ASX Announcement

19th July 2023

Proof Of Concept Drilling Confirms LCT Style Pegmatites at Olga Rocks

Highlights

- ***Anomalous lithium, caesium and niobium were identified in numerous holes, confirming LCT Style pegmatites including 2m @ 0.2% Li_2O in OLRC0005 from 46m***
- ***Potential up-dip extension of Zenith's Rio lithium deposit[1] with mineral and element zonations identified***
- ***Potential up to 1km strike length LCT style pegmatite***
- ***Follow-up drilling to be fast-tracked based on results from maiden drill campaign***

Westar Resources Limited (ASX: **WSR**) (**Westar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce fertile lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) style pegmatites have been intercepted in their maiden drill reverse circulation (RC) program at the Olga Rocks Project (**Olga Rocks** or the **Project**). Drilling successfully intersected several zones with anomalous lithium, caesium and niobium (appendix 2 and Table 1) including a 14m wide interval in the western most pegmatite within hole OLRC0005 (Table 1 and appendix 2) which is highly zoned and fractionated. Of note, this hole is interpreted to represent the up-dip extension of the Zenith Rio deposit (Figures 1 and 2). With only one hole to date targeting this body, this fertile western pegmatite is considered a high-priority target for follow-up drilling being open to the north and south, particularly at depth in the fresh rock which remains untested.

Westar highlights that within the 143m of pegmatite intercepted only 66m intersected in fresh rock, with the remaining in the oxide zone. This oxide zone is potentially depleted of lithium minerals similar to Covalent's Mt Holland lithium mine 40km to the south[2], however, as shown in Appendix 2 several anomalous zones were intercepted, which is considered highly encouraging. Following the success of the proof-of-concept program, Westar will be fast-tracking drilling to target over 800m of the prospective strike in the western pegmatite and over 1km of strike in the central zone targeting both gold and lithium. The drill program will dovetail in with Westars' follow-up drill program targeting the high-grade gold intercepts released 6 July 2023, 2km directly along strike of Zeniths' Dulcie Far North maiden 150,000oz inferred resource[3] [4].

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[1] See ZNC ASX Announcement, 24 April 2023, "New Drill Results Expand Rio Lithium Mineralisation"
[2] Kidman resources Earl Grey https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/KDR/01963105.pdf
[3] See ZNC ASX Announcement, 11 July 2023, "Maiden Mineral Resource – Dulcie Far North Gold Project"
[4] Inferred Resource 3.4Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 150koz Au

Westar Executive Director Lindsay Franker commented:

"Westar is encouraged that the proof-of-concept drill program has identified lithium-bearing LCT pegmatites at Olga Rocks and are working to fast-track a follow-up drill campaign. The fertile lithium pegmatites and high-grade gold targets are high priority targets for Westar with Zenith's recent maiden gold resource at Dulcie Far North directly along strike 2km away from Olga Rocks showing the Southern Cross belt remains a great target for new discoveries."

Drilling Results

Drilling intercepted 143m of pegmatite over the 1,460m drilled across 14 RC holes with 13 holes targeting pegmatite and one hole targeting gold mineralisation. Of the thirteen pegmatite holes drilled, seven intercepted pegmatite with intervals generally wider and shallower than expected. Over half of the total pegmatite intercepted was located in the oxide zone (Table 2), where lithium is interpreted to be depleted. The drilling data has provided an updated interpretation and a follow-up drilling program has been designed to step back and test the pegmatites at depth in fresh rock, focusing around drill-hole OLRC005 where multiple zones of anomalous caesium (Cs), lithium (Li), rubidium (Rb), niobium (Nb) were intercepted.

Table 1 - Intercepts >0.01% Li_2O from Maiden RC Program at Olga Rocks

Hole ID	From	To	Li_2O (%)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering
OLRC005	17	23	0.02	8.5	20.8	149	129	Oxidised
	35	40	0.02	54	7.2	40	1,005	Oxidised
	40	48	0.06	92	10	27	2,041	Oxidised
Including	46	48	0.2	113	6	25	2,310	Transition
	48	57	0.04	28	15	145	392	Fresh
OLRC006	30	39	0.05	51	7	52	455	Fresh
Including	37	38	0.1	31	4	43	360	Fresh

Table 2 – Summary of Holes and Metres of Pegmatite Drilled in Fresh and Weathered Rock

Prospect	Holes Drilled	Pegmatite Drilled (m)	Pegmatite-Fresh (m)	Pegmatite-oxide (m)
Central	8 (6 pegmatitic)	98	50 (51%)	48 (49%)
Western	3 (1 pegmatitic)	45	16 (36%)	29 (64%)
Total	11 (7 pegmatitic)	143	66 (46%)	77 (54%)

The holes in the central trend (Figures 1 and 2) confirmed continuity along strike with six of the eight holes intercepting pegmatite and anomalous zones including 4m @ 0.07% in OLRC006 from 35m (Appendix 2). Of note holes OLRC008, OLRC002 and OLRC001 predominantly hit pegmatites in the oxide zone. The holes targeting the eastern zone did not encounter pegmatites despite the holes being drilled under outcropping pegmatite suggesting the unit is not dipping to the west as interpreted.

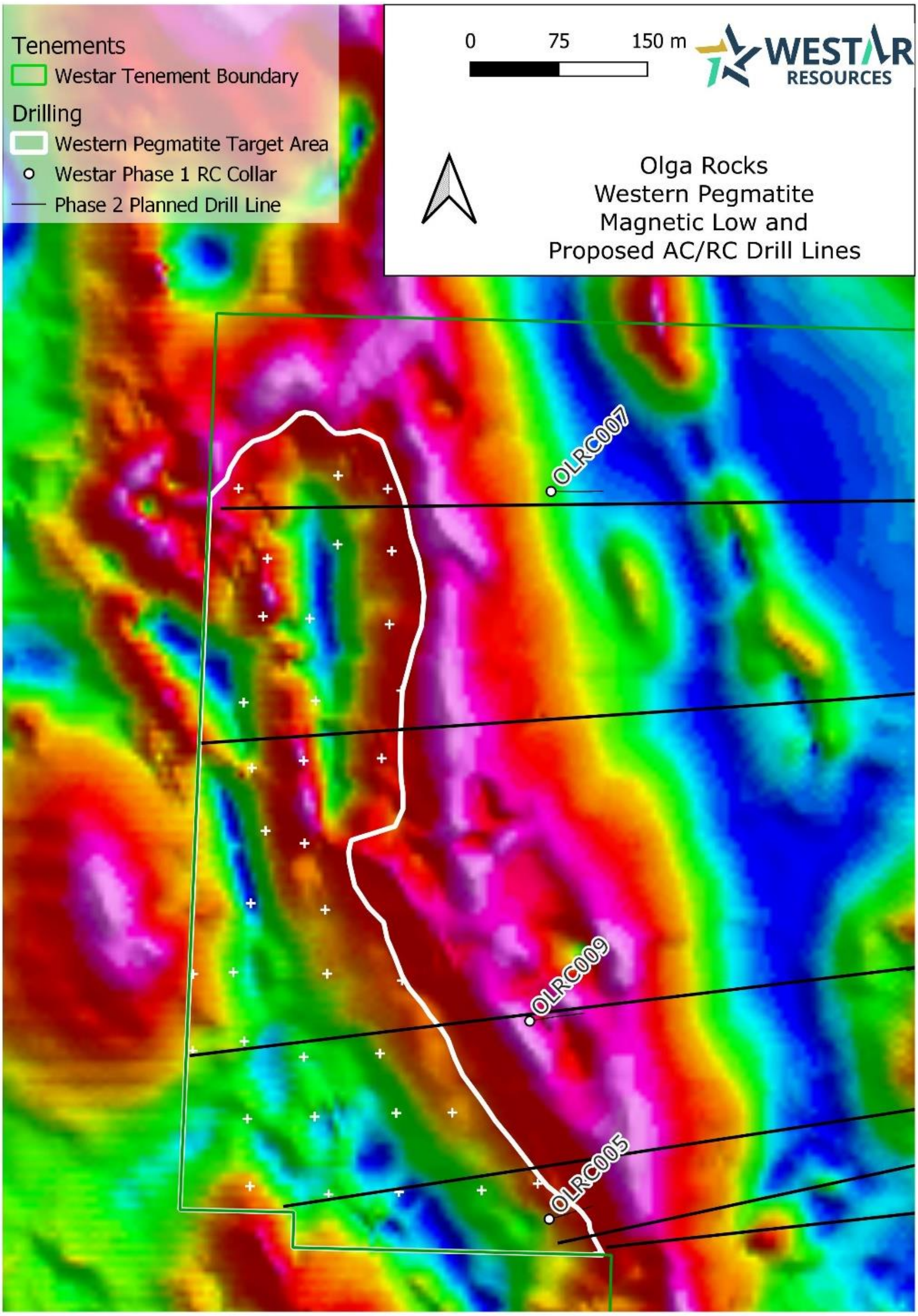


Figure 1 – Western Pegmatite 1VD Magnetics with Target Area and Proposed Drill Lines for Phase 2 Follow Up of Zonation and Elevated Li_2O in OLRC005

Three holes were planned within the western pegmatite (Figure 1) prospect testing either side of an ultramafic unit (Figure 1). The drilling identified the westernmost side as the prospective area with the other two holes (OLRC007 and OLRC009) not intercepting pegmatite. Assay data from the one hole that encountered pegmatite in the western trend, OLRC005, indicates multiple anomalous Li, Cs, Rb and Ta, Nb zones over a 44m wide intercept with both mineral and elemental zonations occurring, (see Table 4 below).

The pegmatite in OLRC005 is highly weathered down to 45m with assay results of up to 0.25% Li_2O in the transition between weathered and fresh rock at 46-48m. Interpretation using drillhole lithology and magnetic imagery indicates a trend running NNW-SSE with a potential strike length of 800m within the Westar tenement lease (Figure 1) and has been defined as a high priority follow up drill target.

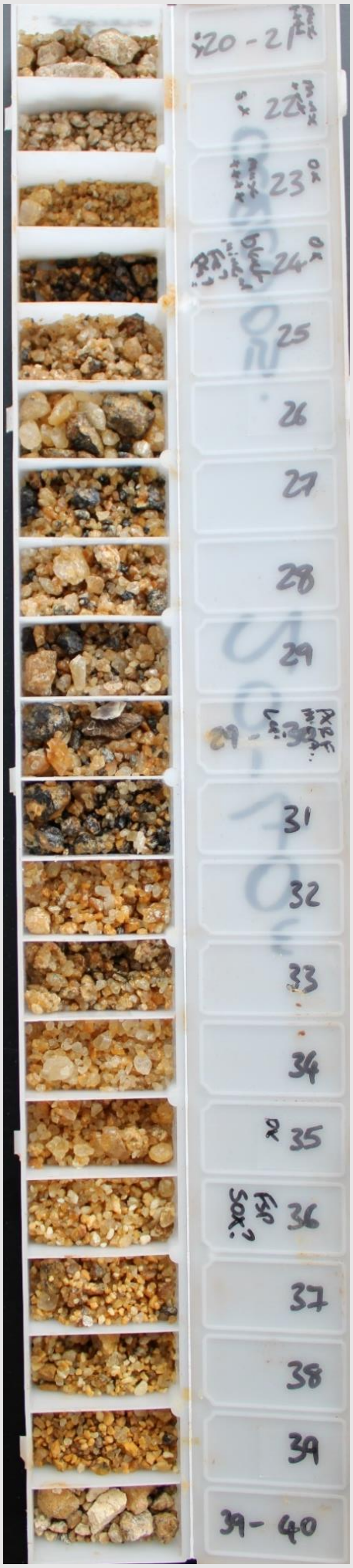
Pegmatite Zonation

The pegmatite intercepted in RC hole OLRC005 within the western pegmatite shows discreet zonation over the 44 metres of pegmatite drilled (Table 3). Zones of high Li, Cs, Rb within predominantly feldspar units are distinct from zones of high Nb and Ta within predominantly muscovite rich zones. This is indicative of highly fractionated LCT pegmatites and supports the interpretation that the western pegmatite corridor is fertile, showing potential for higher grade lithium at depth.

The feldspars within the oxide zone are strongly weathered with only quartz and mica remaining, indicating less resistant minerals have weathered away leading to lithium depletion observed in the top 50m. Drilling is planned to test the zonation at depth, beyond this interpreted zone of weathering and lithium depletion.

Table 3 – OLRC005 – Lithology, Weathering and Assay Data

Chip Tray	Lithology	Weathering	Li_2O ppm	Cs_2O ppm	Rb ppm	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Nb_2O_5 ppm
	TC	CW	77	2	22	1	7
	TC	CW	24	2	11.5	4	14
	TC	CW	19	3	13	1	14
	TC	CW	22	4	17.5	2	7
	TC	CW	22	4	17.5	2	14
	TC	CW	13	2	10.5	1	21
	TC	CW	26	3	14	1	14
	TC	CW	32	3	10.5	1	14
	TC	CW	67	3	6.5	1	14
	TC	CW	65	2	5	0	0
	RSP	CW	97	2	4	0	29
	RSP	CW	93	2	3.5	0	0
	RSP	CW	105	2	3.5	0	0
	RSP	CW	129	2	3.5	1	21
	RSP	CW	170	3	10	6	36
	RSP	CW	179	3	9.5	1	14
	RSP	CW	161	3	19.5	10	36
	GP (muscovite)	CW	194	5	85.5	20	136
	GP (muscovite)	CW	138	3	17	10	64
	GP (muscovite)	CW	295	8	196	17	129

Chip Tray	Lithology	Weathering	Li_2O ppm	Cs_2O ppm	Rb ppm	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Nb_2O_5 ppm
	GP (muscovite)	CW	207	10	105	36	279
	GP (muscovite)	CW	205	11	143	24	165
	GP (muscovite)	CW	138	14	228	18	122
	GP (limonite)	CW	93	6	103	7	50
	GP (limonite)	CW	144	7	109	10	57
	GP (limonite)	CW	174	5	50.5	6	43
	GP (limonite)	CW	168	8	188	6	93
	GP (limonite)	CW	159	14	530	4	14
	GP (limonite)	CW	155	4	85.5	4	14
	GP (limonite)	CW	189	10	137	5	14
	GP (limonite)	CW	153	12	294	3	7
	GP (limonite)	CW	187	11	93.5	4	14
	GP (limonite)	CW	174	24	454	4	14
	GP (undif.)	CW	151	21	509	4	7
	GP (undif.)	MW	170	21	337	4	21
	GP (feldspar)	MW	187	48	1010	6	14
	GP (feldspar)	MW	159	72	1060	4	14
	GP (feldspar)	MW	172	73	1000	7	50
	GP (feldspar)	MW	164	42	1050	11	21
	GP (feldspar)	MW	304	35	907	8	100

Chip Tray	Lithology	Weathering	Li_2O ppm	Cs_2O ppm	Rb ppm	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Nb_2O_5 ppm
	GP (feldspar)	SW	232	51	1190	15	86
	GP (feldspar)	SW	172	50	1210	10	29
	GP (feldspar)	SW	263	50	1050	14	14
	GP (feldspar)	SW	220	87	2100	16	0
	GP (feldspar)	SW	166	137	3290	1	7
	GP (feldspar)	SW	224	180	3620	15	43
	Li -Zone	SW	1277	163	3470	2	7
	Li - Zone	SW	2454	64	1150	10	43
	GP (muscovite)	SW	304	32	283	9	29
	GP (muscovite)	SW	435	23	297	10	72
	GP (muscovite)	SW	435	22	241	18	179
	GP (muscovite)	SW	461	20	292	12	122
	GP (muscovite)	SW	439	19	227	20	193
	GP (muscovite)	FR	217	70	929	8	43
	GP (muscovite)	FR	297	14	175	16	165
	GP (muscovite)	FR	387	20	293	31	350
	GP (muscovite)	FR	321	29	793	15	150
	GP (feldspar)	FR	129	31	984	4	29
	GP (feldspar)	FR	125	28	961	2	21
	GP (feldspar)	FR	340	31	500	5	29

Chip Tray	Lithology	Weathering	Li_2O ppm	Cs_2O ppm	Rb ppm	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Nb_2O_5 ppm
	GP (feldspar)	FR	241	18	62	7	29
	MB	FR	93	3	6.5	0	7
	MB	FR	67	3	6	0	0

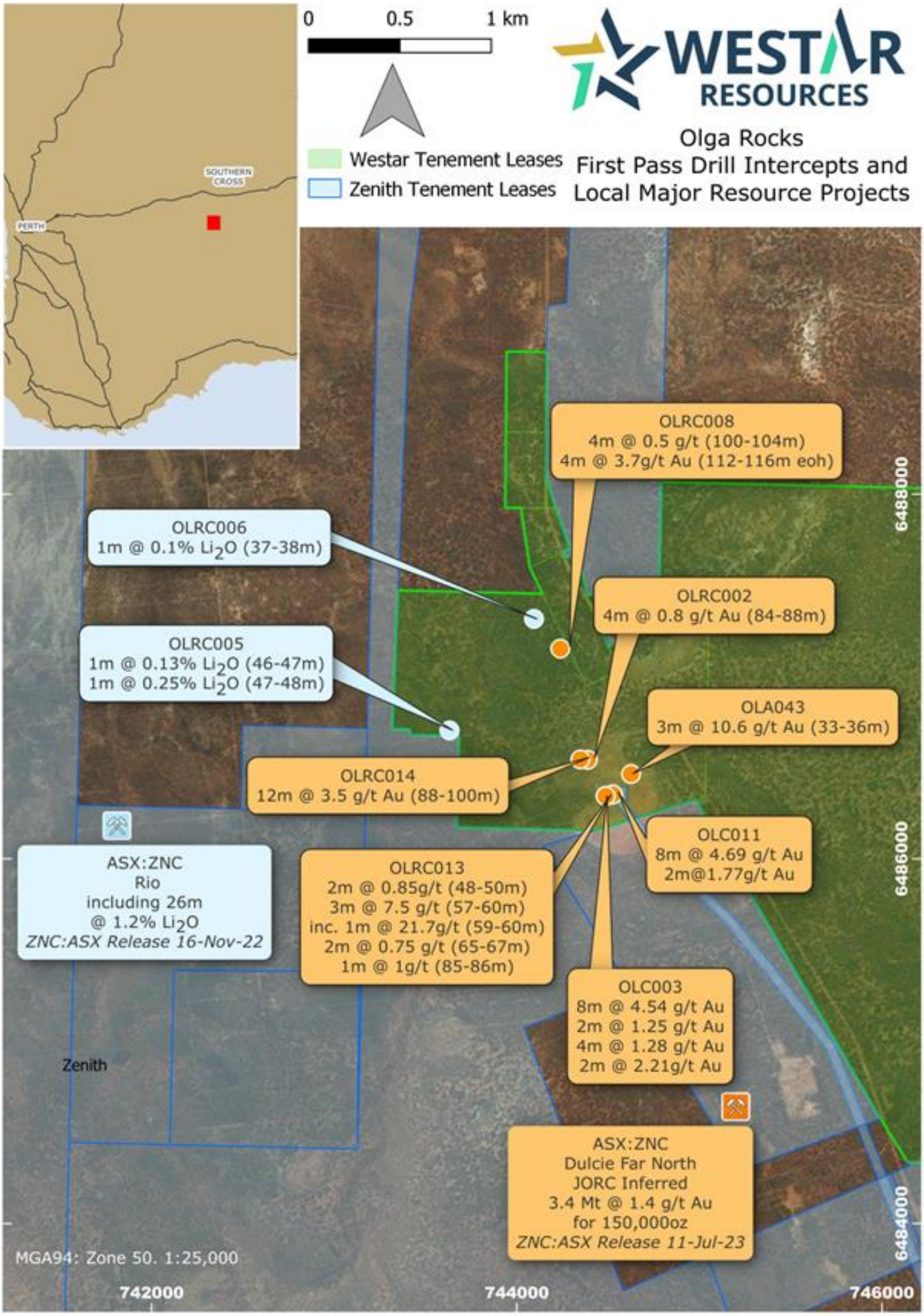


Figure 2 – Location map of RC drilling with Li_2O and Au intercepts at the Olga Rocks Project.

A table of significant intercepts, >100 ppm Li, can be found in Table 1 and further assay results and hole collar information in Appendix 1 & 2.

Next Steps

Following successful validation of the pegmatite existence and identifying a significant lithium intercept with the maiden RC program, a follow-up AC and RC program is planned to test:

- A western corridor, approximately 150m wide by 800km long, of potential Li-bearing pegmatite interpreted from a combination of OLRC005 logging and assay data and strong contrasting features in the AMAG imagery.
- The eastern, outcropping pegmatite, with a re-interpreted dip, for Li grade and pegmatite geometry and thickness.
- Continuity and Li grade along strike and with depth into the fresh rock for each of the western, central and eastern pegmatites.
- The maiden drill program has indicated portions of the Olga Rocks central pegmatite is situated alongside the gold mineralised unit, allowing both commodities to be tested in one drill program.

Olga Rocks Background

The Olga Rocks Project is located within the emerging Forrestania lithium district (see Figure 3), which hosts the developing Covalent Lithium Mt Holland Project[5], along with Zenith Minerals recent lithium-pegmatite discovery at the Split Rocks Project [6,] 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[7], subsequently completing extensive data compilation, reconnaissance mapping and sampling and orientation soil sampling during the due diligence period [8,9,10].

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)[11] indicating the possibility of strike extension of the Central pegmatites of up to 3km.

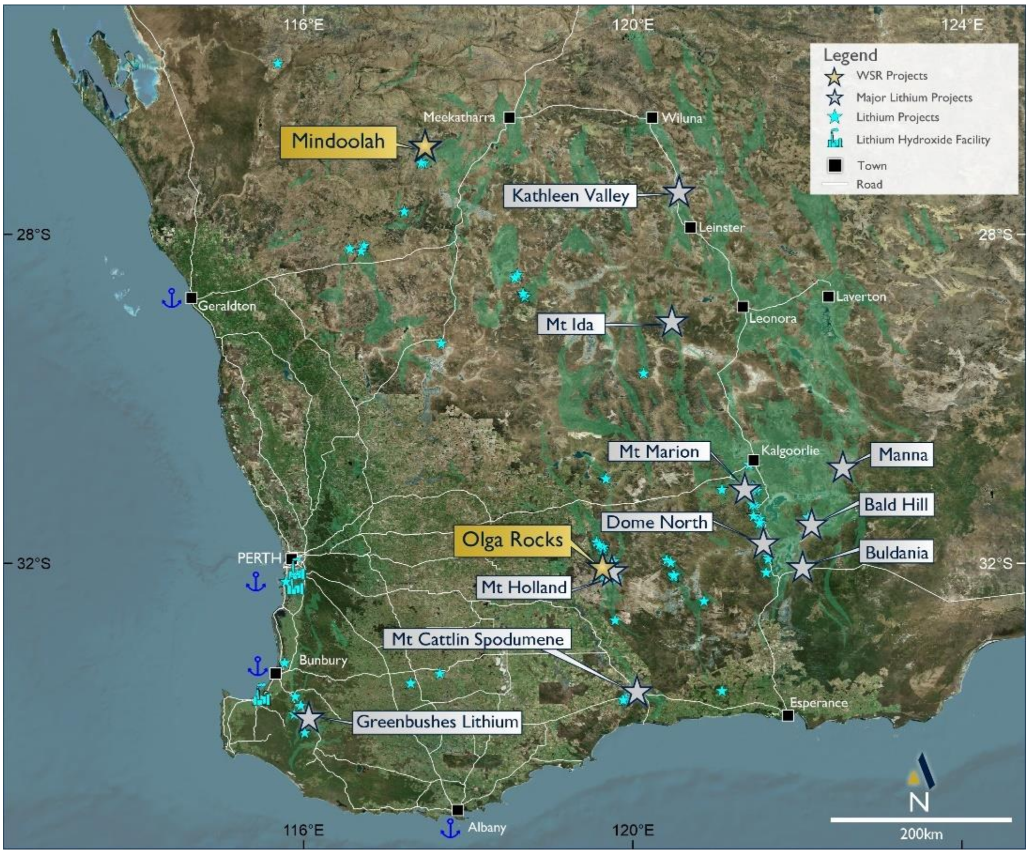
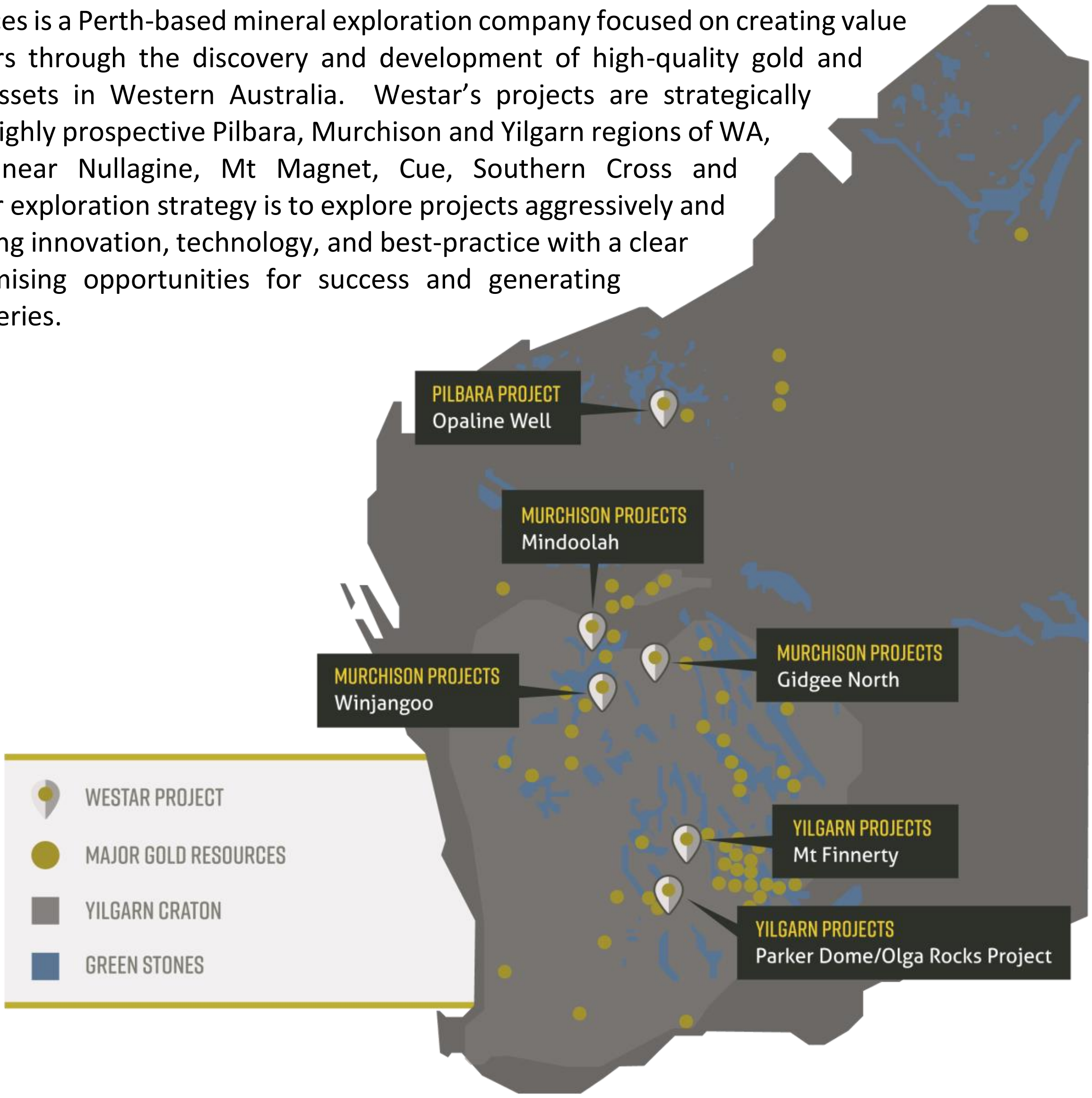


Figure 3 – Location map of Westar's Projects, Olga Rocks and Mindoolah, including other WA lithium resource projects

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

Values in PPM

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering	Lith
OLRC001	69	70	15	56	21	B.D.L.	101	CW	RSP
OLRC001	70	71	13	54	7	1	112	CW	RSP
OLRC001	71	72	27	67	7	1	282	CW	RSP
OLRC001	72	73	28	54	7	1	247	CW	RSP
OLRC001	73	74	15	47	21	1	175	CW	QV
OLRC001	74	75	14	67	7	1	170	CW	RSP
OLRC001	75	76	24	69	14	1	298	CW	RSP
OLRC001	76	77	38	75	43	4	369	CW	GP
OLRC001	77	78	32	32	29	2	367	CW	GP
OLRC001	78	79	14	69	29	1	239	CW	RSP
OLRC001	79	80	12	75	21	1	194	CW	RSP
OLRC001	80	81	17	155	36	1	256	SW	GP
OLRC001	81	82	12	28	14	2	321	SW	GP
OLRC001	82	83	11	54	14	1	207	SW	GP
OLRC001	83	84	12	80	7	B.D.L.	205	CW	RSP
OLRC001	84	85	8	65	7	1	148	CW	RSP
OLRC001	85	86	3	45	7	B.D.L.	55.5	CW	RSP
OLRC001	86	87	4	58	7	B.D.L.	60	SW	MB
OLRC001	87	88	5	69	21	B.D.L.	69.5	SW	MB
OLRC001	88	89	5	65	7	B.D.L.	56.5	SW	MB
OLRC001	89	90	8	43	21	1	249	SW	GP
OLRC001	90	91	11	30	14	1	217	SW	GP
OLRC001	91	92	18	34	14	2	303	SW	GP
OLRC001	92	93	12	62	36	4	219	SW	GP
OLRC001	93	94	14	99	21	2	123	FR	MB
OLRC001	94	95	3	168	21	1	49.5	FR	MB
OLRC001	109	110	4	170	21	1	55	FR	MB
OLRC001	110	111	4	166	21	1	46	FR	MB
OLRC001	111	112	7	235	29	2	77	FR	MB
OLRC001	112	113	11	189	36	2	149	FR	GP
OLRC001	113	114	7	110	29	1	209	FR	GP
OLRC001	114	115	6	93	29	1	252	FR	GP
OLRC001	115	116	12	60	14	2	304	FR	GP
OLRC001	115	116	8	58	14	2	273	FR	GP
OLRC001	116	117	10	28	14	1	302	FR	GP

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering	Lith
OLRC001	117	118	5	232	29	2	143	FR	GP
OLRC001	118	119	4	258	14	B.D.L.	122	FR	MB
OLRC001	119	120	3	161	0	B.D.L.	61	FR	MB
OLRC002	0	1	4	43	7	1	22.5	CW	TC
OLRC002	1	2	4	71	7	1	22	CW	TC
OLRC002	2	3	5	140	29	4	30	HW	RD
OLRC002	3	4	6	146	29	3	48	HW	RD
OLRC002	4	5	4	146	21	2	33.5	HW	RD
OLRC002	5	6	5	144	29	2	39.5	HW	RD
OLRC002	6	7	4	129	21	2	34	HW	RD
OLRC002	7	8	2	133	57	2	21.5	HW	RD
OLRC002	8	9	4	205	29	4	56.5	HW	RD
OLRC002	9	10	4	183	72	4	76.5	HW	GP
OLRC002	10	11	5	155	36	3	57	HW	GP
OLRC002	11	12	3	131	29	2	29	HW	GP
OLRC002	12	13	7	174	36	5	68	HW	GP
OLRC002	13	14	8	245	50	13	83.5	HW	GP
OLRC002	14	15	3	121	21	2	25.5	HW	GP
OLRC002	15	16	4	121	29	4	30.5	HW	GP
OLRC002	16	17	8	144	29	5	55	HW	GP
OLRC002	17	18	8	187	36	6	67.5	HW	GP
OLRC002	18	19	11	239	50	7	95.5	HW	GP
OLRC002	19	20	8	211	36	8	96.5	HW	GP
OLRC002	20	21	6	220	29	5	107	HW	GP
OLRC002	21	22	14	187	36	5	268	HW	GP
OLRC002	22	23	17	125	14	4	309	MW	GP
OLRC002	23	24	23	146	86	5	359	MW	GP
OLRC002	24	25	17	99	14	3	330	MW	GP
OLRC002	25	26	14	105	29	3	355	MW	GP
OLRC002	26	27	13	75	29	2	293	MW	GP
OLRC002	27	28	22	56	14	2	325	MW	GP
OLRC002	28	29	14	52	21	2	330	MW	GP
OLRC002	29	30	12	41	14	1	250	MW	GP
OLRC002	30	31	8	99	29	2	224	MW	GP
OLRC002	31	32	8	43	21	1	297	MW	GP
OLRC002	31	32	7	39	14	2	261	MW	GP
OLRC002	32	33	7	52	14	2	230	MW	GP
OLRC002	33	34	13	41	7	1	439	SW	GP

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering	Lith
OLRC002	34	35	10	45	14	2	266	SW	GP
OLRC002	35	36	16	73	14	2	205	SW	GP
OLRC002	36	37	14	75	50	3	227	SW	GP
OLRC002	37	38	17	58	14	2	168	SW	GP
OLRC002	38	39	18	93	29	3	300	SW	GP
OLRC002	39	40	12	50	21	2	325	SW	GP
OLRC002	40	41	6	47	7	1	99.5	SW	GP
OLRC002	41	42	7	37	0	1	176	SW	GP
OLRC002	42	43	7	54	7	2	195	FR	GP
OLRC002	43	44	14	30	14	2	312	FR	GP
OLRC002	44	45	20	45	21	3	283	FR	GP
OLRC002	45	46	13	41	21	4	177	FR	GP
OLRC002	46	47	8	286	29	3	76	FR	GP
OLRC002	47	48	3	319	0	1	36.5	FR	MB
OLRC002	48	49	4	278	7	1	53.5	FR	MB
OLRC002	49	50	4	200	7	1	58.5	FR	MB
OLRC002	50	51	3	127	7	1	62.5	FR	MB
OLRC002	51	52	2	213	7	1	54.5	FR	MB
OLRC002	52	53	4	278	7	2	114	FR	MB
OLRC002	53	54	8	82	14	4	270	FR	MB
OLRC002	54	55	15	80	36	4	363	FR	MB
OLRC002	55	56	15	93	21	4	335	FR	MB
OLRC002	56	57	18	80	93	13	432	FR	MB
OLRC002	57	58	4	43	21	2	75.5	FR	MB
OLRC002	58	59	4	54	21	2	70.5	FR	MB
OLRC002	59	60	3	293	7	1	42	FR	MB
OLRC002	60	61	2	258	0	B.D.L.	41	FR	MB
OLRC002	61	62	2	250	0	B.D.L.	59.5	FR	MB
OLRC002	73	74	3	226	0	B.D.L.	75.5	FR	MB
OLRC002	74	75	6	232	21	3	164	FR	MB
OLRC002	75	76	30	60	36	6	398	FR	GP
OLRC002	76	77	5	62	29	2	73.5	FR	GP
OLRC002	77	78	3	140	21	2	75	FR	GP
OLRC002	78	79	6	144	7	1	57	FR	MB
OLRC002	79	80	6	183	14	1	91	FR	MB
OLRC002	80	81	6	136	21	2	132	FR	GP
OLRC002	81	82	2	80	14	1	46	FR	MB
OLRC002	82	83	1	71	7	1	31.5	FR	MB

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering	Lith
OLRC002	83	84	3	108	7	1	51.5	FR	MB
OLRC005	0	1	2	77	7	1	22	CW	TC
OLRC005	1	2	2	24	14	4	11.5	CW	TC
OLRC005	2	3	3	19	14	1	13	CW	TC
OLRC005	3	4	4	22	7	2	17.5	CW	TC
OLRC005	4	5	4	22	14	2	17.5	CW	TC
OLRC005	5	6	2	13	21	1	10.5	CW	TC
OLRC005	6	7	3	26	14	1	14	CW	TC
OLRC005	7	8	3	32	14	1	10.5	CW	TC
OLRC005	8	9	3	67	14	1	6.5	CW	TC
OLRC005	9	10	2	65	0	B.D.L.	5	CW	TC
OLRC005	10	11	2	97	29	B.D.L.	4	CW	RSP
OLRC005	11	12	2	93	0	B.D.L.	3.5	CW	RSP
OLRC005	12	13	2	105	0	B.D.L.	3.5	CW	RSP
OLRC005	13	14	2	129	21	1	3.5	CW	RSP
OLRC005	14	15	3	170	36	6	10	CW	RSP
OLRC005	15	16	3	179	14	1	9.5	CW	RSP
OLRC005	16	17	3	161	36	10	19.5	CW	RSP
OLRC005	17	18	5	194	136	20	85.5	CW	GP
OLRC005	18	19	3	138	64	10	17	CW	GP
OLRC005	19	20	8	295	129	17	196	CW	GP
OLRC005	20	21	10	207	279	36	105	CW	GP
OLRC005	21	22	11	205	165	24	143	CW	GP
OLRC005	22	23	14	138	122	18	228	CW	GP
OLRC005	23	24	6	93	50	7	103	CW	GP
OLRC005	24	25	7	144	57	10	109	CW	GP
OLRC005	25	26	5	174	43	6	50.5	CW	GP
OLRC005	26	27	8	168	93	6	188	CW	GP
OLRC005	27	28	14	159	14	4	530	CW	GP
OLRC005	28	29	4	155	14	4	85.5	CW	GP
OLRC005	29	30	10	189	14	5	137	CW	GP
OLRC005	30	31	12	153	7	3	294	CW	GP
OLRC005	31	32	11	187	14	4	93.5	CW	GP
OLRC005	32	33	24	174	14	4	454	CW	GP
OLRC005	33	34	21	151	7	4	509	CW	GP
OLRC005	34	35	21	170	21	4	337	MW	GP
OLRC005	35	36	48	187	14	6	1010	MW	GP
OLRC005	36	37	72	159	14	4	1060	MW	GP

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering	Lith
OLRC005	37	38	73	172	50	7	1000	MW	GP
OLRC005	38	39	42	164	21	11	1050	MW	GP
OLRC005	39	40	35	304	100	8	907	MW	GP
OLRC005	40	41	51	232	86	15	1190	SW	GP
OLRC005	41	42	51	161	14	8	1290	SW	GP
OLRC005	41	42	50	172	29	10	1210	SW	GP
OLRC005	42	43	50	263	14	14	1050	SW	GP
OLRC005	43	44	87	220	0	16	2100	SW	GP
OLRC005	44	45	137	166	7	1	3290	SW	GP
OLRC005	45	46	180	224	43	15	3620	FR	GP
OLRC005	46	47	163	1277	7	2	3470	FR	GP
OLRC005	47	48	64	2454	43	10	1150	FR	GP
OLRC005	48	49	32	304	29	9	283	FR	GP
OLRC005	49	50	23	435	72	10	297	FR	GP
OLRC005	50	51	22	435	179	18	241	FR	GP
OLRC005	51	52	20	461	122	12	292	FR	GP
OLRC005	52	53	19	439	193	20	227	FR	GP
OLRC005	53	54	70	217	43	8	929	FR	GP
OLRC005	54	55	14	297	165	16	175	FR	GP
OLRC005	55	56	20	387	350	31	293	FR	GP
OLRC005	56	57	29	321	150	15	793	FR	GP
OLRC005	57	58	31	129	29	4	984	FR	GP
OLRC005	58	59	28	125	21	2	961	FR	GP
OLRC005	59	60	31	340	29	5	500	FR	GP
OLRC005	60	61	18	241	29	7	62	FR	GP
OLRC005	61	62	3	93	7	B.D.L.	6.5	FR	MB
OLRC005	62	63	3	67	0	B.D.L.	6	FR	MB
OLRC005	63	64	5	80	36	B.D.L.	9	FR	MB
OLRC005	64	65	6	116	0	B.D.L.	16.5	FR	MB
OLRC005	65	66	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	0	B.D.L.	L.N.R.	FR	MB
OLRC006	23	24	7	129	0	B.D.L.	37.5	SW	MB
OLRC006	24	25	4	170	14	B.D.L.	29	SW	MB
OLRC006	25	26	B.D.L.	155	14	B.D.L.	3.5	SW	MB
OLRC006	26	27	1	245	14	B.D.L.	18.5	SW	MB
OLRC006	27	28	B.D.L.	183	0	B.D.L.	4	SW	MB
OLRC006	28	29	2	226	0	B.D.L.	11.5	SW	MB
OLRC006	29	30	4	269	21	1	49	FR	GP
OLRC006	30	31	27	487	86	7	395	FR	GP

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering	Lith
OLRC006	31	32	41	390	36	5	436	FR	GP
OLRC006	32	33	73	454	50	16	608	FR	GP
OLRC006	33	34	51	426	64	5	516	FR	GP
OLRC006	34	35	48	463	43	7	379	FR	GP
OLRC006	35	36	84	669	50	10	302	FR	GP
OLRC006	36	37	59	443	57	8	641	FR	GP
OLRC006	37	38	31	951	43	4	360	FR	GP
OLRC006	38	39	38	631	57	7	262	FR	GP
OLRC006	39	40	27	235	29	3	79.5	FR	GP
OLRC006	40	41	38	185	14	3	73	FR	GP
OLRC006	41	42	15	164	14	2	108	FR	GP
OLRC006	42	43	28	174	14	2	210	FR	GP
OLRC006	43	44	31	164	36	4	429	FR	GP
OLRC006	44	45	8	306	36	5	150	FR	MB
OLRC006	45	46	3	232	7	B.D.L.	49.5	FR	MB
OLRC006	46	47	5	297	7	B.D.L.	55	FR	MB
OLRC008	0	1	3	75	0	B.D.L.	28	CW	TC
OLRC008	1	2	14	54	29	3	381	HW	GP
OLRC008	2	3	15	65	29	2	261	HW	GP
OLRC008	3	4	16	56	21	3	374	HW	GP
OLRC008	4	5	21	69	29	5	261	HW	GP
OLRC008	5	6	4	32	7	1	49	HW	GP
OLRC008	6	7	2	80	7	B.D.L.	15	HW	MB
OLRC008	7	8	3	62	0	B.D.L.	15.5	HW	MB
OLRC008	8	9	2	58	0	B.D.L.	11.5	HW	MB
OLRC008	9	10	3	84	0	B.D.L.	18.5	HW	MB
OLRC008	10	11	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	0	B.D.L.	L.N.R.	HW	MB
OLRC010	53	54	3	121	0	B.D.L.	17.5	FR	MB
OLRC010	54	55	4	215	7	B.D.L.	29	FR	MB
OLRC010	55	56	14	73	14	2	194	FR	GP
OLRC010	56	57	8	118	14	1	184	FR	GP
OLRC010	57	58	3	151	0	B.D.L.	34.5	FR	MB
OLRC010	58	59	B.D.L.	93	7	B.D.L.	10.5	FR	MB
OLRC014	55	56	2	183	0	B.D.L.	36.5	FR	MB
OLRC014	56	57	3	179	0	B.D.L.	81	FR	MB
OLRC014	57	58	8	127	50	3	248	FR	GP
OLRC014	58	59	18	65	43	4	261	FR	GP
OLRC014	59	60	22	37	21	4	206	FR	GP

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering	Lith
OLRC014	60	61	19	41	7	1	273	FR	GP
OLRC014	61	62	6	125	14	1	128	FR	MB
OLRC014	61	62	4	174	14	1	95.5	FR	MB
OLRC014	62	63	22	202	29	7	187	FR	MB
OLRC014	63	64	10	248	7	1	111	FR	MB
OLRC014	64	65	18	140	43	9	360	FR	GP
OLRC014	65	66	13	58	21	5	140	FR	GP
OLRC014	66	67	16	93	50	5	361	FR	GP
OLRC014	67	68	6	153	29	4	110	FR	GP
OLRC014	68	69	4	54	43	3	95	FR	GP
OLRC014	69	70	13	60	29	4	274	FR	GP
OLRC014	70	71	6	34	14	2	73	FR	GP
OLRC014	71	72	20	69	14	2	208	FR	GP
OLRC014	72	73	6	82	29	5	162	FR	GP
OLRC014	73	74	4	192	14	1	96.5	FR	MB
OLRC014	74	75	2	245	7	1	66.5	FR	MB
OLRC014	75	76	1	136	7	B.D.L.	41	FR	MB
OLRC014	76	77	10	97	21	4	261	FR	GP
OLRC014	77	78	6	103	29	4	185	FR	GP
OLRC014	78	79	2	308	93	1	20	FR	MB
OLRC014	79	80	2	276	57	1	16.5	FR	MB
OLRC014	87	88	3	149	14	1	36	FR	MB
OLRC014	88	89	6	80	43	5	106	FR	GP
OLRC014	89	90	5	220	21	2	59.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	40	41	B.D.L.	60	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	2.5	CW	TCY
OLRC013	41	42	B.D.L.	60	7	1	5	CW	TCY
OLRC013	42	43	1	69	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	2.5	CW	TCY
OLRC013	43	44	B.D.L.	69	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	3	CW	TCY
OLRC013	44	45	1	50	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	4	CW	RSP
OLRC013	45	46	B.D.L.	43	B.D.L.	1	4	CW	RSP
OLRC013	46	47	B.D.L.	37	7	2	<0.5	CW	RSP
OLRC013	47	48	B.D.L.	39	14	2	<0.5	CW	RSP
OLRC013	48	49	5	50	14	1	72	CW	RSP
OLRC013	49	50	7	47	14	1	85	CW	RSP
OLRC013	50	51	6	62	14	1	70.5	CW	RSP
OLRC013	51	52	7	45	14	1	117	CW	RSP
OLRC013	52	53	7	56	14	1	76.5	CW	RSP
OLRC013	53	54	7	43	14	B.D.L.	72	CW	RSP

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering	Lith
OLRC013	54	55	11	45	7	B.D.L.	111	CW	RSP
OLRC013	55	56	7	45	14	1	80	CW	RSP
OLRC013	56	57	6	54	14	1	73	CW	RSP
OLRC013	57	58	3	43	21	1	40.5	CW	RSP
OLRC013	58	59	6	37	21	1	66.5	CW	RSP
OLRC013	59	60	2	26	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	40.5	CW	RSP
OLRC013	60	61	2	19	14	1	44	CW	RSP
OLRC013	61	62	1	22	14	1	23.5	CW	RSP
OLRC013	62	63	2	22	14	1	38.5	CW	RSP
OLRC013	63	64	2	30	14	1	45	CW	RSP
OLRC013	64	65	3	43	14	1	86	CW	RSP
OLRC013	65	66	2	34	14	1	86	HW	RSR
OLRC013	66	67	2	56	21	B.D.L.	65.5	HW	RSR
OLRC013	67	68	B.D.L.	54	7	1	24	HW	RSR
OLRC013	68	69	2	88	7	B.D.L.	33	HW	RSR
OLRC013	69	70	2	138	7	B.D.L.	61.5	MW	MB
OLRC013	70	71	2	129	7	B.D.L.	47	MW	MB
OLRC013	71	72	1	45	7	B.D.L.	22	MW	MB
OLRC013	72	73	2	50	14	B.D.L.	33	MW	MB
OLRC013	73	74	3	45	7	B.D.L.	43	MW	MB
OLRC013	74	75	1	45	7	B.D.L.	37	MW	MB
OLRC013	75	76	2	58	14	B.D.L.	52.5	MW	MB
OLRC013	76	77	2	47	7	B.D.L.	37	FR	MB
OLRC013	77	78	2	47	7	B.D.L.	42.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	78	79	1	86	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	43	FR	MB
OLRC013	79	80	B.D.L.	34	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	19	FR	MB
OLRC013	80	81	1	45	14	B.D.L.	51.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	81	82	2	50	7	B.D.L.	66	FR	MB
OLRC013	82	83	3	52	14	2	58.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	83	84	1	54	7	B.D.L.	33.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	84	85	1	45	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	35	FR	MB
OLRC013	85	86	2	69	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	36	FR	MB
OLRC013	86	87	3	56	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	18.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	87	88	1	54	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	13	FR	MB
OLRC013	88	89	2	60	B.D.L.	1	24	FR	MB
OLRC013	89	90	2	67	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	27.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	90	91	B.D.L.	52	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	17.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	91	92	1	52	7	B.D.L.	23	FR	MB

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Weathering	Lith
OLRC013	92	93	1	56	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	9	FR	MB
OLRC013	93	94	1	58	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	9	FR	MB
OLRC013	94	95	1	56	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	9	FR	MB
OLRC013	95	96	2	62	B.D.L.	1	19	FR	MB
OLRC013	96	97	2	62	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	19	FR	MB
OLRC013	97	98	2	56	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	27.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	98	99	2	60	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	38.5	FR	MB
OLRC013	99	100	2	71	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	44	FR	MB
OLRC013	100	101	2	90	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	47	FR	MB
OLRC013	101	102	2	58	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	40.5	FR	MB

B.D.L – Below Detection Limit

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