ASX Release

18 September 2025

First Assay Results Received from Grade Control and Infill Drilling at Gold Duke Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **To date the Company's Grade Control and Infill drilling program is progressing on schedule, with over 16,000 metres of the planned 35,300 metres completed, representing more than ~45% of the total programme.**
- **The Company received first assay results in raw data format on Friday 12th September for 20 holes of the 1,107 holes planned, the data is incomplete and unvalidated, once compiled the Company will prepare the results for release.**
- **Samples from the first 702 metres of drilling performed at 1.0m intervals were delivered to the laboratories. To date assay results from 20 holes of the drill programme have been received from the Grade Control and Infill Drilling.**
- **The Company prefers to report drill results only after receiving and interpreting a much larger quantity of assays, consistent with standard practice for large programmes like Gold Duke. Early disclosure would only occur if results were clearly market sensitive, which is not the case here, involving less than 2% of planned holes.**
- **Total 35,300 metres grade control and infill drilling program across Stage 1 pits: Emu, Eagle, Golden Monarch, and Gold King is expected to be completed within 8 weeks and samples are being delivered on a frequent schedule.**
- **This pre-production drilling is designed to de-risk operations and enhance mine scheduling flexibility, effectively eliminating the need for grade control during production. This program supports rapid advancement towards late Q4 2025 mining start and will assist to strengthen Western Gold Resources' low-cost, high-efficiency production strategy.**
- **The Company is advancing the Updated Scoping Study, which is in the final review stage.**
- **The Company confirms that all funds have been received and that secured loan agreements have been duly executed in relation to the non-dilutive $3 million secured loan facility.**

Western Gold Resources Limited (**ASX: WGR**) ("**WGR**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce to date over 16,000 metres of the planned 35,300 metres of Gold Duke Infill and Grade Control drilling has been completed, representing more than ~45% of the total programme and which remains on schedule. Further the Company confirms the receipt of initial assay results in its preliminary raw data format from laboratories for Gold Duke's Eagle prospect.

Initial Assay Results

The receipt of initial assay results in its raw data format (for the Eagle prospect only) from its recently commenced grade control and infill drilling programme at the Gold Duke Project was received on Friday 12th September for 20 holes of the 1,107 holes planned, the data is incomplete and once compiled the company will prepare the results in compliance with the listing rules and JORC.

The Company would prefer to report drill results only after receiving and interpreting a significantly greater number of assays, consistent with standard practice for large programmes like Gold Duke. Early disclosure would only occur if results were clearly market sensitive, which is not the case here, involving less than 2% of planned holes.

For further details on these initial drilling assay results, refer to below.

This campaign is designed to provide detailed definition of the Stage 1 mining areas ahead of production. By electing to drill all Stage 1 open pits — Emu, Eagle, Golden Monarch and Gold King — upfront and in full, this approach enables dynamic mine planning, enhanced operational flexibility, and maximised ore production efficiency.

Undertaking this investment in drilling at the front end reduces the need for capital-intensive activity later, while also strengthening reconciliation between resource models and mine designs. This ultimately improves the accuracy of production scheduling and financial forecasting to be undertaken during the Final Investment Decision (FID) for the project.

These early assay results once interpreted and released aim to increase confidence in WGR's broader 'path-to-production' strategy.

Managing Director Cullum Winn commented

"To *date the company's Grade Control and Infill drilling program is progressing on schedule, with more than ~45% of the total programme completed we are pleased to have received the first batch of raw data from the drilling campaign. Our geological team is working diligently to compile the raw data received for the first 20 holes of the program."*

Scoping Study Update

The strong and sustained gold price above A$5,400/oz currently has the potential to further enhance the economics of the Gold Duke Project. Against this positive backdrop, the Company is advancing its review of the Updated Scoping Study, which is in the final review stage prior to its approval and release.

$3 million secured loan facility

The Company confirms that all funds have been received from lenders and that secured loan agreements have been duly executed in relation to the non-dilutive $3 million secured loan facility.

The Company is currently preparing to issue a total of 19 million unlisted options to the lenders and the lead manager, in accordance with the terms of the loan agreements and the capital raising mandate. Each option will have an exercise price of $0.15 and an expiry date two years from the date of issue.

Refer to ASX announcement 4 August 2025 *"$3m Non-Dilutive Funding Propels WGR"*[4].

Initial Drilling Results

Overview

The 100% owned Gold Duke Gold Project is located 35km southwest of Wiluna (Figure 1), within the Joyners Find Greenstone Belt. The Gold Duke Project has existing mining approvals at the Eagle, Emu, Golden Monarch, and Gold King deposits (Figure 1). These four deposits contain 50% of the Project's resources (Appendix 1). WGR is now in a strong position to advance these to production.

The Gold Duke Project spans approximately 25 km of strike length along the Joyners Find Greenstone Belt. This sequence comprises mafic to ultramafic schists, BIF, cherts, and minor metasediments.

Gold exploration in the area dates back to the early 1920s, with over 40,000 ounces of gold historically produced between 1912 and 1945, predominantly from the Joyners Find and Brilliant mines. Mining during this era focused on high-grade underground quartz reefs, with recorded grades averaging 10.4 g/t Au. Subsequent exploration was intermittent until the late 20th century. GWR initiated systematic exploration programs post-2005, culminating in a series of drilling campaigns and resource modelling exercises.

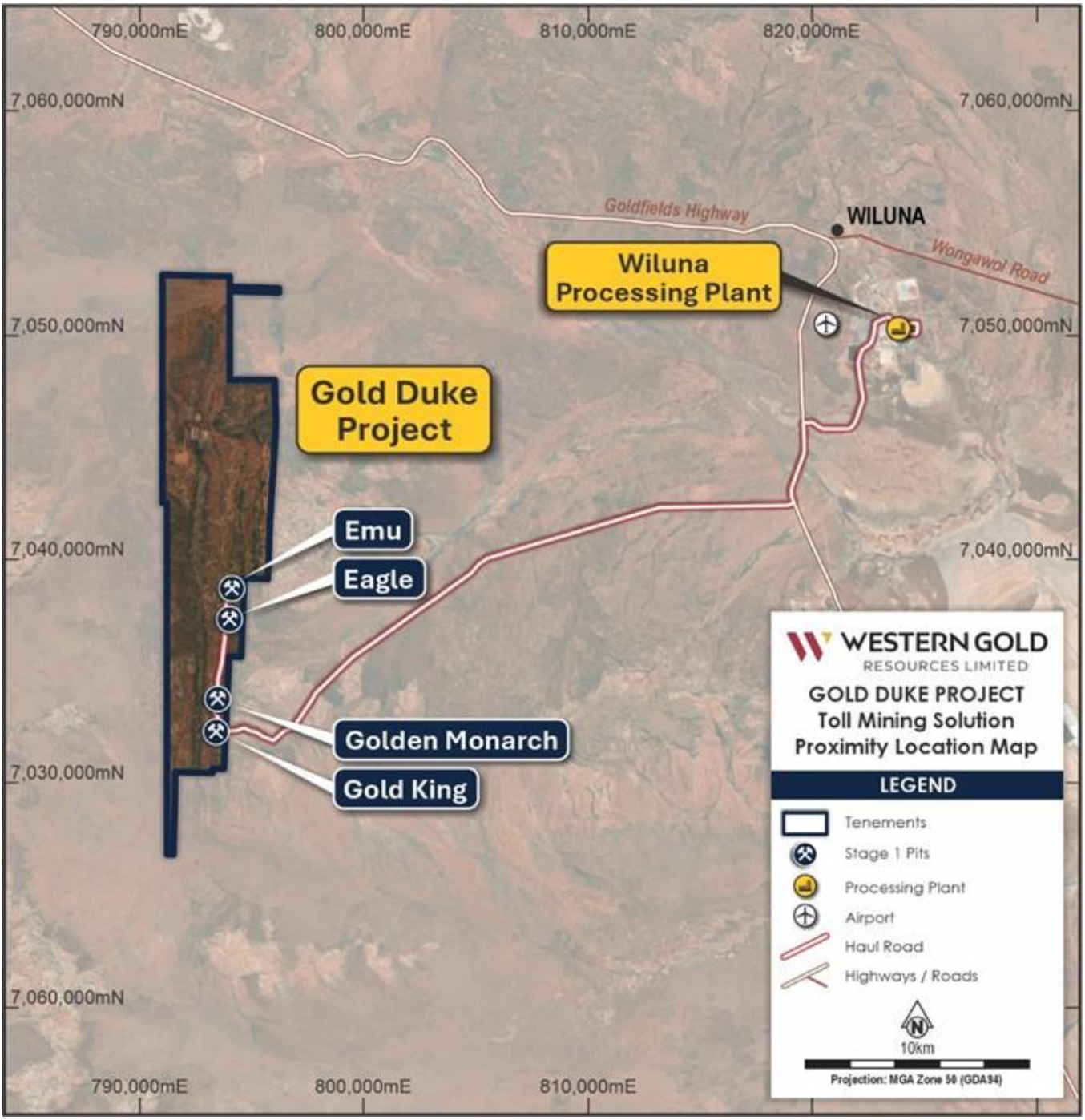

Figure 1: Gold Duke Project location and gold prospects.

The Company has received the initial assay results from 20 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes for 702m recently completed at the Eagle Prospect deposit at its Gold Duke project (Figure 1).

The receipt of initial assay results is in its raw data format was received on Friday 12th September for 20 holes of the 1,107 holes planned, the data is incomplete and once compiled the Company will prepare the results in compliance with the ASX Listing Rules, including JORC. Information complied to date is reported below.

The gold mineralisation at the Eagle Prospect is within the regional Joyners Find shear zone and hosted primarily within vertical to steep westerly dipping banded iron formation units ("BIF") hosted within highly weathered mafic and ultramafic rocks.

Much of the recent and historical drilling is on an azimuth of 90^0 inclined at -60^0 which is approximately perpendicular to the mineralisation.

Drilling to Date

WGR is undertaking a 35,300m Reverse Circulation drilling programme at Gold Duke for the purposes of open pit mine planning, grade control and mineral resource/reserve estimation. 20 of 1,107 planned RC drill holes, utilizing a collar grid pattern of approximately 5m (E) by 10m (N) and covering the Eagle Prospect, have returned assays in the northern end of the deposit. The drill holes were drilled at -600 to the East, consistent with the resource drilling.

The grade control drilling is targeting the near surface portion of the modelled mineralisation, as defined by the broad spaced resource definition drilling and subsequent Resource Model.

The programme is designed to define the grade distribution of the ore at surface and in the targeted pit area as defined by the previous resource estimations and Scoping Study.

Refer to ASX Announcement 26 August 2025 "*Grade Control and Infill Drilling Commences – Gold Duke"*[1] and ASX Announcement 25 September 2024 "*Positive Scoping Study Highlights 617% IRR for Gold Duke*"[2].

The drilling program is a part of WGR's 35,300m planned program in 2025 and builds on the considerable success during its 2024 exploration programs and Scoping Study results.

Figure 2 - Plan of the Eagle Prospect of Gold Duke highlighting holes completed and the holes with returned Au assay results.

Sampling Analysis and Methods

To date, 20 holes for 702m (Appendix 3) across the Eagle prospect have returned with Au assays, with a further 4 weeks remaining of drilling planned across the Gold Duke Project

Refer to ASX announcement 7 Aug 2025 "*35,300 Grade Control Driller Appointed for Gold Duke*).[3]

The prioritising of assay results from the Gold Duke project will allow WGR to test the company's geological models, allow for Resource Updates, mine planning and follow-up drilling programs in Q4 2025 and Q1, 2026.

Cut off grades

The cut-off grades selected for resource reporting reflect Western Gold Resources' interpretation of the potential economic viability of the Gold Duke Project. For all Gold Duke prospects, mineralisation was interpreted on the basis of gold grades exceeding a 0.5 g/t Au threshold within the boundaries of interpreted Banded Iron Formation (BIF) host units.

All mineralised material considered in the current resource estimate occurs within the completely oxidised zone of the weathering profile, supporting the assumption of low-cost, near-surface mining and conventional processing pathways.

As shown in Appendix 1 of this announcement, the Mineral Resource has been reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. This reflects a balance between geological continuity, grade distribution, and realistic economic assumptions consistent with preliminary mining evaluations.

The selection of 0.5 g/t Au is further supported by the Scoping Study outcomes released in September 2024, (ASX Announcement 25 September 2024 "*Positive Scoping Study Highlights 617% IRR for Gold Duke*")[2] where project cash flow modelling and mine scheduling also adopted this cut-off as the economically optimal threshold for resource inclusion.

Based on the cut-off grade and other modifying factors, the company has a reasonable basis for eventual economic extraction.

Future Work Programme

Although this small dataset of Eagle only represents approximately 2% of the planned Grade Control and Infill Drilling Programme, the close spaced drill pattern demonstrates continuity of strongly mineralised zones at surface in this area.

The following cross sections display unvalidated raw results which indicate the gold tenor at Eagle is in line with the current Gold Duke Mineral Resource expectations.

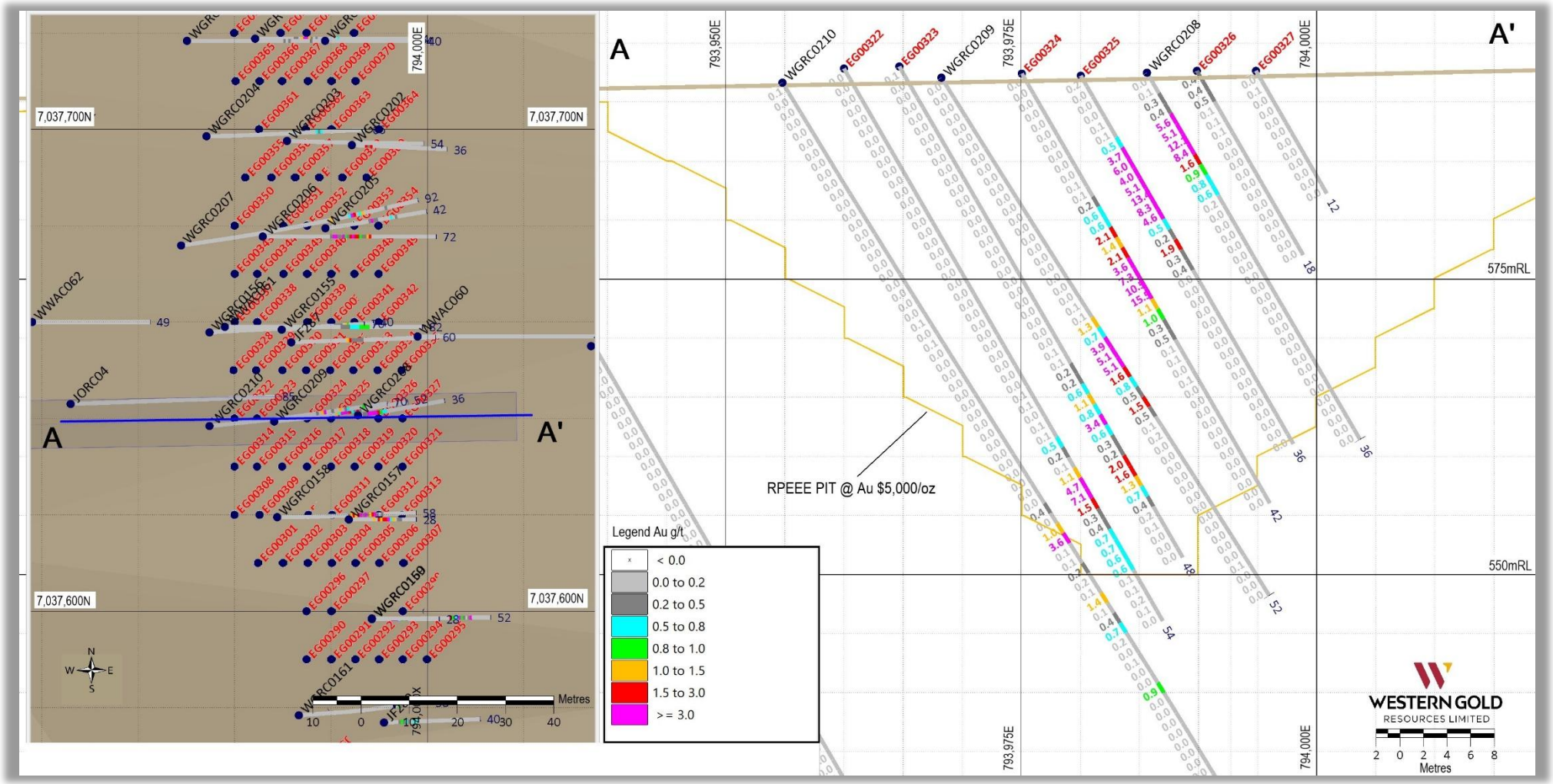

Figure 3 – Eagle Prospect Section A-A' (7037640mNth) from Figure 1 displaying 1m intercepts from current and historic drilling.

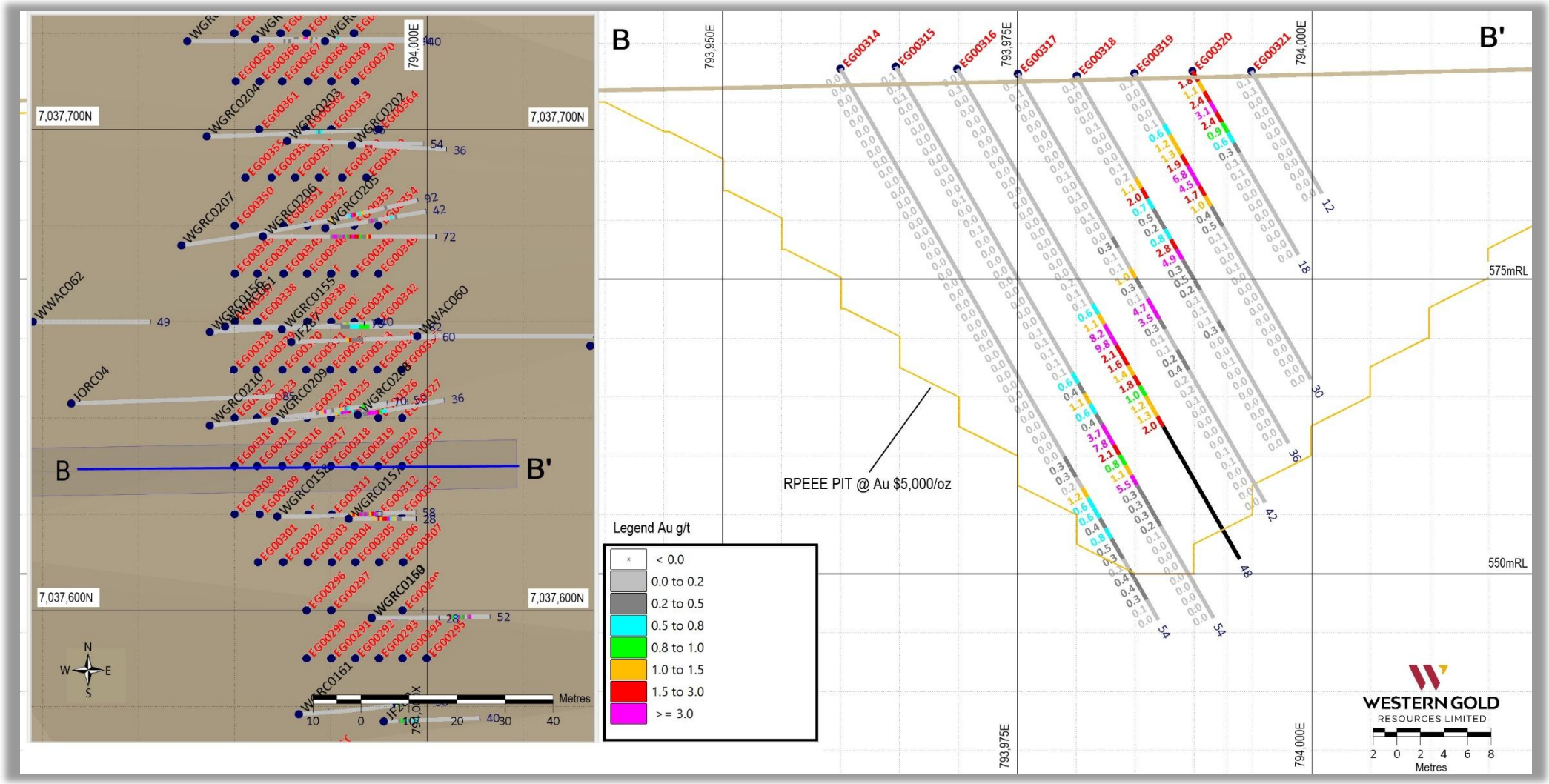

Figure 4 – Eagle Prospect Section B-B' (7037630mNth) displaying 1m intercepts from current and historic drilling.

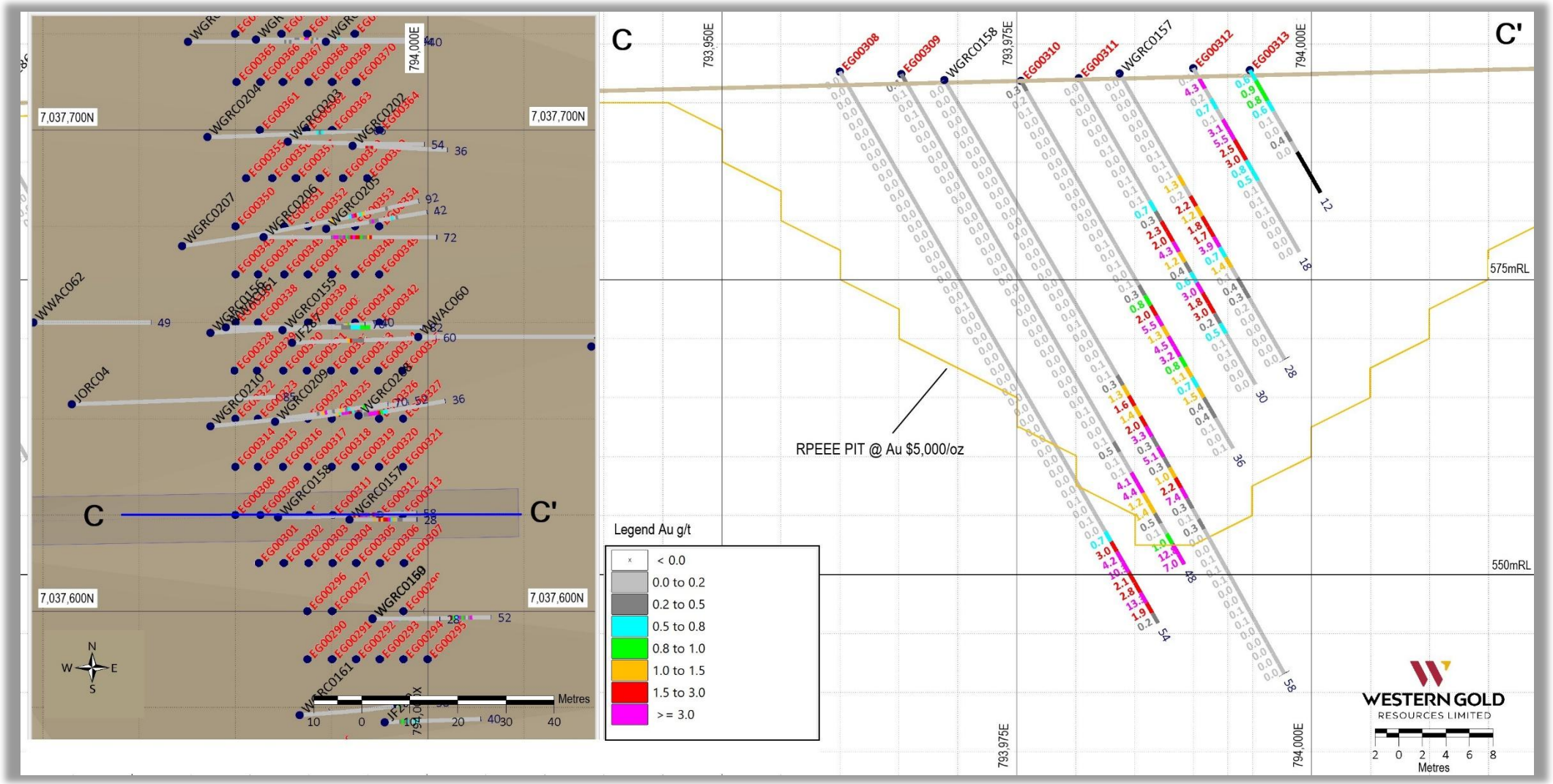

Figure 5 – Eagle Prospect Section C-C' (7037620mNth) displaying 1m intercepts from current and historic drilling.

The Company will continue to provide regular market updates on project development activities and report on updates as soon as they become available.

AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE BY THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For further information contact:

Cullum Winn
Managing Director
E: cullumw@westerngoldresources.com.au

Gary Lyons
Chairman
E: gary@garylyons.com.au

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the Grade Control Drilling and Exploration Results is based on the information compiled by Mr. Richard Bray, a Registered Professional Geologist with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to the Company. With over 30 years of experience in the gold mining industry, particularly in resource estimation, Mr. Bray possesses the relevant expertise in the style of mineralisation, type of deposit, and nature of the activities being undertaken 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). Mr. Bray does not hold any securities in WGR and consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to results which were previously announced on the ASX before this announcement. Other than as disclosed in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any further new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements by Western Gold Resources Limited referenced in this report, and in the case of the Company's previously announced Scoping Study, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the forecast financial information in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. To the extent disclosed above, the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Where the Company refers to previous Exploration Results and to the Mineral Resource Estimates in previous announcements, it notes that the relevant JORC 2012 disclosures are included in those previous announcements and 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.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement and information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this announcement contains forecasts and forward-looking information. Such forecasts, projections and information are not a guarantee of future performance, involve unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. There are a number of risks, both specific to Western Gold Resources, and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Western Gold Resources, and the value of an investment in Western Gold Resources including and not limited to title risk, renewal risk, economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity demand and price movements, timing of access to infrastructure, timing of environmental approvals, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, reserve estimations, native title risks, cultural heritage risks, foreign currency fluctuations, and mining development, construction and commissioning risk.

Appendix 1

Mineral Resource Estimate

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Deposit	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)
Eagle				310	2.5	26	100	2	7	420	2.4	33
Emu				120	1.9	7	120	2.1	8	240	2	15
Golden Monarch	31	3.1	3	280	2.3	20	200	1.9	12	510	2.2	32
Gold King				250	2	16	180	1.8	10	430	1.9	26
Joyners Find							90	2.6	7	90	2.6	7
Bottom Camp							640	1.6	33	640	1.6	33
Bowerbird							230	2.4	17	230	2.4	17
Brilliant							210	3.1	21	210	3.1	21
Bronzewing							110	2.7	9	110	2.7	9
Comedy King							260	1.5	12	260	1.5	12
Wren							110	2.4	8	110	2.4	8
Total	31	3.1	3	960	2.2	69	2,250	2.0	144	3,250	2.1	213

Mineral Resource Estimate summary as of 11 December 2024

Notes:

- *The Mineral Resource Estimate has been reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code").*
- *Inferred Mineral Resource estimates for Gold King, Joyners Find, Bottom Camp, Bowerbird, Brilliant, Bronzewing, Comedy King, Gold Hawk and Wren were reported in 21 July 2021 ASX Announcement, WGR Prospectus,*
- *The reported Gold King MRE now covers Gold King and Gold Hawk*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence, differences may occur due to this rounding*
- *The resources are reported to a 0.5 g/t cut-off.*
- *The declared Mineral Resource is reported only from mineralisation located within the RPEEE shells.*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *No Ore Reserves have been reported*
- *Gold Duke projects are owned 100% by WGR*
- *For detail on Mineral Resource Estimates refer to ASX Announcement 17th December 2024 "Increased Confidence Level at Gold King Deposit -Amended" and ASX Announcement 19th September 2024 "Mineral Resource Update at Gold Duke".*

Refer to the below:

- ASX Announcements for results from the 2021 and 2022 Eagle and Emu drilling campaigns
- 16 August 2021 'Near Surface High Grade Gold up to 48.95 g/t Au - Gold Duke'
- 20 October 2021 'Several Near Surface High Grade Gold Lodes Discovered'
- 16 December 2021 'New High-Grade Gold Lodes Discovered at Eagle'
- 11 January 2022 'Further Near Surface High-Grade Gold up to 27.04g/t Au' 4 July 2022 'Further High-Grade up to 31.58g/t at Gold Duke'

Appendix 2

Previous ASX Announcements

1. ASX Announcement 26th August 2025 “Grade Control and Infill Drilling Commences – Gold Duke”
2. ASX Announcement 25th September 2024 “Positive Scoping Study Highlights 617% IRR for Gold Duke”
3. ASX Announcement 7 Aug 2025 “35,300 Grade Control Driller Appointed for Gold Duke”
4. ASX Announcement 4 August 2025 “$3m Non-Dilutive Funding Propels WGR”4.

Appendix 3

Meta-Data Listing of Drill Holes

Drill Year	Drill Hole	Collar Coordinates			Hole Depth (m)	Orientation Azimuth/Inclination
		East	North	RL		
2025	EG00308	793959.991	7037620.000	592.642	54.000	090/-60
2025	EG00309	793965.204	7037620.000	592.438	48.000	090/-60
2025	EG00310	793975.351	7037620.000	591.863	36.000	090/-60
2025	EG00311	793980.254	7037620.000	592.086	30.000	090/-60
2025	EG00312	793989.960	7037620.000	592.933	18.000	090/-60
2025	EG00313	793994.762	7037620.000	592.768	12.000	090/-60
2025	EG00314	793959.990	7037630.000	592.834	54.000	090/-60
2025	EG00315	793964.679	7037630.000	593.008	54.000	090/-60
2025	EG00316	793969.892	7037630.000	592.804	48.000	090/-60
2025	EG00317	793975.047	7037630.000	592.407	42.000	090/-60
2025	EG00318	793980.039	7037630.000	592.229	36.000	090/-60
2025	EG00319	793984.942	7037630.000	592.452	30.000	090/-60
2025	EG00320	793989.869	7037630.000	592.637	18.000	090/-60
2025	EG00321	793994.869	7037630.000	592.637	12.000	090/-60
2025	EG00322	793959.990	7037640.000	592.834	54.000	090/-60
2025	EG00323	793964.679	7037640.000	593.008	48.000	090/-60
2025	EG00324	793975.047	7037640.000	592.407	42.000	090/-60
2025	EG00325	793980.039	7037640.000	592.229	36.000	090/-60
2025	EG00326	793989.869	7037640.000	592.637	18.000	090/-60
2025	EG00327	793994.869	7037640.000	592.637	12.000	090/-60
2024	WGRC0157	793983.729	7037619.028	592.494	28.000	090/-60
2024	WGRC0158	793968.862	7037619.512	591.935	58.000	090/-60
2024	WGRC0208	793985.630	7037640.650	592.480	36.000	090/-60
2024	WGRC0209	793968.250	7037639.370	592.060	52.000	090/-60
2024	WGRC0210	793954.810	7037638.420	591.640	70.000	090/-60

1m Assay Data Listing >0.5 g/t Au from Drill Holes

HoleID	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Sample No.	Au ppm
EG00308	45	46	G003443	0.670
EG00308	46	47	G003444	2.980
EG00308	47	48	G003445	4.210
EG00308	48	49	G003446	10.340
EG00308	49	50	G003447	2.150
EG00308	50	51	G003448	2.820
EG00308	51	52	G003449	13.350
EG00308	52	53	G003450	1.880
EG00309	39	40	G003494	4.070
EG00309	40	41	G003495	4.370
EG00309	41	42	G003496	1.230
EG00309	42	43	G003497	1.350
EG00309	45	46	G003500	0.980
EG00309	46	47	G003501	12.840
EG00309	47	48	G003502	6.990
EG00310	21	22	G003525	0.810
EG00310	22	23	G003526	1.970
EG00310	23	24	G003527	5.550
EG00310	24	25	G003528	1.340
EG00310	25	26	G003529	4.520
EG00310	26	27	G003531	3.230
EG00310	27	28	G003532	0.820
EG00310	28	29	G003533	1.090
EG00310	29	30	G003534	0.660
EG00310	30	31	G003535	1.460
EG00311	12	13	G003554	0.720
EG00311	14	15	G003556	2.310
EG00311	15	16	G003557	2.020
EG00311	16	17	G003558	4.290
EG00311	17	18	G003559	1.180
EG00311	19	20	G003561	0.570
EG00311	20	21	G003562	3.040
EG00311	21	22	G003563	1.820
EG00311	22	23	G003564	2.950
EG00311	24	25	G003566	0.520
EG00312	1	2	G003574	4.340
EG00312	3	4	G003576	0.650
EG00312	5	6	G003578	3.100
EG00312	6	7	G003579	5.460
EG00312	7	8	G003581	2.450
EG00312	8	9	G003582	2.980
EG00312	9	10	G003583	0.750
EG00312	10	11	G003584	0.500

EG00313	0	1	G003593	0.620
EG00313	1	2	G003594	0.910
EG00313	2	3	G003595	0.840
EG00313	3	4	G003596	0.630
EG00314	41	42	G003088	1.170
EG00314	42	43	G003089	0.550
EG00314	43	44	G003091	0.600
EG00314	45	46	G003093	0.770
EG00315	30	31	G003134	0.600
EG00315	32	33	G003136	1.090
EG00315	33	34	G003137	0.580
EG00315	35	36	G003139	3.740
EG00315	36	37	G003141	7.840
EG00315	37	38	G003142	2.140
EG00315	38	39	G003143	0.810
EG00315	39	40	G003144	1.050
EG00315	40	41	G003145	5.510
EG00316	23	24	G003184	0.610
EG00316	24	25	G003185	1.100
EG00316	25	26	G003186	8.150
EG00316	26	27	G003187	9.810
EG00316	27	28	G003188	2.110
EG00316	28	29	G003189	1.550
EG00316	29	30	G003191	1.400
EG00316	30	31	G003192	1.810
EG00316	31	32	G003193	0.980
EG00316	32	33	G003194	1.190
EG00316	33	34	G003195	1.330
EG00316	34	35	G003196	2.030
EG00317	19	20	G003267	1.020
EG00317	22	23	G003271	4.700
EG00317	23	24	G003272	3.540
EG00318	10	11	G003303	1.120
EG00318	11	12	G003304	2.030
EG00318	12	13	G003305	0.700
EG00318	15	16	G003308	0.750
EG00318	16	17	G003309	2.820
EG00318	17	18	G003310	4.920
EG00319	5	6	G003336	0.560
EG00319	6	7	G003337	1.190
EG00319	7	8	G003338	1.310
EG00319	8	9	G003339	1.850
EG00319	9	10	G003341	6.850
EG00319	10	11	G003342	4.510
EG00319	11	12	G003343	1.690
EG00319	12	13	G003344	1.010

EG00320	0	1	G003362	1.790
EG00320	1	2	G003363	1.080
EG00320	2	3	G003364	2.420
EG00320	3	4	G003365	3.120
EG00320	4	5	G003366	2.360
EG00320	5	6	G003367	0.910
EG00320	6	7	G003368	0.600
EG00321	No results >0.5g/t			
EG00322	36	37	G002859	0.530
EG00322	39	40	G002862	1.120
EG00322	40	41	G002863	4.730
EG00322	41	42	G002864	7.110
EG00322	42	43	G002865	1.540
EG00322	45	46	G002868	0.720
EG00322	46	47	G002869	0.730
EG00322	47	48	G002871	0.600
EG00322	48	49	G002872	0.590
EG00323	31	32	G002911	0.600
EG00323	32	33	G002912	1.050
EG00323	33	34	G002913	0.790
EG00323	34	35	G002914	3.430
EG00323	35	36	G002915	0.550
EG00323	38	39	G002918	2.020
EG00323	39	40	G002919	1.570
EG00323	40	41	G002921	1.310
EG00323	41	42	G002922	0.660
EG00324	13	14	G002944	0.600
EG00324	14	15	G002945	0.550
EG00324	15	16	G002946	2.140
EG00324	16	17	G002947	1.440
EG00324	17	18	G002948	2.070
EG00324	18	19	G002949	3.570
EG00324	19	20	G002950	7.350
EG00324	20	21	G002951	10.490
EG00324	21	22	G002952	15.460
EG00324	22	23	G002953	1.060
EG00324	23	24	G002954	0.960
EG00325	6	7	G002981	0.500
EG00325	7	8	G002982	3.680
EG00325	8	9	G002983	5.970
EG00325	9	10	G002984	3.950
EG00325	10	11	G002985	5.080
EG00325	11	12	G002986	13.360
EG00325	12	13	G002987	8.280
EG00325	13	14	G002988	4.610
EG00325	14	15	G002989	0.500

EG00325	16	17	G002992	1.930
EG00326	No results >0.5g/t			
EG00327	No results >0.5g/t			

HoleID	DepthFrom	DepthTo	SampleID	Auppm
WGRC0157	10	11	GA407617	1.303
WGRC0157	12	13	GA407619	2.215
WGRC0157	13	14	GA407620	1.202
WGRC0157	14	15	GA407621	1.752
WGRC0157	15	16	GA407622	1.656
WGRC0157	16	17	GA407623	3.917
WGRC0157	17	18	GA407624	0.713
WGRC0157	18	19	GA407625	1.351
WGRC0158	30	31	GA407667	1.34
WGRC0158	31	32	GA407668	1.55
WGRC0158	32	33	GA407669	1.373
WGRC0158	33	34	GA407670	1.981
WGRC0158	34	35	GA407671	3.296
WGRC0158	36	37	GA407673	5.07
WGRC0158	38	39	GA407675	1.047
WGRC0158	39	40	GA407676	2.16
WGRC0158	40	41	GA407677	7.384
WGRC0208	4	5	AME086999	5.614
WGRC0208	5	6	AME087000	5.145
WGRC0208	6	7	AME087002	12.143
WGRC0208	7	8	AME087003	8.446
WGRC0208	8	9	AME087004	1.55
WGRC0208	9	10	AME087005	0.87
WGRC0208	10	11	AME087006	0.788
WGRC0208	11	12	AME087007	0.585
WGRC0209	24	25	AME087058	1.289
WGRC0209	25	26	AME087059	0.707
WGRC0209	26	27	AME087060	3.942
WGRC0209	27	28	AME087062	5.108
WGRC0209	28	29	AME087063	5.074
WGRC0209	29	30	AME087064	1.626
WGRC0209	30	31	AME087065	0.751
WGRC0209	32	33	AME087067	1.542
WGRC0210	44	45	AME087136	1.006
WGRC0210	45	46	AME087137	3.63
WGRC0210	51	52	AME087145	1.432
WGRC0210	54	55	AME087148	0.718
WGRC0210	60	61	AME087154	0.894

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• A total of 20 holes for 4,513m has been completed in the areas subject to close space Grade Control drilling. • WGR completed a total of 5 holes for an aggregate of 446m at the Joyners Find deposit using Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling and Diamond Drilling at the Gold Duke Project. • The drilling can be separated into two broad categories; Modern, which includes all drill holes of the WWRC and WGRC prefix, and Historic, which include all other drill holes • The grade control drill holes with a prefix of EG were located to intersect the mineralisation at representative points to help with the overall understanding of the geology and distribution of the mineralisation for open cut mining purposes. • 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 two independent, ISO certified laboratory for chemical analysis. Namely NAGROM and JENNING Laboratories. • No measurement tools or systems were used that required calibration. • Modern drilling: WGR and EG prefixes completed by WGR: The samples were collected at 1 m intervals and sub samples obtained via a cone splitter attached to the RC drill rig. At the labs samples were dried, pulverised then assessed for gold content using the Fire Assay method with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. FA50 method. • The historic GWR drilling (WWRC and WGRC series), samples were collected at 1 m intervals with sub samples obtained via a cone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		splitter. Two samples of approximately 3 kg in size were taken for each cone split sample at the time of drilling with each sample pair labelled with a prefix "A" or "B". The drilling samples were submitted to either SGS, Genalysis, KAL or NAGROM laboratories in Perth. At the laboratories, the "A" series samples were dried, pulverised then assayed for Au using either fire assay or aqua regia methods with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm.
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).*	• The Grade Control drilling was conducted by VM Drilling using Epiroc Smartroc D65's drill rigs. VM Drilling's Epiroc Smartroc D65 is a purpose built Grade Control Drill rig. • All Modern drilling and the current reported Grade Control drilling was undertaken using a face sampling RC hammer. • The Historic drilling was also undertaken using a face sampling RC 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.*	• The Grade Control drilling and the Modern drilling was 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. It is unknown what measures were taken to ensure representative sample recoveries for the Historic drilling. Historical reports do however state that sample recovery and contamination was monitored by a geologist at the drill rig and that, due to drilling conditions, very little sample loss or contamination was recorded. • 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	• *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 quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,*	• All drill holes have been logged by a geologist from sieved chips in the field at 1m intervals; with lithology, alteration, hardness and weathering recorded. Geological logging was also undertaken for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Historical drilling. The drill sample logging was qualitative.
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 diamond core samples collected were only as part of the historic drilling and were sawn for half-core samples For the Grade Control and modern drilling, the RC drilling chip samples were collected using a cyclone and then duplicate sub samples of up to 3kg in size collected using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. All samples were dry. • Samples were submitted to NAGROM and JENNING laboratories, using their standard fire assay technique and industry standard procedures are employed, namely FA50. The approximate 3kg sample was dried and pulverised to 90% passing 100 uM. • 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 and JENNING. • Independent of the laboratory, WGR submits blind field duplicates and Certified Reference Materials and blanks from GEOSTATS as standards at intervals of approximately every 20 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. • The exact Historic sample preparation procedures are not known; however, this work was all undertaken by reputable laboratories
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.*	• Fire Assay techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard for the elements analysed using this technique with the detection limits as stated. • The assaying technique used is total analyses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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 and JENNING laboratories. 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	• *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.*	• Internal geology team checked and verified the data pertaining to the significant intercepts against original field 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 for the purposes of mine planning. • Digital logging using OCRIS software and support from EXPEDIO in Toughbooks was loaded into a SQL database with the process logged and time stamped at each point. This was managed by independent Database experts ROCKSOLID • The Historic drill hole data was recovered from the WAMEX database, in particular, the 1988 Exploration Status Report compiled by Sipa Resources (WAMEX No. A27426). • All drill hole data is electronically stored and managed within a SQL based database maintained by independent database management group ROCKSOLID. • No adjustments to the assay data were made.
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.*	• All the Modern drill hole collars were surveyed by Southern Cross Surveys Pty Ltd using GNSS with coordinates in MGA 94 and heights in AHD, using mmGPS +/-10mm N & E and +/- 15mm Z plus 1ppm. • The down hole paths of all holes > 12m in depth were surveyed by VM Drilling using a North Seeking Gyro Tool on the drill rig and an Azimuth Aligner within the Rig's control equipment. • The Historic drill holes were originally located on a surveyed local grid and the collars were mostly surveyed. • A search for historical drill hole collars was made and 30% of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		historic drill hole collars were identified in the field. These were surveyed by Southern Cross Surveys Pty Ltd using GNSS with manufacturers specifications of +/- 10 mm North & East and +/- 15 mm RL. • The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 50 and all Grade Control drill holes were layed out by Southern Cross Surveys Pty Ltd and then picked up when completed using modern day DGPS methodology.. • The Historic drilling was positioned using a local grid, which has since been converted to MGA and then validated with field inspection and additional surveying of located drill collars
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.*	• Drill holes are collared at a range of spacings varying between 10 to 20 mN by 5 to 10 mE. • No orientation sampling bias has been introduced.
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.*	• All holes are drilled inclined at minus 60^0 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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 to NAGROM and JENNING in Perth Western Australia. • For the historic drilling, it is unknown what sample security procedures were utilised.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed before the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The Gold Duke Project is located in Western Australia, approximately 45km south-east of the township of Wiluna. The tenements comprising the Project are listed below.

<table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Expires</th><th>Area (Ha)</th></tr><tr><td>M53/971-I</td><td>GWR</td><td>24/01/2023</td><td>9.71</td></tr><tr><td>M53/972-I</td><td>GWR</td><td>24/01/2023</td><td>9.71</td></tr><tr><td>M53/1016-I</td><td>GWR</td><td>29/01/2027</td><td>617.45</td></tr><tr><td>M53/1017-I</td><td>GWR</td><td>29/01/2027</td><td>808.7</td></tr><tr><td>M53/1018-I</td><td>GWR</td><td>29/01/2027</td><td>593.65</td></tr><tr><td>M53/1087-I</td><td>GWR</td><td>22/09/2031</td><td>6,343.37</td></tr><tr><td>M53/1096-I</td><td>GWR</td><td>12/04/2037</td><td>195.1</td></tr></table>• All tenements are 100% owned by the GWR Group Limited. The drilling described in this report is located over M53/1017 and M53/1018.
• 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</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The Gold Duke has been explored for gold since approximately 1920 and evidence of historical mine workings and prospecting pits are found in more than 20 separate locations over a distance of 15 km confined to the better exposed portions of the 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,</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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. • The gold mineralisation in this ASX release are understood to be related to the Joyners Find Shear zone

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.*
		• This release pertains to the reporting of Grade Control Drilling Results that are being undertaken for the purposes of Mine Planning.
		• Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the various Companies that have undertaken work in this area.
		• No information has been intentionally excluded.

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*	• WGR reports1m intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. • No upper cut-offs were applied to these results or with previously reported intersections,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 1m lengths with true widths estimated as being between 50% and 75% of the downhole sample interval intercept.
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.*	• Refer to the figures and table with the text. Sections plans and 3D views of the model are included along with suitable reporting tables
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.*	• Grade control drilling results are being reported along with any historic drilling displayed on sections. • Exploration results are not being reported in detail. All exploration data has been reported and incorporated into previously released ASX reports and previous resource updates
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.*	• GWR released a maiden Mineral Resource for the Gold Duke Deposit that included Eagle Prospect in February 2021; this was updated by WGR in 2024 by OPTIRO. • Samples from diamond drilling at other deposits gave metallurgical recoveries of 95% .
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.*	• The grade control drilling will be used to update the resource estimates and provide detailed delineation of the orebody for mining purposes. • The drilling being undertaken is infill drilling only to the current reported estimation area with the potential to grow the Mineral Resource and be used in Mine Planning. • Additional work will also be required to add more confidence in the current estimation with this infill drilling to lift the resource from indicated and Inferred to higher confidence categories.