

20<sup>th</sup> October 2021

## **Several New Near Surface High Grade Gold Lodes Discovered & Mineralisation Extended a Further 150m at Gold Duke Project**

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- First Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling assay results (44 of 94 holes) received from Gold Duke prospect.
- **Drilling confirms continuity of high grade gold along strike and at depth within the Eagle deposits together with the discovery of several new near-surface higher-grade lodes.**
- **Drilling extends strike extent of mineralisation to the north and south of Eagle by an additional 150m and continues to remain open at depth and along strike.**
- 31 RC drill holes for 1,758m completed at the Eagle prospect with high grade results including;

#### **Eagle**

- 11m @ 3.80 g/t Au from 26m (**including 2m @ 13.56 g/t Au**) (WGRC0214)
- 7m @ 4.76 g/t Au from 29m (**including 2m @ 12.37 g/t Au**) (WGRC0218)
- 5m @ 6.78 g/t Au from 4m (**including 1m @ 12.14 g/t Au**) (WGRC0208)
- 11m @ 3.33 g/t Au from 29m (**including 1m @ 10.44 g/t Au**) (WGRC0206)
- 5m @ 5.84 g/t Au from 12m (**including 2m @ 12.81 g/t Au**) (WGRC0200)
- Assay results for remaining 50 RC holes are due in late October and have **the potential to double the extended mineralisation at Eagle 300m to the south.**
- Planning for new RC drilling program underway to follow up high grade results and new lode discoveries from current program – drilling program planned for Q4 2021 and Q1 2022.
- Interpretation of the recently completed Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) survey over 7.7km of Brilliant and Joyners shear zones is imminent with drilling planned to commence following.
- All previous, current and pending results will be collated and included in a resource upgrade to the current combined JORC-2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 4,570,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 293,000 oz Au (refer Table 1).

Western Gold Resources (ASX: WGR) (“**WGR**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce that it has received the first assay results from 44 reverse circulation (“RC”) drill holes for 2,532m recently completed at the Emu and Eagle deposits at its Gold Duke project (Figure 1).

The Gold Duke Project contains a combined JORC-2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 4,570,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 293,000 oz Au (refer Table 1) and the project is located approximately 40km south west of Wiluna.

The gold mineralisation at the Eagle and Emu deposits is within the regional Joyners Find shear zone and is hosted within vertical to steep westerly dipping banded iron formation units (“BIF”) hosted within highly weathered mafic and ultramafic rocks. All of the recent and most of the historical drilling is on an azimuth of 0900 inclined at -600 which is approximately perpendicular to the mineralisation.

#### **WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:**

*“These initial results give WGR great confidence to expand the current Eagle resource. The current drilling extends the mineralisation to the north and south by approximately 150m.*

*We are excited to receive the next set of assay results that have the potential to extend mineralisation at Eagle to the south. We will keep shareholders updated and look forward to sharing strong news-flow over the coming months.”*

#### **Eagle**

The Eagle prospect (Figures 1,2) contains a JORC (2012) Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 790,000 tonnes at 1.8 g/t Au for 45,000 oz (refer to Table 1).

A total of 31 RC drill holes for 1758 m was recently completed over a strike length of 560 m testing the eastern and western BIF-hosted lodes is displayed in Figure 2.

The recently completed drilling has further infilled the pattern to a nominal 20 m north and 20 m east spacing, as well as testing northern and southern extensions to the known mineralisation at a tighter pattern of 20m north and 10m east spacing.

All significant intercepts are listed in Table 2 and include;

- **11m @ 3.80 g/t Au from 26m (including 2m @ 13.56 g/t Au) (WGRC0214)**
- **7m @ 4.76 g/t Au from 29m (including 2m @ 12.37 g/t Au) (WGRC0218)**
- **5m @ 6.78 g/t Au from 4m (including 1m @ 12.14 g/t Au) (WGRC0208)**
- **11m @ 3.33 g/t Au from 29m (including 1m @ 10.44 g/t Au) (WGRC0206)**
- **5m @ 5.84 g/t Au from 12m (including 2m @ 12.81 g/t Au) (WGRC0200)**

The high-grade intercept in WGRC0218 which includes 7m @ 4.76 g/t Au from 29m, including 2m @ 12.37g/t Au on the most southern line of drilling (Fig. 1) demonstrates the continuity of mineralisation within the deposit and the potential for further southerly extensions to the orebody.

Drilling along this southern extension is completed and assays are pending.

To the north of Eagle (Fig.2), the shallow high-grade intercept in WGRC0200 of 5m @ 5.84g/t Au from 12m (including 2m @ 12.81g/t Au) extends mineralisation a further 100m to the north. A program of mapping is planned to investigate possible structural controls of mineralisation north of WGRC0200.

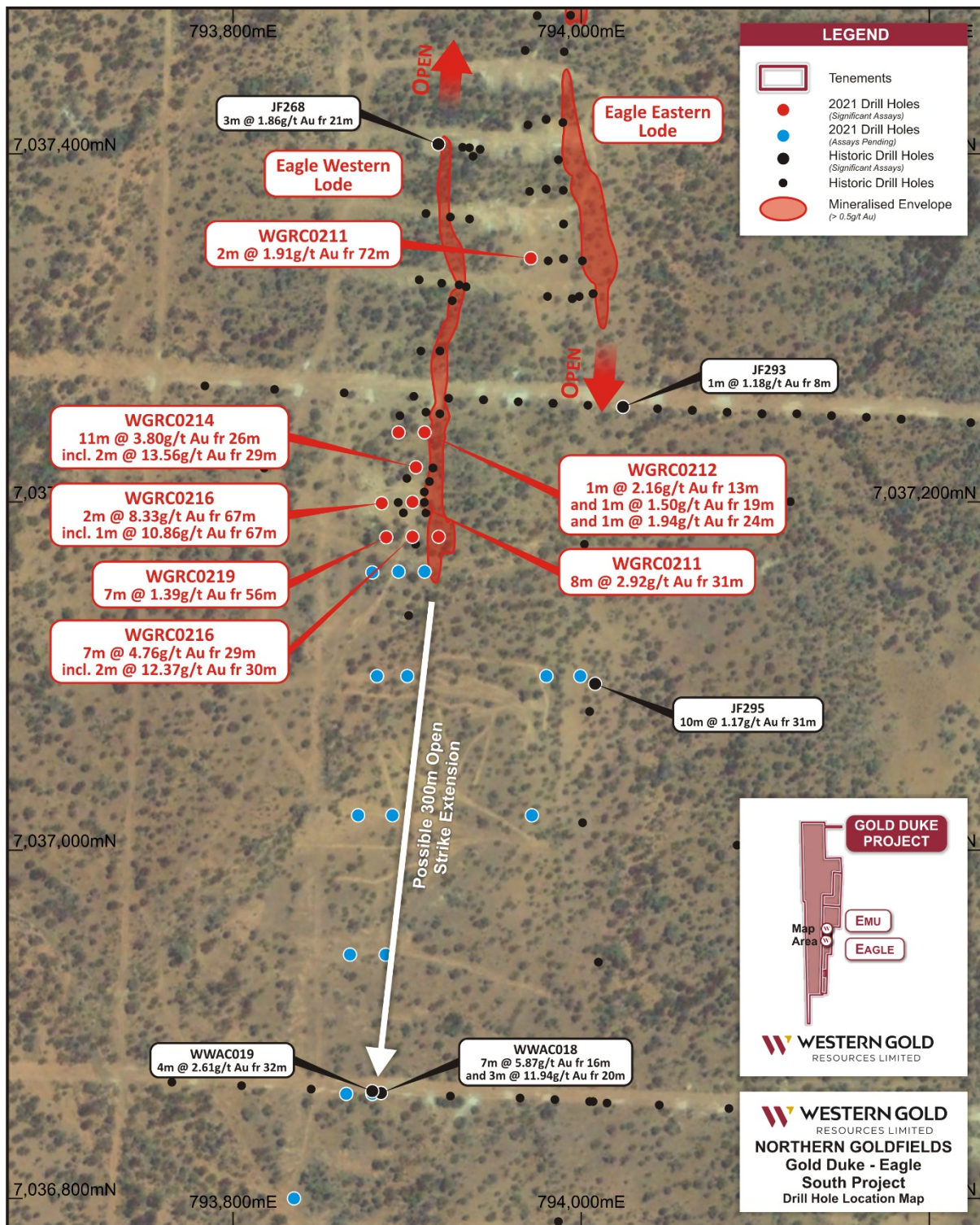


Figure 1– Eagle south displaying RC drilling results, >0.5g/t mineralisation envelop and displaying possible strike extensions.

### Emu

The Emu prospect (Figure 2) prospect contains a JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource estimate 600,000 tonnes at 2.2 g/t Au for 42,000 oz (refer to Table 1).



A total of 13 RC drill holes for 774m were recently completed over a strike length of 340m testing a mineralised BIF and Figure 2 shows the collar positions of drilling to date, the drilling tested the southerly strike extension of the Emu deposit.

All significant intercepts are listed in Table 2 and include;

- 3m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 24m (WGR0180)
- 3m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 57m (WGR0181)
- 3m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 40m (WGR0184)

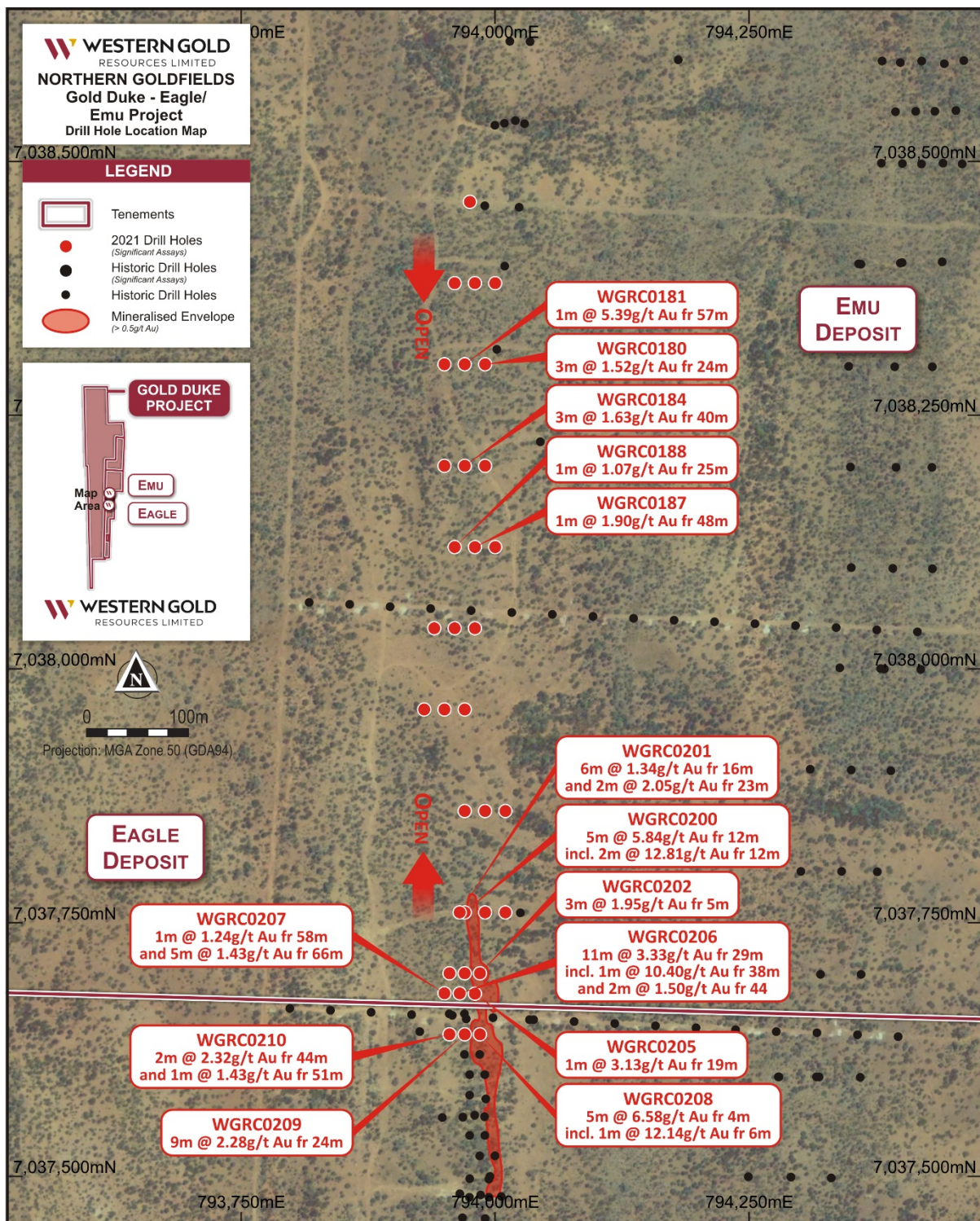


Figure 2 – Eagle Prospect Section 7037200N displaying 2021 high-grade RC results in WGR0173 and WGR0174 (see Figure 2 for location)

The drilling results at Emu effectively close out the southern extension of the deposit and the company will now look to progress the mining lease over this deposit. Further work is required to determine the controls on mineralisation between the Emu and Eagle deposit and possible structural controls that may offset mineralisation. The northern extension of the Emu deposit is yet to be drilled and is covered by a recently conducted Sub-Audio Magnetism (SAM) survey (refer to WGR ASX announcement dated 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2021).

### **Next Steps**

The drilling results from Eagle confirm the strong continuity of mineralisation along strike and at depth with further assay results to the south of Eagle due in late October. Further mapping to determine the controls of mineralisation to the north of Eagle and along untested strike extensions of the Eagle deposit are being planned.

Follow-up drilling, once all assays are received is planned for Q4 2021 and Q1 2022 and interpretation of the recently completed Sub-Audio Magnetism (SAM) survey over 7.7km of Brilliant and Joyners shear zones is imminent with drilling planned to commence following.

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by Gary Lyons, Chairman of Western Gold Resources Limited.

### **For further information please contact:**

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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, 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 Exploration Results and to the Mineral Resource estimate included in its recently announced Prospectus dated 18 May 2021 and in previous announcements, 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 1 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	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>55,000</b>	
		Eagle	Indicated	110,000	2.8	10,000	
			Inferred	680,000	1.6	35,000	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>790,000</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>45,000</b>	
		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		<b>Measured</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	
			<b>Indicated</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>36,000</b>	
			<b>Inferred</b>	<b>4,050,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>254,000</b>	
<b>Combined</b>			<b>4,570,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>293,000</b>		

**Table 2 Gold Duke Project – EAGLE – EMU DRILLING RESULT TABLE**

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Interval	Au(g/t)
WGRC0176	Emu	793973	7038458	595.19			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0177	Emu	793996	7038380	598.25			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0178	Emu	793977	7038379	597.66			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0179	Emu	793959	7038379	596.94			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0180	Emu	793988	7038297	597.83	24	27	3	1.52
WGRC0181	Emu	793967	7038297	597.17	57	60	3	2.26
WGRC0182	Emu	793951	7038298	597.04			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0183	Emu	793990	7038199	595.96			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0184	Emu	793968	7038198	595.64	40	43	3	1.63
WGRC0185	Emu	793953	7038197	595.2			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0186	Emu	793999	7038119	594.03			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0187	Emu	793978	7038115	593.94	25	26	1	1.10
WGRC0188	Emu	793959	7038115	593.83	48	49	1	1.90
WGRC0189	Eagle	793980	7038039	592.53			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0190	Eagle	793959	7038039	592.37			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0191	Eagle	793940	7038040	592.31			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0192	Eagle	793968	7037959	591.58			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0193	Eagle	793949	7037959	591.7			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0194	Eagle	793929	7037957	591.81			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0195	Eagle	794010	7037858	591.63			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0196	Eagle	793989	7037858	591.92			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0197	Eagle	793970	7037859	592.1			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0198	Eagle	794009	7037761	593			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0199	Eagle	793989	7037761	593.29			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0200	Eagle	793971	7037760	593.47	12	17	5	5.84
					12	14	2	12.81
WGRC0201	Eagle	793966	7037760	593.39	14	20	6	1.35
					23	25	2	2.05
WGRC0202	Eagle	793984	7037697	593.46			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0203	Eagle	793971	7037698	593.25			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0204	Eagle	793954	7037699	592.82			No Significant Interval	
WGRC0205	Eagle	793979	7037679	593.06	19	20	1	3.13
WGRC0206	Eagle	793966	7037678	592.67	29	40	11	3.30
				including	37	38	1	10.40
				and	43	45	2	1.50
WGRC0207	Eagle	793949	7037676	592.17	58	59	1	1.24
				and	66	71	5	1.43
WGRC0208	Eagle	793986	7037641	592.48	4	9	5	6.78
				including	6	7	1	12.14
WGRC0209	Eagle	793968	7037639	592.06	24	33	9	2.28
WGRC0210	Eagle	793955	7037638	591.64	44	46	2	2.32
				and	51	12	1	1.43
WGRC0211	Eagle	793971	7037339	593.86	72	74	2	1.91
WGRC0212	Eagle	793908	7037238	589.02	13	14	1	1.91
				and	19	20	1	1.50
				and	24	25	1	1.94
WGRC0213	Eagle	793896	7037238	588.51			No Significant Interval	

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Interval	Au(g/t)
WGRC0214	Eagle	793901	7037216	588.2	26	37	11	3.80
				including	29	31	2	13.56
WGRC0215	Eagle	793900	7037199	587.64	31	39	8	2.92
WGRC0216	Eagle	793884	7037199	587.39	67	69	2	8.33
				including	67	68	1	10.86
WGRC0217	Eagle	793918	7037180	587.43	No Significant Interval			
WGRC0218	Eagle	793901	7037180	587.23	29	36	7	4.76
				including	30	32	2	12.37
WGRC0219	Eagle	793886	7037180	586.9	56	57	1	2.67
				and	60	63	3	2.16



## JORC 2012 Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>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.</b></li> <li>• <b>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</b></li> <li>• <b>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</b></li> <li>• <b>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.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Eagle and Emu prospects located at the Gold Duke project were sampled using Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling. A total of 44 holes for an aggregate of 2532m were completed.</li> <li>• The drill holes were located to intersect the mineralisation at representative points to help with the overall understanding of the geology and distribution of the mineralisation.</li> <li>• All the sample recoveries were visually estimated and logged as they were collected and all the samples were consistently logged as approximately 100% recovery.</li> <li>• All the drill samples as well as QAQC samples including duplicates and Certified Standards were submitted to an independent, ISO certified laboratory for chemical analysis.</li> <li>• No measurement tools or systems were used that required calibration.</li> <li>• The samples were collected at 1 m intervals and sub samples obtained via a cone splitter attached to the RC drill rig. Duplicate samples were collected every twenty samples</li> <li>• At the commencement of each hole the cone splitter was checked to ensure that it was level and was continually checked the make sure there was no sample build up inside.</li> <li>• The drilling samples were then submitted to Nagrom laboratories in Perth.</li> <li>• At Nagrom the samples were dried, pulverised then assessed for gold content using the Fire Assay method with a detection limit of 0.001 ppm.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>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).</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 4 RC holes for an aggregate of 2532 m was completed at depths ranging from 28 to 92m, averaging 58 m. All of the drilling was undertaken using a 5.5 inch face sampling RC hammer. The sample recovery was visually assessed and recorded on drill logs and is considered to be acceptable.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</b></li> <li>• <b>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</b></li> <li>• <b>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.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter were utilised to provide a representative sample and were regularly cleaned. The drilling contractor 'blew out' the hole at the beginning of each rod to remove any water if required.</li> <li>• The ground conditions were good and the drilling returned consistent sized dry samples and the possibility of sample bias through selective recoveries is considered negligible.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>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</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill holes have been logged by a geologist from sieved chips in the field at 1m intervals; with lithology, alteration, hardness and weathering recorded. Reference chip</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p>trays have also been collected and stored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drill sample logging was qualitative.</li> <li>• The total length of drilling was 2532 m and each individual metre interval has been logged.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No core samples collected.</li> <li>• The RC drilling chip samples were collected using a cyclone and then duplicate sub samples of upto 4kg in size collected using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. All samples were dry.</li> <li>• All samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratories Pty Ltd, using their standard fire assay technique and industry standard procedures are employed. The approximate 3kg sample was dried and pulverised to 90% passing 100 uM. These sample preparation procedures followed by the laboratory meet industry standards and are appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation being analysed. Industry standard quality control procedures are used by Nagrom.</li> <li>• Independent of the laboratory, WGR submits blind field duplicates and Certified Reference Materials as standards at intervals of approximately every 20 samples and analysis of this data has shown results consistent with industry expectations.</li> <li>• Field duplicates of the drilling samples were routinely collected, and these were all found to agree within acceptable limits with the original samples.</li> <li>• The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire Assay techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard for the elements analysed using this technique with the detection limits as stated.</li> <li>• The assaying technique used is total analyses.</li> <li>• Certified reference materials, blanks and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report provided by Nagrom. The accuracy and precision revealed by this data is consistent with the levels routinely achieved for assay data. No significant grade bias or precision issues have been observed.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal geology team checked and verified the data pertaining to the significant intercepts against original field logs, Laboratory certificates and by checking cross sections.</li> <li>• No holes were twinned as the purpose of the drilling was to test strike extensions and infill gaps in existing data.</li> <li>• Digital logging in a Toughbook was loaded into a SQL database with the process logged and time stamped at each point.</li> <li>• All drill hole data is electronically stored and managed within a SQL based database supplied and maintained by Nutava.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No adjustments to the assay data were made.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 44 drill hole collars were surveyed by G. Robinson, DMIRS Authorised Mine Surveyor of Southern X Surveys Pty Ltd, with coordinates in MGA 94 and heights in AHD, using mmGPS +/-10mm N &amp; E and +/- 15mm Z plus 1ppm</li> <li>The down hole paths of all holes &gt; 30m in depth are assumed until surveyed by Wireline Services Group using a Surface Reference MEMS gyroscope</li> <li>The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 50.</li> <li>High resolution aerial photogrammetry was collected in 2009 with an accuracy of +/-0.5 m in all three dimensions.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill holes comprising the current campaign were collared with a design to infill the previous drilling pattern.</li> <li>At Emu and Eagle the drilling pattern has been infilled to a nominal 20m north and 20 and/or 10m east spacing.</li> <li>Data spacing is sufficient to demonstrate both geological and grade continuity.</li> <li>Only 1 m RC drill samples were collected and no additional sample compositing was undertaken.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All holes are drilled inclined at minus 600 on an azimuth of 090°. The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dipping to west.</li> <li>No orientation sampling bias has been introduced.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were in calico bags, then placed in a polyweave bag and the bag sealed with a cable tie. The polyweave bags were placed into several bulka bags and transported via traceable transport systems (McMahon Burnett) to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. <table border="1" data-bbox="1375 379 1989 721"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement</th> <th>Holder</th> <th>Expires</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M53/971-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>24/01/2023</td> <td>9.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/972-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>24/01/2023</td> <td>9.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1016-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>29/01/2027</td> <td>617.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1017-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>29/01/2027</td> <td>808.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1018-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>29/01/2027</td> <td>593.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1087-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>22/09/2031</td> <td>6,343.37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1096-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>12/04/2037</td> <td>195.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </li> <li>All tenements are 100% owned by the GWR Group Limited. The drilling described in this report is located over M53/1017 and M53/1018.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> <li>All the tenements are in good standing</li> </ul>	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
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Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Joyner's 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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>																																
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold mineralisation is related to two regional shear zones within the Archaean Joyner's Find greenstone belt; the Joyner's Find and Brilliant Shear Zones. Mineralisation within the Joyner's Find Shear Zone is dominated by BIF hosted mineralisation, whilst mineralisation within the Brilliant shear is hosted by quartz reefs and quartz stockworks.</li> </ul>																																



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gold mineralisation and anomalies in this ASX release are understood to be related to the Joyner's Find Shear zone</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All relevant data for WGR's RC drilling is summarised in Table 2 in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Au intersections are reported for all intervals greater than 2m at 1g/t Au or greater than 2m at greater than 1 g/t Au up to 2m of internal waste</li> <li>All composited intercept assays were weighted by sample length</li> <li>No upper cut-off grades were applied</li> <li>All the drill samples are collected over consistent 1m intervals and composited assays weighted by sample lengths.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All holes were inclined at -60° at an azimuth of 090°. The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dipping to west.</li> <li>Drill hole intercepts shown are down hole lengths with true widths estimated as being between 50% and 75% of the downhole intercept.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to diagrams provided in the body of the report</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All significant drilling results are provided in Table 2 of the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to previous releases made by WGR</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to body of report, further assay results are outstanding and additional field work planned.</li> </ul>