

29 March 2023

DRILL RESULTS AT GOLD DUKE NI-CU-AU PROJECT CONFIRM PROSPECTIVITY

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results received for 3510m of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed at the highly prospective Kingfisher North and Topknot prospects at the Gold Duke project that was funded with a WA government EIS drilling grant.
- Elevated Nickel and Copper results under shallow Proterozoic supports evidence of a layer mafic intrusion.
- Highlights from the returned assays include shallow down hole intersections of:
 - 16m @ 700 ppm Ni from 32m including 4m @ 1562 ppm Cu from 32m (WGRC0482)
 - 12m @ 1165 ppm Ni from 48m (WGRC0482)
 - 18m @ 750ppm Ni from 52m (WGRC0489)
 - 8m @ 1232ppm Ni from 8m (WGRC0507)
 - 4m @ 1091ppm Ni from 8m and 8m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 24m (WGRC0510)
 - 16m @ 787ppm Ni from 20m and 4m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 36m (WGRC0513)
- Drilling at Kingfisher North extends greenstone of the Brilliant Shear Zone by a 2.5km, previously interpreted as granitic rocks.
- WGR considers that the length of anomalous material intersected suggests the area can be considered fertile for nickel accumulations and warrants further exploration.
- WGR are now reviewing the assay data in context of the geological and geophysical models to determine the next exploration steps with further exploration drilling yet to be determined.

Western Gold Resources (ASX: WGR) (“**WGR**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce that it has received the final assay results from 63 reverse circulation (“RC”) drill holes for 3,510m recently completed at the Kingfisher and Topknot prospects at its Gold Duke project (Figure 1). WGR would like to thank the WA government EIS drilling grant of \$118,500 that funded the drilling at Kingfisher North.

WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:

“The Kingfisher North has not previously been explored due to the Proterozoic cover in the area. WGR has been fortunate to hit anomalous nickel and copper in the drilling given the scale of the target which covers an area over five square kilometres. This is an encouraging sign of the potential for the Kingfisher North prospect to contain economic mineralisation at shallow depths. Cover rock in the area is approximately 30 metres deep which prevents any surface sign of mineralisation. However, 30m is relatively shallow for modern exploration and

mining methods. Similarly, elevated nickel gold values at the Topknot prospect along the contact of the mafic-ultramafic contact provide significant exploration potential. These results give WGR confidence that their exploration strategy is close to finding a deposit of some significance.”

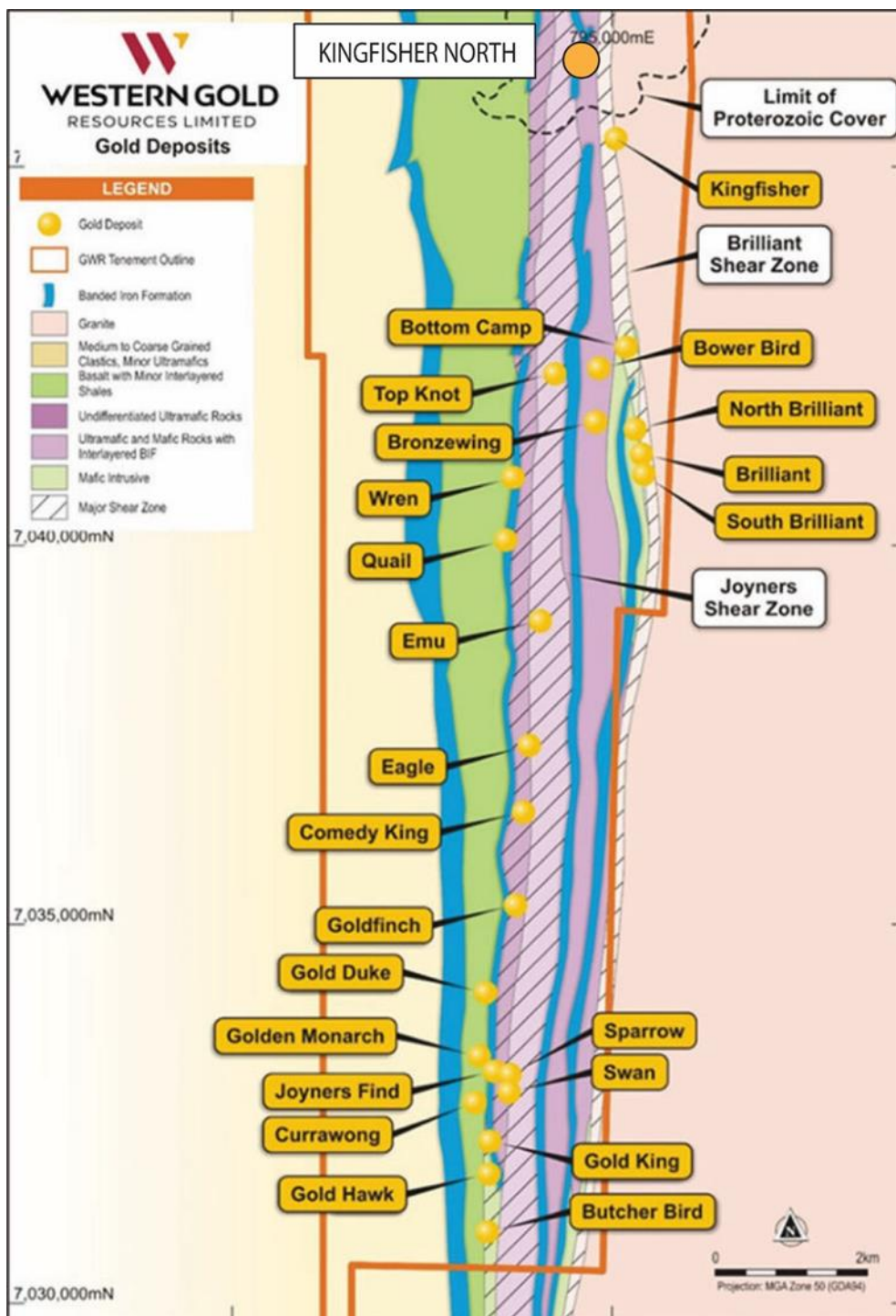


Figure 1 – Gold Duke project on TMI (1VD) and Gold Deposit Locations

North Kingfisher

Thirty-six RC drillholes for 2280m were drilled to test interpreted intrusive and fault splays of the Brilliant and Joyners Shear Zones. This drilling was co-funded by a WA Government EIS drilling grant of \$118,500 (see ASX announcement 28th October 2021). Drilling intersected Archaean greenstone of the Joyners Find Greenstone below 20-60m of Proterozoic Finlayson Member (Figure 2) which deepens to the north and to the east. Archean rocks intersected consisted of gabbroic, ultramafic, and mafic schists with several rhyodacite intrusions.

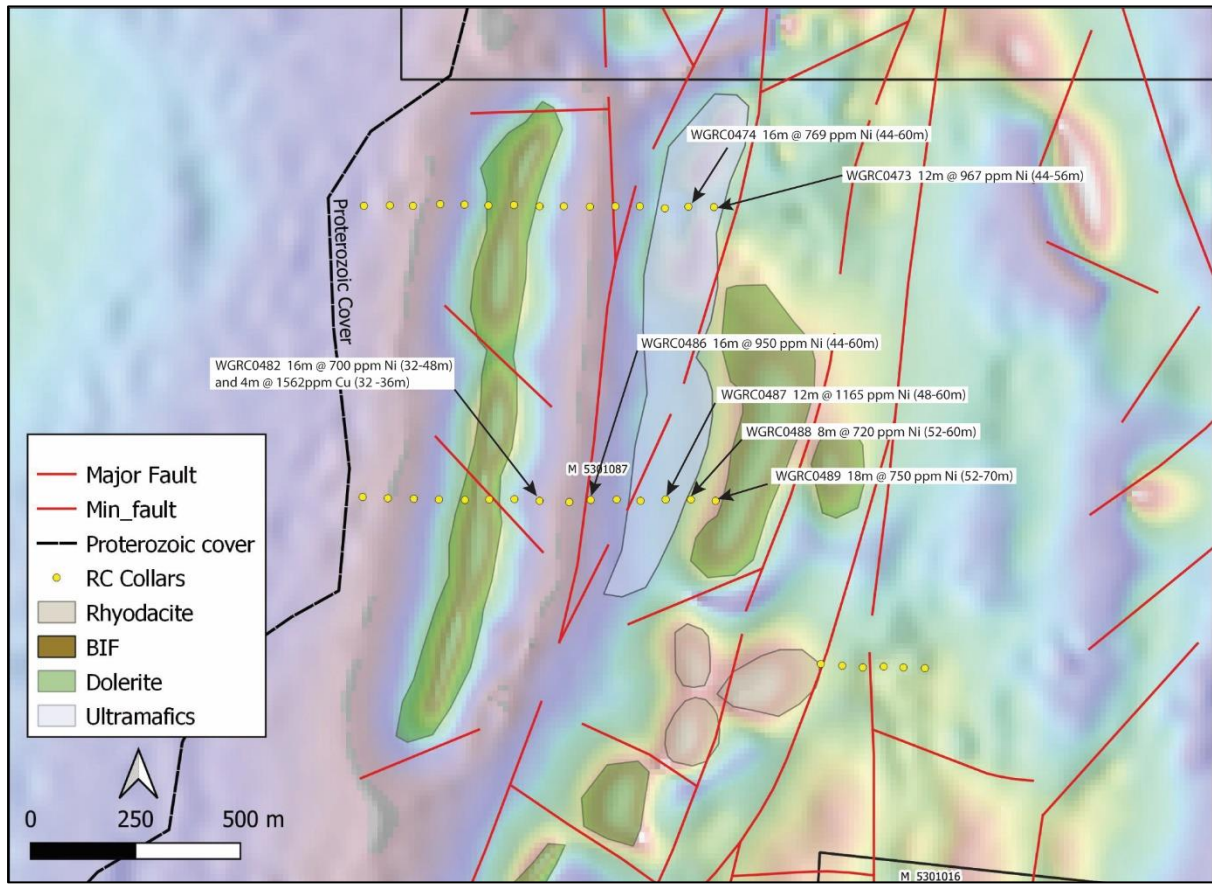


Figure 2 – Kingfisher North prospect displaying drill results with geological and structural interpretation on TMI (1VD)

All significant intercepts are listed in Table 1 and include:

- 16m @ 700 ppm Ni from 32m including 4m @ 1562 ppm Cu from 32m (WGRC0482)
- 16m @ 871 ppm Ni from 44m (WGRC0473)
- 12m @ 1165 ppm Ni from 48m (WGRC0487)
- 16m @ 950 ppm Ni from 44m (WGRC0486)
- 12m @ 750ppm Ni from 52m (WGRC0489)

Drill hole WGRC0482 intercepted a coarse-grained gabbroic unit at the end of hole while the surrounding drill holes were typically finer grained. It is interpreted from this that the drill holes with anomalous nickel and copper may represent a separate intrusive unit within a complex series of units making up the larger overall intrusion. Lithology observations indicated a distinct zonation as to more ultramafic rocks from west to east with drill holes WGRC0486 to WGRC0489 intercepted a fine-grained ultramafic unit with elevated Ni. This ultramafic unit is approximately 200m wide and is intersected in both regional traverses (Figure 2). The results from lithological drilling and RC assay results strongly supports the interpretation that the Kingfisher North is a layered mafic intrusion with high prospectivity for Ni and Cu mineralisation.

Top Knot

The Top Knot prospect is located on the Joyner Find Shear Zone (JFSZ; Figure 1) and contains numerous shallow historic shafts hosted within a package of intercalated ultramafic and chert rocks. The drilling tested co-incident targets previously generated from a SubAudio Magnetics (SAM) survey (see ASX announcement 11 November 2021) and soil geochemistry (see ASX announcement 17 February 2022). A total of 27 holes for 1230m are completed to

target the intersection of NNE-trending faults and the JFSZ, interpreted to control mineralisation at the Top Knot prospect.

All significant intercepts are listed in Table 1 and include:

- 8m @ 1232ppm Ni from 8m (WGRC0507)
- 4m @ 1091ppm Ni from 8m and 8m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 24m (E.O.H; WGRC0510)
- 16m @ 787ppm Ni from 20m and 4m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 36m (E.O.H; WGRC0513)
- 4m @ 1199 ppm Ni from 4m

At Topknot (Figure 3), drilling has returned encouraging results along the ultramafic-mafic contact. This first pass drilling program along a northerly section of the JFSZ (Figure 1) confirms the potential for a gold discovery within the target corridor defined by the SAM survey. Approvals are in place to test northerly and southern extensions to these results.

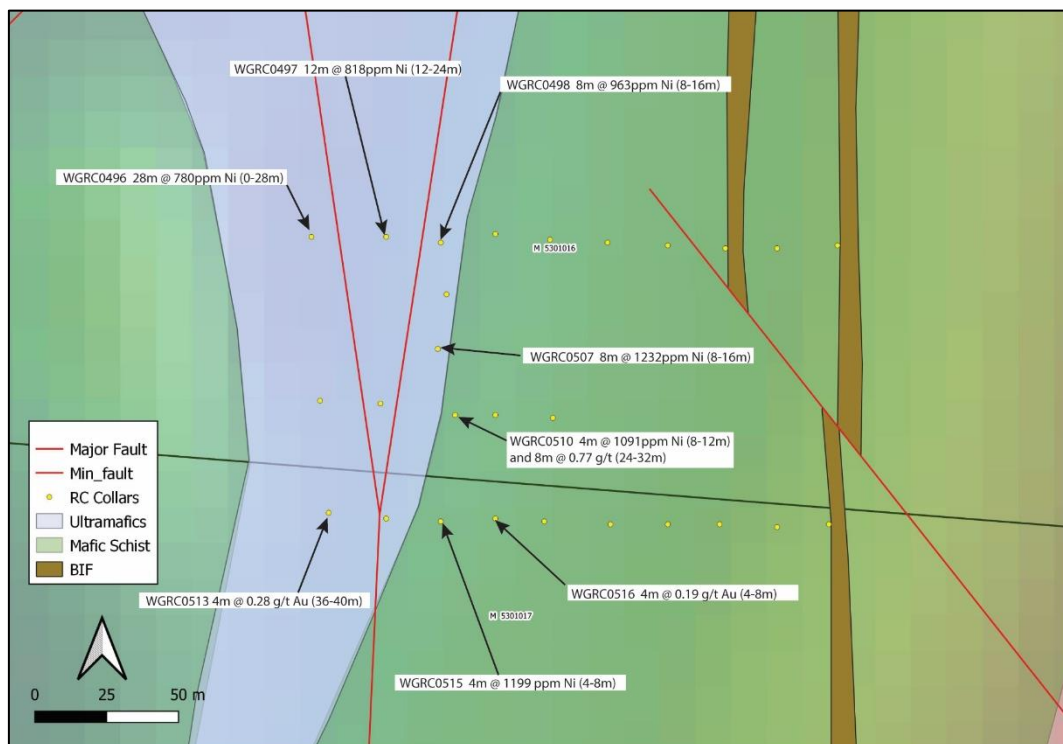


Figure 3 – Topknot prospect displaying drill results with geological and structural interpretation on TMI (1VD)

Next Steps

The drilling results from Kingfisher North and Topknot confirm the exploration potential of Ni-Cu and Au mineralisation. The Company is in the process of finalising its planning for exploration in the second quarter which involves:

- Re-sampling of anomalous results and bottom-of-hole geochemical sampling to allow aid exploration targeting.
- Structural mapping of the Topknot prospect to assist in understanding of controls of mineralisation.
- Mining approval submission for the Gold Duke Project.
- Heap leach test work to allow optionality of gold processing solutions.
- Infill soil sampling at the Prince Ivan prospect.

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 – Drill hole table with significant results (>500ppm Ni, >500ppm Cu, >0.1g/t Au)

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing	Easting	RL	From	To	Interval	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)
WGRC0460	Kingfisher North	793911	7047699	551				No significant result		
WGRC0461	Kingfisher North	793973	7047700	552				No significant result		
WGRC0462	Kingfisher North	794028	7047699	554				No significant result		
WGRC0463	Kingfisher North	794093	7047703	555				No significant result		
WGRC0464	Kingfisher North	794151	7047702	556				No significant result		
WGRC0465	Kingfisher North	794208	7047700	556				No significant result		
WGRC0466	Kingfisher North	794269	7047701	555				No significant result		
WGRC0467	Kingfisher North	794330	7047698	554				No significant result		
WGRC0468	Kingfisher North	794388	7047698	553				No significant result		
WGRC0469	Kingfisher North	794450	7047697	551				No significant result		
WGRC0470	Kingfisher North	794511	7047698	550				No significant result		
WGRC0471	Kingfisher North	794569	7047698	549				No significant result		
WGRC0472	Kingfisher North	794629	7047693	549				No significant result		
WGRC0473	Kingfisher North	794746	7047696	548	44	60	16	871		
WGRC0474	Kingfisher North	794685	7047697	548	44	60	16	770		
WGRC0475	Kingfisher North	793908	7047005	560	28	32	4	831		
WGRC0476	Kingfisher North	793968	7047002	565				No significant result		
WGRC0477	Kingfisher North	794030	7047001	567				No significant result		
WGRC0478	Kingfisher North	794090	7046999	568				No significant result		
WGRC0479	Kingfisher North	794152	7046998	568				No significant result		
WGRC0480	Kingfisher North	794210	7046999	567				No significant result		
WGRC0481	Kingfisher North	794270	7047000	567				No significant result		
WGRC0482	Kingfisher North	794330	7046996	566	32	48	16	700		
				including	32	36	4		1562	
WGRC0483	Kingfisher North	794401	7046993	566				No significant result		
WGRC0484	Kingfisher North	794452	7046998	565				No significant result		
WGRC0485	Kingfisher North	794514	7046999	564				No significant result		
WGRC0486	Kingfisher North	794571	7046996	563	44	60	16	950		
WGRC0487	Kingfisher North	794631	7046999	563	48	60	12	1165		
WGRC0488	Kingfisher North	794691	7046999	562	52	60	8	720		
WGRC0489	Kingfisher North	794750	7046996	561	52	70	18	750		
WGRC0490	Kingfisher North	795001	7046607	556				No significant result		
WGRC0491	Kingfisher North	795052	7046603	555				No significant result		
WGRC0492	Kingfisher North	795101	7046599	554				No significant result		
WGRC0493	Kingfisher North	795151	7046601	554				No significant result		
WGRC0494	Kingfisher North	795198	7046599	553				No significant result		
WGRC0495	Kingfisher North	795249	7046597	553				No significant result		
WGRC0496	TopKnot	7042000	794097	571	0	28	28	780		
WGRC0497	TopKnot	7042000	794123	570	12	24	12	818		
WGRC0498	TopKnot	7041998	794142	570	8	16	8	963		
WGRC0499	TopKnot	7042001	794161	568				No significant result		
WGRC0500	TopKnot	7041999	794180	568				No significant result		
WGRC0501	TopKnot	7041998	794200	568				No significant result		
WGRC0502	TopKnot	7041997	794221	568	12	16	4	1097		
WGRC0503	TopKnot	7041996	794241	568				No significant result		
WGRC0504	TopKnot	7041996	794259	568				No significant result		

WGRC0505	TopKnot	7041997	794280	568				No significant result
WGRC0506	TopKnot	7041980	794144	570				No significant result
WGRC0507	TopKnot	7041961	794141	570	8	16	8	1232
WGRC0508	TopKnot	7041943	794100	573				No significant result
WGRC0509	TopKnot	7041942	794121	572	24	32	8	711
WGRC0510	TopKnot	7041938	794147	570	8	12	4	1091
				and	24	32	8	0.78
WGRC0511	TopKnot	7041938	794161	570				No significant result
WGRC0512	TopKnot	7041937	794181	569				No significant result
WGRC0513	TopKnot	7041904	794103	573	20	36	16	787
				and	36	40	4	0.28
WGRC0514	TopKnot	7041902	794123	571				No significant result
WGRC0515	TopKnot	7041901	794142	570				No significant result
WGRC0516	TopKnot	7041902	794161	569	4	8	4	1199
				and	36	40	4	0.19
WGRC0517	TopKnot	7041901	794178	568				No significant result
WGRC0518	TopKnot	7041900	794201	568				No significant result
WGRC0519	TopKnot	7041900	794221	567				No significant result
WGRC0520	TopKnot	7041900	794239	567				No significant result
WGRC0521	TopKnot	7041899	794259	567				No significant result
WGRC0522	TopKnot	7041900	794277	566				No significant result

JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Topknot and Kingfisher North prospects located at the Gold Duke project were sampled using Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling. A total of 63 holes for an aggregate of 3510m 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. • Four metre composite samples were collected and submitted to Nagrom laboratories in Perth. • At Nagrom samples were dried, pulverised then assessed for Au, Pt, Pd, Ni and Cu content using the Aqua regia method with a detection limit of 0.005ppm for Au, 0.05ppm for Pt and Pd and 1ppm for Cu and Ni ppm.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 63 RC holes for an aggregate of 3510 m was completed at depths ranging from 40 to 70m, averaging 56 m. 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"> • 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. 	<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"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill holes have been logged by a geologist from sieved chips in the field at 1m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>intervals; with lithology, alteration, hardness, and weathering recorded. Reference chip trays have also been collected and stored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill sample logging was qualitative. • The total length of drilling was 3510m and each individual metre interval have 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. Up to 4kg was collected using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. All samples were dry. • All samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratories Pty Ltd, using their Aqua-Regia technique with ICP finish for Au, Pt, Pd, Ni and Cu. The approximate 3kg sample was dried and pulverised to 95% passing 75 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"> • Aqua Regia – ICPMS 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supplied and maintained by Nutava. 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 63 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. Given the shallow hole depths no downhole surveys were conducted and are as planned 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 sections of prospective stratigraphy defined by geochemical and geophysical methods. Data spacing is sufficient to demonstrate both geological and grade continuity. 1 m RC drill samples were collected, as well as 4m compositing.
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 border="1" data-bbox="1375 379 1989 722"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement</th> <th>Holder</th> <th>Expires</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M53/971-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>24/01/2023</td> <td>9.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/972-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>24/01/2023</td> <td>9.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1016-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>29/01/2027</td> <td>617.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1017-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>29/01/2027</td> <td>808.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1018-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>29/01/2027</td> <td>593.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1087-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>22/09/2031</td> <td>6,343.37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M53/1096-I</td> <td>GWR</td> <td>12/04/2037</td> <td>195.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> All tenements are 100% owned by the GWR Group Limited. The drilling described in this report is located over M53/1017, M53/1018, M53/971 and M53/972 All tenements are covered by the granted Wiluna Native Title Claim (WCD2013/004) and are subject to a Mining Agreement with the Native Title Holders. M53/1016, M53/1017 and M53/1018 are subject to a Royalty Agreement of \$10 per troy ounce to 50,000 ounces of gold produced and \$5 per troy ounce thereafter All the tenements are in good standing 	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
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																															
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"> The Gold Duke has been explored for gold since approximately 1920 and evidence of historical mine workings and prospecting pits are found in more than 20 separate locations over 15 km confined to the better exposed portions of the Joyners Find Greenstone Belt. Gold exploration has been carried out within the project area since 1980 with a peak between 1984 and 1990. In total, approximately 23,000 metres of reverse circulation and 15,000 metres of rotary air blast drilling was completed. Detailed and regional geological mapping was also undertaken along with aeromagnetic and aerial photography surveys The ground has been held by GWR Group limited since 2004; where the primary focus has been iron ore exploration, but more recently gold exploration 																																
Geology	<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 1 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 4m at 0.1g/t Au, 4m greater than 500ppm Ni or Cu. 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 dipping 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 1 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