17 October 2022

RC drilling results delineate a continuous 1.4km strike of shallow gold mineralisation at Kokoseb

Highlights

- **Results received from eleven reverse circulation drill holes at Kokoseb extend shallow mineralisation along strike, including:**
    - **KRC012: 11m at 1.87 g/t Au from 23m**
      42m at 1.57 g/t Au from 37m
    - **KRC009: 6m at 2.43 g/t Au from 23m**
    - **KRC005: 36m at 1.18 g/t Au from 67m**
    - **KRC004: 23m at 1.22 g/t Au from 27m**
    - **KRC003 : 27m at 1.71 g/t Au from 72m**
- **Reverse circulation drilling progressing well, with 24 holes for 4,902 metres completed at the end of September and further assay results expected in the coming weeks**

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report the final results from eleven reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes – KRC002 to KRC012 – completed at the Kokoseb Gold Discovery (**Kokoseb**), situated on the Company's Damaran Gold Project located in Namibia. Drill holes KRC002 to KRC011 were drilled along 1.4km strike of the northern side of Kokoseb, while drill hole KRC012 is located on the western flank of the anomaly. Best results include **42m at 1.57 g/t Au**, **11m at 1.87 g/t Au** and **27m at 1.71 g/t Au**.

At the end of September, 24 RC holes for 4,902 metres have been completed at Kokoseb, the drill rig is currently progressing towards the south on the western flank of the anomaly.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"These latest RC results demonstrate the potential to intersect in-situ significant gold mineralisation under all of the 6km strike outline of the Kokoseb gold anomaly.

"RC drilling is quickly progressing the surface reconnaissance along strike, having already validated 1.4km strike length and currently extending the reconnaissance towards the south on the western flank of Kokoseb. Mineralisation intersected to date is open in all directions and at depth.

"We look forward to ramping up drilling activity at Kokoseb in 2023 with the addition of a second drill rig, which will focus on infilling and tracing down dip the actual results."

RC drilling unlocks 1.4 km strike at Kokoseb

Eleven RC drill holes, KRC001 (previously reported) to KRC011, were drilled on the northern flank of the Kokoseb gold anomaly, which also includes Trench 5 and 6 results and diamond holes KDD007, KDD008, KDD010 and KDD012. The RC drill sections were spaced at 100m intervals on the western margin, around Trench 5 and then spaced at 200m intervals towards the east. At this stage, all sections along strike on the eastern side include single holes, the objective of which is to define the in situ mineralised zone before further systematic infill drilling commences.

The main mineralised zone of the northern flank was intersected in all drill holes at widths varying from 25m to over 50m and at vertical depths varying from surface to approximately 70m. The intersections add up to a continuous zone of 1.4km strike, part of the potential total 6km outlined by the soil anomalism and by the diamond drill holes.

KRC012 is drilled on the top part of the western flank of Kokoseb, starting the reconnaissance of the mineralised trend that wraps around the granitic pluton, which includes drill holes KDD001 to KDD006.

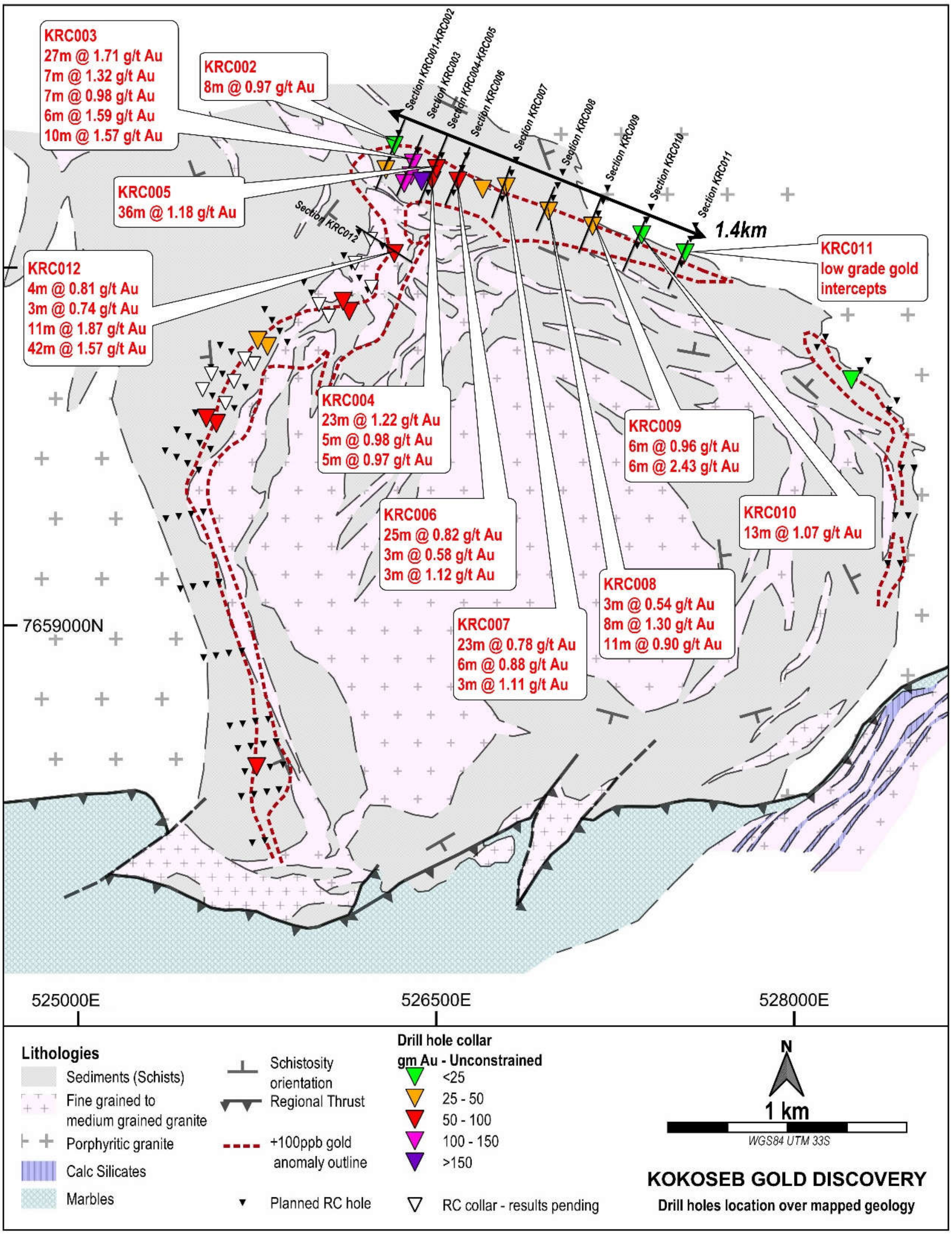

Figure 1 – Drilled and planned holes located on Kokoseb geology; significant intercepts on drillholes (in red, reported in this release and in black, previously reported); all intercepts >0.5 g/t Au[1]

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[1] Intercept calculated using 0.5 g/t cut-off grade and 2m max consecutive internal low grade. See ASX announcements 7 June 2022, 27 July 2022 and 17 August 2022 for further information on previously reported results of diamond and RC drilling.

KRC002 is drilled on section with KRC001 and is the westernmost one drilled on the northern flank of Kokoseb (Figure 2). The mineralised zones on the drill section are split by a granitic intrusive, at this stage it is unclear whether the two sides correspond to different zones of mineralisation, as there are two distinct zones that were intersected in the next section 100m to the east (Figure 3). KRC002 includes a single intercept of **8m at 0.97 g/t Au from 123m.**

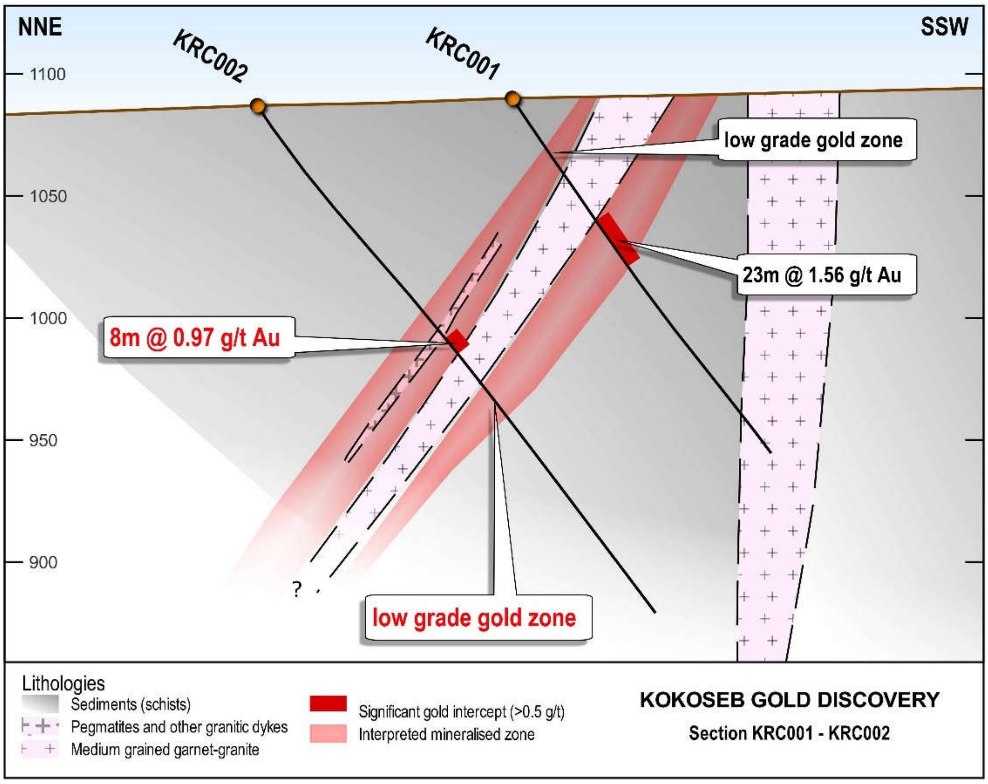

Figure 2 – Drill section KRC001-KRC002 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

The next section, which is located 100m east, includes drill holes KDD008, KDD012 and **KRC003** (Figure 3). Two wide and high-grade gold zones were intersected on the drill section, the upper zone and the lower zone. The upper zone correlates along strike towards the east and makes up the core zone of the northern flank of Kokoseb (the “main zone”). The lower zone has an unclear orientation and could be cutting through the upper zone (outside of the section). KRC003 includes the following intercepts:

27m at 1.71 g/t Au from 72m, including 14m at 2.13 g/t Au (upper zone)

7m at 1.32 g/t Au from 105m (upper zone)

7m at 0.98 g/t Au from 115m (upper zone)

6m at 1.59 g/t Au from 158m (lower zone)

10m at 1.57 g/t Au from 169m, including 5m at 2.56 g/t Au (lower zone)

Drill section **KRC004-KRC005** is drilled 100m east of the section that includes KRC003 (Figure 4). Both the drill holes have intersected significant mineralisation that is over 30m wide, correlating well with the upper zone from the previous drill section, including:

23m at 1.22 g/t Au from 27m, including 7m at 1.91 g/t Au (KRC004)

5m at 0.98 g/t Au from 53m (KRC004)

5m at 0.97 g/t Au from 70m (KRC004)

36m at 1.18 g/t Au from 67m, including 12m at 1.99 g/t Au (KRC005)

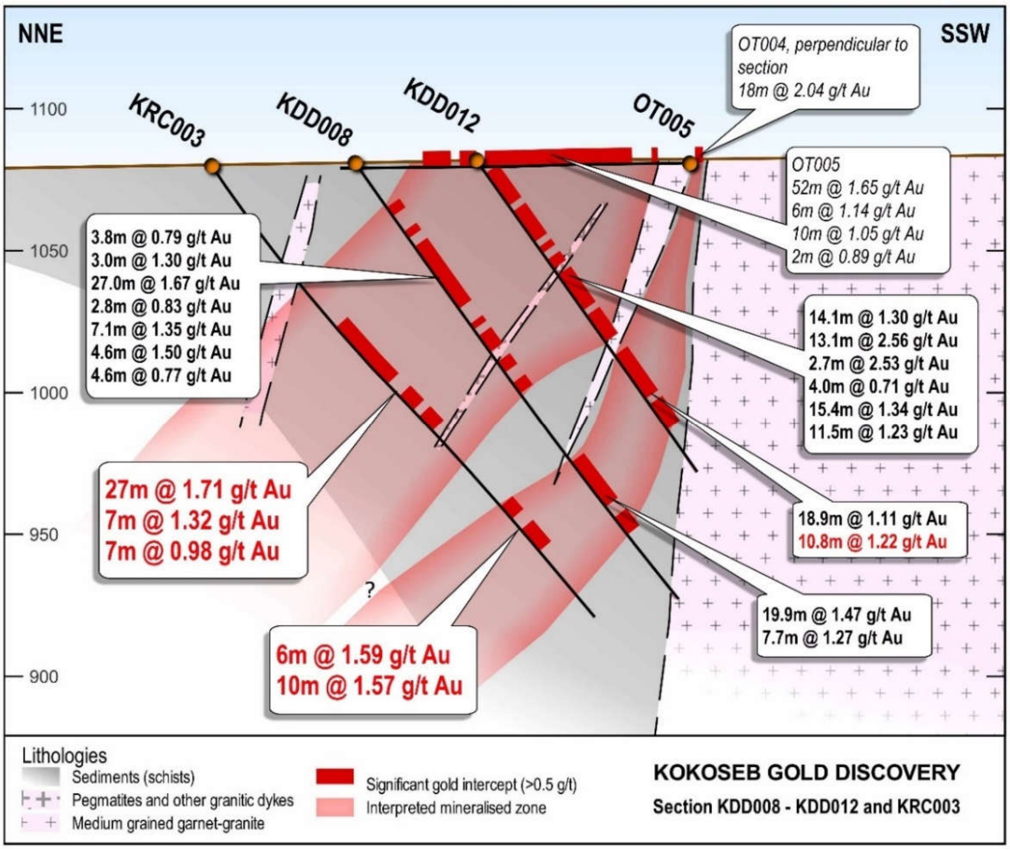

Figure 3 – Drill section KRC003 (intercepts in red, reported in this release and in black, previously reported; trenches intercepts in italic)[2]

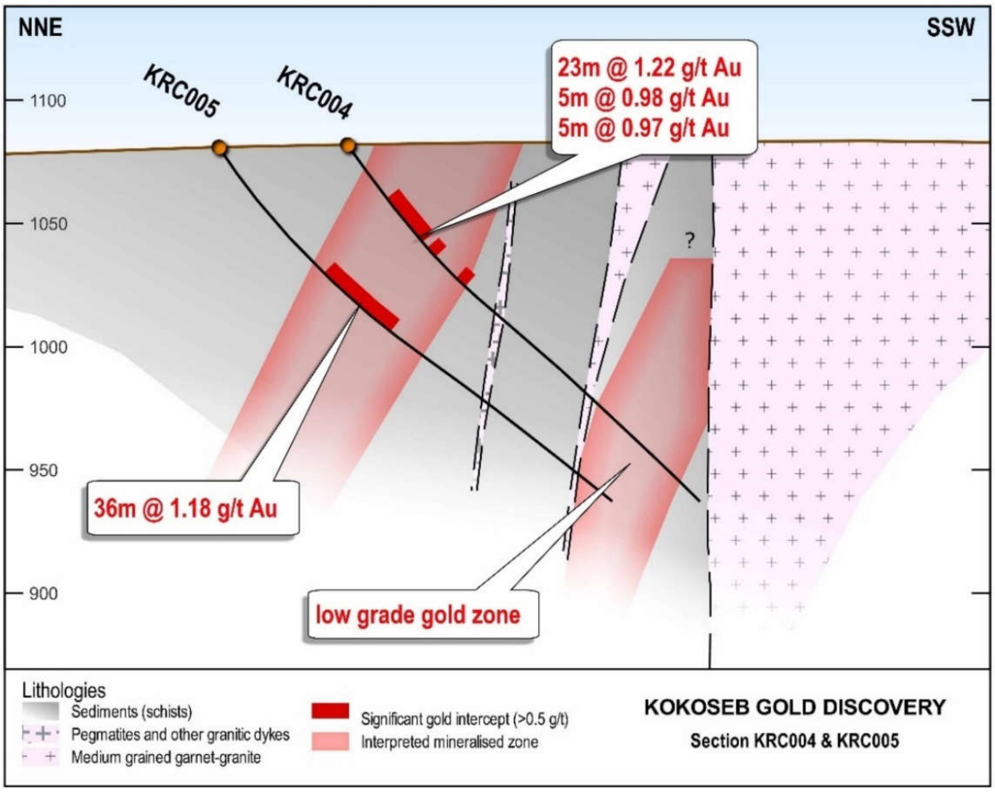

Figure 4 – Drill section KRC004-KRC005 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

[2] See ASX announcements 7 June 2022 and 17 August 2022 for further information on previously reported results of diamond drilling.

KRC006 is drilled on section (Figure 5) located 100m east from the drill section KRC004-KRC005. The main mineralised zone has been intersected in the top part of the fresh horizon as a single intercept of 25m at 0.82 g/t. The drill hole includes the following intercepts:

25m at 0.82 g/t Au from 45m

3m at 0.58 g/t Au from 232m

3m at 1.12 g/t Au from 252m

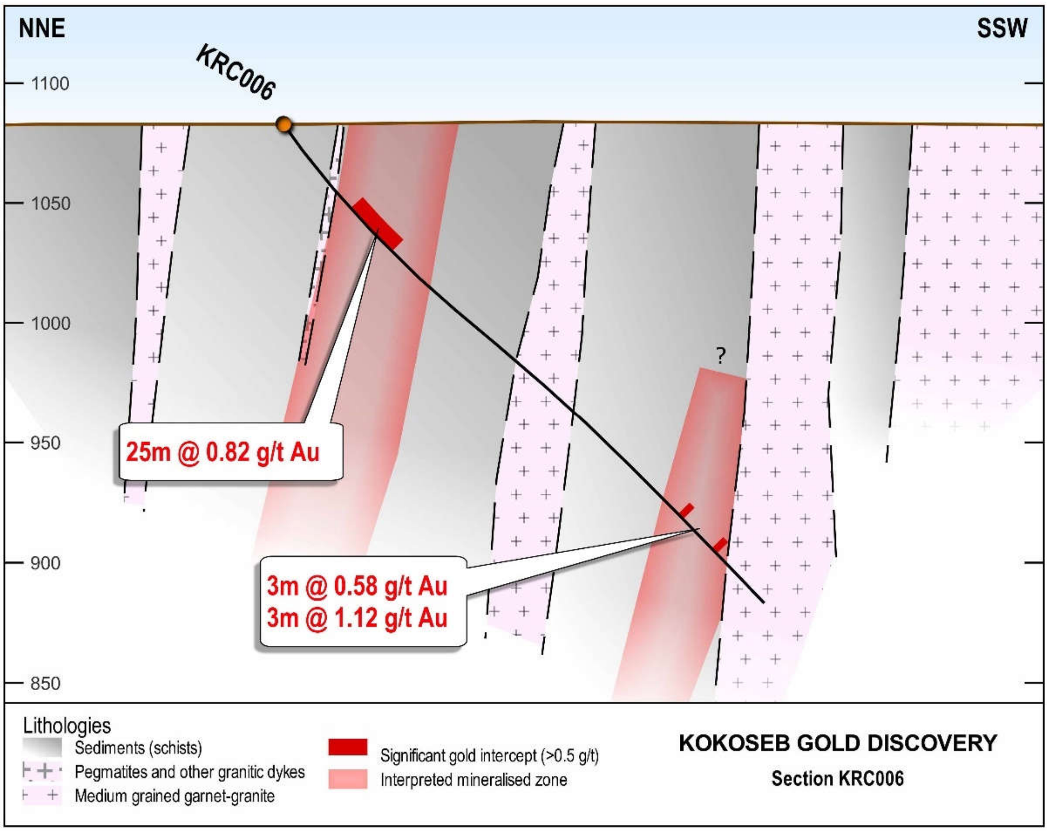

Figure 5 – Drill section KRC006 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

KRC007 is drilled on section (Figure 6) located 200m east from drill hole KRC006 and 100m east of drill hole KDD007. The next drill holes, **KRC008** to **KRC011** are all drilled as single holes per section that are spaced at 200m intervals progressing towards the east from KRC007 (Figures 6 to 10). Drill holes **KRC007** to **KRC009** have intersected the main mineralised zone in the oxide horizon. Both the drill holes **KRC010** and **KRC011** have intersected the zone in the top part of the fresh horizon. Drill hole KRC011 has not returned any significant intercept that could be calculated, the zone only showing low-grade gold results. All of these drill holes will have follow-up infill down dip and along strike drilling closing the drilling spacing. Significant intercepts include:

23m at 0.78 g/t Au from 24m, including 7m at 1.28 g/t Au (KRC007)

6m at 0.88 g/t Au from 52m (KRC007)

3m at 1.11 g/t Au from 68m (KRC007)

3m at 0.54 g/t Au from 1m (KRC008)

8m at 1.30 g/t Au from 15m (KRC008)

11m at 0.90 g/t Au from 28m (KRC008)

6m at 0.96 g/t Au from 14m (KRC009)

6m at 2.43 g/t Au from 23m (KRC009)

13m at 1.07 g/t Au from 56m (KRC010)

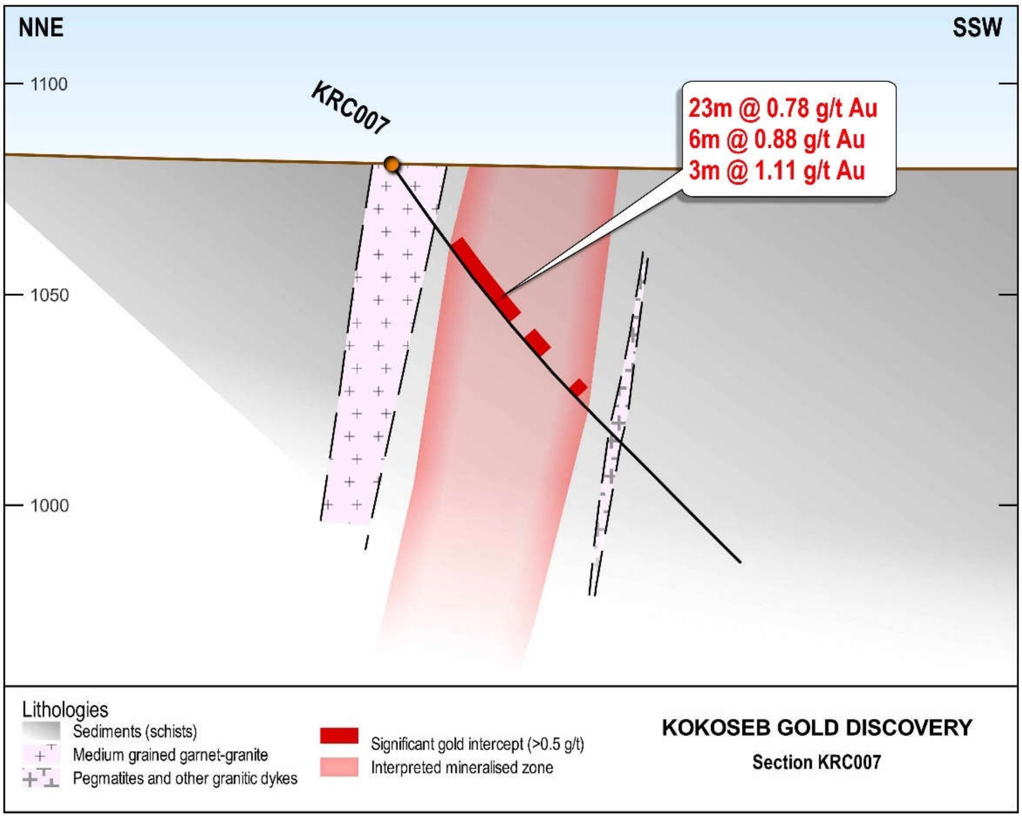

Figure 6 – Drill section KRC007 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

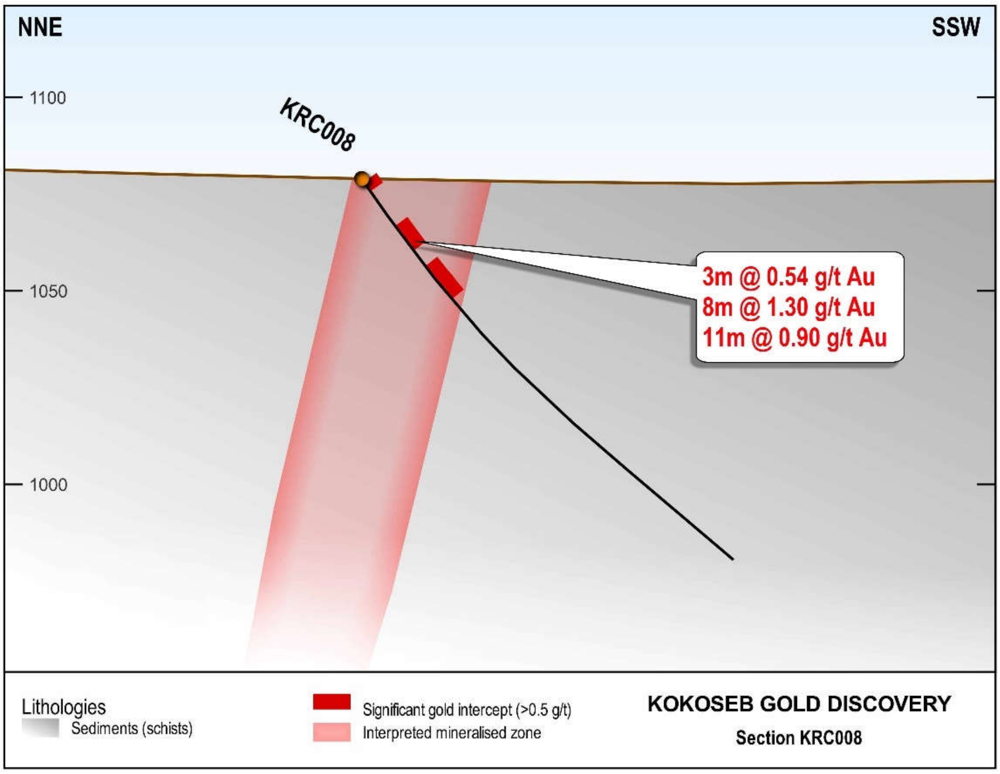

Figure 7 – Drill section KRC008 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

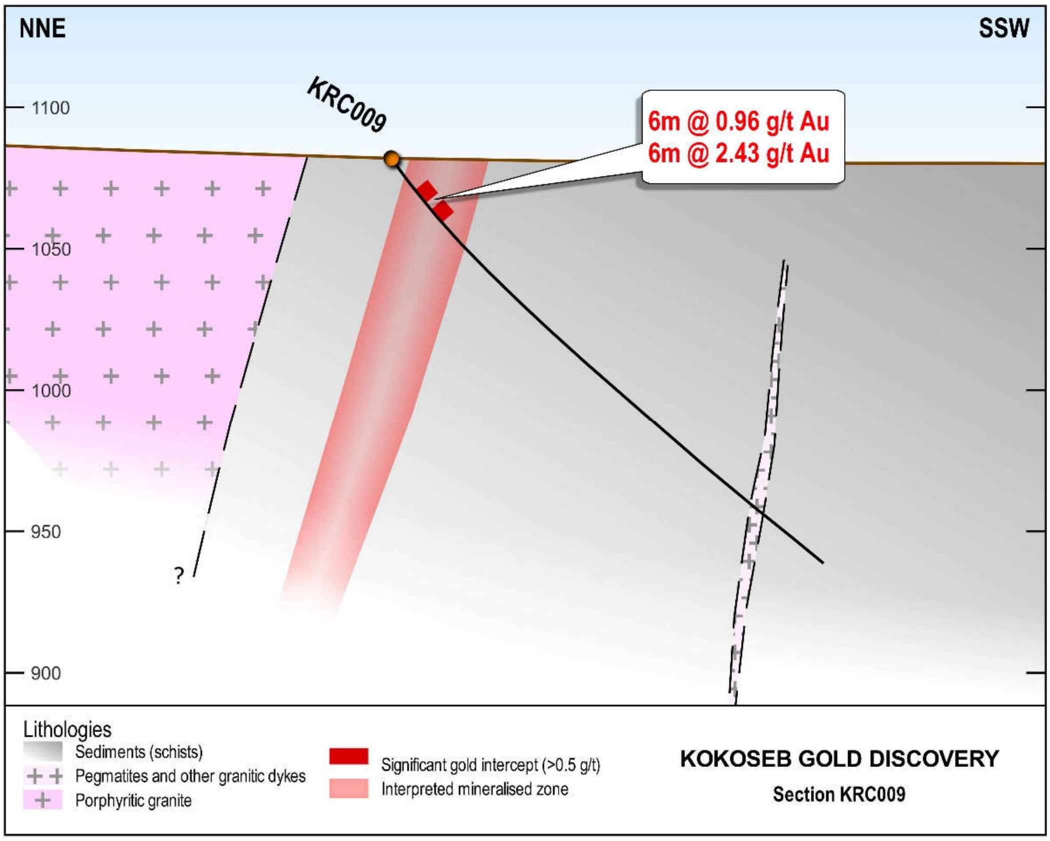

Figure 8 – Drill section KRC009 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

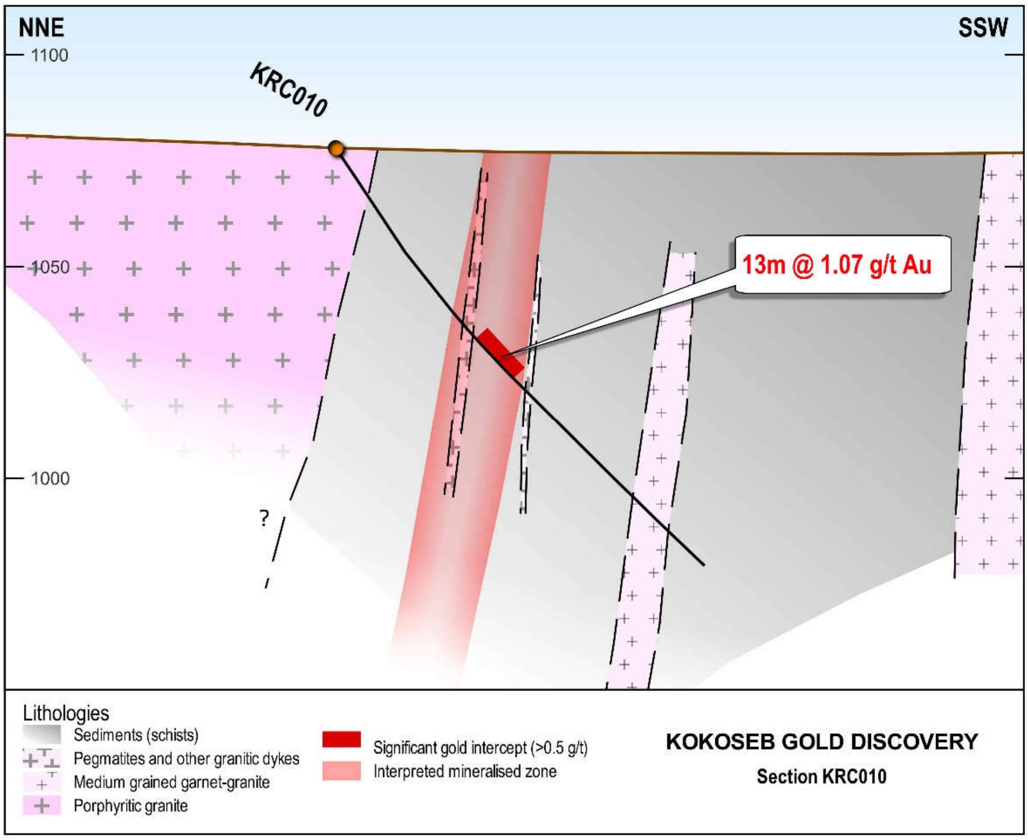

Figure 9 – Drill section KRC010 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

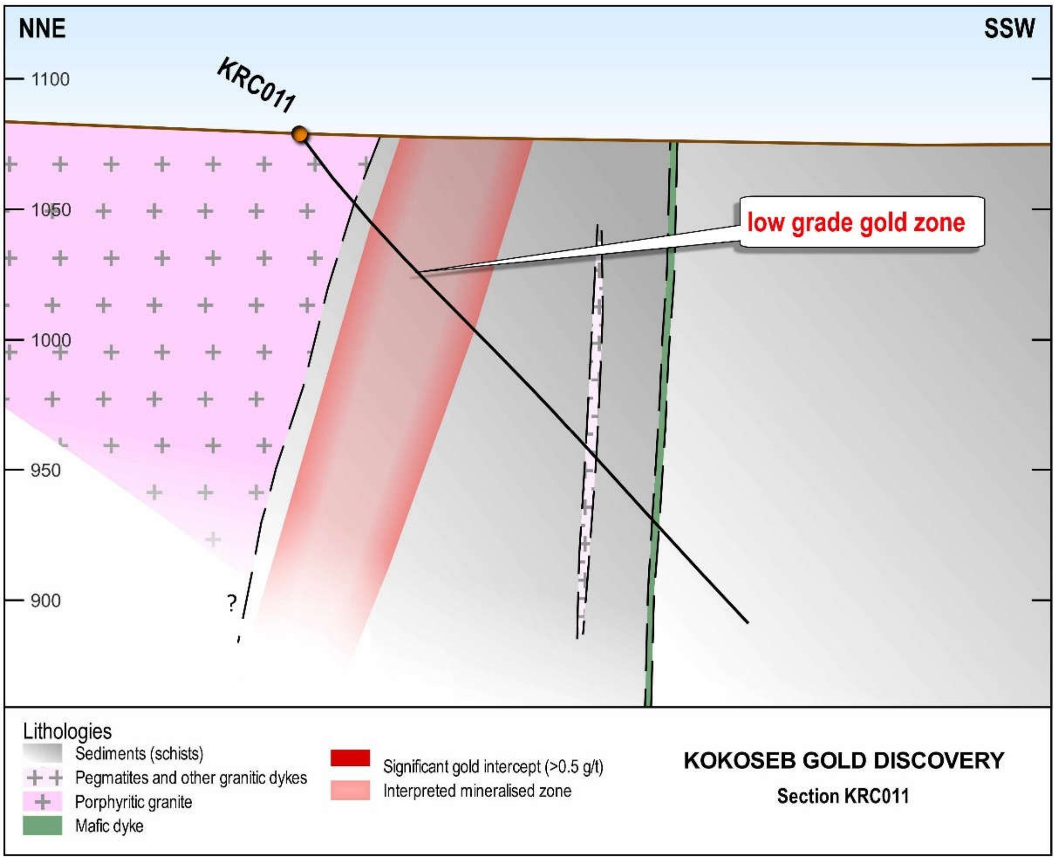

Figure 10 – Drill section KRC011 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

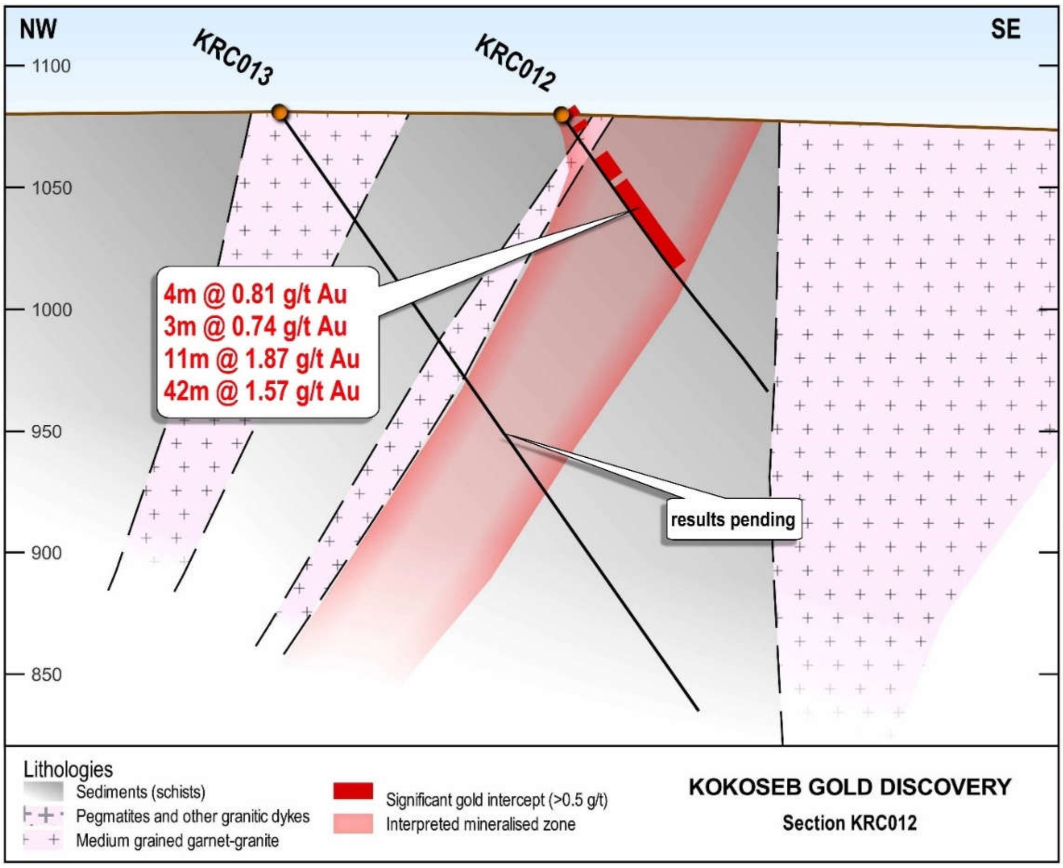

Figure 11 – Drill section KRC012 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

KRC012 is located on the western flank of the Kokoseb gold anomaly (Figure 12), 300m north from drill section KDD005-KDD006 that returned unconstrained intercepts of 43.0m at 1.14 g/t Au (KDD005, from surface) and 34.4 at 1.56 g/t Au (KDD006). The main mineralised zone in KRC012 was intersected as an unconstrained intercept of 58m at 1.52 g/t Au, which includes **11m at 1.87 g/t Au** and **42m at 1.57 g/t Au**. Geology on this part of the anomaly is positively complex and includes a swarm of granitic and pegmatitic intrusions within the sediment package. The drillhole includes the following intercepts:

4m at 0.81 g/t Au from surface

3m at 0.74 g/t Au from 7m

11m at 1.87 g/t Au from 23m

42m at 1.57 g/t Au from 37m

RC drilling program progress

At the end of September, 24 RC holes for 4,902 metres have been completed at Kokoseb, with assay results pending for 12 holes. The RC drill rig is progressing towards the south, drilling one to two holes per section, depending on the understanding of the geological context.

A second drill rig will be mobilised from January 2023, which will focus on infill drilling on the current sections, while the other rig continues to focus on along strike reconnaissance drilling.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board of directors of Wia Gold Limited.

Contact details

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at the Kokoseb Gold Anomaly located on the Company's Damaran Gold Project is based on information compiled by Company geologists and reviewed by Mr Pierrick Couderc, in his capacity as Exploration Manager of WiaGold Limited. Mr. Couderc is a member of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and 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. Mr. Couderc consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reference to previous ASX Announcements

In relation to previously reported exploration results included in this announcement, the dates of which are referenced, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

About Wia's Namibia Projects

Since 2018 the Company has successfully consolidated a very large land position on the Damaran belt in central Namibia (the **Damaran Project**), which is strategically located along key regional structures. The Damaran Project consists of 12 tenements with a total area of over 2,700km^2 held under joint venture with the state-owned mining company, Epangelo and a local Namibian group.

The location of the Company's Namibian Projects is shown in Figure 12.

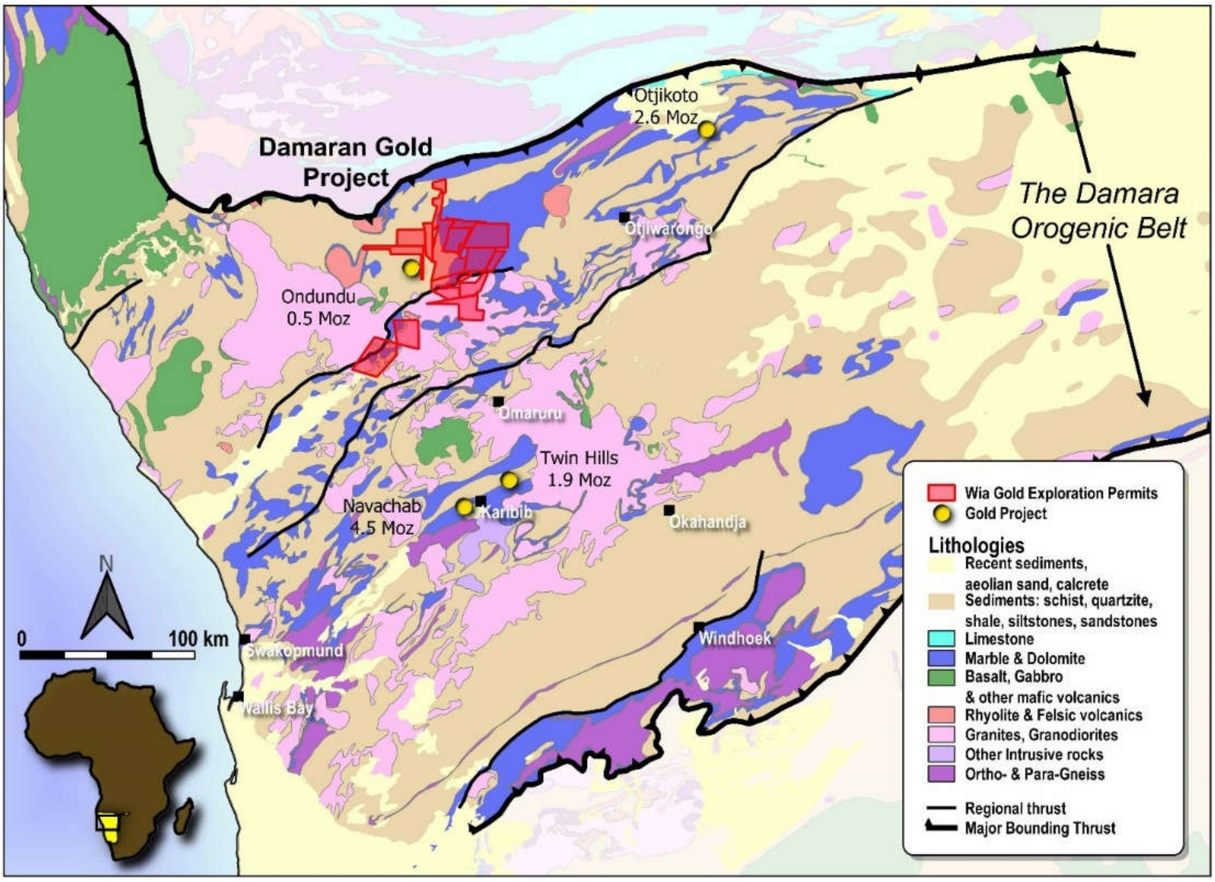

Figure 12 – Location of Wia's Namibia Projects

Appendix 1. Kokoseb – Location of RC drillholes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
KRC002	526324	7661011	1087	264	-55	200
KRC003	526404	7660938	1080	209	-55	200
KRC004	526482	7660865	1082	204	-55	200
KRC005	526501	7660914	1081	216	-55	200
KRC006	526591	7660862	1083	283	-55	200
KRC007	526793	7660838	1081	126	-55	200
KRC008	526971	7660736	1079	138	-55	200
KRC009	527155	7660673	1082	210	-55	200
KRC010	527361	7660637	1078	132	-55	200
KRC011	527543	7660561	1079	255	-55	205
KRC012	526325	7660558	1080	144	-54.5	119

Appendix 2. RC drill holes gold assays, using a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold and max 2m consecutive internal waste material

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC002	99	100	0.307
KRC002	100	101	0.712
KRC002	101	102	0.286
KRC002	102	103	0.428
KRC002	103	104	0.012
KRC002	104	105	0.114
KRC002	105	106	0.2
KRC002	106	107	0.027
KRC002	107	108	0.295
KRC002	108	109	0.046
KRC002	109	110	0.97
KRC002	110	111	0.173
KRC002	111	112	0.435
KRC002	112	113	0.23
KRC002	113	114	0.189
KRC002	114	115	0.911
KRC002	115	116	0.271
KRC002	116	117	0.478
KRC002	122	123	0.365
KRC002	123	124	0.658
KRC002	124	125	1.735
KRC002	125	126	0.562
KRC002	126	127	0.196
KRC002	127	128	0.304
KRC002	128	129	2.41
KRC002	129	130	0.11
KRC002	130	131	1.76
KRC003	52	53	0.244
KRC003	53	54	0.293
KRC003	54	55	0.201
KRC003	55	56	0.365
KRC003	56	57	0.186
KRC003	57	58	1.17
KRC003	58	59	0.284
KRC003	59	60	0.08
KRC003	60	61	0.058
KRC003	61	62	0.392
KRC003	62	63	0.524
KRC003	63	64	0.231
KRC003	72	73	5.97
KRC003	73	74	1.385
KRC003	74	75	0.412
KRC003	75	76	0.579
KRC003	76	77	1.155
KRC003	77	78	1.735
KRC003	78	79	0.501
KRC003	79	80	0.559
KRC003	80	81	1.065
KRC003	81	82	2.66
KRC003	82	83	0.717
KRC003	83	84	3.45
KRC003	84	85	0.208
KRC003	85	86	1.12
KRC003	86	87	3.7
KRC003	87	88	1.075
KRC003	88	89	0.732
KRC003	89	90	0.936
KRC003	90	91	1.35
KRC003	91	92	5.3
KRC003	92	93	5.08
KRC003	93	94	2.4
KRC003	94	95	0.34
KRC003	95	96	1.56
KRC003	96	97	0.611
KRC003	97	98	0.668
KRC003	98	99	0.79
KRC003	99	100	0.217
KRC003	103	104	0.406
KRC003	104	105	0.454
KRC003	105	106	0.517
KRC003	106	107	0.258
KRC003	107	108	0.167
KRC003	108	109	1.515
KRC003	109	110	2.69
KRC003	110	111	2.85
KRC003	111	112	1.265
KRC003	115	116	2.1
KRC003	116	117	1.175

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC003	117	118	1.595
KRC003	118	119	0.59
KRC003	119	120	0.674
KRC003	120	121	0.199
KRC003	121	122	0.533
KRC003	122	123	0.025
KRC003	123	124	0.362
KRC003	124	125	0.416
KRC003	125	126	0.443
KRC003	126	127	0.317
KRC003	127	128	0.025
KRC003	128	129	0.618
KRC003	129	130	0.473
KRC003	130	131	0.38
KRC003	131	132	0.278
KRC003	132	133	0.179
KRC003	133	134	0.212
KRC003	134	135	0.279
KRC003	135	136	0.399
KRC003	136	137	0.246
KRC003	137	138	0.516
KRC003	157	158	0.293
KRC003	158	159	3.67
KRC003	159	160	0.995
KRC003	160	161	3.46
KRC003	161	162	0.156
KRC003	162	163	0.65
KRC003	163	164	0.617
KRC003	164	165	0.312
KRC003	165	166	0.45
KRC003	166	167	0.289
KRC003	167	168	0.386
KRC003	168	169	0.207
KRC003	169	170	2.99
KRC003	170	171	2.66
KRC003	171	172	2.15
KRC003	172	173	2.92
KRC003	173	174	2.19
KRC003	174	175	0.79
KRC003	175	176	0.667
KRC003	176	177	0.16
KRC003	177	178	0.562
KRC003	178	179	0.629
KRC003	179	180	0.401
KRC003	180	181	0.098
KRC003	181	182	0.213
KRC003	182	183	0.009
KRC003	183	184	0.247
KRC003	184	185	0.543
KRC003	185	186	0.127
KRC003	186	187	0.387
KRC003	187	188	0.926
KRC003	188	189	0.39
KRC003	189	190	0.43
KRC003	190	191	0.067
KRC003	191	192	0.376
KRC003	192	193	0.327
KRC004	15	16	0.206
KRC004	16	17	0.251
KRC004	17	18	0.15
KRC004	18	19	0.174
KRC004	19	20	0.335
KRC004	20	21	0.134
KRC004	21	22	0.237
KRC004	22	23	1.075
KRC004	23	24	0.366
KRC004	24	25	0.267
KRC004	25	26	0.352
KRC004	26	27	0.374
KRC004	27	28	0.651
KRC004	28	29	0.783
KRC004	29	30	1.195
KRC004	30	31	0.523
KRC004	31	32	1.13
KRC004	32	33	0.552
KRC004	33	34	2.63
KRC004	34	35	1.225
KRC004	35	36	4.43

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC004	36	37	1.49
KRC004	37	38	1.095
KRC004	38	39	0.739
KRC004	39	40	1.785
KRC004	40	41	0.667
KRC004	41	42	1.555
KRC004	42	43	0.2
KRC004	43	44	1.345
KRC004	44	45	1.49
KRC004	45	46	0.557
KRC004	46	47	1.105
KRC004	47	48	0.614
KRC004	48	49	1.545
KRC004	49	50	0.771
KRC004	50	51	0.404
KRC004	51	52	0.473
KRC004	52	53	0.498
KRC004	53	54	1.19
KRC004	54	55	2.16
KRC004	55	56	0.429
KRC004	56	57	0.347
KRC004	57	58	0.77
KRC004	58	59	0.471
KRC004	59	60	0.39
KRC004	60	61	0.209
KRC004	68	69	0.242
KRC004	69	70	0.251
KRC004	70	71	0.577
KRC004	71	72	2.21
KRC004	72	73	0.502
KRC004	73	74	0.995
KRC004	74	75	0.59
KRC004	147	148	0.48
KRC004	148	149	0.348
KRC004	149	150	0.073
KRC004	150	151	0.051
KRC004	151	152	0.309
KRC005	61	62	0.216
KRC005	62	63	0.154
KRC005	63	64	0.119
KRC005	64	65	0.461
KRC005	65	66	0.44
KRC005	66	67	0.292
KRC005	67	68	0.971
KRC005	68	69	0.241
KRC005	69	70	1.19
KRC005	70	71	0.355
KRC005	71	72	0.52
KRC005	72	73	0.973
KRC005	73	74	1.54
KRC005	74	75	1.07
KRC005	75	76	1.375
KRC005	76	77	0.906
KRC005	77	78	1.88
KRC005	78	79	1.03
KRC005	79	80	1.795
KRC005	80	81	1.45
KRC005	81	82	1.455
KRC005	82	83	1.945
KRC005	83	84	1.62
KRC005	84	85	7.86
KRC005	85	86	0.687
KRC005	86	87	0.244
KRC005	87	88	0.531
KRC005	88	89	0.77
KRC005	89	90	1.365
KRC005	90	91	0.569
KRC005	91	92	2.5
KRC005	92	93	1.875
KRC005	93	94	0.65
KRC005	94	95	0.216
KRC005	95	96	1.25
KRC005	96	97	0.282
KRC005	97	98	0.379
KRC005	98	99	0.834
KRC005	99	100	0.604
KRC005	100	101	0.449
KRC005	101	102	0.479
KRC005	102	103	0.779
KRC005	103	104	0.296

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC006	37	38	0.676
KRC006	38	39	0.399
KRC006	39	40	0.229
KRC006	40	41	0.192
KRC006	41	42	0.19
KRC006	42	43	0.225
KRC006	43	44	0.064
KRC006	44	45	0.259
KRC006	45	46	0.527
KRC006	46	47	0.858
KRC006	47	48	1.14
KRC006	48	49	0.719
KRC006	49	50	0.101
KRC006	50	51	0.179
KRC006	51	52	0.619
KRC006	52	53	2.18
KRC006	53	54	0.335
KRC006	54	55	1.055
KRC006	55	56	0.713
KRC006	56	57	0.391
KRC006	57	58	0.168
KRC006	58	59	0.756
KRC006	59	60	0.565
KRC006	60	61	1.505
KRC006	61	62	0.523
KRC006	62	63	4.05
KRC006	63	64	0.577
KRC006	64	65	0.511
KRC006	65	66	0.657
KRC006	66	67	0.541
KRC006	67	68	0.342
KRC006	68	69	0.409
KRC006	69	70	1.04
KRC006	70	71	0.118
KRC006	71	72	0.359
KRC006	72	73	0.366
KRC006	73	74	0.259
KRC006	74	75	0.065
KRC006	75	76	0.389
KRC006	76	77	0.17
KRC006	77	78	0.557
KRC006	78	79	0.128
KRC006	79	80	0.28
KRC006	224	225	0.652
KRC006	225	226	0.899
KRC006	226	227	0.121
KRC006	227	228	0.238
KRC006	232	233	0.638
KRC006	233	234	0.156
KRC006	234	235	0.949
KRC006	235	236	0.387
KRC006	236	237	0.256
KRC006	237	238	0.226
KRC006	238	239	0.21
KRC006	239	240	0.24
KRC006	240	241	0.009
KRC006	241	242	1.58
KRC006	242	243	0.8
KRC006	243	244	0.312
KRC006	244	245	0.241
KRC006	245	246	0.157
KRC006	246	247	0.241
KRC006	247	248	0.478
KRC006	251	252	0.45
KRC006	252	253	0.785
KRC006	253	254	1.345
KRC006	254	255	1.235
KRC006	255	256	0.185
KRC006	256	257	0.036
KRC006	257	258	0.256
KRC006	258	259	0.236
KRC006	259	260	0.354
KRC006	260	261	0.444
KRC007	24	25	0.571
KRC007	25	26	1.66
KRC007	26	27	0.561
KRC007	27	28	0.301
KRC007	28	29	0.243
KRC007	29	30	0.596
KRC007	30	31	0.122

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC007	31	32	0.203
KRC007	32	33	0.603
KRC007	33	34	0.273
KRC007	34	35	0.308
KRC007	35	36	0.719
KRC007	36	37	0.939
KRC007	37	38	2.79
KRC007	38	39	1.895
KRC007	39	40	0.374
KRC007	40	41	0.194
KRC007	41	42	0.59
KRC007	42	43	2.04
KRC007	43	44	1.105
KRC007	44	45	0.309
KRC007	45	46	0.875
KRC007	46	47	0.606
KRC007	47	48	0.117
KRC007	48	49	0.265
KRC007	49	50	0.274
KRC007	50	51	0.318
KRC007	51	52	0.174
KRC007	52	53	1.425
KRC007	53	54	0.187
KRC007	54	55	0.393
KRC007	55	56	0.591
KRC007	56	57	2.15
KRC007	57	58	0.562
KRC007	58	59	0.396
KRC007	59	60	0.17
KRC007	60	61	0.226
KRC007	61	62	0.357
KRC007	62	63	0.462
KRC007	63	64	0.111
KRC007	64	65	1.115
KRC007	65	66	0.295
KRC007	66	67	0.009
KRC007	67	68	0.144
KRC007	68	69	0.75
KRC007	69	70	1.48
KRC007	70	71	1.085
KRC007	71	72	0.2
KRC008	0	1	0.275
KRC008	1	2	0.582
KRC008	2	3	0.439
KRC008	3	4	0.6
KRC008	4	5	0.325
KRC008	12	13	0.272
KRC008	13	14	0.279
KRC008	14	15	0.225
KRC008	15	16	1.665
KRC008	16	17	0.972
KRC008	17	18	1.835
KRC008	18	19	2.18
KRC008	19	20	0.567
KRC008	20	21	0.283
KRC008	21	22	0.249
KRC008	22	23	2.66
KRC008	23	24	0.13
KRC008	24	25	0.48
KRC008	25	26	0.207
KRC008	26	27	0.212
KRC008	27	28	0.396
KRC008	28	29	2.2
KRC008	29	30	1.16
KRC008	30	31	0.726
KRC008	31	32	2.19
KRC008	32	33	0.364
KRC008	33	34	0.295
KRC008	34	35	1.405
KRC008	35	36	0.068
KRC008	36	37	0.57
KRC008	37	38	0.25
KRC008	38	39	0.648
KRC008	39	40	0.379
KRC008	40	41	0.292
KRC008	41	42	0.279
KRC009	9	10	0.912
KRC009	10	11	0.174
KRC009	11	12	0.393
KRC009	12	13	0.384

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC009	13	14	0.466
KRC009	14	15	0.735
KRC009	15	16	0.14
KRC009	16	17	0.274
KRC009	17	18	2.73
KRC009	18	19	1.05
KRC009	19	20	0.824
KRC009	20	21	0.151
KRC009	21	22	0.219
KRC009	22	23	0.113
KRC009	23	24	5.1
KRC009	24	25	0.834
KRC009	25	26	2.18
KRC009	26	27	4.39
KRC009	27	28	1.58
KRC009	28	29	0.524
KRC009	29	30	0.395
KRC009	30	31	0.205
KRC009	31	32	0.128
KRC009	32	33	0.214
KRC009	33	34	0.169
KRC009	34	35	0.497
KRC009	35	36	0.242
KRC009	36	37	2.01
KRC010	48	49	0.449
KRC010	49	50	1.52
KRC010	50	51	0.261
KRC010	56	57	0.551
KRC010	57	58	2.74
KRC010	58	59	0.262
KRC010	59	60	1.31
KRC010	60	61	0.457
KRC010	61	62	0.161
KRC010	62	63	2.35
KRC010	63	64	2.8
KRC010	64	65	1.285
KRC010	65	66	0.212
KRC010	66	67	0.165
KRC010	67	68	0.706
KRC010	68	69	0.869
KRC010	69	70	0.059
KRC010	70	71	0.219
KRC010	71	72	0.363
KRC011	51	52	0.59
KRC011	52	53	0.555
KRC011	53	54	0.499
KRC012	0	1	0.826
KRC012	1	2	0.464
KRC012	2	3	1.105
KRC012	3	4	0.835
KRC012	4	5	0.324
KRC012	5	6	0.444
KRC012	6	7	0.464
KRC012	7	8	1.015
KRC012	8	9	0.141
KRC012	9	10	1.06
KRC012	23	24	1.99
KRC012	24	25	0.142
KRC012	25	26	0.972
KRC012	26	27	0.621
KRC012	27	28	0.128
KRC012	28	29	1.175
KRC012	29	30	1.625
KRC012	30	31	1.15
KRC012	31	32	2.9
KRC012	32	33	9.28
KRC012	33	34	0.594
KRC012	34	35	0.236
KRC012	35	36	0.316
KRC012	36	37	0.145
KRC012	37	38	0.707
KRC012	38	39	2.63
KRC012	39	40	0.62
KRC012	40	41	0.945
KRC012	41	42	2.06
KRC012	42	43	1.52
KRC012	43	44	1.75
KRC012	44	45	3.79
KRC012	45	46	2.95
KRC012	46	47	1.635

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC012	47	48	0.765
KRC012	48	49	0.035
KRC012	49	50	0.075
KRC012	50	51	0.869
KRC012	51	52	1.325
KRC012	52	53	0.623
KRC012	53	54	0.711
KRC012	54	55	0.265
KRC012	55	56	0.717
KRC012	56	57	5.07
KRC012	57	58	2.99
KRC012	58	59	15.25
KRC012	59	60	1.89
KRC012	60	61	0.277
KRC012	61	62	0.209
KRC012	62	63	0.609
KRC012	63	64	0.547
KRC012	64	65	0.299
KRC012	65	66	1.505

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC012	66	67	0.777
KRC012	67	68	0.521
KRC012	68	69	1.04
KRC012	69	70	0.989
KRC012	70	71	0.231
KRC012	71	72	0.746
KRC012	72	73	0.765
KRC012	73	74	0.351
KRC012	74	75	0.743
KRC012	75	76	1.38
KRC012	76	77	3.91
KRC012	77	78	1.295
KRC012	78	79	0.635
KRC012	79	80	0.389
KRC012	80	81	0.305
KRC012	105	106	0.433
KRC012	106	107	0.681
KRC012	107	108	0.39

Appendix 3. JORC Table 1 Reporting

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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using a dedicated RC rig. Drillholes were angled -55° from surface. • RC sampling was undertaken along the entire length of the drill holes. Samples were collected from the rig cyclone, split through a riffle splitter and then bagged in a plastic sample bag; samples are typically 1m length and a circa 2-4kg weight. A duplicate sample was retained on site for future reference.
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).*	• RC drilling was carried out using a 140mm face sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC recoveries were determined by weighting each drill metre bag. Samples are sieved and logged by supervising Geologist; sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination are recorded. • RC samples quality and recovery was excellent, with dry samples and consistent weight obtained.
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*	• All drill holes were logged in the field by Company Geologists. • On the RC holes, lithologies, alteration, minerals were recorded. Samples chips are collected and sorted into chip trays for future geological references. • Drill holes were logged in full. Logging was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	qualitative and quantitative in nature.
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.*	• The RC samples were collected from the rig cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight to a circa 2-4kg. • The sampling technique is considered industry standard and effective for this style of drilling. • Samples were crushed and pulverized at the ALS laboratory in Okahandja before being shipped to Johannesburg for assay. • RC samples were assayed using method Au-AA24 for gold. • The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. Blanks, standards (CRM) and duplicates are used to monitor Quality Control and representativeness of samples.
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.*	• RC samples were assayed by 50g Lead collection fire assay in new pots and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) for gold. • Industry best practice procedures were followed and included submitting blanks, field duplicates and Certified Reference Material. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been confirmed.
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.*	• At this stage, the intersections have been verified by the Company Geologists. • All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into a database. • Electronic data is stored on a cloud server and routinely backed up. • Data is exported from the database for processing in a number of software packages.
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.*	• Drill holes collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS. • Coordinates collected are in the WGS84 Zone 33S grid system

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC drill holes reported here were planned on a set grid with spacing varying between 100m and 200m, depending on the sections. They should be considered as early-stage exploration holes and will require further infill.
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.*	• Drill holes were positioned using geological information collected from the trenches and from the detailed mapping completed over the prospect. They are positioned perpendicular to the main schistosity and so to the inferred mineralisation main controls.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sampling is supervised by a Company Geologist and all samples are delivered to the laboratory in Okahandja by company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews or audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The Damaran Project comprises 12 exclusive prospecting licenses (EPLs 6226, 4833, 8039, 7246, 4818, 4953, 6534, 6535, 6536, 8249,7327,7980) and located in central Namibia. EPL6226 is 100% held by WiaGold in the name of Aloe Investments One Hundred and Ninety Two (Pty) Ltd. EPL4833, 4818, 7246, 8039 and 8249 are held under an 80% earn-in and join venture agreement with Epangelo Mining Limited, a private mining investment company with the Government of the Republic of Namibia as the sole shareholder. EPL6534, 6535, 6536, and 4953 are held under a company called Gazina Investments which is owned 90% by Wia and 10% by the vendor. • EPL7980 is 100% held by WiaGold in the name of Damaran Exploration Namibia (PTY) Ltd. • EPL7327 is under an agreement with an exclusive option to acquire the permit under a NewCo at Wia election. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no material issues affecting the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Work completed prior to WiaGold includes stream sediment sampling, mapping, soil and rock chip sampling by Teck Cominco Namibia but data is unavailable. • This work did not cover the Okombahe permit, host of the Kokoseb gold discovery.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Kokoseb mineralisation is hosted by sediments (biotite-schists) which have been intruded by several granitic phases. The gold anomaly appears as a contact like aureole of the central granitic pluton, with a diameter of approximately 3km in each direction

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.*
		• see tables in the appendix.

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.*	• Reported intercepts are calculated using weighted average at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and allowing internal dilution of maximum 2m consecutive low-grade material.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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*	• Results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. • Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known so intercepts are reported as they appear from the sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view maps of all drillhole are included.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All samples with assays have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data is being reported at this time.
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.*	• Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.