ASX Announcement

15 July 2021

Conductors Prospective for Base Metals Identified at Gidgee North

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Six conductors identified at the Gidgee North Project using SkyTEM data**
- **Modelled depth to conductors is relatively shallow at 35m-100m**
- **Potential analogies to the nearby "Altair" Cu-Zn prospect**
  - **44m @ 1.2% Cu from 56m and 20m @ 1.1% Cu from 64m**
- **Ground work planned for August, ahead of maiden drill program in H2 CY2021**

Westar Resources Limited (ASX:WSR) (**Westar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of geophysical studies completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) and PGN Geoscience (PGN) at the Gidgee North Project, that identified six high priority conductors. These studies highlight the potential for both base metals and gold mineralisation across the large 215km2 landholding at Gidgee North. The Company is planning on undertaking ground exploration work to refine drill targets in August ahead of a maiden drill program in H2 CY2021.

A review of open-file SkyTEM data that covers only a portion of the Gidgee North Project has identified six separate conductors, four of which were plate modelled. Depth below surface to the top of the plate is modelled to be within the top 30m with the largest plate 3.6km long and 80m thick.

Westar Managing Director Karl Jupp commented:

"Westar firmly believes in an evidenced-based and data-driven approach to exploration and part of this involves wringing as much as possible from all of the available datasets. Whilst we continue to be a gold-focused explorer, the SkyTEM data has revealed a compelling base metals opportunity to assess conductors in the region along with developing our gold targets. We're looking forward to digesting the PGN litho-structural and geochemical review prior to some good old fashioned 'boots on ground' geology to rapidly progress all of the targets in this underexplored region of the Gum Creek greenstone belt."

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

ASC Code WSR

SKYTEM GEOPHYSICAL REVIEW

Westar Resources Ltd engaged Southern Geoscience Consultants (**SGC**) to assess recently released open-file SkyTEM data over the Gidgee North project. The data was originally acquired with the SkyTEM312 system in 2015 for Panoramic Gold Pty Ltd at 200m spaced east-west traverses. The objective of the review was to assess airborne EM anomalies identified within Westar Resources' E53/1920 tenement.

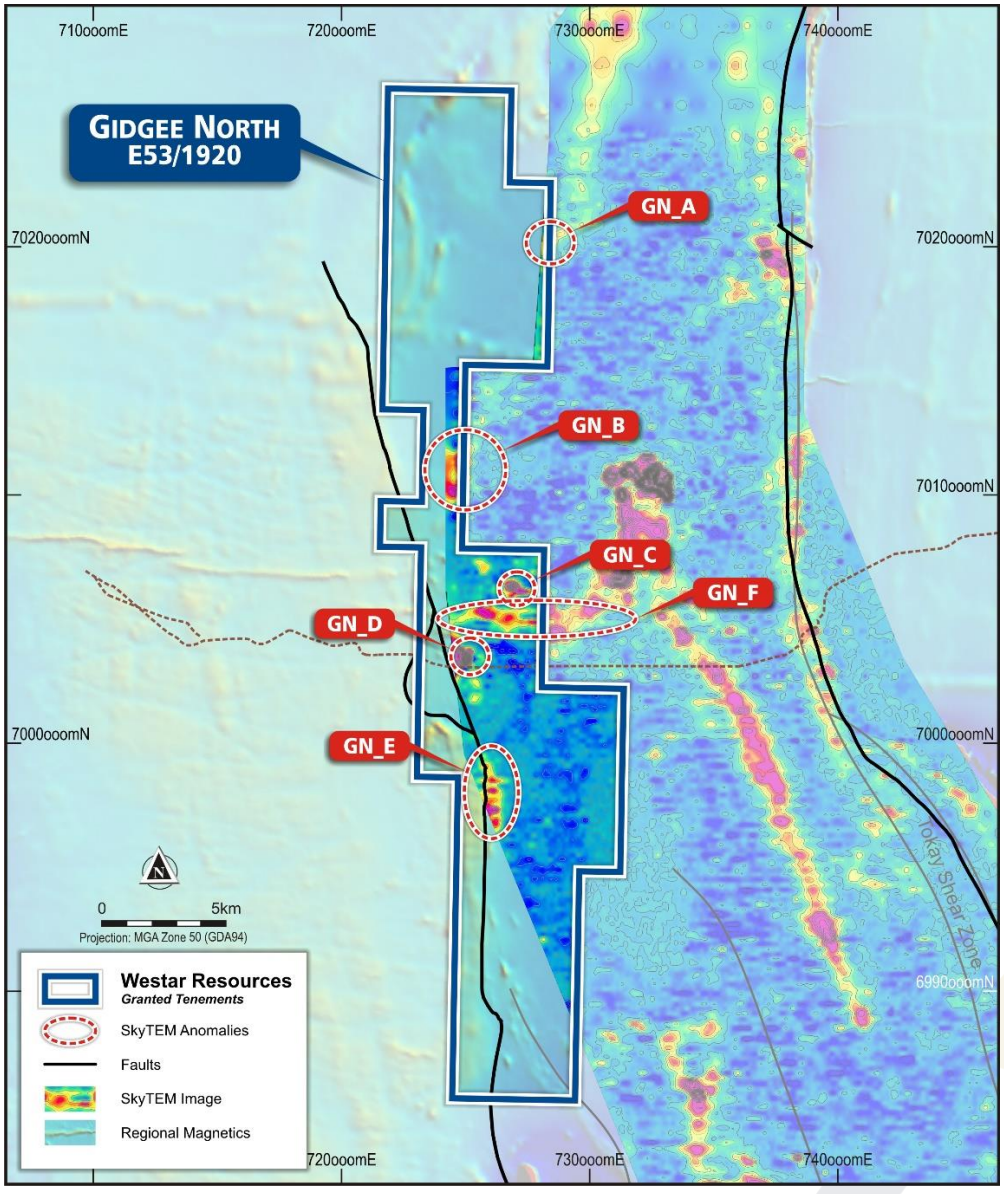

Figure 1: *SkyTEM (high moment Ch35) shown with tenement boundary and anomalies identified.*

SGC Results and Conclusions from the SkyTEM Study

Six distinct anomalies were identified, labelled GN_A through to GN_F, which are described in Table 1 and Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: *Gidgee North AEM anomalies with Westar ranked prospectivity potential*

Anomaly ID	Plate modelled	Interpreted anomaly cause	Open or closed anomaly	Westar ranking
GN_A	No	Stratigraphic conductor	Open to the west	7
GN_B	No	Stratigraphic conductor	Open to the west	6
GN_C	Yes	Unknown	Closed	3
GN_D	Yes ***Plate 1***: smaller, higher conductance. ***Plate 2***: larger, lower conductance.	Unknown	Closed	1 2
GN_E	Yes	Stratigraphic conductor or contact related	Closed	4
GN_F	No	Part of stratigraphic feature hosting Horizon Gold's Altair Cu/Au project.	Closed	5

Conductors GN_C and GN_D (Figure 3) are interpreted to be limited strike length, distinct conductors associated with magnetic features observed in regional data.

Conductor GN_E (Figure 4) is interpreted to relate to an observed contact from magnetic imagery, while the remaining three identified conductors, GN_A, GN_B (Figure 2) and GN_F (Figure 3), are interpreted to relate to large stratigraphic conductors, likely shales.

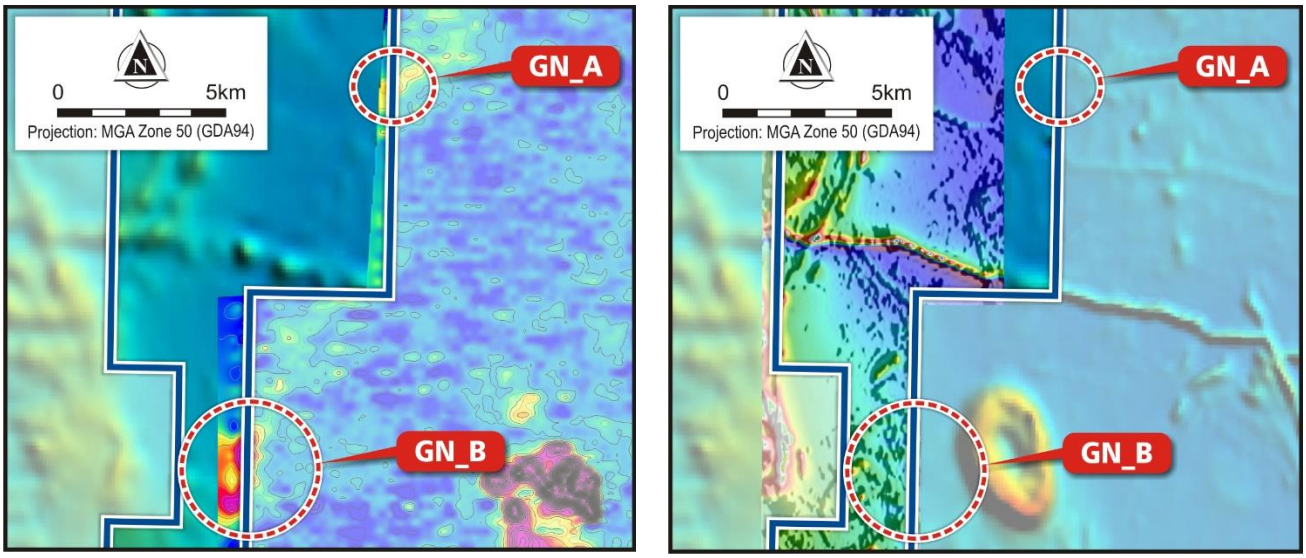

Figure 2: *LHS shows SkyTEM (high moment Ch35) with anomalies GN_A and GN_B. RHS shows 80m magnetic TMI 1VD image with north shade at same scale. Refer to Figure 1 for map legend.*

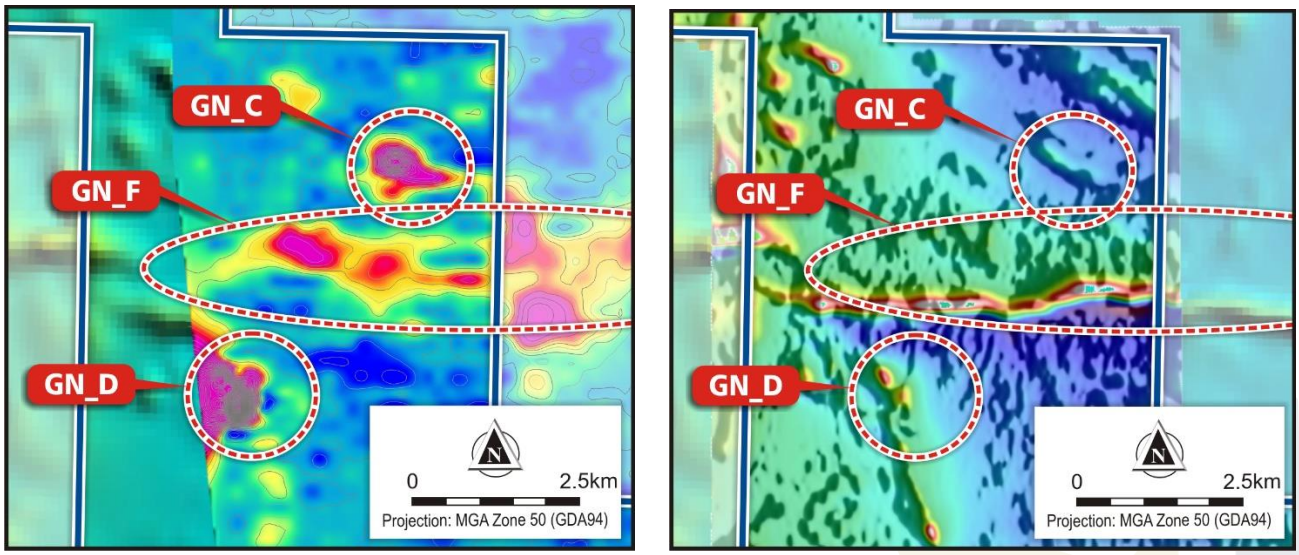

Figure 3: *LHS shows SkyTEM (high moment Ch35) with anomalies GN_C, GN_D and GN_F. RHS shows 80m magnetic TMI 1VD image with north shade at same scale. Refer to Figure 1 for map legend.*

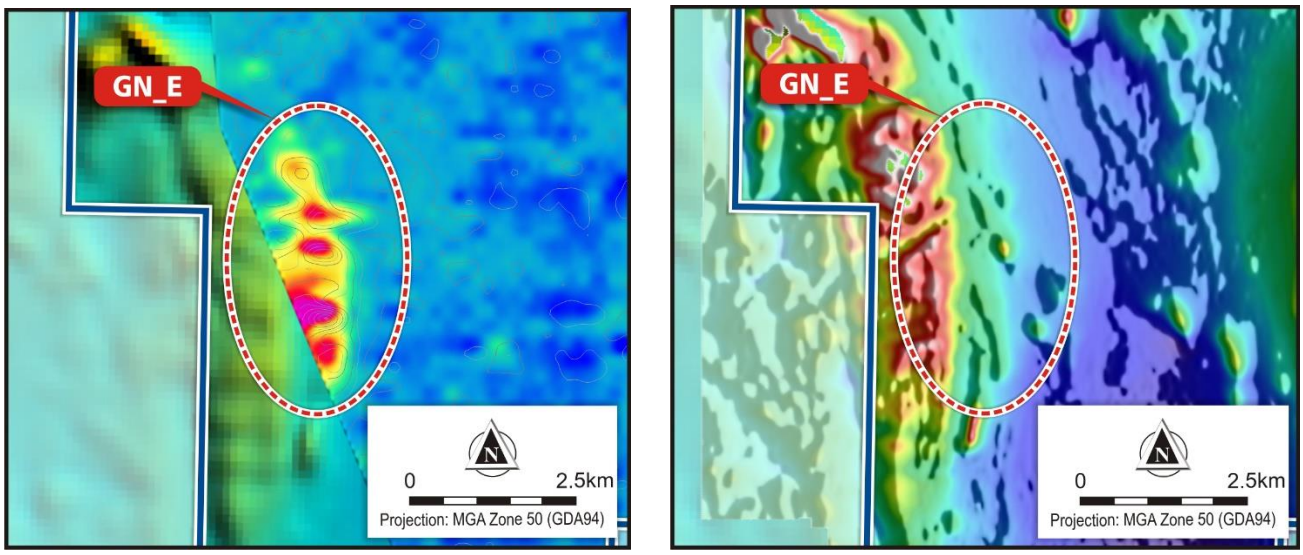

***Figure 4**: LHS shows SkyTEM (high moment Ch35) with anomaly GN_E. RHS shows 80m magnetic TMI 1VD image with north shade at same scale. Refer to Figure 1 for map legend.*

EM plate modelling has produced four conductor models. The plate models are described in Table 2.

***Table 2:** Gidgee North plate model details. UTM coordinates are in GDA94, MGA zone 50 and reference the centre of the plate. Explanations for each parameter are provided below the table.*

Plate Name	X	Y	Z	Depth below surface	Dip	Dip Direction	Rotation	Length (m)	Depth Extent (m)	Conductivity Thickness
GN_C_v1	726976	7006256	408	Top 30m	43	198	0	1200	300	150
GN_D_1	724992	7003385	467	Top 30m	75	270	0	365	99	339
GN_D_2	724942	7003392	210	Top 30m	75	257	2	700	600	300
GN_E_v1	725992	6997851	352	Top 30m	70	263	0	3600	400	80

- X = Easting of the centre of the plate, mE
- Y = Northing of the centre of the plate, mN
- Z = RL of the centre of the plate, m
- Depth below surface = Depth below the surface to the top of the plate, referenced to the centre of the plate. If the plate has a plunge (rotation) or the surface elevation changes over the length of the plate then this will affect the depth to surface for any particular point along the plate.
- Dip = Dip of the Plate (0-90 degrees). 0=horizontal, 90=vertical.
- Dip Direction = Dip direction of the Plate (0-360 degrees). That is, azimuth of the dip vector.
- Rotation = Rotation (plunge) of the Plate (-180 to 180 degrees).
- Length = Length of the top edge of the Plate (Strike Length).
- Depth Extent = Depth Extent (dip extent or width) of the other edge of the PlateConductivity
- Thickness = Conductivity-thickness product of the Plate in Siemens

Modelling indicated the depth to the top surface of the conductors was within 30m, however due to the height of the sensor above the ground, in this case a 45m nominal terrain clearance, airborne EM data does a poor to moderate job of accurately constraining this parameter. To resolve this problem, Westar has trialled the application of Werner deconvolution on Westar's Gidgee North magnetic survey data.

WERNER DECONVOLUTION

Westar engaged Magspec Airborne Surveys to complete a magnetic and radiometric survey across the Gidgee North Project. A total of 2708 line kilometres were flown east-west on 100m 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). SGC produced high-resolution geophysical images and processing enhancements.

To refine the SkyTEM anomaly parameters and confirm depth to a SkyTEM anomaly, specialist consultants, PGN Geoscience, were engaged to use Westar's airborne magnetic geophysical data to complete a Werner deconvolution on anomaly GN_E. Werner Deconvolution is an inverse method that analyses the observed magnetic field and is then solved for source parameters. Clustered Werner deconvolution analysis revealed conductor GN_E is likely coincident with magnetic anomalies and the depth to magnetic features are coincident with a conductive zone in the SkyTEM dataset (Figure 5).

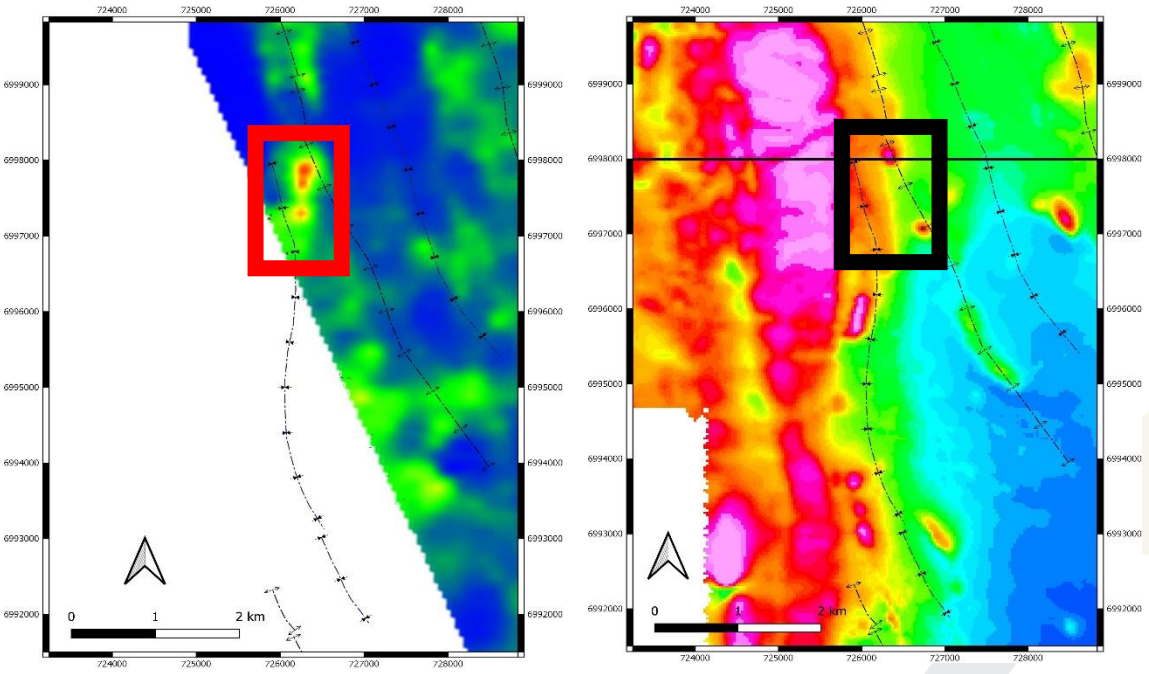

Figure 5: *SkyTEM Z20 Band and TMI Magnetics over target GN_E*

Two distinct magnetic features at GN_E were considered. The depth to the first magnetic feature is calculated as approximately 26 metres and the depth to the second magnetic feature is calculated to be approximately 63 metres.

VHMS POTENTIAL

Westar considers the SkyTEM anomolies are potentially analogous to Horizon Gold's Altair Prospect, approximately 4, 6.5 and 10 km from anomalies GN_C, GN_D and GN_E respectively (Figure 6). The Altair Copper Prospect is interpreted to be volcanic-hosted Massive sulphide (VHMS) style mineralization, with drilling in the 1990's by previous explorers intersecting broad zones of copper mineralistion. Drilling by Horizon Gold at Altair from 2018-2020 intersected zones including[1]:

- 55.0m @ 3.32% Zn & 0.52% Cu from 184.0m in ALD002
- 15.2m @ 2.33% Zn and 0.27% Cu from 136.0m in ALDD011, including
    - 5.4m @ 3.84% Zn and 0.23% Cu from 137.0m
- 35.6m @ 2.44% Zn and 0.43% Cu from 120.0m in ALDD016, including
    - 19.0m @ 3.42% Zn and 0.54% Cu from 129.0m

At "The Cup" prospect, located approximately 40km southeast of Altair, Gateway Mining Limited has reported significant copper intersections including 80m @ 0.66% Cu from 65m in hole GRC200.[2]

[1] Horizon Gold Website (https://horizongold.com.au/gumcreekproject/altair/)
[2] Gateway Mining Limited Annual Report 2012

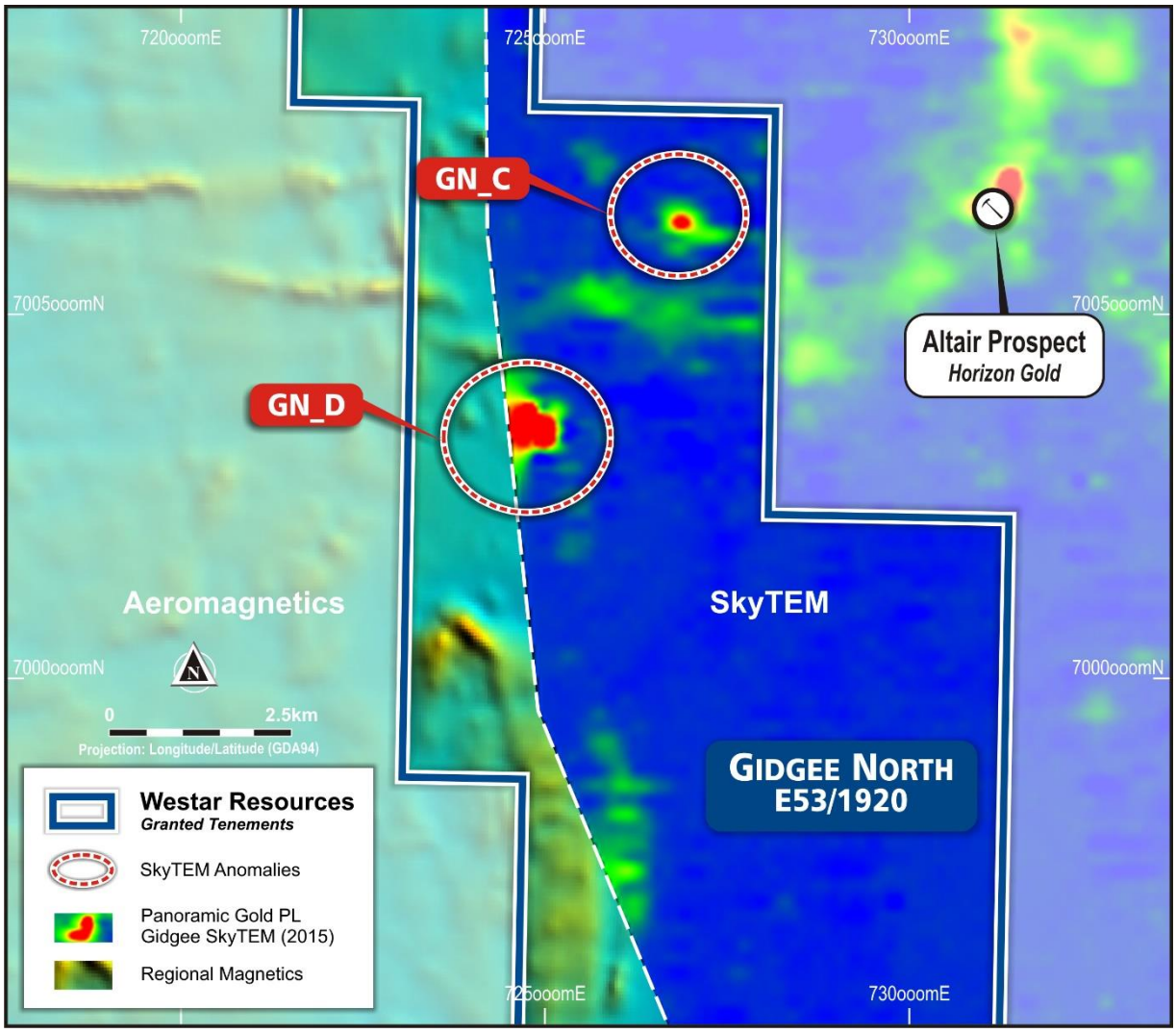

Figure 6: *Location of Westar SkyTEM anomalies in relation to Horizon Gold's Altair Prospect*

NEXT STEPS

Westar engaged PGN Geoscience to complete a litho-structural interpretation and targeting study of the Gidgee North project using both Westar datasets and open-file data. The results of this study have been recently received and will be reported on in due course.

Westar intends to immediately progress to ground truth several of the SkyTEM targets, including GN_E, via field mapping, rock-chip sampling, and infill soil sampling. Quotations will be sought to complete airborne EM over the remainder of the project as well as ground EM to better refine the existing targets prior to drilling planned for H2 CY2021.

BACKGROUND

The Gidgee North Project is located approximately 640km northeast of Perth in Western Australia. Gigee North forms one of the two Sandstone Projects being Gidgee North (E53/1920 & E51/2044-under application) and Gidgee South (E57/1055, M57/352, P57/1363 & P57/1368) covering approximately 315 km^2 (Figure 7). The Projects lie within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt of the Youami Terrane, which forms a lensoid, broadly sinusoidal belt measuring some 100km in length and 24km in width. The Gum Creek Greenstone Belt has historically produced over 1M Oz of gold and hosts over 1.35 M Oz of Au Mineral Resource [1].

Previous exploration over the Gidgee North Project was largely focused on near mine environs or known shear zones and structures, with more regional exploration comprising limited, shallow rotary air blast (RAB) and soil geochemical sampling programs. Various targets have been defined within the current Project tenures by former explorers, many of which are considered by Westar to remain inconclusively tested. In addition, large areas of the Project remain essentially unexplored despite covering favourable geological and structural settings. More recent auger soil geochemical sampling in 2018 and 2019 by Rafaella Resources defined four key target areas comprising key geological and structural settings, namely Bills Bore, Fairy Well and Bonza Bore.

[1] *ASX announcement Horizon Gold (ASX:HRN) 10 March 2021, "Investor Presentation"*

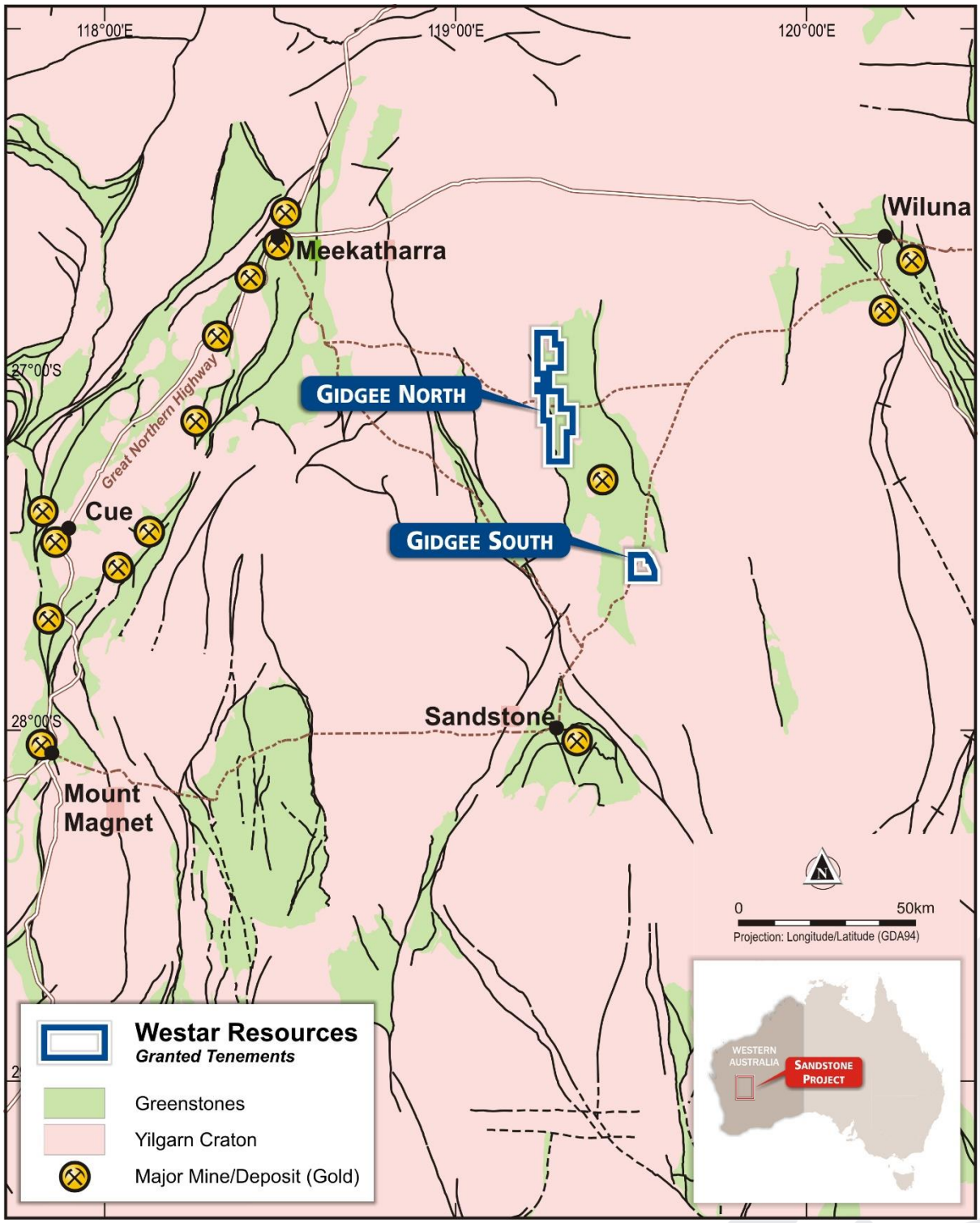

Figure 7: *Sandstone Projects Locality Map*

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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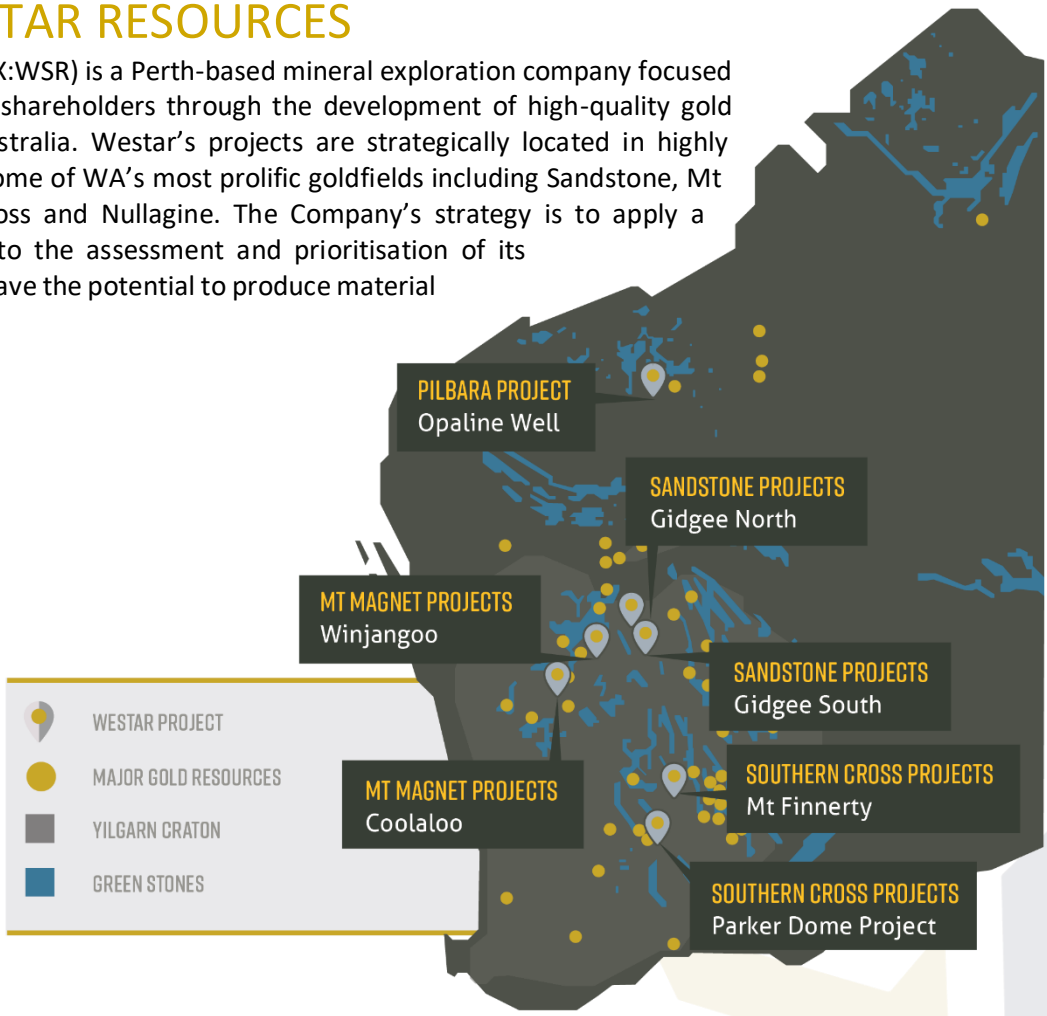
ABOUT WESTAR RESOURCES

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.

Gidgee North Project – Magnetic, Radiometric and DEM Geophysical Survey

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Airborne magnetics, radiometrics and DEM survey flown by Magspec Airborne Surveys. Data were acquired with a Cessna 210 aircraft. 100m traverse line spacing oriented at 090-270 degrees, totalling 2708 line kilometres Tie lines were oriented N-S and spaced at 1000m. Survey sensor height was 30m 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	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.
Logging	Not applicable as no logging was undertaken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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)* *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	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	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.* 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	Flight lines were on 100m spaced traverses oriented at 090-270 degrees, totalling 2708 line kilometres. Sensor height was 30m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	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	All acquired aircraft and base station data verified at the conclusion of each day.
Audits or reviews	Data collection, processing, QAQC and modelling protocols align with industry best practice.

Gidgee North Project – Magnetic, Radiometric and DEM Geophysical Survey
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Gidgee North Project is located on granted Exploration Licence 53/1920 located approximately 100km north of Sandstone in Western Australia. The tenement is held by Imperator Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Westar Resources Limited. The Yugunga-Nya People, represented by Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation, have native title to an area that overlaps the northern half of the exploration lease. The lease intercepts four pastoral stations.

	There is good road access from the towns of Wiluna and Sandstone.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous exploration has been undertaken by Companies including Rafaella Resources Ltd, Dominion Mining, Panoramic Gold, Legend Mining, Arimco Mining, Gateway Mining, CRA Exploration, Cyprus Minerals Australia, Mayan Iron Corporation, Australian Gold Resources, Apex Minerals and others. This previous exploration has included airborne magnetic, radiometric and SkyTEM airborne EM surveys, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, auger sampling, RAB drilling and Aircore drilling.
Geology	Gidgee North Project lies within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, which forms a lensoid, broadly sinusoidal belt measuring some 110 km in length and 24 km in width. It is dominated by volcanic and sedimentary sequences and surrounded by intrusive granitoids, which contain rafts of greenstone. The margins of the belt are typically dominated by contact-metamorphosed basalts and banded iron formations (BIF).
Drill hole Information	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.
Data aggregation methods	Only airborne geophysical data is reported. There has been no data aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept widths	Not applicable as no drilling or sampling has been undertaken.
Diagrams	A suitable map has been included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Key results and conclusions have been included in the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Both the essential plate model data generated from the review of the SkyTEM geophysics and the Werner deconvolution of Westar's airborne magnetic data have been reported in the body of the announcement.
Further work	A litho-structural interpretation and targeting study of the Gidgee North Project using both Westar datasets and open-file data.

Gidgee North Project – SkyTEM Electromagnetic and Digital Elevation Model Geophysical Survey (open file data)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	A SkyTEM airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey was carried out to map the electrical properties of the top 200-300 metres. *Terrain Clearance: 45 m (nominal)*

	Line Kilometres: 5060.7 km *Flight Line Spacing: 1600/200 m (nominal)* *Flight Line Direction: 090-270* *Datasets Acquired: Time-domain EM and Digital Elevation Model* *EM System: SkyTEM (Interleaved Low Moment and High Moment)* *Helicopter Company: United Helicopters* *Helicopter Type: AS350 B3* *Navigation Real Time: DGPS. Base GPS data was recorded as a backup.* *Coordinate System: MGA50 / GDA94*
Drilling techniques	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Drill sample recovery	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Logging	Not applicable as no logging was undertaken
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Open file data processing, imagery, anomaly identification, survey review and anomaly plate modelling by Southern Geoscience Consultants for Westar Resources Limited.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Transmitter Specifications: *Transmitter (Tx) Loop Area: 337.0 m2* *Transmitter Moments: LM + HM* *Number of Transmitter Loop Turns: 2 turn (LM) and 12 turns (HM)* *Nominal Peak Current: 5.9 A (LM) and 117 A (HM)* *Peak Moment: ~3,980 Am2 (LM) and ~473,000 Am2 (HM)* *Nominal Tx/Rx Frame Height: ~45 m* Transmitter Waveform: *Base Frequency: 275 Hz (LM) and 25 Hz (HM)* *Tx Duty Cycle: 44% (LM), 25% (HM)* *Tx Waveforms: Linear rise, linear ramp-off, Bipolar (LM) and Pseudo-rectangular, linear ramp-off. Bipolar (HM)* *Tx ON-Time: 0.8 ms and 5.0 ms* *Tx OFF-Time: 1.018 ms and 15.0 ms* Receiver (Rx) Specifications: *EM Sensors: dB/dt coils* *Rx coil effective area: 105 m2 (Z) and 115 m2 (X)* *Low pass cut-off frequency for Rx coils: 210 KHz (Z) and 250 kHz (X)* *Low pass cut-off frequency for Rx electronics: 300 kHz* *Front gate: 0.00 µs (LM) and 370.00 µs (HM)* *Earliest gate centre time* *Measured/recommended use: 20.9 µs (LM_Z), 53.9 µs (LM_X), 403.9 µs (HM Z & X)* *Latest gate centre time: 0.877 ms (LM) and 13.7 ms (HM)* Z-Component Rx Coil Position: *Behind Tx loop centre: 13.29 m* *Above plane of Tx loop: 2.00 m* X-Component Rx Coil Position:

	Behind Tx loop centre: 14.80 *Above plane of Tx loop: 0.00 m* The complete SkyTEM equipment was calibrated at the National Danish Reference Site. Calibration factors and time shift: *LM: Factor 0.94* *Time shift: -1.8 e-6 s* *HM: Factor 0.94* *Time shift: -1.8e-6 s*
Verification of sampling and assaying	Raw (binary) SkyTEM data have been processed using proprietary software by SkyTEM. EM data: The following corrections were performed for both HM and LM: 1. Correction for transmitter and receiver tilt angle on the Z coil data. The correction factor is calculated as: CorFactor = Cos (AngleX)2 X Cos(AngleY)2. The Z-coil data is then divided by the resulting value, to correct for the tilt. In general, the effect is less than a few percent, provided the measured tilts are less than 10-15°. 2. Rescaling of the EM values from V to pV. Final data units are pV/(Am4). Laser Altimeter data: The two laser altimeters operated at 30 Hz. Laser altimeter data were processed using a local maximum filter in order to minimise reflections from vegetation. The steps in the laser altimeter filtering were as follows: 1. Altitudes < 1 m or > 250 m were rejected prior to filtering. 2. A local maximum filter of width 1 second was applied. The five largest readings within the window are kept, and the remainder discarded to correct for the canopy effect. 3. A running box filter of width 3.0 seconds was applied to the output from step 2, (smoothing). Filtered data from both altimeters were corrected for transmitter loop attitude and then averaged to yield a final altitude. The final EM databases contain average altitude obtained by processing both lasers together. GPS and DEM data: Two GPS receivers were employed for the survey. The OMNISTAR High Precision real time differential correction service was used to provide a real time input to GP2 for the primary navigation system. As a backup, both GP1 and GP2 recorded information for which differentially corrected positions could be obtained via post-processing, in conjunction with data from a ground base station recorded at 1 second intervals. Preliminary data was supplied with DTM corrected to Australian Height Datum. For the final datasets, both the GPS Alt and DTM were corrected to Australian Height Datum (AHD). The AHD DTM and GPS Alt are calculated from the GRS80 DEM and GPS Alt by subtraction of the ellipsoid-geoid separation (N-value), i.e. Elevation_AHD = Elevation_GRS80 - N The N-value for the survey is based on the AUSGeoid09 grid values obtained via the Geoscience Australia website.

Location of data points	Projection: Map Grid of Australia Zone 50 Datum: GDA94 All positions and altitudes have been shifted to the centre of the transmitter loop.
Data spacing and distribution	Terrain Clearance: 45 m (nominal) Line Kilometres: 5060.7 km Flight Line Spacing: 1600/200 m (nominal) Flight Line Direction: 090-270
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	In general, the survey orientation was perpendicular to the main geological contacts and structures.
Sample security	Not stated in open file report.
Audits or reviews	Not stated in open file report.

Gidgee North Project – SkyTEM Electromagnetic and Digital Elevation Model Geophysical Survey (open file data)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Gidgee North Project is located on granted Exploration Licence 53/1920 located approximately 100km north of Sandstone in Western Australia. The tenement is held by Imperator Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Westar Resources Limited. The Yugunga-Nya People, represented by Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation, have native title to an area that overlaps the northern half of the exploration lease. The lease intercepts four pastoral stations. There is good road access from the towns of Wiluna and Sandstone.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous exploration has been undertaken by Companies including Rafaella Resources Ltd, Dominion Mining, Panoramic Gold, Legend Mining, Arimco Mining, Gateway Mining, CRA Exploration, Cyprus Minerals Australia, Mayan Iron Corporation, Australian Gold Resources, Apex Minerals and others. This previous exploration has included airborne magnetic, radiometric and SkyTEM airborne EM surveys, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, auger sampling, RAB drilling and Aircore drilling.
Geology	Gidgee North Project lies within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, which forms a lensoid, broadly sinusoidal belt measuring some 110 km in length and 24 km in width. It is dominated by volcanic and sedimentary sequences and surrounded by intrusive granitoids, which contain rafts of greenstone. The

	margins of the belt are typically dominated by contact-metamorphosed basalts and banded iron formations (BIF).
Drill hole Information	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.
Data aggregation methods	Only airborne geophysical data is reported. There has been no data aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept widths	Not applicable as no drilling or sampling has been undertaken.
Diagrams	Suitable maps and diagrams have been included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Key results and conclusions have been included in the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Both the essential plate model data generated from the review of the SkyTEM geophysics and the Werner deconvolution of Westar's airborne magnetic data have been reported in the body of the announcement.
Further work	Ground truth the SkyTEM anomalies via field mapping, rock-chip sampling and infill soil sampling. Seek quotations to complete airborne EM over the remainder of the project, as well as ground EM over priority anomalies, to refine the existing plate models for drill programme design.