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HIGH-GRADE RESULTS UP TO 4.35% Ni AND DRILLING UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geochemical assay results received for holes MTRC068, MTRC069 and MTRC071 at Mulga Tank
- All holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:

MTRC068	Cumulative	200m at 0.29% Ni, 132ppm Co, 111ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0*
MTRC069		225m at 0.32% Ni, 145ppm Co, 94ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 93m S:Ni 1.0*
MTRC071		104m at 0.29% Ni, 137ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 115m S:Ni 1.1

- High-grade results encountered in holes:

MTRC069	27m at 0.61% Ni, 251ppm Co, 269ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 273m
	inc. 4m at 2.17% Ni, 870ppm Co, 941ppm Cu, 0.11g/t Pt+Pd from 289m
	that inc. 1m at 4.35% Ni, 0.17% Co, 0.19% Cu, 0.29g/t Pt+Pd from 289m
MTRC071	17m at 0.40% Ni, 178ppm Co, 287ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 125m
	inc. 1m at 1.26% Ni, 504ppm Co, 579ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 125m

- MTRC069 the second highest grade result at the project and a new area for follow-up drilling
- Drilling progress has been impacted by local road closures and site access due to weather and also fuel availability
- Crew is currently on site continuing to drill, switching from RC to diamond where possible to conserve fuel

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on geochemical assay results recently received for three Phase 4 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes at the Mulga Tank Project, on the Minigwal Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Assay results have been received for holes MTRC068, MTRC069 and MTRC071, which were all part of the Phase 4 infill drilling program in the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex. **Results from all three holes highlight broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation** and showed further intervals with higher grade results.

Standout results were seen in hole MTRC069, which returned **225m at 0.32% Ni, 145ppm Co, 95ppm Cu** from 93m, including a zone of **27m at 0.61% Ni, 251ppm Co, 269ppm Cu** from 273m, with a high-grade interval of **4m at 2.17% Ni, 870ppm Co, 941ppm Cu, 0.11g/t Pt+Pd** from 289m, with **1m at 4.35% Ni, 0.17% Co, 0.19% Cu, 0.29g/t Pt+Pd** from 289m - **the second highest grade nickel result at the project**.

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These Phase 4 holes aim to infill previous drilling in the centre of the current resource and extend known mineralisation further to the south with numerous intervals of visually logged disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation coinciding with assay results showing elevated Ni and S, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE, including:

MTRC068 **42m at 0.28% Ni, 123ppm Co, 18ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 92m**

29m at 0.27% Ni, 146ppm Co, 184ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 151m

inc. **6m at 0.39% Ni, 197ppm Co, 332ppm Cu, 85ppb Pt+Pd from 152m**

120m at 0.29% Ni, 131ppm Co, 119ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd from 186m

inc. **18m at 0.40% Ni, 167ppm Co, 227ppm Cu, 54ppb Pt+Pd from 190m**

and inc. **3m at 0.39% Ni, 146ppm Co, 180ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 295m**

9m at 0.35% Ni, 146ppm Co, 190ppm Cu, 88ppb Pt+Pd from 309m*

Cumulative **200m at 0.29% Ni, 132ppm Co, 111ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0***

MTRC069 **225m at 0.32% Ni, 145ppm Co, 94ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 93m S:Ni 1.0***

inc. **9m at 0.43% Ni, 153ppm Co, 75ppm Cu, 74ppb Pt+Pd from 143m**

and inc. **4m at 0.46% Ni, 214ppm Co, 322ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 182m**

and inc. **27m at 0.61% Ni, 251ppm Co, 269ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 273m**

that inc. **4m at 2.17% Ni, 870ppm Co, 941ppm Cu, 0.11g/t Pt+Pd from 289m**

which inc. **1m at 4.35% Ni, 0.17% Co, 0.19% Cu, 0.29g/t Pt+Pd from 289m**

MTRC071 **104m at 0.29% Ni, 137ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 115m S:Ni 1.1**

inc. **17m at 0.40% Ni, 178ppm Co, 287ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 125m**

that inc. **1m at 1.26% Ni, 504ppm Co, 579ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 125m**

and inc. **7m at 0.39% Ni, 129ppm Co, 41ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 171m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

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

"Holes MTRC068 and MTRC069 were very much infill holes so were expected to be mineralised. However, MTRC069 again shows we can expect surprises and higher grade results as we increase the drilling density within this mineralised system, with the potential to hit smaller high-grade accumulations. MTRC069 returned a great result of 27m at 0.61% Ni which included a higher grade interval of 4m at 2.17% Ni that contained the second highest grade result ever recorded at the project of 1m at 4.35% Ni.

The area around MTRC069 will become another new follow-up area located relatively close to MTRC018 which returned the highest grade copper result at the project of 1m at 1.84% Ni and 4.88% Cu. There's no drilling between these holes located ~225m apart.

Hole MTRC071 was the first hole along an infill fence, to the south of the current resource, aiming to extend mineralisation towards the MTRC064-MTRC067 southernmost step out fence. A number of other holes along this fence have been completed in recent weeks. Despite weather and emerging fuel issues the Company is continuing to progress the current drilling programs as best we can, recently switching from more fuel intensive RC drilling to drill some diamond holes."

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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 three RC holes reported are part of the Phase 4 program designed to infill within the current mineral resource estimate and extend it towards the south.

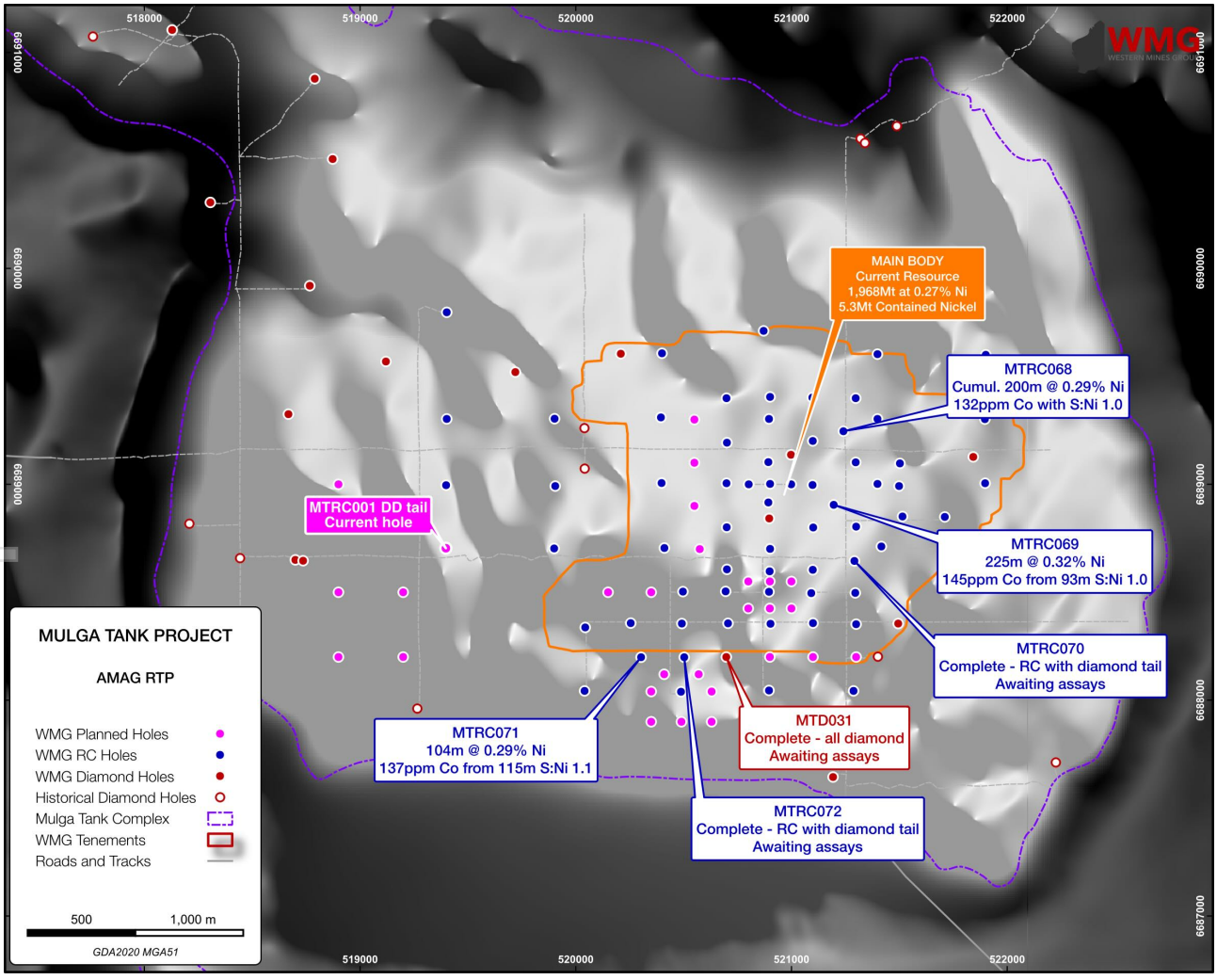

Figure 1: Assay results for Phase 4 RC holes MTRC068, MTRC069 and MTRC071 and status of current drilling plans

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HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTRC068 averaged 47.1% MgO and 0.53% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 263m ultramafic portion of the hole, MTRC069 averaged 47.9% MgO and 0.38% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 256m of ultramafic and MTRC071 averaged 48.0% MgO and 0.41% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 243m of ultramafic. 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 between 0.1% and 0.5% and MgO greater than 40%.

The observation of extensive intersections of high MgO adcumulate dunite within the Complex, starting essentially immediately under the sand cover, has positive implications for the targeting of large volume, low grade Type 2 Mt-Keith style disseminated nickel sulphide deposits within the Mulga Tank Complex. However, significant intersections of >1% Ni as sulphide mineralisation, such as those seen here in MTRC069, lend further evidence and support that Mulga Tank is actually more likely a 'Hybrid' Type 1/2 system more akin to Perseverance.

NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

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. The Company uses a number of elements, such as Cu and PGE's (Pt and Pd), that have high affinity for sulphide (chalcophile), in combination with S (and the S:Ni ratio) as geochemical indicators to confirm the presence of active magmatic sulphide processes and the geochemical signature of nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The geochemical assay results for holes MTRC068, MTRC069 and MTRC071 demonstrate significant evidence for "live" magmatic sulphide chemical processes and show a number of broad zones of highly anomalous Cu and PGE's in combination with elevated S, and a S:Ni ratio greater than 0.5.

These anomalous zones provide strong evidence for nickel sulphide mineralisation and 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 and S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width.

MTRC068	**42m at 0.28% Ni, 123ppm Co, 18ppm Cu, 2ppb Pt+Pd from 92m**
	29m at 0.27% Ni, 146ppm Co, 184ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 151m
	inc. **6m at 0.39% Ni, 197ppm Co, 332ppm Cu, 85ppb Pt+Pd from 152m**
	120m at 0.29% Ni, 131ppm Co, 119ppm Cu, 17ppb Pt+Pd from 186m
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	and inc. **3m at 0.39% Ni, 146ppm Co, 180ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 295m**
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Cumulative	**200m at 0.29% Ni, 132ppm Co, 111ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.0***

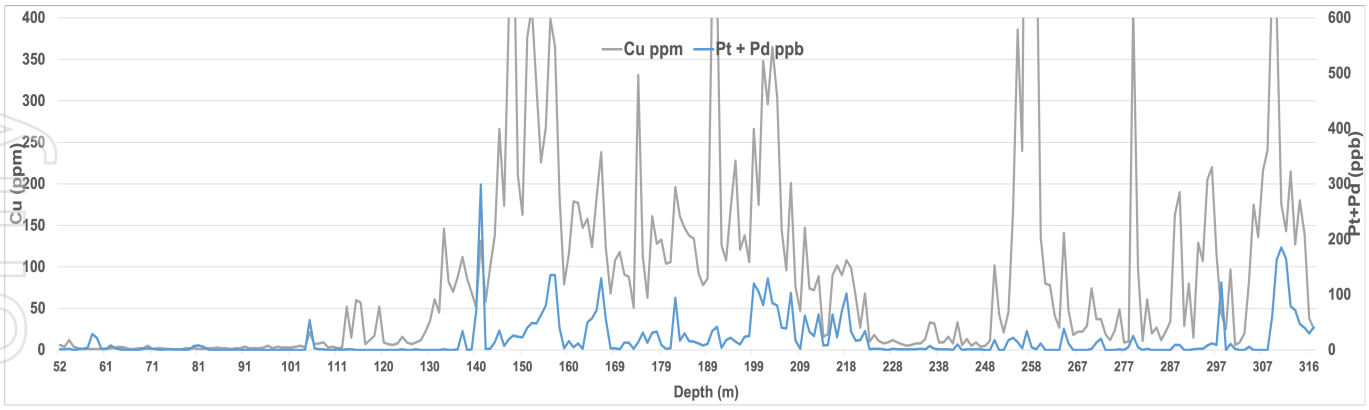

Figure 2: MTRC068 Cu and Pt+Pd

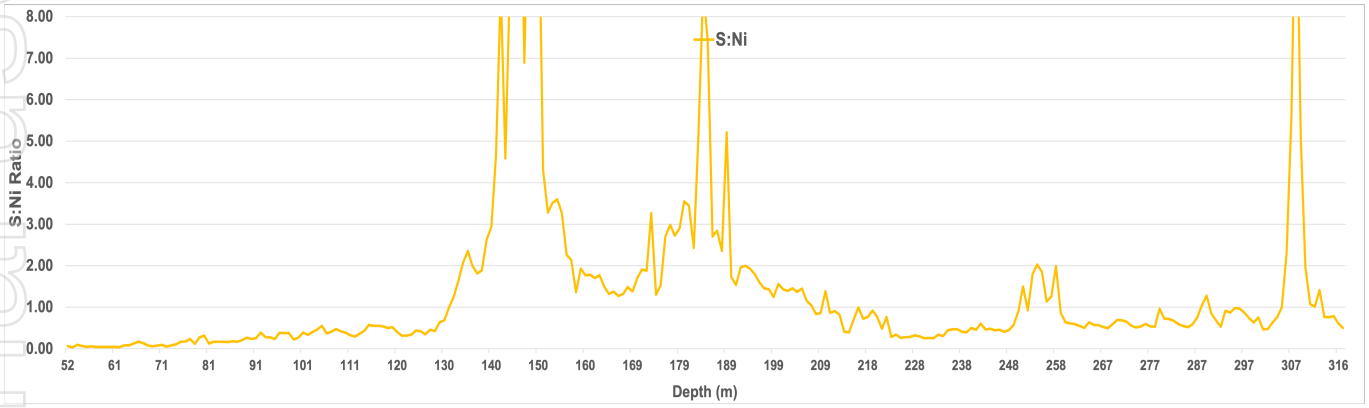

Figure 3: MTRC068 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC069 **225m at 0.32% Ni, 145ppm Co, 94ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 93m S:Ni 1.0***

inc. **9m at 0.43% Ni, 153ppm Co, 75ppm Cu, 74ppb Pt+Pd from 143m**

and inc. **4m at 0.46% Ni, 214ppm Co, 322ppm Cu, 49ppb Pt+Pd from 182m**

and inc. **27m at 0.61% Ni, 251ppm Co, 269ppm Cu, 19ppb Pt+Pd from 273m**

that inc. **4m at 2.17% Ni, 870ppm Co, 941ppm Cu, 0.11g/t Pt+Pd from 289m**

which inc. **1m at 4.35% Ni, 0.17% Co, 0.19% Cu, 0.29g/t Pt+Pd from 289m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

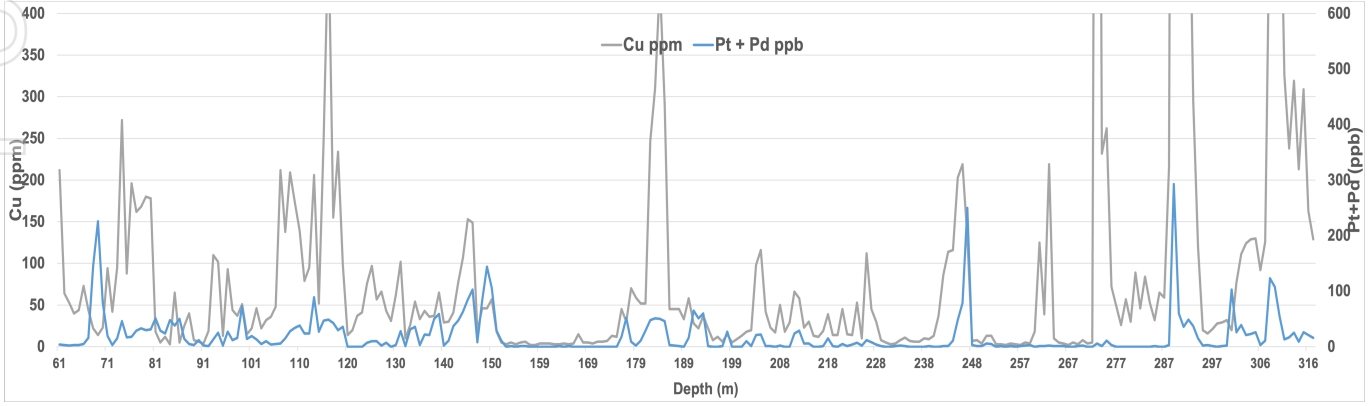

Figure 4: MTRC069 Cu and Pt+Pd

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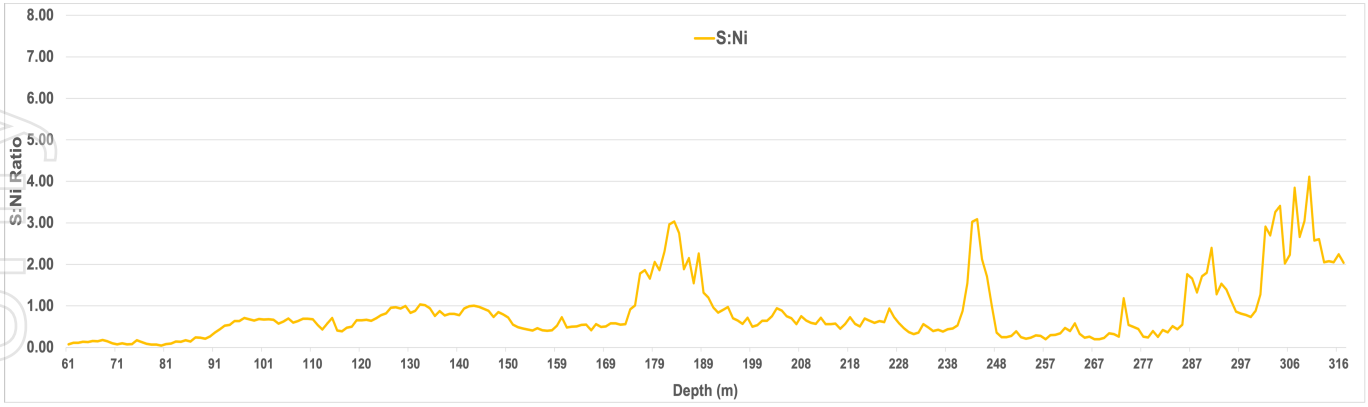

Figure 5: MTRC069 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC071 **104m at 0.29% Ni, 137ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 115m S:Ni 1.1**

inc. **17m at 0.40% Ni, 178ppm Co, 287ppm Cu, 39ppb Pt+Pd from 125m**

that inc. **1m at 1.26% Ni, 504ppm Co, 579ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 125m**

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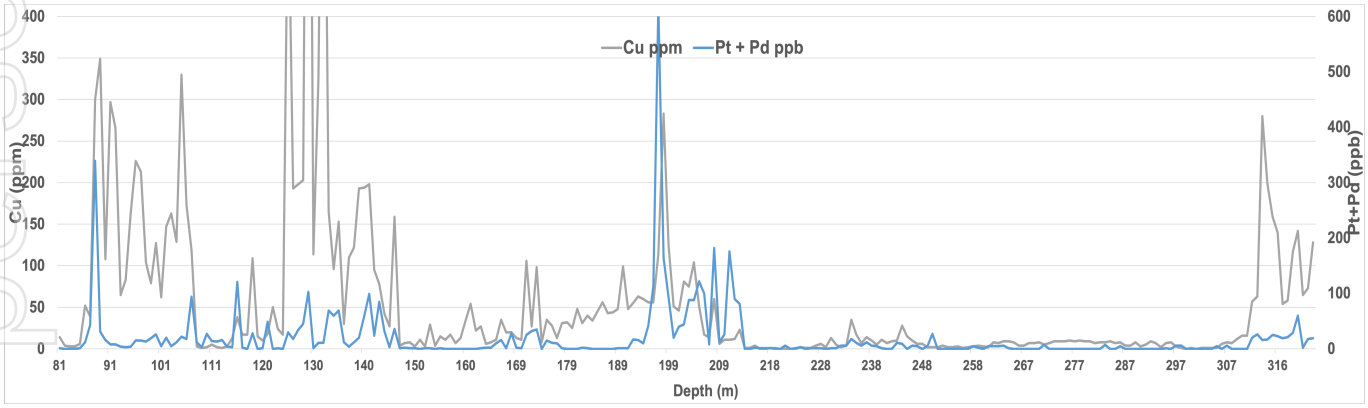

Figure 6: MTRC071 Cu and Pt+Pd

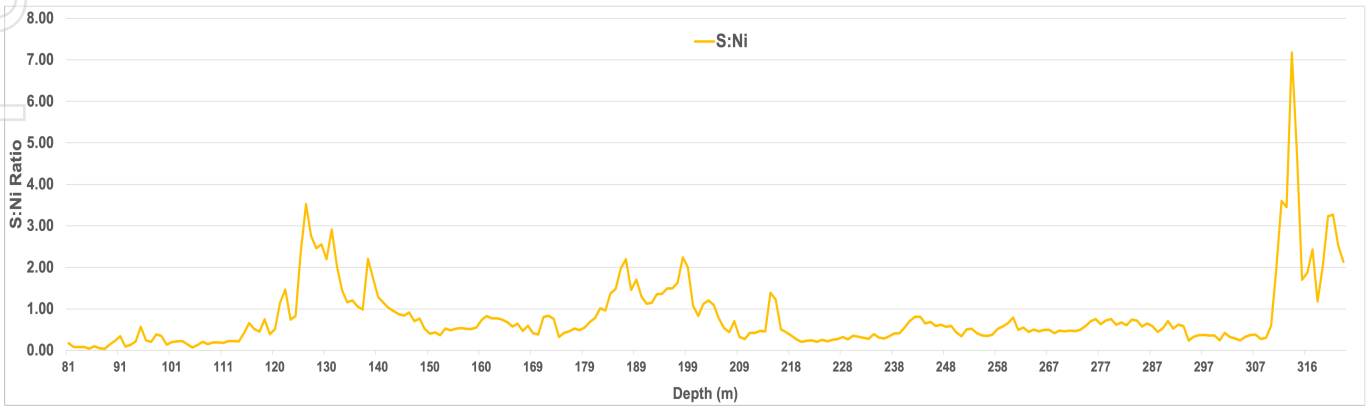

Figure 7: MTRC071 S:Ni Ratio

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DISCUSSION

Holes MTRC068 and MTRC069 were designed to infill in the centre of the Mulga Tank Mineral Resource Estimate, to increase drilling density and merge the two zones of Indicated Resource. Hole MTRC071 is the first of six holes forming an east-west fence along the southern margin of the current Inferred Resource shell, looking to extend mineralisation to the south and infill between the step out fence of holes MTRC064 to MTRC067 (*ASX, MTRC066 Best RC Hole to Date at Mulga Tank 18 September 2026; Commencing 2026 Exploration Drilling at Mulga Tank, 23 January 2026*).

All three holes show broad intersections of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation containing high sulphur, S:Ni and chalcophile elements (Cu and PGE's), with MTRC068 and MTRC069 in particularly showing some robust zones of mineralisation with 100-400pppm Cu and 0.4-1.3% S.

MTRC069 was the standout hole returning **225m at 0.32% Ni, 145ppm Co, 95ppm Cu** from 93m, including a zone of **27m at 0.61% Ni, 251ppm Co, 269ppm Cu** from 273m, with a high-grade interval of **4m at 2.17% Ni, 870ppm Co, 941ppm Cu, 0.11g/t Pt+Pd** from 289m, which included **1m at 4.35% Ni, 0.17% Co, 0.19% Cu, 0.29g/t Pt+Pd** from 289m. This is the second highest Ni grade intersection ever recorded at the project:

Top five highest nickel assay results recorded at Mulga Tank:

MTRC024 **3m at 2.19% Ni, 777ppm Co, 597ppm Cu, 9ppb Pt+Pd from 253m**
inc. **1m at 4.51% Ni, 0.16% Co, 0.14% Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd from 253m**

MTRC069 **4m at 2.17% Ni, 870ppm Co, 941ppm Cu, 0.11g/t Pt+Pd from 289m**
inc. **1m at 4.35% Ni, 0.17% Co, 0.19% Cu, 0.29g/t Pt+Pd from 289m**

MTD006 *(historical)* **0.25m at 3.80% Ni, 0.15% Co, 0.67% Cu, 0.16g/t Pt+Pd from 212.6m**

MTRC046 **5m at 1.92% Ni, 711ppm Co, 0.21% Cu, 0.18g/t Pt+Pd from 283m**
inc. **1m at 3.19% Ni, 0.11% Co, 0.23% Cu, 0.26g/t Pt+Pd from 289m**

MTRC038 **1m at 3.16% Ni, 662ppm Co, 385ppm Cu, 0.18g/t Pt+Pd from 192m**

The central-eastern part of the main body of the Mulga Tank Complex around hole MTRC069 contains a number of holes with enriched copper mineralisation including the highest grade copper result recorded in hole MTRC018 located approximately ~225m northeast of MTRC069.

MTRC018 **1m at 1.84% Ni, 0.10% Co, 4.88% Cu from 293m**

These results continue to reinforce that Mulga Tank is not just a low grade disseminated Type 2 nickel sulphide system and that necessary processes are clearly active in the system to form higher grade massive sulphide accumulations. Over 25 shallow intersections greater than 1% Ni have been found across an approximately 2km^2 area in the core of the main body of the Complex. These have received limited follow-up investigation as the Company has been systematically drilling the overall extent of the mineralisation. These higher grade results are a focus of the current Phase 5 drilling with a number of holes planned for the areas around MTRC046 and MTRC066 (*ASX, Mulga Tank Phase 5 Drilling Plans, 9 February 2026*) (Figure 8) aiming to target extensions and thicker zones of this mineralisation.

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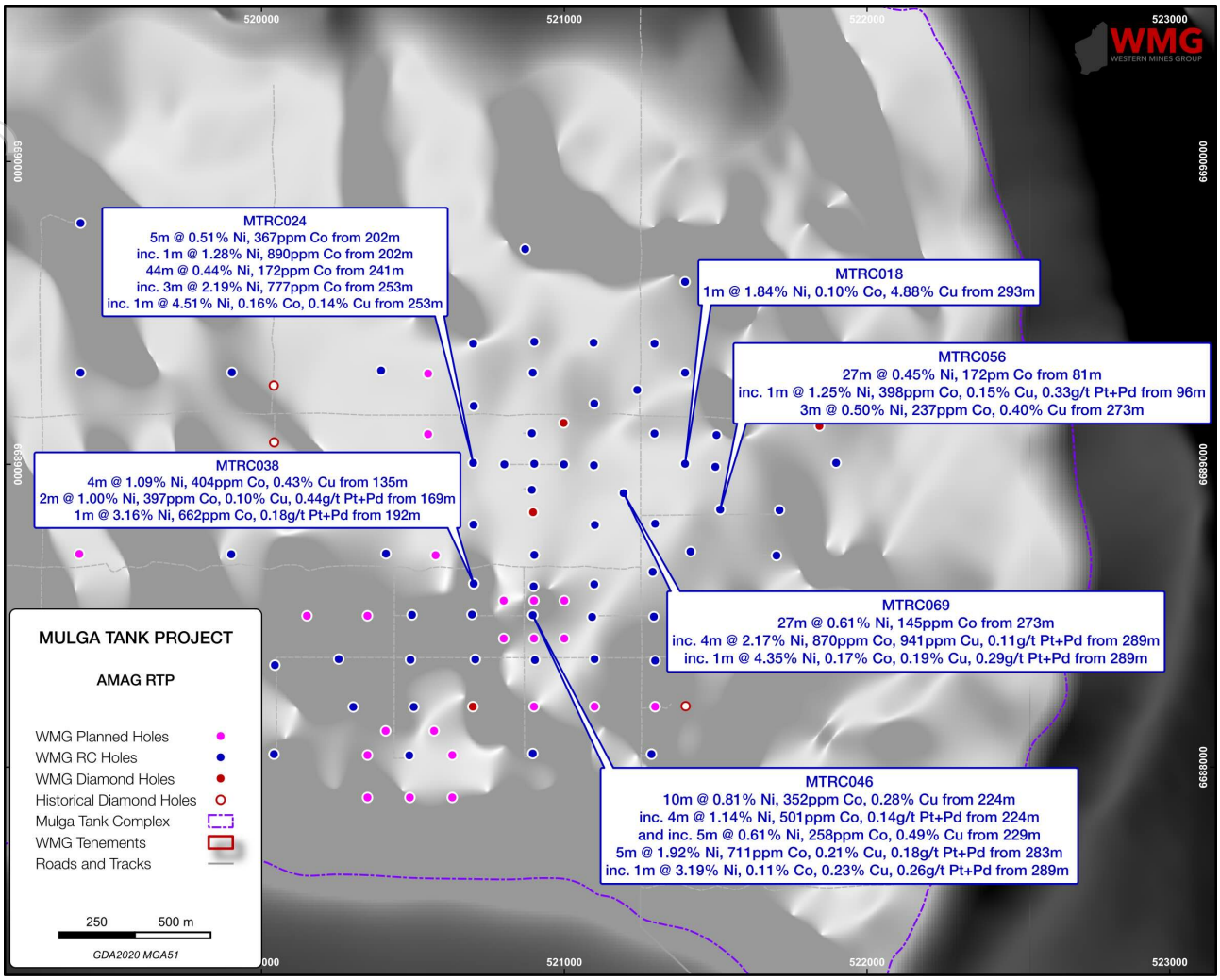

Figure 8: Highest grade assay results within the core of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

STATUS OF CURRENT DRILLING

Drilling at the project is currently still in progress but has suffered from a number of delays due to rain and bad weather leading to local road closures and inability to access site for extended periods of time. Availability of fuel is also increasingly becoming an issue, which has led to a switch to less fuel intensive diamond drilling rather than RC, in a effort to extend current reserves on site - estimated at two to three weeks. Recently completed holes and current plans are summarised in the table below and Figure 1 above:

HoleID	Status	Drilled	Assay Results	Comments
MTRC070	Complete	RC with diamond tail	At lab	RC to 102m collar issues meant complete as diamond
MTRC072	Complete	RC with diamond tail	At lab	RC to 132m completed as diamond
MTD031	Complete	Diamond	Cutting in progress	Southern RC fence drilled as diamond to conserve fuel
MTRC001	In progress	Diamond tail	-	Switch to diamond drilling to conserve fuel
MTP084	Next planned	Diamond	-	Planned diamond follow-up around MTRC046 conserve fuel
MTP085	Next planned	Diamond	-	Planned diamond follow-up around MTRC046 conserve fuel

Table 1: Status of current drilling at Mulga Tank

Each phase of drilling and batch of geochemical assay results continues to build our understanding of the Mulga Tank Complex. These latest results highlight another new shallow high grade area within the Complex. The Company uses these results to feedback into ongoing exploration targeting work looking to vector towards zones of high-grade mineralisation in what the Company believes is an extensive hybrid nickel sulphide mineral system at Mulga Tank.

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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

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APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTRC068	92	134	42	0.28	123	18	2
MTRC068	151 Inc. 152	180 158	29 6	0.27 0.39	146 197	184 332	39 85
MTRC068	186 Inc. 190 And inc. 295	306 208 298	120 18 3	0.29 0.40 0.39	131 167 146	119 227 180	17 54 10
MTRC068	309	318	9	0.35	146	190	88
MTRC069	93 inc. 143 and inc. 182 and inc. 273 **which inc. 289** **that inc. 289**	318 152 186 300 **293** **290**	225 9 4 27 **4** **1**	0.32 0.43 0.46 0.61 **2.17** **4.35**	145 153 214 251 **870** **1700**	94 75 322 269 **941** **1925**	18 74 49 19 **110** **293**
MTRC071	115 inc. 125 **which inc. 125** and inc. 171	219 142 **126** 178	104 17 **1** 7	0.29 0.40 **1.26** 0.39	137 178 **504** 129	78 287 **579** 41	32 39 **30** 18

Table 2: Significant intersections holes MTRC068, MTRC069 and MTRC071

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC068	521241	6689246	318	270	-70
MTRC069	521196	6688905	318	270	-70
MTRC071	520303	6688199	324	270	-70

Table 3: Collar details for RC holes MTRC068, MTRC069 and MTRC071

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Western Mines Group Ltd
ACN 640 738 834
Unit 10, 448 Roberts Road
Subiaco
WA 6008

Board

Rex Turkington
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

Francesco Cannavo
Non-Executive Director

Dr Benjamin Grguric
Technical Director

Capital Structure

Shares: 113.75m
Options: 16.65m
Share Price: $0.18
Market Cap: $20.48m
Cash (31/12/25): $3.14m

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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 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 and Youanmi (Au).

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.	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using standard industry best practice • Individual 1m samples were collected directly from the rig sampling system. 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)
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).	• Reverse circulation percussion drilling rig with a 5.25inch face sampling bit
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.	• Standard drilling techniques using "best practice" to maximise sample recovery • Information not available to assess relationship between sample recovery and grade

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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.	• Drill holes geologically logged on a metre basis • Logging is to a level of detail sufficient to support a Mineral Resource estimation, though further information would be required • Logging is qualitative in nature and recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. Chip trays were photographed in both dry and wet form • Drillhole was logged in full, apart from rock rolled 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.	• Individual 1m samples were collected directly from the rig sampling system. 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) • Majority of samples were dry however some ground water was encountered and some samples were taken wet • Industry standard sample preparation techniques were undertaken and considered appropriate for the sample type and material sampled • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled
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, blanks and duplicate samples were introduced through-out the sample collection on a 1:20 ratio to ensure quality control • ALS also undertake duplicate analysis and run internal standards as part of their assay regime
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.	• Primary logging data was collected using Ocris logging system on a laptop computer, • Significant reported assay results were verified by multiple alternative company personnel • All logging and assay data was compiled into a SQL database server

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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 were performed at collar and end of hole • 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.	• Spacing and location of holes infills within existing Mineral Resource estimate • 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 mineralisation
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were 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 • Significant drilling intersections reviewed by company personnel • 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 tenement 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

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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 Minerals Limited (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 (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 • 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%)

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 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 • Future drilling may include infill drilling to extend Mineral Resource estimate and will depend on interpretation of results

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