

25<sup>th</sup> March 2022

## RC Drilling Update at Gold Duke Project

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Exploration drill program has commenced at the Gold Duke Project, with an initial 31 holes for 2,604m of RC drilling already completed across the Joyners Find and Eagle deposits.
- Assay results from the Joyners Find prospect have been prioritised at the laboratory with assay results due in mid-April.
- Drilling tested depth extensions to historic mining areas of Joyners Find (historical drill results include 4m @ 18.45 g/t Au from 24m (including 2m @ 34.78g/t Au) (JRC036)<sup>1</sup>.
- Extensional and infill drilling is planned to further test the southern and northern extension of mineralisation at Eagle where previous results included 10m @ 6.97 g/t Au from 78m (including 2m @ 23.36 g/t Au) (WGRC0242)<sup>1</sup>.
- The drilling program is a part of WGR's aggressive 20,000m planned program in 2022 and builds on the considerable success of its 2021 exploration programs.
- Resource 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) is currently being prepared by Optiro and is expected to be released 1H2022.



Fig. 1 Drilling at the Joyners Find prospect adjacent to historic shaft

<sup>1</sup> refer ASX announcement 1 March 2022

Western Gold Resources (ASX: WGR) (“**WGR**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on 2022 Exploration drilling program at Gold Duke Project, which commenced in early March.

To date, 31 holes for 2604m (Table 2) across the Joyners Find (Figure 1) and Eagle prospects have been completed, with a further 4 weeks of drilling planned across the Eagle and Brilliant prospects remaining (see ASX announcement 10<sup>th</sup> March 2022).

All RC samples have been dispatched to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth. Assay results from the Joyners find prospect have been prioritised at the laboratory with assay results due in mid-April.

The prioritising of assay results from the Joyners Find prospect will allow WGR to test the company’s geological model and allow follow-up drilling programs in Q2, 2022. First assays from the Eagle and Brilliant deposits are due in early May 2022.

A Mineral Resource Estimate update is currently being prepared for the Eagle, Emu and Comedy King deposits and is expected to be released within 1H2022.

**WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:**

*“We are excited to be back drilling at the Gold Duke Project to expand our understanding of the controls on mineralisation at the historic Joyners and Brilliant Mines. Geological logging from drilling at Joyners Find has intersected broad zones of talc-chlorite altered ultramafics with extensive quartz veining both below and adjacent to the historic workings’ zones indicating that mineralisation continues below the currently known footprint of the resource. At Eagle, geological logging has visibly confirmed the southerly down-dip extension of mineralisation within hematite-goethite altered BIF units. We look forward to updating the market as the assay results are received from the laboratory”*

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

**For further information please contact:**

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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, 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

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 notes that the relevant JORC 2012 disclosures are included in the Prospectus and those previous announcements and 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.

Where the Company refers in this report to previous exploration results that were prepared and first disclosed under a pre-2012 edition of the JORC code, it notes that the data has been compiled and validated. It is the opinion of the Company that the exploration data is reliable. Nothing has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historic exploration results.

**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	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>55,000</b>	
		Eagle	Indicated	110,000	2.8	10,000	
			Inferred	680,000	1.6	35,000	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>790,000</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>45,000</b>	
		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	
	Total JORC 2012			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
	Total JORC 2012			Inferred	110,000	2.4	8,000
<b>Measured</b>				<b>30,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	
<b>Indicated</b>				<b>490,000</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>36,000</b>	
<b>Inferred</b>				<b>4,050,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>254,000</b>	
			<b>Combined</b>	<b>4,570,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>293,000</b>	

**Table 2. Drill Collar Table for Drilling Campaign over Joyners Find and Eagle deposits**

Prospect	Hole ID	Tenement	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth
Joyners Find	WGRC0308	M53/0972	793644	7033140	603.28	270	60	64
Joyners Find	WGRC0309	M53/0972	793580	7033140	599.86	90	60	118
Eagle	WGRC0310	M53/1018	793890	7037219	588.54	90	-60	60
Eagle	WGRC0311	M53/1018	793880	7037219	588.23	90	-60	94
Joyners Find	WGRC0312	M53/0971	793565	7033140	598.93	90	60	80
Joyners Find	WGRC0313	M53/0971	793631	7033240	604.00	270	60	78
Joyners Find	WGRC0314	M53/0972	793647	7033240	604.44	270	60	106
Eagle	WGRC0315	M53/1018	793875	7037180	587.18	90	-60	106
Eagle	WGRC0316	M53/1018	793865	7037159	586.41	90	-60	130
Eagle	WGRC0317	M53/1018	793900	7037140	586.43	90	-60	58
Eagle	WGRC0318	M53/1018	793890	7037140	586.38	90	-60	88
Eagle	WGRC0319	M53/1018	793880	7037140	586.43	90	-60	106
Eagle	WGRC0320	M53/1018	793870	7037140	586.38	90	-60	118
Eagle	WGRC0321	M53/1018	793905	7037120	585.98	90	-60	46
Eagle	WGRC0322	M53/1018	793895	7037120	585.87	90	-60	70
Eagle	WGRC0323	M53/1018	793885	7037120	585.55	90	-60	88
Eagle	WGRC0324	M53/1018	793875	7037121	585.74	90	-60	106
Eagle	WGRC0325	M53/1018	793865	7037120	585.64	90	-60	140
Eagle	WGRC0326	M53/1018	793900	7037080	585.00	90	-60	40
Eagle	WGRC0327	M53/1018	793890	7037080	585.00	90	-60	70
Eagle	WGRC0328	M53/1018	793880	7037080	585.00	90	-60	88
Eagle	WGRC0329	M53/1018	793895	7037060	585.00	90	-60	52
Eagle	WGRC0330	M53/1018	793885	7037060	585.00	90	-60	70
Eagle	WGRC0331	M53/1018	793875	7037060	584.92	90	-60	88
Eagle	WGRC0332	M53/1018	793895	7037040	585.00	90	-60	40
Eagle	WGRC0333	M53/1018	793885	7037040	584.85	90	-60	70
Eagle	WGRC0334	M53/1018	793875	7037040	584.85	90	-60	88
Eagle	WGRC0335	M53/1018	793980	7037240	591.08	90	-60	100
Eagle	WGRC0336	M53/1018	793970	7037240	591.05	90	-60	106
Eagle	WGRC0337	M53/1018	793960	7037240	590.65	90	-60	136

## JORC 2012 Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Eagle and Joyners prospects located at the Gold Duke project were sampled using Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling. A total of 31 holes for an aggregate of 2604m were completed.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All the sample recoveries were visually estimated and logged as they were collected and all the samples were consistently logged as approximately 100% recovery</li> <li>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.</li> <li>No measurement tools or systems were used that required calibration.</li> <li>The samples of approximately 3kg were collected at 1 m intervals and sub samples obtained via a cone splitter attached to the RC drill rig.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The drilling samples were then submitted to Nagrom laboratories in Perth.</li> <li>At Nagrom samples were dried, pulverised then assessed for gold content using the Fire Assay method with a detection limit of 0.001 ppm.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 31RC holes for an aggregate of 2604 m were completed at depths ranging from 40 to 140m, averaging 87 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>The drill sample logging was qualitative</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length of drilling was 2,604 m and each individual metre interval has been logged</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No core samples collected</li> <li>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</li> <li>All samples 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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> <li>The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire Assay techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard for the elements analysed using this technique with the detection limits as stated.</li> <li>The assaying technique used is total analyses</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending Assays results from the labs</li> <li>No adjustment to assay data as no assays results have been received as yet.</li> <li>No holes were twinned as the purpose of the drilling was to test strike extensions and infill gaps in existing data</li> <li>A Digital file is submitted to the database manager for loading into a SQL database with the process logged and time stamped at each point.</li> <li>All drill hole data is electronically stored and managed within a SQL based database supplied and maintained by Nutava</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 31 drill holes are awaiting survey by Southern Cross Surveys Pty Ltd using GNSS. (mmGPS) with manufacturers Specifications of +/- 10 mm North &amp; East and +/- 15 mm RL. The holes are currently surveyed using a GARMIN hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m</li> <li>Down hole surveying was completed by the drilling company at every 30m downhole using Reflex north-seeking GYRO</li> <li>The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 50</li> <li>High resolution aerial photogrammetry was collected in 2009 with an accuracy of +/-0.5 m in all three dimensions.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the Eagle deposit, the drill holes comprising the current campaign were collared with a design to infill the previous drilling pattern. At Joyners Find, the drillholes were designed to test the geological model and depth extension of known mineralisation</li> <li>At Eagle the drilling pattern has been infilled to a nominal 20m north and 10m east spacing.</li> <li>Data spacing is sufficient to demonstrate both geological and grade continuity.</li> <li>Only 1 m RC drill samples were collected and no additional sample compositing was undertaken.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Eagle, all holes are drilled inclined at minus 600 on an azimuth of 090°. The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dipping to west</li> <li>At Joyners Find, Holes were drilled inclined at minus 600 on an azimuth of 090° or 270o</li> <li>No orientation sampling bias has been introduced.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were placed 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews have been undertaken</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>All tenements are 100% owned by the GWR Group Limited. The drilling described in this report is located over M53/971-I, M53/972-I and M53/1018.</li> <li>All tenements are covered by the granted Wiluna Native Title Claim</li> </ul>	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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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>(WCD2013/004) and are subject to a Mining Agreement with the Native Title Holders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• All the tenements are in good standing</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 surveys</li> <li>• The ground has been held by GWR Group limited since 2004; where the primary focus has been iron ore exploration.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The gold mineralisation and anomalies in this ASX release are understood to be related to the Joyners Find Shear zone</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All relevant data for WGR's RC drilling is summarised in Table 2 in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assays are still pending from Nagrom – no high-grade cuts have been applied</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dip to west.</li> <li>• Drill hole intercepts shown are down hole lengths with true widths estimated as being between 50% and 75% of the downhole intercept.</li> </ul>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No grades have been included – pending assay results</li> <li>No drill cross sections have been inserted – pending assay results</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assay results are still pending, results will be presented once received.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to previous releases made by WGR</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to body of report</li> </ul>