

11th July 2022

NICKEL-PLATINUM-PALLADIUM ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED OVER EXTENSIVE 3.6KM STRIKE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Exploration work (at surface) within the Gold Duke tenure has discovered highly prospective komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation along with Platinum and Palladium anomalies over a 3.6km strike length.
- Multiple cohesive Nickel-Platinum-Palladium anomalies generated by the Ultrafines+™ soil sampling programme identified within the Gold Duke tenure.
- Geochemical signature indicates underlying mafic/ultramafic host lithologies and potentially higher-grade Ni-PGE mineralisation with similarities to BHP's Mt Keith Open Pit Nickel mine and the highly productive Agnew-Wiluna belt.
- The geochemical soil sampling program is part WGR's extensive collaboration with the CSIRO soil research initiative using Ultrafine+ analysis and interpretation where 1,104 samples were collected:
 - Target A – 500m x 125m anomaly with maximum values up to 939ppm Ni, 23ppb Pd, 13ppb Pt and 1710 ppm Cr that remains open to the north. An interpreted north-west trending fault offsets Target A and Target B.
 - Target B – 800m x 125m anomaly with maximum values of 672ppm Ni, 13ppb Pd, 29ppb Pt and 1890ppm Cr.
 - Target C – 400m x 175m anomaly with maximum values of 435ppm Ni, 11ppb Pd, 11ppb Pt. The anomaly remains open to south.
 - Target D - 800m x 125m anomaly with maximum values of 435ppm Ni, 17ppb Pd, 14ppb Pt and 1100ppm Cr.
- WGR will expedite an in-fill and extensional geochemical survey to follow up the highly encouraging first pass regional soil sampling results prior to an extensive geophysics campaign with targeted MOVING LOOP EM (MLEM) ahead of drilling.

Western Gold Resources (ASX: WGR) (“**WGR**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce it has identified several new mafic intrusions hosting nickel-platinum-palladium (NI-PGE) targets over a 3.6km strike length (so far) at its Gold Duke Project, located west of Wiluna in WA.

The targets were identified following receipt of results from a recent successful geochemical sampling program, where 1,014 soil samples were collected and submitted for Ultrafine+™ analysis at LabWest Laboratory in Perth.

WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented “*The identification of these extensive (3.6km) mafic hosted nickel-platinum-palladium anomalies are a very exciting development which stems from our ongoing collaboration with the CSIRO in utilising their proprietary Ultrafine+ geochemical sampling technique. It’s rare to see such a large, strong, and coherent nickel-platinum-palladium anomaly from geochemical sampling and this represents a compelling drill target in a completely unexplored area which could host a komatiite style nickel sulphide deposit with high grade Platinum and Palladium. These results are expected to be the first of many across both our projects in the coming months*”

UFF+ Soil Sampling Program

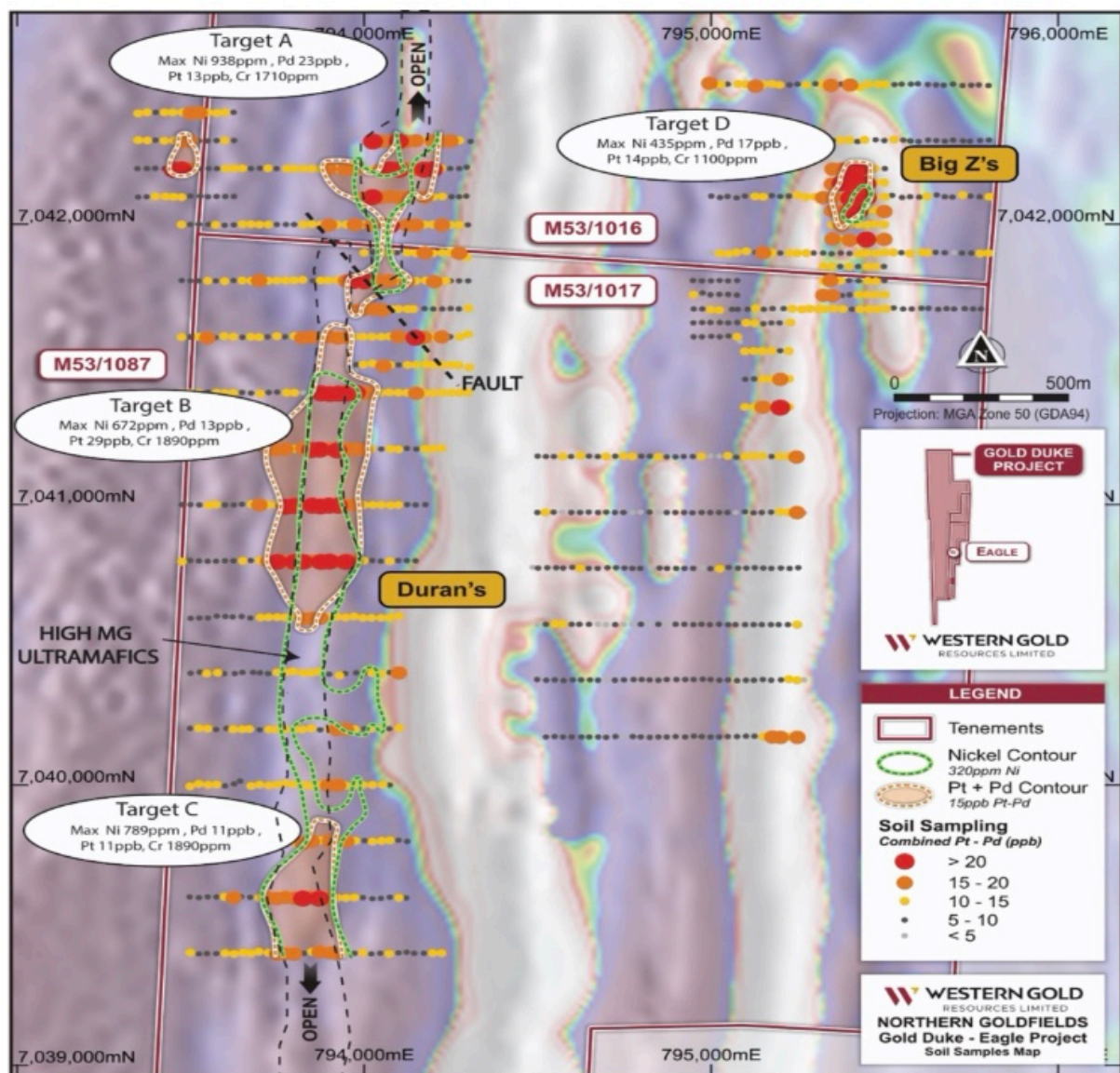


Figure 1. UFF+ soil geochemistry Ni-Pt Pd anomalies over TMI image

A total of 1,014 soil samples were collected and submitted to Labwest in Perth for Ultrafine+ Analysis with this geochemical program forming part of the regional CSIRO soil research initiative (see ASX announcement 16th October 2021). Soil sampling was conducted on a 200m line spacing by 25m sample intervals, with infill 100m by 25m lines, testing extensions of targets defined by previous exploration results and geophysical surveys (see ASX announcement 11th November 2021)

Initial interpretation of the Ultrafine gold and multi-element results has generated 4 high-priority targets at two new prospects, Duran's and Big Z's (Figure 1).

Duran's Prospect

The Duran's Prospect is hosted within ultramafics of the Joyners Find Shear Zone and is located to the west of the Eagle deposit and east of the Wren drilling that has been explored as part of WGR's 2022 drilling program (see ASX announcement 1st March 2022). Three targets, A, B and C (Figure 1) have been defined within a broader +320ppm Ni contour (Figure 1) with Pt+Pd values of >15ppb. The anomalies are coincident with a northerly trending high magnesium (>5%) ultramafic unit:

Target A

- **500m x 125m anomaly with maximum values up to 939ppm Ni, 23ppb Pd, 13ppb Pt and 1710 ppm Cr that remains open to the north. An interpreted north-west trending fault offsets Target A and Target B.**

Target B

- **800m x 125m anomaly with maximum values of 672ppm Ni, 13ppb Pd, 29ppb Pt and 1890ppm Cr.**

Target C

- **400m x 175m anomaly with maximum values of 435ppm Ni, 11ppb Pd, 11ppb Pt. The anomaly remains open to south.**

The Big Z's Prospect

The Big Z's prospect is within the Brilliant Shear Zone and located to the north of the Brilliant deposit that has been explored as part of WGR's 2022 drilling program (see ASX announcement 1st March 2022). Target D is located along the contact of a folded high Mg (>5% Mg) ultramafic and gabbro unit and is defined within a broader +320ppm Ni contour and Pt+Pd values of >15ppb (Figure 1).

Target D

- **800m x 125m anomaly with maximum values of 435ppm Ni, 17ppb Pd, 14ppb Pt and 1100ppm Cr.**

Next Steps

WGR to undertake further soil sampling to north and south of Duran's Ni-Pt-Pd prospect. On receipt of updated UFF+ soil results, geophysical surveys will be commissioned across the targets, followed by drilling in Q4 2022. WGR's systematic approach to exploration continues to add value to the Gold Duke Project.

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Board Western Gold Resources Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Warren Thorne, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of the company. Dr Thorne who is an option-holder, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Thorne consents to inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to previous Exploration Results and to the Mineral Resource estimate included in its Prospectus dated 18 May 2021 and in previous announcements, it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all information in relation to the Exploration Results and material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate within those announcements continues to apply and has not materially changed.

JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ultra-fine Fraction (UFF) soil sampling: A total of 1014 (including standards and duplicates) were collected by WGR over the Joyners and Brilliant Shear Zone from August 2021 to January 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 Shear Zone. Infill lines of 100x25 m were completed over limited areas. 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"> <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"> No drilling completed
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"> No drilling completed
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 quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<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"> <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> 	<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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Standards (prepared on site) were submitted every 40 samples; duplicates were taken every 40 samples.																																																																																																																								
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">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.Multi-element analysis included<table><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><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></table>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 samplesAnalyses 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"><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">Not relevant for surface samplesSample results and standards were reviewed by the company’s technical consultants.Results are uploaded into the company database, checked, and verifiedAll 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"><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><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<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 the MGA Zone 50																																																																																																																								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	
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"> The UFF+ soil geochemical samples were collected at nominal 25 x 200m grid. Follow up infill soil sampling on a 100x 2m was completed to tighten and better resolve areas of anomalous Ni-Pt-Pd mineralisation. Not applicable for the reporting of geochemical sampling results Not applicable for the reporting of geochemical sampling 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"> 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 Joyner's and Brilliant shear Zones. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structure being tested. Not applicable for this type of sampling.
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 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
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"> Sample methodologies are routine, and no audits or reviews has taken place.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.</i> 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																
		<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All tenements are 100% owned by the GWR Group Limited. The soil sampling described in this report is located over M53/1016 and M53/1017.• 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">• The Archean-age West Wiluna Greenstone Belt is a granite-greenstone terrane considered prospective for gold and Ni-Pt-Pd mineralisation. Ni-Pt-Pd resources are interpreted to be hosted within layered mafic intrusives.• 																																
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No external audit has been completed																																

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
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