

25 August 2022

Strong Near Surface High-Grade Gold Results from Gold King

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling confirms continuity of shallow high-grade gold along strike and at depth at the Gold King deposit.**
- **77 RC drill holes for 4,958 m completed at the Gold King and Wren prospects with shallow high-grade intercepts achieved at both prospect areas.**

Gold King

- **6m @ 8.89 g/t Au from 56m (including 2m @ 18.48 g/t Au) (WGRC0402)**
- **3m @ 9.07 g/t Au from 21m (including 2m @ 12.91 g/t Au) (WGRC0424)**
- **8m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 13m (including 1m @ 16.89 g/t Au) (WGRC0403)**
- **5m @ 3.95 g/t Au from 60m (including 1m @ 10.10 g/t Au) (WGRC0421)**
- **2m @ 10.82 g/t Au from 47m (including 1m @ 18.05 g/t Au) (WGRC0416)**
- **2m @ 9.55 g/t Au from 52m (including 1m @ 16.77 g/t Au) (WGRC0439)**
- **11m @ 1.78 g/t Au from 49m (WGRC0447)**

Wren

- **2m @ 2.40 g/t Au from 7m (WGRC0385) and**
 - **2m @ 3.26 g/t Au from 14m (WGRC0385)**
 - **2m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 49m (WGRC0389)**
- **Drilling demonstrates continuity of high-grade mineralisation within sub-parallel northerly-striking BIF units with mineralisation remains open to the south and north.**
 - **Applications for mining approvals underway at Gold King and if successful will add to current mining approvals at Golden Monarch, Eagle and Emu that are located within 6km of each other.**

Western Gold Resources Limited (ASX: WGR) (“**WGR**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce that it has received the final assay results from 77 reverse circulation (“RC”) drill holes for 4,958m recently completed at the Gold King and Wren prospects at its Gold Duke project (refer Figure 1).

WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:

“The exceptional results from Gold King have demonstrated the continuity of BIF-hosted mineralisation within the Joyners Find Shear Zone. The Gold King deposit is located 800m to the south of the Golden Monarch and this round of drilling will be included in an updated Mineral Resource estimate.

In addition, with the application for mining approvals underway at Gold King, success will add to current mining approvals at Golden Monarch, Eagle and Emu that are located within 6km of each other.

Encouraging results at the Wren prospect indicate mineralisation is hosted within ultramafics and follow up exploration is warranted.”

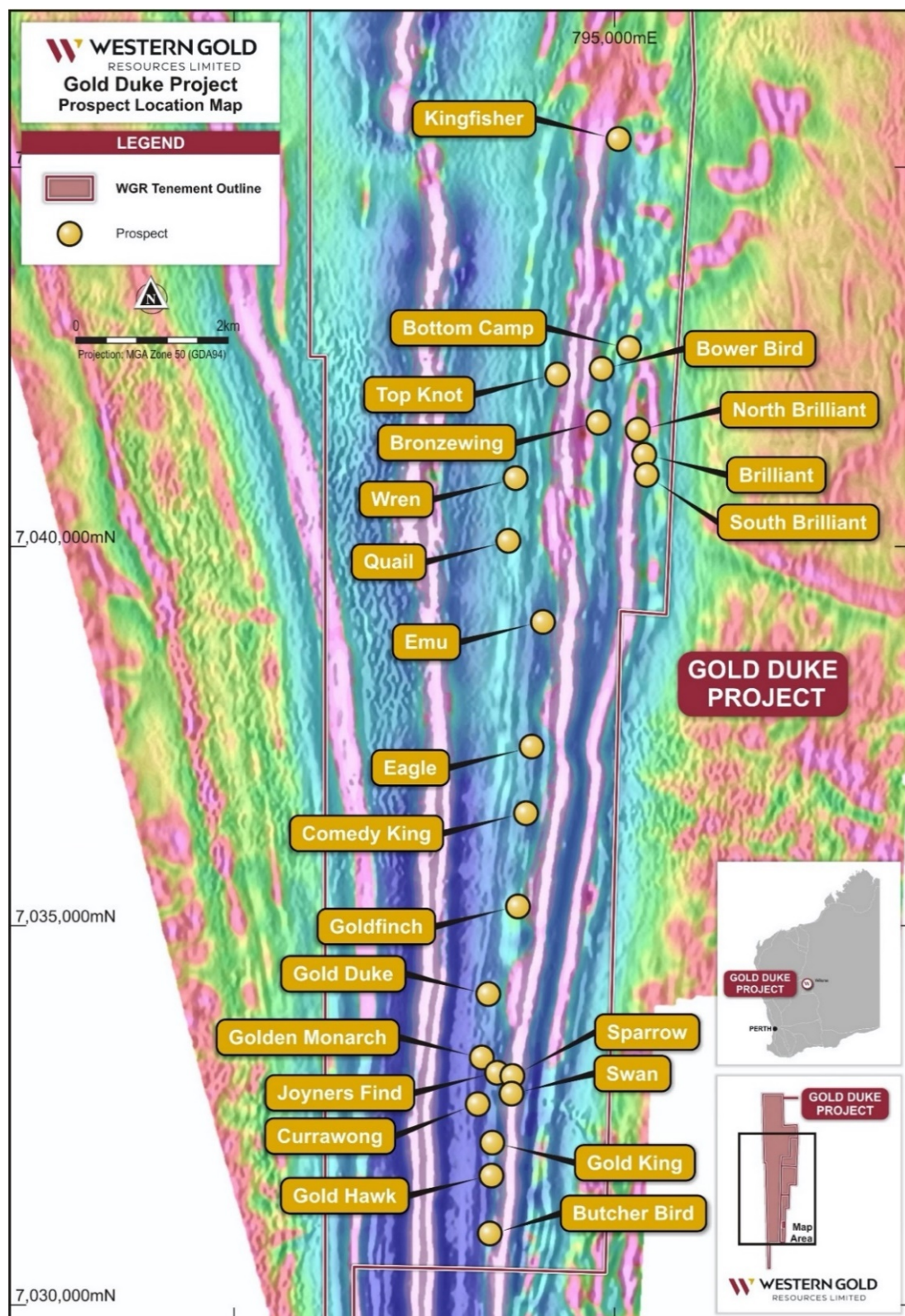


Figure 1 – Gold Duke project on TMI (1VD) and Gold Deposit Locations

The gold mineralisation at the Gold King and Wren deposits are hosted primarily within Banded Iron Formations (BIF), chert, and ultramafics units of the Joyner's Find Shear Zone (JFSZ) and dip vertically or steeply to the west. Much of the recent and historical drilling is on an azimuth of 90° inclined at -60° which is approximately perpendicular to the mineralisation.

Gold King

The Gold King prospect (Figures 1 and 2) contains a JORC (2012) Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 580,000 tonnes at 1.9 g/t Au for 36,000 oz (refer to Table 1).

Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining within hematite-goethite altered BIF and ultramafic talc-chlorite schists at the BIF-ultramafic contact. The drilling program at Gold King (M53/1018) was aimed infilling the previous 40x 20m patten of drilling conducted by various previous explorers (see Prospectus dated 18 May 2021).

A total of 64 RC drill holes for 3834 m were completed to test the Gold King prospect (Figures 2 and 3). Drilling infilled the pattern to a nominal 20 m north and 15 m east spacing, as well as testing northern, southern and depth extensions to the known mineralisation.

All significant intercepts are listed in Table 2 and include:

- **6m @ 8.89 g/t Au from 56m (including 2m @ 18.48 g/t Au) (WGRC0402)**
- **3m @ 9.07 g/t Au from 21m (including 2m @ 12.91 g/t Au) (WGRC0424)**
- **8m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 13m (including 1m @ 16.89 g/t Au) (WGRC0403)**
- **5m @ 3.95 g/t Au from 60m (including 1m @ 10.10 g/t Au) (WGRC0421)**
- **2m @ 10.82 g/t Au from 47m (including 1m @ 18.05 g/t Au) (WGRC0416)**
- **2m @ 9.55 g/t Au from 52m (including 1m @ 16.77 g/t Au) (WGRC0439)**
- **11m @ 1.78 g/t Au from 49m (WGRC0447)**

The highest-grade intercepts were within hematite-goethite altered BIF unit and are commonly repeated in the central and northern portions of the orebody (Figure 3; Section C-D). Mineralisation within the surrounding ultramafics is generally narrower (1-3m) and common along the BIF-ultramafic contacts. The intersection of higher grades of 6m @ 8.89 g/t Au from 56m, including 2m @ 18.48 g/t Au (WGRC0402) and 5m @ 3.95 g/t Au from 60m (including 1m @ 10.10 g/t Au (WGRC0421) suggests that higher-grade shoots within the orebody plunge steeply to the south.

Wren

The Wren prospect (Figures 1, 4) contains a JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 110,000 tonnes at 2.4 g/t Au for 8,000 oz (refer to Table 1).

The prospect consists of two historic shafts and several small pits. Gold mineralisation is hosted primarily within a north-trending quartzite unit with associated quartz and quartz-hematite veins that form both layer-parallel and cross-cutting vein networks. Locally, quartz-vein breccias with extensive rock wall hematite alteration are present.

As part of WGR's regional exploration program, A WGR rock chip program identified a 700m long anomaly along a northerly trending ridge with Au assays up to 3.56g/t Au (see ASX Announcement 22 September 2022).

A total of 13 RC drill holes for 1126 m were completed to test this the geochemical anomaly as well as previous drilling that included 3m at 33.75 g/t Au from 39m including 1 m at 96.00 g/t Au (CR136; see Prospectus dated 18 May 2021)

Drilling was completed on a pattern with 40 m north and 10 m east spacing (Figure 4). All significant intercepts are listed in Table 2 and include:

- **2m @ 2.40 g/t Au from 7m (WGRC0385) and**
- **2m @ 3.26 g/t Au from 14m (WGRC0385)**
- **2m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 49m (WGRC0389)**

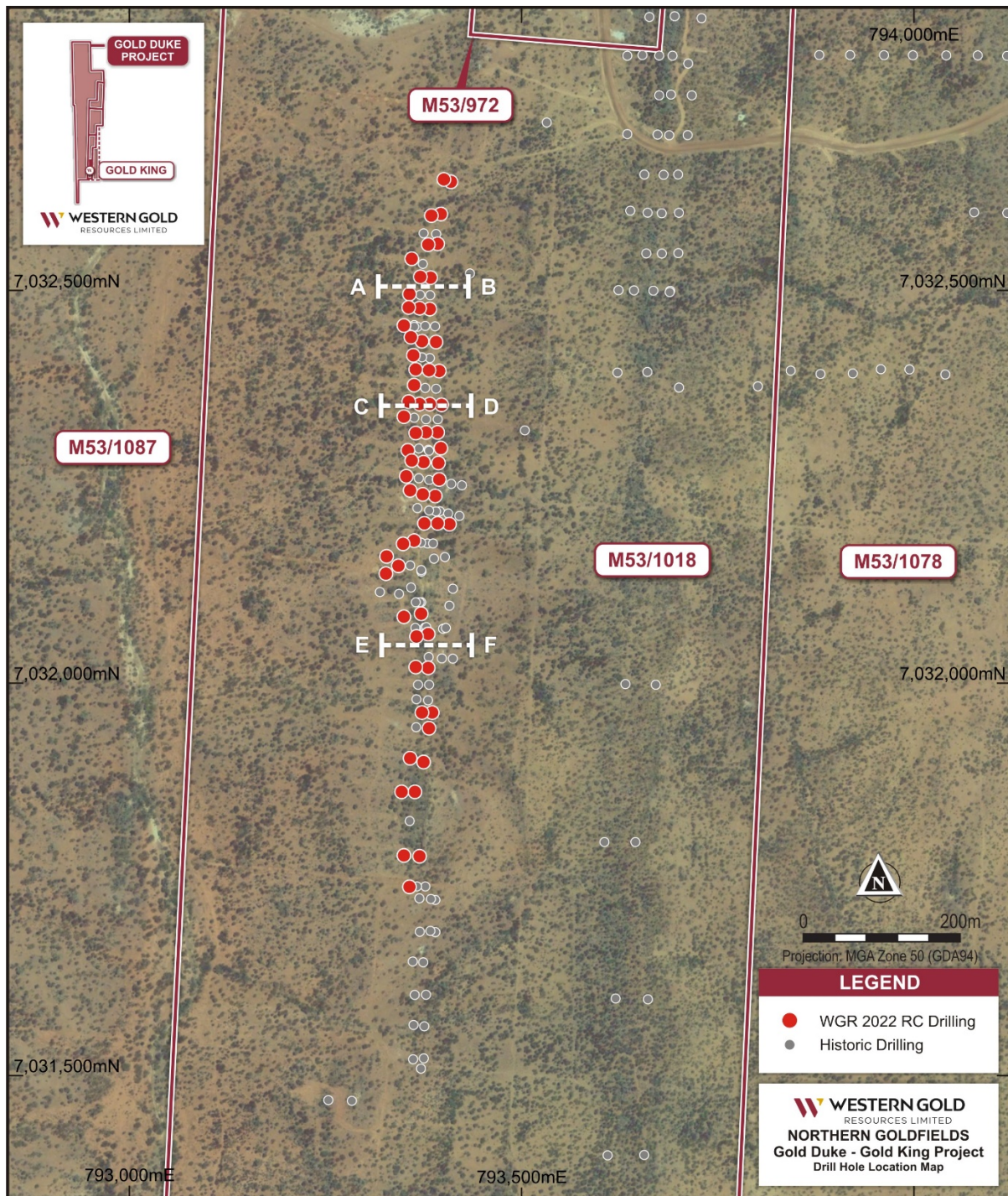


Figure 2 Hole locations of current RC drill programs with locations of sections (See Figure 3)

Of particular interest is the shallow gold intercepts of 2m @ 2.40 g/t Au from 7m and 2m @ 3.26 g/t Au from 14m / (WGRC0385) hosted within ultramafic units (Figure 4) indicating that the most northern holes were drilled too far to the east and mineralisation remains open to the north.

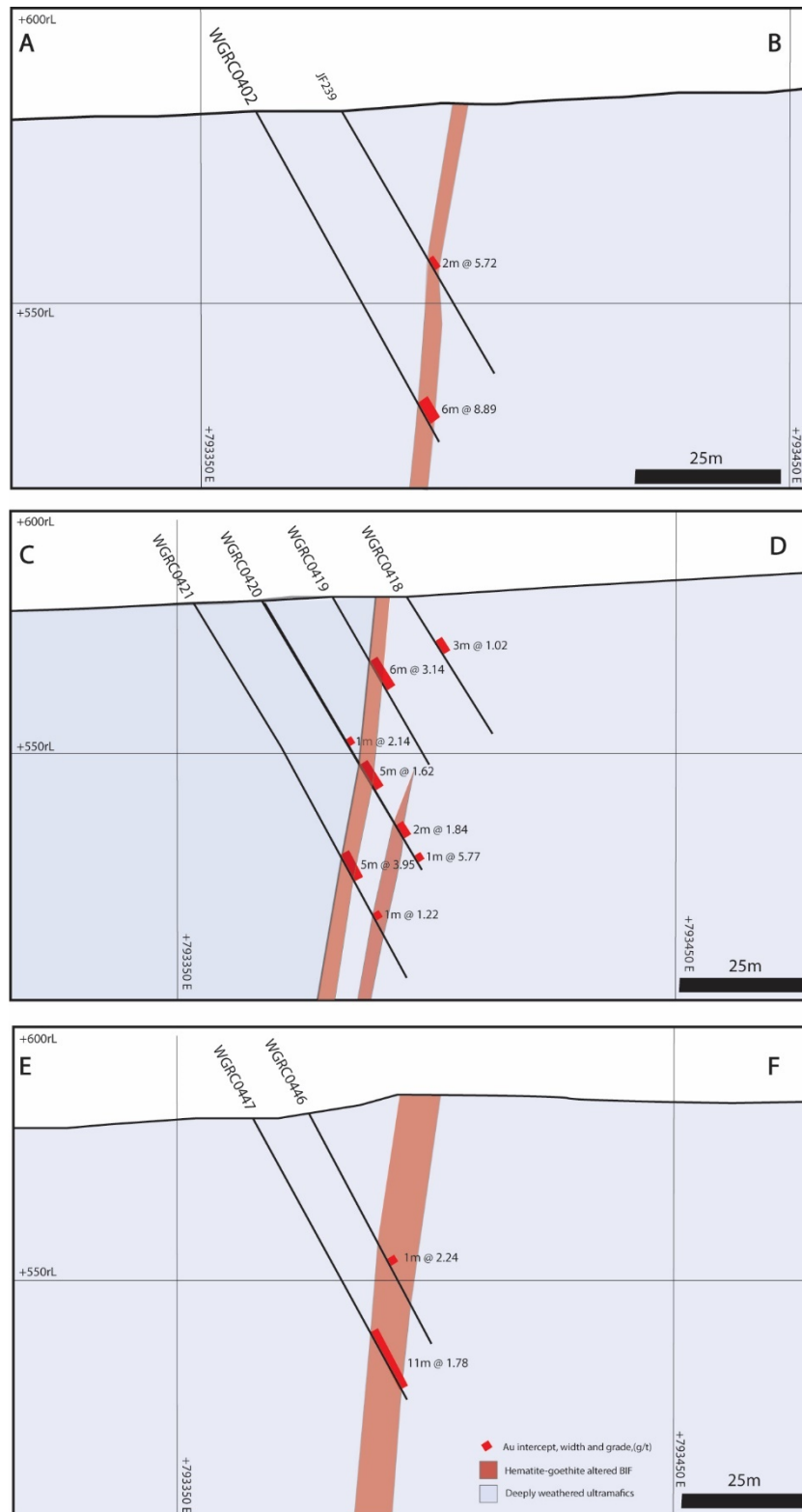


Figure 3 – Brilliant North long section (facing west). Recent drill results with red markers, historic drilling in grey. Mineralisation remains open at depth and to south. Section width 80m (refer also ASX Prospectus 18 May 2021)

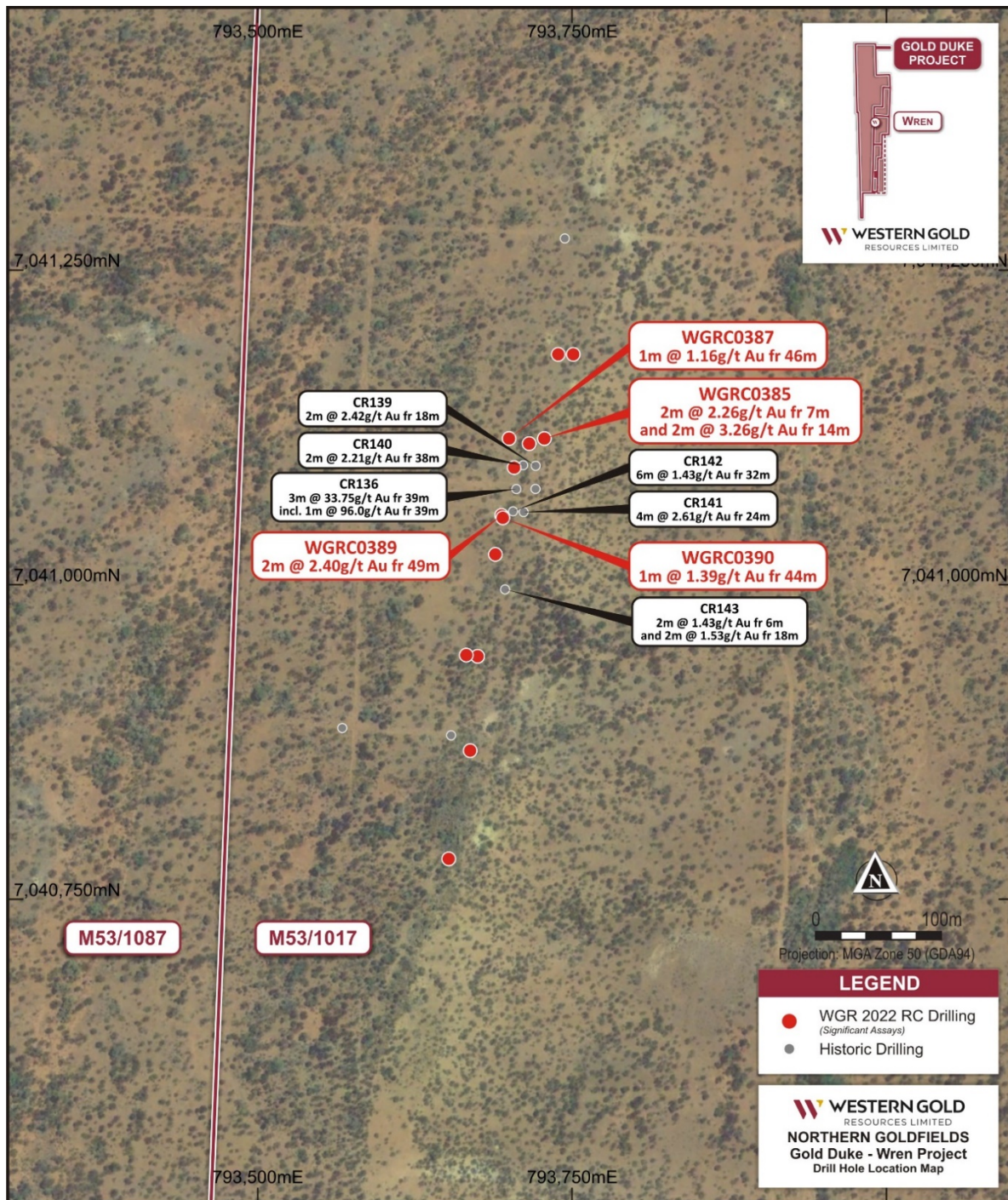


Figure 4 – Wren 2022 RC Drilling collars and significant results (refer also ASX Prospectus 18 May 2021)

Next Steps

The drilling results from Gold King confirm the strong continuity of mineralisation along strike and at depth and the potential of the JFSZ to host Au mineralisation. The Company is in the process of finalising its planning for exploration in the third and fourth quarter which involves:

- A targeted AC drill program over coincident structural-geochemical targets at the prospective Kingfisher North and the Brilliant North and Top Knot Prospects generated from UFF soil sampling programs and Sub-audio magnetic geophysical survey interpretation.
- Moving-loop ground EM survey of Ni targets identified from soil sampling Rehabilitation of 2021/2022 drill programs.
- Reconnaissance mapping of the newly granted E53/2202 that has potential for Au, Ni and Li-REE mineralisation.

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

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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 previous Exploration Results and to the Mineral Resource estimate included in its 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
			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

Table 2 Gold Duke Project – Drill hole table with significant results (>1g/t Au)

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing	Easting	RL	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
WGRC0383	Wren	7041185	793747.46	576.71	No significant Result			
WGRC0384	Wren	7041185	793736.3	576.60	No significant Result			
WGRC0385	Wren	7041114	793725.26	578.97	7	9	2	2.26
				and	14	16	2	3.26
WGRC0386	Wren	7041115	793715.5	578.65	No significant Result			
WGRC0387	Wren	7041116	793705.29	578.26	46	47	1	1.16
WGRC0388	Wren	7041094	793701.99	578.57	No significant Result			
WGRC0389	Wren	7041076	793692.79	578.48	49	51	2	2.40
WGRC0390	Wren	7041055	793691.64	578.63	44	45	1	1.39
WGRC0391	Wren	7041024	793692.47	579.04	No significant Result			
WGRC0392	Wren	7040784	793653.43	583.82	No significant Result			
WGRC0393	Wren	7040866	793666.49	581.36	No significant Result			
WGRC0394	Wren	7040942	793674.71	579.84	No significant Result			
WGRC0395	Wren	7040943	793664.58	579.45	No significant Result			
WGRC0396	Gold King	7032637	793407.73	585.24	4	5	1	1.02
				and	6	7	1	1.07
WGRC0397	Gold King	7032638	793397.93	584.84	16	17	1	1.69
				and	20	21	1	1.14
WGRC0398	Gold King	7032598	793393.53	584.22	No significant Result			
WGRC0399	Gold King	7032597	793380.89	583.89	No significant Result			
WGRC0400	Gold King	7032558	793391.11	583.99	17	20	3	3.82
WGRC0401	Gold King	7032558	793377.06	583.2	36	37	1	1.24
				and	39	42	3	1.45
WGRC0402	Gold King	7032538	793358.97	582.02	56	62	6	8.89
				including	56	57	1	18.10
				and	59	60	1	18.87
WGRC0403	Gold King	7032518	793380.44	583.13	13	21	8	2.89
				including	17	18	1	16.89
WGRC0404	Gold King	7032518	793366.98	582.48	30	31	1	1.90
				and	36	37	1	1.16
WGRC0405	Gold King	7032497	793353.21	581.73	48	51	3	1.72
					54	55	1	2.81
WGRC0406	Gold King	7032477	793380.77	583.12	12	15	3	1.95
				and	21	22	1	12.72
WGRC0407	Gold King	7032477	793366.01	582.31	31	37	6	1.37
WGRC0408	Gold King	7032478	793352.42	581.64	47	51	4	1.55
				and	54	56	2	4.46
WGRC0409	Gold King	7032458	793350.16	581.25	53	54	1	1.74
				and	57	58	1	14.15
WGRC0410	Gold King	7032438	793387.25	583.05	9	12	3	3.27
WGRC0411	Gold King	7032439	793372.82	582.35	23	24	1	1.66
				and	28	29	1	4.24
				and	36	37	1	5.14
WGRC0412	Gold King	7032440	793356.75	581.48	48	49	1	4.66
WGRC0413	Gold King	7032418	793358.44	581.45	44	46	2	2.71
				and	50	52	2	2.11
WGRC0414	Gold King	7032399	793391.26	582.96	10	11	1	2.58
					19	21	2	3.54

WGRC0415	Gold King	7032400	793377.22	582.30	27	28	1	4.37
WGRC0416	Gold King	7032400	793361.41	581.48	47	49	2	10.82
				including	48	49	1	18.05
WGRC0417	Gold King	7032379	793364.28	581.50	40	41	1	1.36
				and	47	49	2	3.10
WGRC0418	Gold King	7032357	793395.8	583.02	10	13	3	1.02
WGRC0419	Gold King	7032357	793380.94	582.3	15	21	6	3.14
WGRC0420	Gold King	7032358	793367.07	581.61	33	34	1	2.14
				and	39	44	5	1.62
				and	53	55	2	1.84
				and	60	61	1	5.77
WGRC0421	Gold King	7032358	793353.45	581.03	60	65	5	3.95
				including	63	64	1	10.10
				and	73	74	1	1.22
WGRC0422	Gold King	7032339	793347.31	580.66	65	70	5	2.92
WGRC0423	Gold King	7032319	793390.36	582.97	24	25	1	13.54
WGRC0424	Gold King	7032319	793377.79	582.17	15	16	1	2.83
				and	21	24	3	9.07
				including	21	23	2	12.91
WGRC0425	Gold King	7032320	793362.73	581.53	34	37	3	1.56
				and	44	46	2	2.25
WGRC0426	Gold King	7032300	793393.92	582.95	9	10	1	1.10
WGRC0427	Gold King	7032300	793353.31	580.96	47	50	3	1.48
				and	60	65	5	4.01
WGRC0428	Gold King	7032281	793390.36	582.55	No significant Result			
WGRC0429	Gold King	7032281	793373.33	581.77	28	29	1	9.20
				and	42	43	1	3.08
WGRC0430	Gold King	7032282	793358.7	581.15	54	55	1	1.02
WGRC0431	Gold King	7032259	793393.62	582.45	10	12	2	3.49
WGRC0432	Gold King	7032262	793353.16	580.64	54	56	2	1.18
				and	62	66	4	2.16
				and	77	78	1	1.06
WGRC0433	Gold King	7032239	793389.02	582.18	4	6	2	2.87
WGRC0434	Gold King	7032240	793372.67	581.54	35	39	4	3.92
WGRC0435	Gold King	7032241	793358.66	581.03	48	50	2	2.07
				and	56	58	2	3.31
				and	67	69	2	2.07
WGRC0436	Gold King	7032201	793405.66	583.21	No significant Result			
WGRC0437	Gold King	7032202	793392.42	582.73	9	10	1	1.00
WGRC0438	Gold King	7032203	793374.46	582.00	30	32	2	5.18
				and	44	45	1	1.08
WGRC0439	Gold King	7032182	793361.97	581.50	52	54	2	9.55
				including	52	53	1	16.77
WGRC0440	Gold King	7032179	793346.64	580.65	74	78	4	4.36
WGRC0441	Gold King	7032161	793326.93	579.42	107	109	2	1.95
WGRC0442	Gold King	7032142	793323.51	578.75	110	115	5	1.05
				and	122	123	1	12.02
WGRC0443	Gold King	7032153	793344.77	580.07	74	78	4	2.25
WGRC0444	Gold King	7032088	793367.97	583.00	No significant Result			
WGRC0445	Gold King	7032085	793350.4	581.55	76	80	4	2.28
				and	84	85	1	2.08

WGRC0446	Gold King	7032062	793376.45	583.01	32	33	1	2.24
WGRC0447	Gold King	7032060	793365.29	582.43	49	60	11	1.78
WGRC0448	Gold King	7032020	793379.23	582.52	No significant Result			
WGRC0449	Gold King	7032021	793363.26	581.63	51	52	1	1.12
				and	55	59	4	1.87
WGRC0450	Gold King	7031963	793383.62	580.33	10	15	5	1.28
WGRC0451	Gold King	7031964	793368.87	579.81	No significant Result			
WGRC0452	Gold King	7031943	793381.61	581.37	No significant Result			
WGRC0453	Gold King	7031900	793372.82	582.23	63	64	1	1.81
				and	68	69	1	1.14
WGRC0454	Gold King	7031904	793355.59	580.66	No significant Result			
WGRC0455	Gold King	7031863	793363.47	582.12	No significant Result			
WGRC0456	Gold King	7031862	793343.98	580.29	79	87	8	1.75
WGRC0457	Gold King	7031783	793366.5	582.71	39	48	9	1.14
WGRC0458	Gold King	7031783	793352.58	581.35	No significant Result			
WGRC0459	Gold King	7031741	793357.44	581.33	55	56	1	1.43
				and	60	61	1	2.60

JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gold King and Wren prospects located at the Gold Duke project were sampled using Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling. A total of 77 holes for an aggregate of 4958m were completed. 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. All the sample recoveries were visually estimated and logged as they were collected, and all the samples were consistently logged as approximately 100% recovery. 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. No measurement tools or systems were used that required calibration. The samples were collected at 1 m intervals and sub samples obtained via a cone splitter attached to the RC drill rig. 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. The drilling samples were then submitted to Nagrom laboratories in Perth. At Nagrom samples were dried, pulverised then assessed for gold content using the Fire Assay method with a detection limit of 0.001 ppm.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 77 RC holes for an aggregate of 4958 m was completed at depths ranging from 28 to 160m, averaging 46m. All 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 acceptable.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 trays have also been collected and stored.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill sample logging was qualitative. The total length of drilling was 4976m and each individual metre interval has been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core samples collected. The RC drilling chip samples were collected using a cyclone and then duplicate sub samples of to up 4kg in size collected using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. All samples were dry. All samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratories Pty Ltd, using their standard fire assay technique for gold with industry standard procedures 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. Independent of the laboratory, WGR submits blind field duplicates and Certified Reference Materials as standards at intervals of approximately every 30 samples and analysis of this data has shown results consistent with industry expectations. Field duplicates of the drilling samples were routinely collected, and these were all found to agree within acceptable limits with the original samples. The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Assay techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard for the elements analysed using this technique with the detection limits as stated. The assaying technique used is total analyses. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal geology team checked and verified the data pertaining to the significant intercepts against original filed logs, Laboratory certificates and by checking cross sections. No holes were twinned as the purpose of the drilling was to test strike extensions and infill gaps in existing data. Field logging was completed directly into Toughbook and submitted to the database manager (Nutava) for digitisation and loading into a SQL database with the process logged and time stamped at each point. All drill hole data is electronically stored and managed within a SQL based database supplied and maintained by Nutava.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to the assay data were made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 77 drill holes have collars surveyed by Southern Cross Surveys Pty Ltd using GNSS. (mmGPS) with manufacturers Specifications of +/- 10 mm North & East and +/- 15 mm RL. The down hole paths of all holes > 30m in depth were surveyed by Reflex gyro at 30 intervals. The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 50. High resolution aerial photogrammetry was collected in 2009 with an accuracy of +/-0.5 m in all three dimensions.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes comprising the current campaign were collared with a design to infill the previous drilling pattern. At Gold King the drilling pattern has been infilled to a nominal 20m north and 15m east spacing and at Wren the drilling pattern was completed at a 40m north and 10m east spacing Data spacing is sufficient to demonstrate both geological and grade continuity. Only 1 m RC drill samples were collected, and no additional sample compositing was undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes are drilled inclined at minus 60° on an azimuth of 090°. The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dipping to west. No orientation sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Gold Duke project is in Western Australia approximately 45km southeast of the township of Wiluna. The tenements comprising the project are listed below.<table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Expires</th><th>Area (Ha)</th></tr><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></table>	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">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All tenements are 100% owned by the GWR Group Limited (GWR). The drilling described in this report is located over M53/1017 and M53/1018All 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 thereafterAll the tenements are in good standingThe 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 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 surveysThe ground has been held by GWR since 2004; where the primary focus has been iron ore exploration, but more recently gold exploration																																
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.																																

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold mineralisation and anomalies in this ASX release are understood to be related to the Joyner's Find Shear Zone
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant data for WGR's RC drilling is summarised in Table 2 in the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Au intersections are reported for all intervals greater than 1m at 1g/t Au or greater than 2m at greater than 1 g/t Au up to 2m of internal waste All composited intercept assays were weighted by sample length No upper cut-off grades were applied All the drill samples are collected over consistent 1m intervals and composited assays weighted by sample lengths.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were inclined at -60° at an azimuth of 090°. The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dip to west. Drill hole intercepts shown are down hole lengths with true widths estimated as being between 50% and 75% of the downhole intercept.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to diagrams provided in the body of the report
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant drilling results are provided in Table 2 of the body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to previous releases made by WGR
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to body of report