

17 August 2022

Kokoseb gold potential open along strike and at depth after receipt of significant gold intercepts in all diamond holes

Highlights

- Results received from remaining five diamond drill holes at Kokoseb continue to return large zones of significant gold mineralisation, including:
 - KDD012: 14.1m at 1.30 g/t Au from 6.0m
13.1m at 2.56 g/t Au from 22.6m
15.4m at 1.34 g/t Au from 49.9m
18.9m at 1.11 g/t Au from 84.6m
 - KDD011: 8.8m at 1.66 g/t Au from 18.2m
 - KDD010: 40.2m at 1.09 g/t Au from 14.8m
30.3m at 1.97 g/t Au from 183.8m, incl. 3.3m at 6.31 g/t Au
 - KDD007: 10.2m at 1.40 g/t Au from 20.7m
- First reverse circulation drillhole has returned a significant intercept of
 - KRC001: 23.0m at 1.56 g/t Au from 61m.
- Reverse Circulation drilling program progressing with 2,162 metres completed at the end of July in eleven holes.

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report the final results from the diamond drilling program completed at the Kokoseb Gold Discovery (**Kokoseb**), situated on the Company's Damaran Gold Project located in Namibia. The five diamond drillholes, located on different sections of the surface gold anomaly, including the eastern and southern extremes, confirm significant gold mineralisation across the entire anomaly. These results include **13.1m at 2.56 g/t Au**, **40.2m at 1.09 g/t Au** and **30.3m at 1.97 g/t Au**.

Results from the first reverse circulation (**RC**) hole of the RC drilling program currently underway, have returned a significant intercept of **23.0m at 1.56 g/t Au**. At the end of July, 11 holes for 2,162 RC metres had been completed at Kokoseb.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"The first phases of reconnaissance work at Kokoseb have now been successfully completed with all trenches and diamond holes returning significant results. Kokoseb is an exceptional target that is open along its 6.5 km strike, and at depth.

The systematic reverse circulation drilling program is progressing well and initial results have returned gold mineralised intercepts that are consistent with the diamond drilling results. The program is now efficiently fast tracking the mineralisation delineation."

All diamond drillholes completed at Kokoseb have returned significant gold mineralisation

The maiden diamond drilling program completed at Kokoseb during the first half of 2022 consisted of 12 holes, totalling 1,747 metres. The holes were located along the 6.5km strike of the gold anomaly, with spacing varying from 50 metres to 1,700 metres (Figure 1).

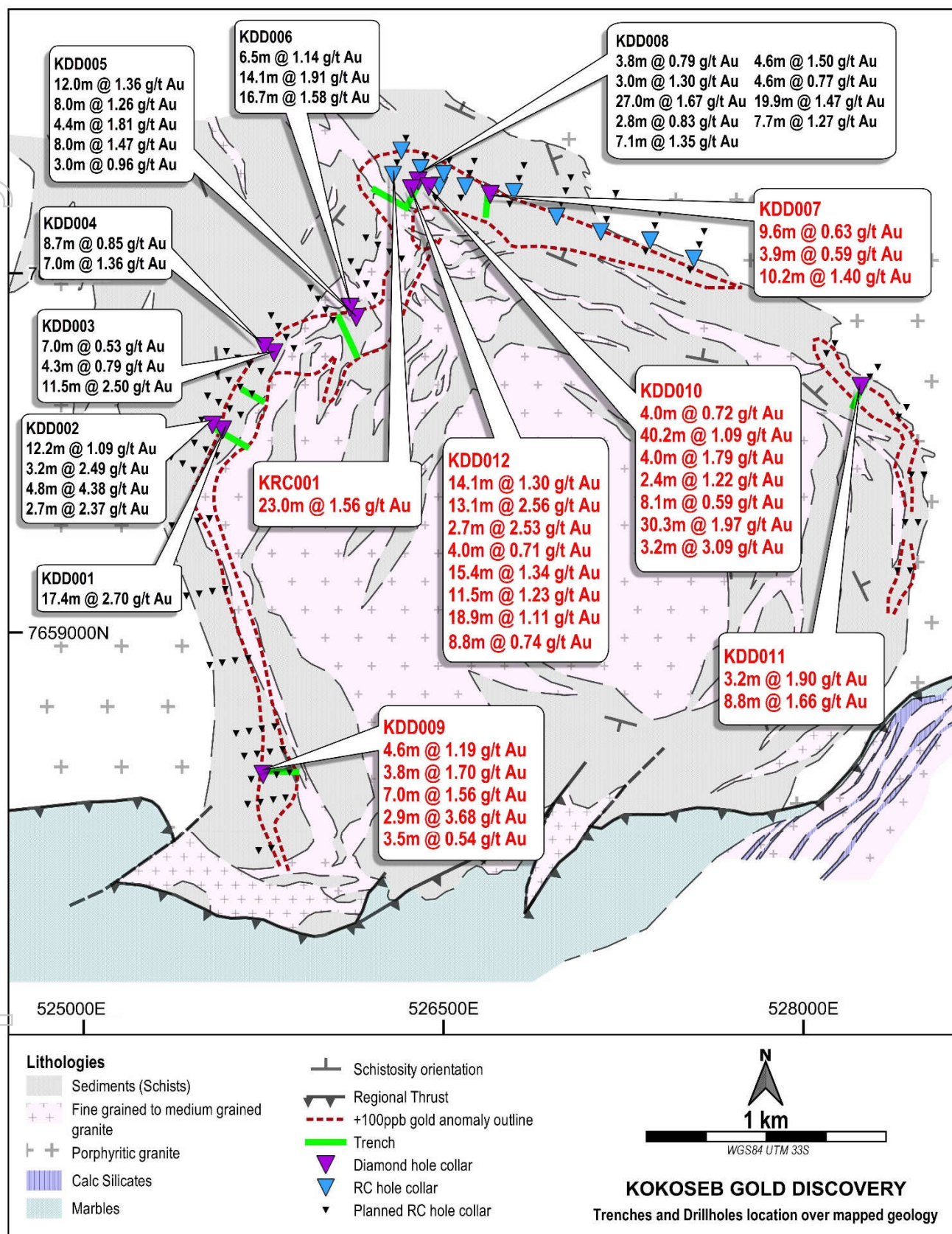


Figure 1 – Drilled and planned holes located on Kokoseb geology; significant intercepts on drillholes (in red, reported in this release and in black, previously reported); all intercepts >0.5 g/t Au¹

¹ Intercept calculated using 0.5 g/t cut-off grade and 2m max consecutive internal low grade. See ASX announcements 7 June 2022 and 27 July 2022 for further information on previously reported results of diamond drilling.

Best results previously announced included **17.4m at 2.70 g/t Au** (KDD001), **4.8m at 4.38 g/t Au** (KDD002), **11.5m at 2.50 g/t Au** (KDD003), **7.0m at 1.36 g/t Au** (KDD004), **12.0m at 1.36 g/t Au** (KDD005), **14.1m at 1.91 g/t Au** (KDD006) and **27.0m at 1.67 g/t Au** (KDD008).²

With these results of the five remaining holes, every diamond hole completed at Kokoseb has returned significant gold intercepts.

KDD012 and KDD010 were both drilled proximate to drill hole KDD008 and Trenches 4 and 5 (Figures 2 and 3), demonstrating good continuity in terms of width and grade in the mineralised zones of the area.

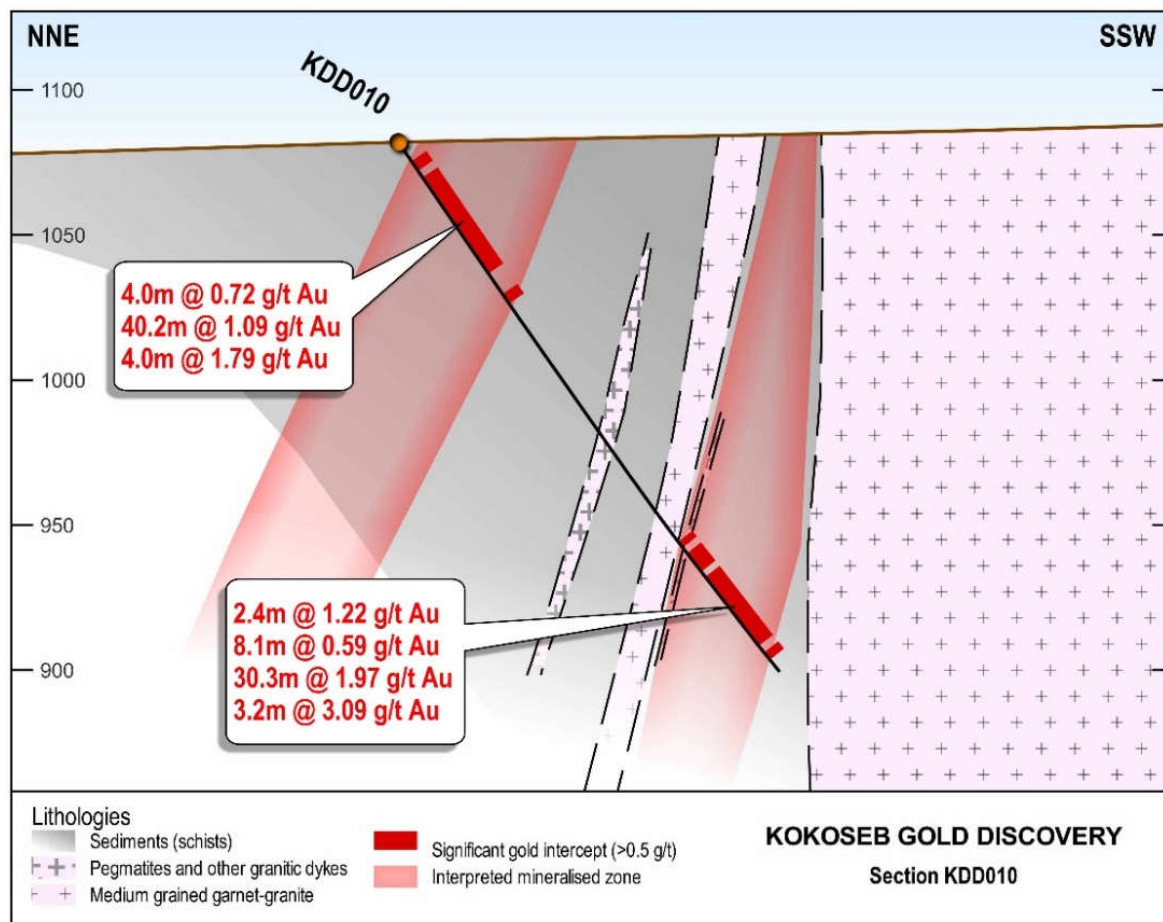


Figure 2 – Drill section KDD010 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

KDD010 is located at 50 metres to the ESE from KDD008. The hole has intersected two distinct gold mineralised zones (Figure 2), the upper zone, and the lower zone, which are merging on the drill section KDD008 and KDD012. The drillhole includes the following intercepts:

- 4.0m at 0.72 g/t Au from 8.0m (upper zone)**
- 40.2m at 1.09 g/t Au from 14.8m (upper zone)**
- 4.0m at 1.79 g/t Au from 63.6m (upper zone)**
- 2.4m at 1.22 g/t Au from 168.5m (lower zone)**
- 8.1m at 0.59 g/t Au from 173.5m (lower zone)**
- 30.3m at 1.97 g/t Au from 183.8m (lower zone)**
- 3.2m at 3.09 g/t Au from 217.0m (lower zone)**

² ASX announcements 7 June 2022 and 27 July 2022.

KDD012 is drilled at 40 metres above KDD008 on the same section (Figure 3) and is located 50 metres to the WNW from KDD010. Both the upper mineralised zone and the lower mineralised zone were intersected, separated by a thin granitic body. The drillhole includes the following significant intercepts:

- 14.1m at 1.30 g/t Au from 6.0m (upper zone)**
- 13.1m at 2.56 g/t Au from 22.6m (upper zone)**
- 2.7m at 2.53 g/t Au from 38.0m (upper zone)**
- 4.0m at 0.71 g/t Au from 43.4m (upper zone)**
- 15.4m at 1.34 g/t Au from 49.9m (upper zone)**
- 11.5m at 1.23 g/t Au from 67.6m (upper zone)**
- 18.9m at 1.11 g/t Au from 84.6m (lower zone)**
- 8.8m at 0.74 g/t Au from 108.0m – incomplete intercept (lower zone)**

The upper zone correlates with Trench 5 intercepts and with KDD008. The lower zone correlates with the lower zone intersected in hole KDD008 and with the intercept of 18m at 2.04 g/t Au from Trench 4, that was dug perpendicular to the drill section (projected on the drill section KDD012 in Figure 3).³ KDD012 displays some typical mineralisation styles which can be logged on other holes, alteration and lithologies (Figure 8).

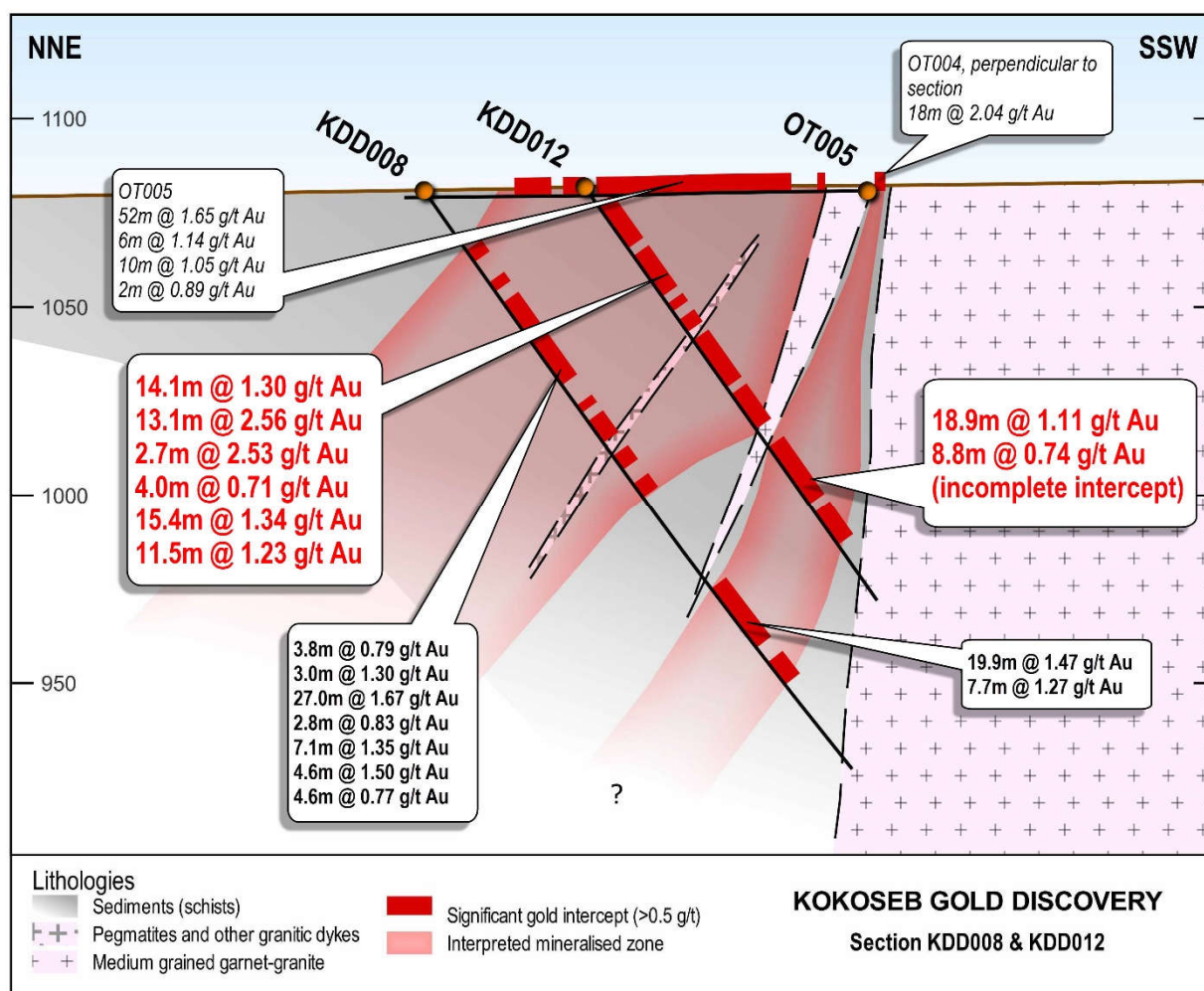


Figure 3 – Drill section KDD012 (intercepts in red, reported in this release and in black, previously reported; trenches intercepts in italic)

³ ASX announcement 6 April 2022

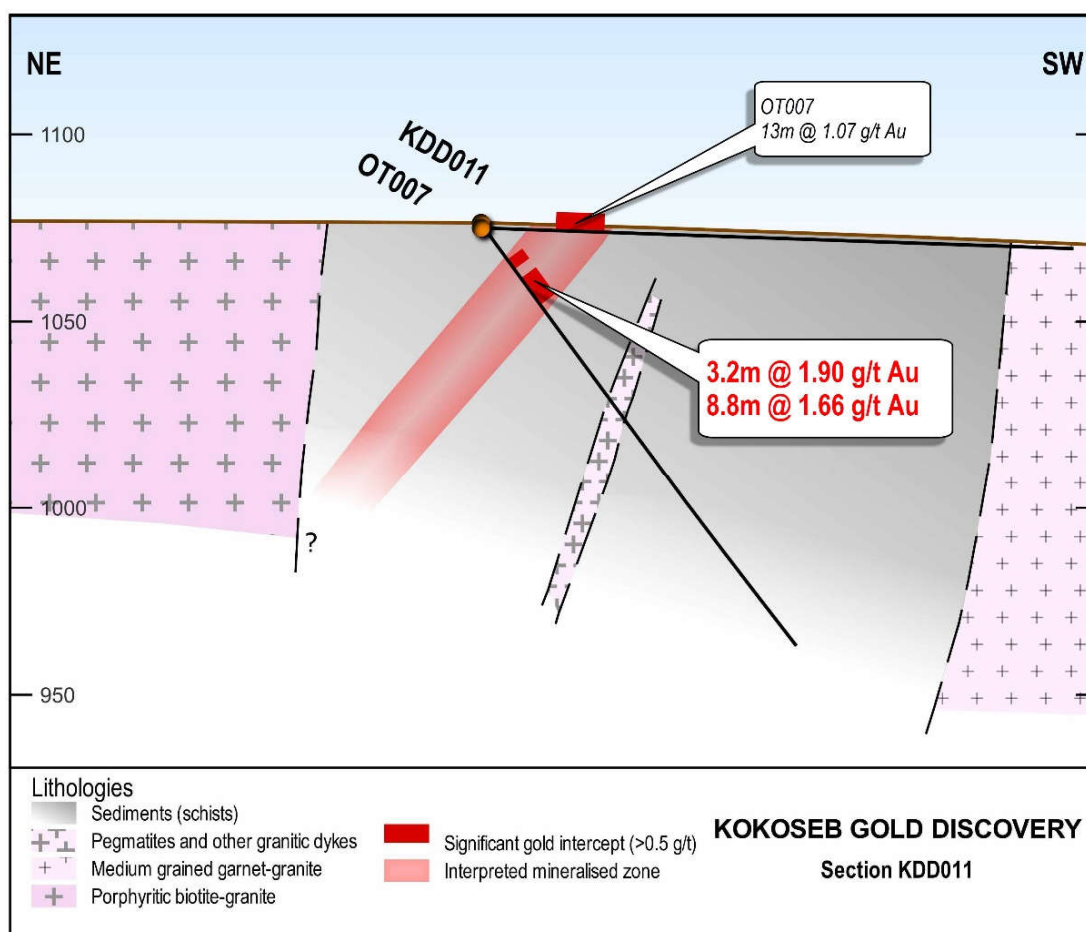


Figure 4 – Drill section KDD011 (intercepts in red, reported in this release; trenches intercepts in italic)

KDD011 is the easternmost hole drilled on the gold anomaly, located 1,700 metres to the ESE from KDD007 (Figure 4). The hole is drilled under Trench 7 that has returned 13m at 1.07 g/t Au.⁴ The gold mineralisation intersected down hole includes the following intercepts that correlate well with the trench results at a shallow dip of 45° towards the NE:

3.2m at 1.90 g/t Au from 12.0m

8.8m at 1.66 g/t Au from 18.2m

KDD009 is the southernmost hole drilled on the gold anomaly, located at 1,400 metres to the south from KDD001 (and so KDD002). The hole is drilled under Trench 8 that has returned a series of intercepts including 7m at 0.64 g/t Au and 8m at 1.25 g/t Au³ (Figure 5). Both the trench and the drillhole have intersected sediment packages that are sandstones rich, which host some of the gold mineralisation. The significant intercepts returned by KDD009 include:

4.6m at 1.19 g/t Au from 66.0m

3.8m at 1.70 g/t Au from 82.9m

7.0m at 1.56 g/t Au from 89.0m

2.9m at 3.68 g/t Au from 100.9m

3.5m at 0.54 g/t Au from 113.2m

⁴ ASX announcement 7 June 2022

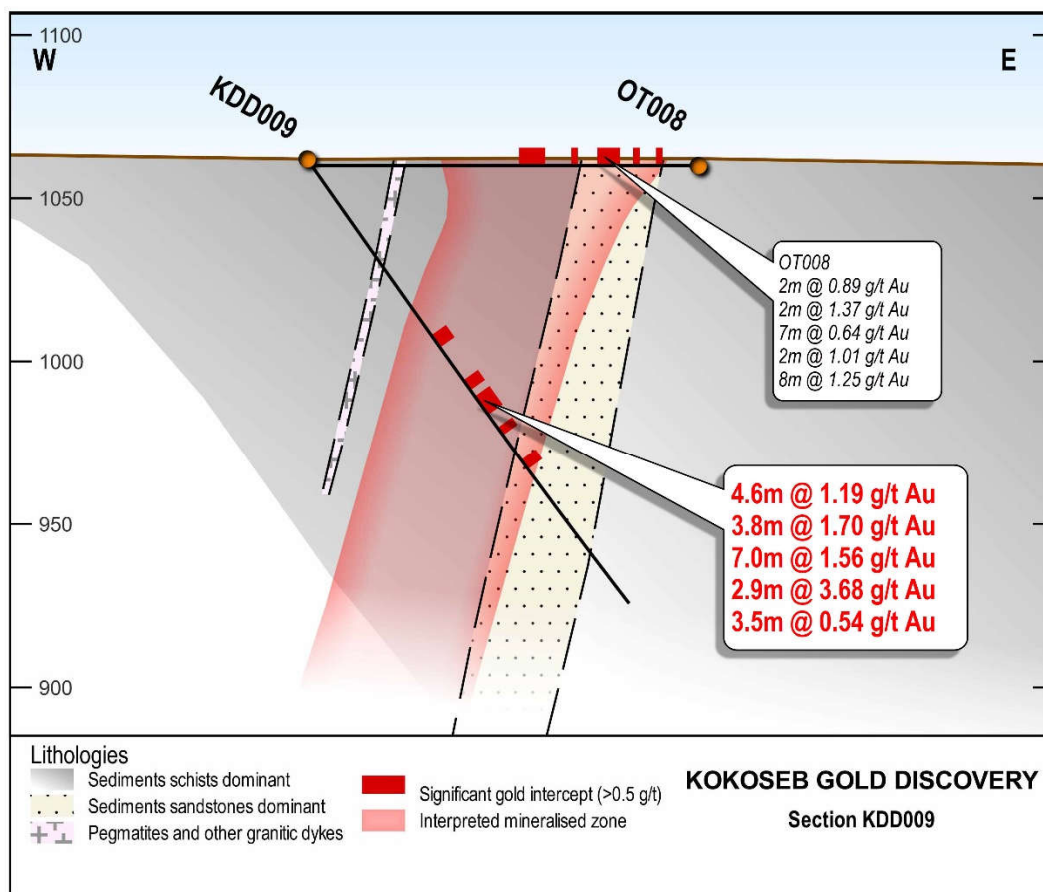


Figure 5 – Drill section KDD009 (intercepts in red, reported in this release; trenches intercepts in italic)

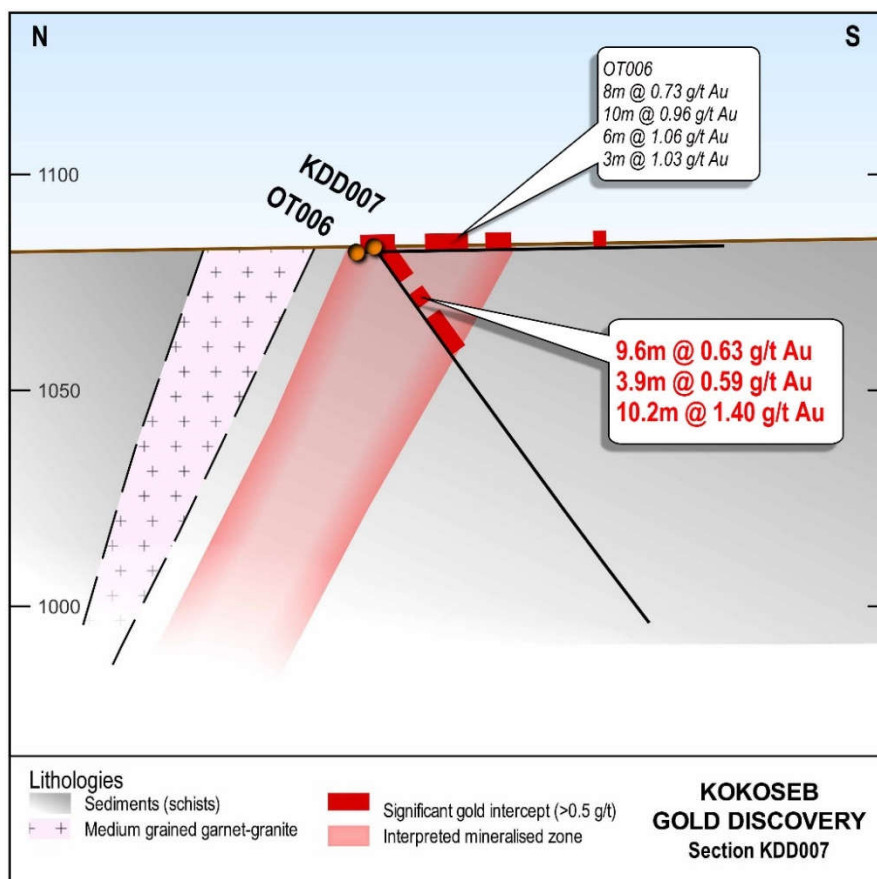


Figure 6 – Drill section KDD007 (intercepts in red, reported in this release; trenches intercepts in italic)

KDD007 is located at 275 metres to the E of KDD010 (Figure 6). The hole is drilled under Trench 6 that has returned 8m at 0.73 g/t Au, 10m at 0.96 g/t, 6m at 1.06 g/t Au and 3m at 1.03 g/t Au³. The gold mineralisation intersected down hole correlates well with the trench mineralisation as a zone that dips 55° towards the N. The significant intercepts include:

9.6m at 0.63 g/t Au from 0.8m

3.9m at 0.59 g/t Au from 13.8m

10.2m at 1.40 g/t Au from 20.7m

Reverse circulation drilling program expected to confirm and extend diamond holes results

One RC drill rig is progressing well at Kokoseb, having completed 11 holes for 2,162 metres at the end of July.

Results were received from the first RC hole, KRC001, which is located at 95 metres to the WNW from the drill section KDD008 – KDD012 (Figure 7). Both the same upper and lower mineralised zones that were intersected in holes KDD008, KDD012 and KDD010 were also intersected in KRC001. The upper zone seems to be pinching on the section as it is intersected as a low-grade gold zone. The lower zone is however very well mineralised with a single significant intercept of **23m at 1.56 g/t Au**.

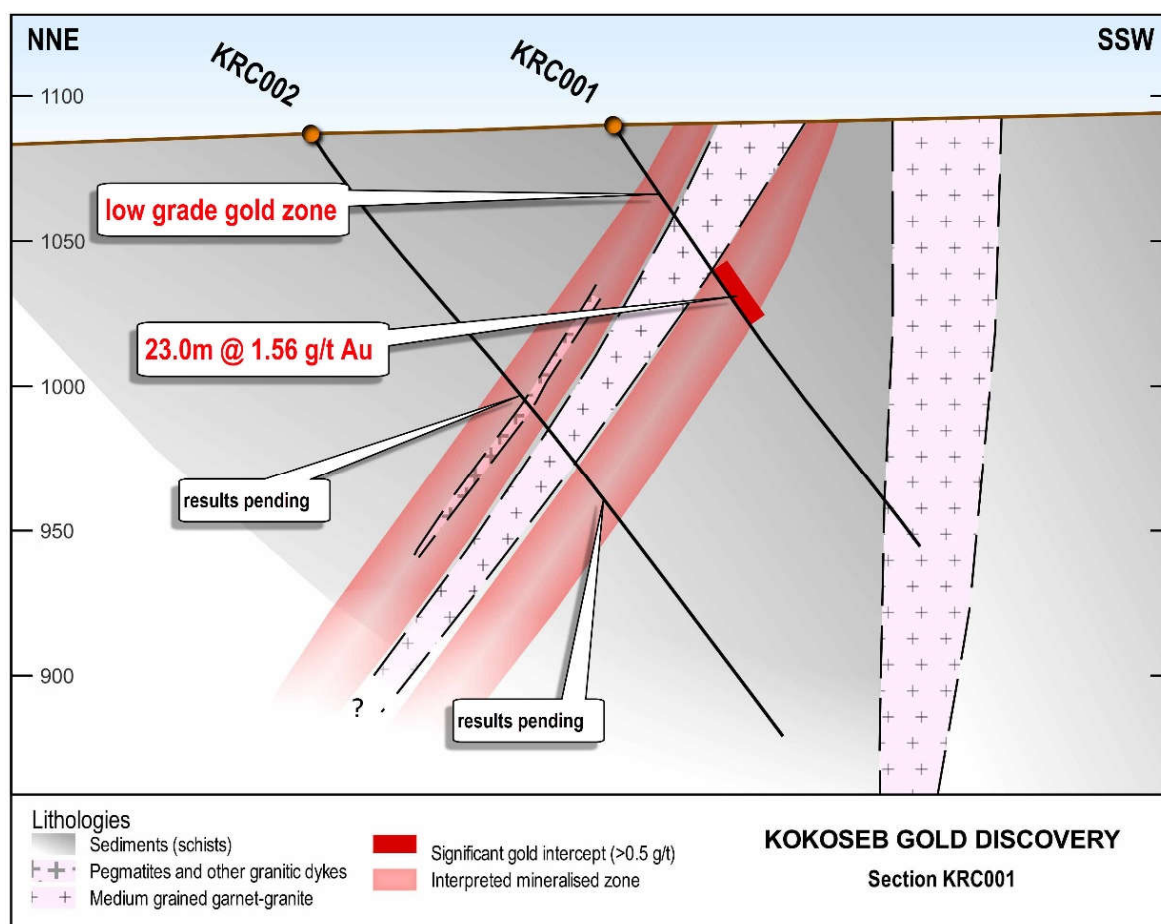


Figure 7 – Drill section KRC001 (intercepts in red, reported in this release)

Pegmatites, mineralised on contacts and sediments enclaves

Sediments, strong silica-chlorite-sulphides alteration, high grade gold zone

Pegmatites, mineralised on contacts and sediments enclaves

Barren granitic (and pegmatitic) intrusions; gold mineralisation on contacts

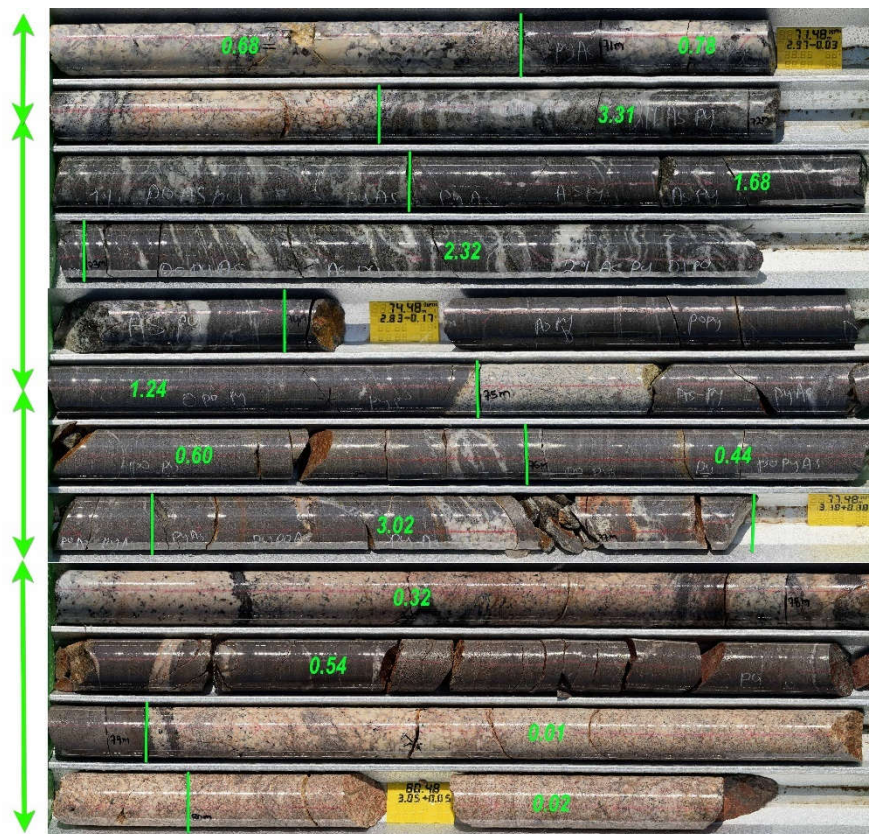


Figure 8 – KDD012: drill core from 70.5m to 80.5m depth; typical geological settings and mineralisation style; gold grades in g/t

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

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at the Kokoseb Gold Anomaly 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.

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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**), which is strategically located along key regional structures. The Damaran Project consists of 12 tenements with a total area of over 2,700km² held under joint venture with the state-owned mining company, Epangelo and a local Namibian group.

The location of the Company's Namibian Projects is shown in Figure 9.

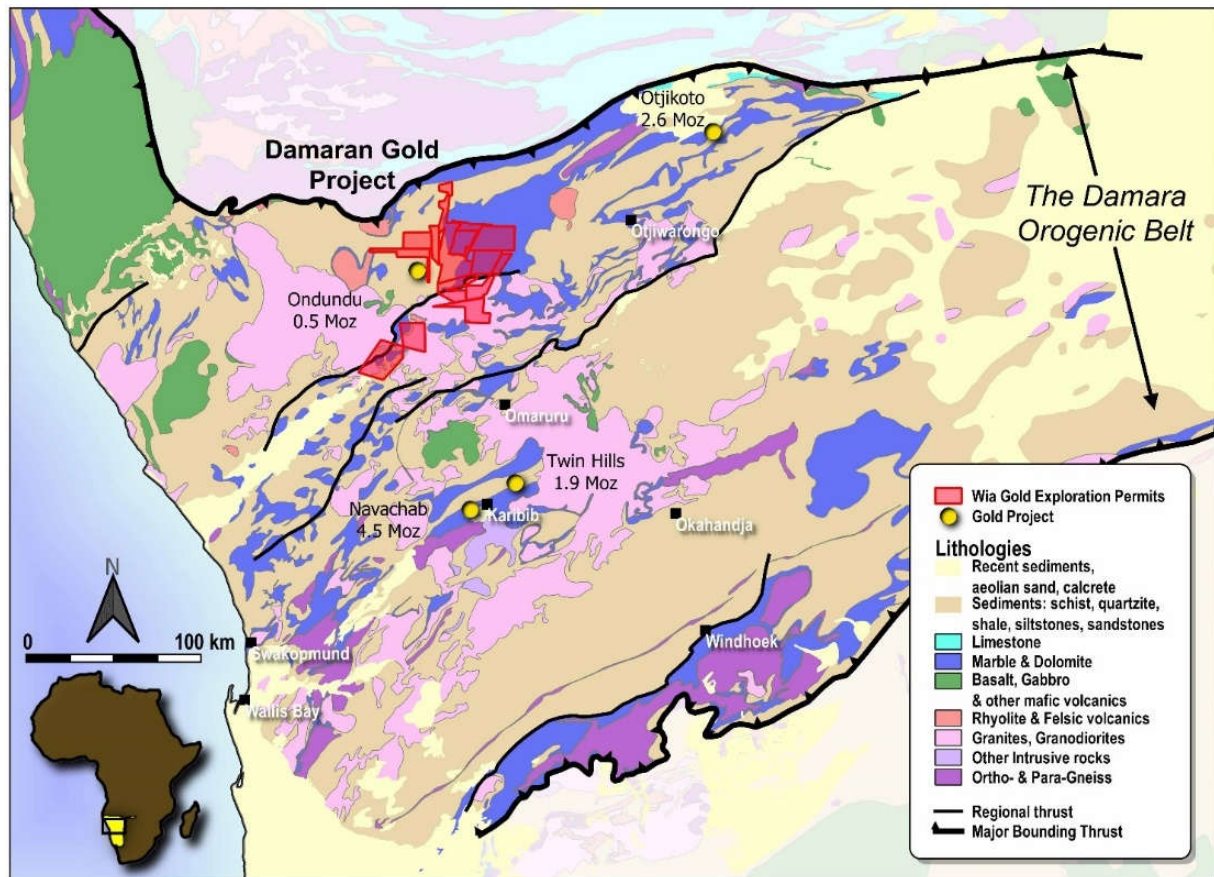


Figure 9 – Location of Wia's Namibia Projects

Appendix 1. Kokoseb – Location of diamond drillholes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
KDD001	525579	7659845	1069	99	-55	120
KDD002	525536	7659867	1068	161	-55	120
KDD003	525793	7660170	1071	96	-55	120
KDD004	525752	7660195	1070	174	-55	120
KDD005	526136	7660316	1077	102	-55	150
KDD006	526109	7660359	1078	149	-55	150
KDD007	526694	7660828	1081	108	-55	179
KDD008	526394	7660885	1081	192	-55	217
KDD009	525747	7658408	1060	168	-55	89
KDD010	526439	7660861	1082	225	-55	218
KDD011	528240	7660030	1075	141	-55	210
KDD012	526366	7660852	1082	134	-55	218

Appendix 2. Diamond holes gold assays for all intercepts, using a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold; includes previously reported drill holes

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KDD012	0	1.2	0.29
KDD012	1.2	2	0.32
KDD012	2	2.92	0.14
KDD012	2.92	3.55	0.11
KDD012	3.55	4.3	0.16
KDD012	4.3	5	0.36
KDD012	5	6	0.37
KDD012	6	7	0.68
KDD012	7	8	1.68
KDD012	8	9	0.59
KDD012	9	9.62	0.13
KDD012	9.62	10.34	2.10
KDD012	10.34	10.96	0.86
KDD012	10.96	11.48	0.11
KDD012	11.48	12.12	2.04
KDD012	12.12	12.9	1.10
KDD012	12.9	13.79	1.23
KDD012	13.79	14.59	1.06
KDD012	14.59	15.51	0.64
KDD012	15.51	16.42	0.57
KDD012	16.42	17.4	1.02
KDD012	17.4	18.4	3.24
KDD012	18.4	19.4	1.80
KDD012	19.4	20.13	2.70
KDD012	20.13	20.7	0.10
KDD012	20.7	21.22	0.04
KDD012	21.22	21.82	0.29
KDD012	21.82	22.57	0.36
KDD012	22.57	23.24	0.81
KDD012	23.24	23.94	0.07
KDD012	23.94	24.94	1.85
KDD012	24.94	25.75	2.31
KDD012	25.75	26.25	6.10
KDD012	26.25	27	2.46
KDD012	27	27.77	1.37
KDD012	27.77	29.16	5.39
KDD012	29.16	29.87	1.46
KDD012	29.87	30.37	0.53
KDD012	30.37	31	0.38
KDD012	31	32	3.77
KDD012	32	33	2.61
KDD012	33	34	0.00
KDD012	34	35	7.26
KDD012	35	35.64	0.74
KDD012	35.64	36.64	0.11
KDD012	36.64	37.24	0.38
KDD012	37.24	38.02	0.45
KDD012	38.02	39	0.64
KDD012	39	39.74	0.79
KDD012	39.74	40.74	5.67
KDD012	40.74	41.42	0.05
KDD012	41.42	42.43	0.07
KDD012	42.43	43.43	0.30
KDD012	43.43	44.19	0.80
KDD012	44.19	44.81	0.04
KDD012	44.81	45.42	1.55
KDD012	45.42	46.42	0.66
KDD012	46.42	47.42	0.60
KDD012	47.42	48	0.01
KDD012	48	49	0.02
KDD012	49	49.9	0.15
KDD012	49.9	50.85	0.66
KDD012	50.85	51.67	3.94
KDD012	51.67	52.23	0.85
KDD012	52.23	53.08	0.35
KDD012	53.08	54.08	0.19
KDD012	54.08	55.08	1.23
KDD012	55.08	55.91	0.39
KDD012	55.91	56.42	0.07
KDD012	56.42	57	5.28
KDD012	57	58	5.23
KDD012	58	58.74	2.02
KDD012	58.74	59.74	0.01
KDD012	59.74	60.57	0.02
KDD012	60.57	61.57	0.99
KDD012	61.57	62.45	1.00
KDD012	62.45	63.2	0.45

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KDD012	63.2	63.75	0.02
KDD012	63.75	64.71	1.72
KDD012	64.71	65.3	1.06
KDD012	65.3	66	0.26
KDD012	66	66.8	0.37
KDD012	66.8	67.58	0.32
KDD012	67.58	68.11	0.66
KDD012	68.11	69	1.94
KDD012	69	69.59	0.43
KDD012	69.59	70.36	0.02
KDD012	70.36	70.91	0.68
KDD012	70.91	71.57	0.78
KDD012	71.57	72.45	3.31
KDD012	72.45	73	1.68
KDD012	73	74	2.32
KDD012	74	75	1.24
KDD012	75	76	0.60
KDD012	76	76.57	0.44
KDD012	76.57	77.16	3.02
KDD012	77.16	78.1	0.32
KDD012	78.1	79.05	0.54
KDD012	79.05	80	0.01
KDD012	80	81	0.02
KDD012	81	81.7	0.01
KDD012	81.7	82.29	0.02
KDD012	82.29	83	0.47
KDD012	83	83.67	0.03
KDD012	83.67	84.62	0.39
KDD012	84.62	85.48	0.76
KDD012	85.48	86.22	0.41
KDD012	86.22	86.84	0.47
KDD012	86.84	87.79	1.09
KDD012	87.79	88.79	1.52
KDD012	88.79	89.79	2.30
KDD012	89.79	90.71	0.21
KDD012	90.71	91.71	1.38
KDD012	91.71	92.48	0.28
KDD012	92.48	93.48	0.06
KDD012	93.48	94.22	1.06
KDD012	94.22	95	3.49
KDD012	95	96	0.96
KDD012	96	97	0.53
KDD012	97	98	0.69
KDD012	98	99	0.78
KDD012	99	99.51	0.14
KDD012	99.51	100.36	2.50
KDD012	100.36	101	1.34
KDD012	101	102	0.64
KDD012	102	102.81	1.03
KDD012	102.81	103.54	2.95
KDD012	103.54	104.19	0.02
KDD012	104.19	105	0.01
KDD012	105	106	0.02
KDD012	106	107	pending
KDD012	107	108	pending
KDD012	108	109	2.54
KDD012	109	110	0.52
KDD012	110	111	0.29
KDD012	111	112	0.06
KDD012	112	113	1.28
KDD012	113	113.55	0.48
KDD012	113.55	114.14	0.45
KDD012	114.14	115	0.26
KDD012	115	116	0.60
KDD012	116	116.8	0.65
KDD012	116.8	117.37	0.15
KDD012	117.37	118.11	0.29
KDD012	118.11	119.11	0.20
KDD012	119.11	119.97	0.03
KDD012	119.97	120.86	0.16
KDD011	10.15	10.68	0.14
KDD011	10.68	11.24	0.07
KDD011	11.24	12	0.03
KDD011	12	13	0.77
KDD011	13	13.67	1.00
KDD011	13.67	14.56	3.94
KDD011	14.56	15.23	1.78

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KDD011	15.23	15.98	0.28
KDD011	15.98	16.57	0.06
KDD011	16.57	17.19	0.34
KDD011	17.19	18.16	0.14
KDD011	18.16	19.06	0.98
KDD011	19.06	19.64	1.58
KDD011	19.64	20.3	1.37
KDD011	20.3	21	0.88
KDD011	21	22	2.63
KDD011	22	23	0.96
KDD011	23	24	3.88
KDD011	24	25	2.68
KDD011	25	26	0.48
KDD011	26	27	0.71
KDD011	27	28	0.34
KDD011	28	29	0.01
KDD011	29	30	0.01
KDD011	30	30.65	0.00
KDD010	3	4	0.13
KDD010	4	5	0.05
KDD010	5	6	0.13
KDD010	6	7	0.30
KDD010	7	8	0.10
KDD010	8	9	1.48
KDD010	9	10	0.22
KDD010	10	11	0.67
KDD010	11	12	0.53
KDD010	12	13	0.19
KDD010	13	14	0.27
KDD010	14	14.78	0.37
KDD010	14.78	15.36	1.60
KDD010	15.36	16.06	0.04
KDD010	16.06	16.79	0.22
KDD010	16.79	17.79	0.81
KDD010	17.79	18.64	0.55
KDD010	18.64	19.64	0.67
KDD010	19.64	20.64	0.90
KDD010	20.64	21.64	0.65
KDD010	21.64	22.31	0.40
KDD010	22.31	22.92	0.15
KDD010	22.92	23.94	2.71
KDD010	23.94	24.73	0.61
KDD010	24.73	25.41	1.28
KDD010	25.41	26	0.29
KDD010	26	27	0.59
KDD010	27	27.5	0.26
KDD010	27.5	28	0.69
KDD010	28	29	0.47
KDD010	29	30	0.43
KDD010	30	31	0.55
KDD010	31	32	0.38
KDD010	32	33	0.47
KDD010	33	34	2.07
KDD010	34	35	0.41
KDD010	35	36	0.62
KDD010	36	36.68	1.63
KDD010	36.68	37.5	1.97
KDD010	37.5	38.27	0.27
KDD010	38.27	39	3.40
KDD010	39	40	1.51
KDD010	40	41	1.77
KDD010	41	42	3.56
KDD010	42	43	0.84
KDD010	43	44	1.82
KDD010	44	45	2.21
KDD010	45	46	4.15
KDD010	46	47	0.72
KDD010	47	47.93	1.72
KDD010	47.93	49.15	0.29
KDD010	49.15	49.81	0.51
KDD010	49.81	50.8	0.62
KDD010	50.8	51.42	0.99
KDD010	51.42	52	0.94
KDD010	52	53	0.56
KDD010	53	54	1.02
KDD010	54	55	0.58
KDD010	55	56	0.35
KDD010	56	56.73	0.38
KDD010	56.73	57.57	0.23

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KDD010	57.57	58.57	0.39
KDD010	58.57	59.57	1.85
KDD010	59.57	60.57	0.83
KDD010	60.57	61.57	0.11
KDD010	61.57	62.57	0.19
KDD010	62.57	63.57	0.17
KDD010	63.57	64.57	1.11
KDD010	64.57	65.57	4.23
KDD010	65.57	66.57	0.55
KDD010	66.57	67.57	1.29
KDD010	67.57	68.53	0.30
KDD010	68.53	69.53	0.43
KDD010	69.53	70.53	0.01
KDD010	70.53	71.53	0.05
KDD010	71.53	72.53	0.09
KDD010	166	167	0.00
KDD010	167	168	0.01
KDD010	168	168.51	0.01
KDD010	168.51	169.5	0.60
KDD010	169.5	170.26	2.21
KDD010	170.26	170.88	1.00
KDD010	170.88	171.88	0.01
KDD010	171.88	172.7	0.01
KDD010	172.7	173.48	0.01
KDD010	173.48	174.3	0.65
KDD010	174.3	175.3	0.00
KDD010	175.3	176.1	0.51
KDD010	176.1	177.1	0.33
KDD010	177.1	178.1	0.02
KDD010	178.1	179	3.01
KDD010	179	180	0.01
KDD010	180	180.54	0.01
KDD010	180.54	181.54	0.72
KDD010	181.54	182.37	0.23
KDD010	182.37	183	0.01
KDD010	183	183.75	0.03
KDD010	183.75	184.75	2.04
KDD010	184.75	185.75	2.22
KDD010	185.75	186.75	0.32
KDD010	186.75	187.75	0.34
KDD010	187.75	188.75	3.18
KDD010	188.75	189.75	2.00
KDD010	189.75	190.75	2.97
KDD010	190.75	191.75	2.29
KDD010	191.75	192.75	0.30
KDD010	192.75	193.75	0.42
KDD010	193.75	194.75	2.36
KDD010	194.75	195.4	0.27
KDD010	195.4	196	0.16
KDD010	196	197	1.12
KDD010	197	198	2.04
KDD010	198	199	0.97
KDD010	199	200	0.42
KDD010	200	201	0.99
KDD010	201	202	1.74
KDD010	202	202.7	1.97
KDD010	202.7	203.38	2.02
KDD010	203.38	204	0.02
KDD010	204	204.54	0.02
KDD010	204.54	205.22	1.95
KDD010	205.22	206	1.12
KDD010	206	207	1.38
KDD010	207	208	4.60
KDD010	208	209	0.38
KDD010	209	209.68	0.95
KDD010	209.68	210.51	2.14
KDD010	210.51	211.26	7.05
KDD010	211.26	211.82	16.80
KDD010	211.82	212.46	2.44
KDD010	212.46	213	5.42
KDD010	213	214	0.55
KDD010	214	215	0.42
KDD010	215	216	0.31
KDD010	216	217	0.16
KDD010	217	218	1.45
KDD010	218	219	7.56
KDD010	219	219.62	1.09
KDD010	219.62	220.24	0.52
KDD010	220.24	220.9	0.02

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KDD010	220.9	221.9	0.16
KDD010	221.9	222.9	0.09
KDD010	222.9	223.52	0.50
KDD010	223.52	224.13	1.11
KDD010	224.13	224.73	0.09
KDD009	63	64	0.05
KDD009	64	65	0.07
KDD009	65	66	0.20
KDD009	66	67	1.51
KDD009	67	68	0.34
KDD009	68	69	1.76
KDD009	69	70	0.78
KDD009	70	70.61	1.76
KDD009	70.61	71.61	0.25
KDD009	71.61	72.61	0.22
KDD009	72.61	73.61	0.06
KDD009	73.61	74.24	0.01
KDD009	74.24	75.17	0.11
KDD009	80	81	0.14
KDD009	81	82	0.05
KDD009	82	82.92	0.18
KDD009	82.92	83.67	7.31
KDD009	83.67	84.31	0.01
KDD009	84.31	85	0.05
KDD009	85	85.68	0.32
KDD009	85.68	86.68	0.65
KDD009	86.68	87.16	0.41
KDD009	87.16	88	0.45
KDD009	88	89	0.33
KDD009	89	90	3.52
KDD009	90	90.6	2.17
KDD009	90.6	91.18	0.08
KDD009	91.18	92	0.52
KDD009	92	93	0.56
KDD009	93	94	0.88
KDD009	94	95	3.50
KDD009	95	96	0.68
KDD009	96	97	0.07
KDD009	97	98	0.03
KDD009	98	99	0.04
KDD009	99	100	0.03
KDD009	100	100.92	0.03
KDD009	100.92	101.92	4.48
KDD009	101.92	102.92	4.22
KDD009	102.92	103.79	2.14
KDD009	103.79	104.49	0.12
KDD009	104.49	105	0.02
KDD009	105	106	0.03
KDD009	106	107	0.55
KDD009	107	108	0.06
KDD009	108	109	0.01
KDD009	109	110	0.02
KDD009	110	110.6	0.00
KDD009	110.6	111.24	0.01
KDD009	111.24	112.21	0.07
KDD009	112.21	113.21	0.09
KDD009	113.21	114.21	0.75
KDD009	114.21	114.8	0.18
KDD009	114.8	115.8	0.19
KDD009	115.8	116.75	0.93
KDD009	116.75	117.69	0.44
KDD009	117.69	118.7	0.18
KDD009	118.7	119.69	0.19

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KDD009	119.69	120.66	0.05
KDD009	120.66	121.57	0.05
KDD007	0	0.81	0.10
KDD007	0.81	1.67	0.50
KDD007	1.67	2.37	2.54
KDD007	2.37	3.07	0.73
KDD007	3.07	4	0.02
KDD007	4	4.88	0.02
KDD007	4.88	5.59	0.51
KDD007	5.59	6.24	0.02
KDD007	6.24	7.1	0.47
KDD007	7.1	7.86	2.01
KDD007	7.86	8.64	0.31
KDD007	8.64	9.04	0.19
KDD007	9.04	9.75	0.27
KDD007	9.75	10.37	0.69
KDD007	10.37	11.09	0.21
KDD007	11.09	11.73	0.32
KDD007	11.73	12.44	0.27
KDD007	12.44	13	0.29
KDD007	13	13.84	0.39
KDD007	13.84	14.73	0.51
KDD007	14.73	15.4	0.94
KDD007	15.4	15.91	0.36
KDD007	15.91	16.78	0.45
KDD007	16.78	17.73	0.68
KDD007	17.73	18.73	0.45
KDD007	18.73	19.73	0.46
KDD007	19.73	20.73	0.05
KDD007	20.73	21.73	1.41
KDD007	21.73	22.26	0.46
KDD007	22.26	22.86	0.98
KDD007	22.86	23.43	0.29
KDD007	23.43	24.1	3.76
KDD007	24.1	25	0.03
KDD007	25	25.92	0.13
KDD007	25.92	26.92	1.30
KDD007	26.92	27.96	5.85
KDD007	27.96	28.94	0.28
KDD007	28.94	29.94	0.55
KDD007	29.94	30.95	1.04
KDD007	30.95	31.61	0.16
KDD007	31.61	32.59	0.30
KDD007	32.59	33.22	0.40
KDD007	33.22	33.72	0.22
KDD007	33.72	34.31	0.32
KDD007	34.31	35.07	0.45
KDD007	35.07	35.73	0.16
KDD007	35.73	36.2	0.01
KDD007	36.2	36.86	0.02
KDD007	36.86	37.86	0.24
KDD007	37.86	38.86	0.14
KDD007	38.86	39.82	0.02
KDD007	39.82	40.63	0.18
KDD007	40.63	41.32	0.33
KDD007	41.32	42	0.74
KDD007	42	43	0.12
KDD007	43	44	0.25
KDD007	44	44.63	0.03
KDD007	44.63	45.27	0.02
KDD007	45.27	46.18	0.04
KDD007	46.18	47.17	0.18

Appendix 3. Kokoseb – Location of RC drillholes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
KRC001	526289	7660910	1090	180	-55	200

Appendix 4. KRC001 gold assays, using a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC001	58	59	0.01
KRC001	59	60	0.03
KRC001	60	61	0.05
KRC001	61	62	1.61
KRC001	62	63	1.60
KRC001	63	64	2.00
KRC001	64	65	0.02
KRC001	65	66	0.03
KRC001	66	67	4.27
KRC001	67	68	1.74
KRC001	68	69	1.26
KRC001	69	70	1.20
KRC001	70	71	1.80
KRC001	71	72	1.06
KRC001	72	73	0.14
KRC001	73	74	0.25
KRC001	74	75	0.48
KRC001	75	76	0.88
KRC001	76	77	5.14
KRC001	77	78	0.41
KRC001	78	79	0.05
KRC001	79	80	5.22
KRC001	80	81	0.06
KRC001	81	82	0.02
KRC001	82	83	1.28
KRC001	83	84	5.25
KRC001	84	85	0.01
KRC001	85	86	0.03
KRC001	86	87	0.03

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Appendix 5. 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.	- Diamond drilling was completed using a dedicated diamond rig. Drillholes were angled at -55° from surface. - Diamond core was cut in half using a core saw. Sampling intervals are decided by a Company Geologist, based on the lithological contacts and on any change in alteration or mineralisation style. - Core sample length vary between 0.5m and 1.4m. The half core sampling is done by a Company Geologist. - Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using a dedicated RC rig. Drillholes were angled -55° from surface. - RC sampling was undertaken along the entire length of the drill holes. Samples were collected from the rig cyclone, split through a riffle splitter and then bagged in a plastic sample bag; samples are typically 1m length and a 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).	- Coring was completed using HQ size from surface. All core is oriented using Reflex digital system. - RC drilling was carried out using a 140mm 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.	- Drill core recoveries were recorded at the drill rig. Core recoveries were excellent for all the drill program. - Sample bias is not expected with the cut core. - RC recoveries were determined by weighting each drill metre bag. Samples are sieved and logged by a 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	- All drill holes were logged in the field by Company geologists. - On the diamond holes, lithologies, alteration, minerals geotechnical measurements and structural data were recorded and uploaded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	into the Company database. Photography was taken on dry and wet core and on plain and cut core for further references. - 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 qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- The diamond core was cut longitudinally using a core saw. Half core samples were collected by a Company geologist and sent off to the laboratory for assay. - Half core samples were crushed and pulverized at the ALS laboratory in Okahandja before being shipped to Johannesburg for assay. - Drilling samples were assayed using methods Au-AA24 for gold and ME-MS61 for the multi element suite. - The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. Blanks and standards (CRM) are used to monitor Quality Control and representativeness of samples. - 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	<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>	- Half core and RC samples were assayed by 50g Lead collection fire assay in new pots and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) for gold. - Multielement were assayed using a 4-acid digest followed by ICPMS-AES - Industry best practice procedures were followed and included submitting blanks, field duplicates (for trench samples only) and Certified Reference Material. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been confirmed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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
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.	- Diamond drill holes reported here were planned and completed as part of a reconnaissance program. They are not on a regular type grid and should be considered as early-stage exploration holes. - RC drill holes reported here were planned on a set grid with spacing varying between 50m and 300m, depending on the sections. They should be considered as early-stage exploration holes and will require further infill.
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.

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	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	EPL4833, 4818, 7246, 8039 and 8249 are held under an 80% earn-in and joint venture agreement with Epangelo Mining Limited, a private mining investment company with the Government of the Republic of Namibia as the sole shareholder. EPL6534, 6535, 6536, and 4953 are held under a company called Gazina Investments which is owned 90% by Wia and 10% by the vendor. - EPL7980 is 100% held by WiaGold in the name of Damaran Exploration Namibia (PTY) Ltd. - EPL7327 is under an agreement with an exclusive option to acquire the permit under a new entity at Wia's 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. - This work did not cover the Okombahe permit, host of the Kokoseb gold discovery.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Kokoseb mineralisation is hosted by sediments (biotite-schists) which have been intruded by several granitic phases. The gold anomaly appears as a contact like aureole of the central granitic pluton, with a diameter of approximately 3km in each direction
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	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
	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.	
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').	- Results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. - Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known so intercepts are reported as they appear from the sampling.
Diagrams	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.