

16th December 2021

New High Grade Gold Lodes Discovered at Eagle

Extends Mineralisation a Further 300m South and 100m North

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling assay results (19 holes) received across the Eagle deposit which now has a footprint of almost 1km. Additional drilling planned to test further potential extensions.
- Results from current Drilling confirms continuity of high grade gold along strike and at depth within the Eagle deposits together with the discovery of several new near-surface higher-grade lodes.
- Drilling extends strike extent of mineralisation to the south of Eagle by an additional 300m and to the north by an additional 100m, and remains open at depth and along strike.
- Assay results for 19 RC drill holes for 1,228m yield the following high grade results;

Eagle

- 10m @ 6.97 g/t Au from 78m (including 2m @ 23.36 g/t Au) (WGRC0242)
- 4m @ 6.50 g/t Au from 19m (including 1m @ 14.49 g/t Au) (WGRC0284)
- 9m @ 4.61 g/t Au from 47m (WGRC0241)
- 5m @ 4.06 g/t Au from 15m (WGRC0252)
- 7m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 17m (WGRC0248)
- The shallow high-grade intercept in WGRC0252 (5m @ 4.06 g/t Au from 15m), on the most southern line of drilling (Refer - Figures 1, 2A) demonstrates the continuity of mineralisation within the deposit and the potential for further southerly extensions to the orebody.
- Assay results for 40 RC holes remain outstanding and have the potential to extend mineralisation at Eagle a further 300m to the south.
- Planning for a new RC drilling program underway to follow up high grade results and new lode discoveries. Drilling planned to take place in Q1 2022.
- All previous, current and pending results will be collated and form the basis for an upgrade to the current combined JORC-2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 4,570,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 293,000 oz Au (refer Table 1).

Western Gold Resources (ASX: WGR) (“**WGR**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce that it has received the assay results from 19 reverse circulation (“RC”) drill holes for 1,228m recently completed at the Emu and Eagle deposits at its Gold Duke project (Figure 1).

The Gold Duke Project contains a combined JORC-2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 4,570,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 293,000 oz Au (refer Table 1) and the project is located approximately 40km south west of Wiluna.

The gold mineralisation at the Eagle deposit is within the regional Joyners Find shear zone and is hosted within vertical to steep westerly dipping banded iron formation units (“BIF”) hosted within highly weathered mafic and ultramafic rocks. All of the recent and most of the historical drilling is on an azimuth of 0900 inclined at -600 which is approximately perpendicular to the mineralisation.

WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:

“These results give WGR great confidence to expand the current Eagle resource. The current drilling extends mineralisation by 100 metres to the north for the Eastern Lode and approximately 300 metres to the south for the Western Lode. These results could prove transformational for the project and have the ability to significantly increase the resource base. With further assay results due to the south and the deposit open to the north, Eagle is demonstrating the high-grade the exploration potential that exists at the Gold Duke Project.

We are excited to receive the next set of assay results that have the potential to further extend mineralisation at Eagle even further to the south. We will keep shareholders updated and look forward to sharing strong news-flow over the coming months.”

Eagle

The Eagle prospect (Figure 1) contains a JORC (2012) Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 790,000 tonnes at 1.8 g/t Au for 45,000 oz (refer to Table 1).

Results for 19 RC drill holes for 1228 m were recently received and were completed to test the eastern and western BIF-hosted lodes. Refer Figure 1.

The recently completed drilling has further infilled the pattern to a nominal 20 m north and 20 m east spacing, as well as testing northern and southern infill to the known mineralisation at a tighter pattern of 20m north and 15m east spacing.

All significant intercepts are listed in Table 2 and include;

- **10m @ 6.97 g/t Au from 78m (including 2m @ 23.36 g/t Au) (WGRC0242)**
- **4m @ 6.50 g/t Au from 19m (including 1m @ 14.49 g/t Au) (WGRC0284)**
- **9m @ 4.61 g/t Au from 47m (WGRC0241)**
- **5m @ 4.06 g/t Au from 15m (WGRC0252)**
- **7m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 17m (WGRC0248)**

The shallow high-grade intercept in WGRC0252 which includes 5m @ 4.06 g/t Au from 15m, on the most southern line of drilling (Fig. 1, 2A) demonstrates the continuity of mineralisation within the deposit and the potential for further southerly extensions to the orebody. Assays are pending for drillholes that may extend the mineralisation to the south.

The recently received results extending mineralisation to the north of Eagle (Fig.1, 2B) complement the **shallow high-grade intercept in WGR0200 of 5m @ 5.84g/t Au from 12m (including 2m @ 12.81g/t Au)** (Refer ASX announcement 20 October 2021) and confirm the extension of the eastern lode by 100m. A program of mapping is planned to investigate possible structural controls of mineralisation north of WGR0200.

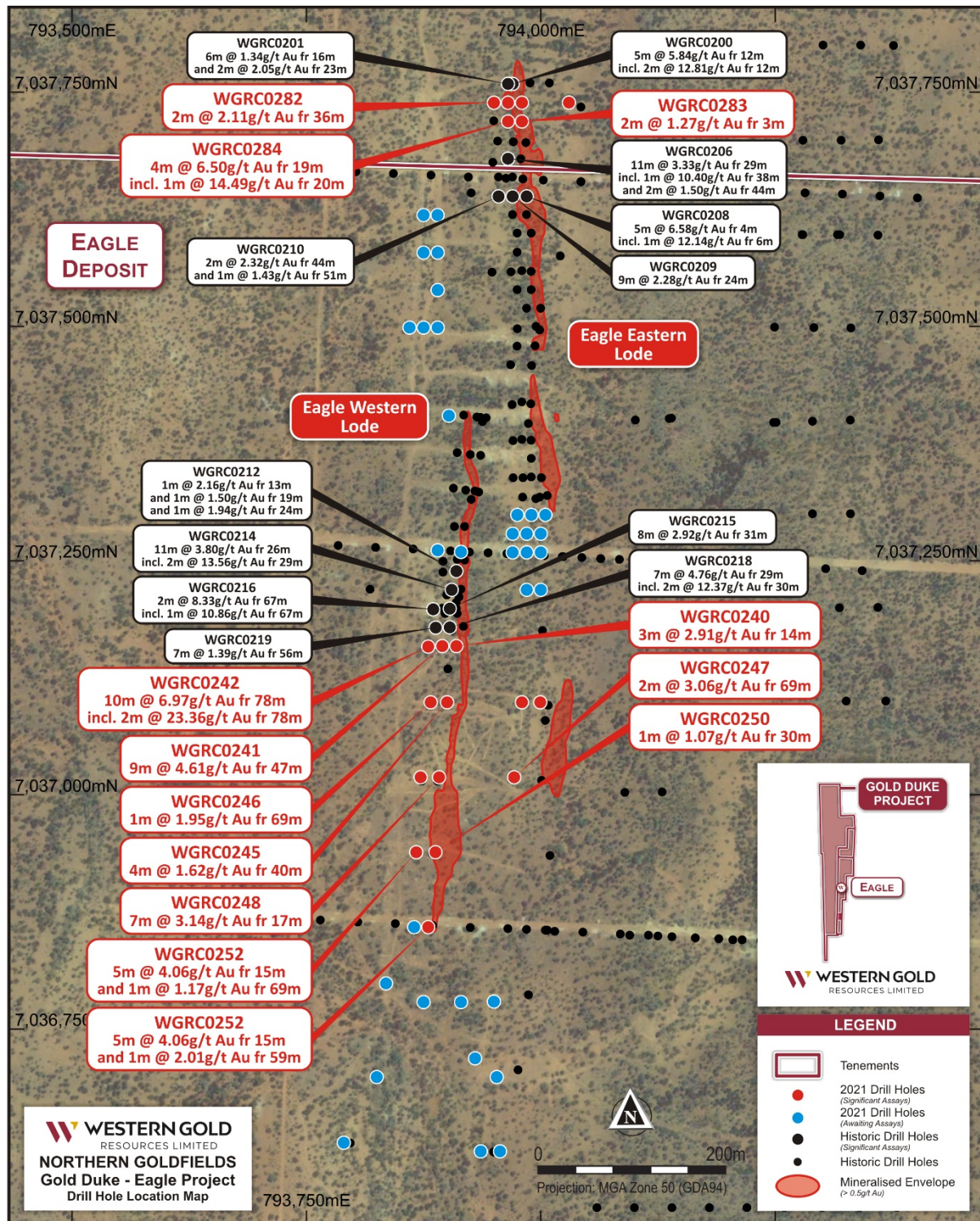
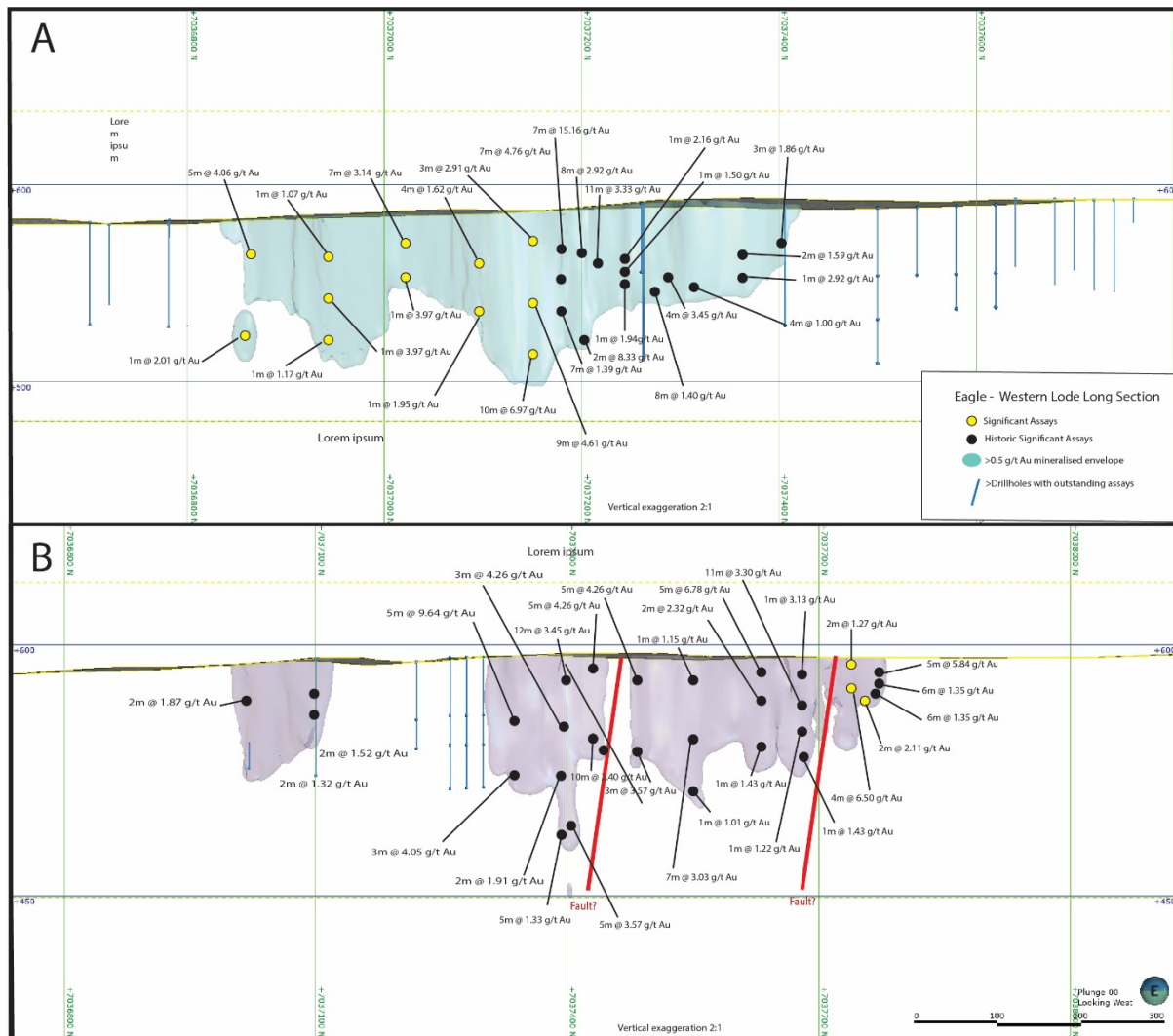


Figure 1 - Eagle south displaying RC drilling results, >0.5g/t mineralisation envelope and RC holes awaiting assays. (refer also ASX announcement 20 October 2021)



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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 Exploration Results and to the Mineral Resource estimate included in its recently announced 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 – JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate

JORC Status	Year	Prospect	Classification	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
JORC 2012 at 0.5 g/t cut-off	2019	Golden Monarch	Measured	30,000	3.0	3,000
			Indicated	380,000	2.1	26,000
			Inferred	390,000	2.1	26,000
			Subtotal	800,000	2.2	55,000
		Eagle	Indicated	110,000	2.8	10,000
			Inferred	680,000	1.6	35,000
			Subtotal	790,000	1.8	45,000
	2021	Emu	Inferred	600,000	2.2	42,000
		Joyners Find	Inferred	90,000	2.6	7,000
		Bottom Camp	Inferred	640,000	1.6	33,000
		Bowerbird	Inferred	230,000	2.4	17,000
		Brilliant	Inferred	210,000	3.1	21,000
		Bronzewing	Inferred	110,000	2.7	9,000
		Comedy King	Inferred	260,000	1.5	12,000
		Gold Hawk	Inferred	150,000	1.5	7,000
		Gold King	Inferred	580,000	1.9	36,000
		Wren	Inferred	110,000	2.4	8,000
		Total JORC 2012	Measured	30,000	3.0	3,000
			Indicated	490,000	2.3	36,000
			Inferred	4,050,000	2.0	254,000
			Combined	4,570,000	2.0	293,000

Table 2 Gold Duke Project EAGLE DRILL HOLE TABLE
(Incorporating significant results)

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Interval	Au(g/t)
WGRC0240	Eagle	793910	7037160	587	14	17	3	2.91
WGRC0241	Eagle	793895	7037160	587	47	56	9	4.61
WGRC0242	Eagle	793880	7037160	587	10	78	88	6.97
				including	2	78	80	23.36
WGRC0243	Eagle	794000	7037100	591	No significant intercept			
WGRC0244	Eagle	793980	7037100	589	No significant intercept			
WGRC0245	Eagle	793900.1	7037100	585	4	36	40	1.62
WGRC0246	Eagle	793882.7	7037100	585	1	69	70	1.95
WGRC0247	Eagle	793971.7	7037020	587	2	69	71	3.06
WGRC0248	Eagle	793891.5	7037020	585	7	17	24	3.14
WGRC0249	Eagle	793871.8	7037020	584	No significant intercept			
WGRC0250	Eagle	793887.6	7036940	584	1	30	31	1.07
WGRC0251	Eagle	793867.2	7036940	583	1	52	53	3.97
WGRC0252	Eagle	793880	7036860	582	5	15	20	4.06
	Eagle			and	1	69	70	1.17
WGRC0279	Eagle	794030	7037740	593	No significant intercept			
WGRC0280	Eagle	793980	7037740	593	No significant intercept			
WGRC0281	Eagle	793965	7037740	593	No significant intercept			
WGRC0282	Eagle	793950	7037740	593	2	36	38	2.11
WGRC0283	Eagle	793980	7037720	593	2	3	5	1.27
WGRC0284	Eagle	793965	7037720	593	4	19	23	6.50
	Eagle			including	1	20	21	14.49

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 (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.</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 (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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Eagle prospect is located at the Gold Duke project were sampled using Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling. A total of 19 holes for an aggregate of 1228m 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. Duplicate samples were collected every twenty samples 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 and MinAnalytical laboratories in Perth and At Nagrom the samples were dried, pulverised then assessed for gold content using the Fire Assay method with a detection limit of 0.001 ppm. At MinAnalytical, the samples were dried pulverised then assessed for gold content using the Photon assay method with a detection limit of 0.03 ppm
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 19 RC holes for an aggregate of 1228m was completed at depths ranging from 40 to 82m, averaging 65 m. All of 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 considered to be 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>considered negligible.</p> <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 trays have also been collected and stored. The drill sample logging was qualitative. The total length of drilling was 1228 m and each individual metre interval has been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 34kg in size collected using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. All samples were dry. Samples from WGR0240 to WGR0252 were submitted to Nagrom Laboratories Pty Ltd, using their standard fire assay technique and industry standard procedures are 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. Samples from WGR0279 to WGR0284 were submitted to MinAnalytical using their photon assay technique and industry standard procedures are employed. The approximate 3kg sample Samples for Photon Assay are dried and crushed to nominal - 3mm and ~500g linear split into photon assay jar for analysis. Independent of the laboratory, WGR submits blind field duplicates and Certified Reference Materials as standards and blanks 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Assay techniques and Photonassay 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		precision issues have been observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Digital logging in a Toughbook was loaded 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 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 19 drill hole collars were surveyed by G. Robinson, DMIRS Authorised Mine Surveyor of Southern X Surveys Pty Ltd, 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 > 30m in depth are assumed until surveyed by Wireline Services Group using a Surface Reference MEMS gyroscope 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 Eagle the drilling pattern has been infilled to a nominal 20m north and 20 and/or 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 and MinAnalytical 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"> Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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 to date.</p>

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 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 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
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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 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, 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 Joyner's Find Shear zone
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant data for WGR's RC drilling is summarised in Table 2 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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Au intersections are reported for all intervals greater than 2m 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 (eg '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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant drilling results are provided in Table 2 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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to body of report, further assay results are outstanding and additional field work planned.