

ASX Announcement
20th June 2024

Compelling Gold – Base Metal Drill Target Uncovered at Gidgee North

Highlights

- ✦ ***Significant geochemical anomaly identified at the Mageye Prospect after review of previous shallow air core drill results and re-assaying***
- ✦ ***Anomaly supported by distinct ‘bullseye’ magnetic and gravity geophysical highs***
- ✦ ***Geochemical and geophysical interpretation suggests an intrusion style model with potential to host precious / base metal mineralisation***
- ✦ ***Drill planning underway to target intrusion interpreted <200m deep***
- ✦ ***A number of similar discrete geophysical anomalies located in the Gidgee North Project remain untested***

Westar Resources Limited (ASX: **WSR**) (**Westar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of a geological review covering select areas of the Gidgee North Project, initially focusing on assay data from previous drill programs. A strong geochemical anomaly indicative of pathfinder elements associated with precious / base metal mineralisation was highlighted from interpretation of existing and re-assayed drill data at the Mageye Prospect. The presence of an underlying distinct ‘bullseye’ geophysical anomaly suggests an intrusion near-surface, supporting intrusion-related mineralisation models. Drill planning to further explore the potential of this anomaly is underway.

Westar CEO Jason Boladeras commented:

“The significant pathfinder geochemical signature we’ve identified as Mageye is supported by a strong geophysical anomaly defined by not one but two techniques, creating a compelling exploration target. We’re now eager to drill this target to understand if there is any gold / base metal mineralisation is associated with it. Separately, I’d like to thank all who have been supportive as I settle-in to my new role as CEO and I look forward to the challenge of building success for the Company with the Westar Team”.

Overview: new drill target revealed

Westar, with the assistance of several specialist consultants, has completed a geochemical and geophysical review covering select areas of the Gidgee North Project. Focus was on multi-element assay data collected from previous Westar and historic drill programs.

A strongly anomalous geochemical signature of pathfinder elements potentially indicative of gold and base metal mineralisation was discovered from interpretation of bottom-of-hole assays returned from a single air core drill line Westar completed in 2023¹. This drill line was targeting a distinct ‘bullseye’ shaped geophysical anomaly with the Prospect aptly named ‘Mageye’. Multi-element assaying of all samples returned from the drill line supported end-of-hole analysis.

The strongly anomalous geochemistry supported by a geophysical anomaly confirmed by multiple techniques creates a compelling drill target, as expanded on below. Should drilling intercept mineralisation, it opens up the potential for further discoveries as there are a number of these distinct geophysical features occurring over the Gidgee North Project.

Mageye Geophysics: distinct anomaly defined by multiple techniques

The Mageye Prospect is underlain by a distinct ‘bullseye’ geophysical feature about 300m wide, totally concealed by approximately 5-10m of transported cover. The feature is defined by multiple geophysical techniques, which is important as each technique adds value to supporting a number of potential mineralisation models, or, strengthening one model.

Both airborne magnetic and ground gravity derived images² strongly highlight the circular feature (Figures 1 and 2 respectively). The magnetic anomaly may indicate the presence of hydrothermal alteration which could have mineralisation associated. An example is Cu, Mo, Ag +/- Au porphyry intrusion type deposits. The gravity anomaly may indicate the presence sulphide alteration which could have mineralisation associated; also characteristic of intrusion related deposits.

Depth to the top of the bullseye feature from surface was unknown. However, gravity and magnetic geophysical data can be used together to generate models that estimate depth to a reasonable degree of accuracy. This is important to calculate as if too deep it will not be possible to drill cost-effectively. PGN Geoscience was engaged and modelling calculations suggest depths of around 100-200m; easily achievable using RC and / or diamond drilling methods.

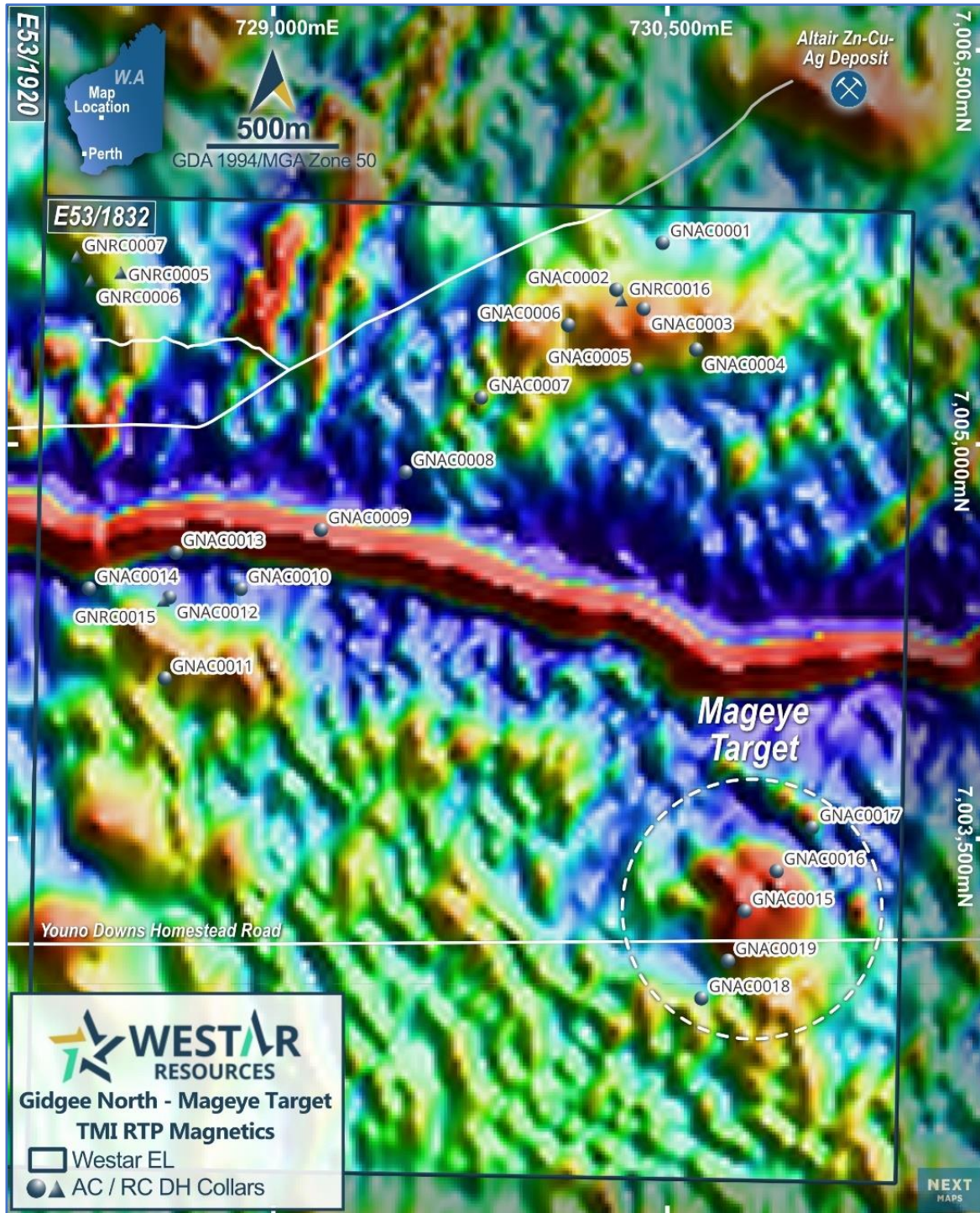


Figure 1. Airborne magnetic image (TMI, RTP) showing magnetic high at the Mageye Prospect, and previous WSR drilling^{3,4}.

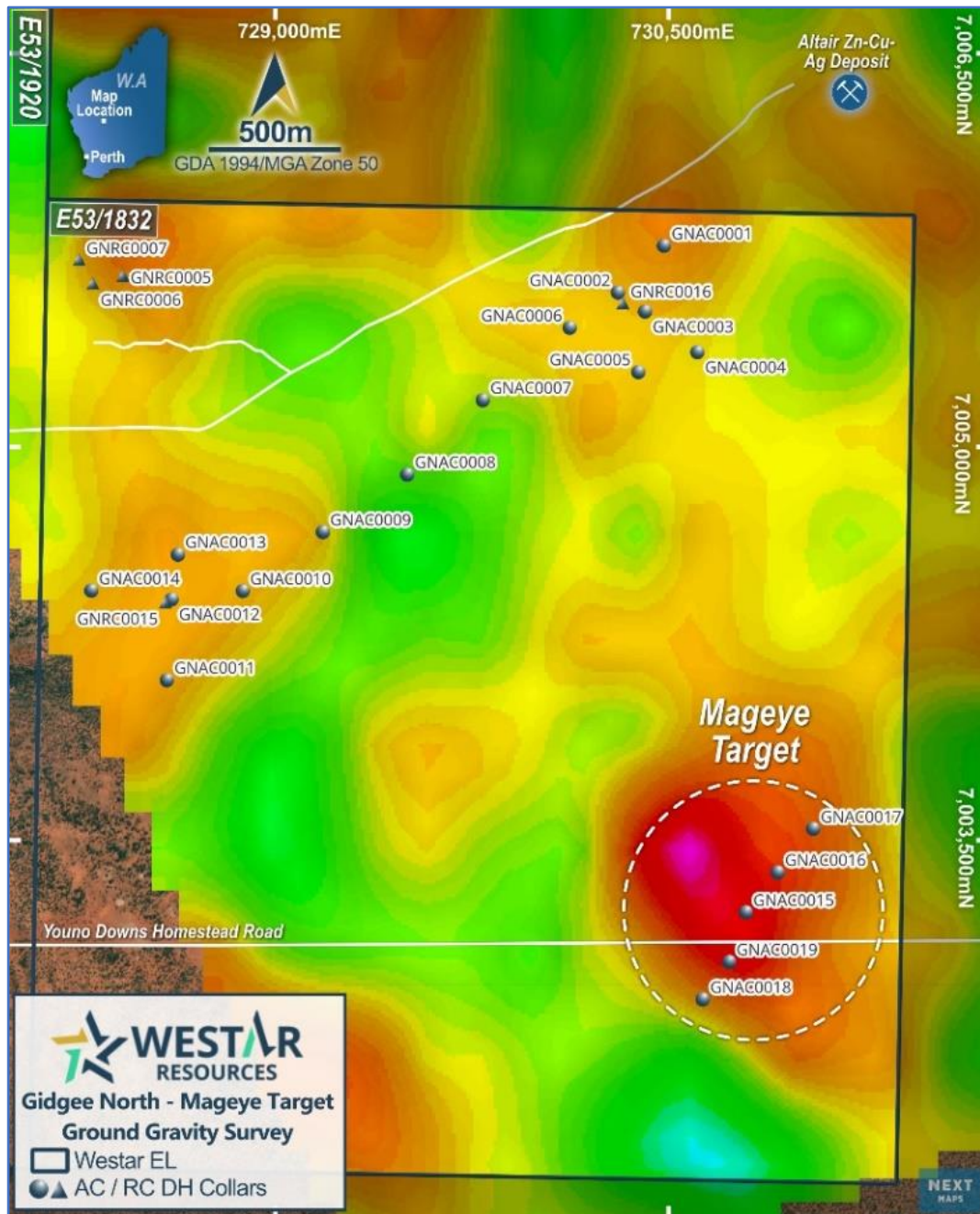


Figure 2. Ground gravity image showing gravity high at the Mageye Prospect, and previous WSR drilling^{3,4}.

Geochemistry: strongly anomalous, multiple pathfinder elements

During Westar’s 2023 drill campaign, five air core drillholes (GNAC0015 - GNAC0019)³ were drilled over the coincident gravity and magnetic bullseye anomaly. Four metre composite samples were submitted for gold analysis with Bottom-of-Hole (BOH) samples submitted for gold and multi element analysis.

The recent geochemical review highlighted strongly anomalous key pathfinder elements in BOH samples, including Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Mo, Sn, Te, W (and indicator elements Cu, Zn). These elements can be indicative of hydrothermal alteration associated with an intrusion which could host precious and/or base metal mineralisation.

The BOH anomalous geochemistry and coincident geophysical anomalies warranted additional analysis over the Mageye target and composite drill hole samples (in the form of ‘pulp’ held in storage) from the remainder of drillholes GNAC0015 - GNAC0019 were submitted for analysis. Assays returned not only confirmed the original BOH anomalism but significantly upgraded the targets’ potential prospectivity. All holes appear highly anomalous in Bi, Mo, W and Te, and to a lesser but still significant extent, Ag, Cu and Sn. Table 1 highlights this magnitude by comparing the strongly anomalous values to assays returned from proximal and slightly more distal air core drill holes.

Assay data returned from re-assayed pulps is provided in Appendix 1. For completeness, previously reported JORC Table 1 information for the 2023 air core drill program is included.

Pulp re-assay	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	# Samples
GNAC0001-0014 Avg (Background)	BDL	BDL	124	1.63	N/A	N/A	BDL	286 (whole hole)
GNAC0020-0032 Avg (Background)	0.09	0.24	113	1.49	0.41	0.12	5.94	13 BOH
GNAC0015-0019 90 th Percentile	0.31	14.5	280	51.5	7.24	0.58	55.3	
GNAC0015-0019 Max Assay Value	0.95	170	634	123	19.2	0.78	202	59

Table 1. Anomalous assay values (90th percentile) and maximum assay values for the re-assayed complete holes, GNAC0015-19. Multi-element assays of proximal (GNAC0001-14)³ and more distal (GNAC0020-32)³ air core holes are provided for background value comparison to highlight magnitude of relative anomalism. BDL – Below Detection Limits. N/A – Not Assayed in the analysis.

Next Steps

Westar is currently reviewing additional geological data to aid in planning a RC and/or diamond drill program at the Mageye Prospect, followed by ranking it in a priority list with other Westar exploration targets. Drilling will focus on intercepting the top of the bullseye geophysical target in select positions, approximately 100-200m below surface.

The presence of a strong and distinct magnetic and gravity geophysical anomaly, supported by highly anomalous pathfinder geochemistry indicative of hydrothermal alteration offers a compelling exploration target. Further, anomalous elements and the bullseye geophysical anomaly suggests an intrusion-related geological model. Westar looks forward to determining the potential of the Mageye prospect by drilling the target.

References in this release:

- 1 ASX WSR announcement, 06 June 2023, “Exploration Update”
- 2 ASX WSR announcement, 16 December 2020, “Prospectus”
- 3 ASX WSR announcement, 03 April 2023, “Maiden Aircore Drilling Program Completed at Gidgee North Project”
- 4 ASX WSR announcement, 30 May 2022, “Gidgee North Exploration Update”
- 5 ASX HRN announcement, 14 January 2023, “RIU Explorers Conference Investor Presentation”
- 6 ASX GML announcement, 8 February 2023, “Investor Presentation February 2023”

Gidgee North Project Background

The Gidgee North project is located approximately 640 Km northeast of Perth in Western Australia (Figure 3) and comprises tenements E53/1920, E51/2044, E51/2032, E53/2227, E51/2090 and Geoff Well farm-in project E53-1832-I, covering approximately 340 km². The project lies within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt of the Youami Terrane, which forms a lensed, broadly sinusoidal belt measuring some 100 Km in length and 24 Km in width. The Gum Creek Greenstone Belt has historically produced over 1 Moz of gold and hosts over 2.3 Moz of gold Mineral Resources.^{5,6}

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.

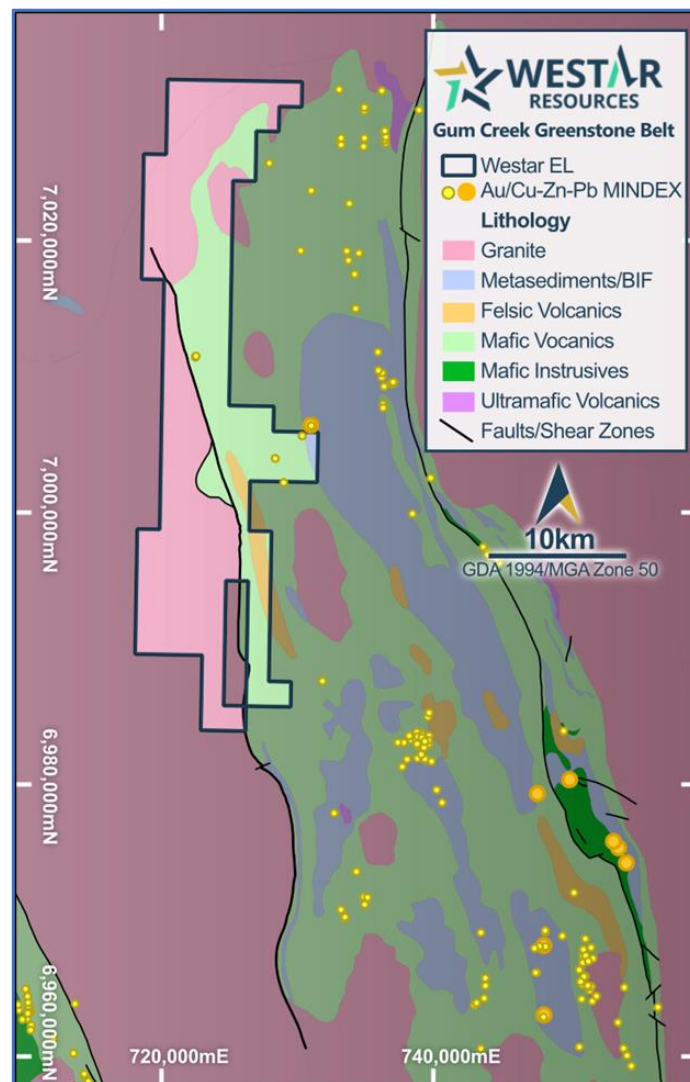
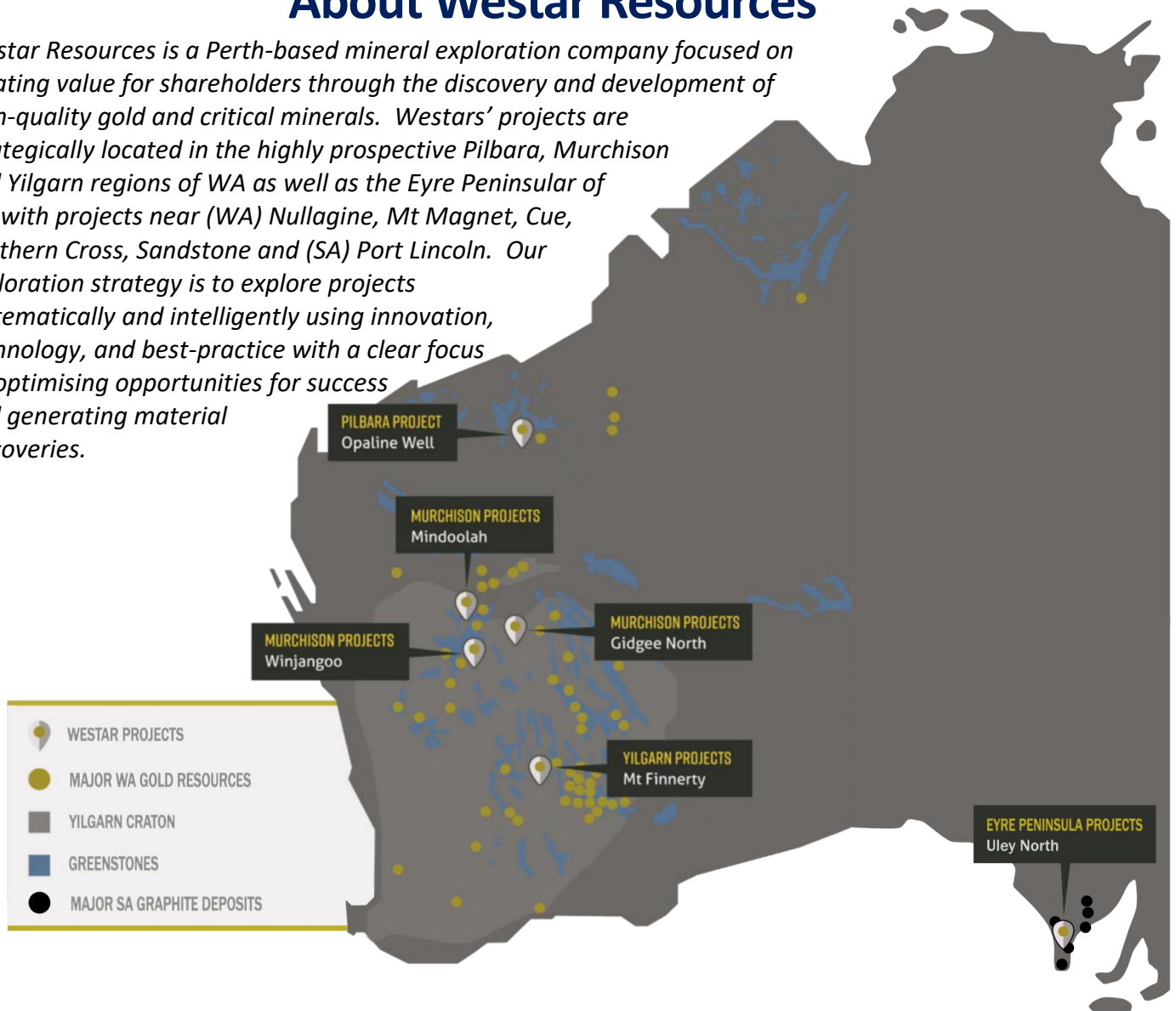


Figure 3. Gidgee North Project with regional geology and Au/Cu-Pb-Zn occurrences.

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 critical minerals. Westar's projects are strategically located in the highly prospective Pilbara, Murchison and Yilgarn regions of WA as well as the Eyre Peninsula of SA, with projects near (WA) Nullagine, Mt Magnet, Cue, Southern Cross, Sandstone and (SA) Port Lincoln. Our exploration strategy is to explore projects systematically 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 information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Jason Boladeras, a Competent Person who is a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Boladeras is a fulltime employee of Westar Resources Ltd and 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 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Mr Boladeras consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Aircore pulp re-assays

SiteID	From	To	Ag Ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe pct	K pct	Li ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
GNAC0015	0	4	0.11	35.1	0.44	0.09	41.2	2.46	72.8	8.97	0.55	20	1.28	1.9	0.17	2.1	63
GNAC0015	4	8	0.08	26.4	18.5	0.03	37.6	4.01	67.5	7.12	0.6	21	0.8	2.4	0.18	9.9	53
GNAC0015	8	12	0.01	5.7	5.89	0.03	22	7.16	55.8	7.13	1.06	17.7	0.14	1.9	0.44	81.3	89
GNAC0015	12	16	0.03	4.2	14.5	0.03	90.5	9.27	47.2	8.94	1.01	18.9	0.06	1.8	0.53	46.4	146
GNAC0015	16	20	0.14	2.7	4.64	0.05	72.8	8.83	38.3	7.72	1.26	24.8	0.05	1.3	0.21	29.6	108
GNAC0016	0	4	0.13	32.1	0.48	0.06	43.1	2.63	64	7.82	0.56	21.3	1	1.8	0.14	1.7	55
GNAC0016	4	8	0.06	22	1.6	0.04	44.6	1.42	44.6	4.22	0.35	18.3	0.57	2.8	0.1	4.9	59
GNAC0016	8	12	0.01	1.4	4.14	0.02	182.5	0.49	11.4	1.06	0.07	18.8	0.06	3.8	0.11	10.9	73
GNAC0016	12	16	0.01	0.8	11.1	0.02	75.3	0.66	15.4	0.86	0.05	26.1	0.05	5	0.14	9.3	54
GNAC0016	16	20	0.01	1.1	14.5	0.02	76.4	0.97	27.1	2.11	0.09	30.7	0.06	4.5	0.4	9.3	43
GNAC0016	20	24	0.05	1	3.62	0.02	93.7	1.07	49.9	3.26	0.09	31.2	0.12	4.6	0.35	13.6	48
GNAC0016	24	28	0.08	1.3	5.27	0.02	71.7	1.73	103	4.63	0.23	28.8	0.08	4.5	0.57	17.4	56
GNAC0016	28	32	0.95	1.8	12.5	0.1	109	23.4	269	7.14	0.92	40.6	0.07	4.2	0.3	15.6	184
GNAC0016	32	36	0.4	3.8	6.33	0.11	88.4	32	123	5.09	1.69	52.1	0.14	3.5	0.25	14	186
GNAC0016	36	40	0.12	1.3	3.26	0.19	67.6	20.5	84.3	6.18	1.5	45.1	0.05	3.9	0.18	7.3	168
GNAC0016	40	44	0.16	0.8	1.26	0.24	56.5	31.2	94.5	7.37	1.89	56.1	0.06	3.1	0.23	3.6	164
GNAC0016	44	48	0.18	0.8	0.39	0.32	63.5	20.3	68.6	5.35	1.98	56.8	0.06	2.7	0.11	4.3	128
GNAC0017	0	4	0.09	42	0.51	0.1	46.9	2.96	67.9	7.35	0.58	23.4	0.89	1.9	0.12	2.1	63
GNAC0017	4	8	0.25	54.4	49.8	0.02	31.8	1.95	71.5	16.1	0.35	18	1.46	3.2	0.43	9.1	37
GNAC0017	8	12	0.51	11.1	78.4	0.02	19	0.88	27.2	13.1	0.11	15.1	0.37	3.4	0.78	16.3	10
GNAC0017	12	16	0.04	1.3	2.22	0.02	4.36	0.94	8.1	0.93	0.07	8.5	0.14	2.1	0.18	11.2	9
GNAC0017	16	20	0.04	1.4	1.16	0.02	3.26	0.95	6.7	0.65	0.09	6	0.05	1.7	0.24	10.8	5
GNAC0017	20	24	0.07	1.6	1.58	0.02	4.84	0.73	15.6	0.71	0.06	6	0.05	1.8	0.57	14.7	4
GNAC0017	24	28	0.05	1.1	1.05	0.02	11.8	1.14	5.8	0.53	0.16	6.6	0.07	1.8	0.18	12.3	6
GNAC0017	28	32	0.05	0.7	1.7	0.02	117	1.29	5.2	0.39	0.33	9.6	0.06	2.1	0.27	19.4	5
GNAC0017	32	36	0.06	0.2	1.28	0.02	104	1	7.2	0.22	0.61	13.3	0.05	2.1	0.37	14.6	6
GNAC0017	36	40	0.06	0.2	0.46	0.02	106	1.24	6.1	0.2	2.07	7.7	0.05	1.7	0.16	10.8	6
GNAC0017	40	44	0.09	0.2	0.27	0.02	107	4.19	10.6	0.61	3.06	6.6	0.06	1.8	0.05	19.4	36
GNAC0017	44	48	0.05	0.3	0.54	0.02	96.9	6.83	15	1.14	2.84	7	0.05	1.4	0.08	18.6	94
GNAC0017	48	50	0.05	0.4	0.32	0.04	108	8.37	18.9	1.72	2.92	7.1	0.05	1.3	0.15	8.4	112
GNAC0018	0	4	0.09	21	0.45	0.09	51.3	2.6	58.7	7.44	0.59	19.4	0.83	2	0.17	2.1	56
GNAC0018	4	8	0.12	45.2	0.7	0.08	32.5	1.9	81.2	10.6	0.4	15.7	1.45	1.7	0.22	2	48
GNAC0018	8	12	0.06	23.4	1.96	0.02	60.9	2.24	71.3	6.89	0.41	22.3	0.98	2.5	0.19	2.4	47
GNAC0018	12	16	0.07	12.2	3.79	0.02	46.7	2.12	52.2	5.67	0.4	32.7	0.73	2.4	0.27	5.1	35
GNAC0018	16	20	0.03	3.5	6.21	0.02	38.3	1.2	21.7	2.75	0.18	30.4	0.26	2.8	0.28	12.9	37
GNAC0018	20	24	0.01	1.2	1.78	0.02	29.4	1.44	6.6	0.8	0.52	20.3	0.09	2.3	0.1	20.9	29
GNAC0018	24	28	0.03	0.9	4.35	0.02	9.51	1.52	11.6	1.11	0.91	18.8	0.08	4.2	0.64	17.6	14
GNAC0018	28	32	0.3	1	2.9	0.02	6.84	2.48	41	1.82	1.99	20.9	0.09	2	0.72	22.4	16
GNAC0018	32	36	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.02	41.4	2.64	46	1.29	2.17	22.9	0.11	2	0.33	17.9	16
GNAC0018	36	40	0.19	0.8	1.02	0.02	49.5	2.54	59.7	1	1.78	22.8	0.07	2.5	0.22	6.8	16

SiteID	From	To	Ag Ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe pct	K pct	Li ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
GNAC0018	40	44	0.04	0.4	1.7	0.02	103	2.04	66	1.08	1.07	21.8	0.08	1.7	0.19	9.7	17
GNAC0018	44	48	0.03	0.7	1.81	0.02	85.6	2.56	57.1	1.2	2.35	19	0.05	2.7	0.17	17.2	24
GNAC0018	48	52	0.09	1.1	5.51	0.02	72.1	3.6	97	2.23	2.51	21.6	0.09	4.7	0.66	30.9	60
GNAC0018	52	56	0.16	1.2	3.57	0.05	31.3	7.99	127	3.75	2.94	35.5	0.13	3.2	0.36	46.8	166
GNAC0018	56	59	0.05	0.2	4.71	0.07	83.7	8.8	140	4.23	2.28	28.4	0.05	2.5	0.41	18.5	291
GNAC0019	0	4	0.1	27.6	0.87	0.09	43	3.08	65.2	7.37	0.59	19	0.89	1.8	0.13	3	76
GNAC0019	4	8	0.1	50.3	0.81	0.04	24.6	2.02	69.4	8.14	0.45	16.6	1.43	1.7	0.16	2.1	44
GNAC0019	8	12	0.06	15.2	9.85	0.03	39.8	2.89	68.1	6.29	0.44	27.2	0.68	3.7	0.24	11	51
GNAC0019	12	16	0.03	1.8	4.2	0.03	108	1.33	93.4	2.46	0.53	19.7	0.11	6.4	0.17	64.8	133
GNAC0019	16	20	0.04	0.8	2.81	0.03	130	3.54	317	3.4	0.45	15.3	0.07	19.2	0.15	104	126
GNAC0019	20	24	0.02	1.3	4.25	0.02	151	2.3	236	1.98	0.34	17.2	0.09	4.3	0.11	27.6	224
GNAC0019	24	28	0.1	2.1	39.3	0.11	65.4	12.3	634	7.88	1.34	30.5	0.1	15.2	0.37	165	180
GNAC0019	28	32	0.69	1.1	170	0.13	77.4	7	594	7.55	2.51	57.3	0.09	9.7	0.68	53.8	130
GNAC0019	32	36	0.82	0.3	11.1	0.03	92.8	9.02	152	2.31	3.55	67	0.08	5.7	0.28	18.5	51
GNAC0019	36	40	0.33	1.1	6.68	0.06	119	9.52	197	3.04	2.91	68.2	0.07	14.6	0.13	46.9	77
GNAC0019	40	44	0.12	1.5	4.37	0.15	78.4	13.7	308	4.85	3.11	56.5	0.07	7.8	0.2	61.3	375
GNAC0019	44	48	0.11	0.7	3.55	0.22	73.9	16.8	292	4.64	3.27	65.6	0.07	7.1	0.26	30	261
GNAC0019	48	51	0.16	0.6	3	0.21	73.4	9.09	277	5.4	3.07	38.2	0.1	2.8	0.77	41.9	138
GNAC0019	51	53	0.09	1.4	4.89	0.33	58.2	17.6	460	5.68	3.26	76.2	0.08	17.1	0.2	202	147

Investors should refer to previously stated announcements for additional details on exploration results and associated competent person statement.

Gidgee North – Aircore 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	<p>For each one metre drilled, the sample was collected via cyclone into plastic buckets. The buckets were emptied onto the ground to form sample piles, making rows of 10-40m samples.</p> <p>Composite 4m scoop samples were collected from every hole and submitted for laboratory analysis. Each composite sample was made up of approximately equal volumes of material from each of the sample piles that comprised the composite interval and weighed <3 kg for the majority of composites. The same scoop 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.</p> <p>A bottom of hole sample was collected from the last sample pile at every drill hole using a sample scoop.</p> <p>Depending on the area being drill tested, composite samples submitted to the laboratory were assayed for either:</p>

	<p>gold only by aqua regia digest of a nominal 50g of pulverized sample or gold only by fire assay of a nominal 50g of pulverized sample if the hole was suspected of containing significant sulphide content or a suite of thirty three elements following a 4-acid digest on a nominal 0.25g of pulverized sample. Used on samples from drill areas testing for base metal mineralisation and Sedex/VMS lithology hosts. Bottom of hole samples were assayed for gold and a fifty-element suite following an aqua regia digest of a nominal 50g of pulverized sample.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p>A nominal 85mm diameter air core blade was used to drill to refusal at the fresh rock interface. On occasion, a face sampling air core hammer was used to hammer into fresh rock or quartz veins.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>The sample quality, in terms of degree of wetness and an estimate of the recovery, was recorded routinely by the field geologist. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure sample quality. A relationship between recovery and grade has not been established for the first pass aircore drilling.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>All drill metre samples had a grab sample sieved, washed, logged and end-of-hole 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 veins or sulphide minerals. 100% of the samples were geologically logged.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>The composite samples were collected, using a sample scoop, from the aircore samples placed in piles on the ground. The composite samples were sent to the laboratory in individually numbered calico sample bags with accurate digital records kept by the field geologist of the sample details. The samples were generally dry with any wet bulk samples collected from hand-dug pits. From each sample pile of one metre of sample, approximately equal volumes were extracted to create the composite samples, nominally with four one-metre samples comprising each composite sample.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Aircore samples were previously submitted securely to ALS, a commercial laboratory in Perth, which is an accredited laboratory for the type of analysis undertaken. ALS retained all pulps that have been re-assayed and referred to in this announcement. A set of duplicates, commercial standards and commercial blanks were inserted into the composite assay stream, nominally at every 50th sample. The laboratory also inserted its own duplicate and standard QAQC checks. Preliminary QAQC analysis for laboratory submitted samples has been completed with no issues identified.</p>

	<p>Samples were prepared and analysed by the laboratory under the following ALS laboratory codes and descriptions:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>PUL-31h. For samples <800g. Pulverize all the sample to better than 85% passing minus 75 micron.</p> <p>GEO-4ACID. Four acid "near total" digestion for geochemical samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>GEO-AUAR02. Aqua regia digestion for acid extractable Au - 50 g. Partial digestion method.</p> <p>Au-TL44. Trace Level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. 50 g nominal sample weight.</p> <p>AuME-TL44. Aqua regia digestion of a nominal 50g of prepared sample. Partial digestion method. Gold and multiple elements analysed from the same aliquot using ICP-AES and ICP-MS analytical methods.</p> <p>FA-FUSPG2. Fire assay fusion - lead flux with Ag collector - for Pt, Pd and Au</p> <p>Au-ICP22. Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. 50 g nominal sample weight.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p>No twinned holes were drilled, sampled or logged and compared as this was a first pass aircore drilling program.</p> <p>The geological, sample and metadata was logged using 'Ocris' software by the field geologists, checked for data entry errors and uploaded to a database.</p> <p>All data collected in the field was checked by the responsible and qualified geologist and digitally transferred to Perth. Microsoft Access is used as the database. Data validation and integrity checks were completed prior to uploading the raw data to the master database.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<p>GPS coordinates for each site were collected using a GPS built into the logging computer.</p> <p>Datum and grid system used: UTM GDA94, MGA Zone 50.</p> <p>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 aircore drilling.</p>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<p>Drilling was completed on a variety of spacings ranging from 80m to up to 1Km.</p> <p>Gold exploration drilling: Drill lines were designed to test specific areas interpreted to have the potential to host gold considering the historical surface sampling geochemistry, stratigraphy, interpreted lithology and geophysical interpretations.</p> <p>Base metal exploration drilling: Holes were drilled on a very approximate 'star' grid pattern within the two base metal prospects to give an indication on the lateral extent of the</p>

	<p>potential mineralisation and host lithologies. Holes were spaced between the two prospects to test if there is lithological host and base metal mineralisation potential lying between the two known base metal exploration prospects.</p> <p>Nominal 4m composite samples and bottom-of-hole samples, where appropriate, were collected and submitted to the laboratory as described in the Sampling and Sub-sampling techniques sections.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<p>There is insufficient geological knowledge of the drilled areas to comment on the orientation of data in relation to geological structure.</p>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<p>Samples were collected on site by Westar staff and contractors, loaded into bulka bags by Westar staff and transported by truck directly from site to the ALS laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. ALS retained all pulps that have been re-assayed and referred to in this announcement.</p>
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<p>There were no audits or external reviews on the sampling techniques.</p> <p>The focus of this announcement is a review of the original bottom of hole multi element assays and re-assayed pulps from the previous drilling.</p>