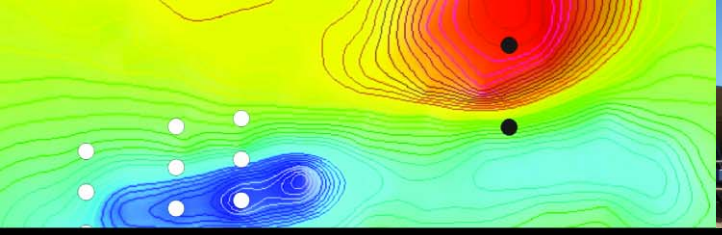

ASX and Media Release

Completion of current phase of Tunkillia exploration drilling program

WPG Resources Ltd (ASX:WPG, WPGO) is pleased to advise that it has completed a program of RC percussion drilling in the immediate vicinity of the Tunkillia 223 deposit.

Three high priority targets were identified during a program of calcrete sampling in late 2015 (detailed in the Company's ASX Announcement of 21 December 2015).

Drilling on two of the targets (Area 51 and Tomahawk Extended anomalies) has now been completed (see Figure 1).

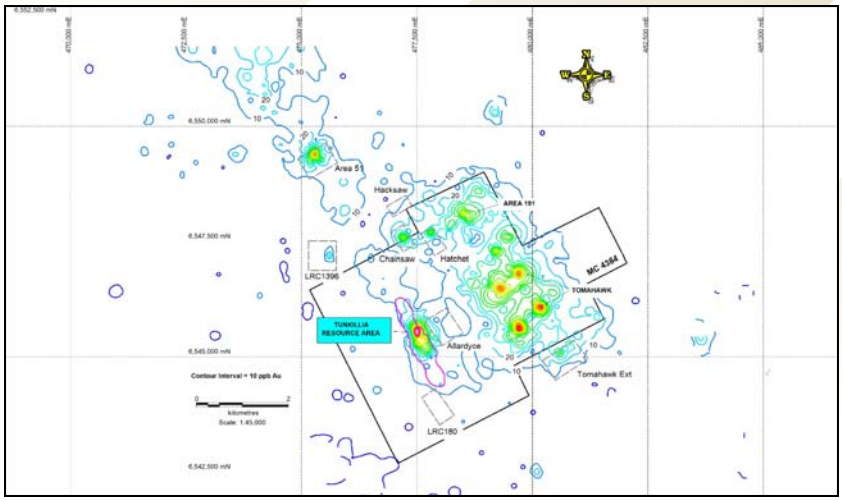

Figure 1: Tunkillia drilling targets

This RC percussion drilling program was designed to enable the Company to test both the saprolite and underlying bedrock zones with deeper drilling of these two significant anomalies that emerged from the calcrete sampling.

21 April 2016

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The program target was to drill a total of 1,440 metres, but this was extended in the field to a total of 1,641 metres as a result of difficult drilling conditions encountered in one of the key target holes. The deepest holes were drilled to a depth of just over 180 metres.

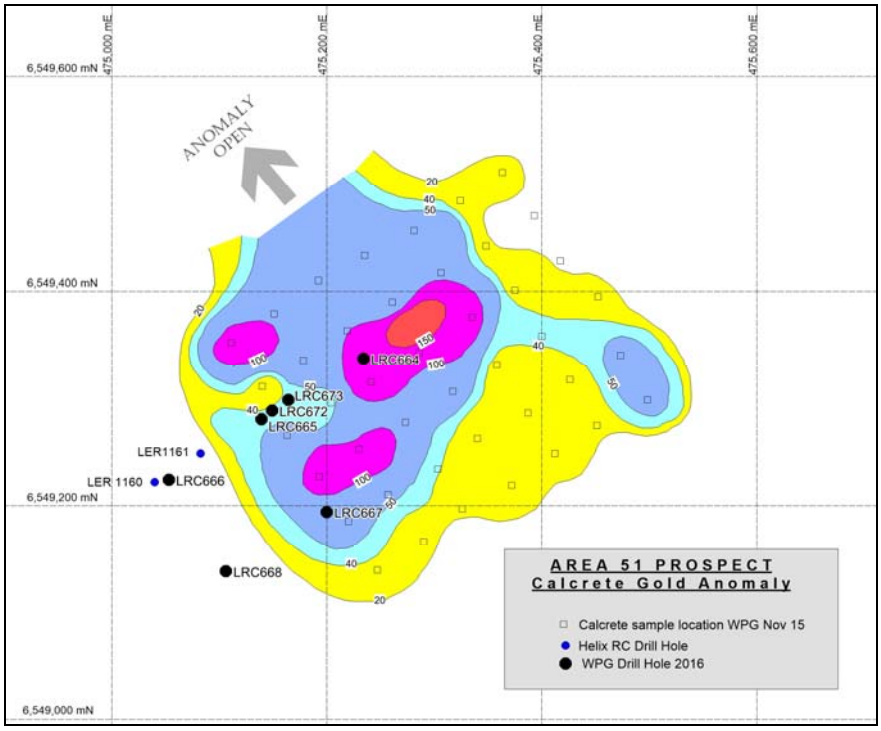

Figure 2 - Location of drillholes at the Area 51 prospect with the underlying calcrete sample locations

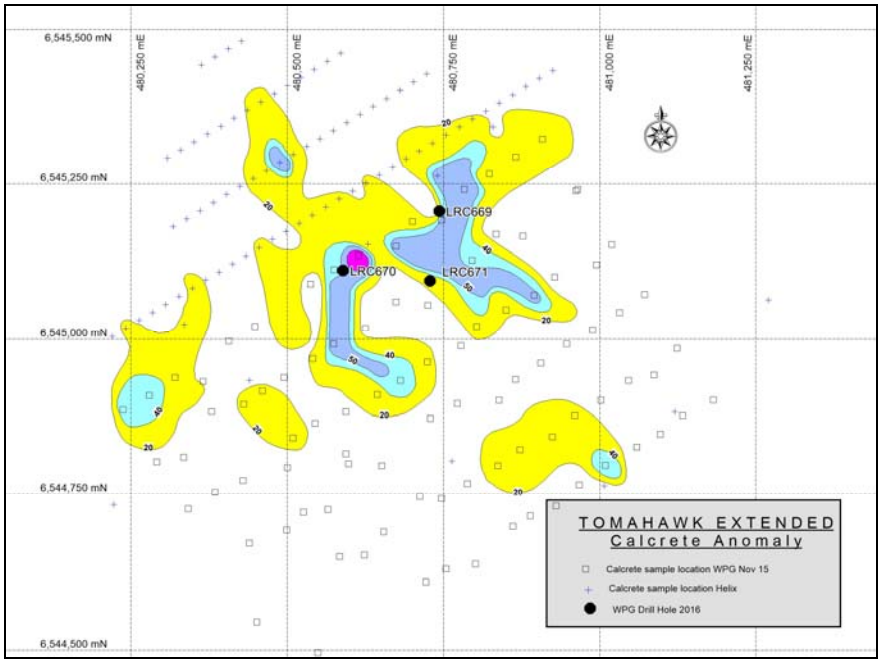

Figure 3. Location of drillholes at the Tomahawk prospect with the underlying calcrete sample locations

An initial batch of assay results has been received and is being assessed.

Further Information

For further information please contact WPG's Managing Director & CEO, Martin Jacobsen on (02) 9251 1044.

Competent Persons

The exploration activities and results contained in this report are based on information compiled by Messrs Gary Jones and Kurt Crameri.

Gary Jones is 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 which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits 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). 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

Kurt Crameri is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He is a Senior Project Geologist and Mining Engineer and a full time employee of WPG Resources Ltd. 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). Kurt Crameri 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.

Table A. Drill collar details

Tenement	Prospect	Hole_ID	MGA94 (Zone 53)		RL (mASL)	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Total Depth (m)
			Easting	Northing				
EL 4812	Area 51	LRC664	475,234	6,549,337	175	-60	54	180
EL 4812	Area 51	LRC665	475,139	6,549,280	175	-60	55	114
EL 4812	Area 51	LRC666	475,053	6,549,224	175	-60	53.5	180
EL 4812	Area 51	LRC667	475,200	6,549,194	175	-60	55	180
EL 4812	Area 51	LRC668	475,106	6,549,138	175	-60	54	180
EL 4812	Tomahawk	LRC669	480,743	6,545,206	195	-60	53	180
EL 4812	Tomahawk	LRC670	480,589	6,545,111	195	-60	55	180
EL 4812	Tomahawk	LRC671	480,728	6,545,094	195	-60	54.5	180
EL 4812	Area 51	LRC672	475,149	6,549,288	175	-60	52	87
EL 4812	Area 51	LRC673	475,164	6,549,288	175	-60	50.5	180
							Total metres	1,641

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.*	• Assaying yet to be completed • Reverse circulation drill cutting samples were collected using a cyclone mounted to the drill rig and spear samples collected from each 1m bag. A 2m composite sample was created from sampling two adjacent bags. • Assay samples with a weight of approximately 2kg were dispatched to an Adelaide contract laboratory where they are dried, pulverised and split to produce a 30g sub sample.
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 technique used in this drilling program was reverse circulation (RC) percussion. • Hole diameter was 133mm
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.*	• Consistent volume of chip sample material was recovered from drilled intervals. • Sample system cyclone was cleaned during and at the end of each hole as required to minimise down-hole and cross-hole contamination. • Assaying yet to be completed, so it is too early to determine if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• All chip samples were geologically logged to a level of detail appropriate to the type of drilling – RC percussion holes were deeper and penetrated weathered and fresh bedrock.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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. • Representative 1m samples were collected into and are stored in chip trays that were photographed at the completion of the drilling program.
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.*	• RC percussion chip samples were sampled using a standard rig cyclone for the collection of sample material and then a spear was used to take a sample of approximately 2kg. The Tunkillia samples were predominantly sampled dry, however approximately 20% of the samples were sampled wet. • The sample preparation used is a standard method used by contract laboratories for geochemical samples. • The 2kg sample size is appropriate for the type of material being tested.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• From the 30g sub-sample, a 0.5g fraction will be removed for Aqua Regia digest and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry. The remaining sample will be subjected to Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish. • This method is considered appropriate for low level detection of a wide range of elements in the geochemical samples. • Standards and blanks material produced from a certified referenced material laboratory were inserted at a frequency of 1 in 25 samples.
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.*	• Assaying yet to be completed • No twinned holes have been drilled. • Primary data will be recorded and stored in digital form on company computers as it is received.
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*	• RC percussion holes were initially sited using hand-held GPS and will

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	be later surveyed using differential GPS techniques. • The MGA94 Zone 53 grid system was used. • RLs for RC holes were estimated on the basis of measured RLs for the previous holes drilled in the near vicinity. Accurate RLs will be determined as part of the differential GPS collar surveys. • Downhole surveys were collected at 30m intervals to the final depth of each hole.
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.*	• Drillhole spacing along each traverse was generally 100m at the Area 51 prospect and 200m at the Tomahawk prospect. • None of the data reported on herein was used for resource or reserve estimation. • Samples were collected on a 1m basis into large green plastic bags. A 2m composite sample was created from spear sampling of two consecutive bags.
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.*	• The Area 51 drill holes were oriented perpendicular to the strike projection of the 223 deposit located 4.5km to the south of the Area 51 prospect area. •
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All RC percussion samples were transported from the project site to the contract laboratory by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Assaying yet to be completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Tunkillia project area is located on EL4812, 100% owned by WPG Resources wholly owned subsidiary company Tunkillia Gold Pty Ltd. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		other areas within the tenements. • The project area is located within the Gawler Ranges Native Title Determination Area. Appropriate native title clearances have been carried out prior to the conducting of exploration activities. • The tenement is in good standing
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.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table A • The down hole depths and lengths of mineralised intersections cannot be determined until assays are received
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*	• Assaying yet to be completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be clearly stated.	
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').*	• Geometry of mineralisation is interpreted to be sub-vertical shear structures and associated quartz veins, with varying strike of NW-NNW. • All future reported intersections will be reported as down hole length.
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.*	• Diagrams showing drillhole collar locations are incorporated in the main body of report.
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.*	• Assaying yet to be completed.
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.*	• Figures 2 and 3 in the main body of the report show the contour maps and sample locations for calcrete sampling for the Area 51 and Tomahawk prospects that was completed by Tunkillia Gold Pty Ltd in 2015. The results of the regional calcrete sampling program were released to the ASX on 21st December 2015.
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.*	• Further work at the Area 51 and Tomahawk prospects is subject to receiving the assay results from this drill program.