ASX:WIA

6 September 2023

Drilling programs gain momentum at Kokoseb

Highlights

- **First diamond hole of current program (KDD013) intersects a mineralised zone approx. 70m along strike from previously reported high-grade zone in KRC086 (37m at 9.46 g/t Au).**
- **Visible gold observed in core sections from KDD013 (only the second hole at Kokoseb in which this has occurred, the other being KRC086), with assay results pending.**
- **Extensional RC drilling at Kokoseb northern trend confirms continuity of shallow gold mineralisation for approx. 750m along strike from existing resource pit shell, including:**
  - **10m at 2.14 g/t Au from 181m in KRC123**
  - **14m at 0.98 g/t Au from 120m in KRC117**
  - **13m at 0.95 g/t Au from 110m in KRC114**
- **Two drill rigs currently operating at Kokoseb (1 RC, 1 diamond), plus a third rig (RC) expected on site in October; strong drilling results pipeline through Q4 2023 and beyond.**
- **Current focus on testing Exploration Target areas and high-grade shoot potential beneath existing shallow resource pit shell outlines.**
- **Further along strike drilling planned, including along the southern regional thrust, with targeted mobilisation of a dedicated fourth drill rig to site in the next two months.**

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) advises on progress of ongoing diamond and reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling programs at its Kokoseb Gold Project (**Kokoseb**) in Namibia.

The first diamond drill hole of the current program, **KDD013**, has intersected gold mineralisation approximately 70m along strike from the previously reported high-grade intercept returned in KRC086 (37m at 9.46 g/t Au from 291m)[1]. Visible gold was observed within core sections from KDD013, with assay results pending.

Wia also advises of results from a further 13 RC drill holes – **KRC114 to KRC126** – completed at the northern trend of Kokoseb. These results have successfully confirmed an approximate 750m strike extension to the east along this northern trend.

Drilling activities are currently ramping up at Kokoseb, with scheduled mobilisation of a third drill rig (RC) in October, and additional along strike drilling planned via targeted addition of a fourth rig.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"Following the successful completion of the entitlement offer, our planned aggressive resource expansion drilling activities at Kokoseb are gaining significant momentum. We currently have two drill rigs turning and are preparing to mobilise a further two rigs."

"The first diamond drill hole completed in August, KDD013, has intersected gold mineralisation – confirmed by the presence of visible gold in the host rock. This is exciting in that it demonstrates the validity of our interpreted high-grade plunging shoot, with this result located approximately 70m along strike from the previously reported high-grade intercept in KRC086. We look forward to reporting the assay results for KDD013 when returned."

[1] See ASX announcement dated 29 May 2023

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Diamond drilling supports interpretation of high-grade plunging shoot from the Western zone

The first diamond drill hole of the current program at Kokoseb, **KDD013**, was completed in August; Previously drilled diamond holes, KDD003 and KDD004, located on the same section, were also extended to target more mineralisation from the geological interpretation on the section (Figure 1).

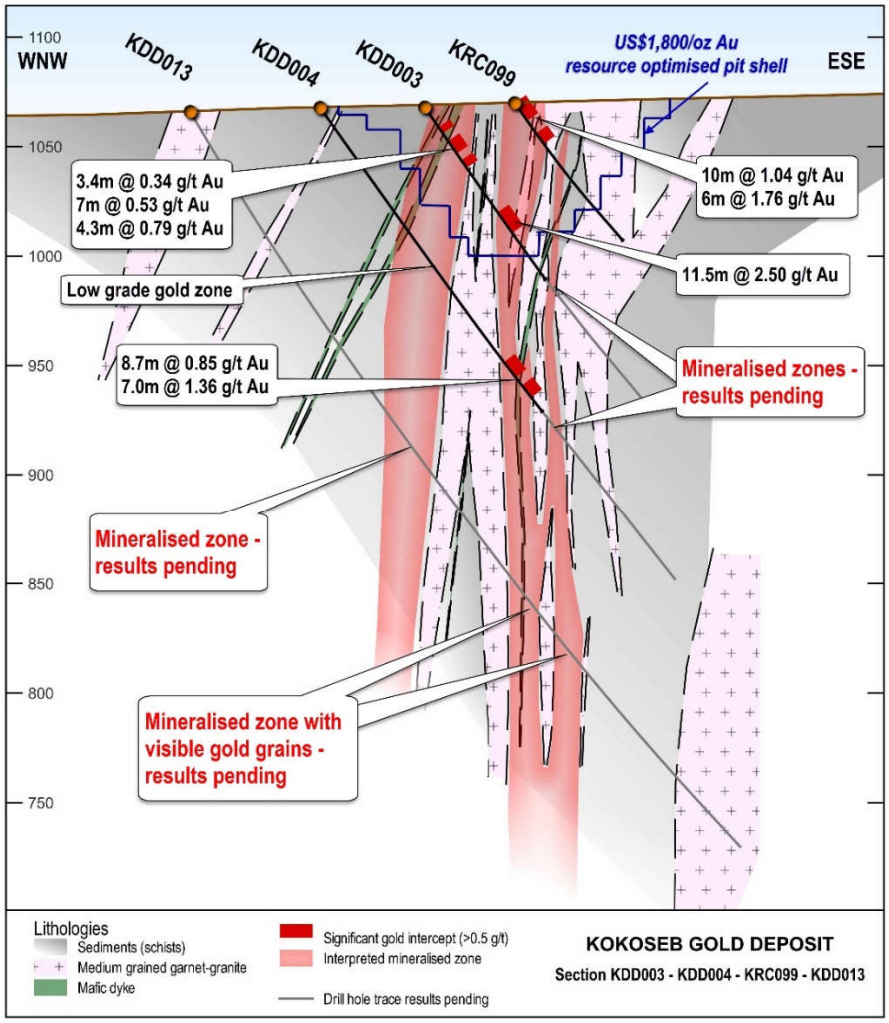

Figure 1 – Drill section including latest diamond drill hole KDD013 and extended diamond holes KDD003 and KDD004 (intercepts in black were previously reported)[2]

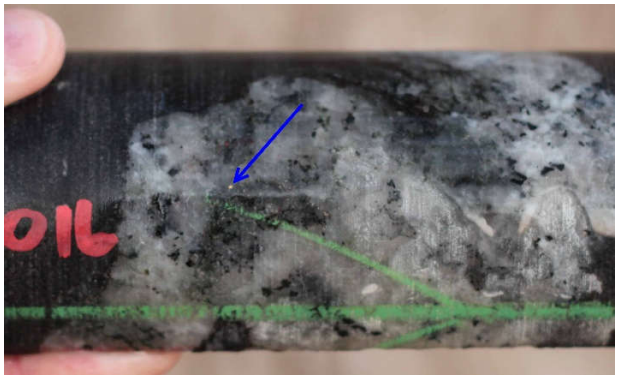

Figure 2 – Visible gold grain at 265m depth in KDD013

Note: With respect to gold identified during logging of KDD013, any visual estimates are uncertain in nature and should not be taken as a substitute for appropriate laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results will be reported when the Company receives them.

[2] See ASX announcements dated 27 July 2022 and 10 July 2023 for further information on previously reported results of RC and diamond drilling.

The main mineralised zone was intersected as expected in drill hole **KDD013**, at approximately 200 metres below surface and 70 metres along strike and to the south of the previously reported high-grade intercept in KRC086 (Figure 3).

Gold mineralisation is associated to a sub-vertical high-strain zone which shows strong alterations in silica-chlorite and abundant stringers of sulphides, similar to the mineralisation style seen in KRC086. Visible gold grains have also been spotted on the core of KDD013 (Figure 2) – KDD013 is the second drill hole only, after KRC086, where visible gold has been logged at Kokoseb.

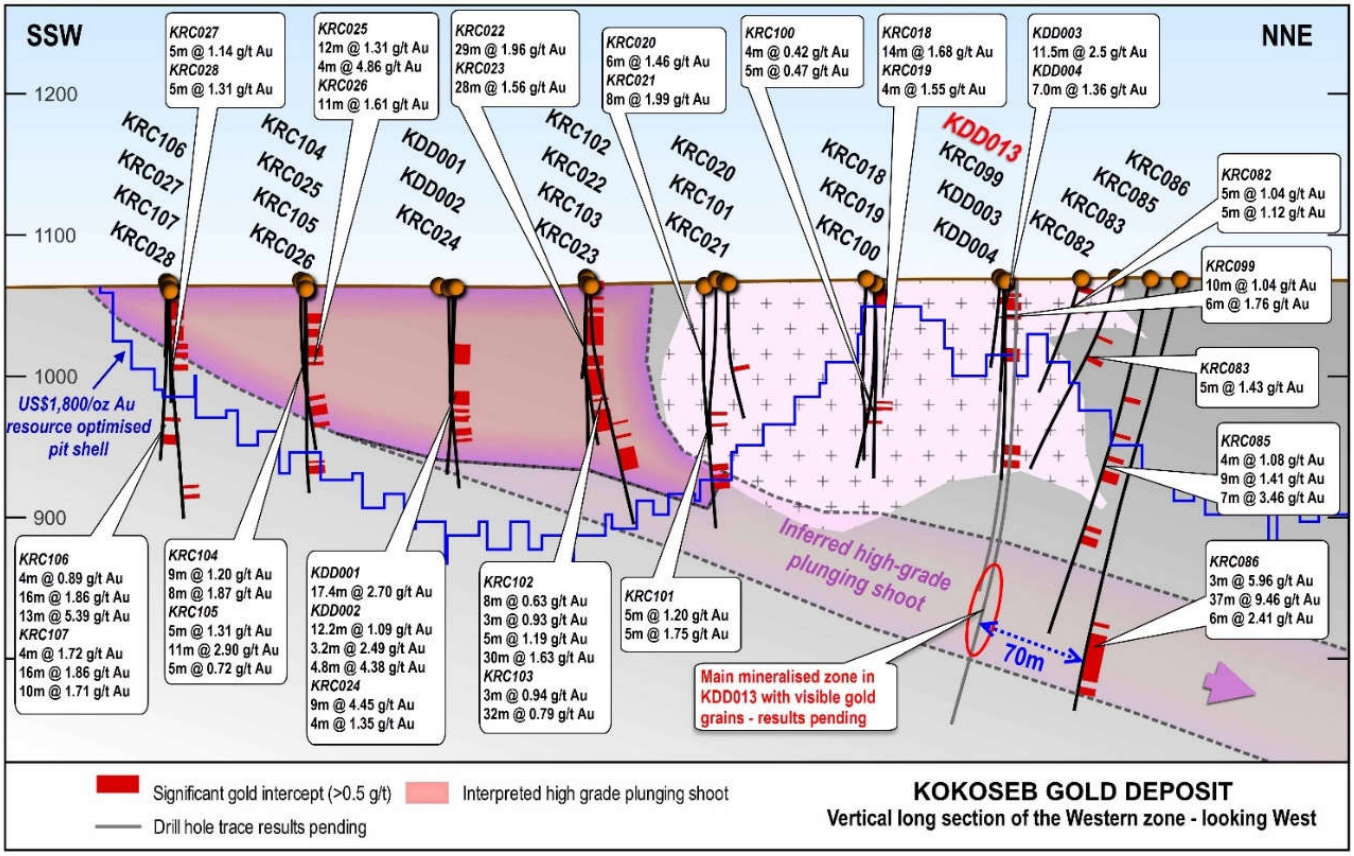

Figure 3 – Location of drill hole KDD013 on vertical long section of the Western Zone high-grade plunging shoot – looking West – major significant intercepts by drill holes (intercepts in black, previously reported)[3]

Gold mineralisation continuity confirmed by extensional RC results at the northern trend

Strong continuity of gold mineralisation has been confirmed at the northern trend of Kokoseb from RC drilling completed in July and early August. This continuity delivers an approximate 750 metres of further strike length from the existing resource pit shell in this area. These extensional RC holes were drilled at 100-metre spaced sections, with two drill holes per section, including **KRC114 to KRC126** (Figure 4).

Mineralisation intersected remains very coherent and quite linear, despite a slightly lower overall gold grade, which did however match interpretations from the Exploration Target model in this area.[4] All cross sections display very similar behaviour of the mineralisation, as illustrated on the section for KRC119-KRC120 (Figure 5).

[3] See ASX announcements dated 07 June 2022, 27 July 2022, 14 December 2022, 15 May 2023 and 10 July 2023 for further information on previously reported results of RC drilling and diamond drill holes.

[4] For further information on the Exploration Target, see ASX announcement dated 15 May 2023.

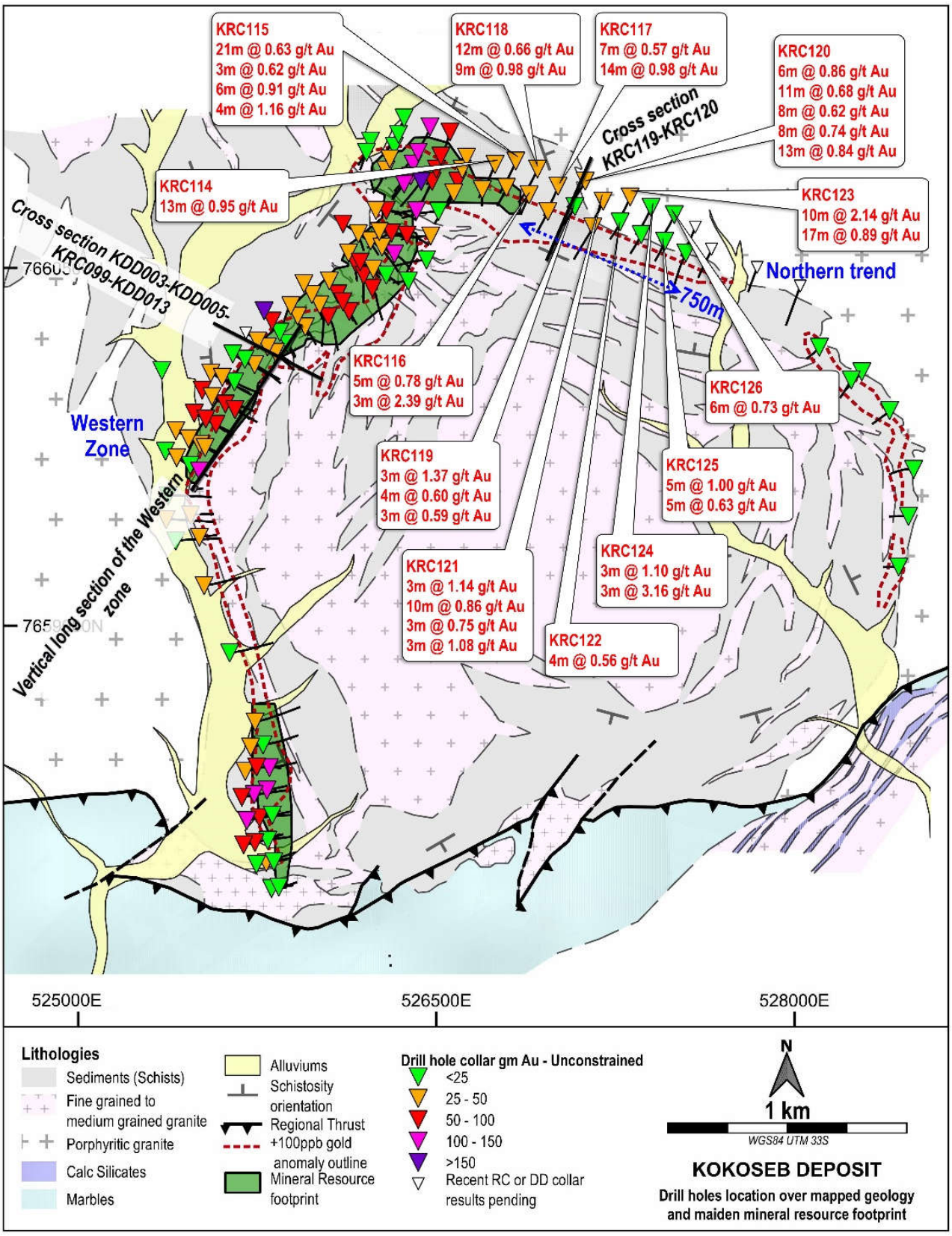

Figure 4 – Drill holes location on Kokoseb geology and interpreted surface mineralisation footprint[5] - Location of all cross sections of this announcement – significant intercepts on drill holes been reported in this announcement[6]

All significant intercepts returned are listed below:

[5] See ASX announcement dated 15 May 2023 for further information on previously reported Kokoseb MRE.

[6] Intercept calculated using 0.5 g/t cut-off grade and 2m max consecutive internal low grade.

13m at 0.95 g/t Au from 110m (KRC114)
21m at 0.63 g/t Au from 128m (KRC115)
3m at 0.62 g/t Au from 155m (KRC115)
6m at 0.91 g/t Au from 161m (KRC115)
4m at 1.16 g/t Au from 190m (KRC115)
5m at 0.78 g/t Au from 50m (KRC116)
3m at 2.39 g/t Au from 58m (KRC116)
7m at 0.57 g/t Au from 101m (KRC117)
14m at 0.98 g/t Au from 120m (KRC117)
12m at 0.66 g/t Au from 118m (KRC118)
9m at 0.98 g/t Au from 146m (KRC118)
3m at 1.37 g/t Au from 59m (KRC119)
4m at 0.60 g/t Au from 74m (KRC119)
3m at 0.59 g/t Au from 92m (KRC119)
6m at 0.86 g/t Au from 151m (KRC120)
11m at 0.68 g/t Au from 160m (KRC120)
8m at 0.62 g/t Au from 174m (KRC120)
8m at 0.74 g/t Au from 186m (KRC120)
13m at 0.84 g/t Au from 197m (KRC120)
3m at 1.14 g/t Au from 115m (KRC121)
10m at 0.86 g/t Au from 126m (KRC121)
3m at 0.75 g/t Au from 139m (KRC121)
3m at 1.08 g/t Au from 151m (KRC121)
4m at 0.56 g/t Au from 94m (KRC122)
10m at 2.14 g/t Au from 181m (KRC123)
17m at 0.89 g/t Au from 194m (KRC123)
3m at 1.10 g/t Au from 191m (KRC124)
3m at 3.16 g/t Au from 205m (KRC124)
5m at 1.00 g/t Au from 58m (KRC125)
5m at 0.63 g/t Au from 68m (KRC125)
6m at 0.73 g/t Au from 204m (KRC126)

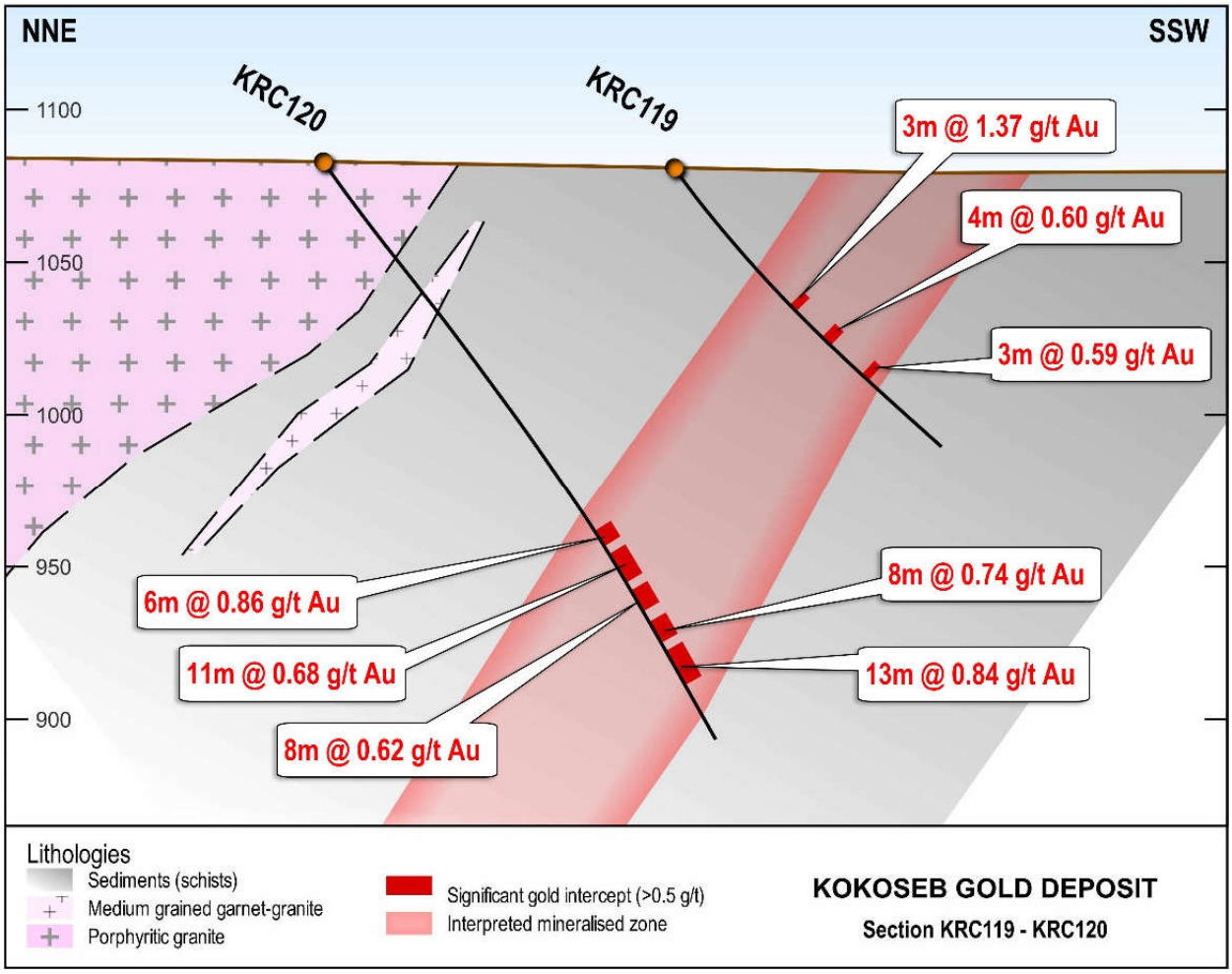

Figure 5 – Drill section KRC119 – KRC120 with significant intercepts[7]

Drilling programs at Kokoseb gaining momentum

The RC drill rig on site is currently focused on pattern drilling areas of the Exploration Target, aiming for rapid further growth in the existing Kokoseb Mineral Resource Estimate. Concurrently, the diamond drill rig is testing for interpreted high-grade plunging shoots at depth.

In October, a second RC rig is expected to be mobilised to site to fast-track further Mineral Resource expansion drilling over those areas defined as having the biggest potential for grade and thickness.

Preparation for further along strike exploration drilling (including along the southern regional thrust) is also underway. A fourth drill rig – either RAB or small RC – is planned to be mobilised to site during the next two months.

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

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[7] Intercept calculated using 0.5 g/t cut-off grade and 2m max consecutive internal low grade.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at the Kokoseb Gold Project located on the Company's 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.

Reference to previous ASX Announcements

In relation to previously reported 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.

In relation to the information in this announcement that relates to the mineral resource estimate for the Kokoseb Project, other than subsequently released drilling results, WIA confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that ASX release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About The Kokoseb Gold Deposit

The Kokoseb Gold Deposit is located in the north-west of Namibia, a Country which is a well-recognised mining jurisdiction, with an established history as a significant producer of uranium, diamonds, gold and base metals. The Kokoseb gold deposit is situated at 320km by road from the Capital Windhoek.

Kokoseb lies in the Okombahe exploration licence, which is held under joint venture (Wia 80%) with the state-owed mining company Epangelo. The Okombahe licence is part of the larger Wia's Damaran Project which consist of 12 tenements with a total area of over 2,700km^2.

A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.3Moz at 1.0 g/t Au, at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, including a higher-grade gold portion of 0.72 Moz at 1.5 g/t Au using a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au was delivered in 11 months after the discovery holes and at an outstanding discovery cost of US$2/oz.

The location of Kokoseb and the Company's Namibian Projects is shown in Figure 6.

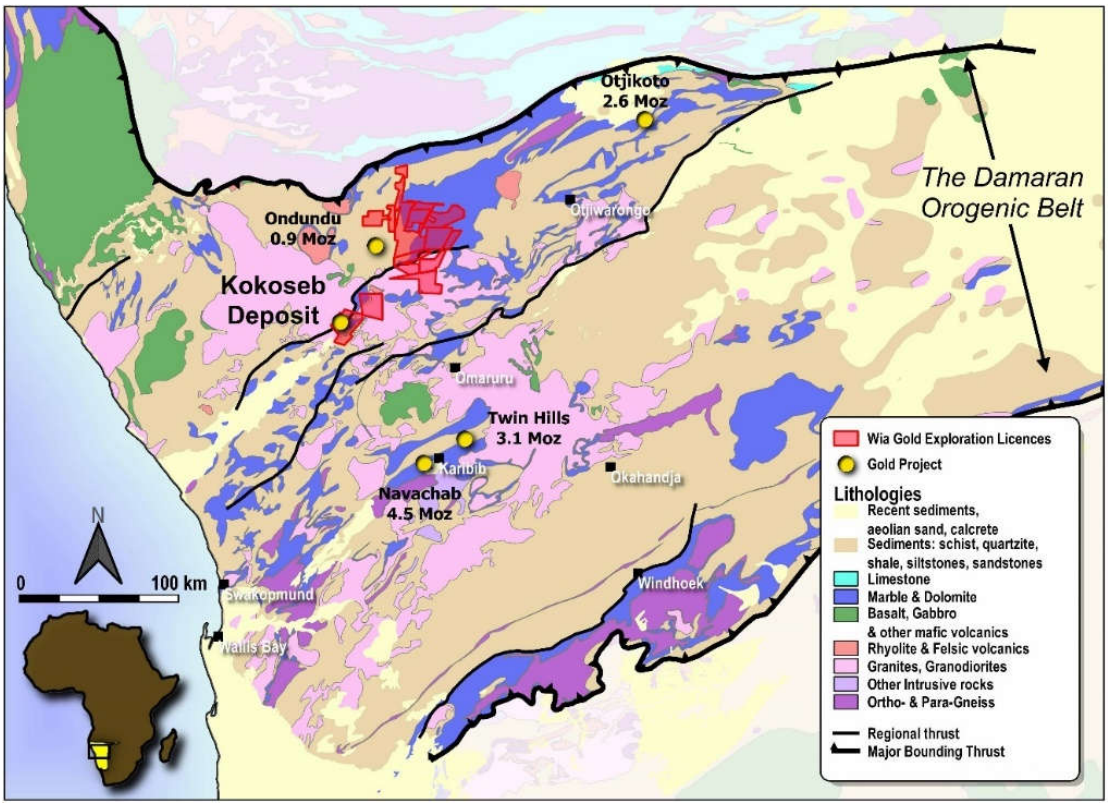

Figure 6 – Location of Wia's Namibia Projects

Appendix 1. Kokoseb – Location of RC drillholes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
KRC114	526746	7660934	1084	216	-60	200
KRC115	526833	7660948	1082	215	-55	200
KRC116	526889	7660807	1078	125	-55	200
KRC117	527010	7660843	1078	185	-55	200
KRC118	526924	7660915	1079	226	-55	200
KRC119	527081	7660757	1081	127	-55	200
KRC120	527124	7660864	1083	230	-55	200
KRC121	527199	7660780	1082	193	-55	200
KRC122	527270	7660693	1079	138	-55	200
KRC123	527312	7660798	1080	250	-55	200
KRC124	527400	7660754	1079	245	-55	200
KRC125	527457	7660612	1080	140	-55	200
KRC126	527497	7660724	1081	240	-55	200
KDD013	525702	7660228	1066	404	-60	120

Appendix 2. RC drill holes gold assays, using a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold and max 2m consecutive internal waste material

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC114	94	95	0.278
KRC114	95	96	0.34
KRC114	96	97	1.235
KRC114	97	98	0.358
KRC114	102	103	0.494
KRC114	103	104	0.121

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC114	104	105	0.299
KRC114	105	106	0.204
KRC114	106	107	0.386
KRC114	107	108	0.364
KRC114	108	109	0.251
KRC114	109	110	0.349

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC114	110	111	0.585
KRC114	111	112	1.395
KRC114	112	113	0.455
KRC114	113	114	0.864
KRC114	114	115	0.938
KRC114	115	116	0.422
KRC114	116	117	1.095
KRC114	117	118	0.49
KRC114	118	119	0.462
KRC114	119	120	1.075
KRC114	120	121	0.788
KRC114	121	122	0.621
KRC114	122	123	3.19
KRC114	123	124	0.095
KRC114	124	125	0.4
KRC114	125	126	0.282
KRC114	126	127	0.578
KRC114	127	128	0.55
KRC114	131	132	0.357
KRC114	132	133	1.305
KRC114	133	134	0.144
KRC114	134	135	0.081
KRC114	135	136	0.315
KRC114	136	137	0.29
KRC114	137	138	0.321
KRC114	138	139	1.425
KRC114	139	140	0.759
KRC115	125	126	0.352
KRC115	126	127	0.471
KRC115	127	128	0.479
KRC115	128	129	0.682
KRC115	129	130	0.087
KRC115	130	131	0.164
KRC115	131	132	0.626
KRC115	132	133	0.696
KRC115	133	134	0.361
KRC115	134	135	0.157
KRC115	135	136	1.18
KRC115	136	137	0.178
KRC115	137	138	0.505
KRC115	138	139	0.924
KRC115	139	140	0.638
KRC115	140	141	0.591
KRC115	141	142	0.291
KRC115	142	143	1.22
KRC115	143	144	0.79
KRC115	144	145	0.871
KRC115	145	146	0.622
KRC115	146	147	1.49
KRC115	147	148	0.494
KRC115	148	149	0.654
KRC115	149	150	0.365
KRC115	150	151	0.347
KRC115	155	156	0.701
KRC115	156	157	0.622
KRC115	157	158	0.545
KRC115	158	159	0.322
KRC115	159	160	0.485
KRC115	160	161	0.297
KRC115	161	162	0.73

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC115	162	163	0.769
KRC115	163	164	0.303
KRC115	164	165	0.756
KRC115	165	166	2.21
KRC115	166	167	0.709
KRC115	190	191	0.896
KRC115	191	192	0.156
KRC115	192	193	0.429
KRC115	193	194	3.17
KRC115	194	195	0.279
KRC115	195	196	0.045
KRC115	196	197	0.035
KRC115	197	198	0.301
KRC116	44	45	1.55
KRC116	45	46	0.025
KRC116	46	47	0.272
KRC116	47	48	0.045
KRC116	48	49	0.193
KRC116	49	50	0.207
KRC116	50	51	0.554
KRC116	51	52	1.445
KRC116	52	53	0.606
KRC116	53	54	0.36
KRC116	54	55	0.945
KRC116	55	56	0.305
KRC116	56	57	0.258
KRC116	57	58	0.095
KRC116	58	59	5.77
KRC116	59	60	0.623
KRC116	60	61	0.774
KRC116	61	62	0.129
KRC116	62	63	0.443
KRC116	63	64	0.026
KRC116	64	65	0.141
KRC116	65	66	0.201
KRC116	66	67	0.279
KRC116	67	68	0.173
KRC116	68	69	0.195
KRC116	69	70	2.38
KRC116	70	71	1.175
KRC116	71	72	0.352
KRC116	72	73	0.205
KRC117	94	95	0.388
KRC117	95	96	0.197
KRC117	96	97	0.408
KRC117	97	98	0.762
KRC117	98	99	0.12
KRC117	99	100	0.127
KRC117	100	101	0.33
KRC117	101	102	1.625
KRC117	102	103	0.368
KRC117	103	104	0.375
KRC117	104	105	0.54
KRC117	105	106	0.429
KRC117	106	107	0.104
KRC117	107	108	0.578
KRC117	108	109	0.256
KRC117	109	110	0.427
KRC117	110	111	0.374
KRC117	111	112	0.447

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC117	112	113	0.331
KRC117	113	114	0.082
KRC117	114	115	0.378
KRC117	115	116	0.558
KRC117	116	117	0.175
KRC117	117	118	0.318
KRC117	118	119	0.14
KRC117	119	120	0.323
KRC117	120	121	0.546
KRC117	121	122	0.518
KRC117	122	123	0.582
KRC117	123	124	0.416
KRC117	124	125	0.79
KRC117	125	126	0.408
KRC117	126	127	0.615
KRC117	127	128	2.48
KRC117	128	129	0.432
KRC117	129	130	0.53
KRC117	130	131	0.286
KRC117	131	132	2.16
KRC117	132	133	0.376
KRC117	133	134	3.6
KRC117	134	135	0.241
KRC118	130	131	0.338
KRC118	131	132	0.7
KRC118	132	133	0.412
KRC118	133	134	1.07
KRC118	134	135	0.346
KRC118	135	136	1.555
KRC118	136	137	0.284
KRC118	137	138	0.39
KRC118	138	139	0.52
KRC118	139	140	0.465
KRC118	140	141	0.215
KRC118	141	142	1.305
KRC118	142	143	0.622
KRC118	143	144	0.337
KRC118	144	145	0.374
KRC118	145	146	0.178
KRC118	146	147	0.623
KRC118	147	148	1.745
KRC118	148	149	1.065
KRC118	149	150	1.6
KRC118	150	151	0.863
KRC118	151	152	1.065
KRC118	152	153	0.456
KRC118	153	154	0.661
KRC118	154	155	0.725
KRC118	161	162	2.61
KRC118	162	163	3.35
KRC118	163	164	0.34
KRC119	44	45	0.338
KRC119	45	46	0.086
KRC119	46	47	0.445
KRC119	47	48	0.276
KRC119	48	49	0.305
KRC119	49	50	0.393
KRC119	50	51	0.577
KRC119	51	52	0.508
KRC119	52	53	0.38

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC119	53	54	0.462
KRC119	54	55	0.358
KRC119	55	56	0.41
KRC119	56	57	0.417
KRC119	57	58	0.303
KRC119	58	59	0.456
KRC119	59	60	1.075
KRC119	60	61	2.09
KRC119	61	62	0.956
KRC119	67	68	0.269
KRC119	68	69	0.666
KRC119	69	70	0.259
KRC119	73	74	0.342
KRC119	74	75	0.52
KRC119	75	76	0.836
KRC119	76	77	0.175
KRC119	77	78	0.887
KRC119	78	79	0.112
KRC119	79	80	0.312
KRC119	80	81	0.089
KRC119	81	82	0.452
KRC119	82	83	0.326
KRC119	83	84	1.22
KRC119	84	85	0.591
KRC119	85	86	0.458
KRC119	86	87	0.391
KRC119	87	88	0.137
KRC119	88	89	0.594
KRC119	89	90	0.47
KRC119	90	91	0.033
KRC119	91	92	0.056
KRC119	92	93	0.679
KRC119	93	94	0.147
KRC119	94	95	0.958
KRC119	95	96	0.207
KRC119	96	97	0.052
KRC119	97	98	0.218
KRC120	145	146	0.262
KRC120	146	147	0.117
KRC120	147	148	0.113
KRC120	148	149	0.282
KRC120	149	150	0.175
KRC120	150	151	0.208
KRC120	151	152	1.97
KRC120	152	153	0.856
KRC120	153	154	0.543
KRC120	154	155	0.331
KRC120	155	156	0.506
KRC120	156	157	0.961
KRC120	157	158	0.365
KRC120	158	159	0.221
KRC120	159	160	0.112
KRC120	160	161	0.878
KRC120	161	162	0.563
KRC120	162	163	0.252
KRC120	163	164	1.15
KRC120	164	165	0.268
KRC120	165	166	1.43
KRC120	166	167	0.719
KRC120	167	168	0.697

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC120	168	169	0.533
KRC120	169	170	0.451
KRC120	170	171	0.54
KRC120	171	172	0.168
KRC120	172	173	0.136
KRC120	173	174	0.272
KRC120	174	175	1.38
KRC120	175	176	0.963
KRC120	176	177	0.456
KRC120	177	178	0.143
KRC120	178	179	0.627
KRC120	179	180	0.227
KRC120	180	181	0.16
KRC120	181	182	1.02
KRC120	182	183	0.245
KRC120	183	184	0.36
KRC120	184	185	0.394
KRC120	185	186	0.417
KRC120	186	187	0.83
KRC120	187	188	0.617
KRC120	188	189	0.68
KRC120	189	190	0.294
KRC120	190	191	1.39
KRC120	191	192	0.509
KRC120	192	193	0.47
KRC120	193	194	1.1
KRC120	197	198	0.549
KRC120	198	199	1.54
KRC120	199	200	1.275
KRC120	200	201	0.339
KRC120	201	202	0.539
KRC120	202	203	3.01
KRC120	203	204	0.536
KRC120	204	205	0.753
KRC120	205	206	0.908
KRC120	206	207	0.073
KRC120	207	208	0.515
KRC120	208	209	0.187
KRC120	209	210	0.65
KRC120	210	211	0.459
KRC120	211	212	0.35
KRC120	212	213	0.133
KRC120	213	214	0.279
KRC120	214	215	0.237
KRC120	215	216	0.064
KRC120	216	217	1.53
KRC121	106	107	0.229
KRC121	107	108	0.437
KRC121	108	109	0.312
KRC121	109	110	0.44
KRC121	110	111	0.519
KRC121	111	112	1.995
KRC121	112	113	0.404
KRC121	113	114	0.382
KRC121	114	115	0.317
KRC121	115	116	0.519
KRC121	116	117	1.165
KRC121	117	118	1.75
KRC121	122	123	0.895
KRC121	123	124	0.439

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC121	124	125	0.03
KRC121	125	126	0.018
KRC121	126	127	0.738
KRC121	127	128	1.02
KRC121	128	129	0.585
KRC121	129	130	0.989
KRC121	130	131	1.465
KRC121	131	132	0.496
KRC121	132	133	2.27
KRC121	133	134	0.426
KRC121	134	135	0.1
KRC121	135	136	0.54
KRC121	139	140	0.53
KRC121	140	141	1.16
KRC121	141	142	0.573
KRC121	142	143	0.371
KRC121	143	144	0.169
KRC121	144	145	0.24
KRC121	145	146	0.077
KRC121	146	147	0.429
KRC121	147	148	0.056
KRC121	148	149	0.406
KRC121	149	150	0.14
KRC121	150	151	0.282
KRC121	151	152	2
KRC121	152	153	0.639
KRC121	153	154	0.597
KRC122	75	76	0.546
KRC122	76	77	0.322
KRC122	77	78	0.102
KRC122	78	79	0.075
KRC122	79	80	0.419
KRC122	80	81	0.239
KRC122	81	82	0.321
KRC122	82	83	0.407
KRC122	83	84	0.356
KRC122	84	85	0.267
KRC122	85	86	0.193
KRC122	86	87	0.433
KRC122	91	92	0.352
KRC122	92	93	0.168
KRC122	93	94	0.453
KRC122	94	95	0.888
KRC122	95	96	0.304
KRC122	96	97	0.49
KRC122	97	98	0.556
KRC122	98	99	0.352
KRC122	99	100	0.202
KRC122	103	104	1.445
KRC122	104	105	0.762
KRC122	105	106	0.317
KRC123	181	182	13.7
KRC123	182	183	0.551
KRC123	183	184	1.34
KRC123	184	185	0.45
KRC123	185	186	0.613
KRC123	186	187	0.944
KRC123	187	188	1.48
KRC123	188	189	0.546
KRC123	189	190	0.503

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC123	190	191	1.245
KRC123	194	195	0.949
KRC123	195	196	0.281
KRC123	196	197	0.512
KRC123	197	198	0.576
KRC123	198	199	0.502
KRC123	199	200	0.558
KRC123	200	201	2.13
KRC123	201	202	0.52
KRC123	202	203	0.185
KRC123	203	204	0.144
KRC123	204	205	0.888
KRC123	205	206	1.475
KRC123	206	207	1.295
KRC123	207	208	0.198
KRC123	208	209	0.511
KRC123	209	210	0.613
KRC123	210	211	3.84
KRC123	211	212	0.435
KRC123	212	213	0.064
KRC123	213	214	0.027
KRC123	214	215	0.293
KRC124	186	187	0.704
KRC124	187	188	0.682
KRC124	188	189	0.334
KRC124	189	190	0.147
KRC124	190	191	0.37
KRC124	191	192	0.521
KRC124	192	193	0.486
KRC124	193	194	2.28
KRC124	194	195	0.299
KRC124	195	196	0.489
KRC124	196	197	0.149
KRC124	197	198	0.225
KRC124	198	199	0.325
KRC124	199	200	0.237
KRC124	200	201	0.249
KRC124	201	202	0.057
KRC124	202	203	0.35
KRC124	203	204	0.14
KRC124	204	205	0.147
KRC124	205	206	1.49
KRC124	206	207	0.71
KRC124	207	208	7.27

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC124	208	209	0.231
KRC124	209	210	0.169
KRC124	210	211	0.349
KRC124	211	212	0.137
KRC124	212	213	0.045
KRC124	213	214	0.277
KRC125	58	59	1.065
KRC125	59	60	1.12
KRC125	60	61	1.3
KRC125	61	62	0.846
KRC125	62	63	0.644
KRC125	63	64	0.483
KRC125	64	65	0.358
KRC125	65	66	0.13
KRC125	66	67	0.336
KRC125	67	68	0.475
KRC125	68	69	1.395
KRC125	69	70	0.093
KRC125	70	71	0.18
KRC125	71	72	0.779
KRC125	72	73	0.706
KRC126	203	204	0.412
KRC126	204	205	0.515
KRC126	205	206	0.435
KRC126	206	207	0.375
KRC126	207	208	1.05
KRC126	208	209	0.399
KRC126	209	210	1.62
KRC126	210	211	0.326
KRC126	211	212	0.198
KRC126	212	213	0.096
KRC126	213	214	0.279
KRC126	214	215	0.302
KRC126	215	216	0.566
KRC126	216	217	0.213
KRC126	217	218	0.04
KRC126	218	219	0.324
KRC126	219	220	0.503
KRC126	220	221	0.197
KRC126	221	222	0.309
KRC126	222	223	0.065
KRC126	223	224	0.308

Appendix 3. JORC Table 1 Reporting

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using a dedicated RC rig. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig cyclone over 1 m down-hole intervals and subsampled by cone-splitting; full length of the drill holes was sampled. • Samples are typically circa 2-4kg weight. A duplicate sample was retained on site for future reference.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• RC drilling was carried out using a 140mm (5.5 inch) face sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• RC recoveries were determined by weighting each drill metre bag. Samples are sieved and logged by supervising Geologist; sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination are recorded. • RC samples quality and recovery was excellent, with dry samples and consistent weight obtained.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or*	• All drill holes were logged in the field by Company Geologists. • On the RC holes, lithologies, alteration, minerals were recorded. Samples chips are collected and sorted into chip trays for future geological references. • Drill holes were logged in full. Logging was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• The RC samples were collected from the rig cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight to a circa 2-4kg. • The sampling technique is considered industry standard and effective for this style of drilling. • Samples were crushed and pulverized at the ALS laboratory in Okahandja before being shipped to Johannesburg for assay. • RC samples were assayed using method Au-AA24 for gold. • The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. Blanks, standards (CRM) and duplicates are used to monitor Quality Control and representativeness of samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.*	• RC samples were assayed by 50g Lead collection fire assay in new pots and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) for gold. • 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	• *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.*	• At this stage, the intersections have been verified by the Company Geologists. • 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	• *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.*	• Drill holes collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS. • Coordinates collected are in the WGS84 Zone 33S grid system

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drill holes reported here were planned on a set grid with spacing of 100m in plan view and 50m between holes on sections. • The data spacing and distribution of sampling is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation procedures.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Drill holes were positioned using geological information collected from the trenches and from the detailed mapping completed over the prospect. They are positioned perpendicular to the main schistosity and so to the inferred mineralisation main controls.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sampling is supervised by a Company Geologist and all samples are delivered to the laboratory in Okahandja by company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews or audits have been conducted on the drilling reported in this announcement.

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	• *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 licence to operate in the area.*	• 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 join 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Work completed prior to WiaGold includes stream sediment sampling, mapping, soil and rock chip sampling by Teck Cominco Namibia but data is unavailable. • This work did not cover the Okombahe permit, host of the Kokoseb gold discovery.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kokoseb Gold Project lies withing the Northern Central Zone of the Pan-African Damaran Orogenic Belt. The project area is underlain by neo-Proterozoic metasediments, including the Kuiseb schist formation, host of most of the known gold mineralisation in Namibia. Known gold deposits, including Kokoseb, are orogenic type deposits by nature. • Kokoseb gold mineralisation is hosted by the Kuiseb schist formation, biotite-schists (metasediments) which have been intruded by several granitic phases. The gold mineralised zone appears as a contact like aureole of the central granitic pluton, with a diameter of approximately 3km in each direction. • Gold mineralisation is present as native gold grains and lesser silver bearing gold grains been spacially associated with sulphides dominated by pyrrhotite, löllingite and arsenopyrite. Gold grains have developed at the contact between löllingite and arsenopyrite following a retrograde reaction.

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• see tables in the appendix.

Data aggregation methods	• *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*	• Reported intercepts are calculated using weighted average at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and allowing internal dilution of maximum 2m consecutive low-grade material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• Drill holes are inclined at around 55 to 60 degrees, with azimuths generally perpendicular to local mineralisation trends giving down-hole intercept lengths of around half true thicknesses for the generally steeply dipping mineralisation. • Intercepts are reported as they appear from the sampling.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Plan view maps of all drillhole are included.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All samples with assays have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• No other exploration data is being reported at this time.
Further work	• *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.*	• Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.