

11 May 2023

Extensive 1.6km Structurally Controlled Gold Anomaly Identified

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Extensive anomaly identified at the Top Knot Shear, 1600m in strike length and the Au geochemistry highlights a clear extensive anomaly of 200m width which is well constrained.**
- **The anomaly is associated with the Comedy King Fault and a series of fault slays on the western margin of the Joyners Find Greenstone belt 30km south-west of Wiluna in WA.**
- **Anomaly is along strike from Great Western Exploration's (ASX:GTE) Firebird Project resulting in a >5km regional greenstone-hosted Au and As in soil anomaly.**
- **Approvals for drill testing for this compelling project are underway.**

Western Gold Resources (ASX: WGR) (“**WGR**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce an update on exploration activities at the Gold Duke Project (Figure 1), that contains a combined Mineral Resource estimate JORC-2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 4,570,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 293,000 oz Au (refer Table 1).

Assays have been received from the ongoing Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF+) soil program at the Gold Duke Project (see ASX announcement 9th November 2021) located within the Youanmi Greenstone Terrain (Figure 1). WGR completed 1624 UFF+ soil samples over the Prince Ivan project area with samples spaced 25m apart on lines 200m apart (25m x 200m). Samples were analysed using the UltraFine+ method (LabWest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd, Malaga, WA) to fully assess the soil properties and relationships (to the geochemistry) to improve the chances of future discovery. The soil sampling program is part of WGR's industry partnership with the CSIRO 'UltraFine+ research project. The project calls upon CSIRO's world-leading expertise to analyse the soil sample geochemical assay data and provide new data analytics and targeting for mineral exploration.

The 1600m north to northeast trending UFF+ gold anomaly feature parallels the northerly-trending stratigraphy. The 1600m gold anomaly is outlined by the 8ppb contour with peak value of 21ppb and associated As anomaly defined by 20ppb As with a peak of 69ppb. Field work has confirmed the anomaly is hosted predominantly within a sub-cropping package of shale, minor siltstone, sandstone, and thin BIF layers.

WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:

“The discovery of the gold anomaly at Prince Ivan is extremely exciting for the exploration team as it confirms the target generation approach being used at the project. Prior to WGR, no exploration had been completed on the western margin of the Joyner Find Shear zone so to discover an anomaly of this size and tenor provides continued belief in the project to deliver additional mineral resources. Its location adjacent and along strike to Great Western Exploration's Firebird Prospect that is currently being drilled indicates we could be dealing with a newly discovered regional mineralised corridor. WGR has prioritised exploration at this

exciting project, which will include geological and structural modelling plus drill testing of these gold anomalous zones once approvals are in place”.

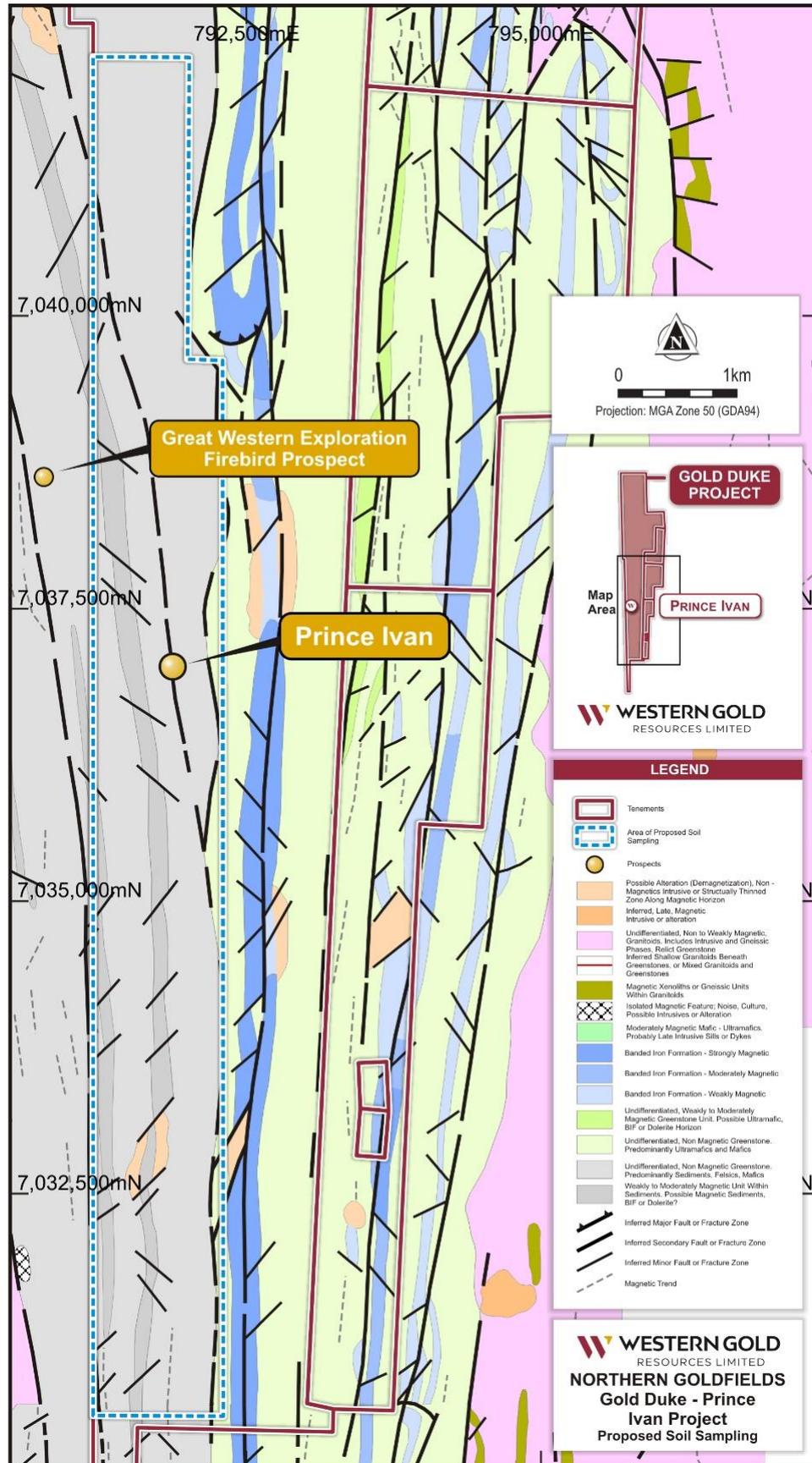
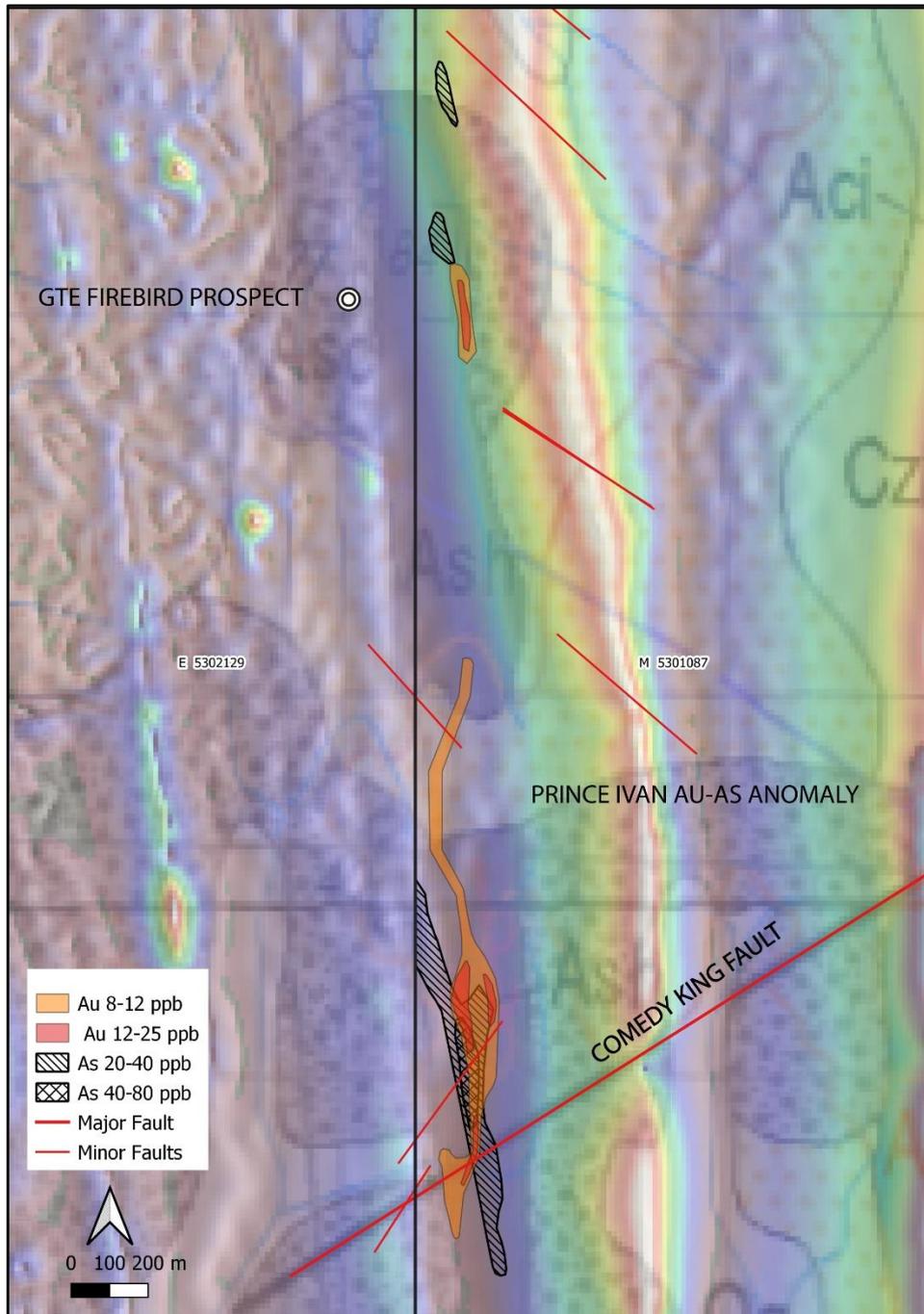


Figure 1. Prince Ivan Soil sample location on TMI interpretation



Next Steps

WGR plans to follow up prospective geochemical anomalies at the Prince Ivan Prospect with extensional UFF soil sampling to the south. Geological mapping will be conducted to further refine areas for drilling planned for Q2 2023.

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Board.

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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, he 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, Exploration Targets, 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.

Forward looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements does not guarantee future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the directors and our management. We cannot and do not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We have no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by law. These forward-looking statements are subject to various risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

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		
			Inferred	600,000	2.2	42,000		
		2021	Joyner's Find	Inferred	90,000	2.6	7,000	
				Inferred	640,000	1.6	33,000	
		Total JORC 2012			Inferred	230,000	2.4	17,000
					Inferred	210,000	3.1	21,000
	Inferred				110,000	2.7	9,000	
	Inferred				260,000	1.5	12,000	
	Inferred				150,000	1.5	7,000	
	Inferred				580,000	1.9	36,000	
	Inferred				110,000	2.4	8,000	
	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					

JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultra-fine Fraction (UFF) soil sampling: A total of 1624 (including standards and duplicates) were collected by WGR over the Prince Ivan Prospect in October and December 2022 • The UFF soil geochemical samples were collected at nominal 25 x 200m grid designed to cover a three-kilometre strike length of the Joyners Greenstone Belt. • All geochemical sampling completed by WGR was located on GDA94 using a GPS. • Samples were collected in the field by removing any surface vegetation, lag and topsoil and then digging down to a nominal depth of approximately 20cm. The collected sample was sieved to -2mm with and placed in a pre-numbered paper sample bag. WGR submitted all UFF soil samples to LabWest – Perth for analysis utilising sample preparation including separation and collection of <2µm fraction. Gold and multi-element analysis by LabWest's Ultrafine+ microwave digest with an ICP-EOS/MS finish was undertaken on the ultrafine fraction.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling completed
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling completed
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling completed. • Regolith logging was completed to an appropriate level of detail for soil sampling programs using a standard set of codes • Samples were logged in their entirety
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling completed. • Sample depth (nominally 20cm below surface) and location of soil sample recorded at each site. • All samples were dry sieved (-2mm) and approximately 200 grams of minus 2mm material sampled in the field and bagged. • A 200g sample is considered appropriate for UFF soil sampling • Soil samples were placed directly into prenumbered paper bags at the site location from which they were collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																																								
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 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"> Standards (prepared on site) were submitted every 40 samples; duplicates were taken every 40 samples. WGR submitted all UFF soil samples to LabWest – Perth for analysis utilising sample preparation including separation and collection of <2um fraction. Gold and multi-element analysis by LabWest’s Ultrafine+ microwave digest with an ICP-EOS/MS finish was undertaken on the ultrafine fraction. Gold detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au (1 part per billion) Multi-element analysis included <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th> <th>DL (ppm)</th> <th>Element</th> <th>DL (ppm)</th> <th>Element</th> <th>DL (ppm)</th> <th>Element</th> <th>DL (ppm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ag</td> <td>0.003</td> <td>Cu</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>Nb</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Te</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Al</td> <td>10</td> <td>Fe</td> <td>50</td> <td>Ni</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>Th</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>As</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>Ga</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Pb</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Tl</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Au</td> <td>0.0005</td> <td>Ge</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Pd</td> <td>0.001</td> <td>Tl</td> <td>0.003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ba</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>Hf</td> <td>0.002</td> <td>Pt</td> <td>0.001</td> <td>U</td> <td>0.003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Be</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Hg</td> <td>0.001</td> <td>Rb</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>V</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bi</td> <td>0.002</td> <td>In</td> <td>0.001</td> <td>Re</td> <td>0.0001</td> <td>W</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Br</td> <td>1</td> <td>K</td> <td>10</td> <td>S</td> <td>5</td> <td>Y</td> <td>0.005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ca</td> <td>10</td> <td>La</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Sb</td> <td>0.001</td> <td>Zn</td> <td>0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cd</td> <td>0.004</td> <td>Li</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Sc</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>Zr</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ce</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Mg</td> <td>10</td> <td>Se</td> <td>0.05</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Mn</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>Sn</td> <td>0.02</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cr</td> <td>2</td> <td>Mo</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>Sr</td> <td>0.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cs</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>Na</td> <td>10</td> <td>Ta</td> <td>0.001</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. Standards (prepared on site) were submitted every 40 samples, duplicates were inserted every 40 samples Analyses were undertaken at recognized industry specific laboratory. It is therefore expected that the reported assay results achieved acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the relevant analytical method employed. 	Element	DL (ppm)	Element	DL (ppm)	Element	DL (ppm)	Element	DL (ppm)	Ag	0.003	Cu	0.1	Nb	0.01	Te	0.001	Al	10	Fe	50	Ni	0.2	Th	0.02	As	0.5	Ga	0.05	Pb	0.05	Tl	2	Au	0.0005	Ge	0.05	Pd	0.001	Tl	0.003	Ba	0.2	Hf	0.002	Pt	0.001	U	0.003	Be	0.01	Hg	0.001	Rb	0.1	V	1	Bi	0.002	In	0.001	Re	0.0001	W	0.001	Br	1	K	10	S	5	Y	0.005	Ca	10	La	0.05	Sb	0.001	Zn	0.2	Cd	0.004	Li	0.05	Sc	0.2	Zr	0.1	Ce	0.05	Mg	10	Se	0.05			Co	0.01	Mn	0.5	Sn	0.02			Cr	2	Mo	0.03	Sr	0.1			Cs	0.03	Na	10	Ta	0.001		
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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"> Not relevant for surface samples Sample results and standards were reviewed by the company’s technical consultants. Results are uploaded into the company database, checked, and verified All data is stored in a Company database system and maintained by the Database Manager. There were no adjustments to assay data 																																																																																																																								
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were located using a handheld GPS system to an accuracy of +/- 5m. The coordinates are stored in the exploration database referenced to 																																																																																																																								

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	the MGA Zone 50
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UFF+ soil geochemical samples were collected at nominal 25 x 200m grid designed to cover a three-kilometre strike length of the Joyners Shear Zone. Follow up infill soil sampling may be considered to tighten and better resolve areas of anomalous gold mineralisation. Soil lines may be extended to close off some anomalies. • Not applicable for the reporting of geochemical sampling results • Not applicable for the reporting of geochemical sampling results
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, this is early-stage exploration geochemical sampling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not fully known. The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program and is useful for identifying broad geological trends. • The orientation of the sample lines is perpendicular to the strike of the targeted Joyners shear Zone. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structure being tested. • Not applicable for this type of sampling.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were bagged into numbered plastic RC bags and transported to the laboratory in Perth by WGR. • The laboratory was sent a sample submission sheet detailing the sample numbers, method of sample preparation and analyses and a full list of analytes. The sample submission sheet was cross referenced with the samples on arrival at the laboratory. • No sample preparation or analyses was to commence if there were any discrepancies
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample methodologies are routine, and no audits or reviews has taken place.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .

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		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement</th> <th>Holder</th> <th>Expires</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gold Duke project is located in Western Australia approximately 45km southeast of the township of Wiluna. The tenements comprising the project are listed below • All tenements are 100% owned by the GWR Group Limited. The soil sampling described in this report is located over M53/1087 • All tenements are covered by the granted Wiluna Native Title Claim (WCD2013/004) and are subject to a Mining Agreement with the Native Title Holders. • M53/1016, M53/1017 and M53/1018 are subject to a Royalty Agreement of \$10 per troy ounce to 50,000 ounces of gold produced and \$5 per troy ounce thereafter • All the tenements are in good standing 	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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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 surveys • The ground has been held by GWR Group limited since 2004; where the primary focus has been iron ore exploration, but more recently gold exploration 																																
Geology	<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. • The gold mineralisation and anomalies in this ASX release are understood to be related to the Joyners Find Shear zone 																																

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No external audit has been completed
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"> • WGR has reported raw assays for soil sampling with no further criteria applied • Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results. • No metal equivalent values are used.
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"> • Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results.
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"> • Not applicable to this report. All results are reported either in the text or in the associated appendices. Examples of high-grade mineralisation are labelled as such
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"> • Further work is described in the body of the announcement. • Further work is proposed and is subject to both budgetary constraints and to new information coming to hand which may lead to changes in the proposed work