ASX Announcement

6th July 2023

Maiden drilling program returns high-grade gold at Olga Rocks

Highlights

- ***Maiden RC program delivers high-grade gold assays at Olga Rocks including:***
  - *OLRC013: 3m @ 7.5g/t Au (including 1m @ 21.8g/t Au) from 57m*
  - *OLRC014: 12m @ 3.5g/t Au (including 4m @ 9.9g/t Au) from 88m*
  - *OLRC008: 4m @ 3.7g/t Au from 112m*
- ***Gold intercepts in 4 of 14 RC holes which primarily targeted lithium***
- ***Drilling confirms historical intercepts, also highlights areas of interest never tested***
- ***Follow-up drill program planned to test strike and depth extensions***
- ***Lithium assays pending***

Westar Resources Limited (ASX: **WSR**) (**Westar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the maiden drill reverse circulation (RC) program at the Olga Rocks Project (**Olga Rocks** or the **Project**), has successfully intersected high-grade gold with OLRC013 reporting **3m @ 7.5g/t Au,** including **1m @ 21.7g/t Au**. This hole verified the historical drilling and a further three holes targeting lithium mineralisation returned additional significant intercepts of **12m @ 3.5g/t Au,** including **4m @ 9.9g/t Au** in hole OLRC014 from 88m (Table 1).

Westar is encouraged by these results particularly given Olga Rocks is located within the world-class Southern Cross Greenstone belt, the extensive historical mining within the tenements and the advantages inherent in utilising historical drilling in drill planning. Open along strike and at-depth, analysis has already commenced with targeting further drilling being finalised ahead of a planned program due to commence in Q3-2023, subject to appropriate approvals.

Westar Executive Director Lindsay Franker commented:

"Westar is excited to successfully intercept high-grade gold, over significant thicknesses with our maiden RC program at Olga Rocks. With the validation of gold at Olga Rocks, Westar is planning the next phase of drilling, to further test the gold potential within the prospective high iron basalt units running through the tenement package. Whilst awaiting the imminent lithium assays, Westar geologists will continue to advance exploration targeting for buried pegmatites across the Olga Rocks tenure."

Drilling Overview

The Olga Rocks Project comprises four granted mining leases, one prospecting licence pending mining lease conversion, two prospecting licences under application and one exploration licence, for approximately 35km^2 of contiguous tenure. Previous explorers at the Project completed several phases of gold-focused exploration, with multiple pegmatite/felsic intersections logged. However, these intersections were never assayed for lithium potential.

The maiden RC drill program consisted of 14 RC drill holes for a total of 1,460m (Figure 1) and was primarily designed as a *proof-of-concept* campaign to test for LCT (Lithium Caesium Tantalum) style mineralisation in fractioned pegmatites, below the zone of weathering and interpreted lithium depletion. Only one of the 14 holes in the program was designed to validate historical drill hole gold intercepts, that include **8m @ 4.54 g/t Au** (OLC003), **8m @ 4.69 g/t Au** (OLC011) and **3m @ 10.6g/t Au** (OLA043)[1] see Figure 2. Open file records of historic mining and exploration for gold in the Olga Rocks area describe gold from quartz vein hosts within a schistose mafic lithology that is proximal to a high iron basalt unit.

The Southern Cross Greenstone Belt hosts multiple large scale gold occurrences including Marvel Loch, Nevoria and the nearby Bounty mines; all are multi-million ounce resources. Mineralisation in the Southern Cross belt varies significantly, however, these intercepts are directly along strike of Zeniths (ASX: ZNC) Dulcie Far North Project which has reported numerous significant intercepts included the recent 19m @ 1.9g/t Au including 4m @ 6.4 g/t Au[2]. Dulcie Far North is approximately 800m along strike to the south, with the current interpretation indicating similar styles of mineralisation it will be a primary focus on the follow up work to be undertaken.

[1] See WSR ASX Announcement, 16 January 2023, "Olga Rocks Lithium-Gold Acquisition"
[2] See ZNC ASX Announcement. 13 June, 2023. "Significant Gold Intersections"

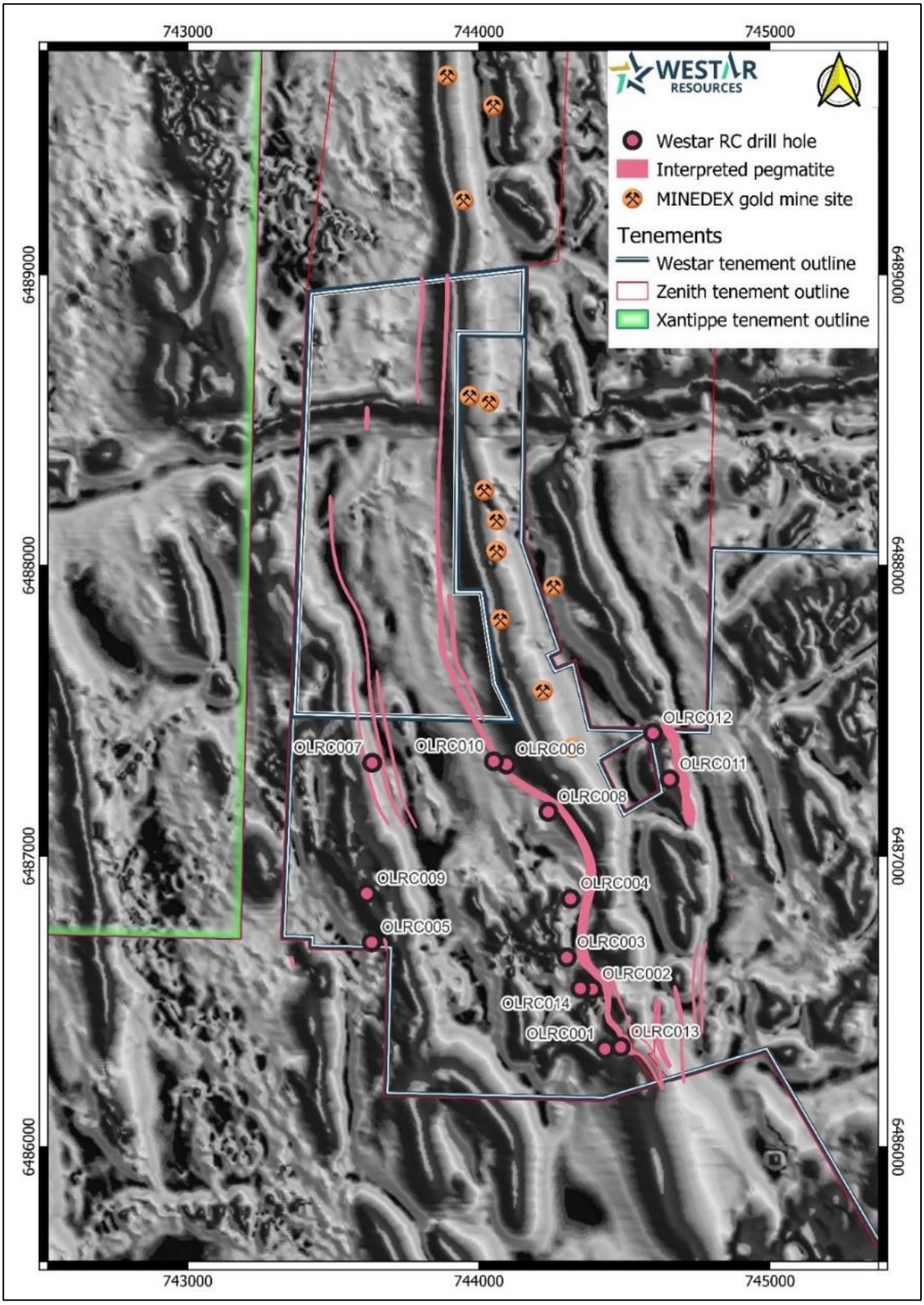


Figure 1 – Location map of RC drilling collars and pegmatite interpretation at the Olga Rocks Project.
Base layer: AMAG TMI RTP. Co-ordinates: UTM GDA94 MGA50

Gold Results

Drill hole OLRC013 was drilled to validate historical drill hole gold intercepts and was collared within 40m of the interpreted strike extension of a high iron basalt unit. Encouragingly, the hole successfully hit the target reporting **3m @ 7.5g/t Au** from 57m in strongly weathered silicified mafic saprock with weathered sulphides and strong quartz veining (Figure 3).

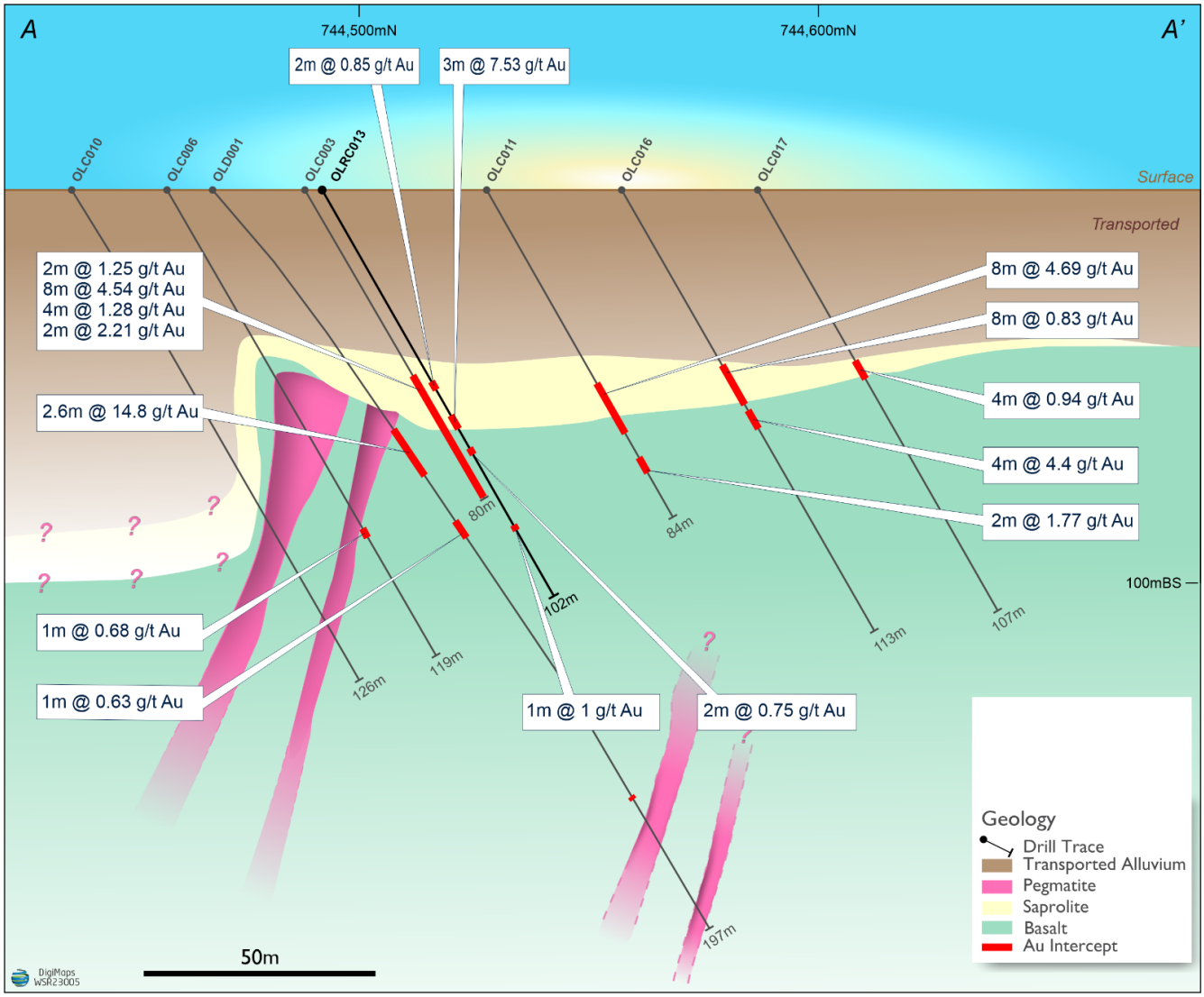
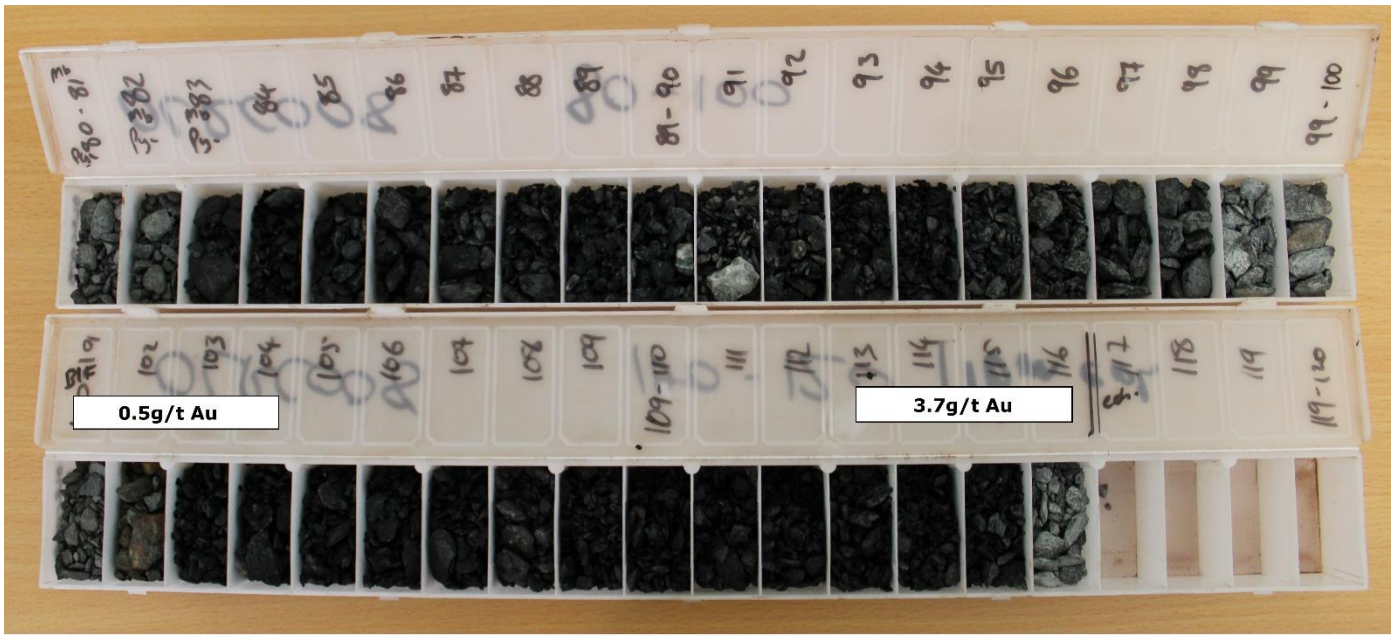


Figure 2 – Cross Section Showing Historical Drilling and OLRC013

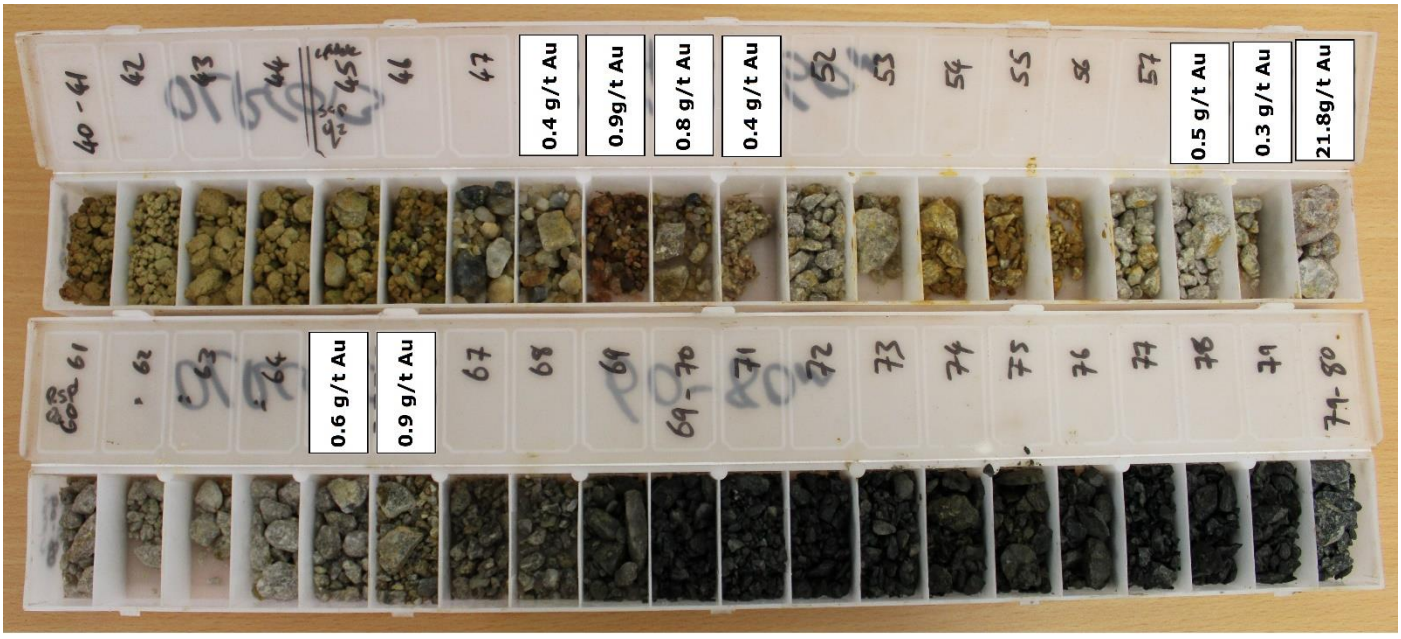
The remaining thirteen holes of the program were designed to test LCT-style pegmatite targets, with three drill holes intercepting a high iron basalt unit (also logged as an iron formation) which hosts known gold deposits with the Southern Cross Belt[3][4] such as Marvel Loch, Nevoria and Yilgarn Star to the north. These three drillholes in addition to the OLRC013, all intercepted significant mineralisation including two high grade intercepts of:

- *OLRC014: 12m @ 3.5g/t Au (including 4m @ 9.9g/t Au) from 88m*
- *OLRC008: 4m @ 3.7g/t Au from 112m*

[3] https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20150202/pdf/42wbscggc77lfx.pdf
[4] https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20030710/pdf/3hdchr04vs06v.pdf



OLRC008: 80-116m



OLRC013: 40-80m

Figure 3 – Chip Trays of Au intercepts in hole OLRC008 and OLRC013.

A table of significant intercepts, >0.5g/t Au, can be found in Table 1 and full assay results and hole collar information in Appendix 1 & 2.

Table 1 - Intercepts >0.5g/t Au from Maiden RC Program at Olga Rocks

Hole ID	From	To	Interval
OLRC002	84	88	4m @ 0.83g/t Au
OLRC008	100	104	4m @ 0.5g/t Au
OLRC008	112	116	4m @ 3.7g/t Au
OLRC013	48	50	2m @ 0.85g/t Au
OLRC013	57	60	3m @ 7.53g/t Au
including	59	60	1m @ 21.8 g/t Au
OLRC013	65	67	2m @ 0.75 g/t Au
OLRC013	85	86	1m @ 0.98g/t Au
OLRC014	88	100	12m @ 3.49 g/t Au

Assay results for lithium analysis is via peroxide fusion (as opposed to fire assay for gold) and current laboratory turnaround times are subject to increased demand and a subsequent backlog. The latest communication from the laboratory indicates that the lithium results are expected mid July 2023.

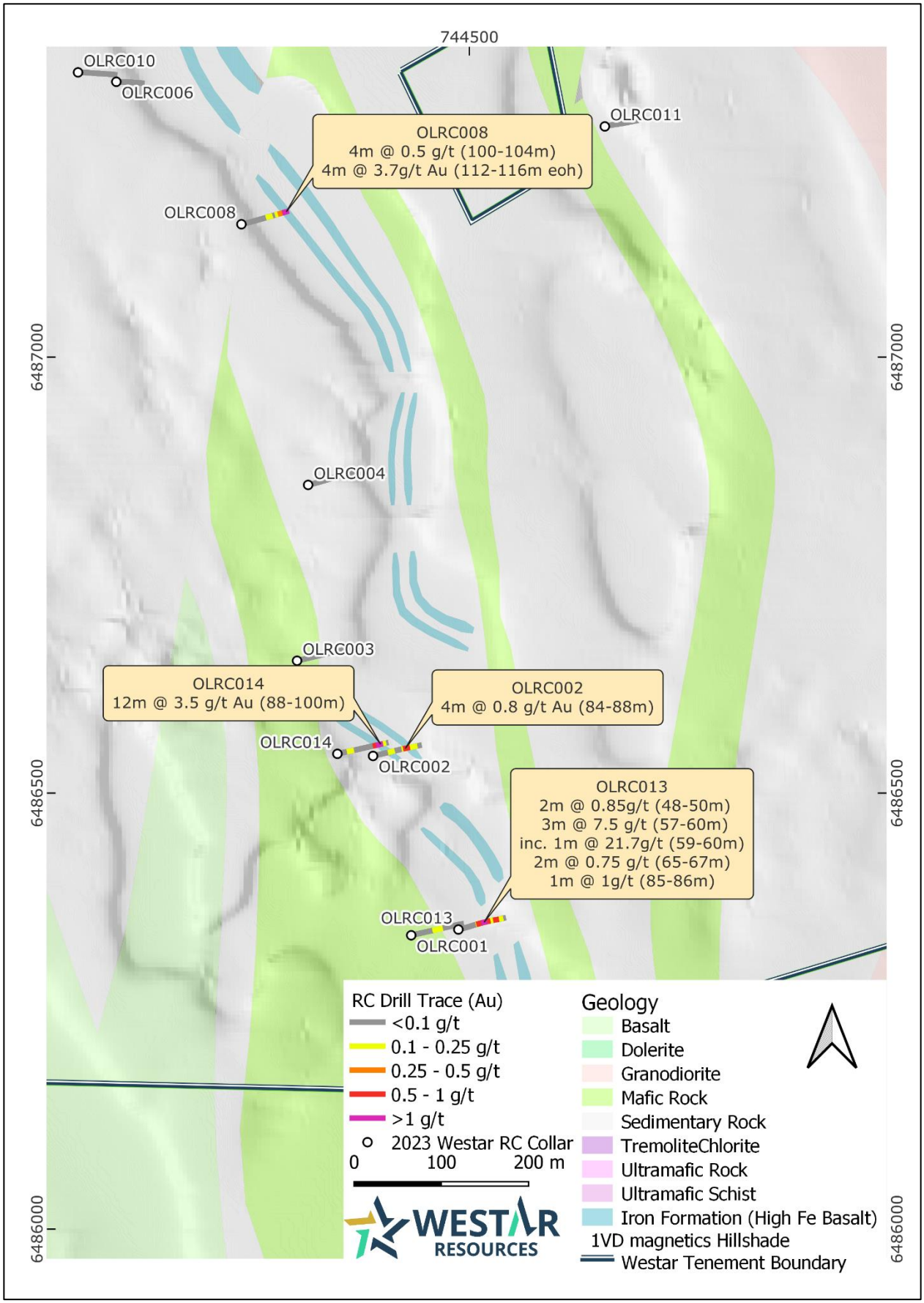


Figure 4 – Location map of RC drilling collars and gold intervals at the Olga Rocks Project.
Base layer: Prospect geology with 1VD-AMAG Hillshade. UTM GDA94 MGA50

Next Steps

Following successfully validating the historic gold intercepts and identifying three new gold targets with the maiden RC program at Olga Rocks, a follow-up RC program is planned to further test the gold potential within the prospective high iron basalt units running through the tenement package (Iron formation units: Figure 4).

Historically the iron formation unit has produced gold lodes which have been subsequently mined e.g. Centenary (>19 koz Au)[5] as well as known mineralisation at Buffalo and Spring Hill and hosts current exploration targets including Dulcie North and Dulcie Far North, all along strike of the Olga Rocks tenement package.

The maiden drill program has indicated portions of the Olga Rocks pegmatite is situated alongside the gold mineralised unit, allowing both commodities to be tested in one drill program. Further drilling along strike is planned where the gold mineralised basaltic unit can be traced using surface mapping and magnetic survey data.

[5] https://www.mindat.org/loc-266688.html

Olga Rocks Background

The Olga Rocks Project is located within the emerging Forrestania lithium district (see Figure 5), which hosts the developing Covalent Lithium Mt Holland Project[6], along with Zenith Minerals recent lithium-pegmatite discovery at the Split Rocks Project [7,] less than 1.5km from Olga Rocks. Westar considers this Project has the potential to further enhance the Tier 1 lithium potential of the district, with further exploration success.

The Project is also located within the Southern Cross-Forrestania greenstone belt which host multiple >1-million-ounce projects including Marvel Loch, Nevoira and the Bounty Gold Mine.

Westar acquired the Olga Rocks Project in mid-January 2023[8], subsequently completing extensive data compilation, reconnaissance mapping and sampling and orientation soil sampling during the DD period [9,10,11].

Westar field and technical studies have identified areas of LCT-prospective pegmatite at the Olga Rocks Project, with the inclusion of the recently acquired tenure (P77/4638)[12] indicating the possibility of strike extension of the Central pegmatites of up to 3km.

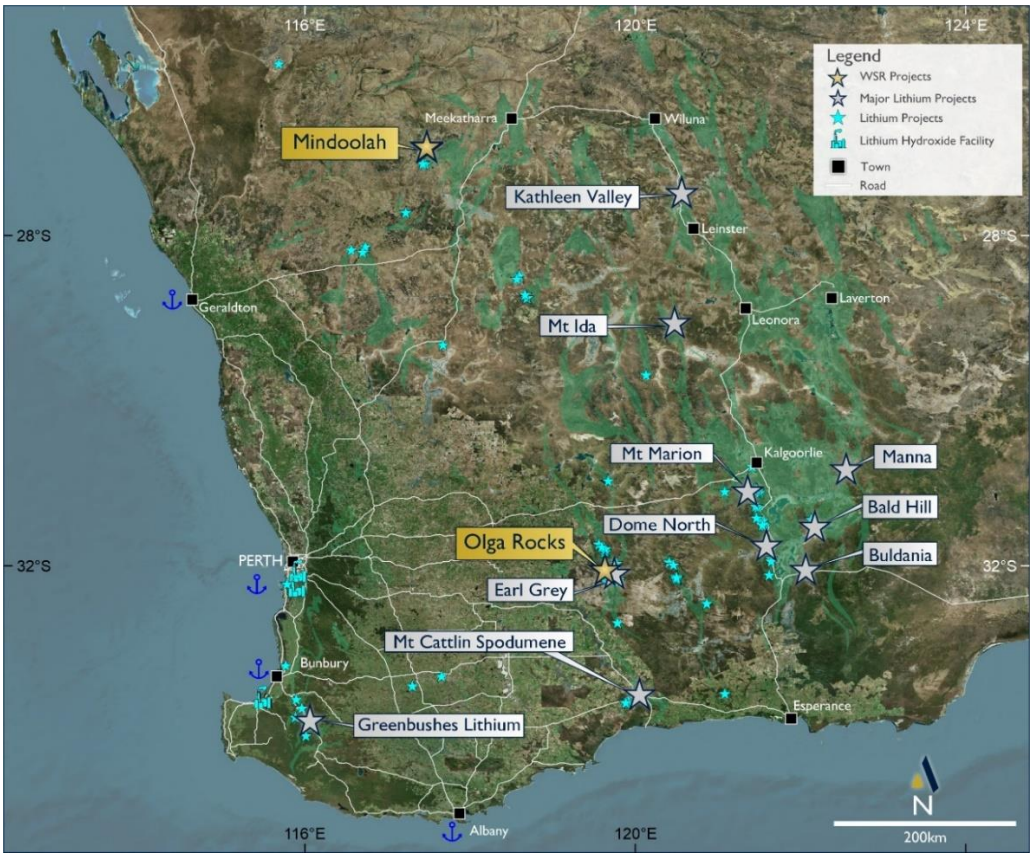
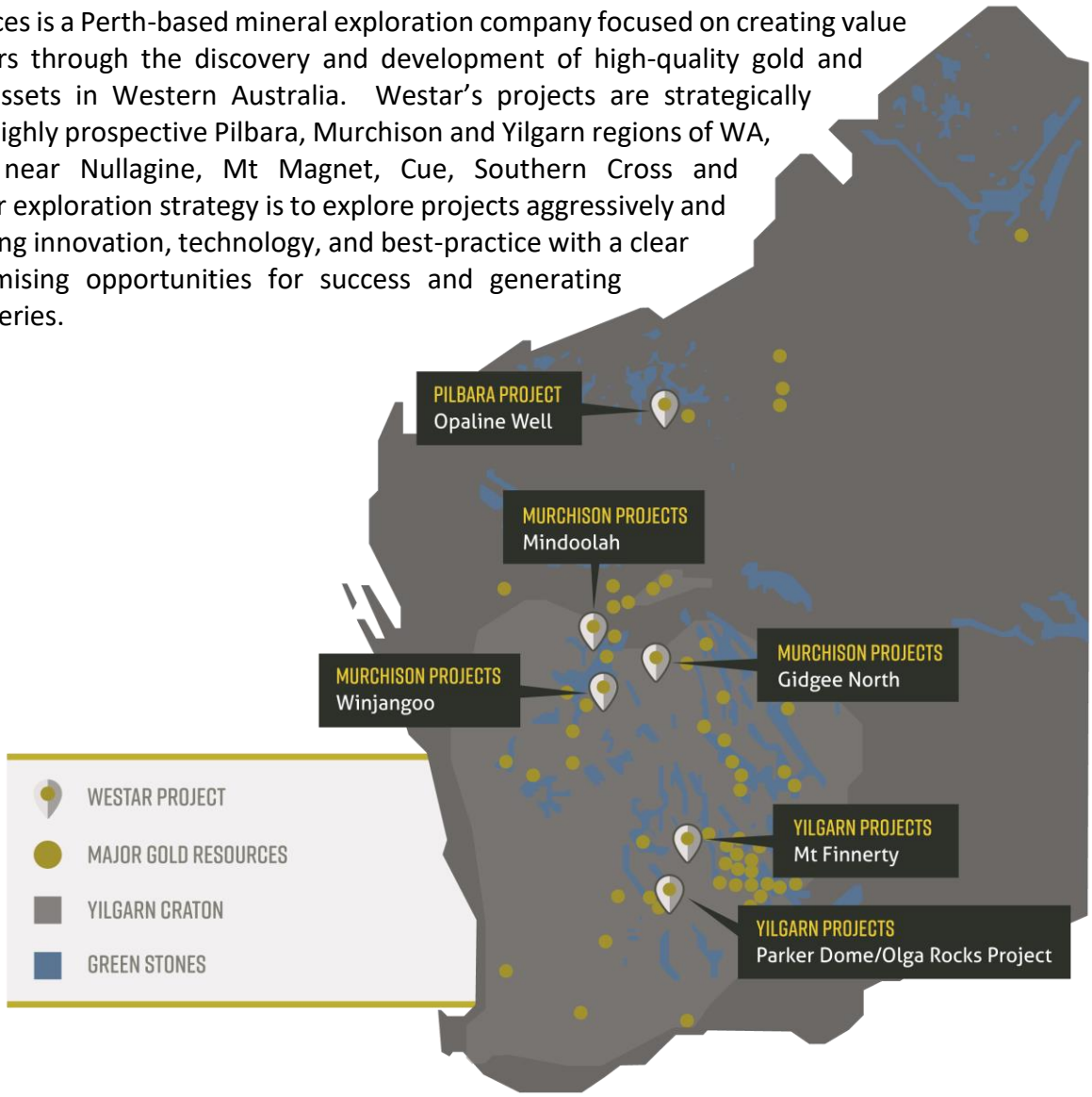


Figure 5 – Location map of Westar's Projects, Olga Rocks and Mindoolah, including other WA lithium resource projects

[6] See KDR ASX Announcement, 26 April 2018 "Quarterly Activities Report"
[7] See ZNC ASX Announcement, 16 November 2022, "Zenith Drilling Returns Significant Lithium"
[8] See WSR ASX Announcement, 16 January 2023, "Olga Rocks Lithium-Gold Acquisition"
[9] See WSR ASX Announcement, 27 February 2023, "LCT Pegmatite Mineralisation Confirmed at Olga Rocks"
[10] See WSR ASX Announcement, 28 February 2023, "Olga Rocks Pegmatite Interpretation"
[11] See WSR ASX Announcement, 17 April 2023, "Executes Option Agreement at Olga Rocks Lithium-Gold Project"
[12] See WSR ASX Announcement, 1 March 2023, "Expansion of Olga Rocks Lithium-Gold Project"

About Westar Resources

Westar Resources is a Perth-based mineral exploration company focused on creating value for shareholders through the discovery and development of high-quality gold and future metal assets in Western Australia. Westar's projects are strategically located in the highly prospective Pilbara, Murchison and Yilgarn regions of WA, with projects near Nullagine, Mt Magnet, Cue, Southern Cross and Sandstone. Our exploration strategy is to explore projects aggressively and intelligently using innovation, technology, and best-practice with a clear focus on optimising opportunities for success and generating material discoveries.



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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The Exploration Results have been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a director of Lily Valley International and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code

Olga Rocks – RC Drilling
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	For each one metre drilled, the bulk of sample was collected into a wheelbarrow from the RC rig-mounted cone splitter. The bulk samples were placed onto the ground in piles, making rows of up to 30 samples. A smaller, representative 1m split sample was collected from the cone splitter's second port into a numbered calico bag. The rig-split numbered calico bags from individual one metre samples from geologically prospective zones for gold, as determined by the site geologist, were submitted for gold analysis. Composite 4m spear samples were collected from every hole and submitted for laboratory analysis. Each composite sample is estimated to weigh <3 kg and was made up of approximately equal volumes of material from each of the sample piles that comprised the composite interval. The same spear was used for the collection of all composites. QAQC samples were collected and submitted as part of the composite assay stream at the rate of approximately 1:50 for the gold analysis. Five rig splitter duplicates and four commercial standards for lithium were inserted at irregular intervals into the 246 primary 1m rig-split samples being submitted for Li-suite analysis by peroxide fusion. No field duplicates or commercial standards were inserted into the 41 composite sample batch submitted to ALS for multi-element analysis or the 52 composite samples submitted to Bureau Veritas for multi-element analysis. Composite samples and a selection of original rig-split 1m interval samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory for gold analysis by fire assay. 1m rig split samples from intervals logged as pegmatite were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory for peroxide fusion preparation and analysis for Al, Ca, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, P, Ti, Cs, Rb, Sn, Ta, W and Nb by ICP-OES and ICP-MS. A selection of intervals drilled through the ultramafic-mafic lithologies were composite sampled and submitted to both Bureau Veritas laboratory and ALS laboratory for a multi-acid digest and multi-element analysis.
Drilling techniques	A nominal 144mm diameter face sampling reverse circulation percussion hammer bit was used.
Drill sample recovery	The sample quality, in terms of degree of wetness and an estimate of the recovery, was recorded by the field geologist for one hole out of the fourteen drilled. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure sample quality.

	A relationship between recovery and grade has not been established for the first pass RC drilling.
Logging	All drill metre samples had a grab sample sieved, washed, logged and chip samples stored by a suitably qualified and experienced geologist. Logging was qualitative with semi-quantitative estimates made of relevant features such as percentage of quartz. 100% of the samples were geologically logged. High Magnesium basalt is interpreted based on the presence of approximate abundances of olivines and pyroxenites within the mineral assemblages. High Iron Basalt is an interpreted term based on the presence of magnetic drill chips and occasional pyrite.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	The composite samples were collected, using a plastic spear, from the RC samples placed in piles on the ground. The composite samples were sent to the laboratory in individually numbered calico sample bags with digital records kept by the field geologist of the sample details. The samples were mostly dry. Some samples were damp and the degree of sample moisture was estimated and recorded in the drill logs. From each sample pile of one metre of sample interval, approximately equal volumes were extracted to create the composite samples, nominally with four one-metre samples comprising each composite sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Samples were submitted securely to Bureau Veritas and ALS, both commercial laboratories in Perth, which are accredited laboratories for the type of analyses undertaken. A set of field duplicates and commercial standards for gold were inserted into the composite assay stream, nominally at every 50th sample. Five rig splitter duplicates and four commercial standards for lithium were inserted at irregular intervals into the 246 primary 1m rig-split samples being submitted for Li-suite analysis by peroxide fusion. No field duplicates or commercial standards were inserted into the 41 composite sample batch submitted to ALS for multi-element analysis or the 52 composite samples submitted to Bureau Veritas for multi-element analysis. Samples were prepared and analysed by Bureau Veritas laboratory under the following codes and descriptions: Sample preparation PR001: Sort and dry samples PR302: Pulverise samples <2,5kg to 95% passing 105 microns Multi-elements analysis of composite samples from ultramafic/mafic lithologies

	MA100: Mixed acid digest for near "total" digest of most samples. MA101: Multiple elements determined by ICP-AES MA102: Multiple elements determined by ICP-MS Li-suite analysis PF100: Peroxide fusion. A sample aliquot is fused with sodium peroxide and then dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. PF101: Peroxide fusion elements determined by ICP-AES. PF102: Peroxide fusion elements determined by ICP-MS Gold analysis FA002: Lead collection fire assay by ICP-MS. Nominal 40g charge analysed. Silver used as secondary collector. Samples were prepared and analysed by ALS laboratory under the following codes and descriptions: PUL-24: For samples >800g. Pulverize up to 3kg of raw sample. QC specification of 85% <75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder discarded. GEO-4ACID: Four acid "near total" digestion for geochemical samples. ME-ICP61. 33 elements by HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion of prepared 0.25g sample, HCl leach and ICP-AES analytical method. Quantitatively dissolves nearly all elements for the majority of geological materials. Only the most resistive minerals, such as Zircons, are only partially dissolved.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The geological, sample and metadata is logged using 'Ocris' software by the field geologists and uploaded to a database by Westar's database administrator. Microsoft Access is used as the database. Received assay data is electronically merged with the sampling data by Westar's database administrator and verified by Westar relevant project geologist who confirms the data merge is correct and all information has been correctly captured. Any errors are immediately reported to the database administrator and corrected. The complete data set is exported and used to calculate mineralised intercepts. No twinned holes were drilled, sampled or logged and compared as this was a first pass RC drilling programme. Historical holes were present within tens of metres of drilling.
Location of data points	GPS coordinates for each site were collected using a GPS built into the logging computer. Down hole surveying was done upon completion of each hole using a down hole surveying tool operated by the drilling contractor.

	Datum and grid system used: UTM GDA94, MGA Zone 50. The area of drilling is predominantly low lying and relatively flat. Hence, topographic control is not an issue when interpreting the drill results. GPS RL data is adequate for the purpose of first pass RC drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	Drilling was completed on a variety of spacings ranging from 40m to up to 420m. Hole collar locations and drill traces were designed to test specific lithologies identified from historical drill logs and reconnaissance of the surface geology. Nominal 4m composite samples and 1m rig-split samples, where appropriate, were collected and submitted to the laboratory as described in the Sampling and Sub-sampling techniques sections.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	There is insufficient geological knowledge of the drilled areas to comment in detail on the orientation of data in relation to geological structure. However, drill holes were orientated approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the local stratigraphy. There is insufficient drilling on current prospects to confidently interpret the orientation of a potential mineralised zone.
Sample security	Samples were collected on site and loaded into bulka bags and pods by Westar staff and contractors. A courier transported the samples by truck directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. Composite samples for ALS were collected from site and delivered to the ALS laboratory in Perth by Westar staff and contractors.
Audits or reviews	There were no audits or external reviews on the sampling techniques and data collected.

Olga Rocks – RC drilling
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	Exploration reported was conducted on tenement P77/4271, which is held by the individual Graeme Francis Taylor. Westar Resources Limited is conducting exploration on the tenement while it is in an Option Agreement period with the holder. The tenement forms part of Westar's Olga Rocks Project, approximately 70km south of the town of Marvel Loch in Western Australia. The tenement is in good standing with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) of Western Australia. There is a good, unsealed road access from the town of Marvel Loch.

	The Marlinyu Ghoolie People have native title to an area that overlaps the Olga Rocks Project.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous exploration, including drilling, has been undertaken by companies including Sons of Gwalia and Polaris as part of Joint Venture arrangements. All work is considered historical in nature and completed on local grids.
Geology	The Olga Rocks Project lies within the Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt. The lithologies through the tenement are striking approximately north-south, consisting of mafic, ultramafic and pegmatites. The gold mineralisation style considered is ductile/brittle shear hosted and quartz vein hosted gold related to the BIF and shearing within the mafic lithology. The pegmatites targeted for lithium are spatially close to the high iron basalt gold hosting geology. The nickel potential is hosted by mafic-ultramafic rocks located on the western side of the tenement and Project area.
Drill hole Information	All holes drilled are reported in Table 2 of this announcement. Collar grid co-ordinates are GDA94, MGA Zone 50. Drill depth is the distance from the surface to the bottom of the hole, measured along the length of the drill hole. Drill length is the distance from surface to a point measured along the length of the hole.
Data aggregation methods	Where repeat assays were taken by he lab, The maximum gold value returned has been used in intercept calculation and data aggregation. A complete table of assay results is reported in appendix 2. Exploration results are generally reported using a >0.5g/t cut off as described in the body of the report and may include up to 4m of internal dilution. Observed pegmatite thicknesses include up to 3m of internal dilution with other lithologies, as stated in Table 1 within the main body of the announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept widths	Intercept width is measured down the length of the drill hole and is not usually true width. Drilling has been designed to best represent true thickness although not enough data has been collected to confidently quote true thickness of mineralisation widths.
Diagrams	A suitable collar map is included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Key, known results and conclusions have been included in the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Open file historical drilling and sampling data over several areas of the Project is publicly available on the DMIRS WAMEX system.

Further work	Detailed investigations into the pegmatite potential of the larger tenement package, with weathered pegmatite outcrops already identified outside of the current area of drilling. Assess the base metal potential of the ultramafic and basalts using historical Wamex data. Plan and prepare a second phase of drilling.

Olga Rocks – Historic RAB and Aircore Drilling by Sons of Gwalia from WAMEX Open File A58283

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	RAB and aircore drilling collected bulk samples on 1m intervals. Sub-samples from the bulk samples were composited on nominal 3m intervals and sent to Ultra Trace Analytical Laboratories to be assayed for Au, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb and Zn. In addition, bottom of hole samples were analysed for Na and K. No QAQC sample information is available. No further information on sampling techniques is available.
Drilling techniques	RAB and aircore drilling methods were used. Holes were drilled to blade refusal. No other information is available for drilling techniques.
Drill sample recovery	No information is available for drill sample recovery.
Logging	Logging was qualitative with semi-quantitative estimates made of vein mineral percentages. All the drill holes were 100% logged. No further information is available for logging.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sub-samples from the bulk samples were composited on nominal 3m intervals. No further information is available on the sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	No QAQC results are available. The digest and analysis method are not available.

Verification of sampling and assaying	There has been no verification of the assays and drill logs contained within WAMEX Open File A58283.
Location of data points	Drill hole locations have not been reviewed or verified however, relative locations of some holes have been confirmed from onsite searches by Westar. Further work is required to confirm the local grid to AGM conversion between generations of exploration. The area of drilling is predominantly low lying and relatively flat. Hence, topographic control is not an issue when interpreting the drill results.
Data spacing and distribution	Drilling was completed on a variety of spacings ranging from 20m to 80m on lines spaced from approximately 400m to up to 600m apart. Nominal 3m composite samples were collected and submitted to the laboratory as described in the Sampling and Sub-sampling techniques sections.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	All holes have a dip of 60° and a magnetic azimuth of either 090° or 050°or There is insufficient geological knowledge of this early stage exploration drilling to comment in detail on the orientation of data in relation to geological structure. However, drill holes were orientated approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the local stratigraphy.
Sample security	No information about sample security is available.
Audits or reviews	No audits or reviews have been conducted on the data reported herein.

Olga Rocks – Historic RAB and Aircore Drilling by Sons of Gwalia from WAMEX Open File A58283
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	Exploration reported was conducted on and to the north of current tenement P77/4271, which is held by the individual Graeme Francis Taylor. Westar Resources Limited is conducting exploration on the tenement while it is in an Option Agreement period with the holder. The tenement forms part of Westar's Olga Rocks Project, approximately 70km south of the town of Marvel Loch in Western Australia. The tenement is in good standing with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) of Western Australia. There is good, unsealed road access from the town of Marvel Loch. The Marlinyu Ghoolie People have native title to an area that overlaps the Olga Rocks Project.

Exploration done by other parties	Previous exploration has been undertaken by companies including Sons of Gwalia and Polaris as part of Joint Venture arrangements. All work is considered historical in nature, and completed on local grids
Geology	The Olga Rocks Project lies within the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt. The lithologies through the tenement are striking approximately north-south, consisting of mafic, ultramafic and pegmatites. The gold mineralisation style considered is ductile/brittle shear hosted and quartz vein hosted gold related to the high iron basalts and shearing in the mafic lithology. The nickel potential is hosted by mafic-ultramafic rocks located on the western side of the tenement and Project area.
Drill hole Information	Collars for all RAB and aircore holes reported in WAMEX open file report A58283 are listed in Table 3 of this announcement. Collar grid co-ordinates are in AGD1984 datum, AMG grid. Drill depth is the distance from the surface to the bottom of the hole, measured along the length of the drill hole. Drill length is the distance from surface to a point measured along the length of the hole.
Data aggregation methods	Intercepts reported in the main body of the announcement are consecutive down hole Ni assays that average ≥1000 ppm Ni.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept widths	Given the early stage of exploration, understanding on the orientation of mineralisation is not confirmed.
Diagrams	A suitable collar map is included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Out of the 837 Ni assays returned from the RAB and aircore drill samples, 16 are ≥ 1000 ppm Ni. In contrast, 479 Ni assays are ≤ 100 ppm Ni.
Other substantive exploration data	Open file historical drilling and sampling data over several areas of the Project are publicly available on the DMIRS WAMEX system.
Further work	Assess the base metal potential of the ultramafic and basalts using historical WAMEX data. Plan and prepare drilling pending results from Westar's maiden RC drilling programme.

Appendix 1

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC001	0	4	4	1	1	
OLRC001	4	8	4	-1	-1	
OLRC001	8	12	4	2	2	
OLRC001	12	16	4	7	7	
OLRC001	16	20	4	3	3	
OLRC001	20	24	4	2	2	
OLRC001	24	28	4	4	4	
OLRC001	28	32	4	3	3	
OLRC001	32	36	4	19	19	
OLRC001	36	40	4	24	24	
OLRC001	40	44	4	24	24	
OLRC001	44	48	4	52	52	
OLRC001	48	52	4	27	27	
OLRC001	52	56	4	34	34	
OLRC001	56	60	4	121	121	115
OLRC001	60	64	4	247	247	241
OLRC001	64	68	4	178	178	
OLRC001	68	72	4	64	64	
OLRC001	72	76	4	93	93	
OLRC001	76	80	4	44	44	
OLRC001	80	84	4	84	84	
OLRC001	84	88	4	33	33	
OLRC001	88	92	4	76	76	
OLRC001	92	96	4	35	35	
OLRC001	96	100	4	5	5	
OLRC001	100	104	4	9	9	
OLRC001	104	108	4	3	3	
OLRC001	108	112	4	11	11	
OLRC001	112	116	4	4	4	4
OLRC001	116	120	4	53	53	
OLRC002	0	4	4	-1	-1	
OLRC002	4	8	4	2	2	
OLRC002	8	12	4	-1	-1	
OLRC002	12	16	4	-1	-1	
OLRC002	16	20	4	-1	-1	
OLRC002	20	24	4	-1	-1	
OLRC002	24	28	4	-1	-1	
OLRC002	28	32	4	-1	-1	
OLRC002	32	36	4	-1	-1	
OLRC002	36	40	4	3	3	

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC002	40	44	4	5	5	
OLRC002	44	48	4	105	105	104
OLRC002	48	52	4	6	6	
OLRC002	52	56	4	6	6	
OLRC002	56	60	4	10	10	
OLRC002	60	64	4	14	14	
OLRC002	64	68	4	27	27	
OLRC002	68	72	4	37	37	
OLRC002	72	76	4	34	34	
OLRC002	76	80	4	39	39	
OLRC002	80	84	4	223	223	200
OLRC002	84	88	4	830	778	830
OLRC002	88	92	4	230	230	
OLRC002	92	96	4	49	49	
OLRC002	96	100	4	115	115	114
OLRC002	100	104	4	39	39	36
OLRC002	104	108	4	149	149	
OLRC002	108	112	4	40	40	
OLRC002	112	116	4	35	35	
OLRC002	116	120	4	68	68	
OLRC003	0	4	4	5	5	
OLRC003	4	8	4	3	3	
OLRC003	8	12	4	4	4	
OLRC003	12	16	4	10	10	
OLRC003	16	20	4	-1	-1	
OLRC003	20	24	4	4	4	
OLRC003	24	28	4	11	11	
OLRC003	28	32	4	10	10	
OLRC003	32	36	4	5	4	5
OLRC003	36	40	4	5	5	
OLRC003	40	44	4	4	4	
OLRC003	44	48	4	16	16	
OLRC003	48	52	4	12	12	
OLRC003	52	56	4	6	6	
OLRC003	56	60	4	4	4	
OLRC003	60	64	4	7	7	
OLRC003	64	68	4	4	4	
OLRC003	68	72	4	-1	-1	
OLRC003	72	76	4	-1	-1	
OLRC003	76	80	4	2	2	
OLRC003	80	84	4	10	10	
OLRC003	84	88	4	8	8	
OLRC003	88	92	4	16	16	

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC003	92	96	4	4	4	
OLRC003	96	100	4	13	13	
OLRC003	100	104	4	6	6	
OLRC003	104	108	4	6	6	
OLRC003	108	112	4	1	1	
OLRC003	112	116	4	2	2	
OLRC003	116	120	4	-1	-1	
OLRC003	120	124	4	-1	-1	
OLRC003	124	126	2	11	11	
OLRC004	0	4	4	6	6	
OLRC004	4	8	4	-1	-1	
OLRC004	8	12	4	5	5	
OLRC004	12	16	4	16	16	
OLRC004	16	20	4	6	6	
OLRC004	20	24	4	4	4	
OLRC004	24	28	4	-1	-1	
OLRC004	28	32	4	7	7	
OLRC004	32	36	4	13	13	
OLRC004	36	40	4	3	3	
OLRC004	40	44	4	3	3	
OLRC004	44	48	4	8	8	
OLRC004	48	52	4	45	45	
OLRC004	52	56	4	8	8	
OLRC004	56	60	4	10	10	
OLRC004	60	64	4	7	7	
OLRC004	64	68	4	12	12	
OLRC004	68	72	4	9	9	
OLRC004	72	76	4	3	3	
OLRC004	76	80	4	13	13	
OLRC004	80	84	4	17	17	
OLRC004	84	88	4	16	16	
OLRC004	88	92	4	12	12	
OLRC004	92	96	4	8	8	
OLRC004	96	100	4	8	8	
OLRC004	100	104	4	14	14	
OLRC004	104	108	4	2	2	
OLRC004	108	112	4	7	7	
OLRC004	112	116	4	5	5	
OLRC004	116	120	4	2	2	
OLRC005	0	4	4	-1	-1	
OLRC005	4	8	4	-1	-1	
OLRC005	8	12	4	2	2	
OLRC005	12	16	4	2	2	

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC005	16	20	4	-1	-1	
OLRC005	20	24	4	-1	-1	
OLRC005	24	28	4	10	10	
OLRC005	28	32	4	17	17	17
OLRC005	32	36	4	5	5	
OLRC005	36	40	4	6	6	
OLRC005	40	44	4	2	2	
OLRC005	44	48	4	-1	-1	
OLRC005	48	52	4	1	1	
OLRC005	52	56	4	2	2	
OLRC005	56	60	4	-1	-1	
OLRC005	60	64	4	-1	-1	
OLRC005	64	68	4	-1	-1	
OLRC005	68	72	4	5	5	
OLRC005	72	76	4	2	2	-1
OLRC005	76	78	2	1	1	
OLRC006	0	4	4	6	6	
OLRC006	4	8	4	4	4	
OLRC006	8	12	4	3	3	
OLRC006	12	16	4	10	10	
OLRC006	16	20	4	4	4	
OLRC006	20	24	4	6	6	
OLRC006	24	28	4	6	6	
OLRC006	28	32	4	4	4	
OLRC006	32	36	4	-1	-1	
OLRC006	36	40	4	1	1	
OLRC006	40	44	4	1	1	
OLRC006	44	48	4	2	2	
OLRC006	48	52	4	1	1	
OLRC006	52	56	4	-1	-1	
OLRC006	56	60	4	4	4	
OLRC007	0	4	4	-1	-1	
OLRC007	4	8	4	1	1	
OLRC007	8	12	4	-1	-1	-1
OLRC007	12	16	4	3	3	
OLRC007	16	20	4	5	5	
OLRC007	20	24	4	-1	-1	
OLRC007	24	28	4	4	4	
OLRC007	28	32	4	3	3	
OLRC007	32	36	4	3	3	
OLRC007	36	40	4	4	4	
OLRC007	40	44	4	2	2	
OLRC007	44	48	4	5	5	

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC007	48	52	4	11	11	
OLRC007	52	56	4	2	2	
OLRC007	56	60	4	2	2	
OLRC007	60	64	4	-1	-1	
OLRC007	64	68	4	-1	-1	
OLRC007	68	72	4	3	3	
OLRC007	72	76	4	3	3	
OLRC007	76	80	4	2	2	
OLRC007	80	84	4	3	3	
OLRC007	84	88	4	13	13	
OLRC007	88	92	4	3	3	
OLRC007	92	96	4	4	4	
OLRC008	0	4	4	13	13	
OLRC008	4	8	4	6	6	
OLRC008	8	12	4	9	9	
OLRC008	12	16	4	33	33	
OLRC008	16	20	4	10	10	
OLRC008	20	24	4	9	9	
OLRC008	24	28	4	4	4	
OLRC008	28	32	4	5	5	
OLRC008	32	36	4	8	8	
OLRC008	36	40	4	7	7	
OLRC008	40	44	4	10	10	
OLRC008	44	48	4	5	5	
OLRC008	48	52	4	70	70	64
OLRC008	52	56	4	8	8	
OLRC008	56	60	4	51	51	
OLRC008	60	64	4	70	70	
OLRC008	64	68	4	70	70	67
OLRC008	68	72	4	134	134	
OLRC008	72	76	4	59	59	
OLRC008	76	80	4	26	26	
OLRC008	80	84	4	22	22	
OLRC008	84	88	4	25	25	
OLRC008	88	92	4	14	14	
OLRC008	92	96	4	105	105	
OLRC008	96	100	4	126	126	
OLRC008	100	104	4	496	496	
OLRC008	104	108	4	50	50	
OLRC008	108	112	4	10	10	
OLRC008	112	116	4	3720	2740	3720
OLRC009	0	4	4	8	8	
OLRC009	4	8	4	7	7	

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC009	8	12	4	3	3	
OLRC009	12	16	4	1	1	
OLRC009	16	20	4	4	4	
OLRC009	20	24	4	2	2	
OLRC009	24	28	4	7	7	
OLRC009	28	32	4	15	15	
OLRC009	32	36	4	5	5	
OLRC009	36	40	4	3	3	
OLRC009	40	44	4	1	1	
OLRC009	44	48	4	2	2	
OLRC009	48	52	4	2	-1	2
OLRC009	52	56	4	5	5	
OLRC009	56	60	4	7	7	
OLRC009	60	64	4	-1	-1	
OLRC009	64	68	4	-1	-1	
OLRC009	68	72	4	1	1	
OLRC009	72	76	4	-1	-1	
OLRC009	76	80	4	1	1	
OLRC009	80	84	4	2	2	
OLRC009	84	88	4	2	2	
OLRC009	88	92	4	2	2	
OLRC009	92	96	4	1	1	
OLRC010	0	4	4	5	5	
OLRC010	4	8	4	1	1	
OLRC010	8	12	4	11	11	
OLRC010	12	16	4	5	5	
OLRC010	16	20	4	4	4	
OLRC010	20	24	4	6	6	
OLRC010	24	28	4	4	4	
OLRC010	28	32	4	4	4	
OLRC010	32	36	4	8	6	8
OLRC010	36	40	4	6	6	
OLRC010	40	44	4	28	28	
OLRC010	44	48	4	18	18	
OLRC010	48	52	4	9	9	
OLRC010	52	56	4	7	7	
OLRC010	56	60	4	9	9	
OLRC010	60	64	4	5	5	
OLRC010	64	68	4	8	8	
OLRC010	68	72	4	34	34	
OLRC010	72	76	4	5	5	
OLRC010	76	80	4	6	6	
OLRC010	80	84	4	2	2	

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC010	84	88	4	2	2	
OLRC010	88	92	4	17	17	
OLRC010	92	96	4	2	2	
OLRC011	0	4	4	6	6	
OLRC011	4	8	4	20	20	
OLRC011	8	12	4	29	29	
OLRC011	12	16	4	13	13	
OLRC011	16	20	4	5	5	
OLRC011	20	24	4	12	12	
OLRC011	24	28	4	55	55	
OLRC011	28	32	4	6	6	
OLRC011	32	36	4	5	5	
OLRC011	36	40	4	3	3	
OLRC011	40	44	4	3	3	
OLRC011	44	48	4	4	4	
OLRC011	48	52	4	2	2	
OLRC011	52	56	4	1	1	
OLRC011	56	60	4	-1	-1	
OLRC011	60	64	4	-1	-1	
OLRC011	64	68	4	2	2	
OLRC011	68	72	4	-1	-1	
OLRC011	72	76	4	1	1	
OLRC011	76	80	4	-1	-1	
OLRC011	80	84	4	-1	-1	-1
OLRC012	0	4	4	13	13	
OLRC012	4	8	4	4	4	
OLRC012	8	12	4	4	4	
OLRC012	12	16	4	0	<1	
OLRC012	16	20	4	0	<1	
OLRC012	20	24	4	2	2	
OLRC012	24	28	4	6	6	
OLRC012	28	32	4	7	7	
OLRC012	32	36	4	3	3	3
OLRC012	36	40	4	2	2	
OLRC012	40	44	4	3	3	
OLRC012	44	48	4	4	4	
OLRC012	48	52	4	9	9	
OLRC012	52	56	4	6	6	
OLRC012	56	60	4	4	4	
OLRC012	60	64	4	3	3	
OLRC012	64	68	4	2	2	
OLRC012	68	72	4	2	2	
OLRC012	72	76	4	2	2	

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC012	76	80	4	2	2	
OLRC012	80	84	4	20	20	
OLRC012	84	88	4	2	2	
OLRC012	88	92	4	5	5	
OLRC012	92	96	4	1	1	
OLRC012	96	100	4	2	2	
OLRC012	100	104	4	2	2	
OLRC012	104	108	4	2	2	
OLRC012	108	112	4	2	2	
OLRC012	112	116	4	2	2	<1
OLRC012	116	120	4	4	4	
OLRC013	0	4	4	1	1	
OLRC013	4	8	4	1	1	
OLRC013	8	12	4	3	3	
OLRC013	12	16	4	12	12	
OLRC013	16	20	4	6	6	
OLRC013	20	24	4	4	4	
OLRC013	24	28	4	3	3	
OLRC013	28	32	4	7	7	
OLRC013	32	36	4	20	20	
OLRC013	36	40	4	17	17	
OLRC013	40	41	1	39	39	
OLRC013	41	42	1	34	34	
OLRC013	42	43	1	35	35	
OLRC013	43	44	1	40	40	
OLRC013	44	45	1	71	71	
OLRC013	45	46	1	45	44	45
OLRC013	46	47	1	181	181	
OLRC013	47	48	1	350	350	
OLRC013	48	49	1	900	900	
OLRC013	49	50	1	810	810	
OLRC013	50	51	1	370	370	
OLRC013	51	52	1	150	150	
OLRC013	52	53	1	82	82	
OLRC013	53	54	1	45	45	
OLRC013	54	55	1	115	115	
OLRC013	55	56	1	209	209	
OLRC013	56	57	1	175	175	
OLRC013	57	58	1	454	454	
OLRC013	58	59	1	343	343	
OLRC013	59	60	1	21800	21800	17200
OLRC013	60	61	1	226	226	
OLRC013	61	62	1	182	182	

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC013	62	63	1	210	210	
OLRC013	63	64	1	34	34	
OLRC013	64	65	1	143	143	
OLRC013	65	66	1	640	640	610
OLRC013	66	67	1	856	856	
OLRC013	67	68	1	246	246	
OLRC013	68	69	1	87	87	
OLRC013	69	70	1	168	168	
OLRC013	70	71	1	94	94	
OLRC013	71	72	1	35	35	
OLRC013	72	73	1	181	181	
OLRC013	73	74	1	76	76	
OLRC013	74	75	1	136	136	
OLRC013	75	76	1	83	83	
OLRC013	76	77	1	58	58	
OLRC013	77	78	1	55	55	
OLRC013	78	79	1	142	142	
OLRC013	79	80	1	81	81	
OLRC013	80	81	1	211	211	
OLRC013	81	82	1	165	165	
OLRC013	82	83	1	198	198	
OLRC013	83	84	1	57	57	
OLRC013	84	85	1	80	80	
OLRC013	85	86	1	979	979	
OLRC013	86	87	1	209	209	
OLRC013	87	88	1	60	60	
OLRC013	88	89	1	175	175	
OLRC013	89	90	1	81	81	
OLRC013	90	91	1	33	33	
OLRC013	91	92	1	44	44	
OLRC013	92	93	1	75	75	
OLRC013	93	94	1	65	65	
OLRC013	94	95	1	57	57	52
OLRC013	95	96	1	134	134	
OLRC013	96	97	1	46	46	
OLRC013	97	98	1	40	40	
OLRC013	98	99	1	72	72	
OLRC013	99	100	1	51	51	
OLRC013	100	101	1	59	59	
OLRC013	101	102	1	48	47	48
OLRC014	0	4	4	4	4	
OLRC014	4	8	4	5	5	
OLRC014	8	12	4	3	3	

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width	Au Max (ppb)	Au1 (ppb)	Au2 (ppb)
OLRC014	12	16	4	8	8	
OLRC014	16	20	4	3	3	
OLRC014	20	24	4	4	4	
OLRC014	24	28	4	11	11	
OLRC014	28	32	4	135	135	
OLRC014	32	36	4	45	45	
OLRC014	36	40	4	8	8	
OLRC014	40	44	4	17	17	
OLRC014	44	48	4	27	27	
OLRC014	48	52	4	7	7	
OLRC014	52	56	4	8	8	
OLRC014	56	60	4	9	9	
OLRC014	60	64	4	5	5	
OLRC014	64	68	4	13	13	
OLRC014	68	72	4	7	7	
OLRC014	72	76	4	4	4	
OLRC014	76	80	4	4	4	2
OLRC014	80	84	4	3	3	
OLRC014	84	88	4	13	13	
OLRC014	88	92	4	525	525	
OLRC014	92	96	4	24	24	
OLRC014	96	100	4	9940	1150	9940
OLRC014	100	104	4	44	44	
OLRC014	104	108	4	111	111	
OLRC014	108	112	4	5	5	
OLRC014	112	114	4	6	6	

Appendix 2

Drill hole collar details for RC holes drilled by Westar resources April 2023. Co-ordinates are MGA94, Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic north. Max Depth is the drill hole length measured along the drill hole from the surface to the end of the hole.

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
OLRC001	744433	6486337	370.8	120	-60	77
OLRC002	744390	6486543	371.2	120	-60	77
OLRC003	744302	6486652	372.8	126	-60	77
OLRC004	744315	6486853	372.7	120	-60	77
OLRC005	743632	6486704	380	78	-60	77
OLRC006	744095	6487316	381.4	60	-60	90
OLRC007	743634	6487321	384.6	96	-60	90
OLRC008	744239	6487152	377.9	116	-60	77
OLRC009	743616	6486872	380.9	96	-60	77
OLRC010	744051	6487326	381.7	96	-60	90
OLRC011	744655	6487265	376.9	96	-60	77
OLRC012	744598	6487423	382.1	120	-60	77
OLRC013	744487	6486343	371.1	102	-60	77
OLRC014	744349	6486545	371.2	114	-60	77