ASX RELEASE
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PHASE 3 RC RESULTS YIELD BROAD SULPHIDE MINERALISATION ZONES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Geochemical assay results received for Phase 3 RC holes MTRC040 to MTRC043 at Mulga Tank**
- **All holes show broad zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation - elevated Ni and S coincident with highly anomalous Cu and PGE:**

MTRC040	Cumulative	298m at 0.29% Ni, 131ppm Co, 65ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1*
MTRC041	Cumulative	254m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 81ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.3*
MTRC042	Cumulative	238m at 0.29% Ni, 133ppm Co, 96ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1*
MTRC043		249m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 62ppm Cu, 14ppb Pt+Pd from 111m S:Ni 0.8*

- **Holes aimed to infill within the core of the Mulga Tank Complex - all holes ended in mineralisation**
- **Shallow zone of higher grade mineralisation emerging around Phase 1 hole MTRC016 now drilled at approximately 100m x 100m spacing:**

MTRC016		38m at 0.44% Ni, 174ppm Co, 253ppm Cu, 57ppb Pt+Pd from 159m
	inc.	13m at 0.53% Ni, 208ppm Co, 368ppm Cu, 56ppb Pt+Pd from 183m
MTRC040		54m at 0.34% Ni, 148ppm Co, 150ppm Cu, 31ppm Pt+Pd from 150m
	inc.	12m at 0.42% Ni, 184ppm Co, 302ppm Cu, 41ppb Pt+Pd from 157m
	that inc.	10m at 0.46% Ni, 152ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 55ppb Pt+Pd from 177m
MTRC041		6m at 0.34% Ni, 161ppm Co, 153ppm Cu, 30ppm Pt+Pd from 116m
		19m at 0.34% Ni, 149ppm Co, 124ppm Cu, 45ppm Pt+Pd from 175m
	inc.	3m at 0.48% Ni, 162ppm Co, 189ppm Cu, 134ppb Pt+Pd from 175m
MTRC042		4m at 0.40% Ni, 170ppm Co, 395ppm Cu, 33ppm Pt+Pd from 158m
		25m at 0.32% Ni, 123ppm Co, 189ppm Cu, 7ppb Pt+Pd from 177m
MTRC043		11m at 0.37% Ni, 143ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 29ppm Pt+Pd from 188m
		7m at 0.35% Ni, 168ppm Co, 155ppm Cu, 28ppm Pt+Pd from 216m

- **WMG continues to de-risk a potentially globally significant, large-scale, open-pitable nickel sulphide deposit at Mulga Tank**

Western Mines Group Ltd (WMG or Company) (**ASX:WMG**) is pleased to update shareholders on geochemical assay results recently received for the first four Phase 3 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, MTRC040 to MTRC043, which looked to infill around previous drilling in the core area of the Complex, particularly around Phase 1 RC hole MTRC016. Results from all four holes highlight broad intersections of nickel sulphide mineralisation, with all holes ending in mineralisation.

MTRC040 is of particular interest, drilled to a total depth of 438m, with extensive visible disseminated sulphides observed. The hole returned cumulative mineralisation of **298m at 0.29% Ni, 131ppm Co** from 106m that included some shallow, higher-grade intervals of **54m at 0.34% Ni, 148ppm Co** from 150m, with **12m at 0.42% Ni, 184ppm Co** from 157m and **10m at 0.46% 152ppm Co** from 177m.

This hole appears to extend the intersection of shallow, higher-grade mineralisation from nearby Phase 1 hole MTRC016 of **38m at 0.44% Ni, 174ppm Co** from 159m, including **13m at 0.53% Ni, 208ppm Co** from 183m, and diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) of **58m at 0.34% Ni, 138ppm Co** from 204m, including **8m at 0.48% Ni, 147ppm Co** from 210m and **10m at 0.40% Ni, 172ppm Co** from 232m. Similar, higher-grade intersections around this depth are also seen in neighbouring holes MTRC041, MTRC042, MTRC043 and MTD026 (EIS2).

Numerous intervals of logged disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation coincide elevated Ni and S in assays, in combination with highly anomalous Cu and PGE, including:

MTRC040		**31m at 0.29% Ni, 125ppm Co, 39ppm Cu, 8ppb Pt+Pd from 106m**
	inc.	**2m at 0.67% Ni, 263ppm Co, 150ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 121m**
		54m at 0.34% Ni, 148ppm Co, 150ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 150m
	inc.	**30m at 0.39% Ni, 159ppm Co, 191ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 157m**
	that inc.	**12m at 0.42% Ni, 184ppm Co, 302ppm Cu, 41ppb Pt+Pd from 157m**
	and inc.	**10m at 0.46% Ni, 152ppm Co, 114ppm Cu, 55ppb Pt+Pd from 177m**
		82m at 0.27% Ni, 121ppm Co, 38ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 208m
		75m at 0.28% Ni, 128ppm Co, 43ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 295m
	inc.	**5m at 0.38% Ni, 152ppm Co, 27ppm Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd from 341m**
	and inc.	**4m at 0.37% Ni, 157ppm Co, 118ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 361m**
		56m at 0.29% Ni, 138ppm Co, 63ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 382m*
	inc.	**5m at 0.47% Ni, 169ppm Co, 97ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 403m**
	and inc.	**5m at 0.34% Ni, 140ppm Co, 45ppm Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 433m***
Cumulative		**298m at 0.29% Ni, 131ppm Co, 65ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1***
MTRC041		**161m at 0.28% Ni, 133ppm Co, 75ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 99m**
	inc.	**6m at 0.34% Ni, 161ppm Co, 153ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 116m**
	and inc.	**19m at 0.34% Ni, 149ppm Co, 124ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 175m**
	that inc.	**3m at 0.48% Ni, 162ppm Co, 189ppm Cu, 134ppb Pt+Pd from 175m**
	and inc.	**3m at 0.38% Ni, 175ppm Co, 304ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 185m**
	and inc.	**3m at 0.39% Ni, 172ppm Co, 46ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 249m**
		93m at 0.26% Ni, 134ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 267m*
	inc.	**4m at 0.41% Ni, 169ppm Co, 127ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 336m**
Cumulative		**254m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 82ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.3***

MTRC042	**121m at 0.27% Ni, 120ppm Co, 93ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 103m**
	inc. **4m at 0.40% Ni, 170ppm Co, 395ppm Cu, 33ppb Pt+Pd from 158m**
	and inc. **25m at 0.32% Ni, 123ppm Co, 189ppm Cu, 7ppb Pt+Pd from 177m**
	72m at 0.30% Ni, 176ppm Co, 146ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 227m
	inc. **11m at 0.36% Ni, 142ppm Co, 155ppm Cu, 69ppb Pt+Pd from 228m**
	and inc. **17m at 0.33% Ni, 133ppm Co, 86ppm Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 253m**
	and inc. **7m at 0.32% Ni, 136ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 277m**
	45m at 0.32% Ni, 176ppm Co, 146ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 315m*
	inc. **5m at 0.45% Ni, 222ppm Co, 163ppm Cu, 50ppb Pt+Pd from 339m***
Cumulative	**238m at 0.29% Ni, 133ppm Co, 96ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1***
MTRC043	**249m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 62ppm Cu, 14ppb Pt+Pd from 111m S:Ni 0.8***
	inc. **11m at 0.37% Ni, 143ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 188m**
	and inc. **7m at 0.35% Ni, 168ppm Co, 155ppm Cu, 28ppb Pt+Pd from 216m**
	and inc. **8m at 0.34% Ni, 136ppm Co, 34ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 299m**
	and inc. **43m at 0.31% Ni, 152ppm Co, 82ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 317m***
	that inc. **5m at 0.40% Ni, 146ppm Co, 53ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 317m**
	and inc. **6m at 0.34% Ni, 152ppm Co, 98ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 329m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

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

> *"A great start to assay results from our Phase 3 RC program. The aim of these first four holes was to infill around hole MTRC016 within the core area of the Phase 1 and 2 drilling - looking to increase confidence in this zone. All the holes showed robust intervals of consistent nickel sulphide mineralisation with strong results for sulphur and chalcophile elements. This central zone has now been drilled to approximately 100m x 100m spacing which will aid resource evaluation.*
>
> *A secondary aim of the infill was to look to extend the zone of higher-grade mineralisation seen in hole MTRC016 around 160m depth. This was based on feedback from Dundee Corporation's due diligence work - we are looking to target shallow higher-grade zones around 0.40% Ni that could form areas for starter pits in a mine model. Whilst this zone was modelled conceptually in our JORC Exploration Target implicit modelling, follow-up drilling results have now successfully demonstrate the continuation of this zone, with hole MTRC040 in particular returning 54m at 0.34% Ni from 150m, including 12m at 0.42% Ni from 157m and 10m at 0.46% Ni from 177m. A relatively flat lying zone around this depth can be traced fairly extensively across holes MTRC041, MTCR042, MTRC043, MTD026 (EIS2), MTD029 (EIS3) and even to holes MTRC024 and MTRC032.*
>
> *A regular flow of assay results is expected from the Phase 3 program throughout this month. In addition, the remaining core from diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) is in the process of being transported to Kalgoorlie for cutting and sampling, and these assay results will follow on from the Phase 3 RC at a future date."*

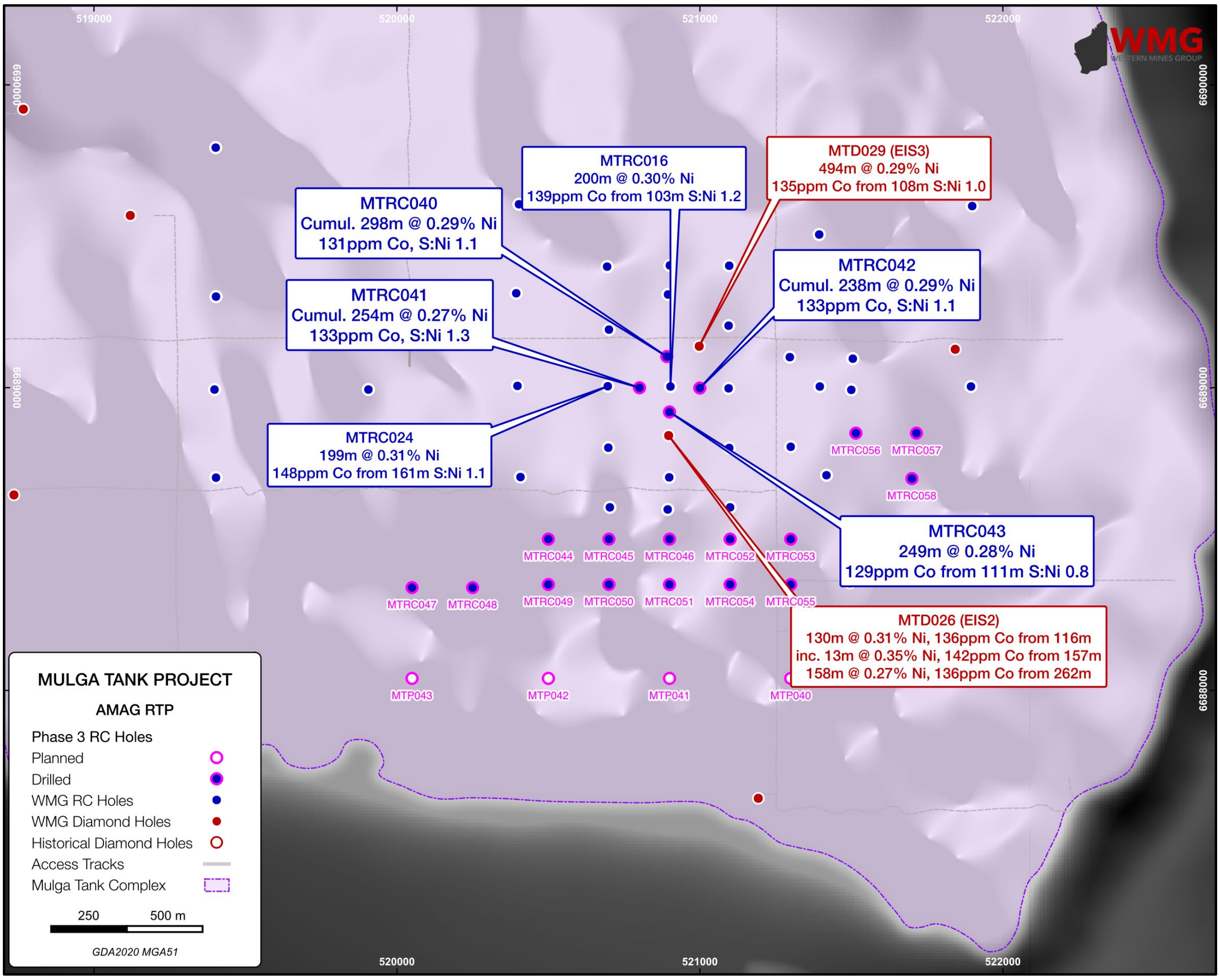

Figure 1: Phase 3 assay results for shallow disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation around the core area

MULGA TANK RC DRILLING PROGRAM

Exploration results from the Company's various drilling programs at the Mulga Tank Project over the last 12 months have demonstrated significant nickel sulphide mineralisation and an extensive nickel sulphide mineral system within the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex.

WMG recently completed a 17 hole 5,534m Phase 2 RC drilling program and another EIS co-funded deep diamond hole at the project (*ASX, Completion of Phase 2 RC Drilling Commencement of EIS3, 8 April 2024; High-Grade Sulphide Segregations at Depth in MTD029 (EIS3), 29 May 2024*). This two pronged approach uses RC 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.

The Company has planned a further 23 hole, ~7,000m Phase 3 RC program based on analysis and modelling of the Phase 2 RC and diamond hole MTD029 (EIS3) results (*ASX, Exploration Activities Recommence at Mulga Tank, 4 July 2024)*. An additional 5 hole, ~2,000m regional RC program has also been designed, the first to test the interpreted komatiite channels in tenement E39/2134. These regional RC holes will be drilled with the aid of one of WMG's current Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grants (*ASX, WMG Wins Two More EIS Awards to Drill Mulga Tank, 29 April 2024*).

To date, 19 holes of the Phase 3 RC program have been drilled, totalling 6,002m (*ASX, First 19 Phase 3 RC Holes Complete at Mulga Tank, 2 September 2024)*. These holes are all located within the main body of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex. The majority of the holes were designed to test to the south of the previous core area of drilling and in particular to follow-up on holes MTRC032 and MTRC038 which returned high-grade results at the southern extent of previous drilling. Seven of the holes also looked to infill around previous drilling in the core area of the Complex, with four holes around Phase 1 RC hole MTRC016 and three holes in the eastern area between holes MTRC006 and MTRC034 to holes MTD027 and MTRC019.

HIGH MGO ADCUMULATE DUNITE

Assay results for MTRC040 averaged 46.8% MgO and 0.48% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over the 372m ultramafic portion of the hole, MTRC041 averaged 47.2% MgO and 0.33% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 292m of ultramafic, MTRC042 averaged 45.2% MgO and 0.46% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 306m of ultramafic and MTRC043 averaged 46.2% MgO and 0.31% Al_2O_3 (volatile free) over 294m 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%.

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

NICKEL SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

Broad intersections of visible disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation were observed and logged in the Phase 3 RC program.

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 MTRC040 to MTRC043 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 (Figures 2 to 9).

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%, Cu >20ppm, Pt+Pd >20ppb, S >0.1% and S:Ni >0.5), with only minimal inclusion of unmineralised material below mineable width.

MTRC040	**31m at 0.29% Ni, 125ppm Co, 39ppm Cu, 8ppb Pt+Pd from 106m**
	inc. **2m at 0.67% Ni, 263ppm Co, 150ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 121m**
	54m at 0.34% Ni, 148ppm Co, 150ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 150m
	inc. **30m at 0.39% Ni, 159ppm Co, 191ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 157m**
	that inc. **12m at 0.42% Ni, 184ppm Co, 302ppm Cu, 41ppb Pt+Pd from 157m**
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	82m at 0.27% Ni, 121ppm Co, 38ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 208m
	75m at 0.28% Ni, 128ppm Co, 43ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 295m
	inc. **5m at 0.38% Ni, 152ppm Co, 27ppm Cu, 6ppb Pt+Pd from 341m**
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	56m at 0.29% Ni, 138ppm Co, 63ppm Cu, 23ppb Pt+Pd from 382m*
	inc. **5m at 0.47% Ni, 169ppm Co, 97ppm Cu, 43ppb Pt+Pd from 403m**
	and inc. **5m at 0.34% Ni, 140ppm Co, 45ppm Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 433m***
Cumulative	**298m at 0.29% Ni, 131ppm Co, 65ppm Cu, 16ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1***

* *Ending in mineralisation*

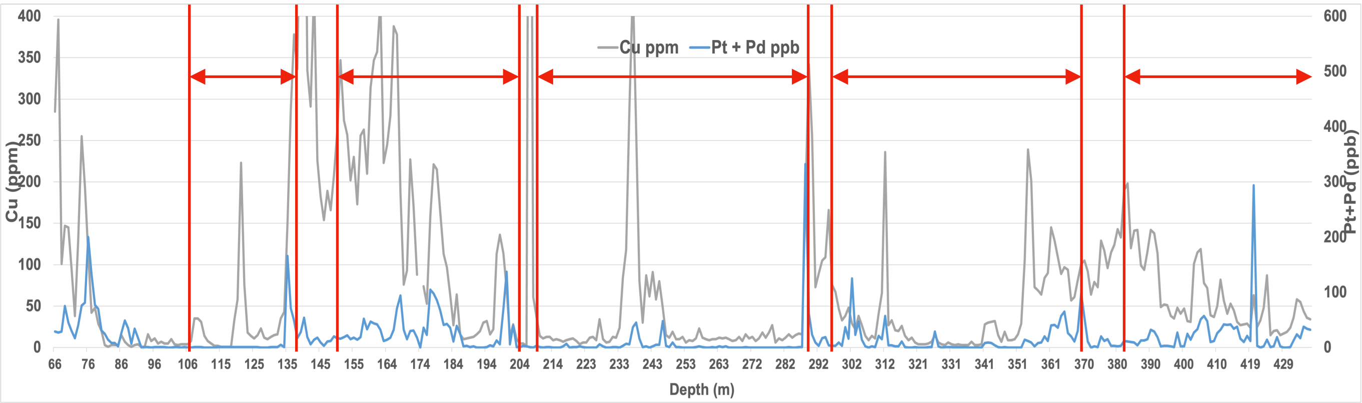

Figure 2: MTRC040 Cu and Pt+Pd

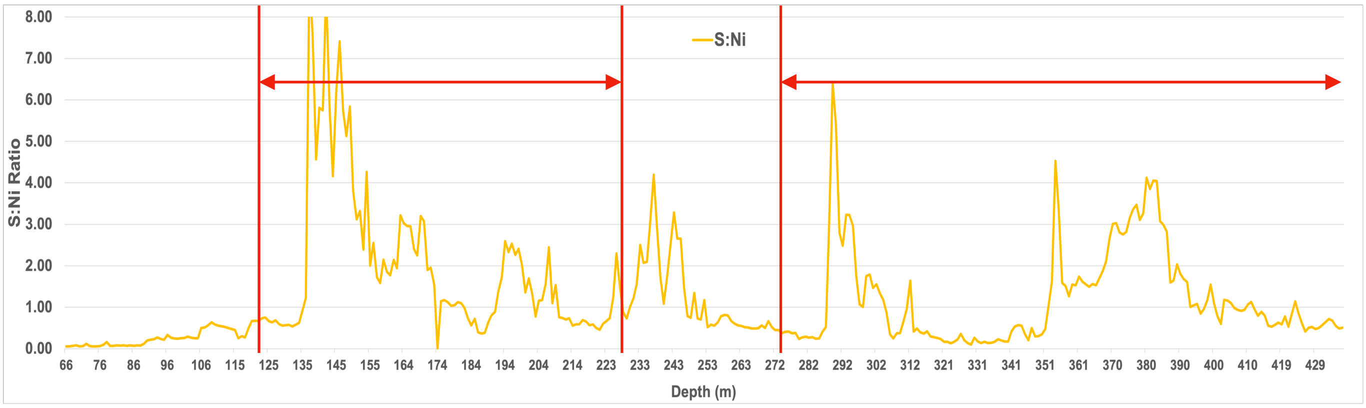

Figure 3: MTRC040 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC041	*20m at 0.80% Ni, 369ppm Co, 81ppm Cu, 22ppb Pt+Pd from 60m S:Ni 0.1*
	inc. 8m at 1.25% Ni, 622ppm Co, 76ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 65m S:Ni 0.1
	161m at 0.28% Ni, 133ppm Co, 75ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 99m
	inc. 6m at 0.34% Ni, 161ppm Co, 153ppm Cu, 30ppb Pt+Pd from 116m
	and inc. 19m at 0.34% Ni, 149ppm Co, 124ppm Cu, 45ppb Pt+Pd from 175m
	that inc. 3m at 0.48% Ni, 162ppm Co, 189ppm Cu, 134ppb Pt+Pd from 175m
	and inc. 3m at 0.38% Ni, 175ppm Co, 304ppm Cu, 32ppb Pt+Pd from 185m
	and inc. 3m at 0.39% Ni, 172ppm Co, 46ppm Cu, 1ppb Pt+Pd from 249m
	93m at 0.26% Ni, 134ppm Co, 92ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 267m*
	inc. 4m at 0.41% Ni, 169ppm Co, 127ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd from 336m
Cumulative	254m at 0.27% Ni, 133ppm Co, 82ppm Cu, 20ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.3*

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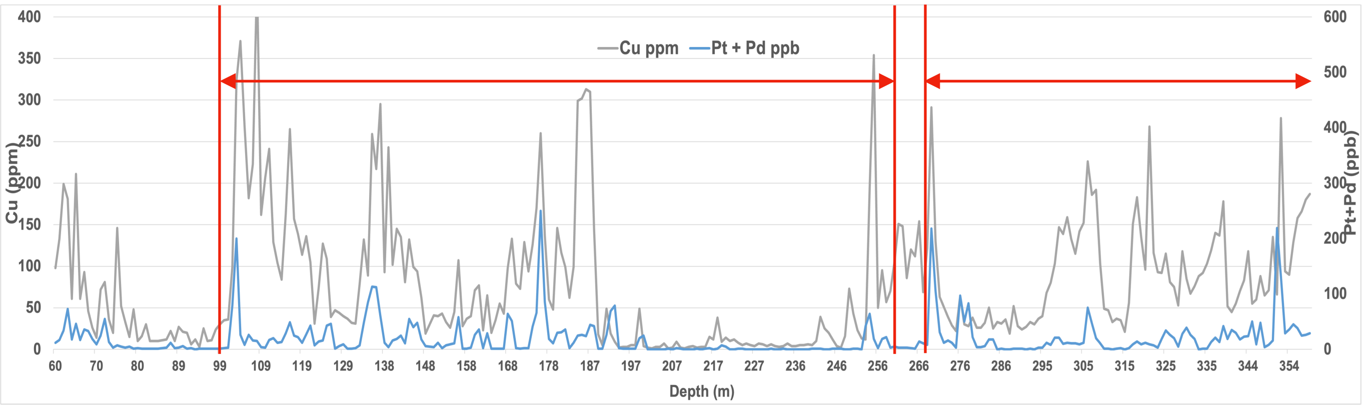

Figure 4: MTRC041 Cu and Pt+Pd

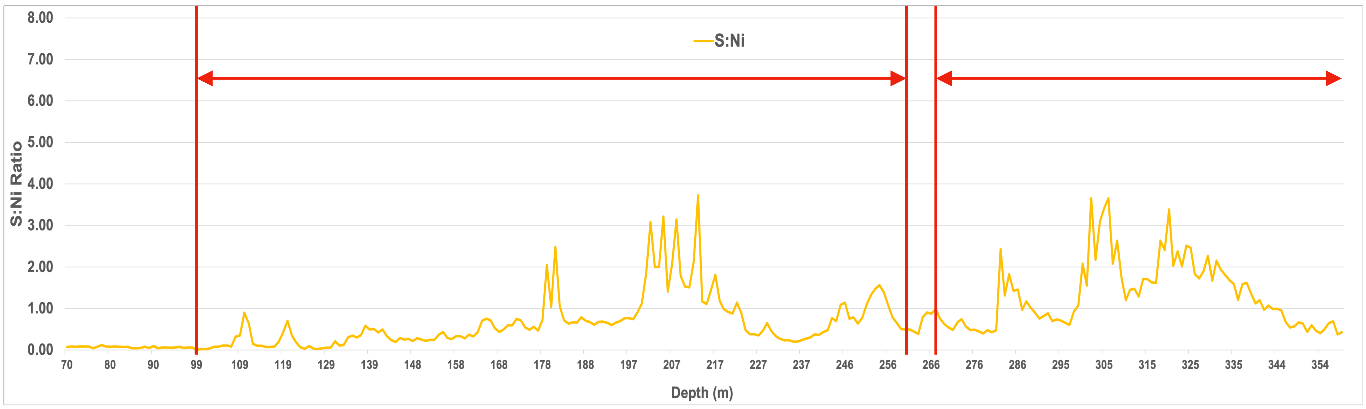

Figure 5: MTRC041 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC042	121m at 0.27% Ni, 120ppm Co, 93ppm Cu, 18ppb Pt+Pd from 103m
	inc. 4m at 0.40% Ni, 170ppm Co, 395ppm Cu, 33ppb Pt+Pd from 158m
	and inc. 25m at 0.32% Ni, 123ppm Co, 189ppm Cu, 7ppb Pt+Pd from 177m
	72m at 0.30% Ni, 176ppm Co, 146ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 227m
	inc. 11m at 0.36% Ni, 142ppm Co, 155ppm Cu, 69ppb Pt+Pd from 228m
	and inc. 17m at 0.33% Ni, 133ppm Co, 86ppm Cu, 26ppb Pt+Pd from 253m
	and inc. 7m at 0.32% Ni, 136ppm Co, 78ppm Cu, 12ppb Pt+Pd from 277m
	45m at 0.32% Ni, 176ppm Co, 146ppm Cu, 44ppb Pt+Pd from 315m*
	inc. 5m at 0.45% Ni, 222ppm Co, 163ppm Cu, 50ppb Pt+Pd from 339m
Cumulative	238m at 0.29% Ni, 133ppm Co, 96ppm Cu, 24ppb Pt+Pd with S:Ni 1.1*

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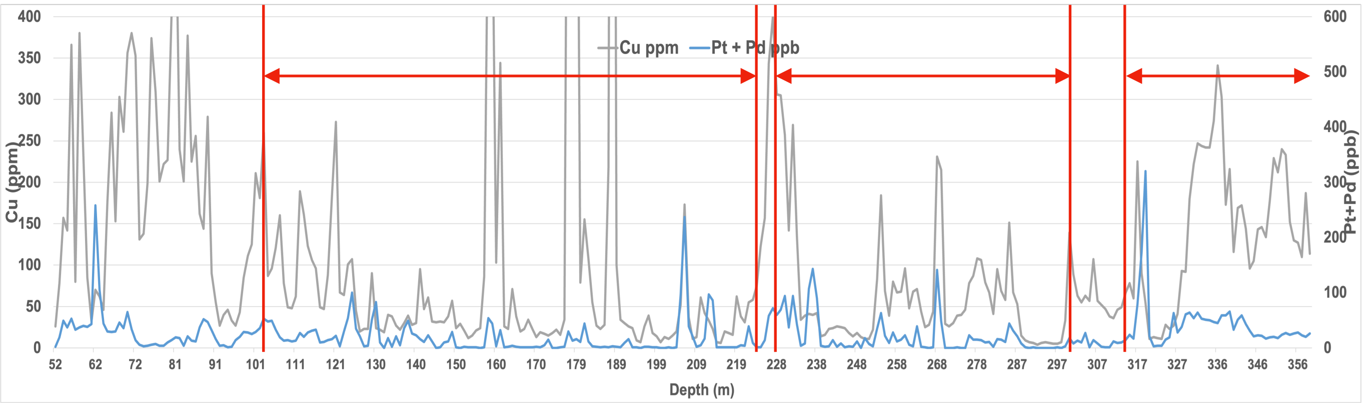

Figure 6: MTRC042 Cu and Pt+Pd

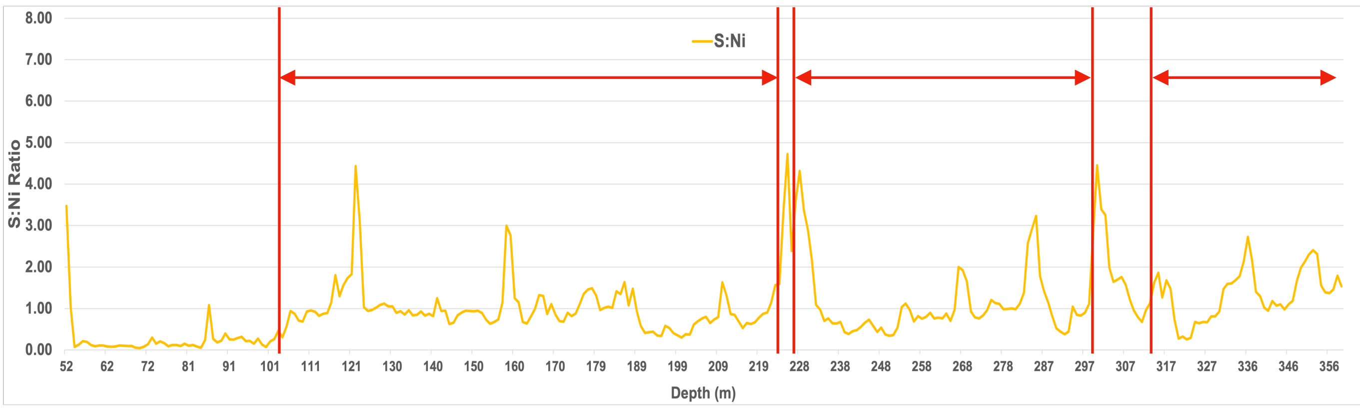

Figure 7: MTRC042 S:Ni Ratio

MTRC043 249m at 0.28% Ni, 129ppm Co, 62ppm Cu, 14ppb Pt+Pd from 111m S:Ni 0.8*

inc. **11m at 0.37% Ni, 143ppm Co, 99ppm Cu, 29ppb Pt+Pd from 188m**

and inc. **7m at 0.35% Ni, 168ppm Co, 155ppm Cu, 28ppb Pt+Pd from 216m**

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that inc. **5m at 0.40% Ni, 146ppm Co, 53ppm Cu, 10ppb Pt+Pd from 317m**

and inc. **6m at 0.34% Ni, 152ppm Co, 98ppm Cu, 31ppb Pt+Pd from 329m**

* *Ending in mineralisation*

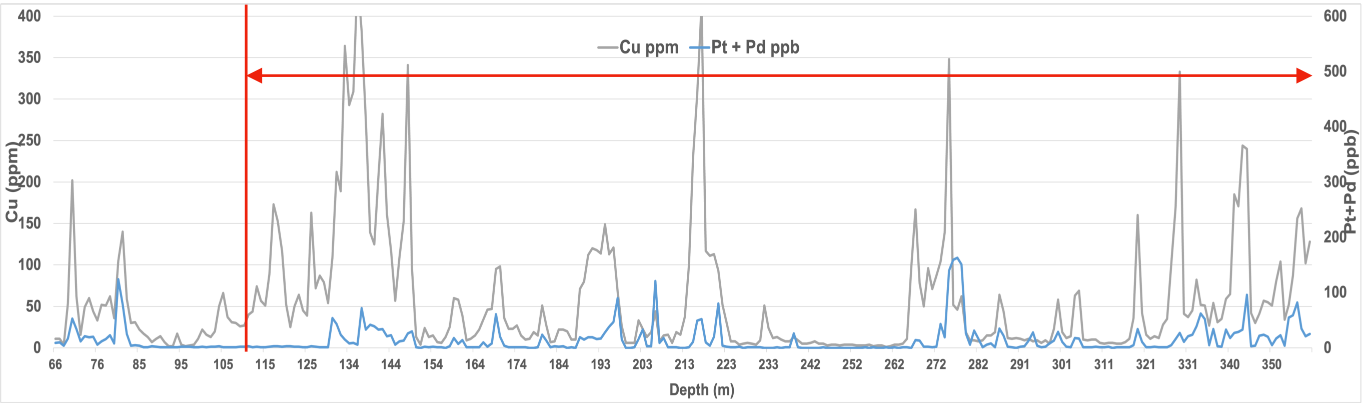

Figure 8: MTRC043 Cu and Pt+Pd

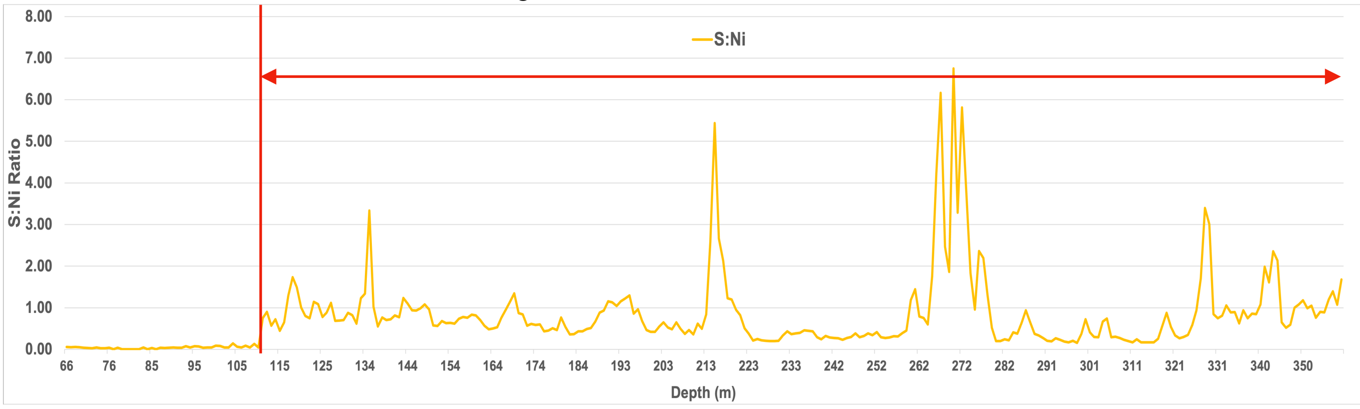

Figure 9: MTRC043 S:Ni Ratio

DISCUSSION

These first results from the Phase 3 RC program contain some very robust intersections of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation with intervals over ~200m containing high sulphur, S:Ni and chalcophile element (Cu and PGE's) results - clearly highlighting strong mineralisation down the length of the holes. Each hole was drilled to target depth of 360m, with MTRC040 drilled to 438m where visible sulphide mineralisation was observed, and these relatively deeper holes (versus Phase 1 and 2) still ended in mineralisation.

The main aim of the holes was to further infill around hole MTRC016, within the central core of the Complex identified from the implicit modelling and Exploration Target estimation work (*ASX, Mulga Tank JORC Exploration Target, 5 February 2024*), reducing drill spacing in this zone to approximately 100m x 100m.

As well as aiding resource evaluation, these holes looked to test and extend zones of higher-grade ~0.40% Ni material seen in hole MTRC016, **38m at 0.44% Ni, 174ppm Co** from 159m, including **13m at 0.53% Ni, 208ppm Co** from 183m and validate the higher-grade core identified conceptually in the implicit modelling work.

A relatively coherent, flat lying zone of higher-grade material at around 150-200m depth appears to be emerging and is now demonstrated by actual drill results across a number of holes in the central area (Figure 10). This strategy of focusing on areas of shallow ~0.40% Ni material, that could be amenable to starter pit operations in a future mine plan or model, was highlighted by Dundee Corporation in part of their recent due diligence and modelling work (*ASX, Capital Raise to International Mining Fund, 24 June 2024*).

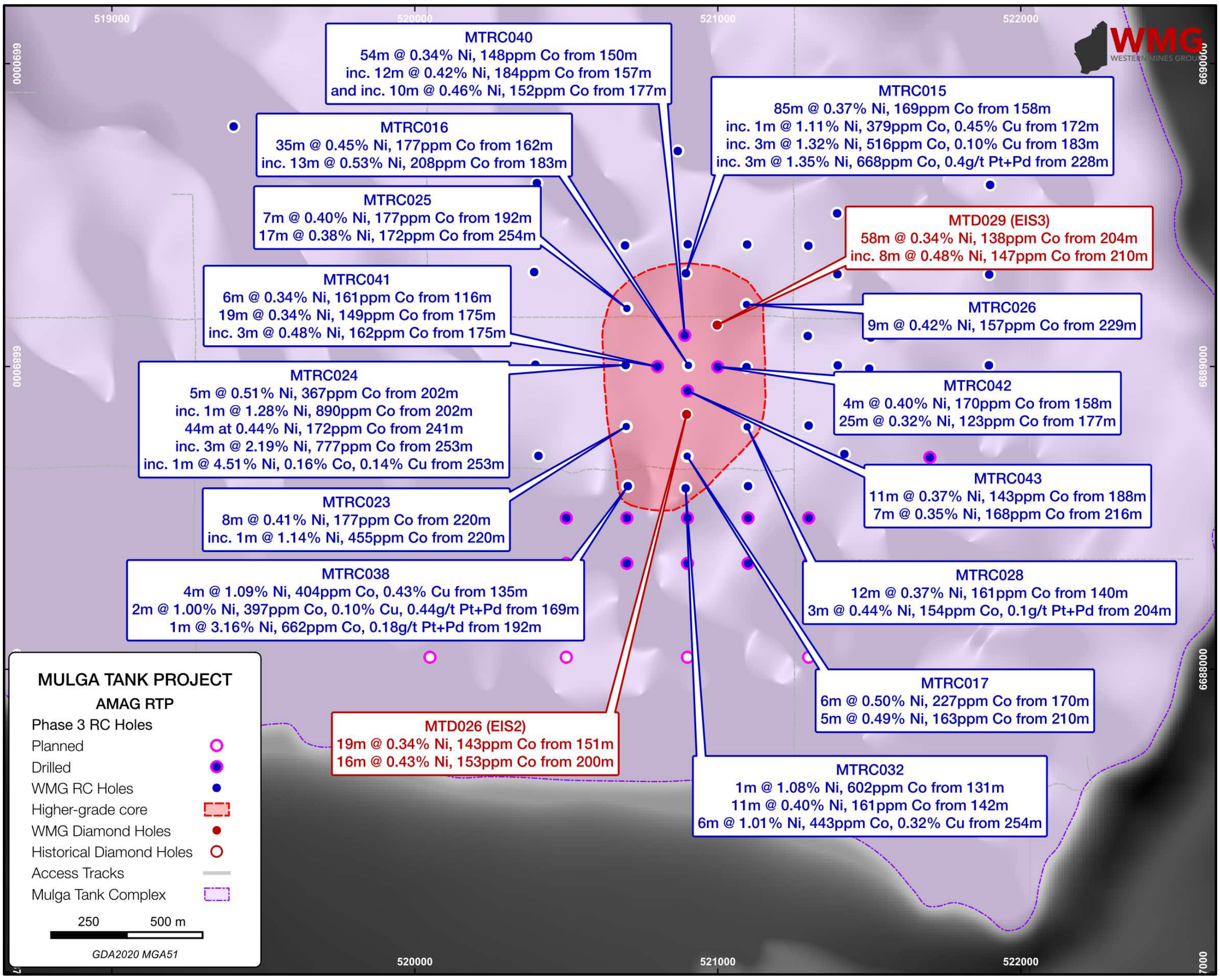

Figure 10: Higher-grade assay results within the core of the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

Each phase if drilling continues to build our understanding of the Mulga Tank Complex and the extensive disseminated sulphide mineralisation observed. These higher-grade intervals, distributed across the central area of the Complex, can start to be correlated between drill holes over several hundreds of metres. This demonstration of apparent, relatively flat lying, coherent mineralisation should aid future resource modelling work.

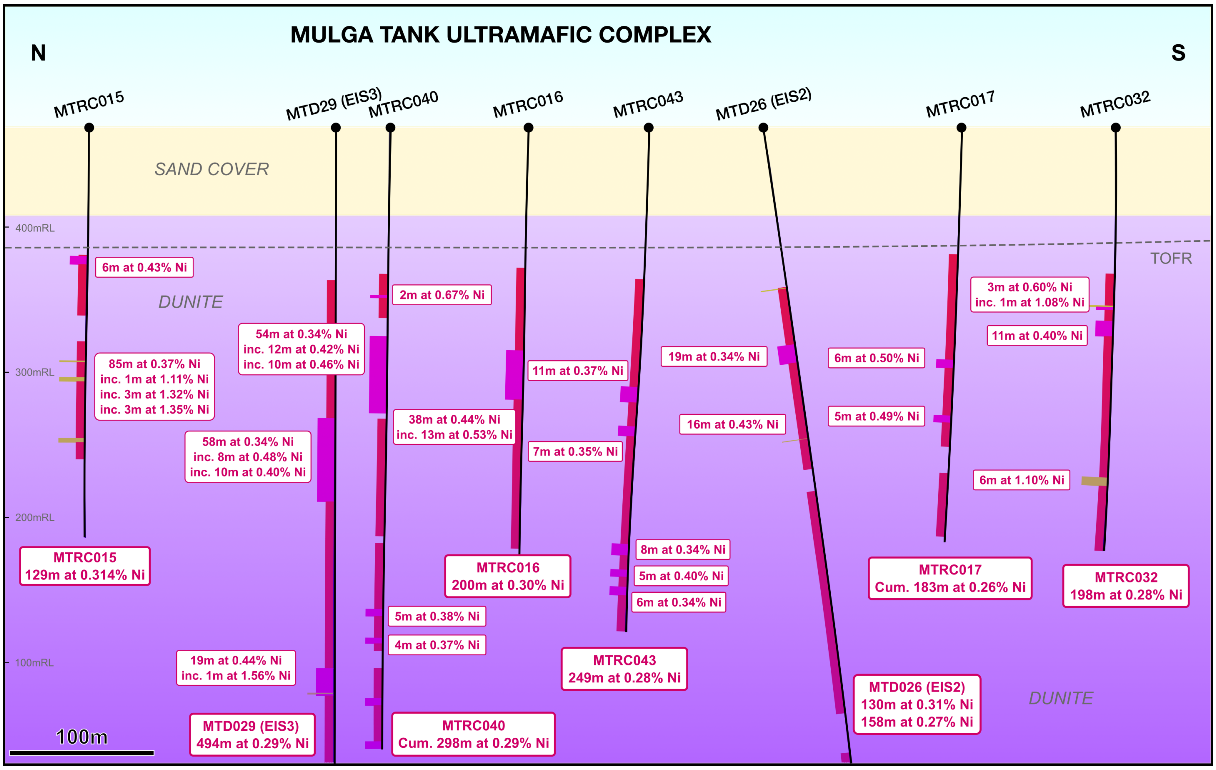

Figure 11: Cross section N-S through the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

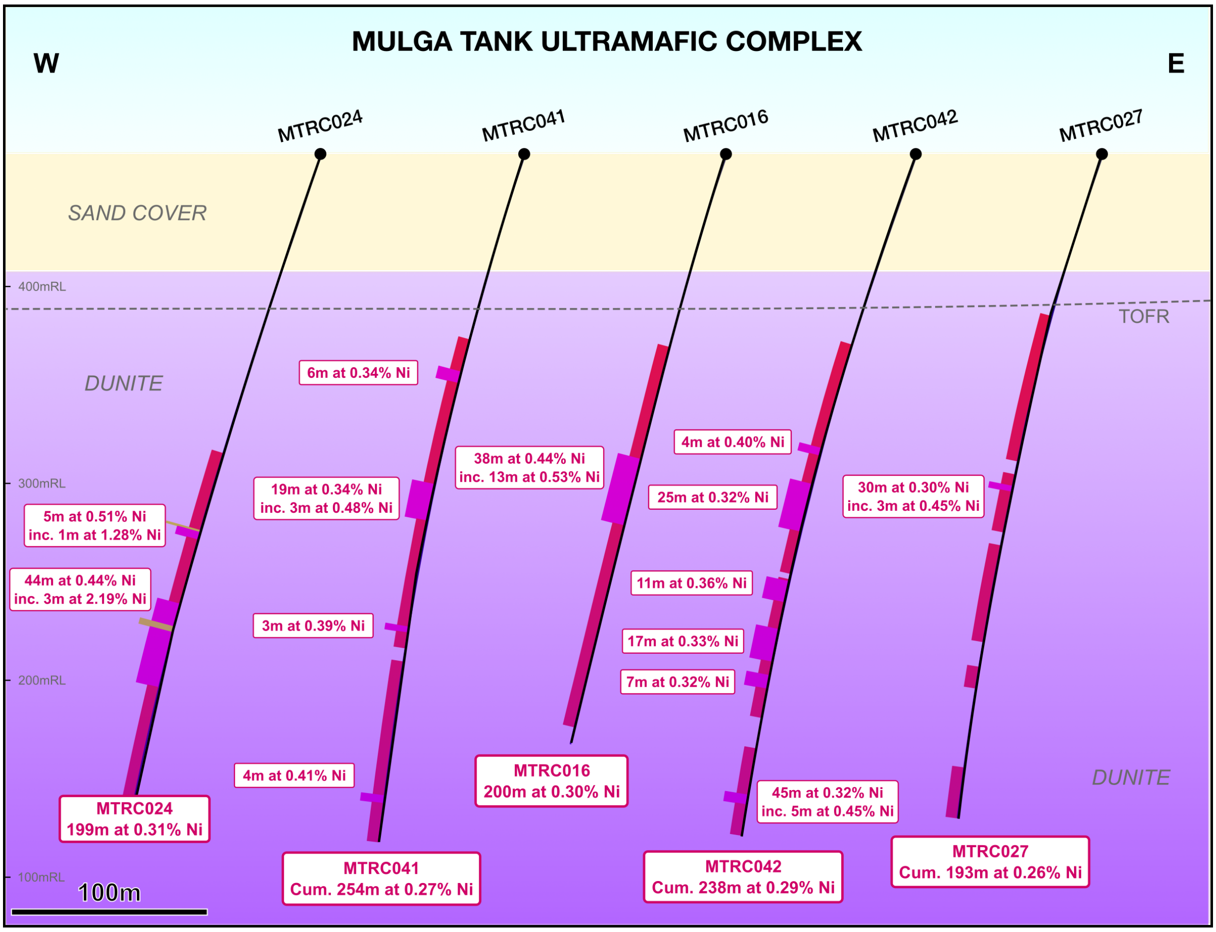

Figure 12: Cross section W-E through the Mulga Tank Ultramafic Complex

The Company looks forward to regularly updating shareholders on further assay results from the Phase 3 RC drilling program as they become available, along with the progress of the first regional drill holes into the interpreted komatiite channels, being completed over the next couple of weeks.

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Email: contact@westernmines.com.au

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

APPENDIX

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt + Pd (ppb)
MTRC040	106 inc. 121	137 123	31 2	0.29 0.67	125 263	39 150	8 1
MTRC040	150 inc. 157 that inc. 157 and inc. 177	204 187 169 187	54 30 12 10	0.34 0.39 0.42 0.46	148 159 184 152	150 191 302 114	31 43 41 55
MTRC040	208	290	82	0.27	121	38	8
MTRC040	295 inc. 341 and inc. 361	370 346 365	75 5 4	0.28 0.38 0.37	128 152 157	43 27 118	12 6 44
MTRC040	382 inc. 403 and inc. 433	438 408 438	56 5 5	0.28 0.47 0.34	138 169 140	63 97 45	23 43 29
MTRC041	60 inc. 65	80 73	20 8	0.80 1.25	369 622	81 76	22 30
MTRC041	99 inc. 116 inc. 175 that inc. 175 and inc. 185 that inc. 185 inc. 249	260 122 194 178 194 188 252	161 6 19 3 9 3 3	0.28 0.34 0.34 0.48 0.34 0.38 0.39	133 161 149 162 151 175 172	75 153 124 189 128 304 46	18 30 45 134 35 32 1
MTRC041	267 inc. 336	360 340	93 4	0.26 0.41	134 169	92 127	24 24
MTRC042	103 inc. 158 inc. 177	224 162 202	121 4 25	0.27 0.40 0.32	120 170 123	93 395 189	18 33 7
MTRC042	227 inc. 228 inc. 253 inc. 277	299 239 270 284	72 11 17 7	0.30 0.36 0.33 0.32	126 142 133 136	70 155 86 78	22 69 26 12
MTRC042	315 inc. 339	360 344	45 5	0.32 0.45	176 222	146 163	44 50
MTRC043	111 inc. 188 inc. 216 inc. 299 inc. 317 that inc. 317 and inc. 329	360 199 223 307 360 322 335	249 11 7 8 43 5 6	0.28 0.37 0.35 0.34 0.31 0.40 0.34	129 143 168 136 152 146 152	62 99 155 34 82 53 98	14 29 28 12 22 10 31

Table 1: Significant intersections holes MTRC040 to MTRC043

HoleID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
MTRC040	520891	6689103	438	270	-70
MTRC041	520801	6689000	360	270	-70
MTRC042	521000	6688999	360	270	-70
MTRC043	529000	6688920	360	270	-70

Table 2: Collar details for holes MTRC040 to MTRC043

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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: 85.15m
Options: 19.20m
Share Price: $0.25
Market Cap: $19.16m
Cash (30/06/24): $2.13m

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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. WMG's exploration work has discovered 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), Rock of Ages (Au), Broken Hill Bore (Au) and Pinyalling (Au, Cu, Li).

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

DISCLAIMER

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

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

MULGA TANK PROJECT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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

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

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.	• The drilling completed was reconnaissance in nature designed to test specific geological 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 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 to original tenement holder • Native Title Upurli Upurli Nguratja • 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 (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 1 • 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