ASX:WIA

10 February 2022

First trench results confirm in situ gold mineralisation at the Kokoseb gold anomaly

Highlights

- **Results from first three trenches return 8m @ 1.03 g/t Au, 3m @ 1.03 g/t Au (ending in mineralisation) and 24m @ 0.73 g/t Au**
- **Trenching program progressing along strike of the Kokoseb gold in soil anomaly with results pending on two further trenches**
- **Maiden diamond drilling program planned to commence during the quarter**
- **Further soils results extend the gold anomaly +1km to the south and towards the east**
- **Regional sampling continues to return gold anomalies for follow up on other exploration permits**

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has now received all assays from the first three trenches completed at the Kokoseb gold anomaly, which confirm in-situ gold mineralisation. At the same time, further soils results have extended the gold anomaly towards the south and towards the east – where it remains open. The Kokoseb gold anomaly is located on the Okombahe exploration permit, which is part of Wia's Damaran Project in Namibia that comprises 12 exploration permits totalling 2,716km^2.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"The Kokoseb gold anomaly continues to grow and these initial assays confirm in situ mineralisation. These latest results are extremely encouraging and we now look forward to the upcoming commencement of our maiden diamond drilling program at Kokoseb, with a drill rig expected to be mobilizing to site later this month. With further trench results pending and diamond drilling this quarter, this is an exciting time for Wia."

Trenching and mapping results on the Kokoseb gold in soil anomaly

On the Okombahe permit, a trenching program at the Kokoseb gold in soil anomaly is ongoing, the primary objective of which is to confirm the mineralisation identified from previous soil sampling and to map the geological context.

Three trenches located on the southern side of the original anomaly outline (Figure 1), with a combined length of 201m, were dug and sampled in Q4 2021. A further two trenches (4 and 5) for a combined length of 275 m, are now also completed with results pending, and the next set of trenches is currently being dug.

Results have now been received from the first three trenches, where Trench 1 has returned **8m at 1.03 g/t Au**[1] and **3m at 1.03 g/t Au**[1] both of which are included in a larger 44m interval at 0.47 g/t Au[2] (Figure 2). Part of Trench 1 has however not reached the oxidised rocks and was sampled at the base of the calcrete, where some of the low-grade values were returned. The second intercept ends with the trenching in mineralised rock, which stopped at the edge of a dirt access road.

[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

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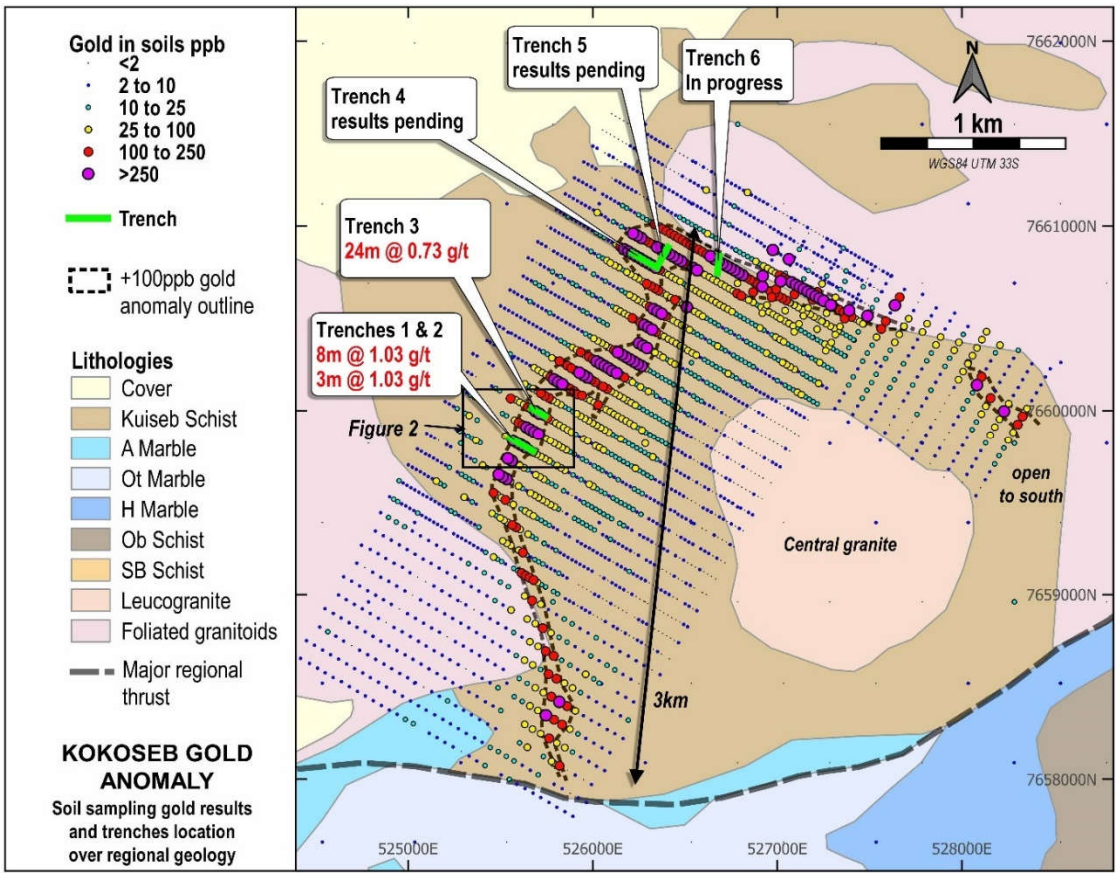

Figure 1 – Trenching status and gold results on the Kokoseb gold anomaly over regional geology[3]

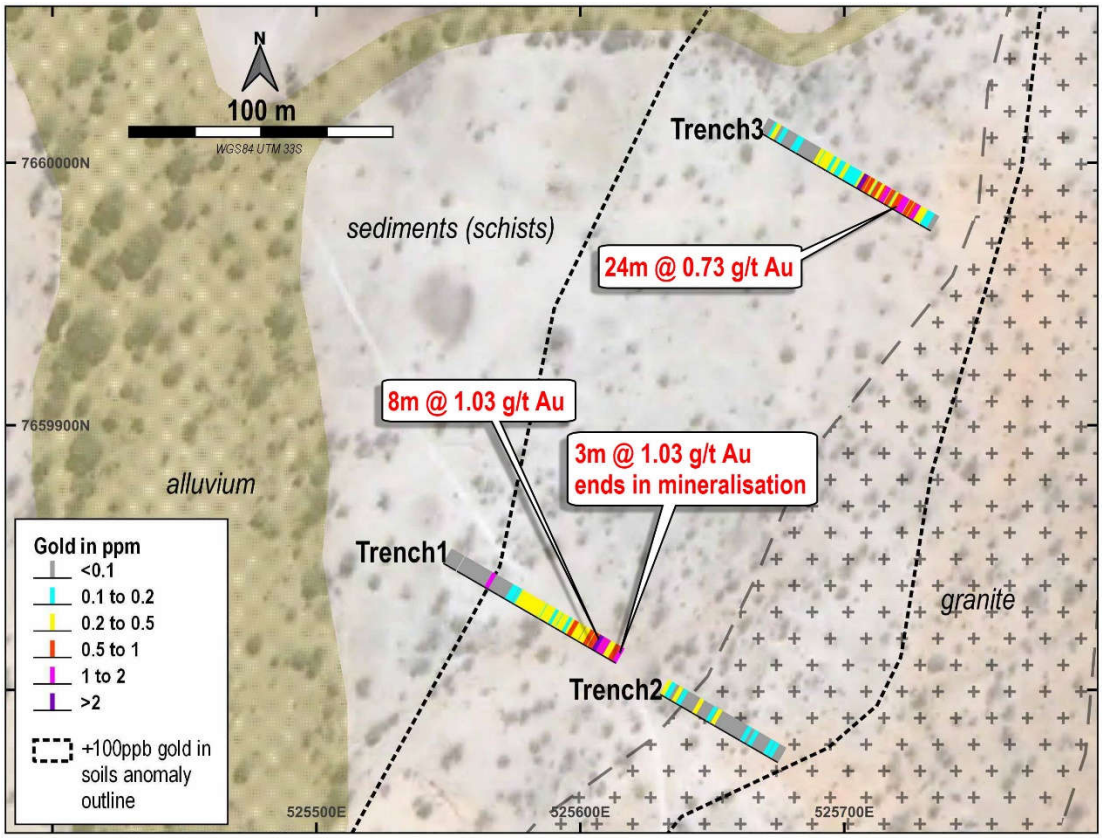

Figure 2 – Details on trenches 1 to 3 over mapped lithologies and satellite imagery background

[3] The soil sampling results shown in Figure 1 were reported in ASX announcement dated1 November 2021

Trench 2 was dug primarily into granitic rocks and has only returned low-grade gold values. Trench 3 returned **24m at 0.73 g/t Au**[1], which is included in a broader intercept of oxidised meta-sediments of 28m at 0.67 g/t[2].

All trenches, including the most recent ones currently being excavated and sampled, are going through mineralised zones, which appear as heavily oxidised ferruginous biotite-schists (meta-sediments), pegmatites and other granitoids. They are mostly hematite rich, hence their dark red colour and easy to spot – original disseminated sulphides have been replaced by the iron oxides under the weathering process.

A detailed mapping program was completed over the initial anomaly concurrently with the trenching program. The central granitic body interpreted on the regional geology (Figure 1) is a garnet bearing granite, medium grained and very homogeneous. It has intruded the Kuiseb Schist formation which is mapped in the field as a complex unit which includes alternating meta-sediments (siltstones, sandstones and carbonates), granitic sills and dykes. The gold anomalism is clearly associated to the hematite and limonitic rich zones at surface ("red schists and granitoids") – the main ones of which correlate very well to the high-grade gold in soil anomalism. Mapping has also highlighted more discrete zones, that have been pinched in the mixed unit, which are not seen in the soils results due to the grid orientation and spacing, but may generate future significant mineralised targets.

A thin section work study is also underway on samples collected from the surface mapping and trenching. Results are expected in February and will support the current observations and interpretations of the mineralisation style.

A maiden 1,000m diamond drilling program at the Kokoseb gold anomaly is planned to commence in the March quarter. This program is expected to confirm Kokoseb as a new gold discovery in Namibia.

Soil sampling programs at Kokoseb

Infill soil sampling at Kokoseb is continuing, to follow-up on previous results received. The most recent assay results, from a total of 674 samples collected on a grid of 100m x 50m, have extended the Kokoseb gold anomaly a further +1km strike to the south, making the anomaly approximately 3km strike length on the north-south trend (Figure 1). It is now bounded on the southern side by a major regional thrust. On the eastern side, the anomaly is more discontinuous but still open.

Figure 3 – View towards the Kokoseb gold anomaly

Other surface programs across the Damaran Project

Soil sampling programs are still progressing on Wia's other permits at the Damaran Project, with a current focus on the Hagenhof and Toby areas, located to the north-east of Okombahe.

Recent assay results, from a series of 3,030 soil samples collected during the December quarter at the Hagenhof and Toby area, at the Ondundu North area and on the regional sampling grid in the Okombahe permit have defined a series of new gold anomalous zones which will be followed up by further sampling and mapping work (Figure 4).

In the Hagenhof and Toby areas, sampling was conducted on broad grid of 300m spacing, with several small high-level gold in soil anomalies returned in areas with thick calcrete cover.

On the Ondundu North permits, the soils coverage was completed over the northern strike extends of the Ondundu deposit, returning high level background gold anomalism and coherent arsenic and tellurium anomalies. These are currently being followed up with mapping and rock chip sampling. The sampling was conducted there on offset grids of 400m and 200m spacing, depending on the location.

In the southern part of the block of permits – the Katerina area – a stream sediments sampling program is underway. Samples will be submitted to the laboratory in February after having received the results from an orientation survey conducted in Q4 2021.

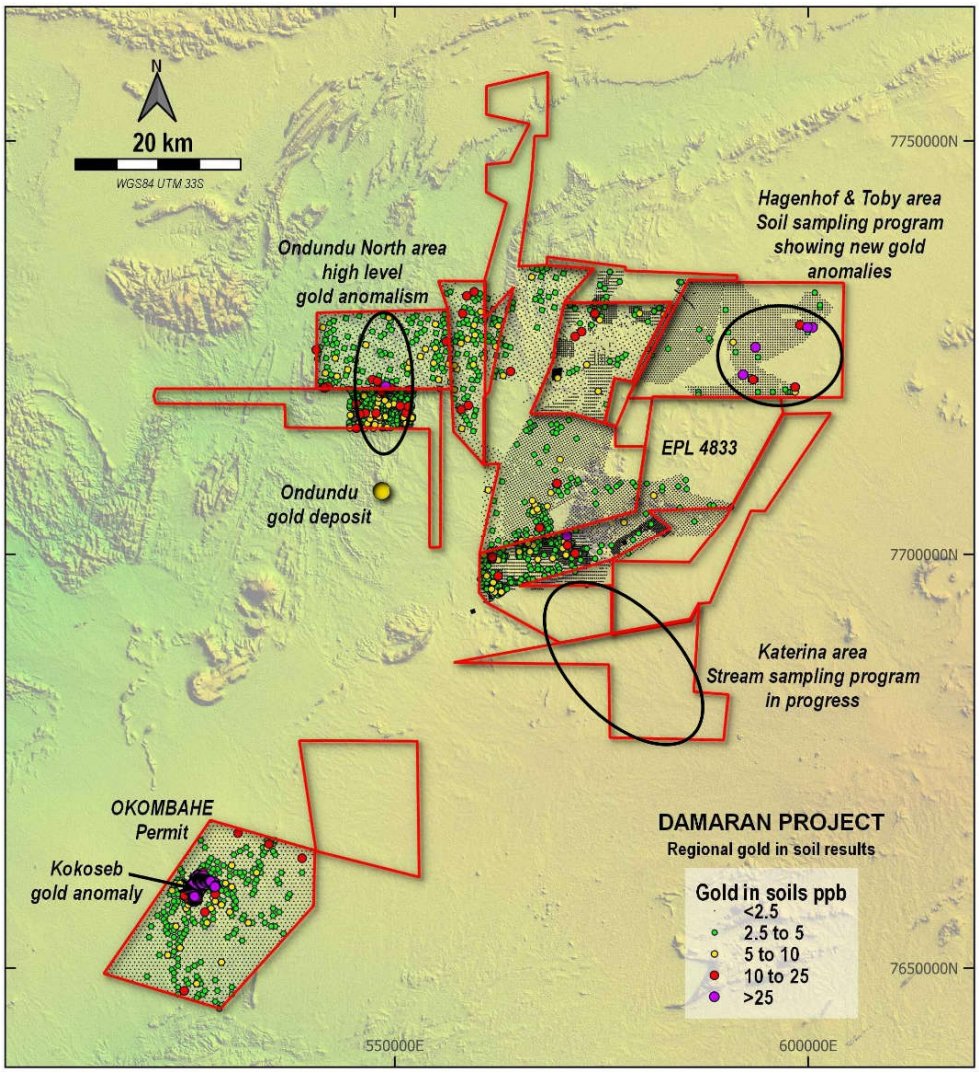

Figure 4 – The Damaran Project – regional gold in soils over SRTM imagery

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

Contact details

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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.

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 2,700km^2 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 Namibia Projects is shown in Figure 5 and the Company's respective interests are shown below.

Tenement	Ownership	Project	Location
EPL6226	100%	Hagenhof	Namibia
EPL4833	51% (80% earn in)	Katerina	Namibia
EPL8039	51% (80% earn in)	Katerina	Namibia
EPL7246	51% (80% earn in)	Katerina	Namibia
EPL4818	51% (80% earn in)	Okombahe	Namibia
EPL7980	100%	Okombahe	Namibia
EPL7327	0% (option to acquire 100%)	Ondundu North	Namibia
EPL6534	90%	Gazina	Namibia
EPL6535	90%	Gazina	Namibia
EPL6536	90%	Gazina	Namibia
EPL4953	90%	Gazina	Namibia
EPL8249	51% (80% earn in)	Hagenhof NE	Namibia
EPL8021 – Application	100%	Owambo	Namibia
EPL8709 – Application	100%	Okombahe W	Namibia

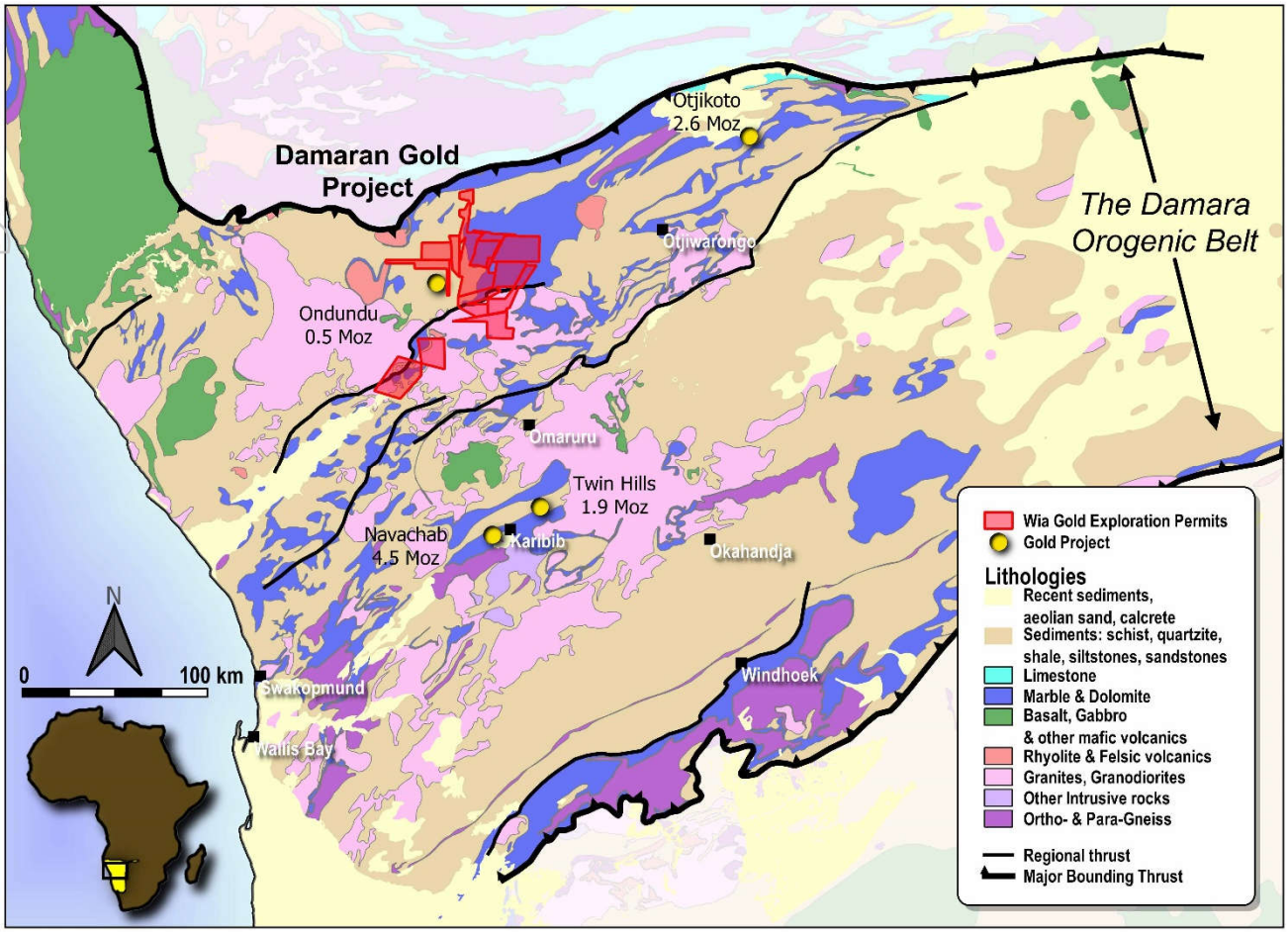

Figure 5 – Location of Wia's Namibia Projects

Appendix 1. Kokoseb trench locations

Trench ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
OT001	525549	7659851	1063	76	0	120
OT002	525632	7659801	1079	51	0	120
OT003	525670	7660014	1085	74	0	120

Appendix 2. Trench gold assays

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT001	1	2	1	27
OT001	2	3	1	17
OT001	3	4	1	13
OT001	4	5	1	14
OT001	5	6	1	19
OT001	7	8	1	3
OT001	8	9	1	10
OT001	9	10	1	12
OT001	10	11	1	13
OT001	11	12	1	29
OT001	12	13	1	26
OT001	13	14	1	17
OT001	14	15	1	69
OT001	15	16	1	37
OT001	16	17	1	30
OT001	17	18	1	69
OT001	18	19	1	63
OT001	19	20	1	1939
OT001	20	21	1	68
OT001	21	22	1	29
OT001	22	23	1	22
OT001	23	24	1	20
OT001	24	25	1	48
OT001	25	26	1	98
OT001	26	27	1	82
OT001	27	28	1	28
OT001	28	29	1	111
OT001	29	30	1	115
OT001	30	31	1	59
OT001	31	32	1	190
OT001	32	33	1	256
OT001	33	34	1	426
OT001	34	35	1	316
OT001	35	36	1	345
OT001	36	37	1	361
OT001	37	38	1	336
OT001	38	39	1	228
OT001	39	40	1	313
OT001	40	41	1	425
OT001	41	42	1	372
OT001	42	43	1	181
OT001	43	44	1	248
OT001	44	45	1	270
OT001	45	46	1	391
OT001	46	47	1	160
OT001	47	48	1	170
OT001	48	49	1	272
OT001	49	50	1	152
OT001	50	51	1	316
OT001	51	52	1	263
OT001	52	53	1	147
OT001	53	54	1	155
OT001	54	55	1	259
OT001	55	56	1	698
OT001	56	57	1	389
OT001	57	58	1	245
OT001	58	59	1	213
OT001	59	60	1	63
OT001	60	61	1	307
OT001	61	62	1	274
OT001	62	63	1	703
OT001	63	64	1	380
OT001	64	65	1	827
OT001	65	66	1	662
OT001	66	67	1	2261
OT001	67	68	1	1467
OT001	68	69	1	926
OT001	69	70	1	1029
OT001	70	71	1	308
OT001	71	72	1	449
OT001	72	73	1	300
OT001	73	74	1	836
OT001	74	75	1	549
OT001	75	76	1	1706
OT002	0	1	1	315
OT002	1	2	1	170
OT002	2	3	1	113
OT002	3	4	1	76
OT002	4	5	1	43
OT002	5	6	1	284
OT002	6	7	1	66
OT002	7	8	1	119
OT002	8	9	1	58
OT002	9	10	1	80
OT002	10	11	1	42
OT002	11	12	1	22
OT002	12	13	1	19
OT002	13	14	1	22
OT002	14	15	1	326
OT002	15	16	1	60
OT002	16	17	1	42
OT002	17	18	1	89
OT002	18	19	1	77
OT002	19	20	1	35
OT002	20	21	1	124
OT002	21	22	1	98

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT002	22	23	1	279
OT002	23	24	1	51
OT002	24	25	1	73
OT002	25	26	1	29
OT002	26	27	1	31
OT002	27	28	1	22
OT002	28	29	1	47
OT002	29	30	1	83
OT002	30	31	1	63
OT002	31	32	1	20
OT002	32	33	1	38
OT002	33	34	1	81
OT002	34	35	1	36
OT002	35	36	1	103
OT002	36	37	1	59
OT002	37	38	1	91
OT002	38	39	1	114
OT002	39	40	1	33
OT002	40	41	1	72
OT002	41	42	1	15
OT002	42	43	1	54
OT002	43	44	1	52
OT002	44	45	1	94
OT002	45	46	1	102
OT002	46	47	1	13
OT002	47	48	1	137
OT002	48	49	1	52
OT002	49	50	1	94
OT002	50	51	1	89
OT003	0	1	1	43
OT003	1	2	1	71
OT003	2	3	1	95
OT003	3	4	1	103
OT003	4	5	1	244
OT003	5	6	1	76
OT003	6	7	1	97
OT003	7	8	1	101
OT003	8	9	1	74
OT003	9	10	1	46
OT003	10	11	1	69
OT003	11	12	1	60
OT003	12	13	1	81
OT003	13	14	1	171
OT003	14	15	1	104
OT003	15	16	1	95
OT003	16	17	1	58
OT003	17	18	1	60
OT003	18	19	1	89
OT003	19	20	1	93
OT003	20	21	1	88
OT003	21	22	1	78
OT003	22	23	1	80

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold ppb
OT003	23	24	1	205
OT003	24	25	1	129
OT003	25	26	1	215
OT003	26	27	1	202
OT003	27	28	1	279
OT003	28	29	1	163
OT003	29	30	1	194
OT003	30	31	1	252
OT003	31	32	1	101
OT003	32	33	1	138
OT003	33	34	1	178
OT003	34	35	1	202
OT003	35	36	1	120
OT003	36	37	1	194
OT003	37	38	1	127
OT003	38	39	1	192
OT003	39	40	1	151
OT003	40	41	1	181
OT003	41	42	1	353
OT003	42	43	1	2696
OT003	43	44	1	528
OT003	44	45	1	228
OT003	45	46	1	917
OT003	46	47	1	222
OT003	47	48	1	162
OT003	48	49	1	552
OT003	49	50	1	220
OT003	50	51	1	330
OT003	51	52	1	865
OT003	52	53	1	1298
OT003	53	54	1	283
OT003	54	55	1	624
OT003	55	56	1	122
OT003	56	57	1	493
OT003	57	58	1	791
OT003	58	59	1	931
OT003	59	60	1	1461
OT003	60	61	1	1010
OT003	61	62	1	496
OT003	62	63	1	910
OT003	63	64	1	406
OT003	64	65	1	866
OT003	65	66	1	1172
OT003	66	67	1	346
OT003	67	68	1	228
OT003	68	69	1	385
OT003	69	70	1	137
OT003	70	71	1	105
OT003	71	72	1	106
OT003	72	73	1	84
OT003	73	74	1	98

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.*	• 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 1m, varying from 50cm to about 2m depth. • Sampling equipment is cleaned between every sample. • Soils have been collected on a 50x100m spaced grid for the infill near Kokoseb and on 200m to 500m regular and offset grids for the regional sampling. • Samples are typically collected from 20-50cm depth and were dry sieved to generate a < 180 µm fraction. At least 60 grams of sieved fraction was collected from each sample site. Sample contamination was avoided by not sampling around roads, in valleys and pans, and avoiding residual soil from agricultural activities. • Sampling equipment is cleaned between every sample site.
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).*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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*	• Trenches were geologically logged using the company's predefined logging codes for lithological and mineralogical characteristics. • The total length is been logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• 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 intoa sample bag that is uniquely numbered. • All samples (from trenches and soils) 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. • Soil samples were assayed using method AR005/MS. • 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	• *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.*	• 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. • All soil samples were assayed by 0.5g Aqua Regia digestion with an ICPMS finish for 53 elements. Detection limits are commensurate with the crustal abundance of almost all elements, allowing for the identification of subtle geochemical trends and delineation of low-level anomalies • 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.*	• 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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	33S grid system.
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.*	• Trench spacing is variable; trenches are positioned to verify the different zones interpreted as potentially mineralised from the previous soils results • Infill soils are collected on a grid of 50m x 100m. • Regional soils are collected on various grid spacing depending on the areas, from 200m to 500m spacing between points on scare or offset grids.
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.*	• Trenches are positioned perpendicular to the structures mapped in the field. • Infill soil samples are collected on a grid with lines been perpendicular to the most obvious strike. • Regional soil samples are collected on regular grids to avoid any bias in the data collection and interpretation.
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 Tschudi 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.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		NewCo at Wia election. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no material issues affecting the 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit styles currently being sought fit within the spectrum of Orogenic hosted gold deposits

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.*
		• The list of trench locations is given in the table appendix 1.

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 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.*	• 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	• *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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole length, true width not known').	
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 trench and soil results 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.