ASX Announcement
16th July 2024

Compelling Gold – Base Metal Drill Target Uncovered at Gidgee North (Updated)

Westar Resources Limited (ASX: **WSR**) (**Westar** or the **Company**) provides an update in relation to the announcement released on 20 June 2024 titled "*Compelling Gold – Base Metal Drill Target Uncovered at Gidgee North.*"

Following discussions with the ASX, the Company is re-releasing the announcement to provide investors with additional information in relation to the re-assaying of samples and additional geophysical data.

Jason Boladeras
Chief Executive Officer

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 additional 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 additional drill assay 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 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 muti-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 2023[1]. This drill line was targeting a distinct 'bullseye' shaped geophysical anomaly with the Prospect aptly named 'Mageye'. Additional multi-element assaying of all existing composite samples returned from the drill line supported existing end-of-hole multi-element 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 gravity derived images strongly highlight the circular feature (Figures 1 and 2 respectively). Refer to JORC Table 1, Sections 1 and 2, for information related to the geophysical surveys. 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.

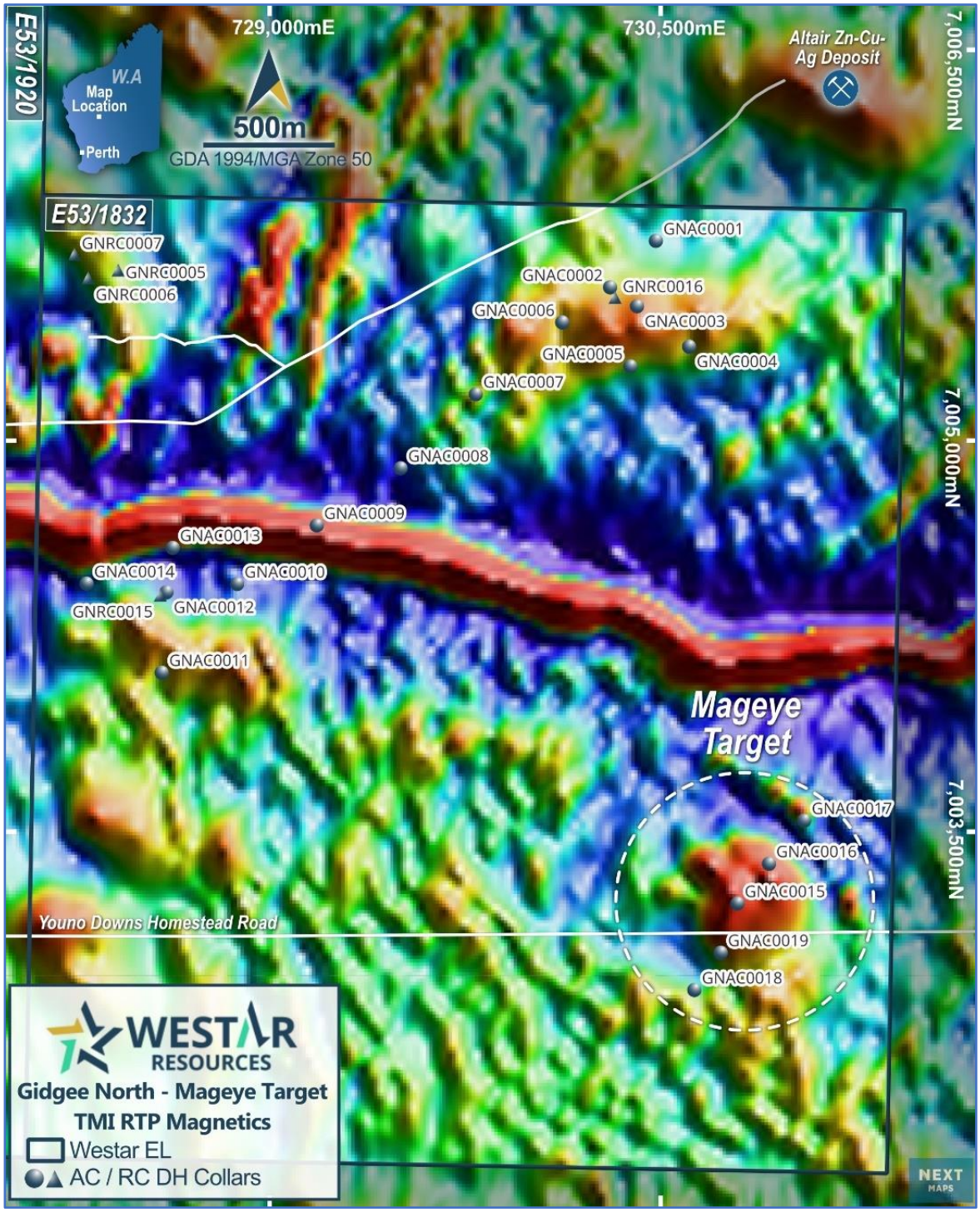


Figure 1. Airborne magnetic image (TMI, RTP) showing magnetic high at the Mageye Prospect, and previous WSR drilling[2,3].

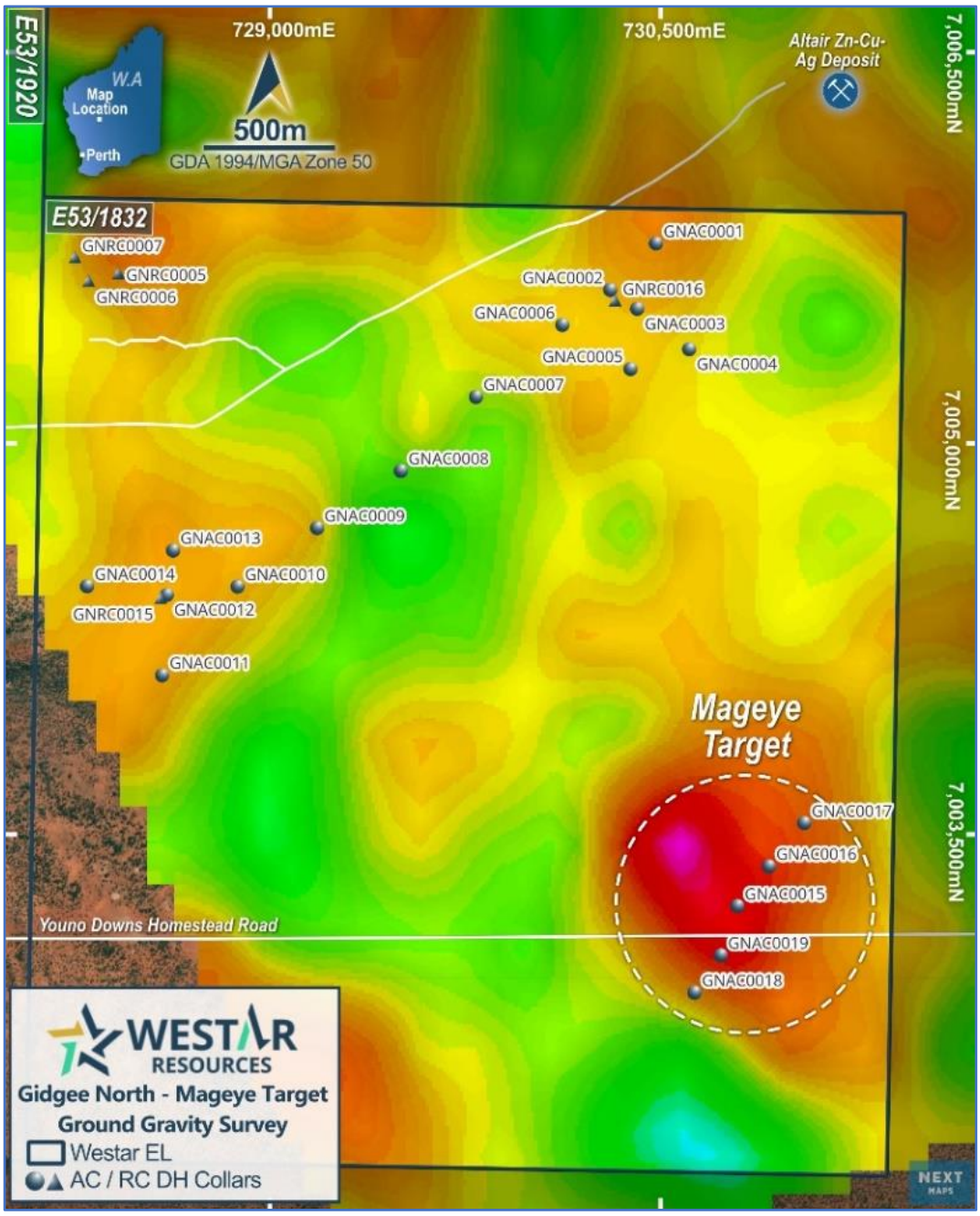


Figure 2. Airborne gravity image showing gravity high at the Mageye Prospect, and previous WSR drilling[2,3].

Geochemistry: strongly anomalous, multiple pathfinder elements

During Westar's 2023 drill campaign, five air core drillholes (GNAC0015 - GNAC0019)[2] 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 existing composite drill hole sample material (in the form of 'pulps' held in storage by the laboratory) from the remainder of drillholes GNAC0015 - GNAC0019 were submitted for analysis of additional elements. 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.

Significant additional elemental assay data returned from the existing 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 90th 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 complete holes, GNAC0015-19. Multi-element assays of proximal (GNAC0001-14)[2] and more distal (GNAC0020-32)[2] 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, 03 April 2023, "Maiden Aircore Drilling Program Completed at Gidgee North Project"
3 ASX WSR announcement, 30 May 2022, "Gidgee North Exploration Update"
4 ASX HRN announcement, 14 January 2023, "RIU Explorers Conference Investor Presentation"
5 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.[4,5]

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.

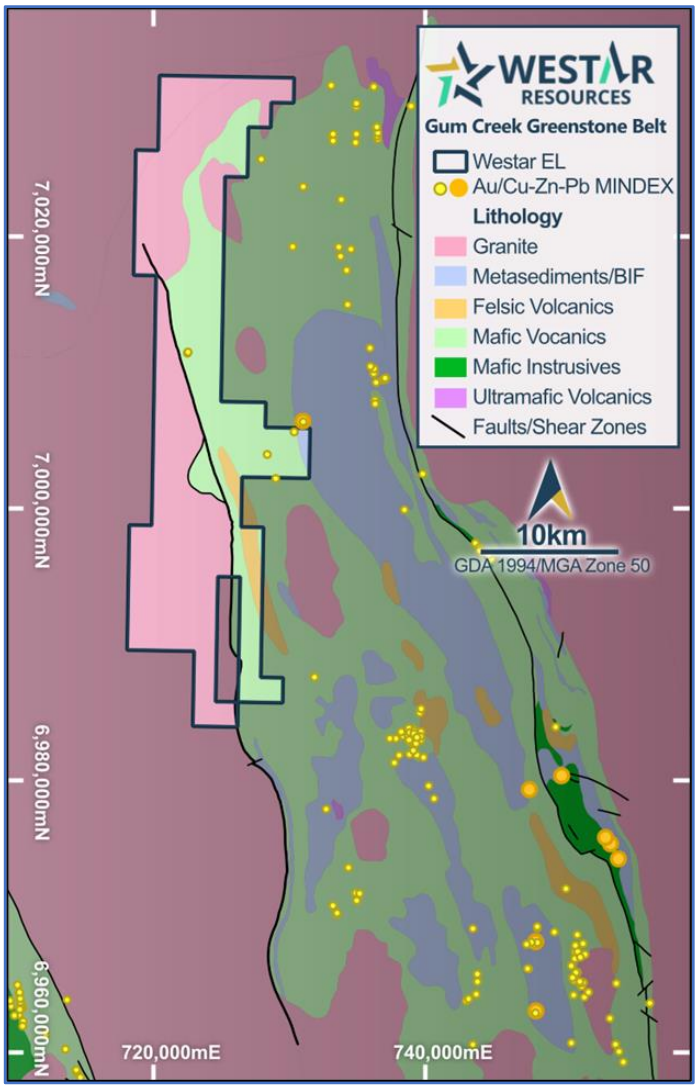
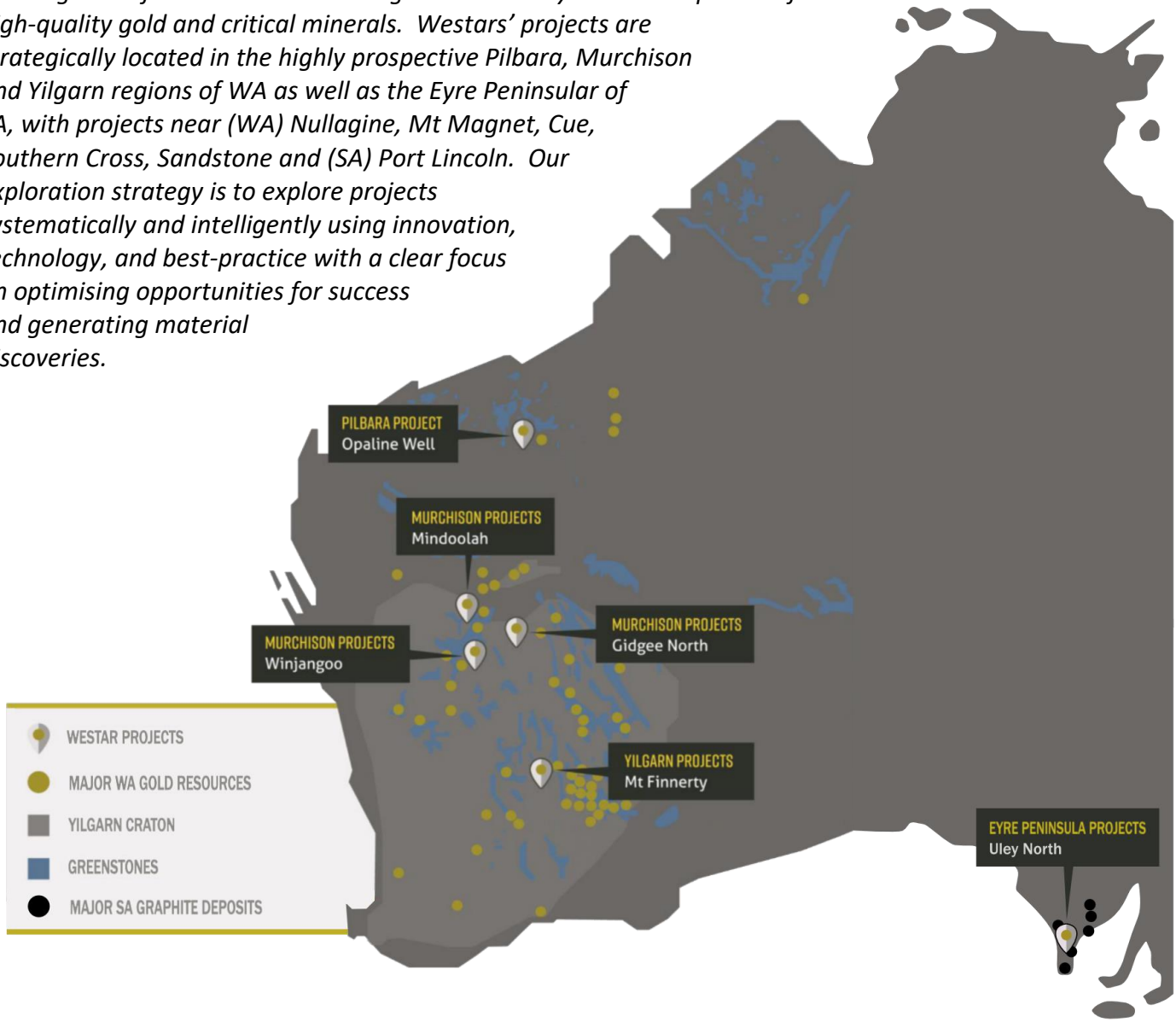


Figure 3. Gidgee North Project with regional geology and Au/Cu-Pb-Zn occurrences.

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. Westars' projects are strategically located in the highly prospective Pilbara, Murchison and Yilgarn regions of WA as well as the Eyre Peninsular 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

Jason Boladeras, CEO | jason@westar.net.au | Ph: 08 6556 6000

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 – Assay values returned from assaying additional elements from existing Aircore pulp samples

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

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	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
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	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. 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. A bottom of hole sample was collected from the last sample pile at every drill hole using a sample scoop.

	Depending on the area being drill tested, composite samples submitted to the laboratory were assayed for either: 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. Additional elemental values obtained from existing pulp samples held by the laboratory as referred to in this announcement were assayed using this method. 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.
Drilling techniques	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.
Drill sample recovery	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.
Logging	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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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 assayed for additional elements as 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. Samples were prepared and analysed by the laboratory under the following ALS laboratory 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. PUL-31h. For samples <800g. Pulverize all the sample to better than 85% passing minus 75 micron. 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. Additional elemental values obtained from existing pulp samples held by the laboratory as referred to in this announcement were assayed using this method. GEO-AUAR02. Aqua regia digestion for acid extractable Au - 50 g. Partial digestion method. Au-TL44. Trace Level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. 50 g nominal sample weight. 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. FA-FUSPG2. Fire assay fusion - lead flux with Ag collector - for Pt, Pd and Au Au-ICP22. Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. 50 g nominal sample weight.
Verification of sampling and assaying	No twinned holes were drilled, sampled or logged and compared as this was a first pass aircore drilling program. The geological, sample and metadata was logged using 'Ocris' software by the field geologists, checked for data entry errors and uploaded to a database. 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.
Location of data points	GPS coordinates for each site were collected using a GPS built into the logging computer. 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 aircore drilling.

Data spacing and distribution	Drilling was completed on a variety of spacings ranging from 80m to up to 1Km. 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. 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 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. 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	There is insufficient geological knowledge of the drilled areas to comment on the orientation of data in relation to geological structure.
Sample security	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 had additional elements assayed for as referred to in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	There were no audits or external reviews on the sampling techniques. The focus of this announcement is a review of the original bottom of hole multi element assays, and additional multi element assays returned from pulps from the previous drilling.

Gidgee North – Airborne magnetic and gravity survey data
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Not applicable to the airborne magnetic or gravity geophysical surveys.
Drilling techniques	Not applicable to the airborne magnetic or gravity geophysical surveys.
Drill sample recovery	Not applicable to the airborne magnetic or gravity geophysical surveys.
Logging	Not applicable to the airborne magnetic or gravity geophysical surveys.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Not applicable to the airborne magnetic or gravity geophysical surveys.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	For the airborne gravity survey details of the acquisition tools and sample rate are: Acquisition Tools: • 2 x Sokkia GSR2700 ISX Dual Frequency GPS/GLONASS geodetic RTK receivers with 72 universal GNSS channels, high performance Real Time Kinematic ('RTK') algorithms enabling +40km RTK baselines, in-built RTK radio comms and "Bluetooth" wireless technology. • 1 x OMNIstar 9200HP GNSS Receiver + Signal • 1 x ARWEST high speed AlphaWave narrow band VHF radio modem (70km range) • 1 x Javad HPT102 digital VHF radio transceiver. • 2 x Survey Controller - Allegro CX with "Bluetooth" wireless technology. • 2 x Solar Panel • A range of tripods, bipods, tribrachs and a portable 6m radio mast. Sample Rate (time, distance): • The gravity meter was set up to observe and record tide and drift corrected gravity observations. • Gravity observations were made and repeated at the Australian Fundamental Gravity Network ('AFGN'). • Once the AFGN had been observed, the operator was transported to the planned GPS Reference station location – typically in the centre of a 1,600km² block. • An absolute position for the reference mark was then determined. • As the absolute position was being determined, The RTK radio system and solar panels were set up and a gravity observation (TBS) was made. • The base station GPS receiver was next set up, station coordinates and elevation were input via "Bluetooth" connection then the broadcasting of RTK corrections commenced. The Base GPS receiver was configured to log GPS data. • The Rover GPS receiver was configured to observe absolute positions and elevations for gravity stations in real time. • Routine gravity surveying then commenced as per the looping procedure. • At each routine gravity station, a sixty second RTK survey observation was initiated as soon as the aircraft was on the ground. Sixty epochs were automatically measured, averaged and stored provided the observation passed various statistical evaluations. Once on the ground, the operator left the aircraft, positioned themselves near the GPS receiver, leveled the gravity meter and commenced a 20second gravity observation at 6Hz. • At repeat gravity stations, the same observation procedure was used as for routine stations but the point was marked for re-occupation and flagged. • Once observations along the tie line were set up, blocks of 2-3 repeat observations were observed at intervals of typically 1 hour such that loops were broken into self checking sub-loops of approximately one hours' duration. • Crew typically returned to the TBS, checked the GPS reference station then commenced routine observation of the third then fourth sub-loops of the day. • On completion of the final sub-loop for the day, the crew worked back to the TBS observing final repeats as they went. • At the TBS, gravity was observed then the GPS reference station was shut down.

	• The crew then ferried back to their operations base where they re-observed the AFGN to close the loop. For the airborne magnetic survey: • This is an enormous government (Geoscience Australia) compilation of a significant number of surveys acquired by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments, the mining and exploration industry, universities and research organisations. As such, numerous acquisition tools and sample rates have been used and is too extensive to list. This extends to the remainder of Section 1. A summary of the latest (2019) Geoscience Australia compilation is outlined below (taken from their website link https://ecat.ga.gov.au/geonetwork/srv/api/records/7c38a2b2-28e4-4c79-b0ce-517d9861e20d): • The 2019 magnetic grid of the Australian region is the seventh edition with a grid cell size of approximately 40 m. This grid only includes airborne-derived TMI data for onshore and near-offshore continental areas. This spatial resolution will enable 200 m line spacing surveys incorporated into the grid to be viewed at their optimum grid resolution. • Since the sixth edition was released in 2015, data from 234 new surveys have been added to the database, acquired mainly by the State and Territory Geological Surveys. It is estimated that 33,500,000 line-kilometres of survey data were acquired to produce the 2019 grid data, about 2,000,000 line-kilometres more than for the previous edition. • The 2019 magnetic grid was derived from a complete re-levelling of the national magnetic grid database. The survey grids were levelled to each other, and to the Australia Wide Airborne Geophysical Survey (AWAGS) (Milligan et al., 2009), which serves as a baseline to constrain long wavelengths in the final grid. The levelling and grid-merging procedure was described in detail in Minty et al. (2003). • The new 2019 map compilation is comprised of a merge of 1059 survey grids. The addition of almost a decade's worth of new high-quality surveys adds significantly to the 2010 and 2015 versions of the map. • References Milligan, P.R., Minty, B.R.S., Richardson, M. and Franklin, R., 2009. The Australia-wide Airborne Geophysical Survey accurate continental magnetic coverage. Preview, No. 138, p. 1-128. Minty, B.R.S., Milligan, P.R., Luyendyk, A.P.J. and Mackey, T., 2003. Merging airborne magnetic surveys into continental-scale compilations. Geophysics, 68 (3), 988-995.
Verification of sampling and assaying	For the airborne gravity survey: • Routine gravity stations were observed to a precision of +/-0.01µms^{-2} relative to AFGN base stations or new Secondary Base Stations (SBS). They were coordinated and leveled relative to GPS Reference Stations to a precision of 20mm +/- 1ppm with maximum base line lengths in nearly all cases being <30km. • A program of repeat observations was conducted throughout the work to verify and test the quality of work undertaken. A total of 582 repeat observations were made being a repeat rate of 10.1%. The Standard Deviations of repeat observations may be summarized as:- - Coordinate 0.420m (helicopter landing point) - Elevation 0.056m - Elevation from multiple bases 0.064m - Gravity 0.250µms^{-2} • All gravity Stations have been rigorously terrain corrected using SpheriCap TC software and a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) developed from Shuttle SRTM data.

	• Other than on the initial work early in the survey based from Meekatharra, all work was conducted using "real time" tide and drift correction. IMT GRAVRED gravity reduction software was used to generate tide corrections when Meter 49358 was used. • Absolute Positioning and seeded RTK GPS surveying methodology was used to acquire high precision gravity station coordinates and elevations as gravity stations were occupied. Once survey data were acquired, no further processing or adjustment was necessary, data were simply merged with the gravity data on the basis of observation time. For the airborne magnetic survey: • This is an enormous government (Geoscience Australia) compilation of a significant number of surveys acquired by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments, the mining and exploration industry, universities and research organisations. As such, the list for this section is too extensive to list here. Refer to Criteria *"Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*" under the heading "For the airborne magnetic survey:" for a summary.
Location of data points	For the airborne gravity survey: • The survey was tied to 3 AFGN Base Stations located at Meekatharra, Wiluna, and Sandstone. Gravity stations were located and levelled relative to a network of 32 new GPS Reference Stations (TBS), the coordinates and elevations of which were established by IMT to an accuracy of better than 25mm RMS by means of an internally developed Absolute Positioning technique that was spot checked using GA's AUSPOS Space Geodesy Service. • Garmin 296 aircraft navigation GPS receivers were fitted to both helicopters used on the survey. A flight plan with station numbers was periodically downloaded to the navigation system from a data base of planned station names & locations. For the airborne magnetic survey: • This is an enormous government (Geoscience Australia) compilation of a significant number of surveys acquired by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments, the mining and exploration industry, universities and research organisations. As such, the list for this section is too extensive to list here. Refer to Criteria *"Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*" under the heading "For the airborne magnetic survey:" for a summary.
Data spacing and distribution	For the airborne gravity survey: • The gravity meter was set up to observe and record tide and drift corrected gravity observations. • Gravity observations were made and repeated at the AFGN. • Once the AFGN had been observed, the operator was transported to the planned GPS Reference station location – typically in the centre of a 1,600km² block. • An absolute position for the reference mark was then determined. • As the absolute position was being determined, The RTK radio system and solar panels were set up and a gravity observation (TBS) was made. • The base station GPS receiver was next set up, station coordinates and elevation were input via "Bluetooth" connection then the broadcasting of RTK corrections commenced. The Base GPS receiver was configured to log GPS data. • The Rover GPS receiver was configured to observe absolute positions and elevations for gravity stations in real time. • Routine gravity surveying then commenced as per the looping procedure. • At each routine gravity station, a sixty second RTK survey observation was initiated as soon as the aircraft was on the ground. Sixty epochs were automatically measured,

	averaged and stored provided the observation passed various statistical evaluations. Once on the ground, the operator left the aircraft, positioned themselves near the GPS receiver, leveled the gravity meter and commenced a 20second gravity observation at 6Hz. • At repeat gravity stations, the same observation procedure was used as for routine stations but the point was marked for re-occupation and flagged. • Once observations along the tie line were set up, blocks of 2-3 repeat observations were observed at intervals of typically 1 hour such that loops were broken into self checking sub-loops of approximately one hours' duration. • Crew typically returned to the TBS, checked the GPS reference station then commenced routine observation of the third then fourth sub-loops of the day. • On completion of the final sub-loop for the day, the crew worked back to the TBS observing final repeats as they went. • At the TBS, gravity was observed then the GPS reference station was shut down. • The crew then ferried back to their operations base where they re-observed the AFGN to close the loop. For the airborne magnetic survey: • This is an enormous government (Geoscience Australia) compilation of a significant number of surveys acquired by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments, the mining and exploration industry, universities and research organisations. As such, the list for this section is too extensive to list here. Refer to Criteria *"Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*" under the heading "For the airborne magnetic survey:" for a summary.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	For the airborne gravity survey: It is not known if localised geological structure orientations were considered, however survey tie-lines were predominantly orientated north-south, which is generally similar to the strike of major structures and lithological units on a regional scale. This may introduce a minor level of bias in images, although not seen as an issue in the case of Mageye, which is distinct and interpreted to be supported spatially by drill assay geochemistry. For the airborne magnetic survey: • This is an enormous government (Geoscience Australia) compilation of a significant number of surveys acquired by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments, the mining and exploration industry, universities and research organisations. As such, the list for this section is too extensive to list here. Refer to Criteria *"Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*" under the heading "For the airborne magnetic survey:" for a summary.
Sample security	Not applicable to the airborne magnetic or gravity geophysical surveys.
Audits or reviews	There were no audits or reviews conducted by Westar on the government-held airborne magnetic or gravity geophysical surveys.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Gidgee North Project comprises granted tenements E53/1920, E51/2044, E51/2032, E53/2227, E51/2090 and Geoff Well farm-in project E53-1832-I, located approximately 100km north of Sandstone in Western Australia. Except tenement E53-1832-I held by Shumwari Pty Ltd, the tenements are held by Imperator Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Westar Resources Limited. The Mageye exploration target is located on E53/1832-I. The aircore drilling was done on E53/1920 and E53/1832-I only. The tenements are current and in good standing with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) of Western Australia. The Yugunga-Nya People, represented by Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation, have native title to an area that overlaps the northern half of the Gidgee North Project. The Gidgee North Project intercepts four pastoral stations: Youno Downs, Gidgee, Hillview and Murchison Downs. There is good, unsealed road access from the towns of Meekatharra, Wiluna and Sandstone.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous exploration on the Gidgee North Project has been undertaken by Companies including Rafaella Resources Ltd, Dominion Mining, Panoramic Gold, Legend Mining, Arimco Mining, Gateway Mining, CRA Exploration, Cyprus Minerals Australia, Mayan Iron Corporation, Australian Gold Resources, Apex Minerals and others. This previous exploration has included airborne magnetic / radiometric, SkyTEM airborne EM and ground gravity surveys, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, auger sampling, RAB drilling and aircore drilling. In addition, numerous regional government airborne magnetic/radiometric and airborne gravity surveys have also been completed.
Geology	Geological setting: The Gidgee North Project lies within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, which forms a lensed, broadly sinusoidal belt measuring some 110 km in length and 24 km in width. It is dominated by volcanic and sedimentary sequences and surrounded by intrusive granitoids, which contain rafts of greenstone. The margins of the belt are typically dominated by basalts and banded iron formations (BIF). Known deposit types and styles of mineralisation within the Gum Creek Greenstone belt include to be gold mineralisation related to ductile/brittle shear hosted, Intrusion-Related-Gold-System (IRGS) quartz veins and late-basin type and also base metal mineralisation is possibly VMS/Sedex style with the potential for supergene mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	All information regarding collar, survey, sample, geology and original assays for all holes drilled has been previously reported. Additional elements assayed for that are reported in this announcement were assayed from existing sample material stored at the assay laboratory (in the form a remaining 'pulp' sample) in Perth WA.
Data aggregation methods	Data is reported as either 1 metre splits from bottom of hole data or composites samples and assays with from and to depths (as provided in Appendix 1 of this announcement for new elements assayed for from existing sample pulp material).

	Note that pulps assayed for new elements in this announcement are reported as either the 90th percentile or the maximum assay value for all pulps assayed for new elemental values from GNAC 0015 – GNAC0019, excluding the separated bottom of hole assays.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept widths	The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not known. No relationships to mineralisation widths and intercept widths have been established. There is insufficient drill and geophysical data to confidently interpret the orientation of a potential mineralised zone. However, the local stratigraphy is generally considered to be steeply dipping with a variable strike orientation. There is currently insufficient drill and geophysical data to confidently interpret the existence, geometry and the effects of any local folding, faulting, structural offsets or intrusions at any potential mineralised zones.
Diagrams	Suitable collar maps are included in the body of the announcement and all collar locations and maps throughout the greater Gidgee North Project have been previously reported.
Balanced reporting	Significant assay results are tabulated in the body of the announcement for the WSR AC drill program and assays of additional elements returned from existing pulps are reported in Appendix 1. All other results have been previously reported. Depth 'From' and 'To' values represent drill length along the hole from the surface. All aircore and RC collar locations referred to in this announcement across the Gidgee North Project have been previously reported and relevant drillholes referred to in this announcement are presented in maps contained within the main body of the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	A SkyTEM AEM survey was flown over part of the project by Panoramic resources in 2015. In 2021 Westar completed mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling over selected SkyTEM anomalies. In early 2022, Westar completed a FLEM survey over select SkyTEM anomalies, from which modelled conductor plates were produced. A proof-of-concept RC drill program testing the conductor plate models for base metal mineralisation intercepted Zn and Cu mineralisation in interpreted VMS/Sedex style deposits. Also in 2022, surface sampling was initiated over select Project areas considered prospective for gold following a consultant's analyses and interpretation of historical geochemistry data sets combined with Westar's other geophysical and remote sensing data sets. Material Westar results from previous soil sampling and drilling are reported in previous Westar announcements.
Further work	Integration of drill hole logging observations, geophysical data sets and additional assays returned from existing pulp samples is required, to interpret results in context prior to planning and prioritising the next exploration activities, which may include RC and/or diamond drilling of the Mageye target.