ASX Announcement and Media Release

Tuesday, 17 January 2023

Maiden Drill Holes Hit Significant Gold Intercept at the Mt Cecelia Project

West Wits Mining Limited (**ASX: WWI**) (**OTCQB: WMWWF**) ("**West Wits**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce it has received assay results from the previously disclosed drill program (see 3rd November, 2022 Press Release) conducted by Farm-In partner, Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("**RTX**") at the Mt Cecelia Project in the Paterson Province, Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Program comprised of **four Reverse Circulation ("RC") holes**, drilling 1,036m.
- Assay results for two holes received which confirm **significant intervals with gold mineralisation**:
  - (WEWI0004) **82m @ 0.51g/t Au** from 128m
    - including ***24m @ 0.95g/t Au*** *from 150m*
  - (WEWI0001) **56m @ 0.55g/t Au** from 194m
    - including ***20m @ 0.93g/t Au*** *from 194m*
- Assay results from ALS Laboratories for the **two remaining RC holes are pending**, expected to be available in coming weeks.

West Wits Mining Limited ("WWI" "West Wits" or "the Company") Chief Executive Officer Mr Jac van Heerden said, "*To hit significant mineralisation in the very first drill holes at Mt Cecelia is pleasing. The exploration programme is following up on the electro-magnetic ("EM') anomaly previously identified from airborne and ground EM surveys. Such an extensive intersection of mineralisation at this early stage is encouraging. We look forward to receiving the results for the remaining two holes to guide the follow-up activities at Mt Cecelia."*

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Initial assay results received for two holes (WEWI0001 & WEWI0004) from the RC drill programme undertaken in late 2022 to test the primary EM target "SGC-1" at the Mt Cecelia Project (E45/5045) that is the subject of a farm-in agreement between Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("RTX") and West Wits.

RTX successfully completed 1,036m of RC drilling on target SGC-1 in four holes, with samples sent to ALS for assaying. Initial results confirm significant intervals of gold mineralisation, with both holes ending in gold mineralisation.

Hole WEWI0004 contains 24m @ 0.95 g/t Au within a broader mineralised interval of 82m @ 0.51g/t Au. Hole WEWI0001 contains 20m @ 0.93 g/t Au within a broader mineralised interval of 56m @ 0.55g/t Au. Significant intervals are set out in **Table 1** below.

TABLE 1: Initial Assay Results – Significant Intervals

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)
WEWI0001	156	166	10	0.19	0.5
WEWI0001	**194**	**250**	**56**	**0.55**	**1.41**
- Including	**194**	**214**	**20**	**0.93**	**1.06**
- Including	194	200	6	1.2	1.14
- Including	220	228	8	0.37	2.94
- Including	244	250	6	0.89	2.32
WEWI0004	**128**	**210**	**82**	**0.51**	**1.04**
- Including	**150**	**174**	**24**	**0.95**	**0.97**
- Including	156	170	14	1.06	1.08
WEWI0004	232	246	14	0.43	0.39
- Including	232	240	8	0.61	0.52
WEWI0004	278	290	12	0.17	0.22

- *Length-weighted assay intervals selected based on a 0.1g/t gold cutoff using a 6m minimum interval thickness and a maximum of 6m of internal dilution (i.e., of below cutoff grade material within the interval).*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to these assay intervals.*
- *Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths are not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2*

Gold anomalism is hosted in variably altered (ferruginous silicification and chloritisation) metasediments. Hole WEWI0004 drilled through the metasediments into a mafic unit and back into metasediments.

Quartz veining and trace sulphides (sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite) were observed in the variably altered metasediment that dominated the lower part of hole WEWI0001 (158-250m). **Image 1** showcases RC sample farm and RC sample chip trays for the maiden drill hole WEWI0001.

Image 1: Sample farm & RC sample chip trays for WEW10001.

A cross section is included in Figure 1 below that shows the drill trace with Au grade plotted. Note that WEWI0001 did not reach the modelled EM plate, which was the primary target. Assay results from WEWI0003 and WEWI0005 are outstanding and will provide additional information to guide interpretation. Analysis of the remaining two holes is being completed by ALS and results are expected in coming weeks.

Figure 1 shows the drill trace with Au grade plotted.

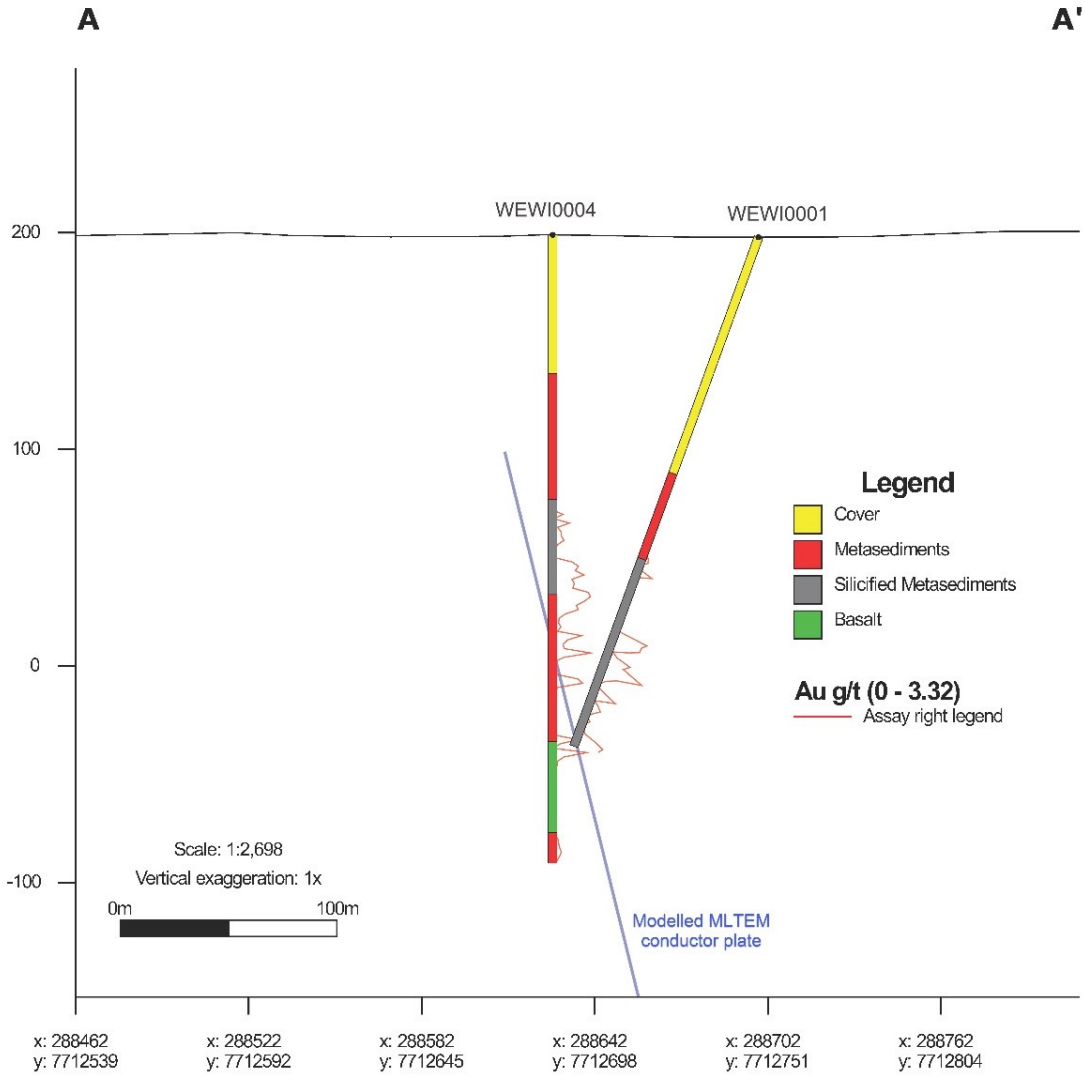

Figure 1: Cross section showing drill hole traces and logged lithologies for WEWI0001 and WEWI0004 and modelled MLTEM conductor plate.

The first pass drilling programme targeted a moderate-strong EM anomaly identified from airborne and ground EM surveys previously undertaken by West Wits. The anomalies were initially interpreted as potential bedrock conductors that may represent base metal sulphide mineralisation.

The assays received for WEWI0001 and WEWI0004 contained relatively low levels of base metal anomalism (the initial target) but significantly elevated Au results.

The existence of elevated Au results at SGC-1 provides a basis for the exploration team to reassess initial interpretations of the remaining seven EM targets (SGC-2 to SGC-8)[2].

The drilling consisted of two initial angled holes (WEWI0001 & WEWI0003) which, due to challenging unconsolidated cover conditions, failed to reach the planned 300m depth. Two additional holes (WEWI0004 & WEWI0005) were drilled vertically to reduce the cover risks and achieved the target depth. **Table 2** outlines the details of the RC drill holes with hole locations shown in **Figure 2**.

TABLE 2: Drill hole collar locations (GDA94 MGA zone 51) and orientation summary

Hole ID	Hole Type	Northing	Easting	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Results
WEWI0001	**RC**	**7712754**	**288693**	**195**	**250**	**225**	**-70**	**Received**
WEWI0003	RC	7712896	288622	194	196	225	-70	Pending
WEWI0004	**RC**	**7712687**	**288625**	**192**	**290**	**0**	**-90**	**Received**
WEWI0005	RC	7712819	288564	194	300	0	-90	Pending

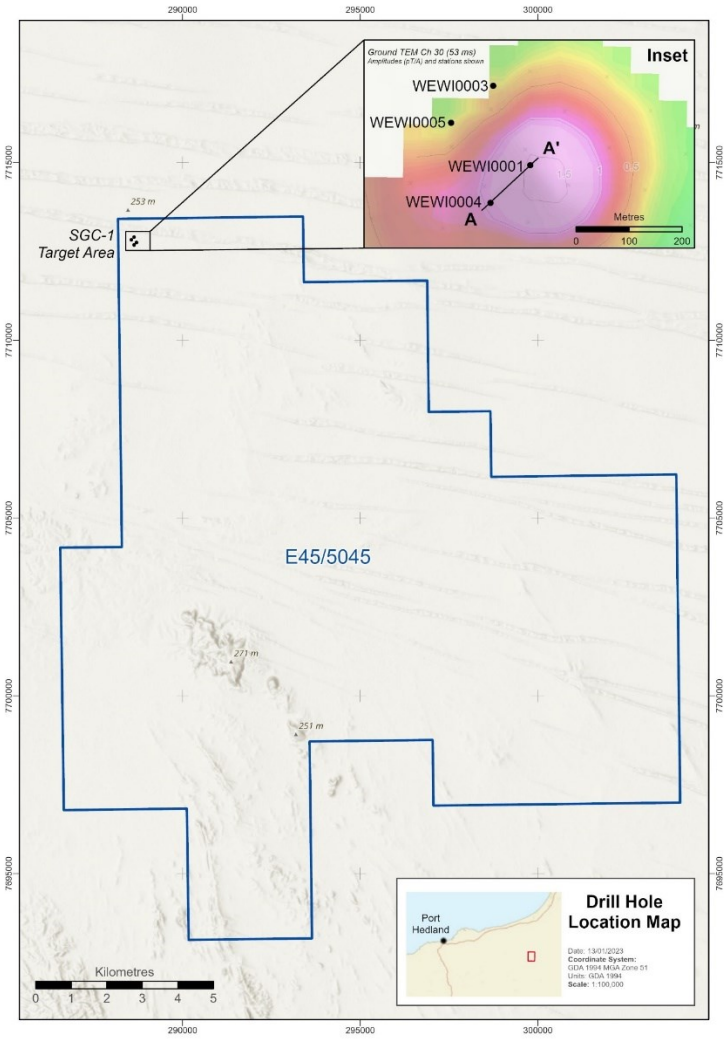

Figure 2: Map of RC drill hole locations on Mt Cecelia Project (E45/5045)

Interpretations and planning of further work will be undertaken after receipt of the assays from WEWI0003 & WEWI0005. Future work may also include further petrographic analysis to better understand the geology and nature of the mineralisation, as well as detailed geophysical surveys and additional drilling.

Mt Cecelia Project – Regional Overview

WWI's Mt Cecelia project is located in the Paterson Province of Western Australia, approximately 150km ENE of Marble Bar, 150km NW of Telfer Mine, and 120km NNW of Nifty mine (aerial distance).

The geological setting of the target area is relatively poorly understood, being proximal to the boundary of the Proterozoic Paterson Orogen and the Archean Pilbara Craton, much of which is concealed beneath more recent sedimentary cover. The major Vines Fault structure is interpreted to run broadly NNE-SSW through the centre of E45/5045 towards the Nifty mine.

Limited relevant mineral exploration activity in the area of interest (at SGC-1) has previously been completed, and this has been restricted to broad spaced geophysical surveys with the nearest drilling several kilometres away.

Figure 3 provides an overview of exploration tenements in the region and proximity to West Wits' Mt Cecelia Project.

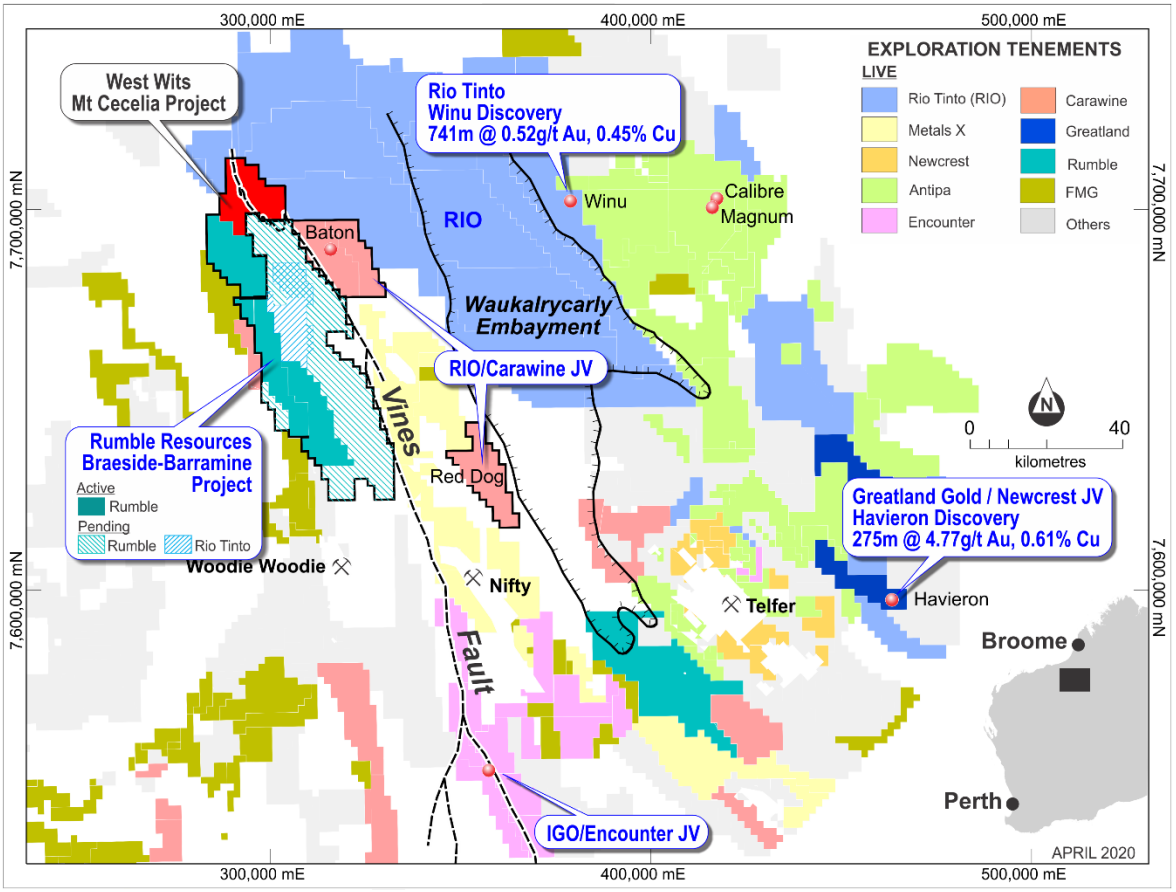

Figure 3: Mt Cecelia (red) project location and overview exploration projects on the border of the Paterson Province & East Pilbara region of WA. (Company sourced)

Maiden drill results for SGC-1, coupled with the historically underexplored nature of the region and recent major discoveries, demonstrate the Mt Cecelia Project's potential for a new discovery.

Approved for release by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director.

Jac van Heerden
Chief Executive Officer; Managing Director
West Wits Mining Limited

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Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results
The information presented herein that relates to results from the Mt Cecelia drilling programme is based on information compiled and reviewed by the Martin Bevelander, the Competent Person who is a Member of SACNAS Reg. # 400158/07 – The South African Council of Natural Scientific Professions and fairly represents this information. Mr Bevelander has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bevelander is a WWI employee and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT WEST WITS MINING LIMITED

West Wits Mining Limited (**ASX: WWI**) (**OTCQB: WMWWF**) is focused on the exploration, development and production of high value precious and base metals for the benefit of shareholders, communities and environments in which it operates. Witwatersrand Basin Project, located in the proven gold region of Central Rand Goldfield of South Africa boasts, a 4.28Moz gold project at 4.58g/t[1]. The Witwatersrand Basin is a largely underground geological formation which surfaces in the Witwatersrand. It holds the world's largest known gold reserves and has produced over 1.5 billion ounces (over 40,000 metric tons), which represents about 22% of all the gold accounted for above the surface. In Western Australia, WWI is exploring for gold and copper at the Mt Cecelia Project in a district that supports several world-class projects such as Woodie Woodie manganese mine, Nifty copper and Telfer gold/copper/silver mines.

1. The original report was "*WBP's Global JORC Mineral Resource Expands by 724,000oz to 4.28MOZ at 4.58 g/t Gold*" which was issued with consent of the Competent Person, Mrs Cecelia Hattingh. The report was released to the ASX on 3 December 2021 and can be found on the Company's website (https://westwitsmining.com/). Comprising 8.8MT at 4.60g/t for 1.449Moz measured, 11.3MT at 4.19g/t for 1.517Moz Indicated and 8MT at 5.10g/t for 1.309Moz inferred. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.
2. The original report was "*HEM Survey Identifies Eight Targets Areas at Mt Cecelia*" which was issued with consent of Competent Person, Mr. Russell Mortimer. The report was released to the ASX on 16/12/2020 and can be found on the Company's website (https://westwitsmining.com/). The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the relevant market announcement. The form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

DETAILED ASSAY RESULTS MATERIAL TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT

HOLE ID	SAMPLE ID	DEPTH FROM (m)	DEPTH TO (m)	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	DRILL DIAMETER
WEWI0001	11147925	194	196	1.245	1.365	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147926	196	198	1.045	1.11	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147927	198	200	1.13	1.12	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147928	200	202	1.58	0.6	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147929	202	204	0.592	0.111	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147931	204	206	0.421	0.31	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147932	206	208	0.943	0.907	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147933	208	210	0.576	0.66	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147934	210	212	1.32	1.215	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147935	212	214	1.715	1.935	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147936	214	216	0.867	0.551	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147937	216	218	0.44	0.209	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147938	218	220	0.536	0.062	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147939	220	222	5.13	0.118	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147941	222	224	2.26	0.422	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147942	224	226	2.95	0.842	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147943	226	228	1.41	0.102	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147944	228	230	0.6	0.257	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147945	230	232	0.484	0.387	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147946	232	234	0.305	0.173	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147947	234	236	1.96	0.067	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147948	236	238	2.47	0.184	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147949	238	240	0.516	0.043	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147951	240	242	0.677	0.07	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147952	242	244	1.3	0.172	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147953	244	246	3.89	0.602	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147954	246	248	1.97	1.025	140 mm
WEWI0001	11147955	248	250	1.1	0.857	140 mm
WEWI0004	11148144	128	130	1.085	0.292	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148145	130	132	0.152	0.032	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148146	132	134	1.45	0.521	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148147	134	136	0.642	0.13	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148148	136	138	0.704	0.234	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148149	138	140	0.554	0.243	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148151	140	142	0.818	0.325	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148152	142	144	2.08	0.133	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148153	144	146	0.511	0.056	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148154	146	148	0.244	0.018	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148155	148	150	0.519	0.049	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148156	150	152	0.72	0.624	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148157	152	154	1.145	0.902	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148158	154	156	0.84	0.757	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148159	156	158	1.065	1.195	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148161	158	160	0.607	0.618	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148162	160	162	1.135	0.72	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148163	162	164	0.984	0.649	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148164	164	166	0.742	1.44	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148165	166	168	1.965	1.575	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148166	168	170	1.035	1.225	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148167	170	172	0.797	0.806	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148168	172	174	0.641	0.888	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148169	174	176	0.433	0.369	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148171	176	178	0.473	0.177	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148172	178	180	0.744	0.155	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148173	180	182	1	0.23	143 mm

WEWI0004	11148174	182	184	0.471	0.125	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148175	184	186	1.985	1.06	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148176	186	188	1.58	0.449	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148177	188	190	3.36	0.29	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148178	190	192	1.44	0.341	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148179	192	194	2.34	1.595	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148181	194	196	0.494	0.333	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148182	196	198	0.389	0.049	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148183	198	200	0.727	0.036	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148184	200	202	0.38	0.021	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148185	202	204	2.29	0.128	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148186	204	206	2.2	0.875	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148187	206	208	1.345	1.12	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148188	208	210	0.452	0.121	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148189	210	212	0.35	0.088	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148191	212	214	0.445	0.073	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148192	214	216	1.7	0.028	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148193	216	218	0.287	0.016	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148194	218	220	0.141	0.005	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148195	220	222	0.553	0.022	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148196	222	224	0.331	0.016	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148197	224	226	0.084	0.002	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148198	226	228	0.366	0.008	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148199	228	230	1.2	0.012	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148201	230	232	0.162	0.086	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148202	232	234	0.877	0.861	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148203	234	236	0.483	0.196	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148204	236	238	0.047	0.014	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148205	238	240	0.695	1.36	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148206	240	242	0.258	0.33	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148207	242	244	0.259	0.122	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148208	244	246	0.085	0.119	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148209	246	248	0.057	0.047	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148211	248	250	0.036	0.026	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148212	250	252	0.09	0.033	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148213	252	254	0.024	0.005	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148214	254	256	0.019	0.003	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148215	256	258	0.021	0.003	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148216	258	260	0.023	0.002	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148217	260	262	0.019	0.001	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148218	262	264	0.019	0.0002	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148219	264	266	0.029	0.001	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148221	266	268	0.021	0.002	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148222	268	270	0.013	0.011	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148223	270	272	0.017	0.001	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148224	272	274	0.018	0.002	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148225	274	276	0.088	0.024	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148226	276	278	0.089	0.075	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148227	278	280	0.096	0.141	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148228	280	282	0.235	0.159	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148229	282	284	0.124	0.193	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148231	284	286	0.159	0.241	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148232	286	288	0.442	0.186	143 mm
WEWI0004	11148233	288	290	0.298	0.11	143 mm

Note: Assay results excluded from the announcement were deemed not material to understanding the exploration results as they did not meet cut-off grade or minimum downhole intersection interval length.

E45/5045 Drilling - JORC (2012) Table 1 Report
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**November 2022 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** • A total of 4 holes for 1,036m of RC drilling was completed across the West Wit's Paterson project (with an additional hole abandoned at 14m and not sampled). • RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter on 2m intervals. • The samples sent for analysis consisted of 8% of the drilled 2m interval. • Cyclone/splitter hygiene audits were carried out regularly to ensure the best quality samples were collected. • Assay results have been completely received for 2 holes. • Drill hole locations and orientations for all holes are tabulated in the body of this report. **Reverse Circulation (RC) Sampling** • RC sampling was carried out under Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (RTX) protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC drilling was used to obtain 2m samples which generally range from 4 to 7kg in the basement. • A subset of each RC sample is retained in chip trays (per 2 metres) and the coarse reject (residual material from the primary crush at the lab) is kept in Perth for repeat or tertiary analyses as needed.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• A face sampling RC bit was used.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recovery was maximised by endeavouring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery. • RC samples were also weighed on arrival at the laboratory. Sample weights were reviewed to identify potential loss. • There is potential for a minor loss of sample in the running sand cover due to the unconsolidated nature of this unit. No evidence for loss exists in basement samples.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All the drill holes were logged before sampling. • Geological logging of 100% of all intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	alteration, veining and sulphides. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were collected for all intervals using a handheld KT-10 magnetic susceptibility reader. • The logging of the RC chips was done after sieving and washing of the material collected from the RC rig's cyclone. • All logging is entered directly into a Toughbook and is only uploaded into an acQuire database once a series of QAQC checks have been completed. • The RC chip trays were photographed wet.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All samples are crushed and pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Sample preparation of RC samples was completed at ALS Limited laboratory in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the RC sample down to 6mm to 8mm, coarse crushing down to a nominal 70% passing -2 mm followed by a second pass at 2mm to produce a 750 gram sub-sample, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using a LM2 grinding mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into 30 gram sub–sample/s for analysis. • Duplicate samples were collected at each stage of the preparation, with a rate of 1:20 (field duplicates) or 1:55 (crush and pulp duplicates) samples. Duplicate results show acceptable levels of precision for the style of mineralisation. • The sample sizes are at this stage considered reasonably appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation encountered, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology. However, given the early stage nature of exploration and understanding of the mineralisation intersected, this will be re-assessed for any further drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were submitted to an ALS Limited laboratory in Perth. • 51 elements were analysed for using 4-acid digest followed by ICP-OES/MS measurements including qualitative Au, Pt and Pd. • 30 grams of sample were used for Au analysis by fire assay with ICP-AES finish. Any Au samples which trigger the over range analysis method (>10ppm Au) will be analysed with AAS finish. No samples triggered over range analysis. • Portable XRF analysis on pulp for Cr, Nb, S, Si, Ta, Ti, Y and Zr was done using a SciAps X200 instrument. • Quality control samples consisted of field duplicates (1:20), crush duplicates (1:55), pulp duplicates (1:55), blanks (1:50)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and commercial certified reference materials (3:100) with the grade of the inserted standards not revealed to the laboratory. • All the QAQC data is verified by a competent geologist in the acQuire database before being used, and the analysed batches are continuously reviewed to ensure they are performing within acceptable accuracy and precision limits for the style of mineralisation. Any failures during this quality control process requires the batch to be re-analysed prior to acceptance in the database. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • In addition to RTX supplied CRM's, ALS Limited laboratory includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All the sample intervals were visually verified using high quality chip tray photography through Imago. • All logging is entered directly into the acQuire interface in a Toughbook laptop which is backed up daily. • Further data validation is carried out during upload to the acQuire database prior to data being available for use. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected, which are electronically uploaded from the laboratory to the database. • A systematic analysis of duplicate samples was carried out at each stage of sampling including field, crush and pulp duplicates. The results from this analysis were within acceptable range for this type of mineralisation.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a Trimble R2 dGPS which has an accuracy of ± 0.2 m. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in Geocentric Datum of Australia GDA94 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • Inclined RC drill holes are checked for drill rig set-up azimuth using a Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions. • Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing. • No down hole surveys were collected. • The topography is relatively flat, and if defaulted the topographic surface is set to 250m RL.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Table 1 in this Report is in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Figure 1 shows the drill hole locations. • Notional 100–160m drill hole spacing was selected for the appropriate testing of the EM anomaly identified, which will be re-assessed for any further drill testing of the mineralisation intersected. • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported. • The compositing of down hole assays and reporting of RC assay results as broader intersection intervals may occur on the basis tabulated in the body of this report.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified for the EM geophysical target being tested at this point. • Given the early stage nature of the understanding of the mineralisation and geological formations intersected, the "true width" of mineralisation and the possibility of bias in relation to orientation of geological structure is currently unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were assigned a unique sample number. All RC samples were placed in calico bags clearly marked with the assigned sample number, and placed in bulka bags, wrapped in plastic and transported by company transport to Port Hedland and by private haulage to the ALS sample preparation facility in Wangara, Perth, Western Australia. • Each sample was given a barcode at the laboratory and the laboratory reconciled the received sample list with physical samples. Barcode readers were used at the different stages of the analytical process. • The laboratory uses a LIMS system that further ensures the integrity of results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken. • Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The RC drilling is located within Exploration License E45/5045 located ~260km ESE of Port Hedland in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia. Refer Figure 1 in the body of this report. • E45/5045 was granted to Northern Reserves Pty Ltd ("NRPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of West Wits Mining Limited, on 28 May 2019 and is currently due to expire on 28 May 2024. • E45/5045 is subject to the "Mt Cecelia Farm-in and Joint Venture Term Sheet" between Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("RTX") and NRPL dated 9 December 2021,

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		pursuant to which RTX has exclusive rights to explore and earn up to an 80% interest in E45/5045 in stages by sole funding A$10m of exploration. • E45/5045 is subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty payable to the original private owners of NRPL. • E45/5045 lies within parts of the determined Native Title lands of the Nyangumarta, Martu and Nyamal Traditional Owner groups. The SGC-1 target sits within the Nyangumartu determined Native Title lands with whom an exploration and heritage agreement is in place in relation to exploration activities on E45/5045. • E45/5045 partly overlaps with an area over which the proposed Asian Renewable Energy Hub holds an Option to Lease. An access agreement is in place in relation to any overlapping activities. • There are no reserves, national parks or other known material impediments to exploration in the primary target areas, including SGC-1, on E45/5045.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous explorers in the area include PGN Geoscience, Rumble Resources, Newcrest Mining, Great Sandy, Carawine Resources and most recently, RTX. • Limited relevant mineral exploration activity in the area of interest (at SGC-1) has previously been completed, and this has been restricted to broad spaced geophysical surveys with the nearest drilling several kilometres away.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting of the target area is relatively poorly understood, being proximal to the boundary of the Proterozoic Paterson Orogen and the Archean Pilbara Craton, much of which is concealed beneath more recent sedimentary cover. The major Vines Fault structure is interpreted to run broadly NNE-SSW through the centre of E45/5045. • The drilling was targeting an EM anomaly that may have represented base metal sulphide mineralisation potentially associated with mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks beneath more recent cover sediments. • The drilling intersected variably altered (and in parts, oxidised) metasediments with some minor disseminated sulphides and variable quartz veining, with some mafic units intersected in some holes. • According to historical reports, the majority of outcrop on E45/5045 is identified as the Nimingarra Formation and comprises banded-iron formations (BIF), jaspilite, banded, ferruginous chert and black shales and is intruded by syeno-granites - felsic intrusions which occur footwall to the intermediate to mafic, amygdaloidal basalts of the Kylena Formation. The initial interpretation suggests that a folded BIF sequence is juxtaposed by a series of steep structures. The magnetics further suggests a series of demagnetised zones internal to the BIF. The hypothesis is that these are likely host to potential orogenic gold mineralising systems. The felsic intrusive units of the Warrawagine granitoid intrusive complex (AgWc) comprise medium to coarse-grained (porphyritic) monzogranites, syeno-granites (alkalic) and granodiorites. These intrusive units have been mapped at the margins of the BIF outcrop and are interpreted to have intruded into the footwall of the BIF sequence. The juxtaposition of a folded, faulted BIF sequence that is intruded by alkalic intrusions into a

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
		sequence containing reducing shale units, adjacent significant shear zones presents both a structural, rheological and chemical/redox trap that is highly prospective for orogenic gold. • According to literature, the Kylena and Jeerinah Formations, which comprise mixed volcanics (mainly basalts, but also rhyolites, andesites & tuffs), carbonaceous (shales, limestones, dolomites) and other sedimentary units, occur within the tenement area, are also prospective for VMS (including VHMS) deposits. These formations represent bimodal sequences prospective for mineralisation hosted within early graben and feeder structures that have been subsequently deformed and focused into low-strain environments including hinge positions, and dilational sites.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the exploration region exploration results can be found in the main body of the report (including drill hole collar table providing collar co-ordinates, orientations and length for all reported drill holes). • A summary of all available previously reported information material to the understanding of the exploration region exploration results can also be found in previous Western Australia (WA) DMIRS publicly available reports. • West Wits Mining Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2019; these reports are all available to view on www.westwitsmining.com and www.asx.com.au.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The reported average intersection grades are length-weighted averages selected based on a 0.1g/t gold cutoff with a minimum downhole intersection interval length of 6m and maximum internal dilution allowed is generally 6m. Included higher grade intervals may also be stated. • No metal equivalence values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a*	• Given the lack of nearby outcrop, historical drilling and definitive geophysical data interpretations, the drill spacing and orientation are at this stage insufficient to establish the rock unit orientations and the geometrical relationships between the drill holes and any mineralised structures. • Therefore, at this stage the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A relevant map, table of intercepts, and plan and sectional diagrams are included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported. • Details of previous airborne and ground electromagnetic survey results at SGC-1 are provided in previous ASX releases made by West Wits Mining Ltd and available to view on www.westwitsmining.com and www.asx.com.au, including the release dated 10 September 2021.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Interpretations and planning of further work will be undertaken after receipt of the assays from WEWI0003 & 5. • Future work may also include further petrographic analysis to better understand the nature of the mineralisation, detailed geophysical surveys and additional drilling.