WIAGOLD

ASX:WIA

14 December 2022

Drilling confirms fourth high-grade mineralised zone at Kokoseb

Highlights

- **RC drilling results have identified a fourth high-grade mineralised zone on the southern side of Kokoseb:**
  - **KRC036: 8m at 2.79 g/t Au from 32m, including 4m at 4.60 g/t Au**
    6m at 2.06 g/t Au from 46m, including 2m at 4.27 g/t Au
    15m at 1.57g/t Au from 55m, including 4m at 3.02 g/t Au
    26m at 2.02 g/t Au from 74m, including 5m at 5.97 g/t Au
  - **KRC035: 20m at 2.09 g/t Au from 42m, including 6m at 4.70 g/t Au**
    4m at 3.69 g/t Au from 81m
- **Other RC drilling results received have extended the gold mineralised strike a further 1.8km, to 4.4km, including the following significant intercepts:**
  - **KRC030: 12m at 1.60 g/t Au from 117m**
  - **KRC029: 22m at 1.16 g/t Au from 115m**
  - **KRC026: 11m at 1.61 g/t Au from 177m**
  - **KRC025: 4m at 4.86 g/t Au from 68m**
- **Infill RC drilling has commenced on the NW Zone with the aim to produce a maiden mineral estimate for Q2 2023**

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report the final results from a further twelve reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes – KRC025 to KRC036 – completed at the Kokoseb Gold Project (**Kokoseb**), situated on the Company's Damaran Gold Project located in Namibia. These drill holes are located on the southern flank of the anomaly (the southern trend), with the best results including **26m at 2.02 g/t Au** in hole **KRC036** and **20m at 2.09 g/t Au** in hole **KRC035.**

The total continuous gold mineralised strike has been extended to 4.4 km towards the south and gold mineralisation intersected in both KRC036 and KRC035 have confirmed a fourth high-grade mineralised zone on the southernmost side of Kokoseb.

At the end of November, 45 RC holes for 8,703 metres have been completed at Kokoseb. The along strike reconnaissance drilling has now been completed and results are pending from the holes completed on the eastern trend. Infill drilling has commenced on the high-grade NW Zone, which is expected to be the main host of a maiden mineral estimate targeted for Q2 2023.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"The wide space reconnaissance drilling along the Kokoseb gold anomaly was an important step in identifying priority targets for infill drilling. Infill drilling has now commenced at the NW Zone and will significantly ramp up with the addition of a second drill rig. We are now looking forward to the definition of a maiden mineral estimate at Kokoseb.

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"We are also delighted with these latest RC drilling results that have highlighted a new high-grade zone – the fourth such zone at Kokoseb – located on the southern side of the Project. A further 1.8km of continuous mineralised strike was added, which brings the total strike length to 4.4km, some of which has been drilled with single holes at 300m spacing.

"The RC drilling program to date has been a resounding success, as all holes have intersected gold mineralisation and at least four high-grade zones now defined. The system remains open along strike and at depth."

RC drilling has highlighted a fourth high grade mineralised zone at Kokoseb

Both the southernmost drillholes completed to date, **KRC036** and **KRC035**, reported in this announcement, include thick high-grade gold mineralised intercepts that are complementary to the previous results from Trench OT008 and diamond hole KDD009. These results highlight a new zone (Southern Zone) that is completely open at both depth and along strike towards the south (towards the regional thrust), where mineralisation is inferred to be continuous at depth under the thrust.

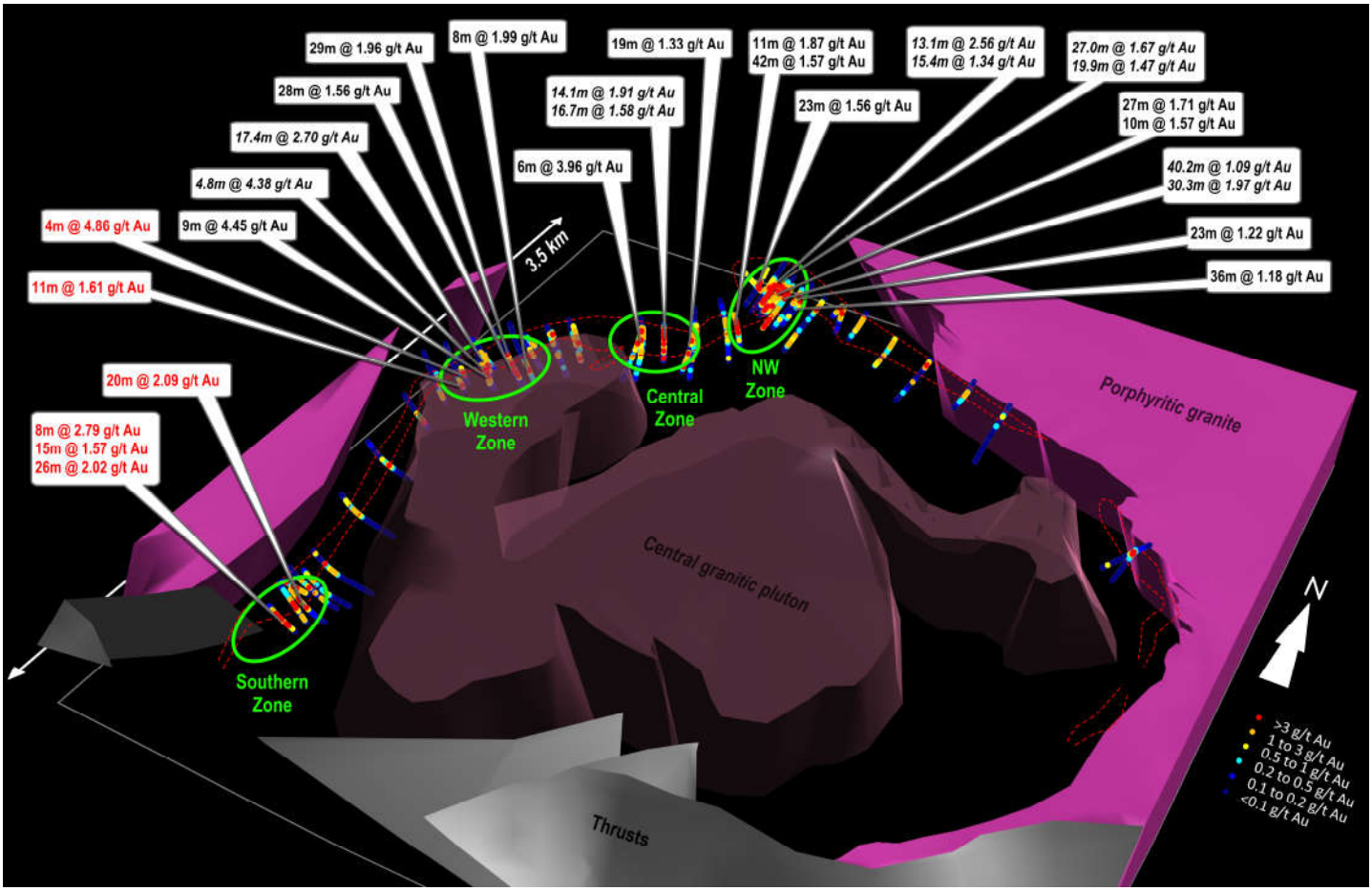

Figure 1 – 3D view of Kokoseb looking towards the NNW, compilation of the most significant drill intercepts drilled to date in the high-grade zones (outlines in green); intercepts in red are reported in this announcement and in black previously reported; diamond hole intercepts in italics[1]

These four high-grade zones – NW, Central, Western and Southern (Figure 1) – are the primary focus for infill RC drilling, to support a maiden mineral resource estimate that is expected to be released in Q2 2023. The majority of the holes drilled in these zones have intersected over 50 grams x meters gold, demonstrating very good continuity between the drilled sections and the holes along these sections. Furthermore, the overall drilling completed to date remains at a very wide spacing, the

[1] See ASX announcements 7 June 2022, 27 July 2022, 17 August 2022, 17 October 2022 and 17 November 2022 for further information on previously reported results of diamond drilling and RC holes.

sections being between 100 and 300 meters apart with most of the sections being single hole. Further infill drilling has the potential to identify new high-grade zones as the drilling progresses.

The high-grade NW and Southern Zones are currently interpreted as being mineralised in fold hinges, with significant plunge components.

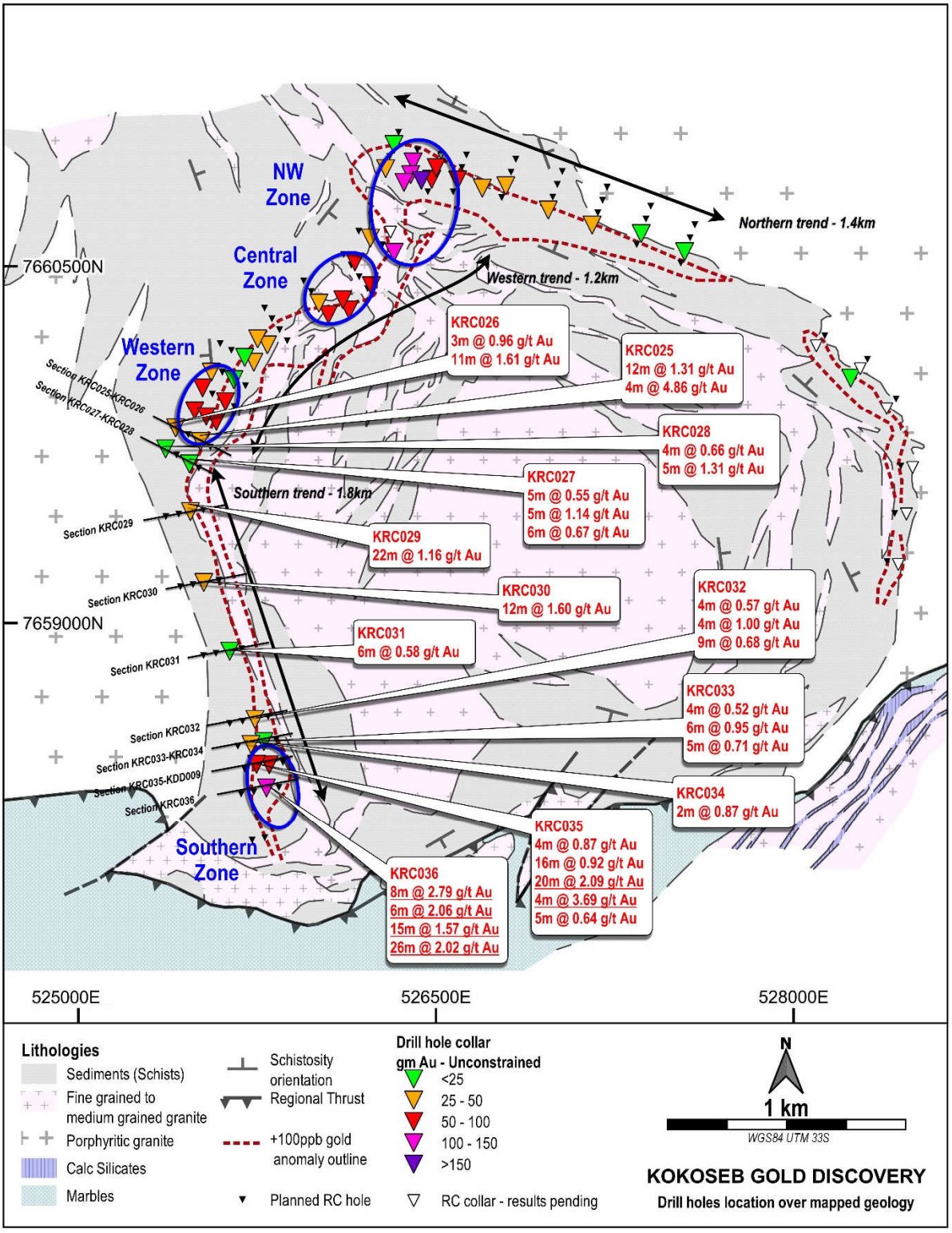

Figure 2 – Drilled and planned holes located on Kokoseb geology; significant intercepts on drillholes (in red are reported in this announcement); all intercepts >0.5 g/t Au[2]; blue outlines are the high-grade zones same as shown on Figure 1

[2] Intercept calculated using 0.5 g/t cut-off grade and 2m max consecutive internal low grade.

Total Kokoseb continuous mineralised strike has now reached 4.4 km towards the south

These most recent RC drilling results have extended the continuous gold mineralised strike a further 1.8km to 4.4 km (Figure 2).

All drill holes completed to date have intersected gold mineralisation, in both the high-grade zones and in the lower grade monotonous zones. The southern trend, that hosts the majority of the results reported in this announcement, is drilled at a 300m spacing along the majority of the strike, with single holes sections – further infill drilling will be required to infill and increase the geological understanding of the Southern Zone.

Part of the new fourth zone, drill hole **KRC036** is the southernmost drill hole completed to date at Kokoseb. It is located 500m north of the regional thrust and 100m south of Trench OT008 and diamond hole KDD009. The drill hole, which is largely mineralised along all its trace, is interpreted as a fold hinge (Figure 3) and has intersected an unconstrained intercept of 72m at 1.54 g/t Au that includes the following significant intercepts:

8m at 2.79 g/t Au from 32m, including 4m at 4.60 g/t Au

6m at 2.06 g/t Au from 46m, including 2m at 4.27 g/t Au

15m at 1.57 g/t Au from 55m, including 4m at 3.02 g/t Au

26m at 2.02 g/t Au from 74m, including 5m at 5.97 g/t Au

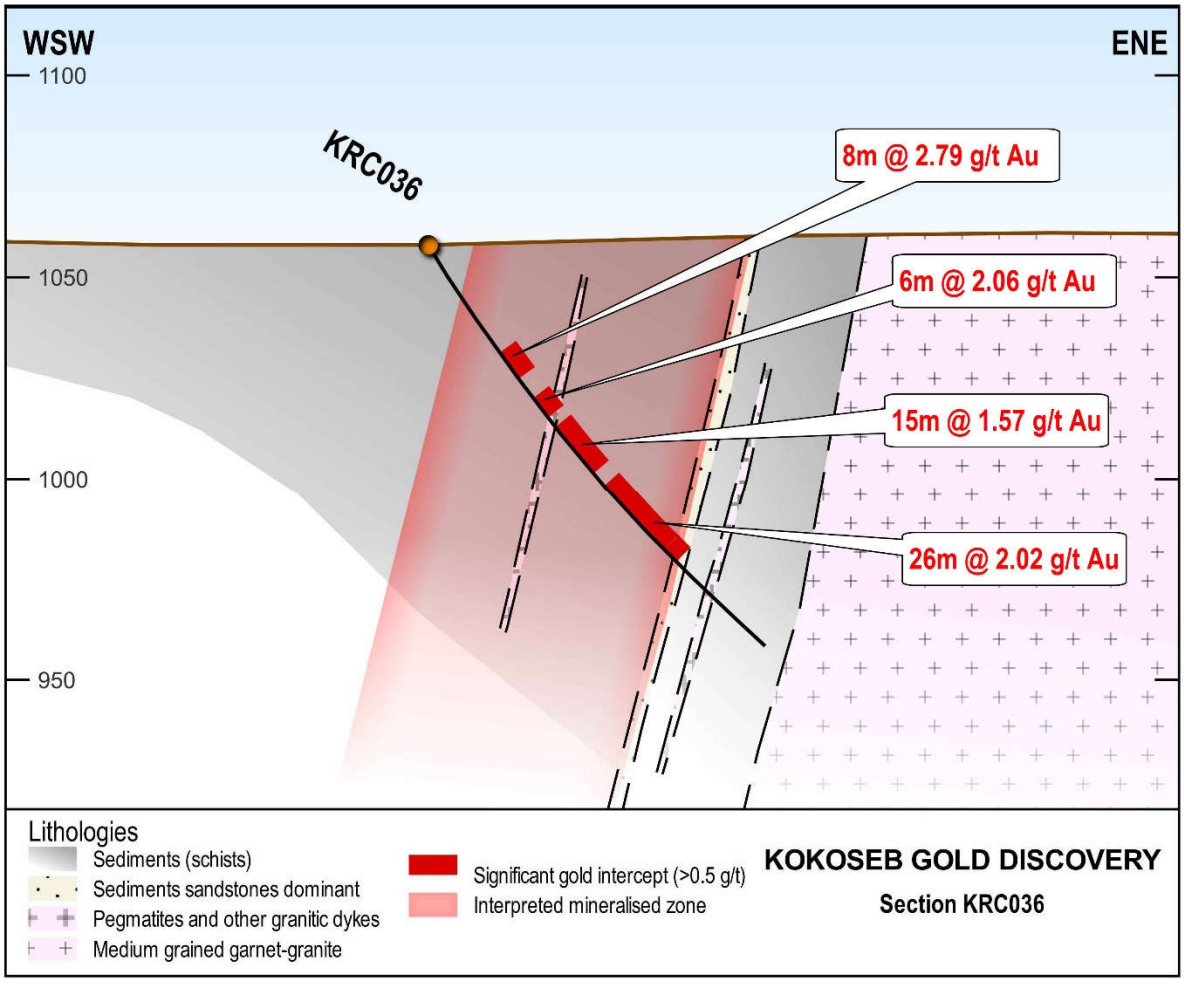

Figure 3 – Drill section KRC036 (intercepts in red are reported in this announcement)

Drill hole **KRC035** is located up dip on section with diamond hole KDD009 and Trench OT008 (Figure 4). Similar to the diamond hole, KRC035 has intersected high-grade values, some of which are hosted by sandstones. Mineralisation splits in two zones that may correspond to the fold limbs which have merged in **KRC036**. Results include the following significant intercepts:

4m at 0.87 g/t Au from surface

16m at 0.92 g/t Au from 17m

20m at 2.09 g/t Au from 42m, including 6m at 4.70 g/t Au

4m at 3.69 g/t Au from 81m

5m at 0.64 g/t Au from 89m

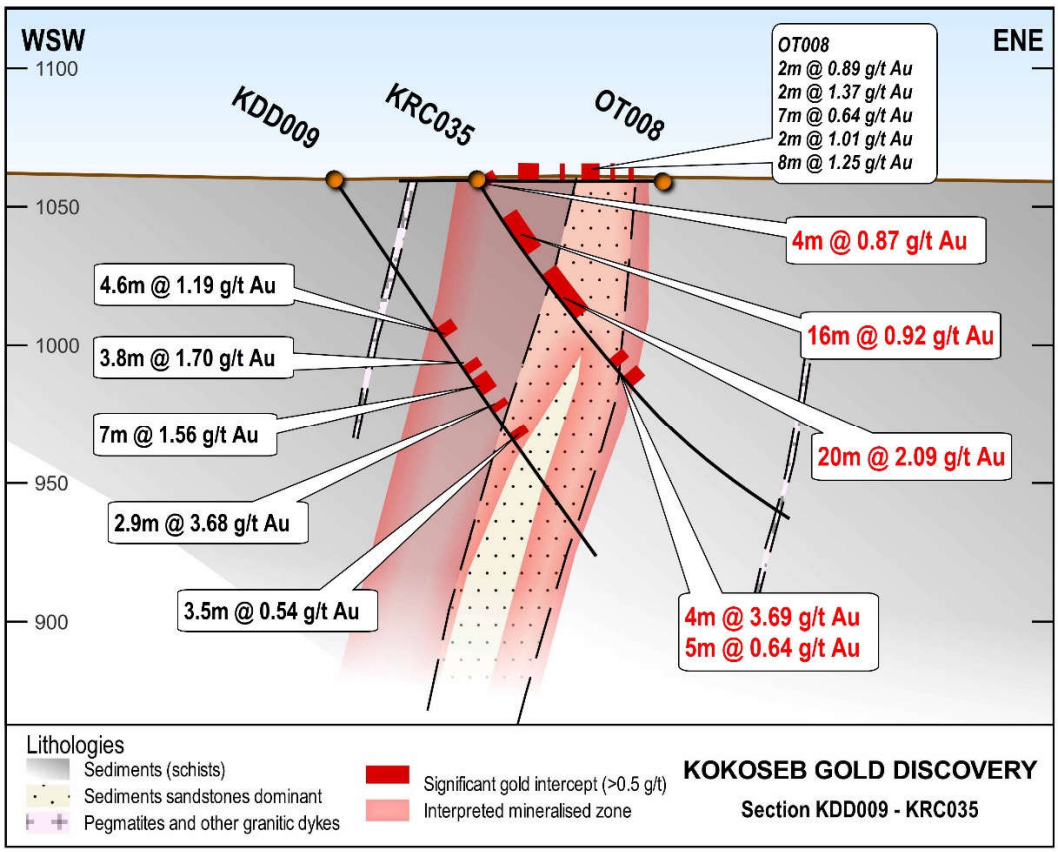

Figure 4 – Drill section KDD009-KRC035 (intercepts in red are reported in this announcement and in black, previously reported; trenches intercepts in italic)[3]

KRC033 and **KRC034** are drilled on the same section that is located 100m north of the previous KDD009-KRC035 drill section, both of which have intersected several zones of low-grade gold that correlate well between the holes (Figure 5). The section includes the following significant intercepts:

4m at 0.52 g/t Au from 16m (KRC033)

6m at 0.95 g/t Au from 47m (KRC033)

5m at 0.71 g/t Au from 115m (KRC033)

12m at 0.87 g/t Au from 92m (KRC034)

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

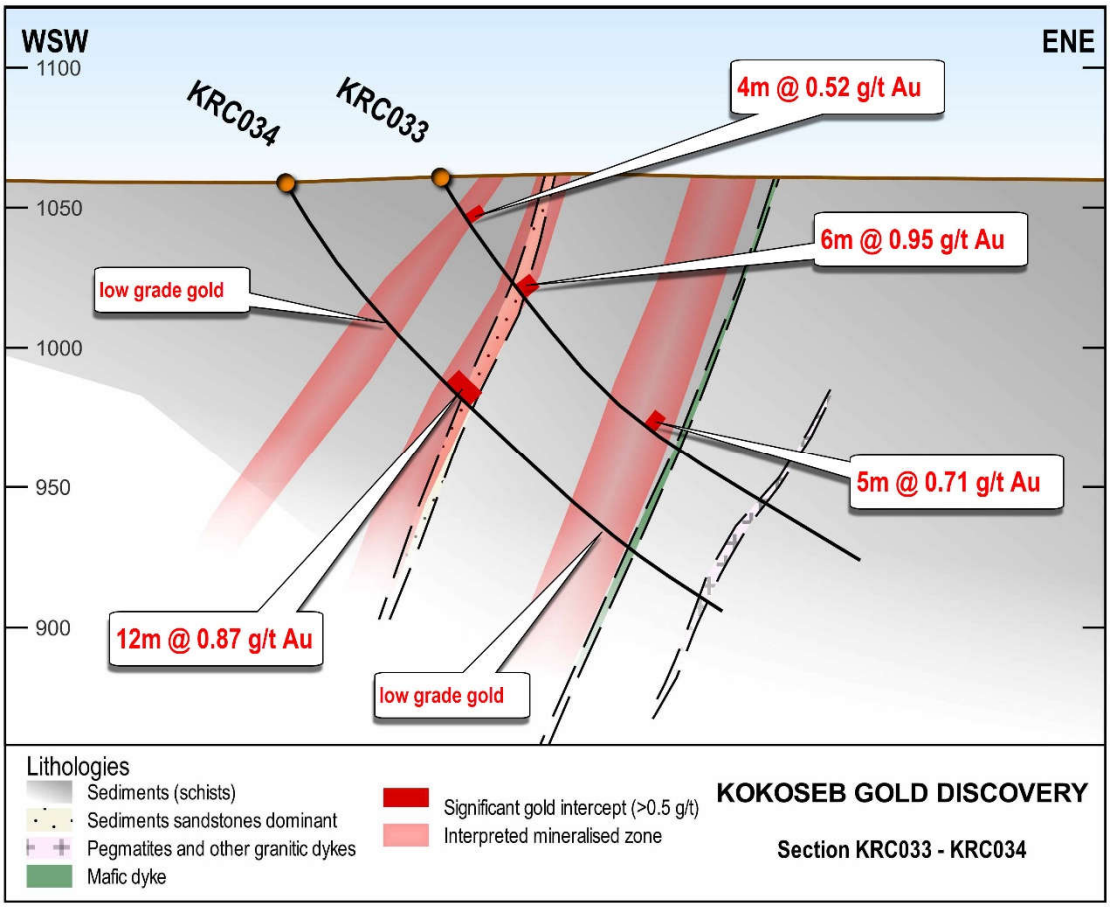

Figure 5 – Drill section KRC033-KRC034

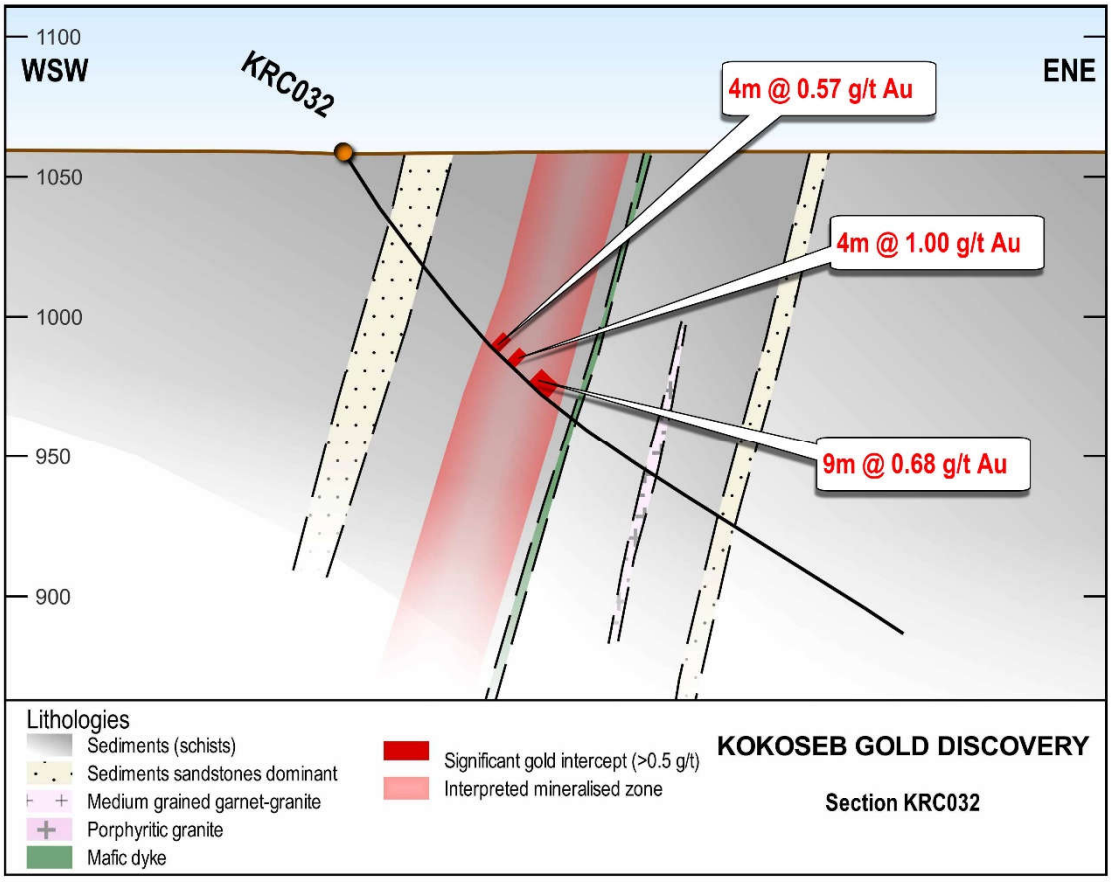

Figure 6 – Drill section KRC032

Drill hole **KRC032** is drilled 100m north of the drill section KRC033-KRC034 and has also intersected a low-grade gold zone (Figure 6) which includes the following significant intercepts:

4m at 0.57 g/t Au from 87m

4m at 1.00 g/t Au from 95m

9m at 0.68 g/t Au from 106m

The next three drill holes – **KRC029**, **KRC030** and **KRC031** – are single holes per sections that were drilled 300m apart from each other, testing a cumulative strike of 950m (Figures 7, 8 and 9). Holes **KRC029** and **KRC030** intersected coherent and good gold grade mineralisation in places where the surface gold anomaly was quite weak, principally due to the presence of river alluviums. Significant intercepts included:

22m at 1.16 g/t Au from 15m (KRC029)

12m at 1.60 g/t Au from 117m (KRC030)

6m at 0.58 g/t Au from 86m (KRC031)

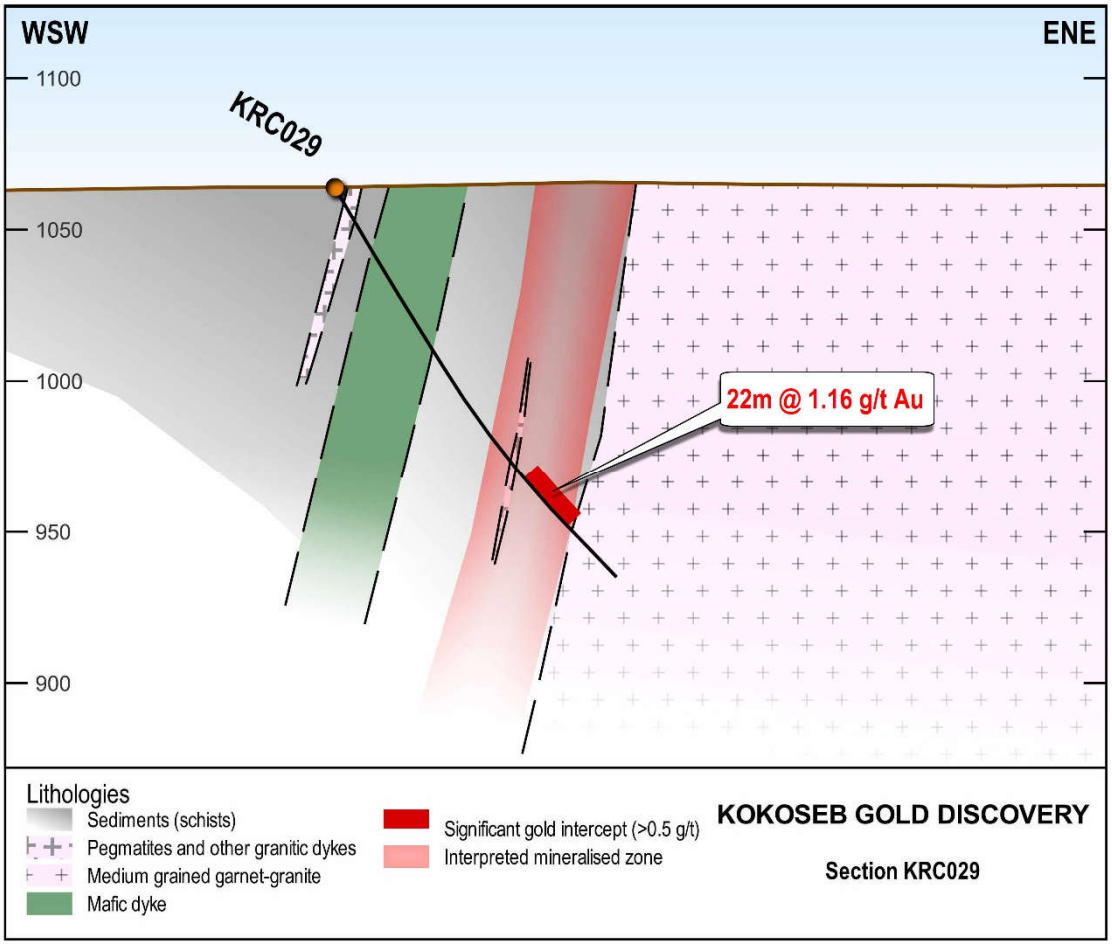

Figure 7 – Drill section KRC029

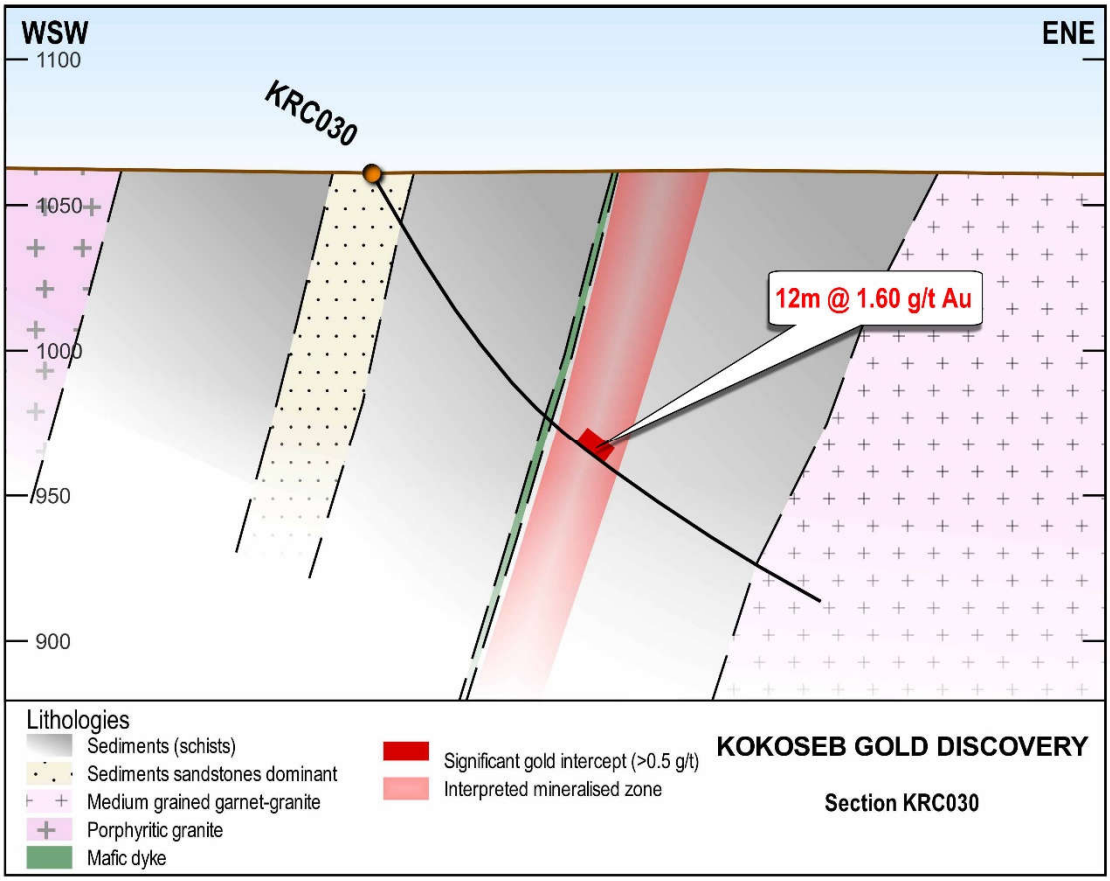

Figure 8 – Drill section KRC030

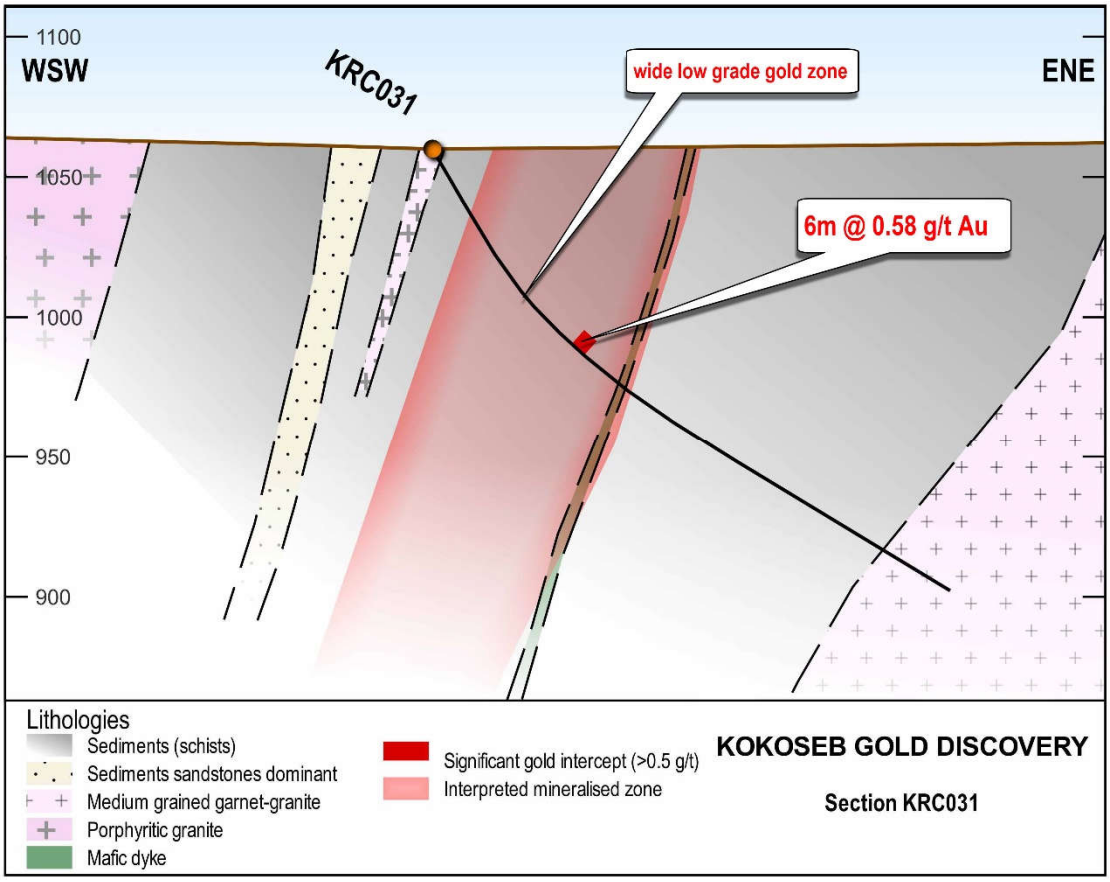

Figure 9 – Drill section KRC031

Drill sections **KRC025-KRC026** and **KRC027-KRC028** are both drilled on the extreme end of the western trend, where mineralisation has a sharp change in orientation between trends (between the Western and the Southern trends). Section KRC025-KRC026 has returned significant gold mineralisation, interpreted as being part of the high-grade Western Zone (Figure 10). Drill section KRC027-KRC028 intersected the same continuous mineralised zones, although at lower gold grades (Figure 11). The gold intercepts remain consistent, with the following significant results:

12m at 1.31 g/t Au from 51m (KRC025)

4m at 4.86 g/t Au from 68m (KRC025)

3m at 0.96 g/t Au from 171m (KRC026)

11m at 1.61 g/t Au from 177m (KRC026)

5m at 0.55 g/t Au from 45m (KRC027)

5m at 1.14 g/t Au from 53m (KRC027)

6m at 0.67 g/t Au from 64m (KRC027)

4m at 0.66 g/t Au from 183m (KRC028)

5m at 1.31 g/t Au from 194m (KRC028)

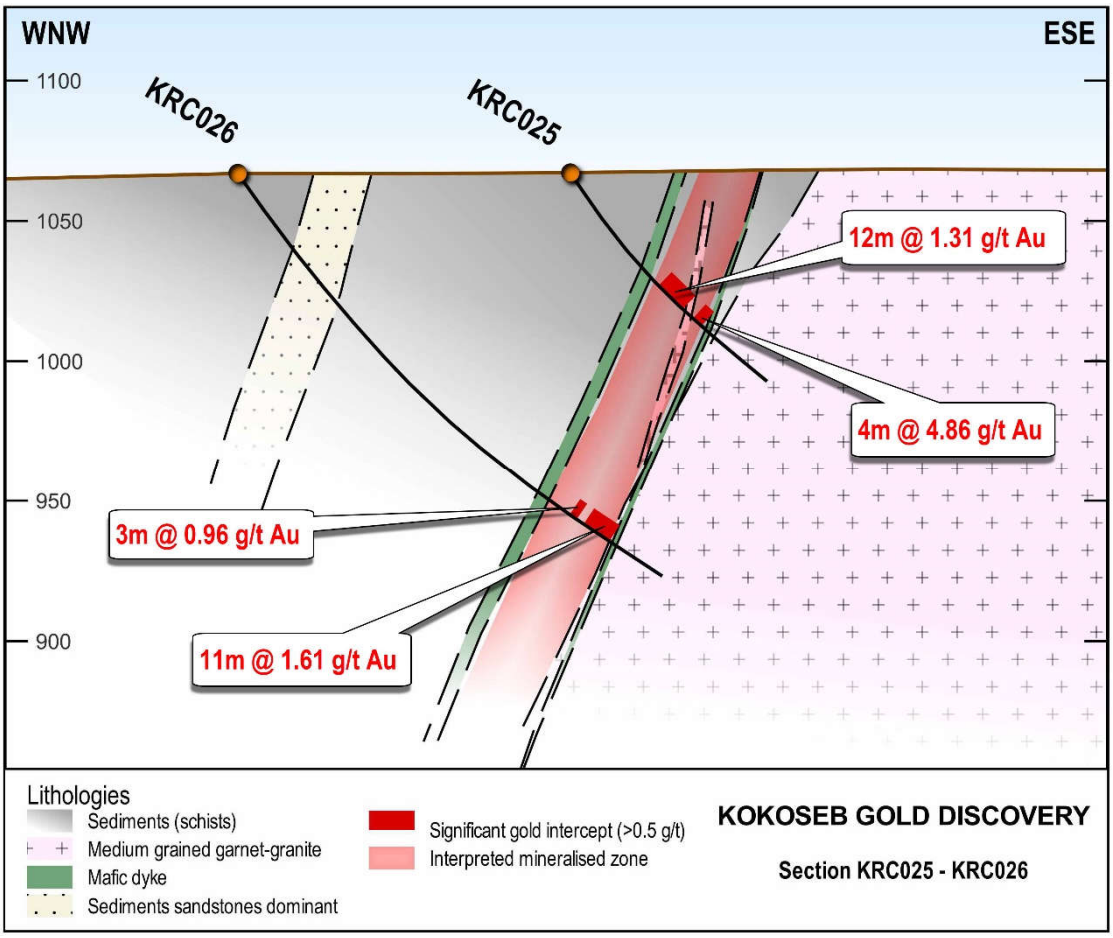

Figure 10 – Drill section KRC025-KRC026

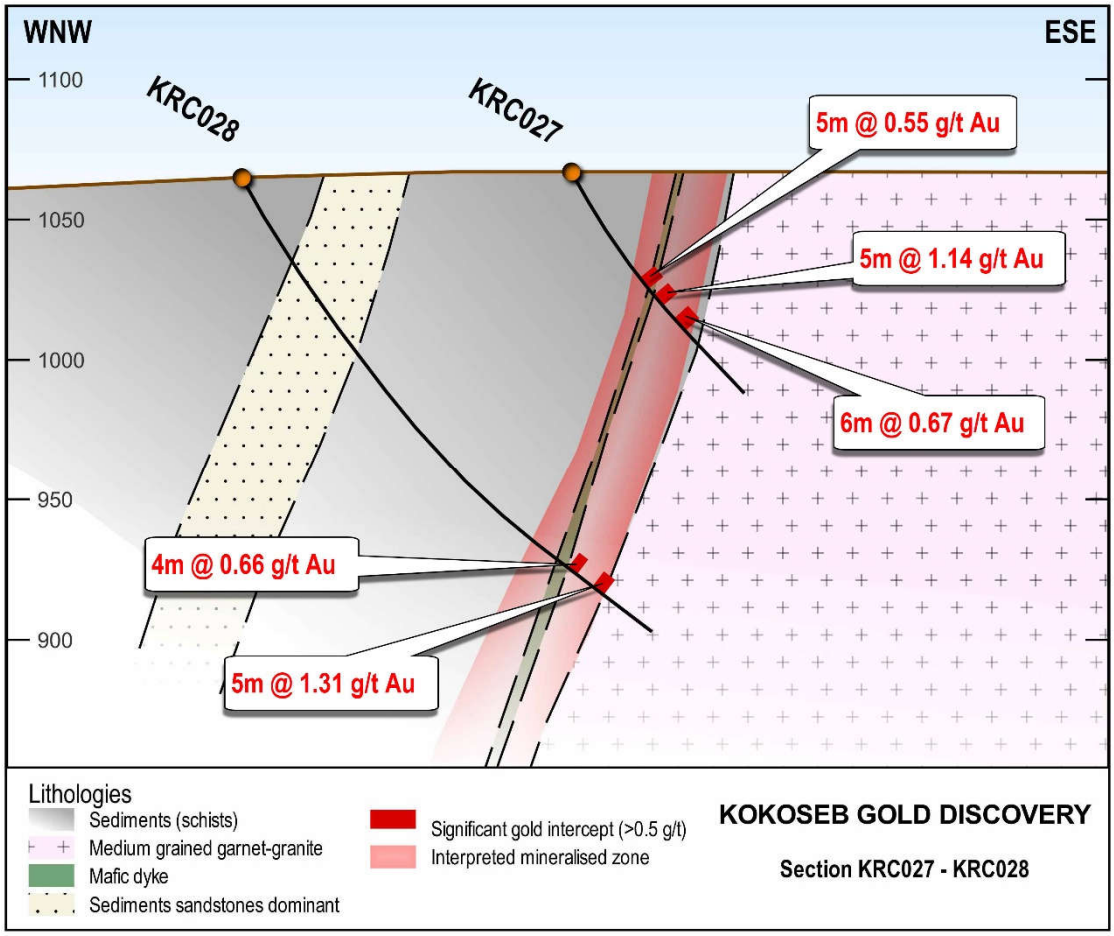

Figure 11 – Drill section KRC027-KRC28

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 Project 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.

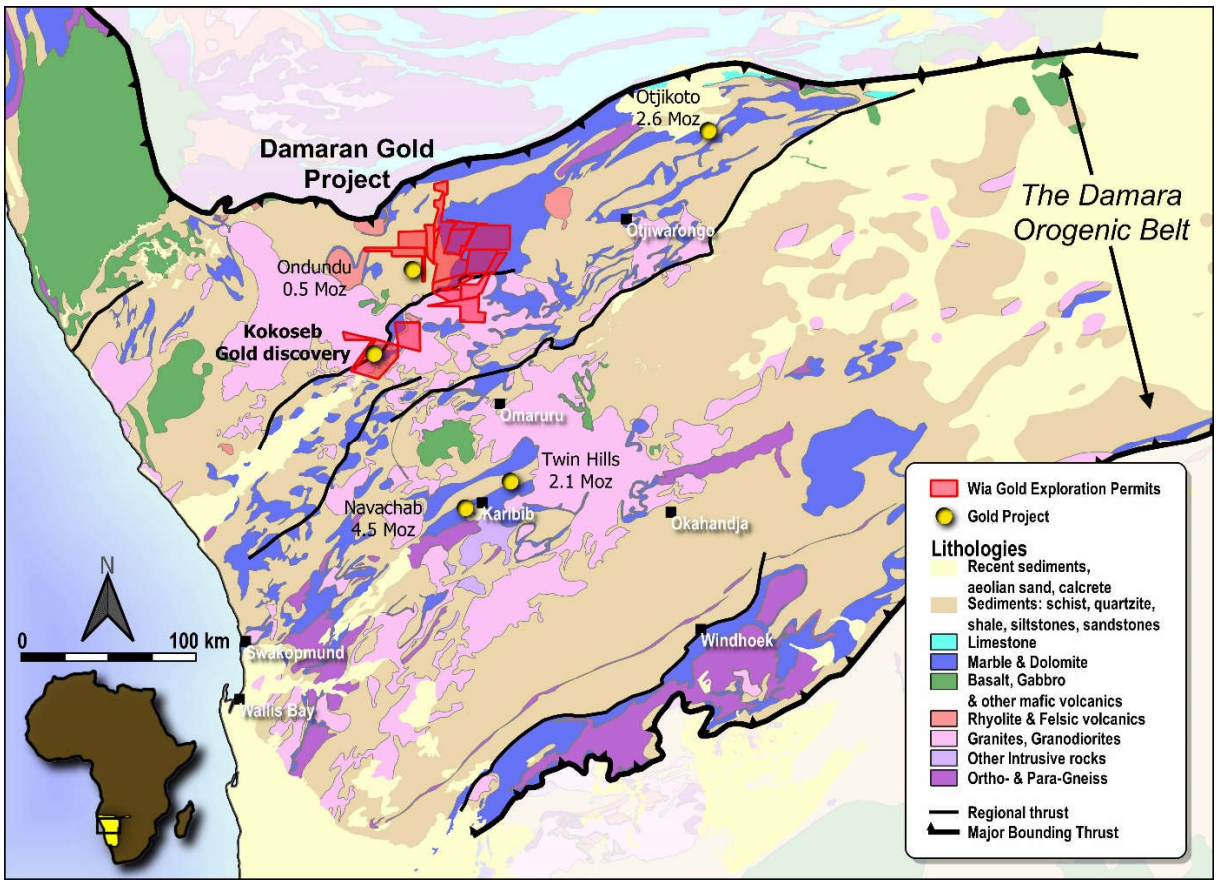

Figure 12 – Location of Wia's Namibia Projects

Appendix 1. Kokoseb – Location of RC drillholes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
KRC025	525512	7659761	1067	102	-55	120
KRC026	525408	7659818	1067	210	-55	120
KRC027	525466	7659667	1067	100	-60	120
KRC028	525366	7659730	1065	220	-61	119
KRC029	525470	7659467	1064	160	-60	80
KRC030	525526	7659170	1061	217	-60	80
KRC031	525635	7658882	1060	247	-60	80
KRC032	525741	7658596	1059	261	-60	76.8
KRC033	525778	7658503	1061	206	-60	80
KRC034	525724	7658491	1059	220	-60	79
KRC035	525801	7658406	1060	168	-60	79
KRC036	525789	7658309	1058	130	-60	80

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
KRC025	48	49	0.214
KRC025	49	50	0.118
KRC025	50	51	0.227
KRC025	51	52	0.908
KRC025	52	53	0.657
KRC025	53	54	0.573
KRC025	54	55	0.371
KRC025	55	56	1.045
KRC025	56	57	1.835
KRC025	57	58	1.625
KRC025	58	59	1.895
KRC025	59	60	1.165
KRC025	60	61	0.896
KRC025	61	62	1.33
KRC025	62	63	3.42
KRC025	63	64	0.465
KRC025	68	69	2.22
KRC025	69	70	1.18
KRC025	70	71	4.93
KRC025	71	72	11.1
KRC025	72	73	0.401
KRC026	162	163	0.259
KRC026	163	164	0.053
KRC026	164	165	0.051
KRC026	165	166	0.257
KRC026	166	167	0.18
KRC026	167	168	0.237
KRC026	168	169	0.41
KRC026	169	170	0.444
KRC026	170	171	0.296
KRC026	171	172	1.35
KRC026	172	173	0.818
KRC026	173	174	0.699
KRC026	174	175	0.482
KRC026	175	176	0.254
KRC026	176	177	0.277
KRC026	177	178	0.985
KRC026	178	179	0.312
KRC026	179	180	2.77
KRC026	180	181	1.8
KRC026	181	182	1.195
KRC026	182	183	3.89
KRC026	183	184	4.82
KRC026	184	185	0.762
KRC026	185	186	0.229
KRC026	186	187	0.262
KRC026	187	188	0.704
KRC027	45	46	0.552
KRC027	46	47	0.454
KRC027	47	48	0.132
KRC027	48	49	0.804
KRC027	49	50	0.8
KRC027	53	54	0.91
KRC027	54	55	0.839
KRC027	55	56	1.2
KRC027	56	57	1.105
KRC027	57	58	1.665
KRC027	58	59	0.055

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC027	59	60	0.463
KRC027	60	61	0.235
KRC027	61	62	0.099
KRC027	62	63	0.399
KRC027	63	64	0.334
KRC027	64	65	0.862
KRC027	65	66	0.579
KRC027	66	67	0.075
KRC027	67	68	0.529
KRC027	68	69	0.963
KRC027	69	70	0.999
KRC027	70	71	0.188
KRC027	71	72	0.025
KRC027	72	73	0.445
KRC027	73	74	0.034
KRC027	74	75	0.008
KRC027	75	76	0.83
KRC027	76	77	0.381
KRC028	172	173	0.292
KRC028	173	174	0.268
KRC028	174	175	0.222
KRC028	175	176	0.226
KRC028	176	177	1.465
KRC028	183	184	1.37
KRC028	184	185	0.489
KRC028	185	186	0.007
KRC028	186	187	0.773
KRC028	187	188	0.379
KRC028	188	189	0.174
KRC028	189	190	0.244
KRC028	193	194	0.247
KRC028	194	195	2.31
KRC028	195	196	1.05
KRC028	196	197	1.64
KRC028	197	198	1.015
KRC028	198	199	0.557
KRC029	114	115	0.396
KRC029	115	116	0.546
KRC029	116	117	0.566
KRC029	117	118	0.634
KRC029	118	119	0.635
KRC029	119	120	0.437
KRC029	120	121	0.558
KRC029	121	122	0.342
KRC029	122	123	0.671
KRC029	123	124	0.447
KRC029	124	125	0.229
KRC029	125	126	0.728
KRC029	126	127	2.52
KRC029	127	128	0.599
KRC029	128	129	1.5
KRC029	129	130	1.44
KRC029	130	131	0.493
KRC029	131	132	0.765
KRC029	132	133	2.26
KRC029	133	134	0.96
KRC029	134	135	0.027
KRC029	135	136	2.97

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC029	136	137	6.17
KRC030	108	109	0.329
KRC030	109	110	0.38
KRC030	110	111	0.412
KRC030	111	112	0.19
KRC030	112	113	0.328
KRC030	113	114	0.023
KRC030	114	115	0.011
KRC030	115	116	0.393
KRC030	116	117	0.269
KRC030	117	118	2.98
KRC030	118	119	1.595
KRC030	119	120	1.01
KRC030	120	121	2.05
KRC030	121	122	2.58
KRC030	122	123	1.44
KRC030	123	124	0.951
KRC030	124	125	4.5
KRC030	125	126	1.06
KRC030	126	127	0.321
KRC030	127	128	0.247
KRC030	128	129	0.51
KRC031	27	28	0.21
KRC031	28	29	0.553
KRC031	29	30	0.077
KRC031	30	31	0.055
KRC031	31	32	0.455
KRC031	32	33	0.069
KRC031	33	34	0.063
KRC031	34	35	0.273
KRC031	38	39	0.291
KRC031	39	40	0.552
KRC031	40	41	0.402
KRC031	41	42	0.223
KRC031	42	43	0.596
KRC031	43	44	0.155
KRC031	44	45	0.222
KRC031	71	72	2.34
KRC031	72	73	0.081
KRC031	73	74	0.473
KRC031	81	82	1.55
KRC031	82	83	0.207
KRC031	83	84	0.356
KRC031	84	85	0.316
KRC031	85	86	0.35
KRC031	86	87	0.692
KRC031	87	88	0.174
KRC031	88	89	0.116
KRC031	89	90	0.797
KRC031	90	91	0.291
KRC031	91	92	1.39
KRC031	92	93	0.116
KRC031	93	94	0.324
KRC031	94	95	0.452
KRC031	95	96	1.015
KRC031	96	97	0.509
KRC031	97	98	0.135
KRC031	98	99	0.093
KRC031	99	100	0.291
KRC031	100	101	0.125

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC031	101	102	0.112
KRC031	102	103	0.435
KRC031	103	104	0.249
KRC031	104	105	0.418
KRC031	105	106	0.564
KRC031	106	107	0.082
KRC031	107	108	0.342
KRC032	83	84	0.429
KRC032	84	85	0.066
KRC032	85	86	0.062
KRC032	86	87	0.235
KRC032	87	88	0.642
KRC032	88	89	0.15
KRC032	89	90	0.625
KRC032	90	91	0.877
KRC032	91	92	0.49
KRC032	92	93	0.134
KRC032	93	94	0.425
KRC032	94	95	0.123
KRC032	95	96	2.53
KRC032	96	97	0.532
KRC032	97	98	0.21
KRC032	98	99	0.709
KRC032	99	100	0.278
KRC032	106	107	0.501
KRC032	107	108	0.737
KRC032	108	109	0.44
KRC032	109	110	0.257
KRC032	110	111	1.09
KRC032	111	112	0.596
KRC032	112	113	0.574
KRC032	113	114	1.355
KRC032	114	115	0.538
KRC032	115	116	0.312
KRC032	116	117	0.342
KRC032	117	118	0.34
KRC032	118	119	0.247
KRC032	119	120	0.325
KRC032	120	121	0.17
KRC032	121	122	0.357
KRC033	13	14	0.285
KRC033	14	15	0.083
KRC033	15	16	0.048
KRC033	16	17	0.582
KRC033	17	18	0.374
KRC033	18	19	0.558
KRC033	19	20	0.559
KRC033	43	44	0.214
KRC033	44	45	0.132
KRC033	45	46	0.488
KRC033	46	47	0.216
KRC033	47	48	1.045
KRC033	48	49	1.65
KRC033	49	50	0.921
KRC033	50	51	0.383
KRC033	51	52	0.52
KRC033	52	53	1.205
KRC033	53	54	0.416
KRC033	110	111	0.241
KRC033	111	112	0.096

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC033	112	113	0.355
KRC033	113	114	0.249
KRC033	114	115	0.181
KRC033	115	116	0.746
KRC033	116	117	1.075
KRC033	117	118	0.641
KRC033	118	119	0.457
KRC033	119	120	0.613
KRC034	52	53	0.322
KRC034	53	54	0.317
KRC034	54	55	0.231
KRC034	55	56	0.221
KRC034	75	76	0.246
KRC034	76	77	0.392
KRC034	77	78	0.249
KRC034	90	91	0.205
KRC034	91	92	0.093
KRC034	92	93	0.871
KRC034	93	94	0.126
KRC034	94	95	0.212
KRC034	95	96	1.965
KRC034	96	97	1.12
KRC034	97	98	1.205
KRC034	98	99	0.655
KRC034	99	100	0.189
KRC034	100	101	3.02
KRC034	101	102	0.099
KRC034	102	103	0.363
KRC034	103	104	0.674
KRC034	127	128	0.272
KRC034	128	129	1.215
KRC034	129	130	0.212
KRC034	161	162	0.24
KRC034	162	163	0.097
KRC034	163	164	0.299
KRC034	164	165	0.447
KRC034	165	166	0.641
KRC034	166	167	0.182
KRC034	167	168	0.313
KRC034	168	169	0.339
KRC034	169	170	0.366
KRC034	170	171	0.544
KRC034	171	172	0.358
KRC034	172	173	0.487
KRC035	0	1	0.641
KRC035	1	2	1.455
KRC035	2	3	0.414
KRC035	3	4	0.975
KRC035	4	5	0.467
KRC035	16	17	0.244
KRC035	17	18	0.721
KRC035	18	19	1.185
KRC035	19	20	2.39
KRC035	20	21	0.424
KRC035	21	22	0.478
KRC035	22	23	1.01
KRC035	23	24	0.825
KRC035	24	25	0.569
KRC035	25	26	1.085
KRC035	26	27	0.611

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC035	27	28	1.495
KRC035	28	29	1.64
KRC035	29	30	0.859
KRC035	30	31	0.505
KRC035	31	32	0.199
KRC035	32	33	0.723
KRC035	33	34	0.128
KRC035	34	35	0.115
KRC035	35	36	0.495
KRC035	36	37	0.363
KRC035	42	43	>10
KRC035	43	44	6.94
KRC035	44	45	1.455
KRC035	45	46	0.584
KRC035	46	47	3.04
KRC035	47	48	6.06
KRC035	48	49	1.935
KRC035	49	50	1.71
KRC035	50	51	0.223
KRC035	51	52	3.22
KRC035	52	53	0.909
KRC035	53	54	0.743
KRC035	54	55	0.206
KRC035	55	56	0.089
KRC035	56	57	2.47
KRC035	57	58	0.825
KRC035	58	59	0.609
KRC035	59	60	2.25
KRC035	60	61	0.377
KRC035	61	62	1.035
KRC035	78	79	0.326
KRC035	79	80	0.192
KRC035	80	81	0.197
KRC035	81	82	1.065
KRC035	82	83	0.482
KRC035	83	84	2.28
KRC035	84	85	10.95
KRC035	85	86	0.405
KRC035	86	87	0.303
KRC035	87	88	0.304
KRC035	88	89	0.138
KRC035	89	90	0.623
KRC035	90	91	0.788
KRC035	91	92	0.556
KRC035	92	93	0.404
KRC035	93	94	0.818
KRC035	94	95	0.337
KRC036	30	31	0.245
KRC036	31	32	0.209
KRC036	32	33	0.601
KRC036	33	34	1.165
KRC036	34	35	2.56
KRC036	35	36	8.38
KRC036	36	37	4.73
KRC036	37	38	2.71
KRC036	38	39	1.435
KRC036	39	40	0.75
KRC036	40	41	0.289
KRC036	41	42	0.224
KRC036	42	43	0.11

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC036	43	44	0.364
KRC036	44	45	0.14
KRC036	45	46	0.076
KRC036	46	47	2.77
KRC036	47	48	0.474
KRC036	48	49	0.038
KRC036	49	50	4.73
KRC036	50	51	3.81
KRC036	51	52	0.546
KRC036	52	53	0.492
KRC036	53	54	0.257
KRC036	54	55	0.042
KRC036	55	56	1.475
KRC036	56	57	0.873
KRC036	57	58	0.144
KRC036	58	59	1.82
KRC036	59	60	0.721
KRC036	60	61	3.15
KRC036	61	62	1.16
KRC036	62	63	2.72
KRC036	63	64	2.3
KRC036	64	65	4.36
KRC036	65	66	2.71
KRC036	66	67	1.125
KRC036	67	68	0.277
KRC036	68	69	0.092
KRC036	69	70	0.568
KRC036	74	75	0.61
KRC036	75	76	0.273
KRC036	76	77	0.219

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC036	77	78	1.195
KRC036	78	79	0.38
KRC036	79	80	0.574
KRC036	80	81	1.215
KRC036	81	82	0.664
KRC036	82	83	1.725
KRC036	83	84	1.165
KRC036	84	85	0.736
KRC036	85	86	13.35
KRC036	86	87	6.58
KRC036	87	88	0.789
KRC036	88	89	0.409
KRC036	89	90	8.74
KRC036	90	91	0.302
KRC036	91	92	1.365
KRC036	92	93	1.75
KRC036	93	94	0.708
KRC036	94	95	0.364
KRC036	95	96	4.44
KRC036	96	97	0.054
KRC036	97	98	0.084
KRC036	98	99	3.05
KRC036	99	100	1.885
KRC036	100	101	0.212
KRC036	101	102	0.385
KRC036	113	114	0.207
KRC036	114	115	0.436
KRC036	115	116	0.529

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 at either -55° or -60° from surface, the dip depending on the depth of the target. • RC sampling was undertaken along the entire length of the drill holes. Samples were collected from the rig cyclone which directly provides a bagged sample, to avoid any further manipulation; 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:* ○ *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.*	• 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.