22 September 2021

Extensive 1400m Gold System Defined Visible Gold in Rock Chips

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Samples define an extensive gold system over a strike length of 1400m at the Gold Duke Project.**
- **Visible gold within rock chip samples from historic Quail workings.**
- **Highly anomalous assays of up to 3.56g/t Au returned from new rock chip samples at the Wren Prospect and Quail (Figure 3).**
- **The discovery of visible gold in quartz-carbonate veins within sheared ultramafics at Quail is highly encouraging and the current geological interpretation supports the potential for numerous flat lying gold-bearing quartz veins, currently untested by drilling.**
- **Mineralisation and alteration are consistent with a shear-hosted gold system.**
- **The rock chip program has identified two distinct Au and As anomalous zones at the Quail and Wren prospects.**
- **Additional fieldwork continues to define gold targets for future drilling, in conjunction with the Company's wider Gold Duke exploration program.**

Western Gold Resources (ASX: WGR) ("**WGR**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce an update on exploration activities at the Gold Duke Project (Figure 1), that contains a combined Mineral Resource estimate JORC-2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 4,570,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 293,000 oz Au (refer Table 2).

Rock chip sampling at the Quail and Wren prospects have returned assays of up to 3.56g/t Au and 1911ppm As (Figure 2) that defines an extensive 1400m long zone of anomalous gold mineralisation.

WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:

"The encouraging Au and As anomaly along the Quail and Wren Trend opens up a parallel trend of mineralisation to the main Joyners Find mineralised trend. Historic drilling results confirm the associated Au and As rock-chip anomaly at Wren and provides strong evidence that mineralisation is open to the north and south and is untested by drilling.

The discovery of visible gold in quartz-carbonate veins within sheared ultramafics at Quail is highly encouraging and the current geological interpretation supports the potential for numerous flat lying gold-bearing quartz veins, currently untested by drilling. The exploration work conducted is located within the area covered by the Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) survey conducted by WGR.

Once both datasets are interpreted, a drill program over both Quail and Wren will be conducted"

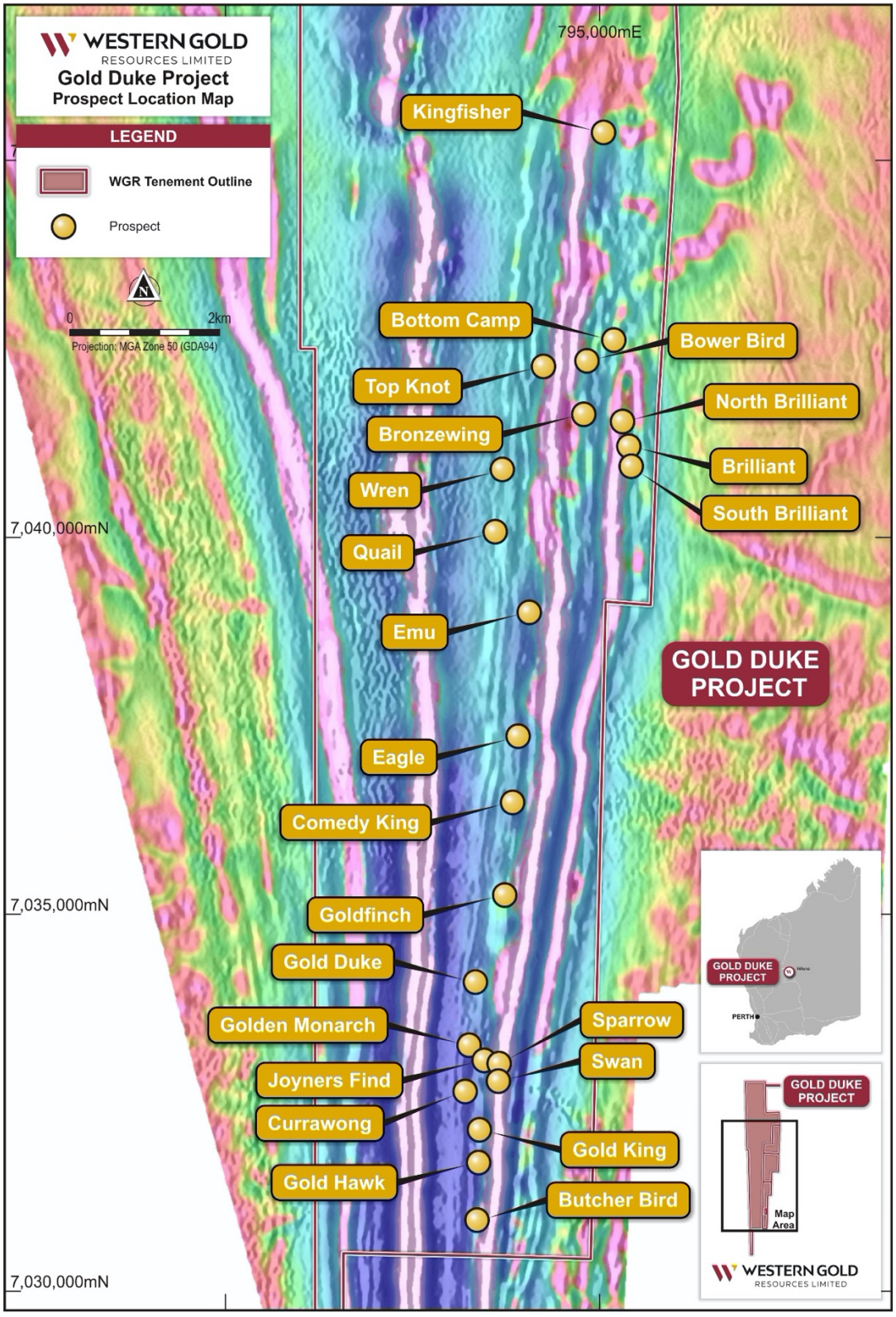

Figure 1 – Gold Duke project on TMI (1VD) and Gold Deposit Locations.

Rock Chip Sampling Program

WGR conducted a rock chip sampling consisting of 64 samples collected from outcrop and around historic workings on Mining License M53/1017 that contains the Quail and Wren prospects as well as the Eagle and Emu deposits (Figure 2).

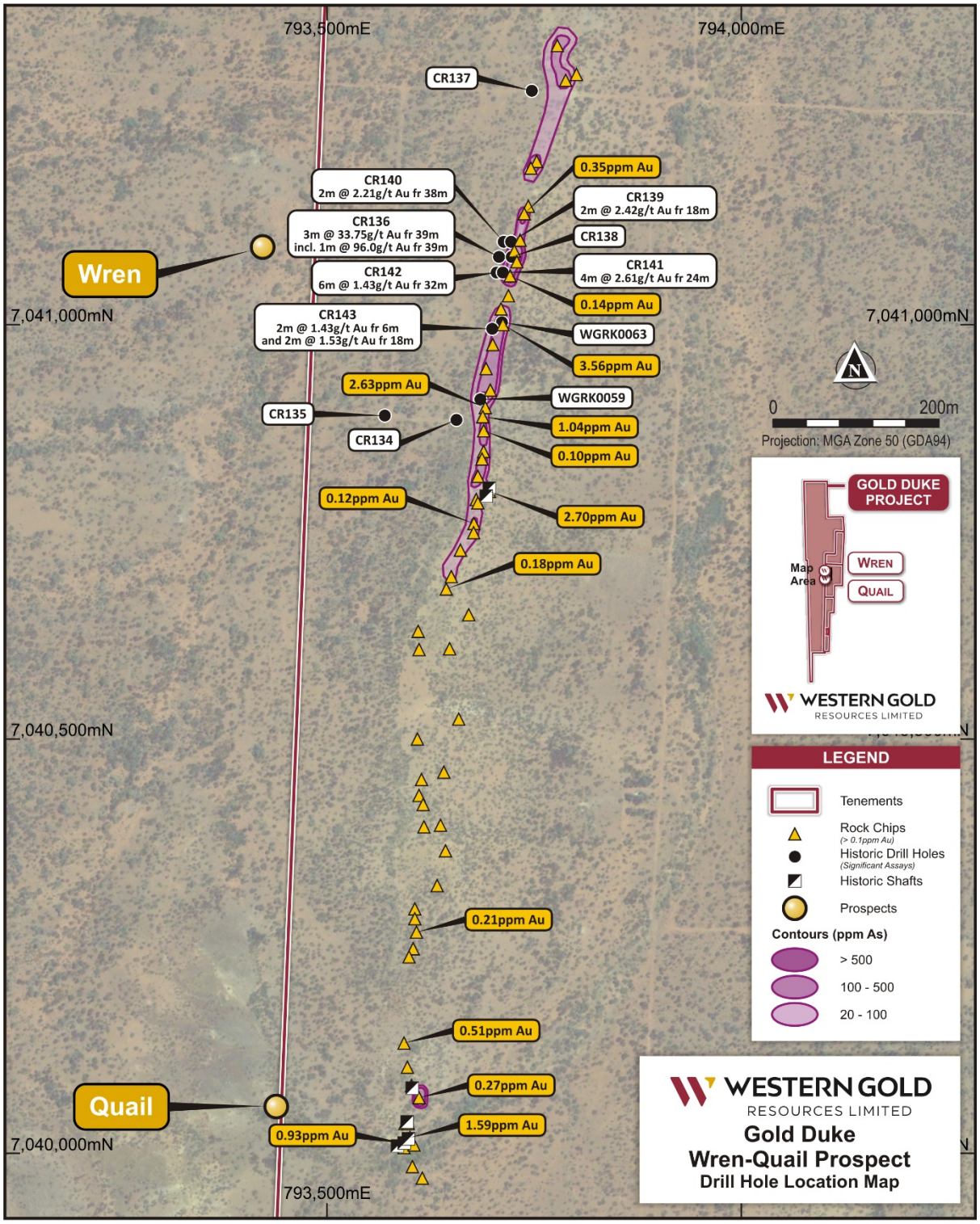

Figure 2 – Rock Chip samples showing significant Au (>0.20g/t) and As values contoured. Gold shows a close association with As values within quartzite-hosted mineralisation.

Rock chips were taken from a north-south trending ridge consisting of three quartzite layers (typically 3-4m in width) interlayered with ultramafics that dip steeply to the west. To the north and south of Quail the ridge is covered by colluvium.

Rock chips were taken along the quartzite ridge and around historic workings at Quail and Wren to confirm gold style and mineral associations. Such selective samples are by no means representative of the overall grade of the prospects, however they provide confirmation of gold mineralisation and help define mineral associations at each site. These relationships are pivotal to defining the most appropriate and efficient exploration programs for each prospect.

Quail Prospect

The Quail prospect consists of a series of six historic shafts and numerous small pits over a strike of 100m. Two styles of mineralisation are observed:

1. quartzite-hosted with associated quartz and quartz-hematite veins that parallel the trend of the quartzite; and
2. south-west dipping (20º) 20-30cm wide quartz-carbonate veins that crosscut the quartzite and ultramafic units.

Four samples within both the quartzite- and quartz-carbonate veins displayed significant Au mineralisation (Table 1) with assays of up to 1.59g/t Au. A quartz-carbonate vein with fine visible gold was taken from spoils adjacent to a shallow stope (Figure 3A) confirming the high-grade potential of the Quail prospect. The shallow dip of the veins opens the potential for multiple stacked vein-sets at the prospect.

Table 1 – Selected results from rock chip sampling at the Quail and Wren prospects. Gold values more than 0.20 g/t (0.20ppm) are highlighted. Samples were selected from mineralised rocks to confirm gold grades and mineral associations and should not be considered indicative of overall deposit grade or size. A full listing of all assay results from samples taken is presented in Appendix 1.

Project	Sample_Number	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mg (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Sample Description
Quail	WGRC0012	793611	7040067	0.274	119	200	50	85	85	20	Quartz vein in quartzite in shaft spoils
	WGRC0015	793600	7040019	1.591	<1	37200	75	25	4585	15	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0017	793594	7040012	0.93	16	1510	160	110	2940	30	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0022	793593	7040133	0.513	11	270	80	45	335	60	Quartz veining in quartzite
Wren	WGRC0025	793608	7040267	0.209	6	100	30	60	65	95	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0042	793644	7040681	0.182	2	140	30	5	35	10	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0049	793696	7040799	2.695	26	290	90	100	450	40	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0055	793688	7040889	1.044	67	170	35	50	80	25	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0057	793685	7040910	2.632	555	180	90	125	165	75	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0061	793711	7041003	3.557	720	180	120	220	90	95	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0065	793729	7041076	1.316	1911	840	245	855	355	385	Quartz-hematite vein
	WGRC0068	793738	7041134	0.351	600	220	15	5	85	20	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite

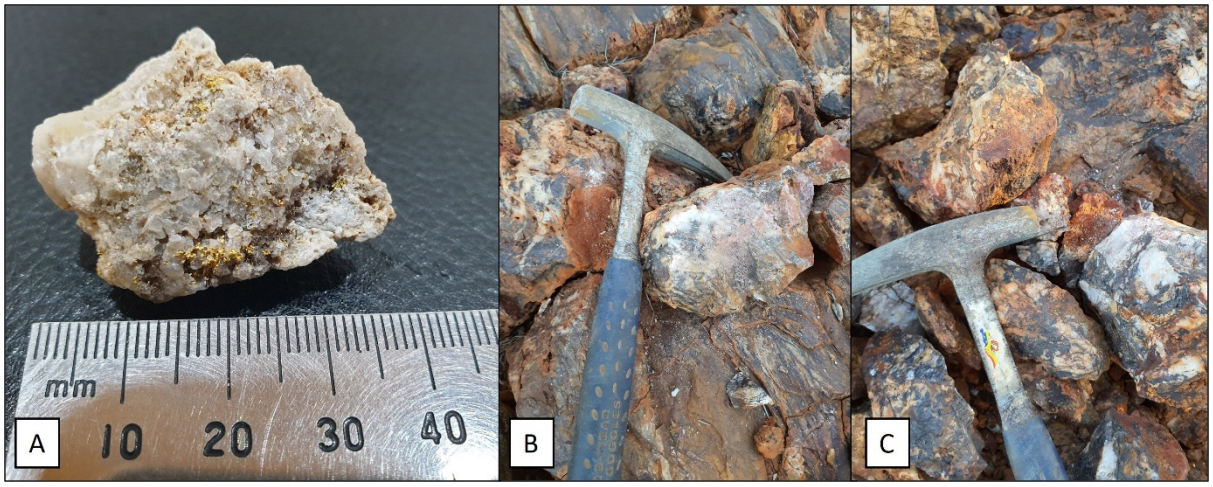

Figure 3 – Selected samples from the rock chip sampling program. A. Visible gold within quartz-carbonate vein. B and C Quartzite-hosted quartz-hematite veins at the Wren prospects (WGRK0059 and WGRK0063, locations shown in Figure 2)

Wren

The Wren prospect consists of a series of two historic shafts and several small pits. Two styles of mineralisation are observed:

1. quartzite-hosted with associated quartz and quartz-hematite veins that form both layer-parallel and cross-cutting vein networks. Locally, quartz-vein breccias with extensive wall rock hematite alteration are present,

2. South-east dipping (40º) 60-80cm wide quartz-carbonate veins that crosscut the quartzite and ultramafic units. These veins have been the focus of historic mining at the Wren Prospect.

Eight samples displayed significant Au mineralisation (Table 1) with assays of up to 3.56g/t Au. Significant Au rock chip assays at Wren taken from quartz-hematite veins (Fig 3; B, C) hosted within quartzite show a strong association with As. This association suggests that Au mineralisation may extend for 700m at the prospect.

Previous work at the prospect by Sipa Resources Pty Ltd and GWR Group Limited identified the potential of the Wren prospect with Sipa Resources drilling eight RC drill holes north of Wren (Fig. 2). Six of these are over a strike length of only 50m, with significant intercepts including:

- CR136, 3m at 33.75 g/t Au from 39m including 1 m at 96.00 g/t Au
- CR141, 4m at 2.61 g/t Au from 24m
- CR142, 6m at 1.43 g/t Au from 32m

Mineralisation in the historical RC drill holes is open in all directions. The drilling was used to calculate a JORC 2012 Inferred Resource estimate of 110,000 tonnes at 2.4 g/t Au for 8,000 ounces (Table 2).

Next steps

WGR is awaiting the final interpretation of its Sub-Audio magnetics survey that covers both the Quail and Wren prospects which is expected to be completed in early October.

The company plans to intergrate both datasets into a drill program over both Quail and Wren. Ongoing field work is progressing to further define further geochemical anomalies to the south and north of Quail and Wren respectively.

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Board.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Warren Thorne, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of the company. Dr Thorne who is an option-holder, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Thorne consents to inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to previous Exploration Results and to the Mineral Resource estimate included in its recently announced Prospectus dated 18 May 2021 and in previous announcements, it notes that the relevant JORC 2012 disclosures are included in the Prospectus and those previous announcements and it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all information in relation to the Exploration Results and material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate within those announcements continues to apply and has not materially changed.

Table 2 Gold Duke Project – JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate

JORC Status	Year	Prospect	Classification	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
JORC 2012 at 0.5 g/t cut-off	2019	Golden Monarch	Measured	30,000	3.0	3,000
			Indicated	380,000	2.1	26,000
			Inferred	390,000	2.1	26,000
			Subtotal	**800,000**	**2.2**	**55,000**
		Eagle	Indicated	110,000	2.8	10,000
			Inferred	680,000	1.6	35,000
			Subtotal	**790,000**	**1.8**	**45,000**
		Emu	Inferred	600,000	2.2	42,000
		Joyners Find	Inferred	90,000	2.6	7,000
	2021	Bottom Camp	Inferred	640,000	1.6	33,000
		Bowerbird	Inferred	230,000	2.4	17,000
		Brilliant	Inferred	210,000	3.1	21,000
		Bronzewing	Inferred	110,000	2.7	9,000
		Comedy King	Inferred	260,000	1.5	12,000
		Gold Hawk	Inferred	150,000	1.5	7,000
		Gold King	Inferred	580,000	1.9	36,000
		Wren	Inferred	110,000	2.4	8,000
	Total JORC 2012		**Measured**	**30,000**	**3.0**	**3,000**
			Indicated	**490,000**	**2.3**	**36,000**
			Inferred	**4,050,000**	**2.0**	**254,000**
			Combined	**4,570,000**	**2.0**	**293,000**

Appendix 1.

WGR's recent rock chip assay results from Quail and Wren prospects
Abbreviations used: Au – gold, As – arsenic, Ca – Calcium, Cr – Chromium, Cu – Copper, Mg – Magnesium, Ni- Nickel, ppm – parts per million,

Detection limits: Au – 0.001 g/t, As – 1 ppm, Ca – 10 ppm, Cr – 5ppm, Cu – 5ppm, Mg – 5ppm, Ni – 5ppm

Project	Sample_Number	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mg (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Sample Description
Quail	WGRC0011	793602	7040082	0.057	15	290	170	80	1875	130	
	WGRC0012	793611	7040067	0.274	119	200	50	85	85	20	Quartz vein in quartzite in shaft spoils
	WGRC0013	793594	7040036	0.016	<1	260	20	10	325	5	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0014	793598	7040036	0.018	<1	280	20	25	285	10	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0015	793600	7040019	1.591	<1	37200	75	25	4585	15	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0016	793605	7040010	0.012	3	9540	125	35	2165	15	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0017	793594	7040012	0.93	16	1510	160	110	2940	30	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0018	793593	7040007	0.044	<1	3910	265	60	42660	160	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0019	793603	7039984	0.003	<1	650	90	10	1315	15	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0020	793615	7039970	0.01	<1	220	10	15	355	5	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0021	793597	7040104	0.007	6	16080	150	115	1665	85	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0022	793593	7040133	0.513	11	270	80	45	335	60	Quartz veining in quartzite
	WGRC0023	793599	7040237	<0.001	<1	130	5	<5	40	20	Quartz veining in quartzite
	WGRC0024	793604	7040247	0.009	<1	430	80	20	105	20	Quartz vein in ultramafics
Wren	WGRC0025	793608	7040267	0.209	6	100	30	60	65	95	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0026	793606	7040283	0.003	8	60	30	100	55	40	Quartz-vein in quartzite
	WGRC0027	793606	7040295	<0.001	2	90	45	105	70	35	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0028	793633	7040323	0.002	9	110	100	110	110	390	Quartz-hematite alteration in ultramafic rock
	WGRC0029	793643	7040365	0.002	6	120	110	25	230	50	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0030	793617	7040394	<0.001	1	70	30	5	65	35	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0031	793637	7040396	0.002	9	90	165	210	40	90	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0032	793616	7040421	0.046	2	280	40	65	55	35	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0033	793611	7040432	0.052	<1	140	55	40	100	30	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0034	793614	7040451	<0.001	<1	110	40	5	75	30	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0035	793641	7040460	0.002	<1	80	25	20	65	25	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0036	793609	7040500	<0.001	4	110	85	60	100	60	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0037	793659	7040524	<0.001	<1	60	<5	<5	35	<5	Quartz blow
	WGRC0038	793611	7040608	0.008	<1	90	35	30	50	20	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0039	793610	7040630	<0.001	2	100	30	35	50	30	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0040	793648	7040609	<0.001	<1	100	340	10	320	415	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0041	793671	7040650	<0.001	<1	120	100	95	20	30	Quartz hematite blow
	WGRC0042	793644	7040681	0.182	2	140	30	5	35	10	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0043	793650	7040696	0.009	68	120	35	40	85	45	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0044	793661	7040728	0.002	28	110	50	55	65	65	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0045	793677	7040749	<0.001	22	160	30	50	85	30	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0046	793677	7040759	0.119	114	180	145	180	175	135	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0047	793682	7040785	0.003	26	300	55	75	65	50	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0048	793692	7040794	0.021	13	490	95	105	1045	45	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0049	793696	7040799	2.695	26	290	90	100	450	40	Quartz-carbonate vein in shaft spoils
	WGRC0050	793680	7040789	0.009	28	200	55	105	165	60	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0051	793682	7040817	0.028	231	440	105	145	230	65	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0052	793687	7040838	0.018	133	200	115	160	290	180	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0053	793689	7040847	0.012	41	290	140	280	90	120	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0054	793689	7040872	0.097	383	290	70	70	70	80	Quartz-hematite vein in goethitic quartzite
	WGRC0055	793688	7040889	1.044	67	170	35	50	80	25	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0056	793691	7040900	0.005	98	160	60	185	60	70	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0057	793685	7040910	2.632	555	180	90	125	165	75	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0058	793697	7040921	0.076	268	350	85	155	160	120	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0059	793692	7040947	0.042	247	150	35	15	55	25	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0060	793700	7040976	0.054	160	120	180	175	75	95	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0061	793711	7041003	3.557	720	180	120	220	90	95	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0062	793710	7041019	0.055	54	100	20	20	35	15	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0063	793719	7041035	<0.001	16	100	20	60	25	50	Quartz hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0064	793721	7041059	0.143	110	370	95	550	180	200	Quartz vein in quartzite
	WGRC0065	793729	7041076	1.316	1911	840	245	855	355	385	Quartz-hematite vein
	WGRC0066	793726	7041089	0.027	143	260	140	250	90	65	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0067	793733	7041102	<0.001	43	160	40	135	70	190	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0068	793738	7041134	0.351	600	220	15	5	85	20	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite
	WGRC0069	793743	7041143	0.001	9	170	15	35	430	10	Quartz vein
	WGRC0070	793753	7041197	0.007	401	190	400	350	340	110	Quartz-hematite vein in spoils
	WGRC0071	793746	7041189	0.009	117	130	25	115	110	30	Quartz-hematite vein in quartzite

JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	• Rocks were selectively sampled to ensure high-level representivity of various rock and alteration types observed at each site. Samples collected were first-pass reconnaissance samples to develop familiarity with each of the prospects studied. Many were collected from historic dumps and around old workings, so were not strictly in situ, but were clearly sourced from the historic workings. Sample type, style, condition, and size were recorded for all samples collected by ARL. • Company rock chip samples attempted to be representative for the general outcrop in the area. Rock samples typically represented multiple chips from the broader outcrop using a hammer to collect the chips. • Company rock chip samples typically ranged from 0.5kg to 2kg in size.
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).*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Company records of the rock chip results were qualitative
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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Rock chip samples • The Company collected 61 rock chip samples from outcrop. • All WGR samples were submitted to Nagrom laboratories and transported to Nagrom, Perth, where they were pulverised. • The samples were sorted, wet weighed, dried then weighed again. Primary preparation has been by crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. All coarse residues have been retained. • The samples have been analysed by Firing a 50 g (approx) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold, Platinum and Palladium in the sample. Au1, Pd, Pt have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. • Rocks were digested using a four acid digest (HCL, HCLO4, HF, HNO3) and with HCL Leach) and analysed for the full suite of elements including Ag, Al, As, Ba Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mo, Mg, Mn, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Ti, Th, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr which have been determined by Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LAICP-MS) and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. • Nagrom routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • WGR also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, Additionally, a review was conducted for geochemical consistency between historically expected data, recent data, and geochemical values that would be expected in a gold laterite profile. • All the QAQC data has been statistically assessed. There were no inconsistencies in the returning results from standards submitted
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.*	• Nagrom routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • WGR also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 20 frequency, duplicates splits and standard reference materials. • All the QAQC data has been statistically assessed. WGR has undertaken its own further in-house review of QAQC results of the Nagrom routine standards, 100% of which returned within acceptable QAQC limits. This fact combined with the fact that the data is demonstrably consistent has meant that the results are acceptable and suitable for reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All samples were located using a handheld GPS system. The coordinates are stored in the exploration database referenced to the MGA Zone 50
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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and accounted for by WGR employee during collection. All samples were bagged into calico bags and tied. Samples were transported to Perth from logging site by WGR employees and submitted directly to Nagrom. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Samples are rock chips collected during a field trip to site. Sample methodologies are routine, and no audits or reviews has taken place.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Gold Duke project is located in Western Australia approximately 45km south east of the township of Wiluna. The tenements comprising the project are listed below.

Tenement	Holder	Expires	Area (Ha)
M53/971-I	GWR	24/01/2023	9.71
M53/972-I	GWR	24/01/2023	9.71
M53/1016-I	GWR	29/01/2027	617.45
M53/1017-I	GWR	29/01/2027	808.7
M53/1018-I	GWR	29/01/2027	593.65
M53/1087-I	GWR	22/09/2031	6,343.37
M53/1096-I	GWR	12/04/2037	195.1

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
		• All tenements are 100% owned by the GWR Group Limited. The rock chips described in this report is located over M53/1017. • All tenements are covered by the granted Wiluna Native Title Claim (WCD2013/004) and are subject to a Mining Agreement with the Native Title Holders. • M53/1016, M53/1017 and M53/1018 are subject to a Royalty Agreement of $10 per troy ounce to 50,000 ounces of gold produced and $5 per troy ounce thereafter • All the tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Gold Duke has been explored for gold since approximately 1920 and evidence of historical mine workings and prospecting pits are found in more than 20 separate locations over a distance of 15 km confined to the better exposed portions of the Joyners Find Greenstone Belt. Gold exploration has been carried out within the project area since 1980 with a peak between 1984 and 1990. In total, approximately 23,000 metres of reverse circulation and 15,000 metres of rotary air blast drilling was completed. Detailed and regional geological mapping was also undertaken along with aeromagnetic and aerial photography surveys • The ground has been held by GWR Group Limited since 2004; where the primary focus has been iron ore exploration, but more recently gold exploration
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation is related to two regional shear zones within the Archaean Joyners Find greenstone belt; the Joyners Find and Brilliant Shear Zones. Mineralisation within the Joyners Find Shear Zone is dominated by BIF hosted mineralisation, whilst mineralisation within the Brilliant shear is hosted by quartz reefs and quartz stockworks. • The gold mineralisation and anomalies in this ASX release are understood to be related to the Joyners Find Shear zone
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
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 clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.*	• Refer to diagrams provided in the body of the 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.*	• Not applicable to this report. All results are reported either in the text or in the associated appendices. Examples of high-grade mineralisation are labelled as such
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.*	• Refer to previous releases made by WGR
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.*	• To date the Company has only carried out field reconnaissance exploration on the Wren and Quail prospects. Additional field work is being planned to test the broader potential of the gold system along the entire 1400m long trend in the coming months, including additional rock chip sampling and systematic surface soil geochemistry to help define shallow gold targets for drilling. • The Company is continuing its review of other prospects at the Gold Duke Project.