WIAGOLD

ASX:WIA

10 July 2023

Further Kokoseb drilling delineates new high-grade shoot and Western Zone extension

Highlights

- **Infill drilling of the Western Zone returns shallow, high-grade gold intercepts at or above resource block model grades, including:**
  - **16m at 1.86 g/t Au from 17m in KRC106**
  - **13m at 5.39 g/t Au from 38m in KRC106**
  - **11m at 2.90 g/t Au from 123m in KRC105**
  - **8m at 1.87 g/t Au from 42m in KRC104**
  - **30m at 1.63 g/t Au from 35m in KRC102**
- **New high-grade plunging shoot interpreted at the Western Zone with targeted linkage to recent thick, high-grade intercept returned beneath the Central Zone (KRC086: 68m at 5.72 g/t Au (unconstrained) from 271m, including 37m at 9.46 g/t Au (*prev. released*)).**
- **Drilling to test this high-grade shoot connection and extension expected to commence during the current quarter (Q3 CY2023).**
- **Extensional drilling of the Western Zone confirms continuity of shallow gold mineralisation up to a further 300m south of the resource boundary; remains open.**
- **Current resource growth drilling focus at Kokoseb targeting shallow strike extensions into Exploration Target areas.**

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results from a further 16 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes – **KRC098 to KRC113** – completed at the Kokoseb Gold Deposit (**Kokoseb**) within its Damaran Gold Project in Namibia. The reported results comprise:

- Ten (10) holes (**KRC098 to KRC107**) of **infill drilling** within the Western Zone Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) (9 holes) and Northern Zone MRE (1 hole).
- Five (5) holes (**KRC109 to KRC113**) of **step-out drilling** up to 300m south of the existing Western Zone MRE boundary.
- One (1) hole (**KRC108)** being a scout vertical hole located west of the Kokoseb main zones and targeting a geophysical anomaly.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"The Kokoseb Gold Deposit continues to deliver excellent results. Infill drilling of the Western Zone, completed immediately post the maiden MRE cut-off date, has shown above expectation results including particularly strong coherence within the modelled higher-grade areas of the deposit. This has led us to identify a high-grade plunging shoot within the Western Zone that we believe has a high likelihood of linkage with the exceptionally thick and high-grade extensional intercept recently reported from drilling beneath the Central Zone (KRC086: 37m at 9.46 g/t Au). Drilling of this interpreted high-grade shoot is planned to commence during Q3.

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Strike extension drilling to the south of the Western Zone has also delivered a substantial 300m extension of this zone at typical Kokoseb grades – with this extension remaining open and targeted for further testing. This type of latent growth potential is why Kokoseb is such an exciting discovery prospect.

The predominant focus of current drilling at Kokoseb is further rapid MRE growth through proven strike extensions, delivered via step-out drilling into the Exploration Target[1] areas."

High-grade plunging shoot identified in Western Zone infill drilling (9 holes)

Infill drilling of the Western Zone (refer Figure 1 and 3) has returned shallow, high-grade gold intercepts at or above MRE block model expectations.

The best intercepts returned – including **30m at 1.63 g/t Au (KRC102), 11m at 2.90 g/t Au (KRC105), 16m at 1.86 g/t Au (KRC106)** and **13m at 5.39 g/t Au (KRC106)** – have delineated a significant new high-grade plunging shoot (gently plunging towards the NNE at 20°), which is inferred to link to the high-grade intercept recently returned beneath the Central Zone in drill hole KRC086 (68m at 5.72 g/t Au (unconstrained) from 271m, including 37m at 9.46 g/t Au)[2] (refer Figure 1).

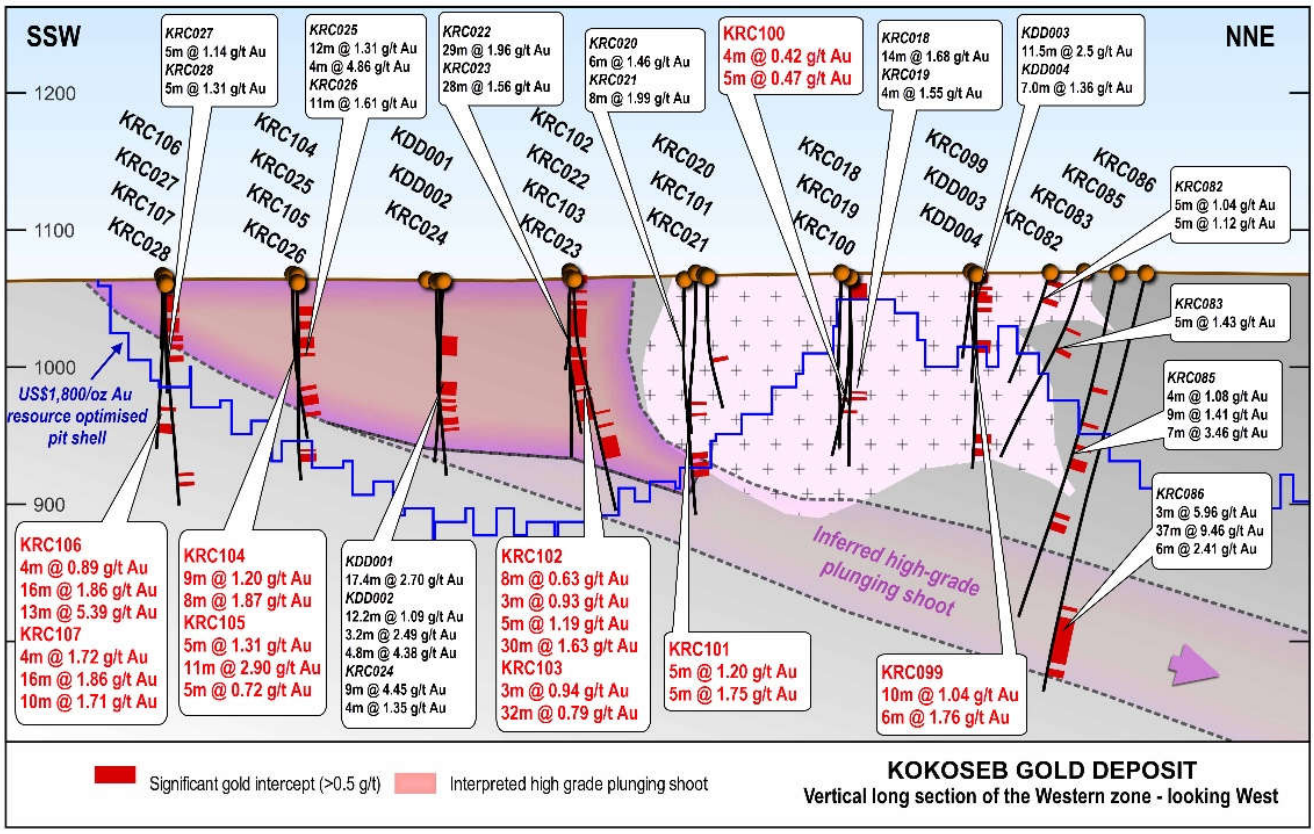

Figure 1 – Vertical long section on the Western Zone high-grade plunging shoot – looking West – major significant intercepts by drill holes (intercepts in red are reported in this announcement and in black, previously reported)[3]

Drill holes **KRC102 to KRC107 intersected thick and high-grade zones**, which were broadly in-line with or better than previously reported results from the same cross sections (refer Figure 1).

[1] See ASX announcement dated 15 May 2023 for further information on the Exploration Target at Kokoseb.

[2] See ASX announcement dated 29 May 2023 for further information on previously reported results from KRC086.

[3] See ASX announcements dated 17 August 2022, 14 December 2022 and 15 May 2023 for further information on previously reported results of RC drilling and diamond drill holes.

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Importantly, these results demonstrate a **good continuity in the high-grade core of the Western Zone MRE model** and are thus a key driver of the **interpretation of the plunging shoot extending to the north** towards the Central Zone depth extension intercept previously returned in KRC086. Significant intervals returned in the upper levels of this high-grade plunging shoot include:

5m at 1.19 g/t Au from 27m (KRC102)

30m at 1.63 g/t Au from 35m (KRC102)

32m at 0.79 g/t Au from 141m (KRC103)

9m at 1.20 g/t Au from 28m (KRC104)

8m at 1.87 g/t Au from 42m (KRC104)

5m at 1.31 g/t Au from 112m (KRC105)

11m at 2.90 g/t Au from 123m (KRC105)

16m at 1.86 g/t Au from 17m (KRC106)

13m at 5.39 g/t Au from 38m (KRC106)

4m at 1.72 g/t Au from 118m (KRC107)

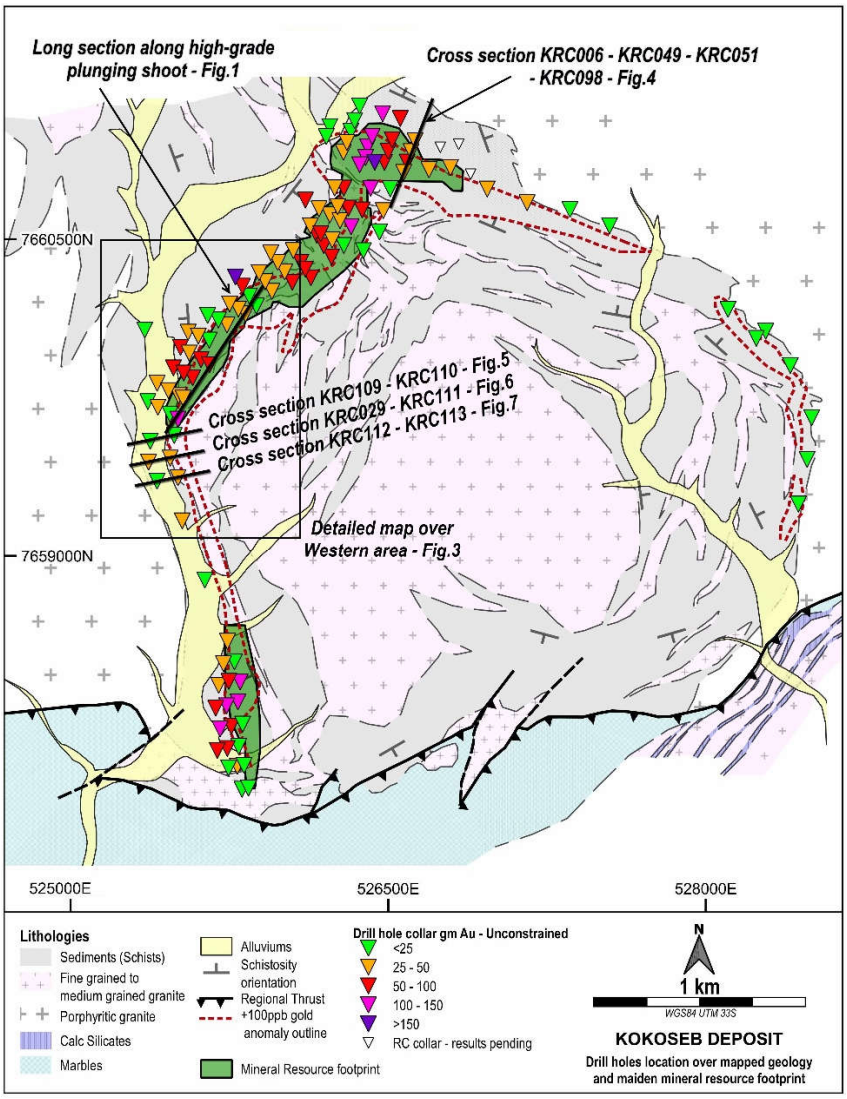

Figure 2 – Drill holes location on Kokoseb geology and interpreted surface mineralisation footprint[4] - location of all cross sections of this announcement

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

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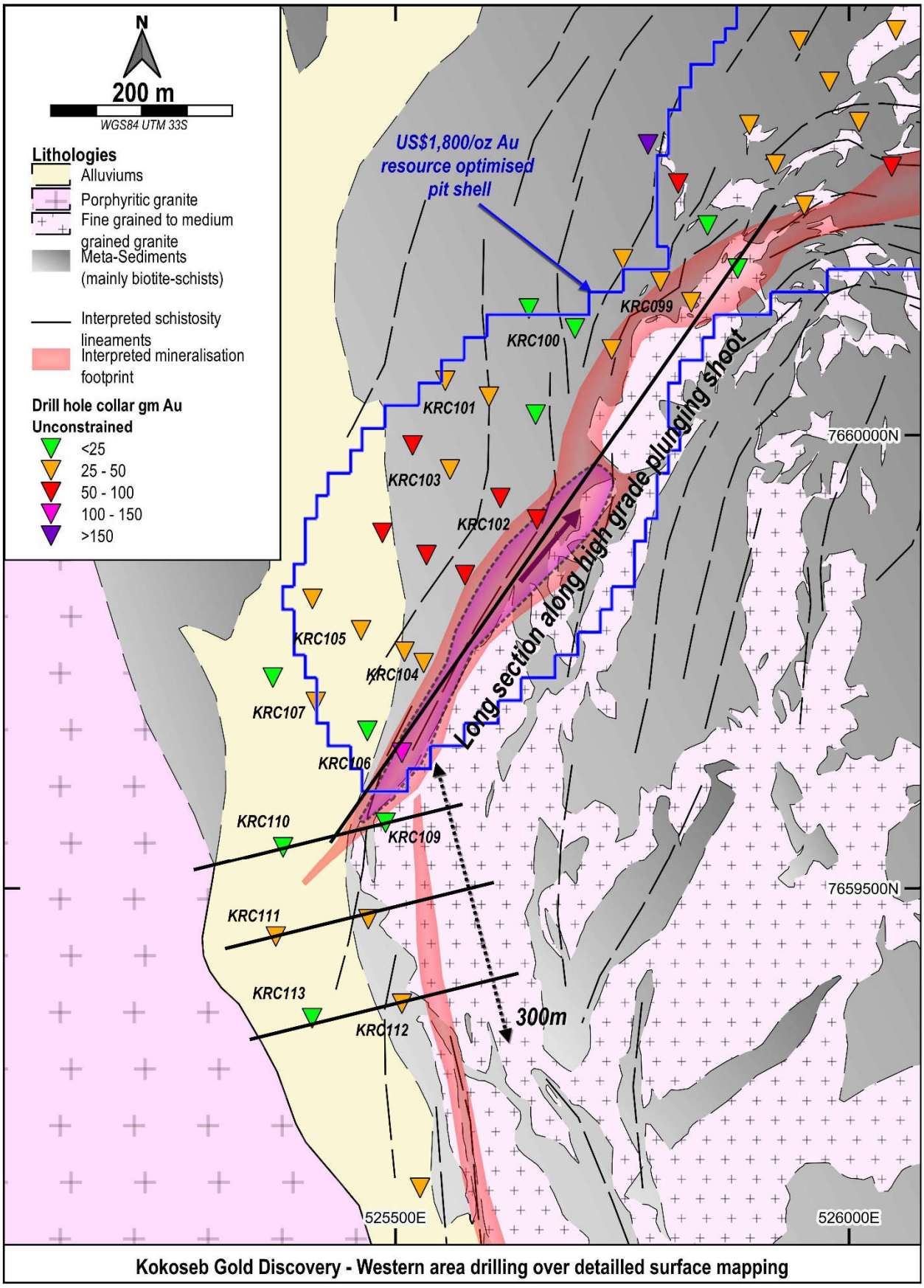

Figure 3 – Focus on the Western Zone of Kokoseb; labelled holes are infill and step-out drilling results reported in this announcement over detailed surface geology – interpreted surface mineralisation footprint and US1,800/oz Au MRE pit shell outline – drill sections traces as black lines

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Drill holes **KRC099 to KRC101** intersected thin mineralised zones above the interpreted high-grade plunging shoot and returned results in line with other drill holes previously completed along the same sections (refer Figure 1). Significant intercepts returned include:

10m at 1.04 g/t Au from surface (KRC099)

6m at 1.76 g/t Au from 17m (KRC099)

5m at 1.20 g/t Au from 136m (KRC101)

5m at 1.75 g/t Au from 154m (KRC101)

Robust Central Zone northern infill (1 hole)

Drill hole **KRC098** was undertaken in the northern trend of the Central Zone. This RC hole returned **23m at 1.34 g/t Au** from surface, which is comfortably superior to the intercepts previously returned by the other drill holes on the same section (refer Figures 2 And 4).

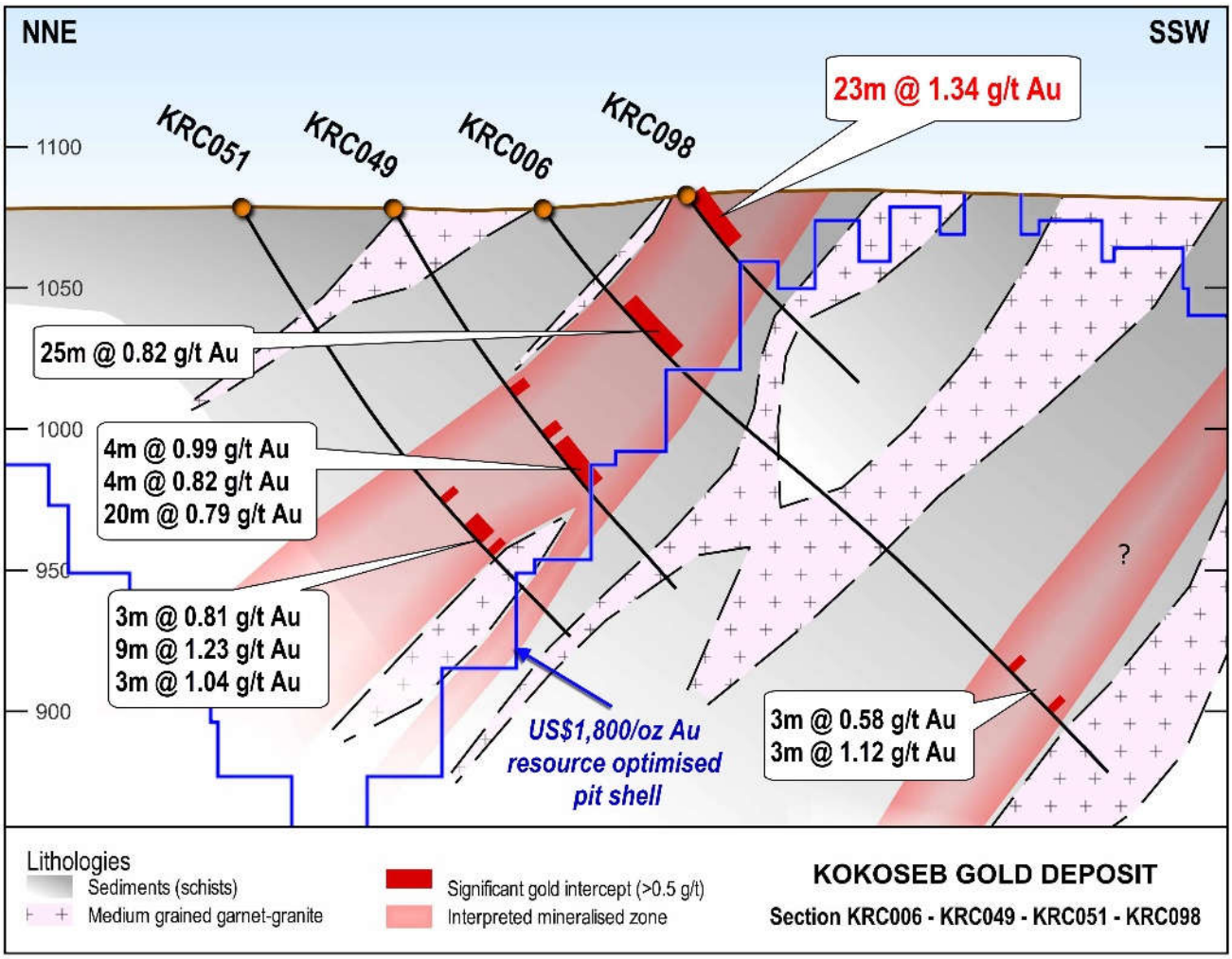

Figure 4 – Drill section including KRC098 (intercepts in red are reported in this announcement and in black, previously reported)[5]

[5] See ASX announcements dated 15 March 2023 and 17 August 2022 for further information on previously reported results of RC drilling.

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Substantial southerly extension of Western Zone mineralisation (5 holes)

Five step-out RC drill holes (**KRC110 to KRC113**) were completed over an approximate 300m length to the south of the Western Zone MRE boundary, targeting shallow mineralisation over the Exploration Target area (refer Figure 3). Four of these holes confirmed excellent continuity in shallow Western Zone gold mineralisation across this 300m extended strike (refer Figures 5, 6 and 7). The fifth hole (**KRC109**) was stopped before hitting the target zone and will be extended.

The mineralisation in this area is subvertical and bounded on the eastern side by a large granitic intrusion and on the western side by a mafic dyke. Significant intercepts returned include:

14m at 0.71 g/t Au from 231m (KRC110)

18m at 1.06 g/t Au from 252m (KRC111)

18m at 1.04 g/t Au from 71m (KRC112)

5m at 0.99 g/t Au from 94m (KRC112)

4m at 0.52 g/t Au from 192m (KRC113)

4m at 0.76 g/t Au from 207m (KRC113)

3m at 0.82 g/t Au from 214m (KRC113)

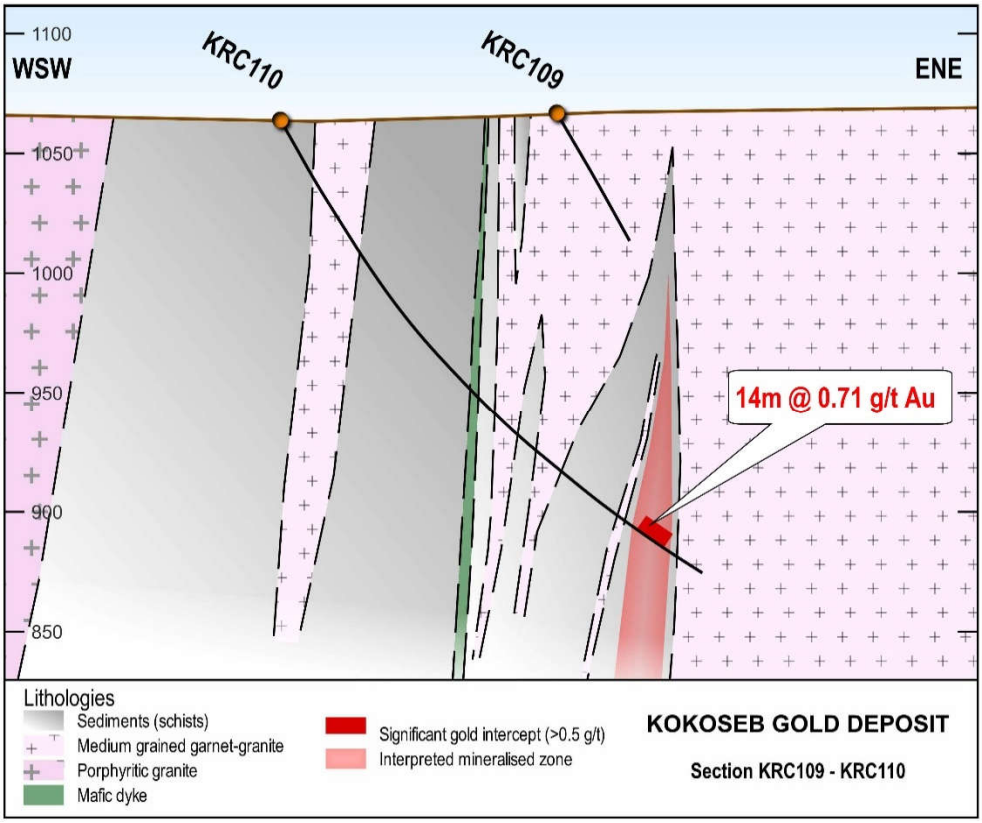

Figure 5 – Drill section including KRC109 and KRC110 (intercepts in red are reported in this announcement)

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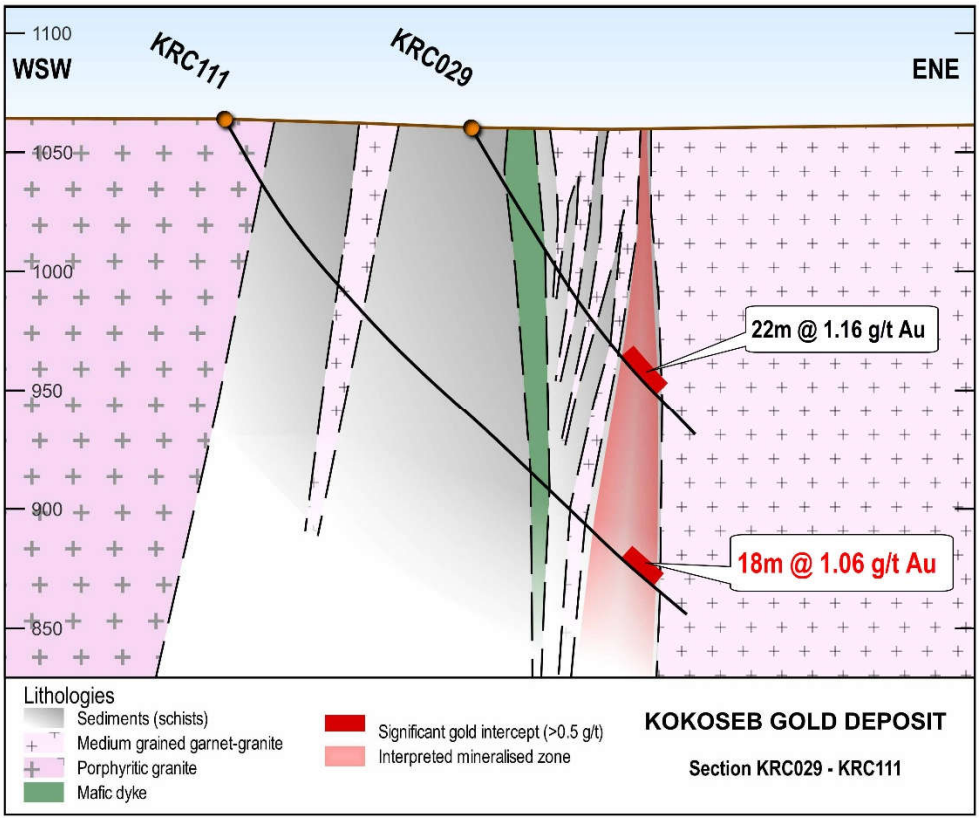

Figure 6 – Drill section including KRC111 (intercepts in red are reported in this announcement and in black, previously reported)[6]

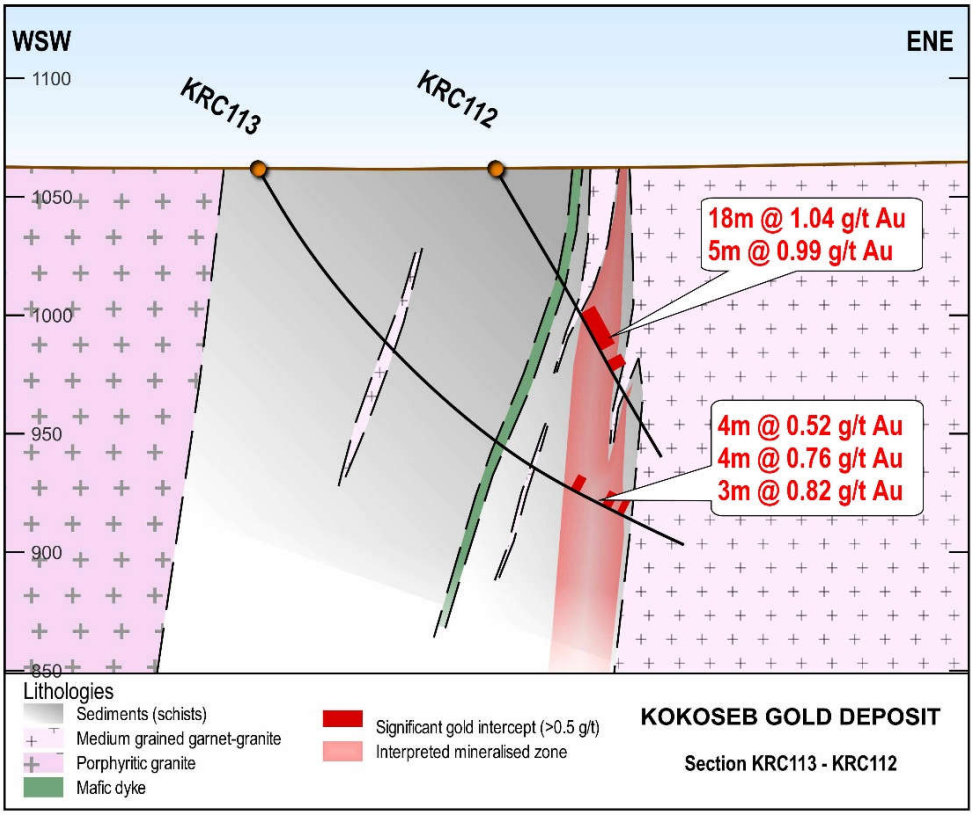

Figure 7 – Drill section including KRC112 and KRC113 (intercepts in red are reported in this announcement)

[6] See ASX announcement dated 14 December 2022 for further information on previously reported results of RC drilling.

Western geophysical target testing (1 hole)

Drill hole **KRC108** was a vertical hole drilled west of the main Kokoseb anomaly and scout testing a trialled ground geophysical anomaly. It intersected only low-grade gold mineralisation and ground water, which is inferred to be the source of the anomaly.

Extensional resource growth drilling program ongoing

Step-out RC drilling is continuing at Kokoseb along strike from the existing MRE boundaries, currently focused on the northern trend. This drilling is testing in the area of the Exploration Target with the objective of continuing to rapidly grow the existing Kokoseb MRE.

Targeted drilling of the interpreted high-grade plunging shoot between the Western and Central Zones is expected to commence during the current quarter (Q3 CY2023).

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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 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.

About The Kokoseb Gold Deposit

The Kokoseb Gold Deposit is located in the north-west of Namibia, a Country which is well recognised as mining jurisdiction, with an established history as a significant producer of uranium, diamonds, gold and base metals. The 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 8.

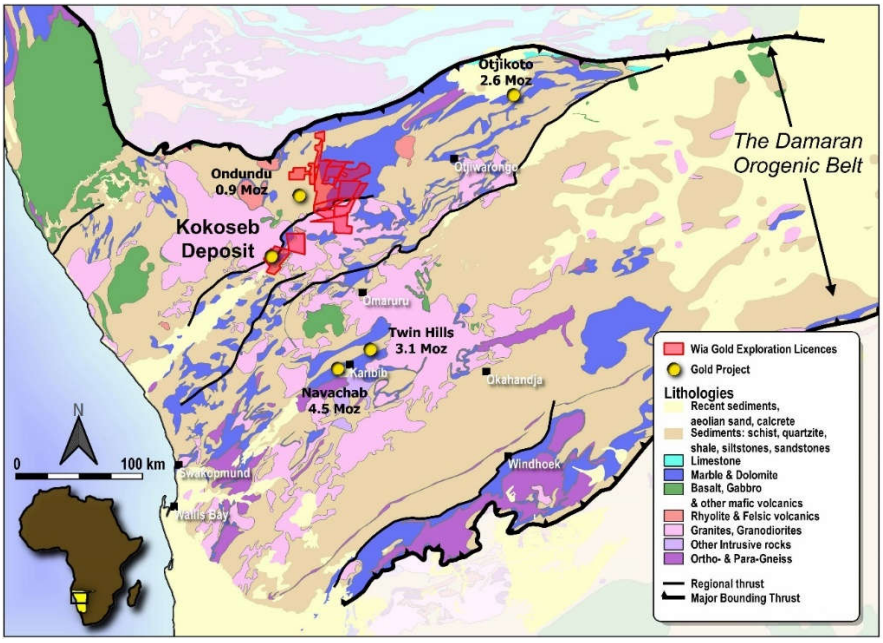

Figure 8 – Location of Wia's Namibia Projects

Appendix 1. Kokoseb – Location of RC drillholes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
KRC098	526573	7660815	1083	90	-55	200
KRC099	525826	7660147	1070	80	-55	120

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
KRC100	525647	7660140	1070	210	-60	120
KRC101	525603	7660043	1069	185	-60	120
KRC102	525656	7659907	1070	100	-55	120
KRC103	525560	7659962	1069	190	-55	120
KRC104	525531	7659749	1067	70	-55	120
KRC105	525462	7659785	1068	170	-55	120
KRC106	525507	7659650	1067	65	-55	120
KRC107	525412	7659706	1066	160	-60	120
KRC108	525350	7660071	1050	125	-90	360
KRC109	525489	7659573	1067	61	-60	80
KRC110	525376	7659546	1064	264	-60	80
KRC111	525368	7659447	1064	288	-60	80
KRC112	525507	7659373	1062	140	-60	80
KRC113	525408	7659357	1062	245	-60	80

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
KRC098	0	1	0.327
KRC098	1	2	1.455
KRC098	2	3	1.37
KRC098	3	4	0.928
KRC098	4	5	1.635
KRC098	5	6	1.385
KRC098	6	7	1.485
KRC098	7	8	4.37
KRC098	8	9	2.06
KRC098	9	10	1.4
KRC098	10	11	1.895
KRC098	11	12	1.33
KRC098	12	13	1.25
KRC098	13	14	0.563
KRC098	14	15	0.917
KRC098	15	16	1.315
KRC098	16	17	0.768
KRC098	17	18	0.687
KRC098	18	19	0.902
KRC098	19	20	0.258
KRC098	20	21	2.23
KRC098	21	22	0.607
KRC098	22	23	1.405
KRC098	23	24	0.711
KRC098	24	25	0.382
KRC098	25	26	0.252
KRC098	26	27	0.188
KRC098	27	28	0.266
KRC098	28	29	0.103
KRC098	29	30	0.152
KRC098	30	31	0.226
KRC098	31	32	0.334
KRC098	32	33	0.125
KRC098	33	34	0.087
KRC098	34	35	1.12
KRC098	35	36	0.804

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC098	39	40	0.433
KRC098	40	41	0.287
KRC098	41	42	0.185
KRC098	42	43	0.185
KRC098	43	44	0.208
KRC099	0	1	0.566
KRC099	1	2	0.333
KRC099	2	3	0.75
KRC099	3	4	2.08
KRC099	4	5	2.28
KRC099	5	6	1.01
KRC099	6	7	0.136
KRC099	7	8	2.37
KRC099	8	9	0.076
KRC099	9	10	0.755
KRC099	10	11	0.262
KRC099	17	18	4.93
KRC099	18	19	0.984
KRC099	19	20	0.2
KRC099	20	21	0.329
KRC099	21	22	1.645
KRC099	22	23	2.5
KRC099	23	24	0.457
KRC099	24	25	0.312
KRC099	31	32	0.321
KRC099	32	33	0.07
KRC099	33	34	0.428
KRC099	34	35	1.605
KRC099	35	36	0.441
KRC100	134	135	0.596
KRC100	135	136	0.109
KRC100	136	137	0.371
KRC100	137	138	0.608
KRC100	138	139	0.018
KRC100	139	140	0.118
KRC100	140	141	0.418

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC100	141	142	0.371
KRC100	142	143	0.37
KRC100	143	144	0.161
KRC100	144	145	0.259
KRC100	145	146	0.199
KRC100	146	147	0.688
KRC100	147	148	0.252
KRC100	148	149	0.248
KRC100	149	150	0.235
KRC100	150	151	0.224
KRC100	151	152	0.359
KRC100	152	153	0.689
KRC100	153	154	0.398
KRC100	154	155	0.529
KRC100	155	156	0.198
KRC100	156	157	0.548
KRC100	157	158	0.221
KRC100	158	159	0.164
KRC100	159	160	0.192
KRC100	160	161	0.565
KRC101	120	121	0.331
KRC101	121	122	1.385
KRC101	122	123	0.513
KRC101	123	124	0.116
KRC101	124	125	0.497
KRC101	125	126	0.212
KRC101	130	131	0.2
KRC101	131	132	0.406
KRC101	132	133	0.718
KRC101	136	137	0.881
KRC101	137	138	0.507
KRC101	138	139	1.1
KRC101	139	140	0.088
KRC101	140	141	3.44
KRC101	141	142	0.165
KRC101	142	143	0.204
KRC101	143	144	0.347
KRC101	144	145	0.349
KRC101	145	146	0.387
KRC101	146	147	0.362
KRC101	147	148	0.257
KRC101	148	149	0.363
KRC101	149	150	0.29
KRC101	150	151	0.433
KRC101	151	152	0.26
KRC101	152	153	0.257
KRC101	153	154	0.463
KRC101	154	155	3.07
KRC101	155	156	1.38
KRC101	156	157	1.905
KRC101	157	158	0.891
KRC101	158	159	1.52
KRC102	0	1	0.382
KRC102	1	2	0.451
KRC102	2	3	0.373
KRC102	3	4	0.856
KRC102	4	5	0.711
KRC102	5	6	0.473
KRC102	6	7	0.43
KRC102	7	8	0.678

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC102	8	9	1.045
KRC102	9	10	0.248
KRC102	10	11	0.606
KRC102	17	18	1.385
KRC102	18	19	0.585
KRC102	19	20	0.821
KRC102	20	21	0.345
KRC102	21	22	0.242
KRC102	22	23	0.398
KRC102	27	28	1.06
KRC102	28	29	0.46
KRC102	29	30	0.561
KRC102	30	31	2.09
KRC102	31	32	1.78
KRC102	32	33	0.052
KRC102	33	34	0.173
KRC102	34	35	0.256
KRC102	35	36	1.06
KRC102	36	37	0.063
KRC102	37	38	1.255
KRC102	38	39	0.356
KRC102	39	40	1.54
KRC102	40	41	2.42
KRC102	41	42	0.187
KRC102	42	43	3.74
KRC102	43	44	0.219
KRC102	44	45	0.596
KRC102	45	46	2.18
KRC102	46	47	0.483
KRC102	47	48	1.68
KRC102	48	49	0.471
KRC102	49	50	0.64
KRC102	50	51	0.594
KRC102	51	52	0.565
KRC102	52	53	0.307
KRC102	53	54	0.517
KRC102	54	55	7.56
KRC102	55	56	2.43
KRC102	56	57	4.37
KRC102	57	58	2.07
KRC102	58	59	2.54
KRC102	59	60	0.314
KRC102	60	61	1.675
KRC102	61	62	1.255
KRC102	62	63	0.242
KRC102	63	64	1.815
KRC102	64	65	5.86
KRC102	65	66	0.491
KRC103	109	110	0.248
KRC103	110	111	0.106
KRC103	111	112	0.279
KRC103	116	117	0.219
KRC103	117	118	0.933
KRC103	118	119	0.135
KRC103	119	120	0.322
KRC103	120	121	0.206
KRC103	121	122	0.114
KRC103	122	123	0.53
KRC103	123	124	0.284
KRC103	124	125	0.229

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC103	125	126	0.288
KRC103	126	127	0.028
KRC103	127	128	0.902
KRC103	128	129	0.185
KRC103	129	130	1.74
KRC103	130	131	0.481
KRC103	131	132	0.363
KRC103	132	133	0.096
KRC103	133	134	0.253
KRC103	134	135	0.358
KRC103	135	136	0.456
KRC103	136	137	0.69
KRC103	137	138	1.02
KRC103	138	139	0.148
KRC103	139	140	0.145
KRC103	140	141	0.479
KRC103	141	142	1.22
KRC103	142	143	0.211
KRC103	143	144	0.202
KRC103	144	145	0.503
KRC103	145	146	0.168
KRC103	146	147	0.548
KRC103	147	148	0.844
KRC103	148	149	0.963
KRC103	149	150	0.371
KRC103	150	151	0.519
KRC103	151	152	0.344
KRC103	152	153	1.415
KRC103	153	154	0.462
KRC103	154	155	0.822
KRC103	155	156	1.22
KRC103	156	157	0.598
KRC103	157	158	0.285
KRC103	158	159	0.091
KRC103	159	160	0.659
KRC103	160	161	0.599
KRC103	161	162	0.519
KRC103	162	163	0.455
KRC103	163	164	3.39
KRC103	164	165	1.225
KRC103	165	166	0.899
KRC103	166	167	0.017
KRC103	167	168	0.101
KRC103	168	169	1.885
KRC103	169	170	1.08
KRC103	170	171	0.547
KRC103	171	172	2.05
KRC103	172	173	0.91
KRC103	173	174	0.225
KRC103	174	175	0.014
KRC103	175	176	0.034
KRC103	176	177	1.21
KRC104	22	23	0.351
KRC104	23	24	0.513
KRC104	24	25	0.032
KRC104	25	26	0.15
KRC104	26	27	0.402
KRC104	27	28	0.349
KRC104	28	29	2.49
KRC104	29	30	2.17

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC104	30	31	0.746
KRC104	31	32	0.437
KRC104	32	33	0.894
KRC104	33	34	0.972
KRC104	34	35	2.25
KRC104	35	36	0.32
KRC104	36	37	0.521
KRC104	37	38	0.106
KRC104	38	39	0.078
KRC104	39	40	0.233
KRC104	40	41	0.092
KRC104	41	42	0.393
KRC104	42	43	1.01
KRC104	43	44	1.605
KRC104	44	45	1.815
KRC104	45	46	3.3
KRC104	46	47	3.01
KRC104	47	48	1.895
KRC104	48	49	1.615
KRC104	49	50	0.729
KRC105	109	110	0.356
KRC105	110	111	0.213
KRC105	111	112	0.467
KRC105	112	113	2.84
KRC105	113	114	1.225
KRC105	114	115	1.245
KRC105	115	116	0.376
KRC105	116	117	0.872
KRC105	117	118	0.449
KRC105	118	119	0.339
KRC105	119	120	0.304
KRC105	120	121	0.324
KRC105	121	122	0.446
KRC105	122	123	0.228
KRC105	123	124	1.08
KRC105	124	125	3.01
KRC105	125	126	1.445
KRC105	126	127	5.89
KRC105	127	128	16.85
KRC105	128	129	1.745
KRC105	129	130	0.627
KRC105	130	131	0.547
KRC105	131	132	0.077
KRC105	132	133	0.032
KRC105	133	134	0.644
KRC105	142	143	1.255
KRC105	143	144	0.932
KRC105	144	145	0.041
KRC105	145	146	0.453
KRC105	146	147	0.906
KRC106	8	9	0.453
KRC106	9	10	0.086
KRC106	10	11	0.882
KRC106	11	12	0.398
KRC106	12	13	1.585
KRC106	13	14	0.686
KRC106	14	15	0.192
KRC106	15	16	0.132
KRC106	16	17	0.458
KRC106	17	18	0.744

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC106	18	19	2.58
KRC106	19	20	4.7
KRC106	20	21	1.05
KRC106	21	22	0.358
KRC106	22	23	2.68
KRC106	23	24	2.34
KRC106	24	25	2.05
KRC106	25	26	1.92
KRC106	26	27	3.65
KRC106	27	28	3.37
KRC106	28	29	0.264
KRC106	29	30	1.57
KRC106	30	31	0.009
KRC106	31	32	1.095
KRC106	32	33	1.18
KRC106	38	39	1.57
KRC106	39	40	28.8
KRC106	40	41	19.45
KRC106	41	42	2.73
KRC106	42	43	1.855
KRC106	43	44	4.73
KRC106	44	45	3.39
KRC106	45	46	1.32
KRC106	46	47	0.562
KRC106	47	48	2.77
KRC106	48	49	0.484
KRC106	49	50	1.67
KRC106	50	51	0.792
KRC107	105	106	0.266
KRC107	106	107	0.456
KRC107	107	108	0.179
KRC107	108	109	0.242
KRC107	109	110	0.098
KRC107	110	111	0.106
KRC107	111	112	0.484
KRC107	112	113	0.184
KRC107	113	114	0.376
KRC107	114	115	0.355
KRC107	115	116	0.387
KRC107	116	117	0.303
KRC107	117	118	0.097
KRC107	118	119	0.715
KRC107	119	120	4.27
KRC107	120	121	1.3
KRC107	121	122	0.605
KRC107	128	129	0.464
KRC107	129	130	0.392
KRC107	130	131	0.172
KRC107	131	132	0.39
KRC107	132	133	0.323
KRC107	133	134	0.314
KRC107	134	135	0.145
KRC107	135	136	0.727
KRC107	136	137	0.019
KRC107	137	138	0.018
KRC107	138	139	1.185
KRC107	139	140	0.372
KRC107	140	141	1.47
KRC107	141	142	1.13
KRC107	142	143	0.427

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC107	143	144	1.195
KRC107	144	145	0.509
KRC110	230	231	0.443
KRC110	231	232	0.629
KRC110	232	233	0.212
KRC110	233	234	0.083
KRC110	234	235	0.771
KRC110	235	236	0.671
KRC110	236	237	0.992
KRC110	237	238	0.671
KRC110	238	239	0.867
KRC110	239	240	0.831
KRC110	240	241	2.6
KRC110	241	242	0.572
KRC110	242	243	0.021
KRC110	243	244	0.502
KRC110	244	245	0.568
KRC111	231	232	0.2
KRC111	232	233	0.47
KRC111	233	234	0.03
KRC111	234	235	0.353
KRC111	235	236	0.522
KRC111	245	246	0.287
KRC111	246	247	0.019
KRC111	247	248	0.176
KRC111	248	249	0.219
KRC111	249	250	0.399
KRC111	250	251	0.247
KRC111	251	252	0.231
KRC111	252	253	0.508
KRC111	253	254	0.746
KRC111	254	255	1.435
KRC111	255	256	0.661
KRC111	256	257	1.235
KRC111	257	258	1.135
KRC111	258	259	1.4
KRC111	259	260	0.67
KRC111	260	261	1.635
KRC111	261	262	0.167
KRC111	262	263	0.13
KRC111	263	264	1.105
KRC111	264	265	0.342
KRC111	265	266	0.813
KRC111	266	267	2.11
KRC111	267	268	1.135
KRC111	268	269	1.03
KRC111	269	270	2.8
KRC111	270	271	0.286
KRC112	71	72	0.532
KRC112	72	73	0.057
KRC112	73	74	0.257
KRC112	74	75	1.275
KRC112	75	76	0.505
KRC112	76	77	1.255
KRC112	77	78	0.205
KRC112	78	79	0.961
KRC112	79	80	1.645
KRC112	80	81	0.508
KRC112	81	82	0.011
KRC112	82	83	0.202

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC112	83	84	0.545
KRC112	84	85	0.6
KRC112	85	86	2.82
KRC112	86	87	2.28
KRC112	87	88	1.07
KRC112	88	89	4.04
KRC112	89	90	0.24
KRC112	94	95	0.523
KRC112	95	96	0.806
KRC112	96	97	1.155
KRC112	97	98	1.595
KRC112	98	99	0.886
KRC112	99	100	0.109
KRC112	100	101	0.464
KRC113	192	193	0.996
KRC113	193	194	0.283
KRC113	194	195	0.165
KRC113	195	196	0.65
KRC113	196	197	0.267
KRC113	197	198	0.086
KRC113	198	199	0.345

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC113	199	200	0.287
KRC113	200	201	0.069
KRC113	201	202	0.262
KRC113	202	203	0.048
KRC113	203	204	0.716
KRC113	204	205	0.363
KRC113	205	206	0.361
KRC113	206	207	0.398
KRC113	207	208	0.555
KRC113	208	209	0.139
KRC113	209	210	0.678
KRC113	210	211	1.68
KRC113	211	212	0.103
KRC113	212	213	0.097
KRC113	213	214	0.459
KRC113	214	215	1.035
KRC113	215	216	0.712
KRC113	216	217	0.711
KRC113	217	218	0.091
KRC113	218	219	0.387

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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.