

28 July 2022

Copper and Strong High-Grade Gold Results from Brilliant

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drilling results highlight the significant exploration potential of the Brilliant Shear Zone to host Au-Cu mineralisation with northern extension drillhole WGR0337 intersecting 4m @ 4.25 g/t Au and 0.47% Cu from 111m with further investigative work on the Copper mineralisation warranted.
- The drilling program at Brilliant and Brilliant North (M53/1017) is WGR's first drilling program within the Brilliant Shear Zone, with the Brilliant and North Brilliant mines producing 7,850 tonnes @14.27 g/t in the 1920's (Figure 1).
- 35 RC drill holes for 3,214 m completed at the Brilliant and Brilliant North prospects with shallow high-grade intercepts achieved at both prospect areas. Results will be incorporated into the mineral resource model:
 - 7m @ 5.56 g/t Au from 63m (including 1m @ 10.32 g/t Au) (WGR0373)
 - 5m @ 5.85 g/t Au from 20m (including 1m @ 22.94 g/t Au) (WGR0371)
 - 9m @ 4.37 g/t Au from 53m (WGR0369)
 - 4m @ 4.25 g/t Au and 0.47% Cu from 111m (WGR0350)
 - 9m @ 2.22 g/t Au from 26m (WGR0368)
 - 11m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 45m, (WGR0370)
- Assays for 4,958 meters (77 holes) are still pending for the Wren and Gold King deposits and are expected to be released in the coming weeks with further updates expected regarding the REE and Nickel potential across the project.
- Additionally, the Kingfisher North prospect lies 5km north of the Brilliant Project and is interpreted to be an Au-Cu intrusive target that will be drill tested in Q3, 2022 as part of a WA Government EIS Co-funded drilling grant. (See ASX announcement 28 October 2021).

Western Gold Resources (ASX: WGR) ("**WGR**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that it has received the final assay results from 35 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes for 3,214m recently completed at the Brilliant and Brilliant North prospects at its Gold Duke project (Figure 1).

WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:

"The exceptional results from our maiden drill campaign have demonstrated the prospectivity of Brilliant and enhanced our knowledge and understanding of the geology. Whilst this project has been explored by numerous companies over the years, it appears that they had been focused on high-grade quartz-hosted mineralisation and have overlooked the potential for BIF-hosted mineralisation. The presence of gold-copper mineralisation, not observed elsewhere in the project area, adds considerable exploration upside over the 5km strike of the Brilliant Shear Zone. We are very much looking forward to the next phase of drilling as we look to increase the potential strike and add depth to this high-grade gold system"

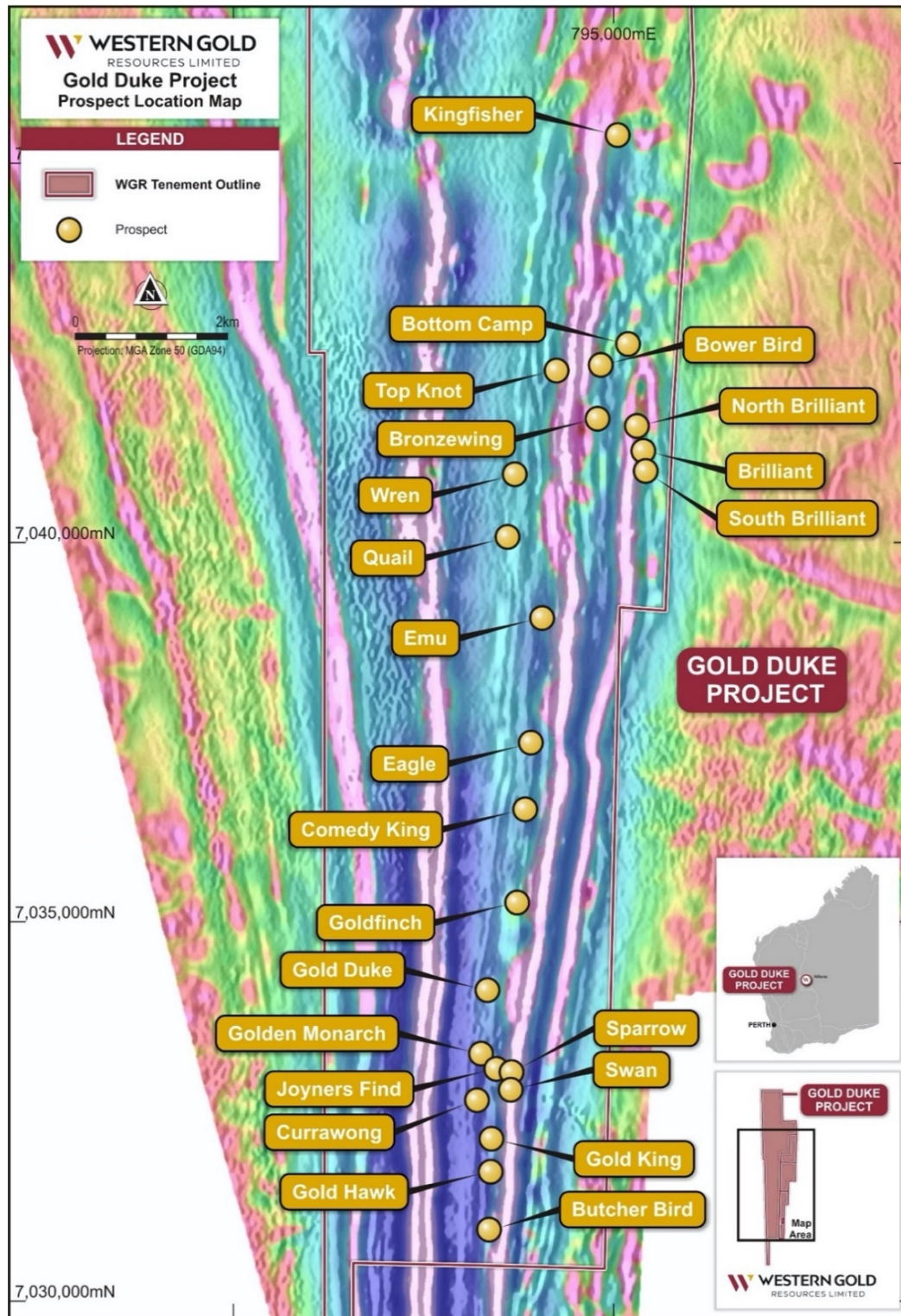


Figure 1 – Gold Duke project on TMI (1VD) and Gold Deposit Locations

The gold mineralisation at the Brilliant and Brilliant North deposits are hosted within mafic and ultramafics units of the Brilliant Shear Zone (BSZ) and dip vertically or steeply to the west. Much of the recent and historical drilling is on an azimuth of 90° inclined at -60° which is approximately perpendicular to the mineralisation.

Brilliant and Brilliant North

The drilling program at Brilliant and Brilliant North (M53/1017) is WGR's first drilling program within the BSZ. Gold mineralisation occurs as quartz veins and lode gold in dolerite and ultramafic host rocks with associated carbonate-chlorite-sericite-fuchsite-scheelite alteration.

The Brilliant and North Brilliant mines produced 7,850 tonnes @14.27 g/t in the 1920's.

The drill program was aimed at understanding the controls of mineralisation given much of the historic drilling at the project consisted of Aircore and RAB drilling (refer Prospectus dated 18 May 2021).

A total of 35 RC drill holes for 3214 m were completed to test the BSZ at the Brilliant and Brilliant North prospects (Figure 2). Drilling infilled the pattern to a nominal 20 m north and 10 m east spacing, as well as testing northern and southern extensions to the known mineralisation.

All significant intercepts are listed in Table 1 and include:

- **4m @ 4.25 g/t Au and 0.47% Cu from 111m (WGRC0350)**
- **5m @ 5.85 g/t Au from 20m (including 1m @ 22.94 g/t Au) (WGRC0371)**
- **7m @ 5.56 g/t Au from 63m (including 1m @ 10.32 g/t Au) (WGRC0373)**
- **9m @ 4.37 g/t Au from 53m (WGRC0369)**
- **9m @ 2.22 g/t Au from 26m (WGRC0368)**
- **11m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 45m, (WGRC0370)**

At Brilliant North (Figure 3), drilling has returned encouraging results below and along strike of the historic shallow workings. The drilling defined numerous steeply dipping high-grade gold lodes and confirms the potential of the prospect that remains open to the north and south.

Also, of significance are results from WGRC0350 that contained visible chalcopyrite, chrysocolla and azurite (see ASX announcement 6 April 2022). High-grade results of 4m @ 4.25 g/t Au and 0.47% Cu from 111m supports WGR belief that the BSZ has significant exploration upside along its 5km strike length.

The concealed Kingfisher North prospect lies 5km north of the Brilliant Project within the BSZ and is interpreted to be an Au-Cu intrusive target that will be drill tested in Q3, 2022 as part of a WA Government EIS Co-funded drilling grant of \$118,500 (See ASX announcement 28 October 2021). WGR are currently finalizing approvals to test the BSZ north of Brilliant and at Kingfisher North prospects.

Drilling at Brilliant (Figure 4) defined drilling two mineralised zones within a package of sheared altered (carbonate-chlorite-sericite) ultramafics and hematite-altered BIF. The drilling supports historic RC and RAB drilling as well as defining broad footwall mineralisation below historic workings. The new drilling assisted in further understanding the controls of mineralisation resulting in a significant change to the previous interpretation.

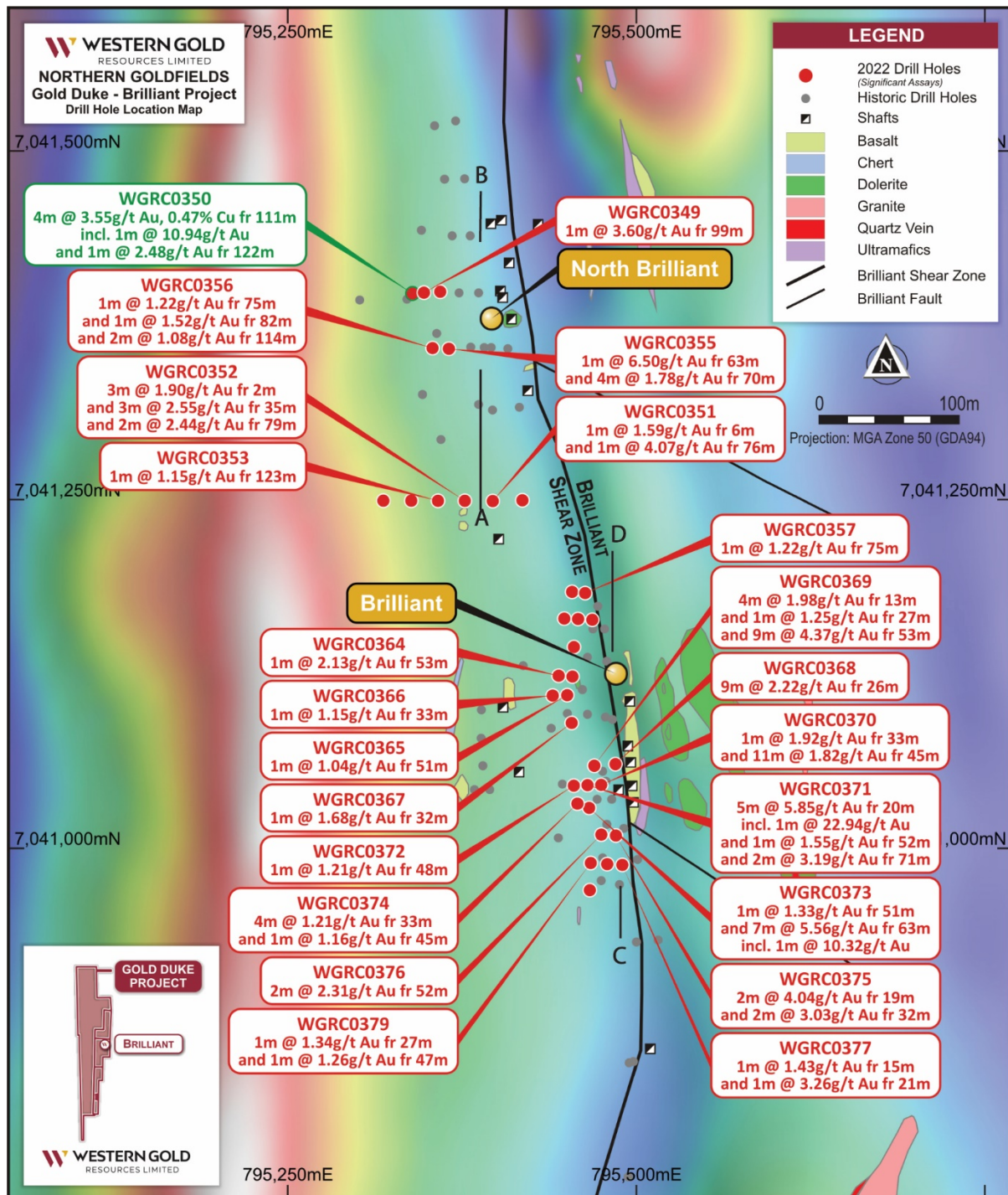


Figure 2 Brilliant and Brilliant North prospect showing displaying RC drilling results, outcrop geology, historic working on TMI. Location of Figures 2 and 3 shown.

Next Steps

The drilling results from Brilliant confirm the strong continuity of mineralisation along strike and at depth and the potential of the BSZ to host both Au and Cu mineralisation. The Company is in the process of finalising its planning for exploration in the third quarter which involves:

- A targeted AC drill program over coincident structural-geochemical targets at the Kingfisher North, Brilliant North and Top Knot Prospects generated from UFF soil sampling programs and Sub-audio magnetic geophysical survey interpretation.
- Extensional soil and rock chip sampling over Brilliant and Wren Nickel-Platinum-Palladium targets
- Rehabilitation of 2021/2022 drill programs

- Reconnaissance mapping of newly granted E53/2202 that has potential for Au, Ni and Li-REE mineralisation

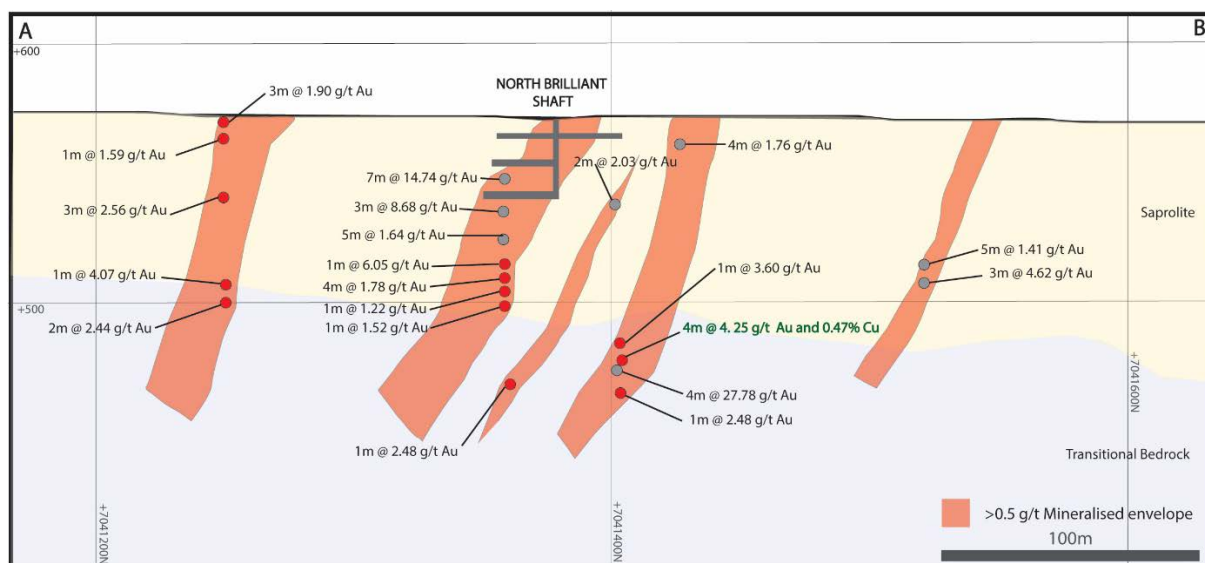


Figure 3 – Brilliant North long section (facing west). Recent drill results with red markers, historic drilling in grey. Mineralisation remains open at depth and to south. Section width 80m

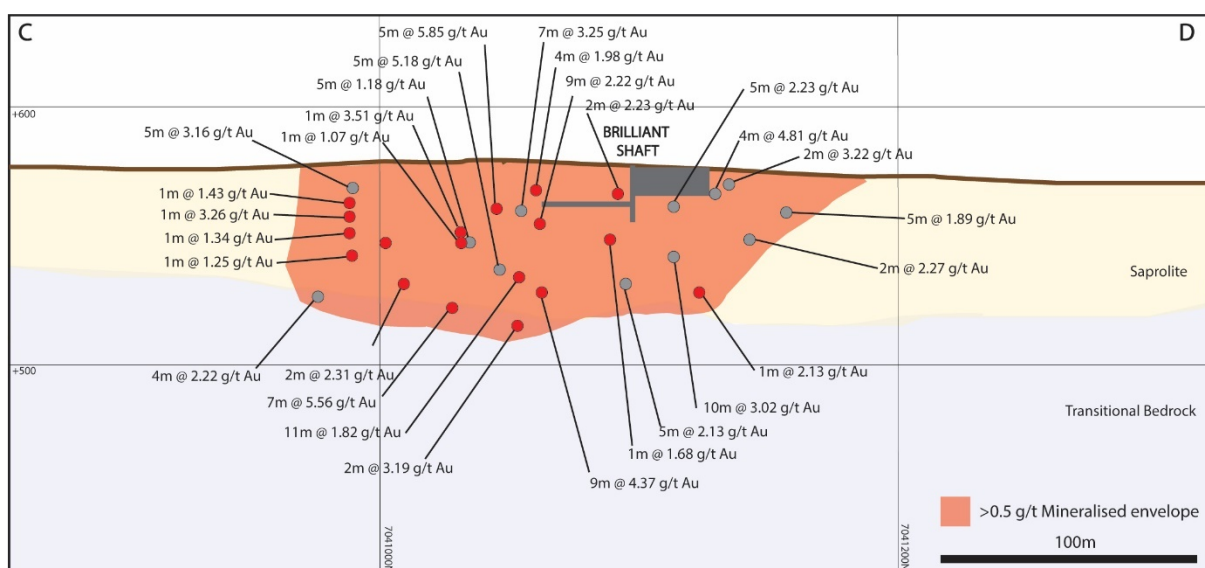


Figure 4 – Brilliant long section (facing west). Recent drill results with red markers, historic drilling in grey. Mineralisation remains open at depth and to south. Section width 80m

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by Gary Lyons, Chairman of Western Gold Resources Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Warren Thorne, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of the company. Dr Thorne who is an option-holder, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Thorne consents to inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to previous Exploration Results and to the Mineral Resource estimate included in its Prospectus dated 18 May 2021 and in previous announcements, it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all information in relation to the Exploration Results and material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate within those announcements continues to apply and has not materially changed.

Table 1 Gold Duke Project – Drill hole table with significant results (>1g/t Au)

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing	Easting	RL	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
WGRC0348	North Brilliant	7041399	795359	572	No Significant Result				
WGRC0349	North Brilliant	7041398	795348	572	99	100	1	3.60	
WGRC0350	North Brilliant	7041398	795339	572	111	115	4	4.25	0.47%
				and	122	123	1	2.48	
WGRC0351	North Brilliant	7041249	795397	572	6	7	1	1.59	
				and	76	77	1	4.07	
WGRC0352	North Brilliant	7041249	795377	572	2	5	3	1.90	
				and	35	38	3	2.56	
				and	79	81	2	2.44	
WGRC0353	North Brilliant	7041249	795358	573	123	124	1	1.15	
WGRC0354	North Brilliant	7041250	795418	572	No Significant Result				
WGRC0355	North Brilliant	7041358	795366	571	63	64	1	6.50	
				and	70	74	4	1.78	
WGRC0356	North Brilliant	7041359	795354	571	75	76	1	1.22	
					82	83	1	1.52	
					114	116	2	1.08	
WGRC0357	Brilliant	7041183	795463	572	75	76	1	1.22	
WGRC0358	Brilliant	7041184	795454	572	No Significant Result				
WGRC0359	Brilliant	7041164	795468	573	No Significant Result				
WGRC0360	Brilliant	7041164	795458	573	No Significant Result				
WGRC0361	Brilliant	7041165	795448	573	No Significant Result				
WGRC0362	Brilliant	7041144	795455	574	No Significant Result				
WGRC0363	Brilliant	7041123	795454	575	No Significant Result				
WGRC0364	Brilliant	7041124	795444	575	53	54	1	2.13	
WGRC0365	Brilliant	7041110	795450	576	51	52	1	1.04	
WGRC0366	Brilliant	7041109	795440	576	33	34	1	1.15	
WGRC0367	Brilliant	7041090	795454	577	32	33	1	1.68	
WGRC0368	Brilliant	7041060	795485	580	26	35	9	2.22	
WGRC0369	Brilliant	7041059	795470	579	13	17	4	1.98	
				and	27	28	1	1.25	
				and	53	62	9	4.37	
WGRC0370	Brilliant	7041045	795475	579	33	34	1	1.92	
				and	45	56	11	1.82	
WGRC0371	Brilliant	7041045	795465	579	20	25	5	5.85	
				including	24	25	1	22.94	
				and	52	53	1	1.55	
				and	71	73	2	3.19	
WGRC0372	Brilliant	7041045	795455	579	48	49	1	1.21	
WGRC0373	Brilliant	7041029	795466	579	51	52	1	1.33	
				and	63	70	7	5.56	
				including	64	65	1	10.32	
WGRC0374	Brilliant	7041032	795458	578	32	36	4	1.21	
				and	45	46	1	1.16	
WGRC0375	Brilliant	7041009	795485	578	19	21	2	4.04	
					32	34	2	3.03	
WGRC0376	Brilliant	7041010	795475	578	52	54	2	2.31	
WGRC0377	Brilliant	7040988	795490	576	15	16	1	1.43	
				and	21	22	1	3.26	

WGRC0378	Brilliant	7040989	795479	576	No Significant Result			
WGRC0379	Brilliant	7040989	795467	576	27	28	1	1.34
					47	48	1	1.26
WGRC0380	Brilliant	7040970	795467	576	No Significant Result			
WGRC0381	Brilliant	7041250	795339	573	No Significant Result			
WGRC0382	Brilliant	7041249	795319	574	No Significant Result			

JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Eagle and Emu prospects located at the Gold Duke project were sampled using Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling. A total of 35 holes for an aggregate of 3214m were completed. The drill holes were located to intersect the mineralisation at representative points to help with the overall understanding of the geology and distribution of the mineralisation. All the sample recoveries were visually estimated and logged as they were collected, and all the samples were consistently logged as approximately 100% recovery. All the drill samples as well as QAQC samples including duplicates and Certified Standards were submitted to an independent, ISO certified laboratory for chemical analysis. No measurement tools or systems were used that required calibration. The samples were collected at 1 m intervals and sub samples obtained via a cone splitter attached to the RC drill rig. At the commencement of each hole the cone splitter was checked to ensure that it was level and was continually checked the make sure there was no sample build up inside. The drilling samples were then submitted to Nagrom laboratories in Perth. At Nagrom samples were dried, pulverised then assessed for gold content using the Fire Assay method with a detection limit of 0.001 ppm. Cu was analysed by ICP003_OES with a detection limit of 5ppm.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 35 RC holes for an aggregate of 3214 m was completed at depths ranging from 40 to 124m, averaging 92 m. All the drilling was undertaken using a 5.5-inch face sampling RC hammer. The sample recovery was visually assessed and recorded on drill logs and is acceptable.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter were utilised to provide a representative sample and were regularly cleaned. The drilling contractor 'blew out' the hole at the beginning of each rod to remove any water if required. The ground conditions were good, and the drilling returned consistent sized dry samples and the possibility of sample bias through selective recoveries is considered negligible.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Reference chip

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>trays have also been collected and stored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill sample logging was qualitative. • The total length of drilling was 3214m and each individual metre interval has been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No core samples collected. • The RC drilling chip samples were collected using a cyclone and then duplicate sub samples of to up 4kg in size collected using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. All samples were dry. • All samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratories Pty Ltd, using their standard fire assay technique for gold and Four Acid Digest for Copper with industry standard procedures employed. The approximate 3kg sample was dried and pulverised to 90% passing 100 uM. These sample preparation procedures followed by the laboratory meet industry standards and are appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation being analysed. Industry standard quality control procedures are used by Nagrom. • Independent of the laboratory, WGR submits blind field duplicates and Certified Reference Materials as standards at intervals of approximately every 30 samples and analysis of this data has shown results consistent with industry expectations. • Field duplicates of the drilling samples were routinely collected, and these were all found to agree within acceptable limits with the original samples. • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Certified reference materials, blanks and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report provided by Nagrom. The accuracy and precision revealed by this data is consistent with the levels routinely achieved for assay data. No significant grade bias or precision issues have been observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal geology team checked and verified the data pertaining to the significant intercepts against original filed logs, Laboratory certificates and by checking cross sections. • No holes were twinned as the purpose of the drilling was to test strike extensions and infill gaps in existing data. • Field logging was completed directly into Toughbook and submitted to the database manager (Nutava) for digitisation and loading into a SQL database with the process logged and time stamped at each point. • All drill hole data is electronically stored and managed within a SQL based database

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supplied and maintained by Nutava. No adjustments to the assay data were made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 39 drill holes have collars surveyed by Southern Cross Surveys Pty Ltd using GNSS. (mmGPS) with manufacturers Specifications of +/- 10 mm North & East and +/- 15 mm RL. The down hole paths of all holes > 30m in depth were surveyed by Reflex gyro at 30 intervals. The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 50. High resolution aerial photogrammetry was collected in 2009 with an accuracy of +/-0.5 m in all three dimensions.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes comprising the current campaign were collared with a design to infill the previous drilling pattern. At Brilliant the drilling pattern has been infilled to a nominal 20m north and 10m east spacing. Data spacing is sufficient to demonstrate both geological and grade continuity. Only 1 m RC drill samples were collected, and no additional sample compositing was undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes are drilled inclined at minus 60° on an azimuth of 090°. The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dipping to west. No orientation sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were in calico bags, then placed in a polyweave bag and the bag sealed with a cable tie. The polyweave bags were placed into several bulka bags and transported via traceable transport systems (McMahon Burnett) to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Gold Duke project is in Western Australia approximately 45km southeast of the township of Wiluna. The tenements comprising the project are listed below. <table><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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">All tenements are 100% owned by the GWR Group Limited. The drilling described in this report is located over M53/1017All 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 thereafterAll the tenements are in good standing	Tenement	Holder	Expires	Area (Ha)	M53/971-I	GWR	24/01/2023	9.71	M53/972-I	GWR	24/01/2023	9.71	M53/1016-I	GWR	29/01/2027	617.45	M53/1017-I	GWR	29/01/2027	808.7	M53/1018-I	GWR	29/01/2027	593.65	M53/1087-I	GWR	22/09/2031	6,343.37	M53/1096-I	GWR	12/04/2037	195.1
Tenement	Holder	Expires	Area (Ha)																															
M53/971-I	GWR	24/01/2023	9.71																															
M53/972-I	GWR	24/01/2023	9.71																															
M53/1016-I	GWR	29/01/2027	617.45																															
M53/1017-I	GWR	29/01/2027	808.7																															
M53/1018-I	GWR	29/01/2027	593.65																															
M53/1087-I	GWR	22/09/2031	6,343.37																															
M53/1096-I	GWR	12/04/2037	195.1																															
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Gold Duke has been explored for gold since approximately 1920 and evidence of historical mine workings and prospecting pits are found in more than 20 separate locations over 15 km confined to the better exposed portions of the Joyners Find Greenstone Belt. Gold exploration has been carried out within the project area since 1980 with a peak between 1984 and 1990. In total, approximately 23,000 metres of reverse circulation and 15,000 metres of rotary air blast drilling was completed. Detailed and regional geological mapping was also undertaken along with aeromagnetic and aerial photography surveysThe ground has been held by GWR Group limited since 2004; where the primary focus has been iron ore exploration, but more recently gold exploration																																
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Gold mineralisation is related to two regional shear zones within the Archaean Joyners Find greenstone belt; the Joyners Find and Brilliant Shear Zones. Mineralisation within the Joyners Find Shear Zone is dominated by BIF hosted mineralisation, whilst mineralisation within the Brilliant shear is hosted by quartz reefs and quartz stockworks.																																

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold mineralisation and anomalies in this ASX release are understood to be related to the Brilliant Shear zone
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant data for WGR's RC drilling is summarised in Table 1 in the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Au intersections are reported for all intervals greater than 1m at 1g/t Au or greater than 2m at greater than 1 g/t Au up to 2m of internal waste All composited intercept assays were weighted by sample length No upper cut-off grades were applied All the drill samples are collected over consistent 1m intervals and composited assays weighted by sample lengths.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were inclined at -60° at an azimuth of 090°. The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dip to west. Drill hole intercepts shown are down hole lengths with true widths estimated as being between 50% and 75% of the downhole intercept.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to diagrams provided in the body of the report
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant drilling results are provided in Table 1 of the body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to previous releases made by WGR
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to body of report