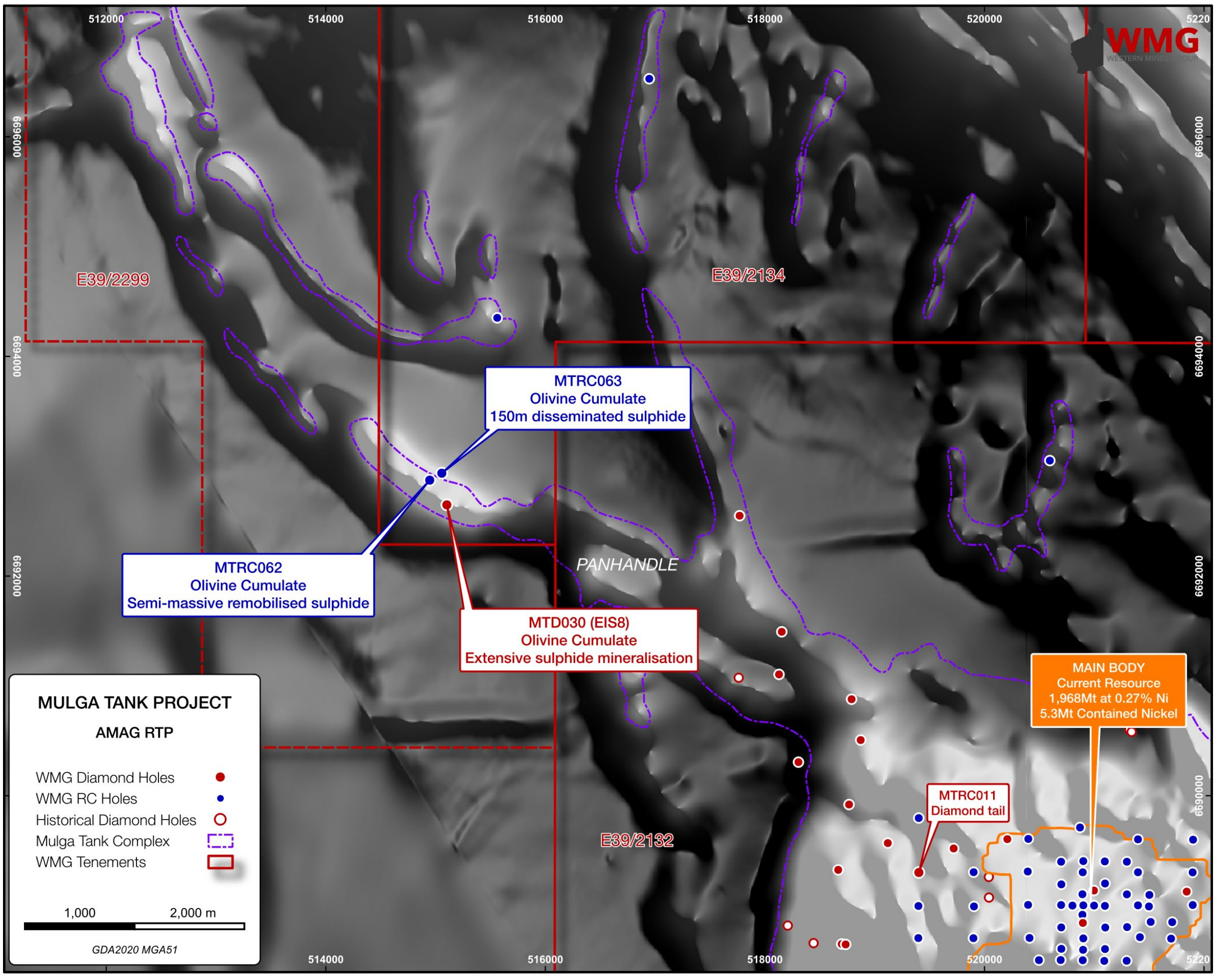

Figure 5: The *Panhandle* area and location of hole MTD030 (EIS8)

MTD030 (EIS8) was drilled as a stratigraphic hole through this same feature to gain a greater understanding of the geology of the body and further confirm the interpretation that the *Panhandle* represents a komatiite channel system, extending approximately 15km in a north-northwest direction up the Minigwal Belt.

The Company is very pleased with the initial visual observations from the hole. The variability in lithologies and olivine cumulate grain size represents a different environment from the main body of the Complex, where relatively uniform adcumulate to extreme adcumulate dunite is generally encountered. It is extremely encouraging that this interpreted komatiite channel system is clearly well mineralised and is considered prospective for Kambalda-style basal massive sulphide deposits. These exploration results further validate the belt-scale prospectivity of the Mulga Tank Project, with a chain of multiple look-a-like magnetic features.

For personal use only

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the assay results from hole MTD030 (EIS8) once they are received. An estimated timeframe for results is not currently offered whilst the Company establishes its own onsite core cutting capability, with previous commercial operations no longer available. The Company will update shareholders when this becomes available along with continuing progress from the ongoing exploration drilling at the Mulga Tank Project.

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

Western Mines Group InvestorHub

Investors are encouraged to join the Western Mines Group InvestorHub to receive news and updates, engage directly with the WMG team, and post questions and feedback through the Q&A function accompanying each piece of content.

How to join:

1. Head to our InvestorHub
2. Follow the prompts to sign up for an InvestorHub account
3. Complete your account profile

For personal use only

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Primary Lithology	Alteration	Comments
MTD030	0	66	Sand cover		Rock-rolled sand overburden
MTD030	66	82.1	Oxidised Ultramafic/ Saprolite	ox, he	Intensely oxidised ultramafic/saprolite zone BOCO 75.85m
MTD030	82.1	116.6	Dunite Saprock	lz, tc, cb, ox	Weathered ultramafic dunite, fine to medium grained, some adcumulate texture
MTD030	116.6	133.4	Mesocumulate Dunite	lz, tc, cb	Grey-black, fine to medium grained, occasional coarse grained, ultramafic dunite, dominantly lizardite and carbonate
MTD030	133.4	137.4	Mesocumulate Dunite	lz, cb	Dark grey-black, coarse grained ultramafic dunite with trace disseminated sulphides (pn)
MTD030	137.4	145.4	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Light grey-cream, fine to medium grained, occasional coarse grained ultramafic dunite, dominantly talc and carbonate with magnetite lenses
MTD030	145.4	157.1	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Light grey-cream, fine to medium grained, occasional coarse grained ultramafic dunite, dominantly talc and carbonate with magnetite lenses and trace sulphides
MTD030	157.1	157.5	Semi-massive Sulphide	tc, cb	Oxidised semi-massive sulphide stringer, within light grey, medium to coarse grained ultramafic
MTD030	157.5	195	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Light grey-cream, variable fine to coarse grained, ultramafic dunite, dominantly talc and carbonate with magnetite lenses and trace to 1% disseminated and blebby sulphides
MTD030	195	197.8	Semi-massive Sulphide/ Ultramafic	tc, cb	Oxidised semi-massive sulphide stringers, within light grey, medium to coarse grained ultramafic
MTD030	197.8	215.5	Mesocumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Light grey-cream, medium to coarse grained, ultramafic mesocumulate dunite, dominantly talc and carbonate with magnetite lenses
MTD030	215.5	219.1	Adcumulate Dunite	lz, cb	Dark grey-black, fine to medium grained, ultramafic adcumulate dunite, dominantly lizardite and carbonate
MTD030	219.1	228.1	Adcumulate Dunite	lz, cb	Dark grey-black, fine to medium grained, ultramafic adcumulate dunite, dominantly lizardite and carbonate, zones with up to 5% disseminated and blebby sulphide
MTD030	228.1	243.8	Adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Light grey-cream, fine to medium grained, occasional coarse grained ultramafic adcumulate dunite, dominantly talc and carbonate with magnetite lenses and trace sulphides
MTD030	243.8	256.4	Adcumulate Dunite	lz, tc, cb	Dark grey-black, variable fine to coarse grained, ultramafic adcumulate dunite, dominantly lizardite and carbonate with magnetite lenses and trace to 3% disseminated and blebby sulphides (pn)
MTD030	256.4	268.3	Adcumulate Dunite	lz, tc, cb	Dark grey-black, variable fine to coarse grained, ultramafic adcumulate dunite, dominantly lizardite and carbonate with magnetite lenses
MTD030	268.3	274.2	Adcumulate Dunite	lz, tc, cb	Dark grey-black, medium to coarse grained, ultramafic adcumulate dunite, dominantly lizardite and carbonate with magnetite lenses and trace to 2% disseminated and blebby sulphides (pn)
MTD030	274.2	281.3	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	tc, cb	Light grey-cream, variable fine to coarse grained, ultramafic dunite, dominantly talc and carbonate with magnetite lenses
MTD030	281.3	316.5	Adcumulate Dunite	lz, tc, cb	Dark grey-black, variable fine to coarse grained, ultramafic adcumulate dunite, dominantly lizardite and carbonate with magnetite lenses and trace to 3% disseminated sulphides (pn)
MTD030	316.5	320	Ultramafic Dunite	tc, cb	Light grey-cream, variable fine to coarse grained, ultramafic dunite, dominantly talc and carbonate with magnetite lenses
MTD030	320	380	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	lz, tc, cb	Variable fine to coarse grained, ultramafic dunite, dominantly lizardite and carbonate with magnetite lenses and trace to 3% disseminated sulphides (pn)
MTD030	380	385.3	Mafic Metabasalt	bio	Intensely altered mafic, possible sill of reworked footwall unit
MTD030	385.3	388.9	Ultramafic	tc, cb, mgt	Talc-carb flooded ultramafic, coarse magnetite crystal growth disseminated
MTD030	388.9	397.7	Adcumulate Dunite	mgt, srp	Extreme adcumulate dunite, medium grained with antigorite mesh texture and trace sulphides
MTD030	397.7	407.8	Ultramafic	cl, cb, bio	Intensely altered ultramafic
MTD030	407.8	470.7	Adcumulate Dunite	mgt, srp	Extreme adcumulate dunite, medium grained with antigorite mesh texture, trace sulphides, zone containing incompatible "sulphidic melt pockets" with high-tenor sulphide growth
MTD030	470.7	491.1	Ultramafic	tc, cb, cl	Large intense alteration zone approaching UM-M contact, presence of coarse disseminated pyrite
MTD030	491.1	545.1	Mafic Metabasalt	bio, cl	Massive meta-basalt, foliated, variable biotite, chlorite alteration, faulted floor contact approaching ultramafic
MTD030	545.1	549.5	Mafic-Ultramafic Transition	tc, mgs, cb	High MgO, extremely altered zone of geochemically distinct unit
MTD030	549.5	553.8	Mafic Metabasalt	bio, cl	Intensely altered mafic, possible sill or reworked footwall
MTD030	553.8	556.4	Orthocumulate Peridotite	tc, cb	Light green-grey, fine-medium grained massive foliated olivine orthocumulate peridotite with talc-carbonate alteration
MTD030	556.4	624.3	Adcumulate Dunite	lz, tc, cb	Light green-grey, fine-medium grained adcumulate dunite, talc serpentinite (lizardite) with trace to 2% disseminated sulphides (pn)

For personal use only

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Primary Lithology	Alteration	Comments
MTD030	624.3	652.8	Adcumulate Dunite	lz, tc, cb	Grey-black, fine-medium grained adcumulate dunite, talc serpentinite (lizardite) and carbonate, with trace disseminated sulphides
MTD030	652.8	654.7	Orthocumulate Peridotite	cl, si	Ultramafic reaction zone, light cream-green, fine grained orthocumulate peridotite
MTD030	654.7	708.6	Mafic Metabasalt	si, bio, cl	Green-grey, fine grained foliated altered metabasalt (tholeiitic)

Table 1: Summary logging table for hole MTD030 (EIS8)

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Texture	Sulphide Abundance (%)	Sulphides Observed
MTD030	133.4	137.4	4	Mesocumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD030	145.4	157.1	11.7	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD030	157.1	157.5	0.4	Semi-massive Sulphide	Veinlet	20-40%	Magnetite-Pyrrhotiite
MTD030	157.5	195	37.5	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD030	195	197.8	2.8	Semi-massive Sulphide/ Ultramafic	Veinlet	10-25%	Magnetite-Pyrrhotiite
MTD030	219.1	228.1	9	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated Blebby	1-5%	Pentlandite
MTD030	228.1	243.8	15.7	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD030	243.8	256.4	12.6	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated Blebby	1-3%	Pentlandite
MTD030	268.3	274.2	5.9	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated Blebby	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTD030	281.3	316.5	35.2	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
MTD030	320	380	60	Meso-adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-3%	Pentlandite
MTD030	388.9	397.7	8.8	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite
MTD030	407.8	470.7	62.9	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated Globules	tr-1% 5-10%	Pentlandite Pentlandite-Pyrrhotiite
MTD030	470.7	491.1	20.4	Ultramafic	Disseminated	2-5%	Pyrite
MTD030	556.4	624.3	67.9	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-2%	Pentlandite
MTD030	624.3	652.8	28.5	Adcumulate Dunite	Disseminated	tr-1%	Pentlandite

Table 2: Visual sulphide table for hole MTD030 (EIS8)

HoleID	Depth Point (m)	Beam Time (s)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	S (%)
MTD030	140.5	3 x 20	1.54	885	536	0.44
MTD030	185	3 x 20	1.05	591	596	1.10
MTD030	221.2	3 x 20	1.34	686	1177	3.03
MTD030	332	3 x 20	1.48	484	851	2.46
MTD030	372.7	3 x 20	2.78	1314	433	5.94
MTD030	374.75	3 x 20	41.3	8819	2044	fd

Table 3: Significant spot pXRF results hole MTD030 (EIS8)

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTD030	515103	6692649	708.6	045	-65

Table 4: Collar details for hole MTD030 (EIS8)

For personal use only

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: 96.79m
Options: 9.07m
Share Price: $0.245
Market Cap: $23.71m
Cash (30/06/25): $1.56m

Follow us

@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 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. An Mineral Resource Estimate of 1,968Mt at 0.27% Ni, over 5.3Mt of contained nickel, was announced in April 2025, making Mulga Tank the largest nickel sulphide deposit in Australia.

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) 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.

For personal use only

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 and 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 25cm and 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
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

For personal use only

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

For personal use only

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. • 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
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.	• Tenements E39/2132, E39/2134 and E39/2223, tenement application E39/2299 • Held 100% by Western Mines Group Ltd • 1% NSR over E39/2134, tenements E39/2132 and E39/2223 are royalty free • Native Title held by Upurli Upurli Nguratja and Nyalpa Pirniku • No known registered sites or historical areas within the tenements • Goldfields Priority Ecological Community PEC54 borders eastern edge of project area • Tenement is in good standing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration over the Mulga Tank project area by various companies dates back to the 1980s • 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-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 4 was processed and smoothed using a moving average

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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
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 4 • 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

For personal use only