ASX Announcement

11 JANUARY 2021

High Priority Geophysical Targets Identified at Coolaloo Project, Mt Magnet

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden geophysical program identifies 12 gold targets including 4 high-priority targets**
  - **Program completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants**
- **Westar to undertake a follow-up reconnaissance program in due course to evaluate the newly identified targets at Coolaloo**
- **Progressing to consolidate further geophysical and other datasets for target prioritisation and drilling at Coolaloo and Westar's other project areas in Western Australia**

Westar Resources Limited (Westar, ASX:WSR) is pleased to announce a review by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) of the Company's aeromagnetic and radiometric survey across the Coolaloo Gold Project which has identified twelve target areas; four of which are considered high-priority.

Coolaloo is considered prospective for hosting multiple styles of mineralisation including:

- BIF hosted mineralisation (analogous to the +2MoZ Hill 50 mineralisation)
- Shear hosted gold mineralisation within granite greenstone contacts
- Porphyries in granodiorite on granite contacts (Eradinus style of mineralisation)

Westar Managing Director Karl Jupp said the updated geophysical interpretations has greatly assisted in understanding the Coolaloo geology and refining the exploration targets.

"This is the first-time detailed geophysics has been flown over the Coolaloo Dome. The results of the SGC review and the recently recognized potential for sheared granite mineralisation highlights the strong prospectivity of the Coolaloo Project and we're immediately progressing plans to get on the ground to follow up these targets".

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Gold Projects
Sandstone (100% Owned)
Mt Magnet (100% Owned)
Nullagine (100% Owned)
Southern Cross (RMS JV)

Shares on Issue	50.4M
Cash (at IPO)	$4.7M
ASX Code	WSR

SGC GEOPHYSICAL REVIEW & TARGETING

During October 2019, Thomson Aviation flew a close-spaced magnetic and radiometric survey across Coolaloo. Final magnetic, Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and radiometric data and gridded data were supplied in digital format to SGC.

In November 2020, SGC were commissioned to undertake a comprehensive litho-structural interpretation of the geophysical data, in conjunction with other relevant geoscientific data, allowing for mapping of lithologies and structures at the Coolaloo Project.

The results of the SGC study provided an expanded view of the granite/greenstone relationships with clearer definition of structural patterns and potential controls on mineralisation within the Project. The interpretation identified more prospective greenstone belt material than previously recognised, providing of a range of potential new targets for gold exploration. SGC has assessed and ranked each target's potential for hosting gold mineralisation, summarised below in **Table 1.**

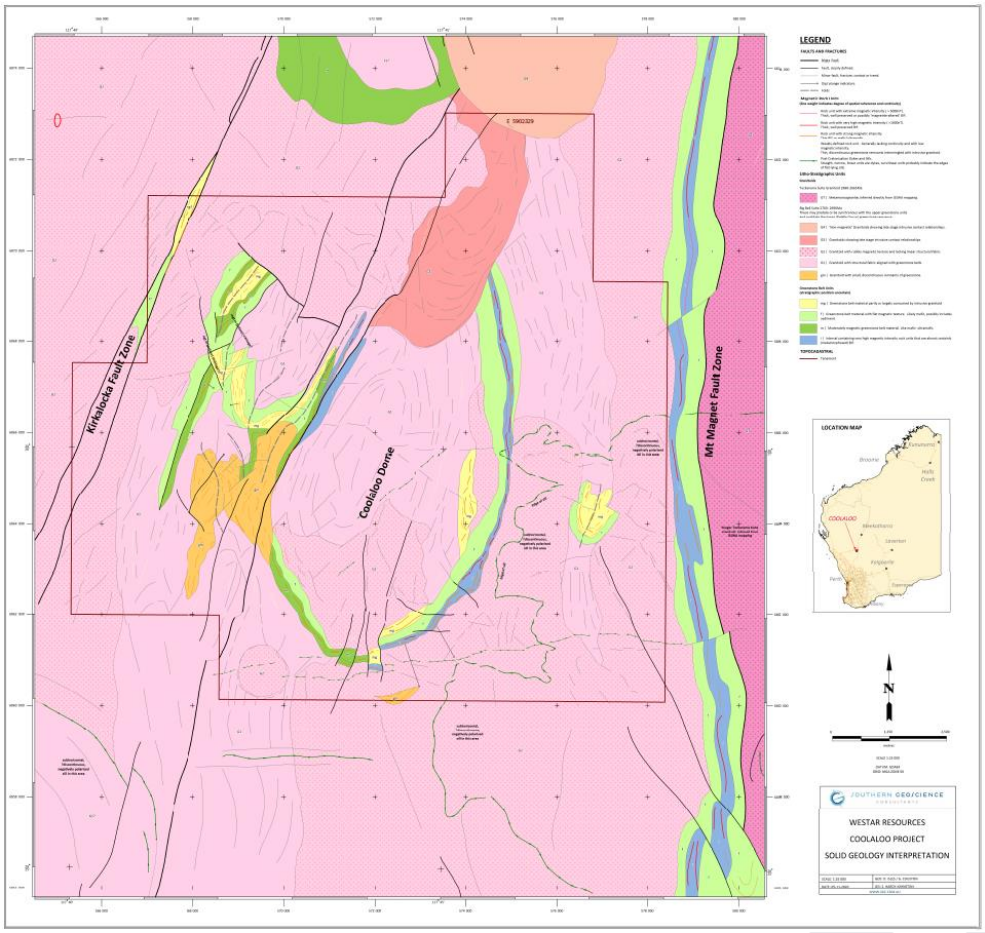

Figure 1 - E59/2329 WSR Coolaloo Project & SGC solid geology interpretation

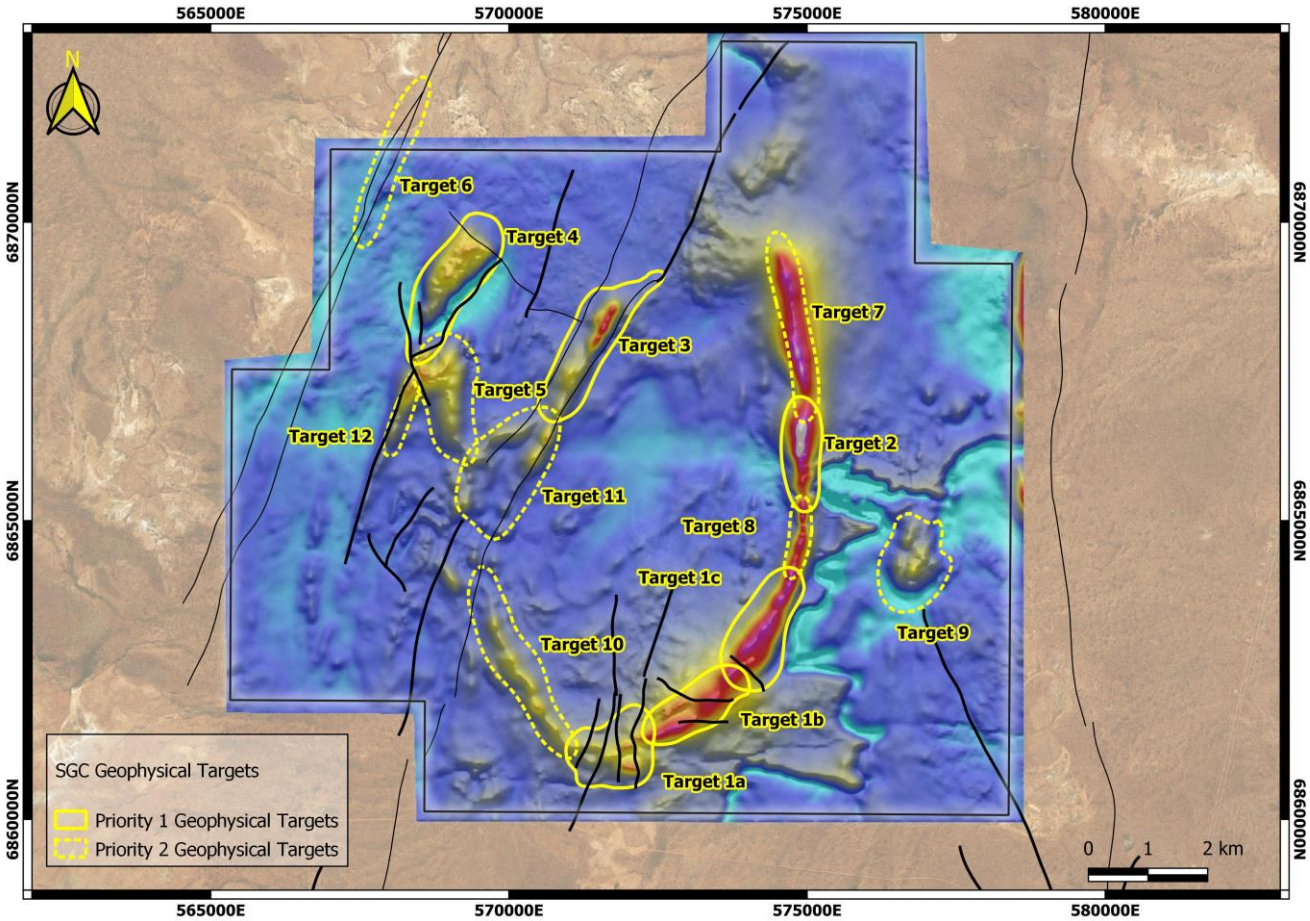

Figure 2 - E59/2329 showing SGC processed magnetics and ranked geophysical targets

GEOPHYSICAL TARGETS

Targeting was undertaken on the Coolaloo aeromantic interpretation with criteria including; greenstone belt lithologies, local structural complexity, district scale structural influences, magnetic anomalism and any historical geochemical anomalism.

Target No.	Description – PROIRITY TARGETS
1	South and SE parts of Coolaloo Dome, 'thick', well preserved greenstone sequence with prominent BIF interval. Strong local fracturing evident. Local evidence of gold anomalism. ***Satisfies all criteria***
1A	Southern closure of Dome with a set of 'axial planar' fractures segmenting the greenstone sequence. Diminished magnetisation may be due to alteration. Evidence of gold anomalism.
1B	NE of 1a, EW fractures and thicker, preserved greenstone sequence
1C	NE of 1b, thick greenstone sequence with strong BIF units, local structural complexity. Strong gold anomalism
2	Greenstone sequence under the influence of broad EW structures, containing BIF interval with >15000nT mag intensity. May be thicker BIF or enhanced mag alteration. No outcrop- occurs in lacustrine, sand dune area. Gold anomalism apparent. ***Satisfies most criteria***
3	NW part of Dome, 1km section of well-preserved greenstone within the broad Coolaloo Fault zone, with very strong BIF unit. Structural complexity around multiple granite contacts. Evidence of gold anomalism. ***Satisfies all criteria***
4	Complementary' structural position to 3 on west side of inferred 'G1' fold. Fair preservation of greenstone in apparent synformal keel. Some local and district scale faulting. Some foliated amphibolite outcrop but no significant geochemical anomalism. ***Satisfies most criteria***
Target No.	**Description – OTHER TARGETS**
5	Possible extension of greenstones in targets 3 and 4, in hinge of fold and showing numerous local fractures, but mag suggests significant intrusive granite component within 'mg'. No significant geochemical anomalism
6	zone of possible remnant greenstone caught up in major Kirkalocka Fault zone.
7	Thick but structurally 'uncomplicated' greenstone interval. Contains substantial BIF. No significant geochemical anomalism
8	Structurally 'uncomplicated' section of greenstone interval. Contains substantial BIF. No significant geochemical anomalism
9	Small, localised, antiformal belt of greenstone. Reasonably well preserved 'raft', cored with G1 granite. Some strong, local gold anomalism.

10	Structurally uncomplicated and 'granite-altered' section of main greenstone belt in SW part of Coolaloo Dome. Some evidence of gold anomalism.
11	Confluence of Coolaloo Fault zone and fold closure. Many local fractures but greenstones not well preserved. No significant geochemical anomalism
12	Tail' of preserved greenstone related to targets 4 and 5.

Table 1 - SGC Geophysical targets and descriptions

NEXT STEPS

Westar is immediately:

- Proceeding to interpret, evaluate, rank and prioritise all current magnetic targets in conjunction with other datasets including historical geochemical surface sampling data prior to anticipated drilling programs in the coming months.
- Undertaking a further reconaissance program at the newly identified targets at Coolaloo, with details on the program to be provided as they become available.
- A Spatial Program of Works (POW) has been submitted to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) to enable early-stage air core drilling testing of selected high priority target areas.
- Assessing the project area for other possible styles of gold bearing mineralisation.

BACKGROUND

The Coolaloo Project is 100% Westar owned and located 25 km southwest of Mount Magnet in Western Australia (Figure 4). The lease is covered by exploration tenement E59/2329 consisting of 45 tenement sub-blocks covering an area of approximately 136 km^2.

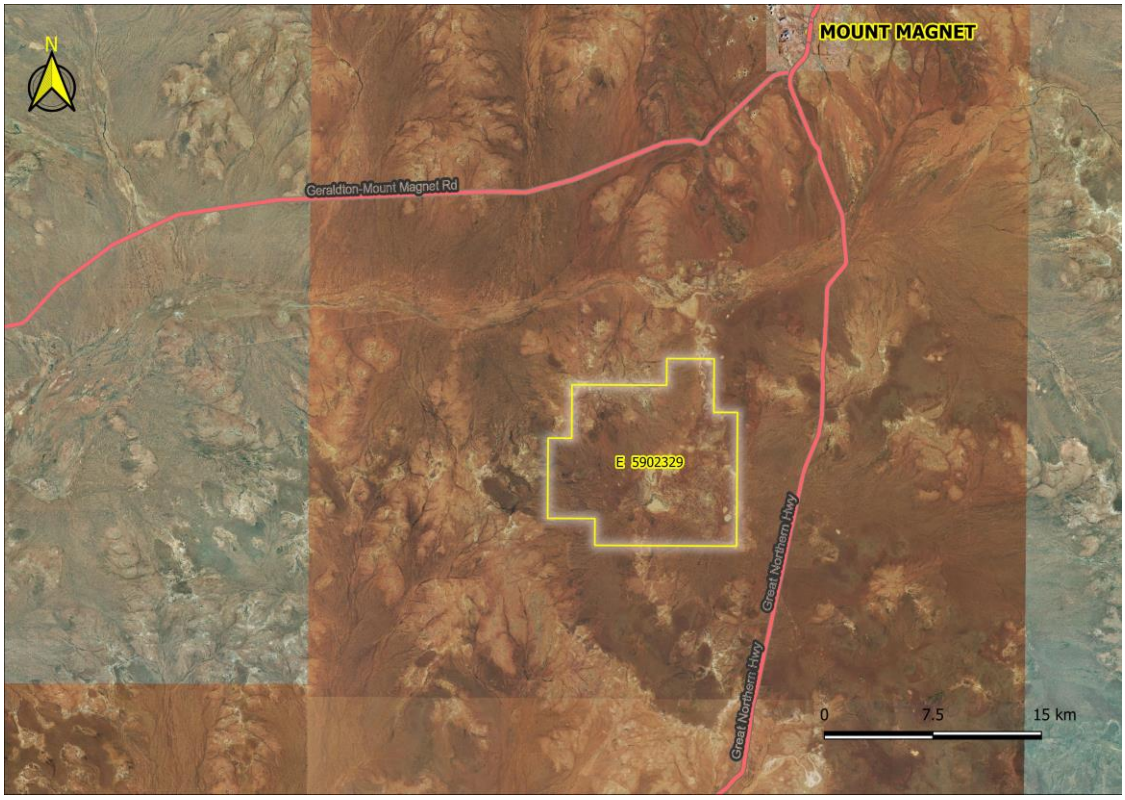

Figure 3 - Coolaloo Project Locality Map and Mt Magnet township

For the purpose of Listing Rule 15.5, this announcement has been authorised by the board of Westar Resources Ltd.

ENQUIRIES

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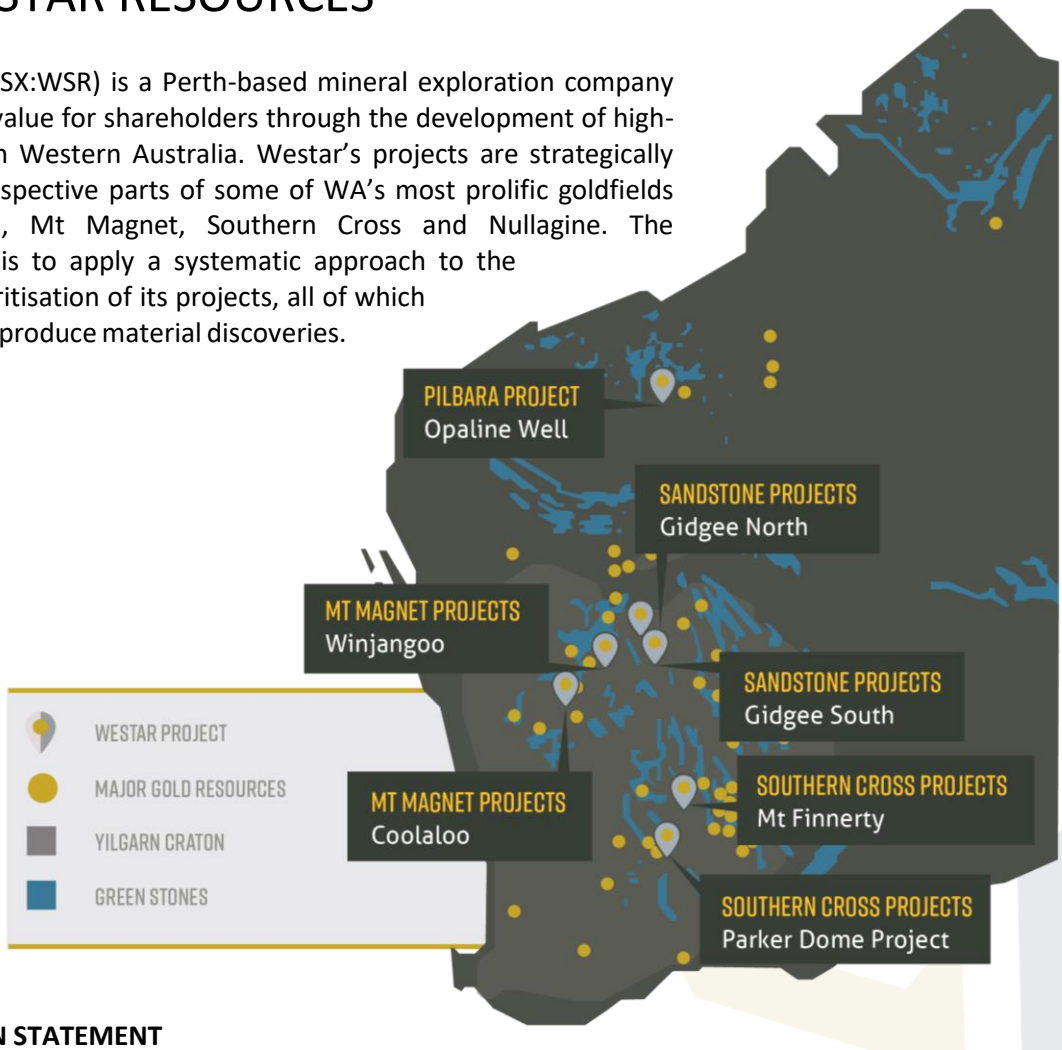
ABOUT WESTAR RESOURCES

Westar Resources (ASX:WSR) is a Perth-based mineral exploration company focused on creating value for shareholders through the development of high-quality gold assets in Western Australia. Westar's projects are strategically located in highly prospective parts of some of WA's most prolific goldfields including Sandstone, Mt Magnet, Southern Cross and Nullagine. The Company's strategy is to apply a systematic approach to the assessment and prioritisation of its projects, all of which have the potential to produce material discoveries.



COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Kelvin Fox, a competent person who is a member of the AusIMM. Kelvin Fox is employed by Westar Resources Limited. Kelvin Fox has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Kelvin Fox consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Airborne magnetics survey flown by Thomson Aviation • Data were acquired with a single piston-engine Cessna 210. • 50m traverse line spacing oriented at 090-270 degrees, totalling 3,240- line kilometres • Tie lines were oriented N-S and spaced at 500m for a total of 314 km • Average survey sensor height was 30-35m Survey Instruments: • *Magnetometer:* Geometrics G822A Magnetometer • *Barometric Altimeter*: Setra 276 Pressure Transducer • *Data Acquisition System*: GeOZ-DAS Digital Data Acquisition System • *Gamma Ray Spectrometer System*: Radiations Solutions Inc. RS 400 Spectrometer • *Base Station Magnetometer:* magnetometer instruments record data to a sensitivity of 0.1nT every 6 seconds. • *Navigation Equipment*: Novatel OEMV-1VBS GPS Receiver
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).*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
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*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Not applicable as no Logging was undertaken
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.*	• High speed digital data acquisition system; sample rate 20 Hz magnetics and 2 Hz radiometrics • 50m traverse spacing is appropriate for close spaced high-resolution data • Data processing and imagery created by Southern Geoscience Consultants.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Airborne Magnetic Sensor Equipment includes; *Cesium vapour magnetometer installed in tail stinger* • 20 Hz (0.05 sec) sampling rate • Resolution of 0.001 nT • Vector magnetometer (XYZ Components) *Gamma Ray Spectrometer* • RSI model RS-500 spectrometer • 2 x 16.8 litre detector packs (33.6 litres total volume) • 2 Hz (0.5 sec) sampling rate in 256 channels *Altimeter* • KRA405B Radar altimeter • 0.3 m resolution • 3' or ± 3% accuracy (whichever is greater) at 0 to 500' and ± 5% at 500' to 2500'

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Range: 0-760 m • 20 Hz (0.05 sec) sampling rate *Navigation and Data Positioning System* • Novatel 14 channel precision differential capable GPS system • 2 Hz (0.5 sec) recording rate • GPS differential correction receiver *Thomson survey navigation and guidance system* • 2.8.5 Data Acquisition System • GeOZ-DAS Digital Data cquisition System
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.*	• All acquired aircraft and base station data verified at the conclusion of each day. • Field data uploaded via FTP to processing officer on a regular basis for further quality control and identification of potential re-flight requirements prior to survey completion
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.*	• High speed data acquisition system sampling up at 20Hz • Novatel 14 channel precision differential capable GPS system • 20 Hz (0.05 sec) recording rate magnetics (approx. 3m samples) • 2 Hz (0.5 sec) recording rate radiometrics (approx. 30m samples) • GPS differential correction receiver • Thomson Aviation conducted stringent real time data validity checks using on site ChrisDBF and Geosoft database programs as well as Thomson Aviation proprietary software • Flight path plots, to demonstrate quality of navigation • Magnetic stacked profiles, to demonstrate character of magnetic data • Statistical summary of line data • Magnetometer base station plots • Progressive image presentation of magnetic and topographic data • Daily plots of aircraft parking locations to verify GPS position

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Flight lines were on 50m spaced traverse oriented at 090-270 degrees, totaling 3,240- line kilometers • Average sensor height 30-35m.
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.*	• Flight lines were oriented E-W (090-270 degrees), • In general, the survey orientation was perpendicular to the main geological contacts and structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All acquired aircraft and base station data verified at the conclusion of each day. • Field data uploaded via FTP to processing officer on a regular basis
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data collection, processing, QAQC and modelling protocols align with industry best practice. • Raw data was peer reviewed by Southern Geoscience Consultants prior to processing and creation of images and interpretations.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	• Airborne magnetics data was collected on granted exploration lease E59/2329 (Coolaloo Project), in Western Australia held 100% by Westar Resources Ltd which is 100% owned by Westar Resources Ltd • No impediments exist on lease E59/2329

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration has been limited and fragmented as previous explorers held large, regional tenure • Historical exploration activities have consisted primarily of shallow and ineffective aircore drilling, widely spaced soil sampling (including MMI) and several RC holes • Southern Geoscience Consults completed processing and image generation as well as a separate study including, interpretation, targeting and ranking
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Coolaloo Project sits within the north-south trending Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt of the Murchison Domain of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The project contains the Coolaloo Dome, in the centre of the licence, as well as other interpreted greenstones outside of the dome. The margins of the Coolaloo Dome are strongly magnetic and well defined on airborne magnetic imagery. Greenstones within the project include banded iron formation (BIF), amphibolite and pyroxenite flanked by younger granites of the Big Bell Suite. Outcrop throughout most of the project area is poor, with sandplain and claypan/lake sediments, alluvium and colluvium obscuring most of the granite and greenstone lithologies

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.*
		• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Only airborne geophysical data is reported. There has been no data aggregation. Standard geophysical filters are applied to data.
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').*	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling has been undertaken or reported
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.*	• Suitable maps and diagrams have been included in the body of the report.
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.*	• All results have been reported
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.*	• All data have been reported. Reporting of Westar geochemical surveys results is pending.
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*	• Geochemical surveys within the project area have been completed and the reporting of these results is pending and imminent.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Additional exploration is being planned using data from this survey and multiple other datasets to prioritise and refine future drilling programs