ASX Announcement

27 January 2021

Geophysical Survey Identifies Significant Magnetic Trends at Gidgee South Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mapped historical workings align with magnetic features identified from recently flown geophysical survey.**
- **Broader mineralisation corridor defined and confirmed by historical geochemistry.**
- **Regolith evaluation drilling complete with RC drill program at Gidgee South to commence in late Q1 or early Q2 CY2021.**

Westar Resources Limited (ASX:WSR) (**Westar,** the **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of a geophysical survey and a preliminary regolith evaluation drilling program at the Gidgee South Project.

The geophysical survey has highlighted a potential control on mineralisation for the historical workings, as well as laying the foundations for identifying additional targets within a broader mineralisation corridor. Managing Director Karl Jupp said the preliminary results of the newly acquired data are exactly what the Company is looking for.

" The recently flown geophysical survey has been instrumental in recognising sub-surface geological features and it is very encouraging that several of these magnetic trends align with historical workings. Further positive indications are that these magnetic trends appear to strongly influence much of the anomalous geochemical data. This is exactly what we want to see to continue developing our mineralisation models and refining our targets ahead of drilling."

Gidgee South is considered highly prospective for hosting multiple mineralisation styles including;

- Shear hosted gold mineralisation within granite greenstone contacts
- BIF hosted mineralisation
- Structurally controlled quartz vein hosted mineralisation

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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

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

During December 2020, Westar engaged Magspec Airborne Surveys to complete a magnetic and radiometric survey across the Gidgee South project. A total of 1106 line kilometres were flown east-west on 50m line spacing at an average height of approximately 30m. Final magnetic, Digital Elevation Model (DEM), radiometric data and gridded data were supplied in digital format to Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC).

The high-resolution geophysical images and processing enhancements produced by SGC are now being interpreted and assessed as part of Westar's target evaluation, ranking and prioritisation process, prior to planning follow up RC drilling in late Q1 or early Q2, 2021.

Preliminary observations indicate north west - south east trending magnetic features, not evident in regional government geophysical datasets, that are parallel to and/or coincident to mapped historical workings (Figure 1). In addition, historic geochemical data suggests this may form part of a larger mineralisation corridor extending south east from the historical Birrigrin Mining Centre, as shown in Figure 2.

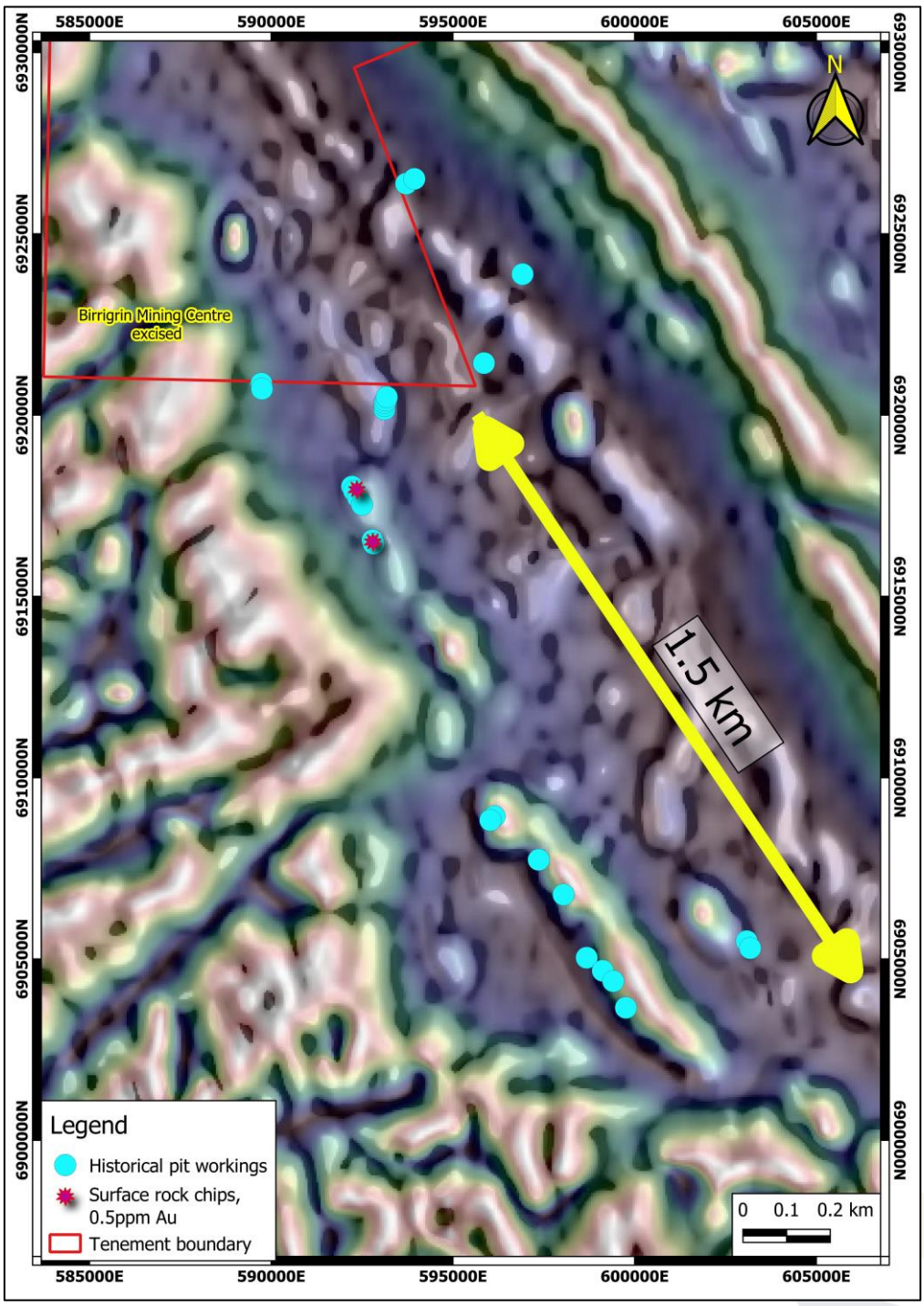

Figure 1 *- Coincident magnetic features, historical workings and Westar rock chips with circa 0.5ppm gold. (Airborne magnetic base map. Projection: GDA94, MGA Zone 50).*

REGOLITH EVALUATION DRILLING.

In December 2020, forty-one aircore holes were drilled at the Gidgee South Project (Figure 2) to evaluate the suitability of this drilling technique in assessing the regolith (unconsolidated material and weathered bedrock). The aircore program identified a poorly developed and frequently stripped regolith profile that limited the drilling depth to an average of 11 metres. Proposed target depths were not achieved, and future drilling programs will be designed with Reverse Circulation (RC) capability.

Due to the poorly developed regolith and short drilling depths, significant intercepts (> 0.1 g/t Au) were limited to intermittent quartz veining in drill hole GSAC0027, with the highest value assayed of 0.492 g/t Au from 16m to 17m drill depth.

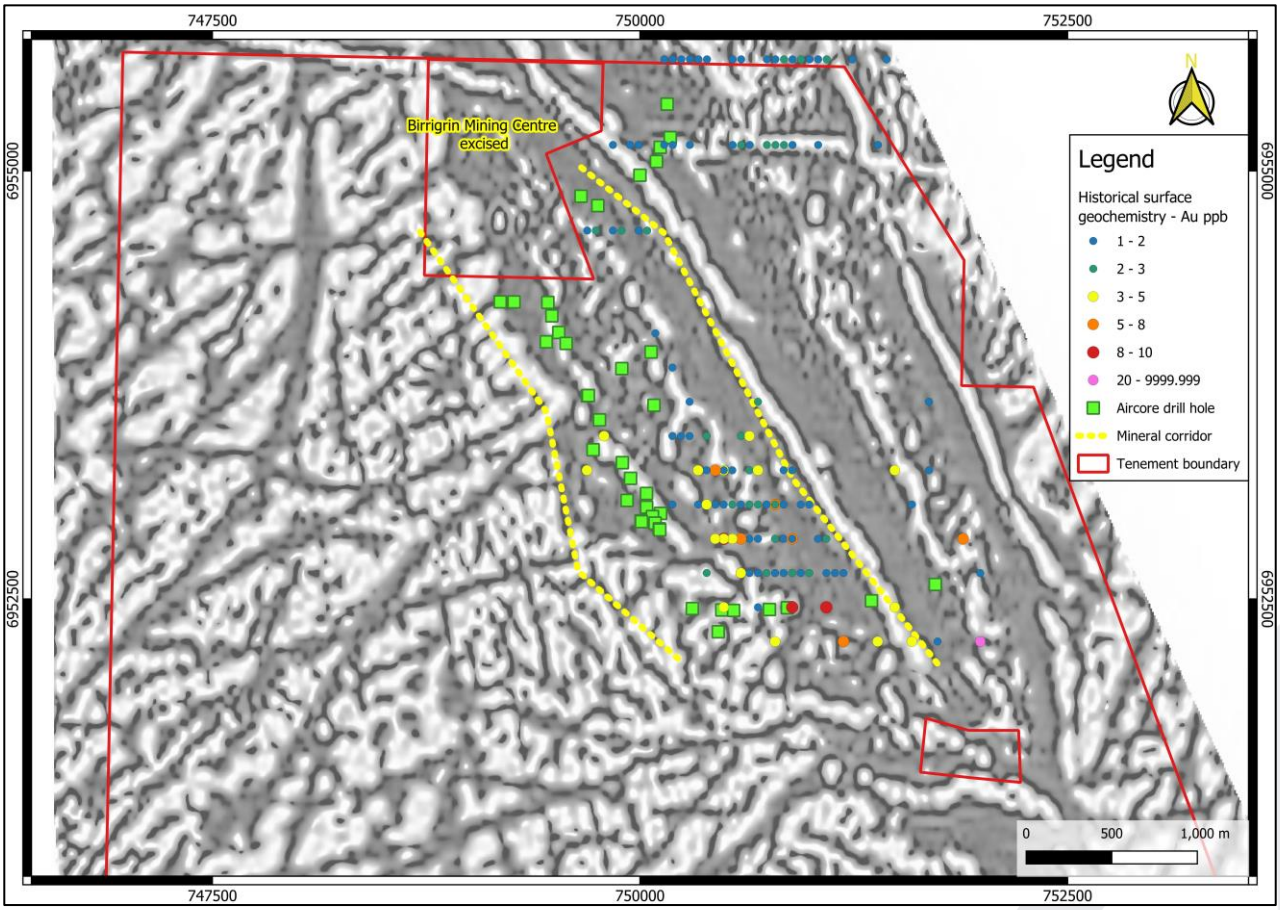

Figure 2 *- Location of aircore drill holes, historical surface geochemistry and a potential gold mineralisation corridor. (Airborne magnetic base map. Projection: GDA94, MGA Zone 50).*

NEXT STEPS

Westar's immediate activities at Gidgee South include:

- A litho-structural interpretation using the recently acquired geophysical datasets, incorporating historical data and Westar's existing datasets.
- Define, rank and prioritise targets across the project area.
- Drill program design for drilling in late Q1 or early Q2 CY2021 over high priority target areas.
- Developing exploration strategies for untested magnetic targets.

BACKGROUND

The Gidgee South Project is 100% Westar owned and located 55 km north east of Sandstone in Western Australia. The lease is covered by exploration licence 57/1055 covering an area of approximately 42 km^2.

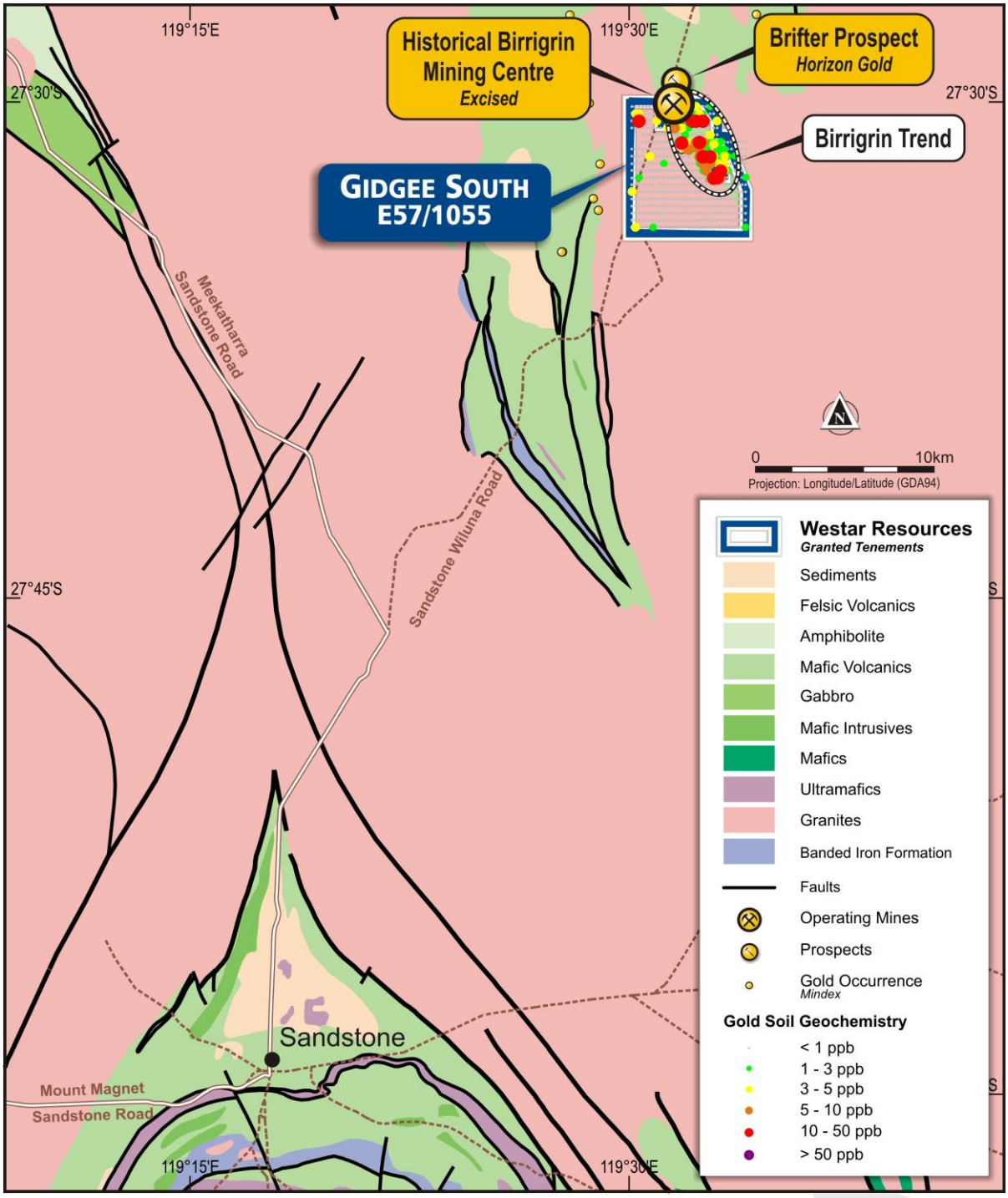

Figure 3 *- Gidgee South Project Locality Map*

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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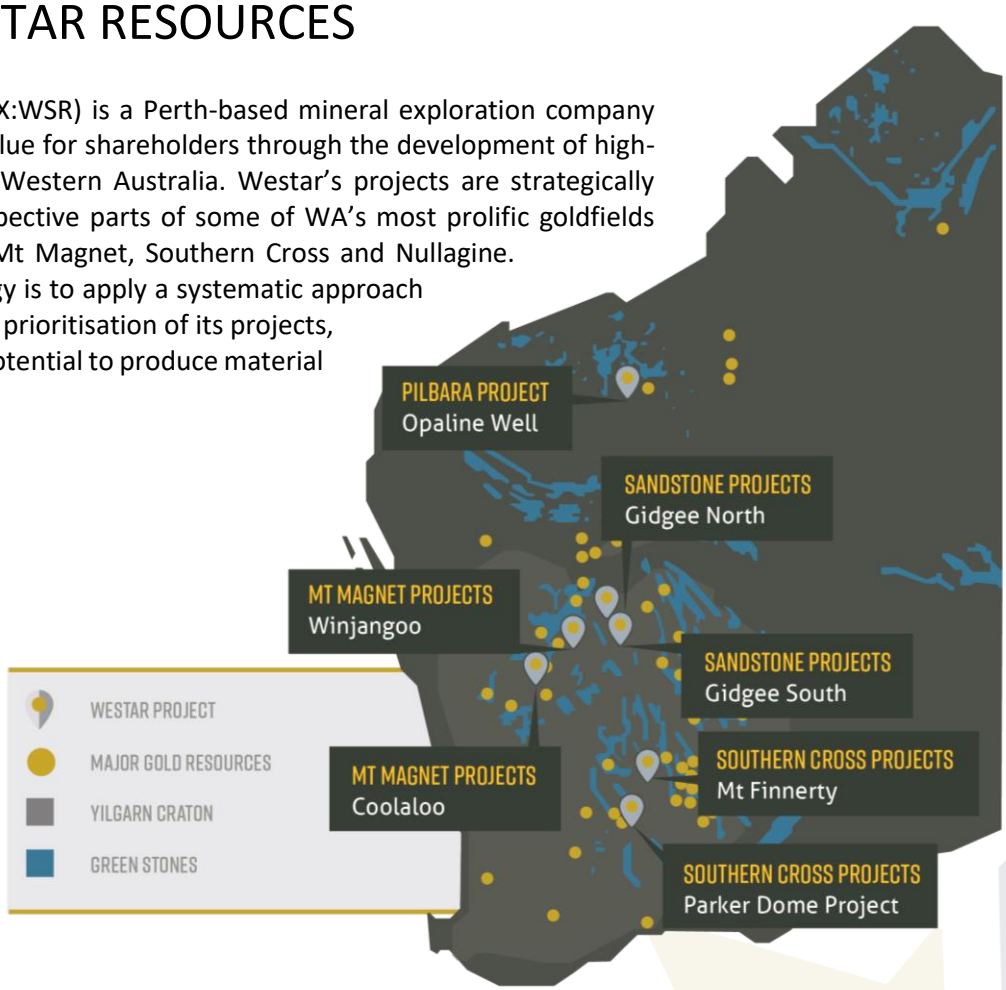
ABOUT WESTAR RESOURCES

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.

Appendix 1

Gidgee South aircore drill hole locations and significant assays

Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	From	To	Au (ppm)
GSAC001	750157	6955397	494	-60	315	21	NSR		
GSAC002	750177	6955195	499	-60	315	28	NSR		
GSAC003	750122	6955132	502	-60	315	40	NSR		
GSAC004	749757	6954795	501	-60	315	4	NSR		
GSAC005	749653	6954852	502	-60	315	28	NSR		
GSAC006	749461	6954232	503	-60	315	1	NSR		
GSAC007	749264	6954235	507	-60	315	15	NSR		
GSAC008	749183	6954236	502	-60	315	13	NSR		
GSAC009	749452	6954002	501	-60	315	5	NSR		
GSAC010	749525	6954057	499	-60	315	4	NSR		
GSAC011	749568	6953993	501	-60	315	2	NSR		
GSAC012	749485	6954154	501	-60	315	1	NSR		
GSAC013	749894	6953846	498	-60	315	2	NSR		
GSAC014	749693	6953687	500	-60	315	12	NSR		
GSAC015	749698	6953688	500	-60	45	25	NSR		
GSAC016	749764	6953546	501	-60	315	2	NSR		
GSAC017	750065	6953943	500	-60	315	1	NSR		
GSAC018	750082	6953632	504	-60	315	1	NSR		
GSAC019	749925	6953076	508	-60	315	5	NSR		
GSAC020	750038	6953117	512	-60	315	12	NSR		
GSAC021	749945	6953205	512	-60	315	20	NSR		
GSAC022	749897	6953296	514	-60	315	1	NSR		
GSAC023	749726	6953372	510	-60	315	1	NSR		
GSAC024	750039	6953036	514	-60	315	24	NSR		
GSAC025	750121	6953000	518	-60	315	6	NSR		
GSAC026	750073	6952982	511	-60	315	13	NSR		
GSAC027	750088	6952943	511	-60	315	30	10	11	0.265
							16	17	0.492
							18	19	0.107
							19	20	0.444
							21	22	0.135
							27	28	0.143
							29	30	0.136
GSAC028	750113	6952910	511	-60	315	12	NSR		
GSAC029	750116	6952904	511	-60	135	19	NSR		
GSAC030	750006	6952956	510	-60	315	18	NSR		
GSAC031	750009	6952952	511	-60	135	13	NSR		
GSAC032	750306	6952444	495	-60	315	6	NSR		
GSAC033	750458	6952309	493	-60	315	1	NSR		
GSAC034	750479	6952436	498	-60	315	4	NSR		
GSAC035	750547	6952434	498	-60	315	5	NSR		
GSAC036	750757	6952439	497	-60	315	4	NSR		
GSAC037	750862	6952449	497	-60	315	14	NSR		
GSAC038	751354	6952490	493	-60	315	12	NSR		
GSAC039	751727	6952585	492	-60	315	2	NSR		
GSAC040	750000	6954975	498	-60	315	15	NSR		
GSAC041	750097	6955056	500	-60	315	27	NSR		

NSR = No significant result. Projection for co-ordinates: GDA94, MGA Zone 50

Appendix 2

Gidgee South Project – Aircore drilling, December 2020.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	• All material drilled was collected in 1m intervals and placed on the ground in rows of ten. Samples were taken at the drill site using a spear. Speared samples were either from a 1m interval or composites from 2m, 3m and 4m consecutive intervals. Speared samples were not weighed in the field, they were estimated to be approximately 1kg. Speared sample materials were placed in calico sample bags. • Spear sampling is considered representative and adequate for the purposes of the orientation drill programme. • Non-composited 1m interval samples were submitted where there were quartz veins logged. Quartz veins are a known style of gold mineralisation throughout the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt where this aircore orientation drilling was done. • Aircore drilling was used to obtain original samples at 1m intervals. • All single and composited samples were pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. Forty grams of pulverized end of hole samples were also subjected to aqua regia digest and multi element assay through an ICP analysis.
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).*	• Air Core drilling method. Drill holes of approximately three inches diameter ranged from 1m to 40m in depth. Holes were drilled until the rock mass prevented the blade bit from advancing the hole depth. Holes were drilled at -60° dip.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample piles were qualitatively noted as being of a consistent size. • Not able to determine if a sample recovery-grade relationship exists because of the qualitative nature of sample recovery observation. A bias from loss/gain of material is not expected although plausibly possible from the spear sampling method.
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.*	• Recovered rock chips were logged on site by a geologist at the time of drilling. The logging data can be used to support future studies. • The weathering, colour, lithology, alteration and veining was logged. • The full depth of each drill hole was logged.
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.*	• No core was drilled. • Original samples were recovered at 1m intervals from the drill rig. Each sample pile was sub-sampled using the spear method. Samples were dry when speared. • The Nagrom laboratory sample preparation method includes sorting, drying at 105°C, fine crushing to a nominal top size of 2mm and pulverize to 95% passing 75µm.This preparation technique is appropriate for quantitative gold analysis by fire assay and aqua regia digest with ICP finish for other elements. • Twelve field duplicate samples were taken. This equates to approximately one sample in twenty. • Twelve field duplicates have been taken and 14 standards and 14 blanks inserted into the assay sample stream at the time of collection. This represents a QAQC sample at the rate of 40 duplicates plus standards plus blanks for 254 original samples submitted. • Sample size is appropriate to 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.*	• The samples were sent to Nagrom laboratory in Perth where they were weighed, dried pulverised and a 50g sample collected for fire assay and then measured by ICP-MS. The assay method is total

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	assay technique and is appropriate for the sample type and assay precision required. A 40g pulverised sample was taken from end of hole sample intervals and subjected to aqua regia digest followed by ICP analysis for multiple elements. This is a partial analysis technique. Most geological materials are digested. The digest partially attacks silicates and refractory minerals. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used to assess or test the samples. • The sampling program was conducted using a suite of certified reference materials including duplicates, blanks and standards in the field, and additional lab inserted blanks, standards and replicates.
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.*	• Not applicable • Not applicable • Primary field data was collected on a field laptop, then sent to WSR where it was entered into the company's internally managed database. The location of the sample points has been spatially validated by WSR using GIS software. • No data were adjusted
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.*	• The collars were located using a hand-held GPS capturing easting, northing and reduced level. • GDA94, MGA zone 50 • The survey accuracy is considered appropriate for the purpose of the drilling.
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.*	• Holes were spaced to target specific lithology and be proximal to historical workings. • Not applicable. • Samples have been composited for either 2m or 3m or 4m intervals where gold is considered less likely to occur.
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*	• Unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico sample bags were tied in the field and placed in polyweave bags at a rate of five calicos per polyweave. The ploywеaves were placed and sealed in a bulka bag before transportation on a truck. The samples were transported directly to Nagrom laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. WSR where notified when the samples arrived.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external reviews or audits have been undertaken of these first pass exploration results.

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.*	• The Gidgee South Project is located on granted Exploration Licence 57/1055 located 55km north east of Sandstone in Western Australia. The tenement is held by Imperator Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Westar Resources Limited. • Granted Mining Lease 57/352 and Prospecting Licences 57/1363 and 57/1368 are excised from the Gidgee South Project. • The project is not currently the subject of any native title claims.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been undertaken by companies including Rafaella Resources Ltd, Panoramic Gold, Legend Mining, Dalrymple Resources, Pegasus Gold, Arimco Mining, Pancontinental Mining and others. • Methods employed by previous explorers were soil geochemical sampling and hand-dug pits. Two RAB drill lines passed through the south east corner of the tenement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Structurally controlled gold deposits. Quartz veins developed in shear zones, especially proximal to granite contacts. The prospective ground is within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt containing mafic units that are dipping steeply towards approximately the north east. Folding and foliation is recorded on GSWA geological maps as striking

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		approximately north west. The mafic units are surrounded by granites to the west, east and south and are cross-cut by aplite dykes.

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.*
		• Drill hole GSAC0027 that returned the program's >0.1ppm Au assays, owns the following metadata:
		  ○ Collar – 750088mE 6952943mN (GDA94 MGA51)
		  ○ Elevation - 511m. Co-ordinates and RL from hand-held GPS.
		  ○ Dip/azimuth - 60°/315°
		  ○ 30m drill hole length. Samples with >0.1ppm gold from down hole depths of: 10m to 11m, 16m to 17m, 18m to 19m, 19m to 20m, 21m to 22m, 26m to 27m and 29m to 30m.
		• Not applicable.

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 aggregated data has been presented. • No aggregate intercepts are reported. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
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').*	• Relationships not known. • Mineralisation geometry relative to the drill hole angle 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.*	• Suitable maps have been included in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Gold assays ranged between below detection limit (0.001ppm) and 0.492ppm. Seven 1m intervals were >0.1ppm. Fifty one samples sent from the field out of 254 were below detection limit.
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.
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.*	• The orientation programme confirms the need to use RC methods for future exploration drilling. Aircore is not an appropriate method for subsequent drill programmes at the Gidgee South Project. Additional exploration is being planned using data from this survey and multiple other datasets to prioritise and refine future drilling programs.

Gidgee South Project – Geophysical Survey, December 2020

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	• Airborne magnetics, radiometrics and DEM survey flown by Magspec Airborne Surveys. • Data were acquired with a Cessna 210 aircraft. • 50m traverse line spacing oriented at 090-270 degrees, totalling 1106 line kilometres • Tie lines were oriented N-S and spaced at 500m. • Survey sensor height was 30m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	Survey Instruments: • Magnetometer: G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer • Altimeter: Bendix/King KRA 405 radar altimeter and Renishaw ILM-500R laser altimeter and barometric pressure sensor. • Data Acquisition System: High speed digital data acquisition system • Gamma Ray Spectrometer System: RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs • Base Station Magnetometer: GEM GSM-19 Overhauser & Scintrex Envi-Mag proton precession base station magnetometers • Navigation Equipment: Integrated Novatel OEM719 DGPS 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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
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.*	• High speed digital data acquisition system; sample rate 20 Hz magnetometers and altimeters and 2 Hz gamma ray spectrometer. • 50m traverse spacing and 30m sensor height is appropriate for close spaced high-resolution data • Data processing and imagery created by Southern Geoscience Consultants.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	

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.*
		• Model / Type - G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer
		  ○ Resolution - 0.001 nT resolution
		  ○ Sensitivity - 0.01 nT sensitivity
		  ○ Sample Rate - 20 Hz (approximately 3.5 m)
		  ○ Compensation - 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer
		  ○ A compensation box was flown prior to survey. The compensation consisted of a series of pitch, roll and yaw manoeuvres in reciprocal survey headings at high altitude. The measured output from the 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer was recorded and used to resolve a compensation solution. This solution was applied when post-compensating all survey magnetometer data to remove manoeuvre effects and heading error.
		• RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs.
		  ○ Total Crystal Volume - 32 L
		  ○ Channels - 1024
		  ○ Sample Rate - 2 Hz (approximately 35 m)
		  ○ Stabilisation Multi-peak automatic gain
		• Bendix/King KRA 405 radar altimeter.
		  ○ Resolution - 0.3 m
		  ○ Sample Rate - 20 Hz
		  ○ Range - 0-760 m
		• Renishaw ILM-500R laser altimeter.
		  ○ Resolution - 0.01 m
		  ○ Sample Rate - up to 20 Hz
		  ○ Range - 0-500 m
		  ○ Prior to commencement of survey production, the radar altimeter was checked for linearity by way of a swoop test over flat terrain
		• Barometric pressure sensor.
		  ○ Accuracy - RSS ±0.25% FS (at constant temp)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Range - 600-1100 hPa • GEM GSM-19 Overhauser & Scintrex Envi-Mag proton precession base station magnetometers. ○ Resolution - 0.01 / 0.1 nT ○ Accuracy - 0.1 / 0.5 nT ○ Sample Rate - 1.0 / 0.5 Hz ○ The GEM GSM-19 sampling at 1 second was used for all corrections. • Integrated Novatel OEM719 DGPS receiver: ○ L1/L2 + GLONASS Multi Frequency ○ 555-channel ○ Navigation information supplied to the pilot via an LCD steering indicator. All data were synchronised to a one pulse per second triggered by the GPS time. ○ GPS accuracy tests were performed by accumulating GPS readings for approximately 5 minutes whilst the aircraft was static. All readings (X, Y, Z) were within 2 meters.
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.*	• During survey, the pilot monitored system health from prompts on the navigation screen. • Upon completion of each flight all survey data were transferred from the acquisition system to the infield data processing computer. Using customised techniques, the data were checked for any errors and compliance with specifications. • All profiles were visually checked. The flight path was plotted with colour-coded indicators of any out of specification height or cross-track. The data were gridded and visually inspected for errors and compared for continuity with previous flights. • The summed 256-channel spectra were plotted and inspected. The test line and pre- and post-flight ground calibration data were tabulated and reviewed.
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.*	• Integrated Novatel OEM719 DGPS receiver: ○ L1/L2 + GLONASS Multi Frequency ○ 555-channel ○ Navigation information supplied to the pilot via an LCD steering indicator. All data were synchronised to a one pulse per second triggered by the GPS time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ GPS accuracy tests were performed by accumulating GPS readings for approximately 5 minutes whilst the aircraft was static. All readings (X, Y, Z) were within 2 meters. • Grid system – WGS84 SUTM Zone 50 • DEM processing consisted of the following steps: ○ Inspection of height channels ○ Parallax correction of radar altimeter ○ Subtraction of radar altimeter from GPS height ○ Tie line and micro levelling
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 traverses oriented at 090-270 degrees, totalling 1106 line kilometres. • Sensor height was 30m.
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.
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.

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.*	• The Gidgee South Project is located on granted Exploration Licence 57/1055 located 55km north east of Sandstone in Western Australia. The tenement is held by Imperator Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Westar Resources Limited. • Granted Mining Lease 57/352 and Prospecting Licences 57/1363 and 57/1368 are excised from the Gidgee South Project. • The project is not currently the subject of any native title claims.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been undertaken by companies including Rafaella Resources Ltd, Panoramic Gold, Legend Mining, Dalrymple Resources, Pegasus Gold, Arimco Mining, Pancontinental Mining and others. • Methods employed by previous explorers were soil geochemical sampling and hand-dug pits. Two RAB drill lines passed through the south east corner of the tenement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Structurally controlled gold deposits. Quartz veins developed in shear zones, especially proximal to granite contacts. The prospective ground is within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt containing mafic units that are dipping steeply towards approximately the north east. Folding and foliation is recorded on GSWA geological maps as striking approximately north west. The mafic units are surrounded by granites to the west, east and south and are cross-cut by aplite dykes.

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 applicable as no drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 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.*	• 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-*	• Additional exploration is being planned using data from this survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and multiple other datasets to prioritise and refine future drilling programs.