

06 April 2022

New trench results include 18m @ 2.04 g/t Au and 52m @ 1.65 g/t Au at Kokoseb

Highlights

- Trenches 4 and 5 returned 18m @ 2.04 g/t Au and 52m @ 1.65 g/t Au respectively
- Nine diamond holes completed across Kokoseb, totalling 1,247 meters drilled – two remaining holes planned to be drilled prior to rig demobilisation
- Trenching program progressing along strike of the Kokoseb gold in soil anomaly with results pending on two further trenches

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has now received all assays from trenches 4 and 5 at the Kokoseb gold anomaly, located on the Okombahe exploration permit, which is part of the Wia's Damaran Project in Namibia. Significant assays include **18m at 2.04 g/t Au and 52m at 1.65 g/t Au**, which are excellent results and further highlight the economic potential of the Kokoseb gold anomaly.

The maiden diamond drilling program is progressing well, with 9 holes completed (1,247 meters) and a further two holes planned before the drill rig demobilises.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"These additional trench results, with substantial width and high-grades, provide further confirmation that Kokoseb is emerging as a highly significant prospect. The trenches are part of a systematic program of exploration and they provide a valuable insight into the nature of mineralisation on the prospect. This critical information will be used towards the planning of a larger scale drilling program in due course. Finally, we have nearly completed our maiden diamond drilling program, which seeks to confirm the trench results at depth and has given us a first look at the mineralising system at Kokoseb."

Trenching results on the Kokoseb gold in soil anomaly

Trench 4 has returned **18m at 2.04 g/t Au¹**, which is included in a larger **25m interval at 1.55 g/t Au²** (Figure 2). The gold mineralisation is associated with meta-sediments (schists) that are running sub-parallel to the trench, in contact with a granite. The intercept is interpreted to be parallel to the mineralised zone.

Trench 5, which was dug perpendicular to the main schistosity and interpreted to be perpendicular to the mineralised zone (Figure 2), has returned the following intercepts which are all hosted by the meta-sediments:

- **2m at 0.89 g/t Au¹** ;
- **52m at 1.65 g/t Au¹** (both included in a larger 61m interval at 1.47 g/t Au²);
- **6m at 1.14 g/t Au¹** ; and
- **10m at 1.05 g/t Au¹** (both included in a larger 25m interval at 0.85 g/t Au²).

¹ Intercept calculated using 0.5 g/t cu-off grade and 2m max consecutive internal low grade

² Intercept calculated using 0.2 g/t cu-off grade and 2m max consecutive internal low grade

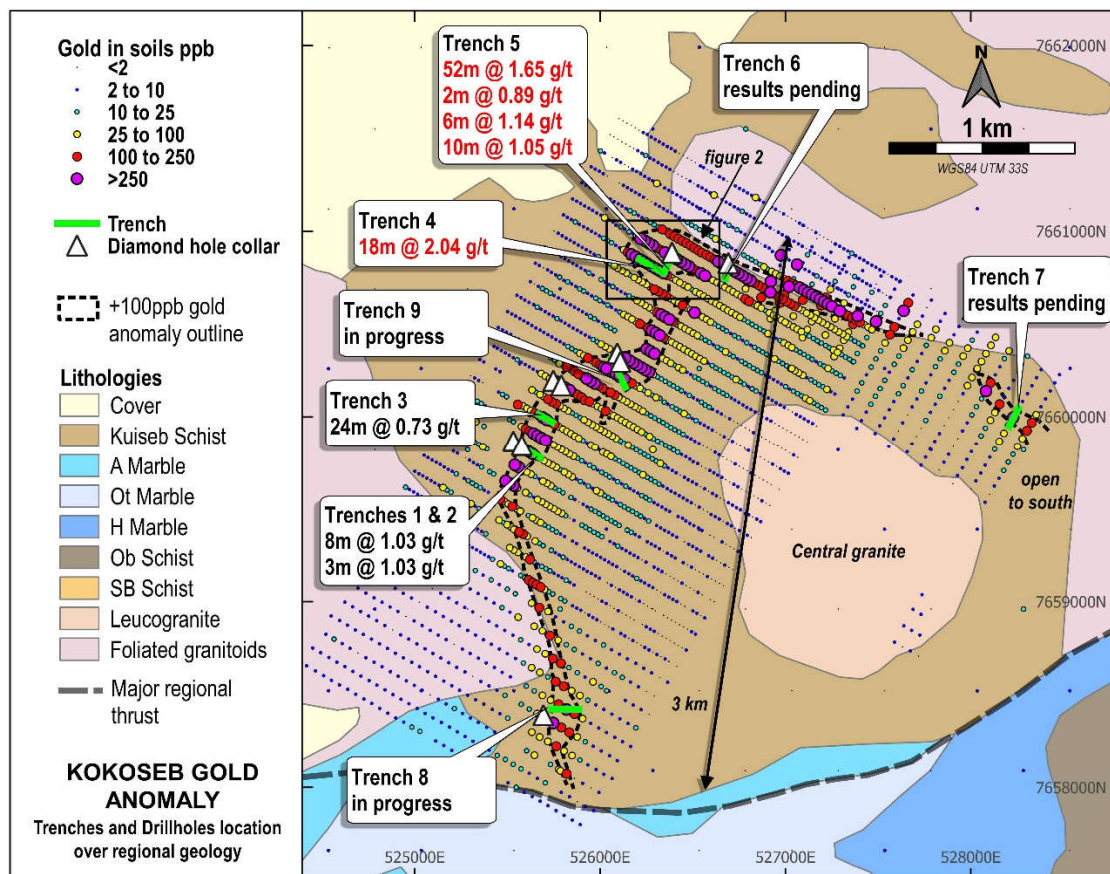


Figure 1 – Trenching status with gold mineralised intercepts on the Kokoseb gold anomaly over regional geology

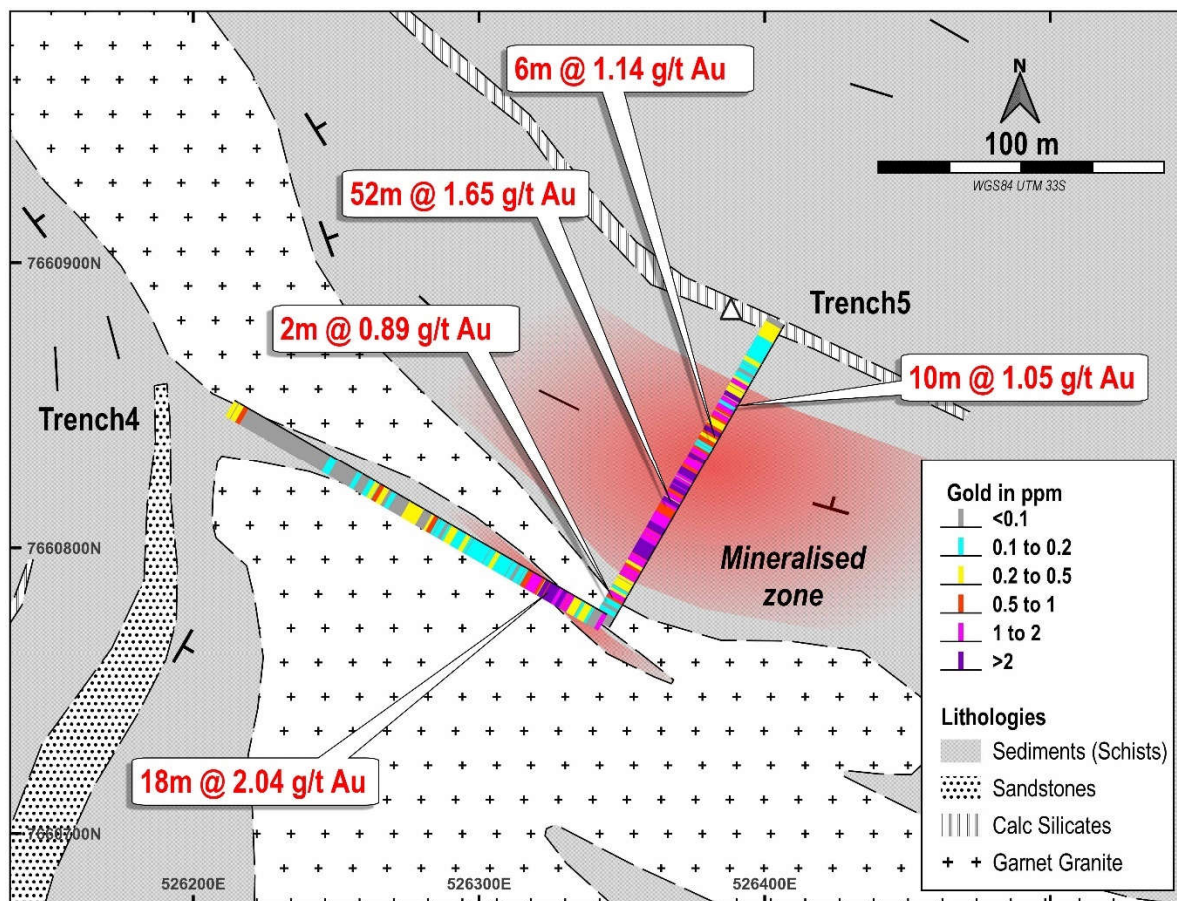


Figure 2 – Details on trenches 4 and 5 over mapped lithologies

The trenching program is continuing in the centre and south of the Kokoseb gold anomaly and aims to uncover the core of the gold in soil anomalism using trench spacing of approximately 500m along the +3km strike. To date, seven trenches with a combined length of 667m have been completed, with assays received from trenches 1-5³. The results of Trenches 6 and 7 are pending and a further two trenches – Trenches 8 and 9 – are currently under preparation (Figure 1).

The results from Trenches 4 and 5 are significant as they include several samples (one meter length each) with high grade gold values, up to 9.75 g/t Au.

In addition, infill soil sampling has also been completed over the eastern side of Kokoseb, to test for the continuity of the anomaly south of Trench 7 (Figure 1). Results of this program are also pending.

Diamond drilling program at Kokoseb

Of the initial diamond drilling program, nine holes have been completed for a total of 1,247 meters of core (holes collar shown in Figure 1). A further two new holes have been added to the program, to be drilled before the drill rig demobilisation from the prospect.

One of the drill holes was drilled along Trench 5 (Figure 3) in order to directly correlate the results received from the oxidised rocks to mineralisation in the fresh rock. Based on the visual logs, all completed drill holes have intersected zones of alteration and lithologies that can be correlated to the trenches on surface.

The core is currently being logged and core cutting for sampling has commenced. The core samples will be submitted to the ALS laboratory in Namibia, where sample preparation will be conducted. The pulps will then be assayed for gold and pathfinder elements at ALS in South Africa. Assay results are expected in the current quarter.



Figure 3 – Diamond drill rig alongside Trench 5

³ See ASX announcement dated 10 February 2022 for the results of trenches 1-3.

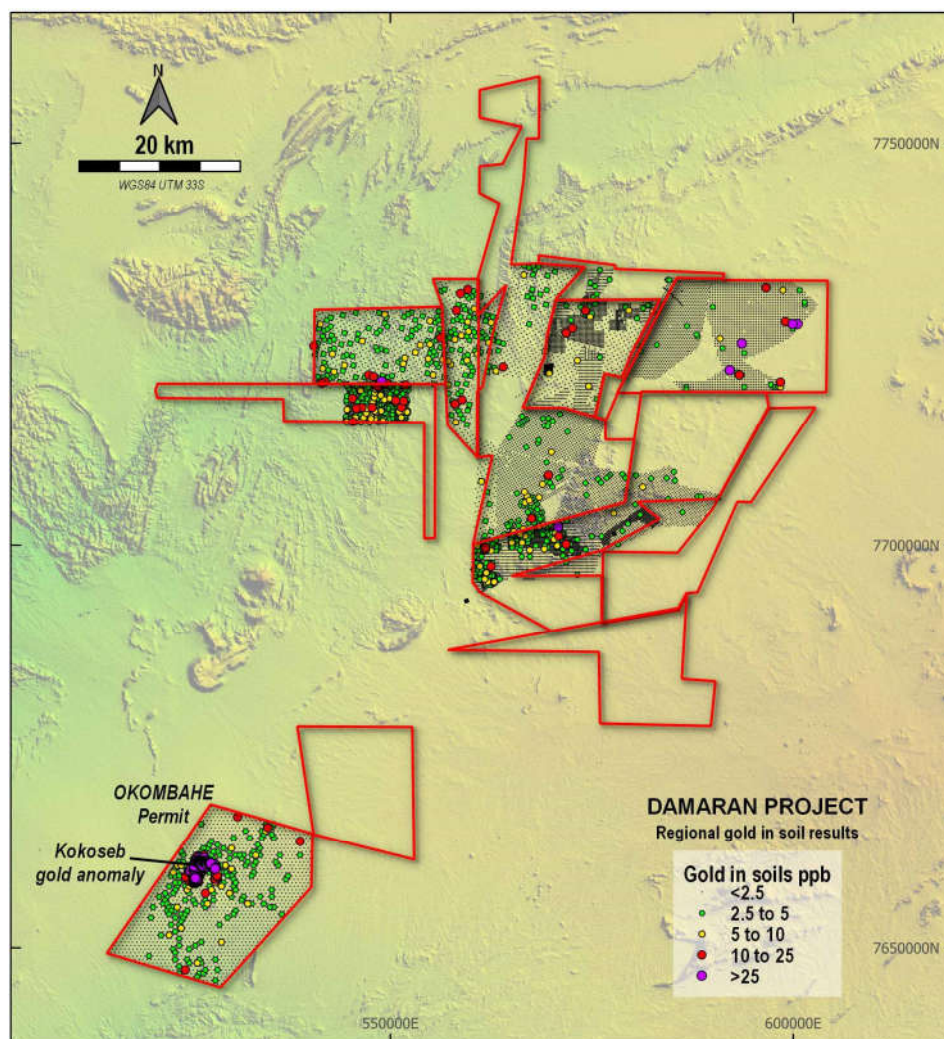


Figure 4 – The Damaran Project – regional gold in soils over SRTM imagery⁴

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Wia Gold Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at the Damaran Gold Project is based on information compiled by Company geologists and reviewed by Mr Pierrick Couderc, in his capacity as Exploration Manager of WiaGold Limited. Mr. Couderc is a member of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and 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. Mr. Couderc consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

⁴ ASX announcement 1 November 2021.

Reference to Previous ASX Announcements

In relation to the exploration results included in this announcement, the dates of which are referenced, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

About Wia's Namibia Projects

Since 2018 the Company has successfully consolidated a very large land position on the Damaran belt in central Namibia (the **Damaran Project**). The Damaran Project consists of 12 tenements with a total area of over 2,700km² held under joint venture with the state-owned mining company, Epangelo and a local Namibian group.

The Damaran Project is strategically located along key regional structures. Exploration has been ongoing in Namibia since 2018, with recent work consisting of early-stage reconnaissance in the form of multi-element soil geochemistry on this promising package of land. Gold and pathfinder elements anomalies are systematically followed up with infill sampling, mapping and trenching.

The location of the Company's Namibian Projects is shown in Figure 5.

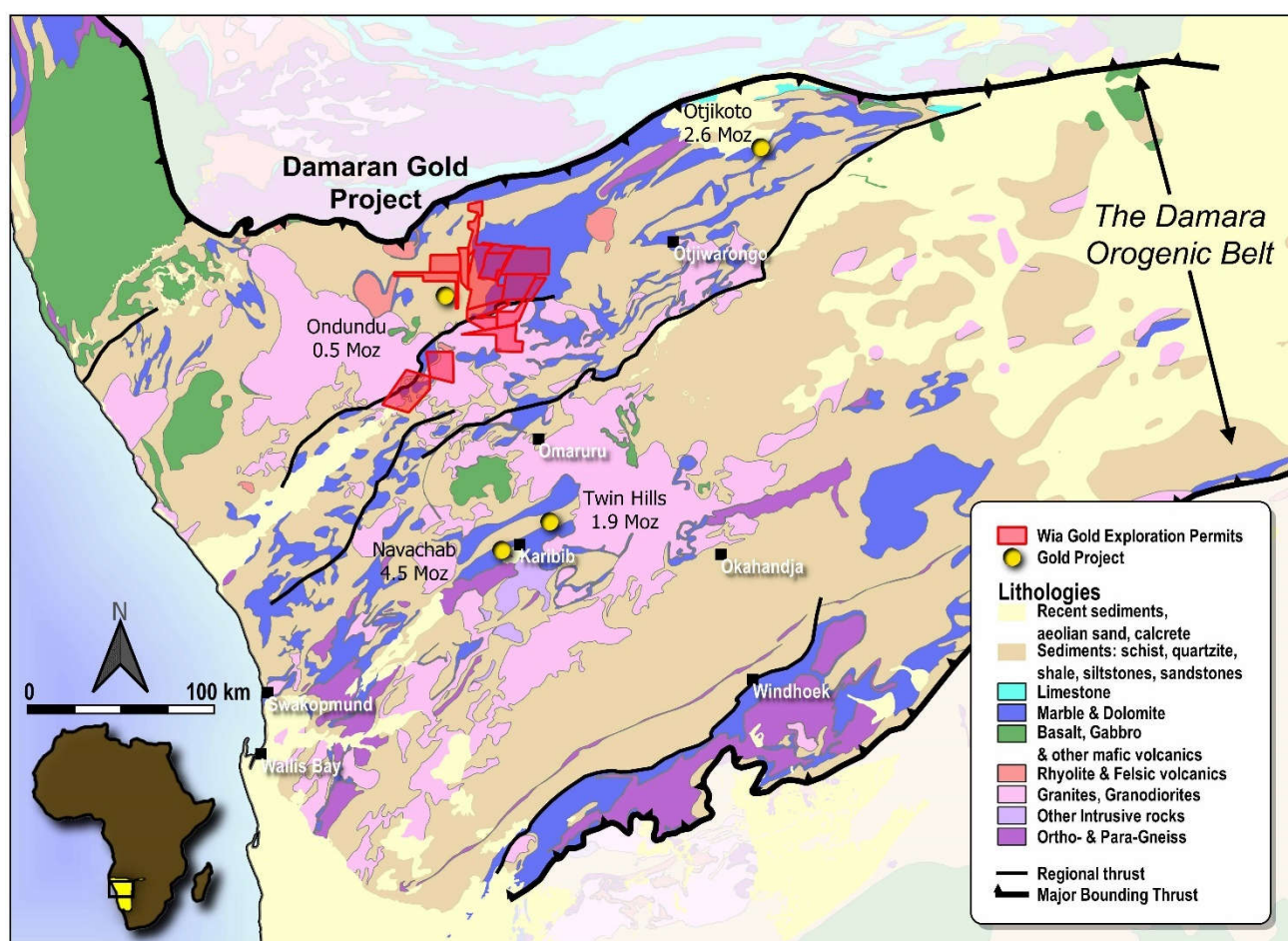


Figure 5 – Location of Wia's Namibia Projects

Appendix 1. Kokoseb trench locations

Trench ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
OT004	526214	7660848	1078	150	0	119
OT005	526343	7660774	1076	123	0	32

Appendix 2. Trench gold assays

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT004	0	1	1	240
OT004	1	2	1	65
OT004	2	3	1	344
OT004	3	4	1	495
OT004	4	5	1	852
OT004	5	6	1	14
OT004	6	7	1	17
OT004	7	8	1	15
OT004	8	9	1	86
OT004	9	10	1	39
OT004	10	11	1	33
OT004	11	12	1	18
OT004	12	13	1	19
OT004	13	14	1	22
OT004	14	15	1	26
OT004	15	16	1	23
OT004	16	17	1	22
OT004	17	18	1	26
OT004	18	19	1	18
OT004	19	20	1	14
OT004	20	21	1	46
OT004	21	22	1	20
OT004	22	23	1	28
OT004	23	24	1	28
OT004	24	25	1	38
OT004	25	26	1	41
OT004	26	27	1	27
OT004	27	28	1	23
OT004	28	29	1	43
OT004	29	30	1	33
OT004	30	31	1	16
OT004	31	32	1	30
OT004	32	33	1	19
OT004	33	34	1	18

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT004	34	35	1	54
OT004	35	36	1	44
OT004	36	37	1	16
OT004	37	38	1	31
OT004	38	39	1	37
OT004	39	40	1	118
OT004	40	41	1	130
OT004	41	42	1	49
OT004	42	43	1	58
OT004	43	44	1	23
OT004	44	45	1	47
OT004	45	46	1	37
OT004	46	47	1	53
OT004	47	48	1	66
OT004	48	49	1	34
OT004	49	50	1	36
OT004	50	51	1	103
OT004	51	52	1	30
OT004	52	53	1	54
OT004	53	54	1	43
OT004	54	55	1	56
OT004	55	56	1	119
OT004	56	57	1	124
OT004	57	58	1	428
OT004	58	59	1	200
OT004	59	60	1	613
OT004	60	61	1	494
OT004	61	62	1	455
OT004	62	63	1	61
OT004	63	64	1	65
OT004	64	65	1	190
OT004	65	66	1	16
OT004	66	67	1	16
OT004	67	68	1	11

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT004	68	69	1	15
OT004	69	70	1	21
OT004	70	71	1	28
OT004	71	72	1	241
OT004	72	73	1	373
OT004	73	74	1	309
OT004	74	75	1	374
OT004	75	76	1	387
OT004	76	77	1	63
OT004	77	78	1	59
OT004	78	79	1	62
OT004	79	80	1	100
OT004	80	81	1	320
OT004	81	82	1	511
OT004	82	83	1	111
OT004	83	84	1	37
OT004	84	85	1	137
OT004	85	86	1	93
OT004	86	87	1	93
OT004	87	88	1	114
OT004	88	89	1	247
OT004	89	90	1	210
OT004	90	91	1	133
OT004	91	92	1	140
OT004	92	93	1	116
OT004	93	94	1	185
OT004	94	95	1	466
OT004	95	96	1	175
OT004	96	97	1	100
OT004	97	98	1	101
OT004	98	99	1	169
OT004	99	100	1	125
OT004	100	101	1	129
OT004	101	102	1	182
OT004	102	103	1	174
OT004	103	104	1	77
OT004	104	105	1	163
OT004	105	106	1	169
OT004	106	107	1	300
OT004	107	108	1	164
OT004	108	109	1	197
OT004	109	110	1	132

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT004	110	111	1	130
OT004	111	112	1	124
OT004	112	113	1	59
OT004	113	114	1	138
OT004	114	115	1	73
OT004	115	116	1	36
OT004	116	117	1	108
OT004	117	118	1	98
OT004	118	119	1	136
OT004	119	120	1	532
OT004	120	121	1	817
OT004	121	122	1	1099
OT004	122	123	1	1244
OT004	123	124	1	1670
OT004	124	125	1	612
OT004	125	126	1	292
OT004	126	127	1	2071
OT004	127	128	1	804
OT004	128	129	1	3723
OT004	129	130	1	9754
OT004	130	131	1	4058
OT004	131	132	1	1006
OT004	132	133	1	1384
OT004	133	134	1	3763
OT004	134	135	1	1813
OT004	135	136	1	770
OT004	136	137	1	1269
OT004	137	138	1	264
OT004	138	139	1	398
OT004	139	140	1	469
OT004	140	141	1	50
OT004	141	142	1	143
OT004	142	143	1	482
OT004	143	144	1	366
OT004	144	145	1	117
OT004	145	146	1	18
OT004	146	147	1	12
OT004	147	148	1	62
OT004	148	149	1	16
OT004	149	150	1	1617
OT005	0	1	1	41
OT005	1	2	1	60

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT005	2	3	1	67
OT005	3	4	1	95
OT005	4	5	1	104
OT005	5	6	1	86
OT005	6	7	1	69
OT005	7	8	1	78
OT005	8	9	1	110
OT005	9	10	1	54
OT005	10	11	1	631
OT005	11	12	1	1150
OT005	12	13	1	465
OT005	13	14	1	180
OT005	14	15	1	99
OT005	15	16	1	360
OT005	16	17	1	467
OT005	17	18	1	47
OT005	18	19	1	368
OT005	19	20	1	1520
OT005	20	21	1	658
OT005	21	22	1	1590
OT005	22	23	1	868
OT005	23	24	1	498
OT005	24	25	1	396
OT005	25	26	1	1560
OT005	26	27	1	1720
OT005	27	28	1	574
OT005	28	29	1	4944
OT005	29	30	1	3744
OT005	30	31	1	4320
OT005	31	32	1	2986
OT005	32	33	1	3675
OT005	33	34	1	1921
OT005	34	35	1	1012
OT005	35	36	1	630
OT005	36	37	1	1181
OT005	37	38	1	992
OT005	38	39	1	3164
OT005	39	40	1	3878
OT005	40	41	1	1080
OT005	41	42	1	1761
OT005	42	43	1	1122
OT005	43	44	1	1926

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT005	44	45	1	791
OT005	45	46	1	960
OT005	46	47	1	936
OT005	47	48	1	855
OT005	48	49	1	1147
OT005	49	50	1	2539
OT005	50	51	1	470
OT005	51	52	1	1531
OT005	52	53	1	816
OT005	53	54	1	520
OT005	54	55	1	4196
OT005	55	56	1	1578
OT005	56	57	1	2215
OT005	57	58	1	1474
OT005	58	59	1	356
OT005	59	60	1	1652
OT005	60	61	1	2234
OT005	61	62	1	2367
OT005	62	63	1	977
OT005	63	64	1	629
OT005	64	65	1	1870
OT005	65	66	1	1244
OT005	66	67	1	867
OT005	67	68	1	3097
OT005	68	69	1	870
OT005	69	70	1	1456
OT005	70	71	1	654
OT005	71	72	1	187
OT005	72	73	1	94
OT005	73	74	1	121
OT005	74	75	1	872
OT005	75	76	1	269
OT005	76	77	1	310
OT005	77	78	1	974
OT005	78	79	1	3421
OT005	79	80	1	970
OT005	80	81	1	294
OT005	81	82	1	393
OT005	82	83	1	419
OT005	83	84	1	866
OT005	84	85	1	1582
OT005	85	86	1	474

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT005	86	87	1	553
OT005	87	88	1	1529
OT005	88	89	1	110
OT005	89	90	1	101
OT005	90	91	1	1866
OT005	91	92	1	436
OT005	92	93	1	2952
OT005	93	94	1	473
OT005	94	95	1	361
OT005	95	96	1	81
OT005	96	97	1	399
OT005	97	98	1	1271
OT005	98	99	1	364
OT005	99	100	1	132
OT005	100	101	1	168
OT005	101	102	1	64
OT005	102	103	1	83
OT005	103	104	1	122
OT005	104	105	1	66

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT005	105	106	1	112
OT005	106	107	1	232
OT005	107	108	1	187
OT005	108	109	1	135
OT005	109	110	1	148
OT005	110	111	1	147
OT005	111	112	1	200
OT005	112	113	1	136
OT005	113	114	1	151
OT005	114	115	1	141
OT005	115	116	1	178
OT005	116	117	1	212
OT005	117	118	1	347
OT005	118	119	1	302
OT005	119	120	1	216
OT005	120	121	1	322
OT005	121	122	1	55
OT005	122	123	1	19

Appendix 3. JORC Table 1 Reporting

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"> Trenches were excavated by hand, dug perpendicular to the inferred strike of the structures. They were hand cleaned, mapped and marked for sampling. Samples were collected with a pick hammer as a continuous 10cm horizontal channel on one of the bottom sides of the trenches over the sample interval. The channel depth averages 1.5m, varying from 1m to about 2m depth. Sampling equipment is cleaned between every sample.
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"> Trenches were excavated by hand, dug perpendicular to the inferred strike of the structures. They were hand cleaned, mapped and marked for sampling.
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 sample recovery is managed by the Geologist who carries the sampling. The channel is hand cleaned before sampling and extra care is observed to keep the sampling regular to avoid any bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trenches were geologically logged using the company’s predefined logging codes for lithological and mineralogical characteristics. The total length is being logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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"> Trench sample intervals were marked by the Geologist mapping the trenches. All material from the channel for the sample interval was collected using a half 10cm plastic pipe and so collected into a sample bag that is uniquely numbered. All samples (from trenches) were dried, crushed and pulverized at the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Tschudi before being boxed and shipped to Perth, Western Australia for assay. Trench samples were assayed using methods FA50/MS for gold and 4A/OE for multi element. The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. Duplicate samples, blanks and standards (CRM) are used to monitor Quality Control and representativeness of samples.
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"> All trench samples were assayed by 50g Lead collection fire assay in new pots and analysed by ICPMS for gold. Multielement were assayed using a 4-acid digest followed by ICPES. Industry best practice procedures were followed and included submitting blanks, field duplicates and Certified Reference Material. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been confirmed.
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"> All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into a database. Electronic data is stored on a cloud server and routinely backed up. Data is exported from the database for processing in a number of software packages.
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 samples' Eastings, Northings and Elevations are located using a handheld GPS in the WGS84 Zone 33S grid system. Trenches start and end were also located using the handheld GPS in the WGS84 Zone 33S grid system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Trench spacing is variable; trenches are positioned to verify the different zones interpreted as potentially mineralised from the previous soils results
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"> Trenches are positioned perpendicular to the structures mapped in the field.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling is supervised by a company Geologist and all samples are delivered to the laboratory in Tschudi by company staff.
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 reviews or audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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 licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Damaran Project comprises 12 exclusive prospecting licenses (EPLs 6226, 4833, 8039, 7246, 4818, 4953, 6534, 6535, 6536, 8249, 7327, 7980) and located in central Namibia. EPL6226 is 100% held by WiaGold in the name of Aloe Investments One Hundred and Ninety Two (Pty) Ltd. EPL4833, 4818, 7246, 8039 and 8249 are held under an 80% earn-in and joint venture agreement with Epangelo Mining Limited, a private mining investment company with the Government of the Republic of Namibia as the sole shareholder. EPL6534, 6535, 6536, and 4953 are held under a company called Gazina Investments which is owned 90% by Wia and 10% by the vendor. EPL7980 is 100% held by WiaGold in the name of Damaran Exploration Namibia (PTY) Ltd. EPL7327 is under an agreement with an exclusive option to acquire the permit under a NewCo at Wia election. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no material issues affecting the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tenements.
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"> Work completed prior to WiaGold includes stream sediment sampling, mapping, soil and rock chip sampling by Teck Cominco Namibia but data is unavailable.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit styles currently being sought fit within the spectrum of Orogenic hosted gold deposits
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"> The location of the trenches is shown in Appendix 1.
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"> Reported intercepts are calculated using weighted average at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au (or 0.2 g/t Au if stipulated) and allowing internal dilution of maximum 2m consecutive low-grade material.
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"> Results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known so intercepts are reported as they appear from the sampling.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan view maps of all trench and soil results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	are included.
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 samples with assays have been reported.
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"> No other exploration data is being reported at this time.
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 the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.