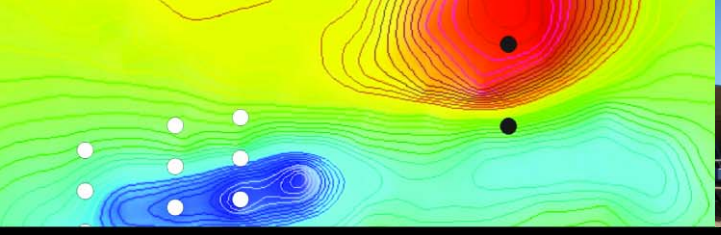

ASX and Media Release

Calcrete sampling completed on 8 priority targets at Tunkillia

WPG Resources Ltd (ASX:WPG) has completed follow-up and in-fill calcrete sampling on 8 of the previously identified 14 prospects that were selected for priority exploration from a major review of historical data compiled by previous explorers that generated 33 targets within the Tunkillia exploration tenements (see WPG's 25 February 2015 ASX Announcement), all located within close proximity to the existing Tunkillia 223 deposit.

WPG considers there remains excellent exploration potential for the discovery of other similar deposits in this highly prospective area. The calcrete samples have been collected to confirm and follow up these anomalies. Although no assay results are yet available, WPG anticipates that the sampling will better define the anomalies prior to deeper drill testing.

The locations of the Tunkillia gold project and the 8 prospects resampled are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

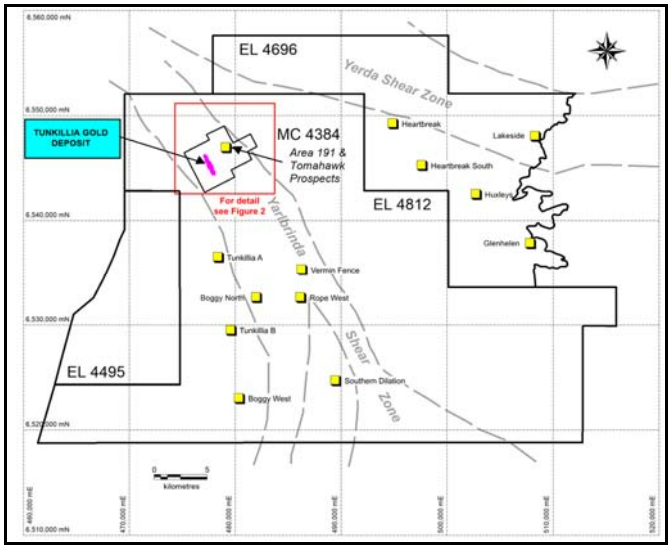

Figure 1: WPG Tunkillia Project Tenements and Regional Prospect Locations.

21 October 2015

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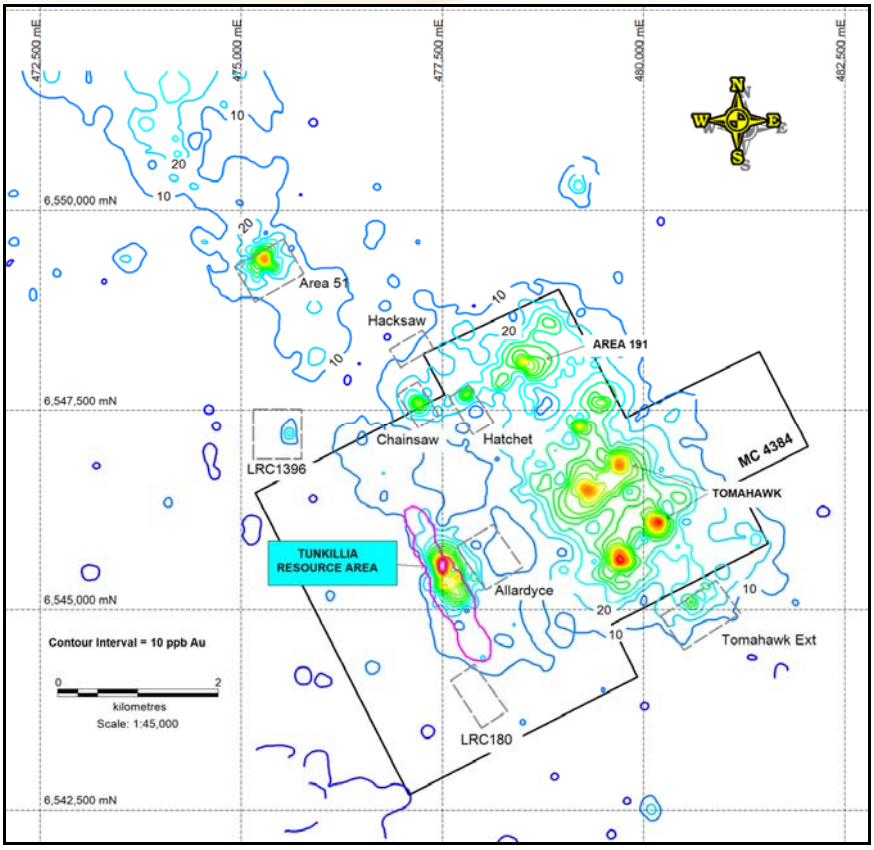

Figure 2: Tunkillia Project Regional Calcrete Anomalies & Prospects Sampled During the Recent Follow-up Program.

Key information pertaining to each of the 8 prospects is set out below.

1. Area 51

The Area 51 prospect is located 4.5km along strike to the north-west of the Tunkillia 223 deposit and was defined on the basis of strongly anomalous calcrete gold and silver results (up to 185 ppb Au & 0.25 g/t Ag) on a traverse sampled by a previous explorer (Figure 3). This result is considered significant when compared with the calcrete anomaly peak of 230 ppb Au over the Tunkillia 223 gold deposit and the calcrete anomaly of 620 ppb Au that led to the discovery of the Challenger gold deposit which recently passed 1 million ounces of production.

Limited follow-up work was carried out by previous explorers and comprised wide spaced RAB drilling. Several of these holes intersected anomalous gold values, however the only deeper drilling undertaken was a fence of five inclined RC percussion holes that were drilled 300m to the south west of the anomaly centre. All of these holes recorded highly significant broad intersections of low grade gold mineralisation and clearly define a strong bedrock anomaly that WPG considers could be part of a mineralised bedrock halo surrounding a zone of higher grade mineralisation beneath the Area 51 calcrete anomaly (Figure 4).

A total of 42 in-fill calcrete samples have been collected as part of the recent program in order to confirm and better define this anomaly prior to deeper drill testing.

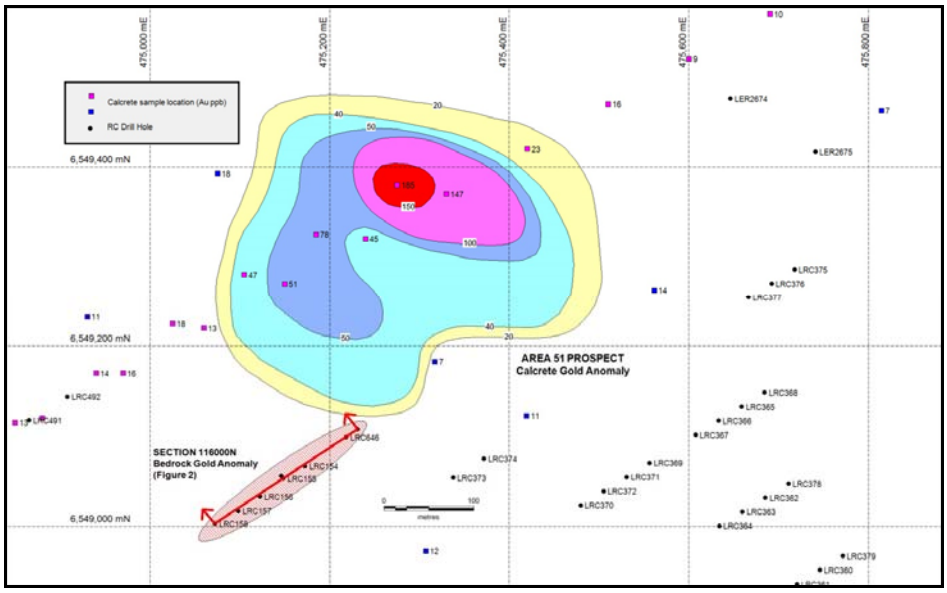

Figure 3: Area 51 Prospect Calcrete Anomaly

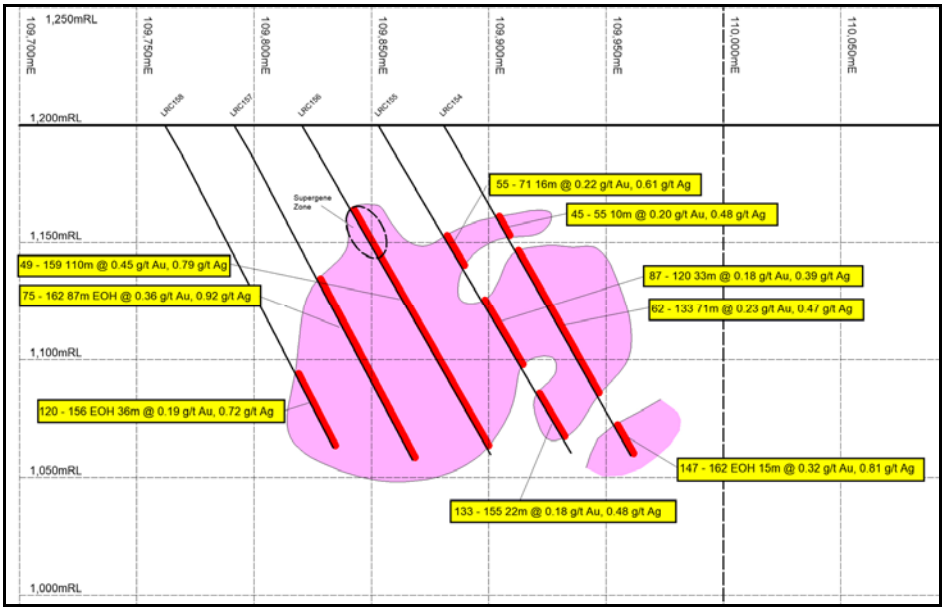

Figure 4: Area 51 Prospect Section 116 000N Bedrock Geochemical Gold Anomaly.

2. Tomahawk Extended

The Area 191 and Tomahawk prospects are situated within a broad regional calcrete anomaly located 3.1km to the east of the Tunkillia 223 deposit. The Tomahawk Extended prospect covers a zone with a potential 700 metre strike extent to the south of the previously located mineralisation and comprises moderately anomalous calcrete results (to 83 ppb Au) from regional sampling by 2 previous explorers.

Patchy anomalous gold was also recorded from several RAB and RC percussion holes that were randomly sited along this trend.

WPG has collected 95 new calcrete samples in a systematic grid pattern over an area of 0.42 sq km across this target zone with the object of defining new targets for deeper drilling.

3. Chainsaw

The Chainsaw prospect is located 2.3km north of the Tunkillia Area 223 deposit and is centred on an isolated strongly anomalous calcrete sample result of 91 ppb Au that was recorded from a regional sampling program by a previous explorer and never followed up.

Close spaced systematic calcrete sampling comprising 30 samples has been completed by WPG as part of the recent program to follow up this anomaly.

4. Hatchet

Hatchet is a new prospect that was generated from the comprehensive WPG data review. Several previously drilled RAB holes at this locality recorded significantly anomalous gold values including an intersection of 7m @ 1.28 g/t Au, 0.70 g/t Ag in one hole. Moderately anomalous gold values were also obtained from previous regional calcrete samples over a zone that extends for approximately 500m along a trend parallel to that of the major Yarlbrinda Shear Zone (Figure 2).

A total of 33 in-fill calcrete samples have been collected as part of the recent program in order to confirm and better define this anomaly prior to deeper drill testing.

5. LRC180

This prospect is situated at the southern end of the Tunkillia 223 deposit where a previous traverse of resource definition inclined RC percussion holes intersected a broad extent of the gold bearing Central Alteration Zone (CAZ) that is host to significant widths of mineralisation in the grade range of 0.3 – 1.8 g/t Au together with minor narrow high grade intercepts of up to 7.2 g/t Au over 1m down hole intervals.

The resource outlines on this section are open to the south and there is no deep drilling and also a lack of any calcrete sampling for a distance of 300 metres. WPG considers there is good potential to define additional mineralisation along this zone and has collected 49 samples in the recent calcrete sampling program to define targets for further RC percussion drilling.

6. LER1396

The LER1396 target is located 2.8km north-west of the Tunkillia 223 deposit where moderately anomalous calcrete sample results were supported by encouraging intervals of gold mineralisation in RAB holes. Hole LER1396 intersected 8m @ 3.25 g/t Au and is the westernmost hole drilled on local grid traverse 114 100N. Other intersections in RAB holes include 16m @ 1.76 g/t Au, 8m @ 0.81 g/t Au and 8m @ 0.77 g/t Au. These results clearly indicate the presence of gold in the saprolite zone.

The prospect also covers an area where interpretation of regional aeromagnetic data indicates that the stratigraphy that is host to the Tunkillia gold deposit may have been folded and offset by a cross fault to the west. WPG considers that this possibility and the above-mentioned RAB drill hole intersections have not been adequately followed up by past explorers.

Initial WPG exploration comprising the collection of a total of 65 calcrete samples was completed in early October. Result will be used to assist with the siting of deeper RC percussion holes.

7. Allardyce

This prospect is located 550m north-east from the centre of the Tunkillia 223 deposit in an area that was previously traversed by a single line of RAB holes. Low grade gold values in the range 0.1 – 0.27 g/t were recorded from individual 4m sample intervals in several of these holes. There had previously been no systematic calcrete sampling across this zone however moderately anomalous results of up to 36 ppb Au were recorded from calcrete sampling carried out 250m to the south west.

WPG has collected 75 calcrete samples from across this target as part of the recently completed initial follow-up program.

8. Hacksaw

This prospect is centred on one of the few traverses of RAB holes that was previously drilled across the 2.4km wide zone that exists between the Tunkillia 223 deposit and the Area 191 mineralised zone to the east. Several of these holes intersected significant intervals of low grade gold mineralisation towards the base of the saprolite zone. These include LER2329 12m @ 0.16 g/t Au, LER2331 16m @ 0.15 g/t Au, LER 2332 4m @ 0.46 g/t Au, LER 2334 4m @ 0.28 g/t Au and LER 2336 4m @ 0.26 g/t Au.

The prospect also coincides with a poorly defined magnetic low that may represent an area of increased hydrothermal alteration. 9 calcrete samples were collected as part of the recent program.

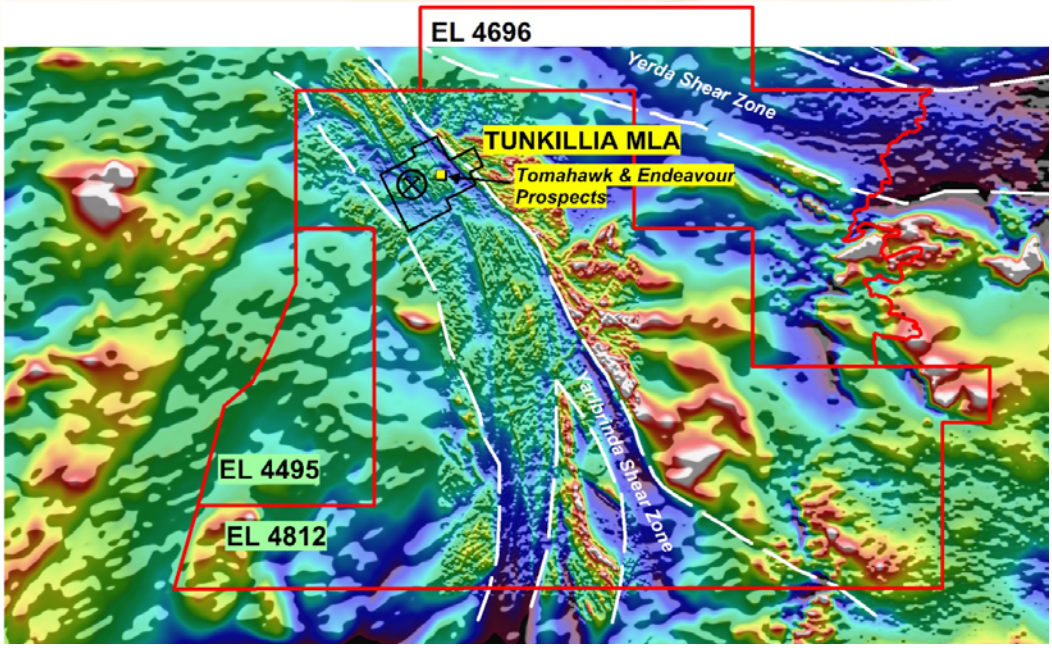

Figure 5: Tunkillia Project Aeromagnetic Image showing the Yalbrinda & Yerda Shear Zones.

Tunkillia gold project

WPG released a resource estimate for the Tunkillia 223 deposit of a total of 12.32 million tonnes at an average of 1.41g/t gold and 3.7g/t silver containing 558,000 ounces of gold and 1.482 million ounces of silver in its ASX announcement of 4 February 2015. Full details of the resource estimation procedure are included in that release. WPG has done no further work on the Tunkillia 223 deposit since then.

The three contiguous exploration licences that comprise the Tunkillia gold project cover a combined area of 1,606.6 sq km. Regional-scale shears are prominent features that are evident in the results of regional aeromagnetic surveys that have been carried out over this large tenement package. The WPG Project area is bisected by the N–S Yarlbrinda Shear Zone (YSZ), an extensive brittle-ductile Palaeoproterozoic shear system (Figures 1 & 5). The Yarlbrinda Shear Zone was tectonically reactivated during the Mesoproterozoic resulting in volcanic activity and the intrusion of granite plutons together with the generation of gold bearing hydrothermal fluids that were focussed within the intervening shear zone complex. The Tunkillia 223 Deposit and significant mineralisation outlined at the 191 and Tomahawk prospects all occur within the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone.

These major structural features that are prominent within the geophysical datasets are not readily observable in the field due to a concealing mantle of sand and strongly weathered bedrock. Consequently gold exploration has utilised techniques like geochemical sampling to provide drill targets.

The calcrete geochemical sampling method was pioneered by Dominion Mining in the early 1990's and led to the discovery of the large Challenger gold deposit situated 180km northwest of Tunkillia. Regional sampling by Dominion at a spacing of 1.6km × 1.6km generated a number of significant spot high anomalies that were progressively subjected to decreasing infill sampling down to a spacing of 100m × 50m and eventually defined the drill target that led to the Challenger discovery.

A similar program of regional calcrete sampling followed by RAB and then deeper RC drilling resulted in the discovery of the Tunkillia 223 deposit. In areas of thin sand cover this technique has proven to be reasonably successful in highlighting the prospectivity of the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone (Figure 1).

A significant shortcoming of the historical methodology of regional calcrete geochemical sampling is that calcrete is only present at the northern-most part of the Tunkillia Project. Consequently follow-up drilling has been focussed on these regions with the result that over 95% of holes drilled to date have been drilled within the northern 12km of the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone. The remaining 25km of strike extent to the south remains significantly under-explored. The few RAB holes that were drilled in the south were not focussed on specific targets or structures, but were 'wildcat' traverses drilled along existing farm tracks.

A major RAB drilling program carried out by a previous owner of the project along the northern part of the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone in 1997-98 had significant shortcomings. It is now apparent that many of these RAB holes were stopped in highly geochemically depleted saprock and did not properly test for gold mineralisation in the deeper oxide zone or underlying bedrock. Consequently, much of the tens of kilometres of shear zone that acted as conduits for gold-bearing fluids remains untested.

In Australia, gold-mineralised shear zones often host a number of deposits at key sites along these fluid pathways and WPG considers there remains excellent exploration potential for the discovery of other deposits similar to the Tunkillia 223 deposit along the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone and adjacent structures.

The accompanying JORC table and appendix pertains to historical data on the 8 prospects that were selected for priority exploration. Assay results for this calcrete sampling program will be announced when they come to hand.

Further Information

For further information please contact WPG's Executive Chairman, Bob Duffin on (02) 9247 3232 or Managing Director & CEO, Martin Jacobsen on (02) 9251 1044.

Competent Persons

The sections in this report that relate to the results of a data review were based on information acquired from Mungana Goldmines (ASX:MUX) and compiled by Mr Gary Jones, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He is Technical Director of WPG Resources Ltd and a full time employee of Geonz Associates Limited. He has sufficient experience that 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 December 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code & Guidelines). Gary Jones has consented in writing to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Tunkillia gold project is based on information compiled by Mr Simon Tear who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Simon Tear is a Director of H&S Consultants, an independent consulting company who prepared the information for WPG. He has sufficient experience that 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 December 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code & Guidelines). Simon Tear has consented in writing to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Table A: Calcrete Samples

	Location		
Prospect	**MGA94_East**	**MGA94_North**	**Au (ppb)**
Area 51	475275	6549380	185
Tomahawk Ext	453050	6545085	83
Chainsaw	477229	6547593	91

Table B: Drill hole data

Prospect	Hole_ID	Co-ordinates		RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Intersection					
		MGA94_East	MGA94_North				MGA94_Grid	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Area 51	LRC154	475173	6549067	200.0	162	-60	58.7	45	55	10	5.0	0.20	0.48
Area 51	LRC154							62	133	71	35.5	0.23	0.47
Area 51	LRC154							147	162	15	7.5	0.32	0.81
Area 51	LRC155	475148	6549053	200.0	162	-60	58.7	55	71	16	8.0	0.22	0.61
Area 51	LRC155							87	120	33	16.5	0.18	0.39
Area 51	LRC155							133	155	22	11.0	0.18	0.48
Area 51	LRC156	475123	6549033	200.0	162	-60	58.7	49	159	110	55.0	0.45	0.79
Area 51	LRC157	475098	6549017	200.0	162	-60	58.7	75	162	87	43.5	0.36	0.92
Area 51	LRC158	475072	6549003	200.0	156	-60	58.7	120	156	36	18.0	0.19	0.72
Hatchet	LER0171	478021	6547427	199.2	79	-90	360	72	79	7	Unknown	1.28	0.70
LER1396	LER1396	475834	6547247	180.1	75	-90	360	67	75	8	Unknown	3.25	1.50
LER1396	LER1326	475958	6547908	178.3	66	-90	360	50	66	16	Unknown	1.76	1.05
LER1396	LER1328	476043	6547960	177.3	51	-90	360	43	51	8	Unknown	0.81	1.30
LER1396	LER1388	476261	6547508	183.0	63	-90	360	55	63	8	Unknown	0.77	5.05
Hacksaw	LER2329	476873	6548232	188.0	69	-90	360	57	69	12	Unknown	0.16	0.23
Hacksaw	LER2331	476958	6548284	187.6	78	-90	360	62	74	16	Unknown	0.15	0.15
Hacksaw	LER2332	477001	6548310	187.9	66	-90	360	58	62	4	Unknown	0.46	0.30
Hacksaw	LER2334	477086	6548362	189.0	60	-90	360	56	60	4	Unknown	0.28	0.20
Hacksaw	LER2336	477171	6548414	190.0	63	-90	360	59	63	4	Unknown	0.26	0.20

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Previous calcrete sampling at Tunkillia was carried out in several programs by Helix Resources Ltd and Minotaur Exploration Ltd over the period 1995 to 2010 prior to the acquisition of the project by Mungana Goldmines Ltd and the subsequent acquisition of the project by WPG. The nature of the material collected for these samples was reported as varying from solid calcrete sub-crop to well-developed calcrete nodules to calcareous soil and sand. For the previously drilled RAB and RC percussion holes chip samples for assay were generally collected at 4m and 1m intervals respectively. • WPG has no information pertaining to the measures that were taken by previous explorers to ensure representivity of calcrete samples. RAB, aircore and RC percussion chip samples were split using spearing and standard rig cyclone and riffle splitters. • WPG has no information regarding the sample preparation that was carried out on individual batches of samples submitted by previous explorers. Calcrete, RAB and RC samples were assayed for gold and base metals by AAS with a carbon rod finish being used for gold analyses.
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 drilling techniques used by the previous explorers were standard rotary air blast (RAB), air-core and reverse circulation (RC) percussion.
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.*	• WPG has no information in regard to the sample recovery for holes drilled by previous explorers that are contained in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All chip samples were geologically logged to a level of detail appropriate to the type of drilling (ie RAB and aircore drill holes were generally shallow and restricted to the overburden and saprolite zones whereas RC percussion holes were deeper and penetrated weathered and fresh bedrock and consequently were logged in greater detail). • Logging was generally qualitative in nature. • All holes were geologically logged from top to bottom (ie 100%). Intervals with no recovery were noted as such but were generally minor.
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.*	• RAB aircore and RC percussion chip samples were split using spearing and standard rig cyclone and riffle splitters. The Tunkillia samples were predominantly sampled dry. • WPG has no information regarding the sample preparation and that was carried out on individual batches of samples submitted by previous explorers. • Calcrete, RAB and RC samples were assayed for gold and base metals by AAS with a carbon rod finish being used for gold analyses. • WPG has no information regarding quality control procedures adopted in regard to representivity of sub-samples by previous explorers nor any measures taken to ensure the material sampled was representative of the in-situ material. • Sample size information is not known.
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*	• Assaying of samples by previous explorers was carried out by independent contract laboratories using techniques that were appropriate for the material that was submitted for analysis. • Quality control procedures for assaying that were adopted by previous explorers included the regular use of standards, blanks and duplicates in sample batches however results of these check programs were not reported on in any detail.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	• WPG has re-estimated the down-hole widths and gold and silver grades of all significant drill hole intersections. • There are no twinned holes for those RAB and RC holes reported herein. • Previous explorers adopted industry standard procedures for the recording of geochemical and drill hole data which was compiled and stored in MS Access data base files. • WPG is not aware of any adjustments that were made to assay data from that received from the contract laboratories.
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.*	• Calcrete samples and RAB and aircore holes drilled by previous explorers were located using hand-held GPS units. RC percussion holes were initially sited using hand-held GPS and later surveyed using differential GPS techniques. None of the data reported on herein was used for resource estimation. WPG calcrete samples were located using a hand-held GPS unit. • Grid systems used by previous explorers were AMG66 Zone 53, MGA94 Zone 53 and a local Tunkillia project grid. WPG has used the MGA94 Zone 53 grid system. • Topographic data was not recorded for calcrete sampling. RLs for RC holes were determined as part of the differential GPS collar surveys.
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.*	• Regional calcrete sampling by previous explorers was initially carried out on a spacing of 500m x 1000m and followed up on a 500m x 200m spacing. Subsequent follow-up sampling used a range of sample spacings down to a minimum of 50m x 50m. • Sample spacing used by WPG during this program is generally 100m or 200m x 50m apart from in areas of sand dunes where no representative sample could be collected. • None of the data reported on herein was used for resource or reserve estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	*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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• WPG has no information in regard to sample security procedures adopted by previous explorers.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• WPG has reviewed all assay data from previous operators of the Tunkillia project and not found any significant discrepancies from that which has been previously reported.

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.*	• WPG Resources Ltd is the 100% holder of South Australian EL 4812 that covers the Tunkillia project area. Royalty payments are payable to Helix Resources Ltd in the event that mine construction commences over the existing resource of $500,000 in cash and 10,000,000 ordinary WPG shares. In addition, a 1% NSR royalty will be payable on (i) 30% of production of gold and silver from the currently defined resource and (ii) 100% of mineral production from other areas within the tenements. Appropriate native title clearances have been carried out prior to the conducting of exploration activities. • EL 4812 is current to 30 November 2015, with an application for tenement renewal lodged with Department of State Development (DSD).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Tunkillia project area has previously been explored by Helix Resources Ltd, Minotaur Exploration Ltd and Mungana Goldmines Ltd. This exploration was systematic and generally of high quality and led to the virgin discovery of the Tunkillia 223 gold deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Tunkillia 223 deposit is a large tonnage low grade gold deposit hosted within a broad zone of hydrothermal alteration associated with a major shear zone structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 attached 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.*	• Reporting of previous exploration results for calcrete sampling are as received with no weighting or grade truncations applied. Results for RAB and RC holes are arithmetic means over the nominated intervals.
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').*	• In vertical holes drilled by previous explorers results are for down hole intervals. No true widths can be estimated.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery*	• NA. No significant new discovery is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 exploration results from previous explorers pertaining to this report are listed in the text and the accompanying appendix.
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.*	• There is no meaningful exploration data that was generated by previous explorers other than that outlined in the text of the report above that is material to the sampling program conducted by WPG.
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.*	• WPG is planning to follow-up any significant anomalies that emerge from the recent program of follow-up calcrete sampling with deeper drilling to test both the saprolite and underlying bedrock zones. • A diagram showing the location of the follow-up calcrete sampling areas is shown as Figure 2 above. Future drilling areas have yet to be determined.