

6 May 2022

RC Drilling Program Extended at Gold Duke Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exploration drill program to be extended at Gold Duke Project with an additional 77 holes for 4637m to be drilled across the Wren and Gold King deposits in addition to the planned 20,000m planned program for 2022.**
- **Drilling has been completed at the Brilliant, Eagle and Joyners Find deposits with a total of 75 holes for 6414m.**
- **First assays from the 2022 program are expected in the coming weeks.**
- **The drilling program is a part of WGR's aggressive 20,000m planned program in 2022 and builds on the considerable success during 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) currently being prepared by Optiro and is expected to be released 1H2022.**

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, 75 holes for 6414m (Table 2) across the Joyners Find (Figure 1), Eagle and Brilliant prospects have been completed and first assays from this drilling are expected in the second half of May.

With all approvals already in place and an existing rig onsite, WGR have decided to extend their drilling program to explore to the highly prospective Wren and Gold King prospects. A further 77 holes for 4637m are planned to be drilled across both deposits.

WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:

"We are excited to have an opportunity to extend our drilling program across several prospective targets at our Gold Duke Project. The additional drilling aims to increase knowledge and resource confidence at Gold King as well as exploring the Wren prospect. Significantly, the Wren prospect is located along a parallel structural trend, identified by a Sub-Audio Magnetics survey, to the west of the main Joyners Find Shear Zone. The limited drilling along this structure has previous recorded grades up to 96g/t Au¹ which are coincident with a 700m-long Au and As anomaly identified from a WGR rock chip sampling program. We look forward in updating the market as the assay results are received from the laboratory"

¹ refer ASX announcement 22 September 2021

Gold King

The Gold King prospect is approximately 800m south of Golden Monarch (Figure 1) and is hosted in BIF units within the Joyners Find Shear Zone. The deposit has an Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 580,000t @ 1.9 g/t Au for 36,000 oz Au (Table 1). The deposit has previously been tested on an approximate 40 m by 20 m spacing. Current drilling is planned to increase resource confidence as well as extend the deposit along strike and at depth. Significant intercepts previously advised include (refer Prospectus dated 18 May 2021):

- **6m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 34 m in JF006**
- **9m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 38 m in JF111**
- **11m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 47 m in JF177**
- **4m @ 3.8g/t Au from 33m in JF32**
- **5m @ 6.2 g/t Au from 33 m in JF243**
- **10m @ 4.6 g/t Au from 29 m in WGR010**
- **11m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 39 m in WGR022**

Wren

The Wren prospect (Figure 1) consists of a series of two historic shafts and several small pits. Two styles of mineralisation are observed:

1. Quartzite-hosted with associated quartz and quartz-hematite veins that form both layer-parallel and cross-cutting vein networks. Locally, quartz-vein breccias with extensive wall rock hematite alteration are present; and
2. South-east dipping (40°) 60-80cm wide quartz-carbonate veins that crosscut the quartzite and ultramafic units. These veins have been the focus of historic mining at the Wren Prospect.

A WGR rock chip program identified a 700m long anomaly along a northerly trending ridge with Au assays up to 3.56g/t Au (refer ASX Announcement 22 September 2022). The drilling is aimed as testing this anomaly as well as following up on eight RC drill holes previously drilled at Wren (refer Prospectus dated 18 May 2021). Six of these are over a strike length of only 50m, with significant intercepts including:

- **3m at 33.75 g/t Au from 39m including 1 m at 96.00 g/t Au (CR136)**
- **4m at 2.61 g/t Au from 24m (CR141)**
- **6m at 1.43 g/t Au from 32m (CR142)**

Mineralisation in the historical RC drill holes is open in all directions. The previous drilling was used to calculate a JORC 2012 Inferred Resource estimate of 110,000 tonnes at 2.4 g/t Au for 8,000 ounces (Table 1).

RC drilling will likely be completed over the coming month at the Wren and Gold King prospects with assays from these deposits anticipated to be received in July.

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.

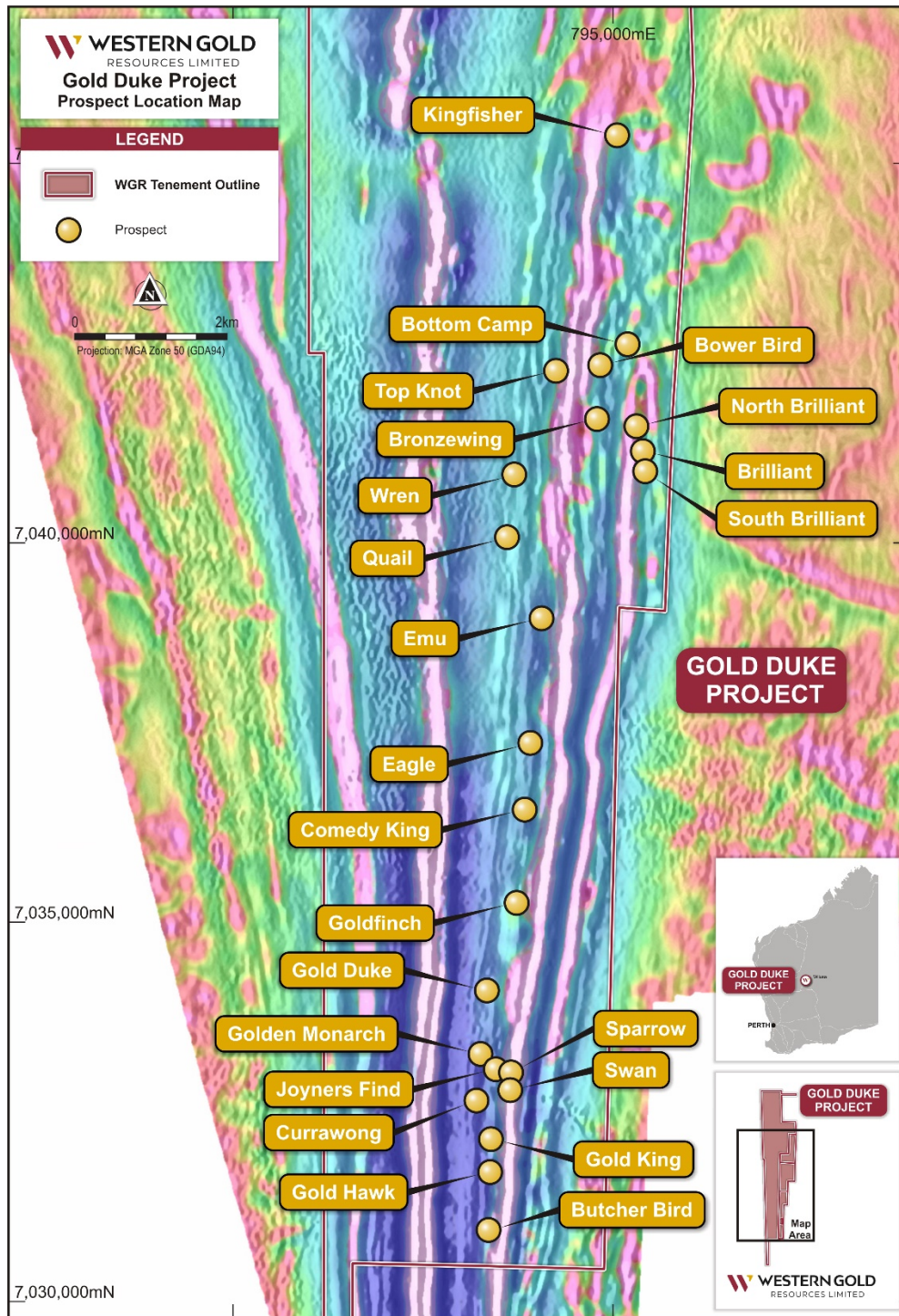


Figure 1. The Gold Duke project on TMI (1VD) and Gold Deposit Locations

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

For further information please contact:

Gary Lyons
Chairman
E: garylions@heiniger.com.au

Warren Thorne
Managing Director
E: warrent@westerngoldresources.com.au

Mark Pitts
Company Secretary
E: markp@endeavourcorp.com.au

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

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
			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
		Emu	Inferred	600,000	2.2	42,000
			Inferred	90,000	2.6	7,000
	2021	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. 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	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	90	-60	40
Eagle	WGRC0327	M53/1018	793890	7037080	585	90	-60	70
Eagle	WGRC0328	M53/1018	793880	7037080	585	90	-60	88
Eagle	WGRC0329	M53/1018	793895	7037060	585	90	-60	52
Eagle	WGRC0330	M53/1018	793885	7037060	585	90	-60	70
Eagle	WGRC0331	M53/1018	793875	7037060	584.92	90	-60	88
Eagle	WGRC0332	M53/1018	793895	7037040	585	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
Eagle	WGRC0338	M53/1018	793978.6	7037280	592.5605	90	-60	82
Eagle	WGRC0339	M53/1018	793960	7037280	592.5	90	-60	118
Eagle	WGRC0340	M53/1017	793955	7037760	592.5	90	-60	52
Eagle	WGRC0341	M53/1017	793940	7037760	593	90	-60	76
Eagle	WGRC0342	M53/1017	793970	7037780	592.5	90	-60	34
Eagle	WGRC0343	M53/1017	793955	7037780	592.5	90	-60	58
Eagle	WGRC0344	M53/1017	793970	7037800	592.5	90	-60	40
Eagle	WGRC0345	M53/1017	793955	7037800	592.5	90	-60	58
Eagle	WGRC0346	M53/1017	793970	7037820	592.5	90	-60	30
Eagle	WGRC0347	M53/1017	793955	7037820	592.5	90	-60	58
Brilliant	WGRC0348	M53/1017	795363	7041400	572.2909	90	-60	100
Brilliant	WGRC0349	M53/1017	795353	7041400	572.4855	90	-60	112
Brilliant	WGRC0350	M53/1017	795343	7041400	572.6665	90	-60	148
Brilliant	WGRC0351	M53/1017	795400	7041250	572.6237	90	-60	82

Brilliant	WGRC0352	M53/1017	795380	7041250	572.6237	90	-60	88
Brilliant	WGRC0353	M53/1017	795360	7041250	573.2932	90	-60	124
Brilliant	WGRC0354	M53/1017	795420	7041250	572.154	90	-60	60
Brilliant	WGRC0355	M53/1017	795370	7041360	571.5079	90	-60	130
Brilliant	WGRC0356	M53/1017	795360	7041360	571.8781	90	-60	160
Brilliant	WGRC0357	M53/1017	795465	7041185	572.6323	90	-60	40
Brilliant	WGRC0358	M53/1017	795455	7041185	572.5036	90	-60	52
Brilliant	WGRC0359	M53/1017	795470	7041165	573.7636	90	-60	88
Brilliant	WGRC0360	M53/1017	795459	7041165	573.5821	90	-60	82
Brilliant	WGRC0361	M53/1017	795449	7041165	573.3119	90	-60	90
Brilliant	WGRC0362	M53/1017	795455	7041145	574.9811	90	-60	76
Brilliant	WGRC0363	M53/1017	795455	7041125	574.9803	90	-60	76
Brilliant	WGRC0364	M53/1017	795445	7041125	575.065	90	-60	88
Brilliant	WGRC0365	M53/1017	795450	7041110	576.3811	90	-60	88
Brilliant	WGRC0366	M53/1017	795440	7041110	576.1747	90	-60	118
Brilliant	WGRC0367	M53/1017	795457	7041090	577.5696	90	-60	94
Brilliant	WGRC0368	M53/1017	795485	7041065	579.8179	90	-60	70
Brilliant	WGRC0369	M53/1017	795470.4	7041065	579.5105	90	-60	100
Brilliant	WGRC0370	M53/1017	795475	7041045	579.9119	90	-60	82
Brilliant	WGRC0371	M53/1017	795465	7041045	579.782	90	-60	94
Brilliant	WGRC0372	M53/1017	795455	7041045	579.9119	90	-60	124
Brilliant	WGRC0373	M53/1017	795466	7041030	579.5401	90	-60	76
Brilliant	WGRC0374	M53/1017	795455	7041032	579.6571	90	-60	106
Brilliant	WGRC0375	M53/1017	795485	7041010	578.7218	90	-60	70
Brilliant	WGRC0376	M53/1017	795475	7041010	578.6394	90	-60	82
Brilliant	WGRC0377	M53/1017	795490	7040990	577.7302	90	-60	88
Brilliant	WGRC0378	M53/1017	795480	7040990	577.5443	90	-60	88
Brilliant	WGRC0379	M53/1017	795470	7040990	577.6035	90	-60	112
Brilliant	WGRC0380	M53/1017	795465	7040970	576.9798	90	-60	88
Brilliant	WGRC0381	M53/1017	795340	7041250	573.9059	90	-60	58
Brilliant	WGRC0382	M53/1017	795320	7041250	574.5019	90	-60	70

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"> The Eagle, Brilliant and Joyners prospects located at the Gold Duke project were sampled using Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling. A total of 75 holes for an aggregate of 6414m 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 of approximately 3kg 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.
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"> A total of 75RC holes for an aggregate of 6414 m was completed at depths ranging from 34 to 160m, averaging 85 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"> 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"> 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"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have been logged by a geologist from sieved chips in the field at

¹ refer ASX announcement 22 September 2021

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and 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>1m intervals; with lithology, alteration, hardness and weathering recorded. Reference chip 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 6414m 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 core 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 up to 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 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. • 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. • 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie 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.
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"> • Pending Assays results from the labs. • No adjustment to assay data as not assays results have been received as yet. • No holes were twinned as the purpose of the drilling was to test strike extensions and infill gaps in existing data. • Digital filed is submitted to the database manager for 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 supplied and maintained by Nutava.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 75 drill holes are awaiting survey by Southern Cross Surveys Pty Ltd using GNSS. (mmGPS) with manufacturers Specifications of +/- 10 mm North & East

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>and +/- 15 mm RL. The holes are currently surveyed using a GARMIN hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down hole surveying was completed by the drilling company at every 30m downhole using Reflex north-seeking GYRO. • 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"> • <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"> • 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 depths extension of known mineralisation • At Eagle 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"> • <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"> • 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 • At Joyners Find, Holes were drilled inclined at minus 60° on an azimuth of 090° or 270° • No orientation sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<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"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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 M53/971-I, M53/972-I 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 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 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.																																
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																																

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		<p>mineralisation, whilst mineralisation within the Brilliant shear is hosted by quartz reefs and quartz stockworks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold mineralisation and anomalies in this ASX release are understood to be related to the Joyners 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"> The assays are still pending from Nagrom – no high-grade cuts have been applied.
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 dippy 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"> No grades have been included – pending assay results. No drill cross sections have been inserted – pending assay results.
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"> No assay results – still pending.
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.

