WIAGOLD

ASX:WIA

17 October 2023

Kokoseb drilling update

Highlights

- **Gold assays from main mineralised zone in diamond hole KDD013 include:**
  - **3.5m at 2.52 g/t Au from 278.2m**
  - **9.5m at 1.27 g/t Au from 294.6m *(including pending assay results from one sample)***
- **Confirms mineralised envelope with follow-up extensional drilling currently testing other potential orientations of high-grade shoot identified in KRC086 (37m at 9.46 g/t Au).**
- **Successful extensional RC drilling of northern trend and NW zone continues; correlating well to Exploration Target modelling with significant results including:**
  - **25m at 1.02 g/t Au from 202m in KRC133**
  - **27m at 1.27 g/t Au from 176m in KRC131**
- **Three drill rigs currently operating at Kokoseb (1 RC, 1 diamond, 1 RAB), with two additional rigs mobilising to site during October (1 RC and 1 diamond).**

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) advises of the receipt of gold assay results from the main mineralised zone of diamond drillhole, **KDD013**, at its Kokoseb Gold Project (**Kokoseb**) in Namibia.

Located near the previously announced high-grade zone intercepted in KRC086 (37m at 9.46 g/t Au from 291m)[1], KDD013 has also returned significant intercepts including 3.5m at 2.52 g/t Au from 278.2m and 9.5m at 1.27 g/t Au from 294.6m. This result in hole KDD013 has confirmed the interpreted mineralised envelope in this area without intercepting the demonstrated high-grade shoot (KRC086) that lies within it. Further extensional drilling (RC, and then diamond) is under way in the area to test for other potential orientations of this high-grade shoot.

The Company is also pleased to report results from a further seven RC drillholes – **KRC127 to KRC133** – completed at the northern trend and NW zone of Kokoseb. Drilling in these zones continues to successfully extend known Kokoseb mineralisation, with results correlating well with modelled grades and thicknesses within the Kokoseb Exploration Target. Significant results returned include 27m at 1.27 g/t Au from 202m (KRC133) and 25m at 1.02 g/t Au from 176m (KRC131).

A RAB drill rig recently arrived on site and has commenced drilling along the southern side of the deposit, to test for the location of mineralisation near and under the regional thrust. This adds to the two dill rigs (one RC and one diamond) that were already in operation at Kokoseb. A second diamond rig (to carry diamond tails from RC pre-collared drillholes) and a second RC rig are both expected to mobilise to site during the second half of October, bringing the operating drill rig count to five.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented: *"Our resource growth drilling activities at Kokoseb continue to ramp-up progressively, with a third rig now on site and two more expected to arrive during October. This significant expansion in drilling capability has us excited to be accelerating our evaluation of the larger Kokoseb system. The primary areas of focus of current drilling continues to be step-out drilling of modelled strike extensions into Exploration Target areas and testing of high-grade shoot potential beneath existing shallow resource pit shell outlines."*

[1] ASX announcement 29 May 2023.

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KDD013: gold assay results from main mineralised zone

Diamond drillhole, KDD013, intersected two mineralised zones, including one major zone (with visible gold grains) located approximately 200 metres below surface and 70 metres along strike and to the south of the previously reported high-grade intercept in KRC086 (37m at 9.46 g/t Au from 291m)[1]. Significant intercepts returned from the gold assays for this zone of KDD013 include:

3.8m at 0.71 g/t Au from 264.3m

3.5m at 2.52 g/t Au from 278.2m

9.5m at 1.27 g/t Au from 294.6m *(including pending assays for one sample)*

The assay results are not yet fully validated by the laboratory on the intercepts reported here, and are thus reported as their lowest possible values. Further, other mineralised zones from the same drillhole and from the other drillholes which were extended on the same cross section (KDD003 and KDD004) have assay results pending from the laboratory.

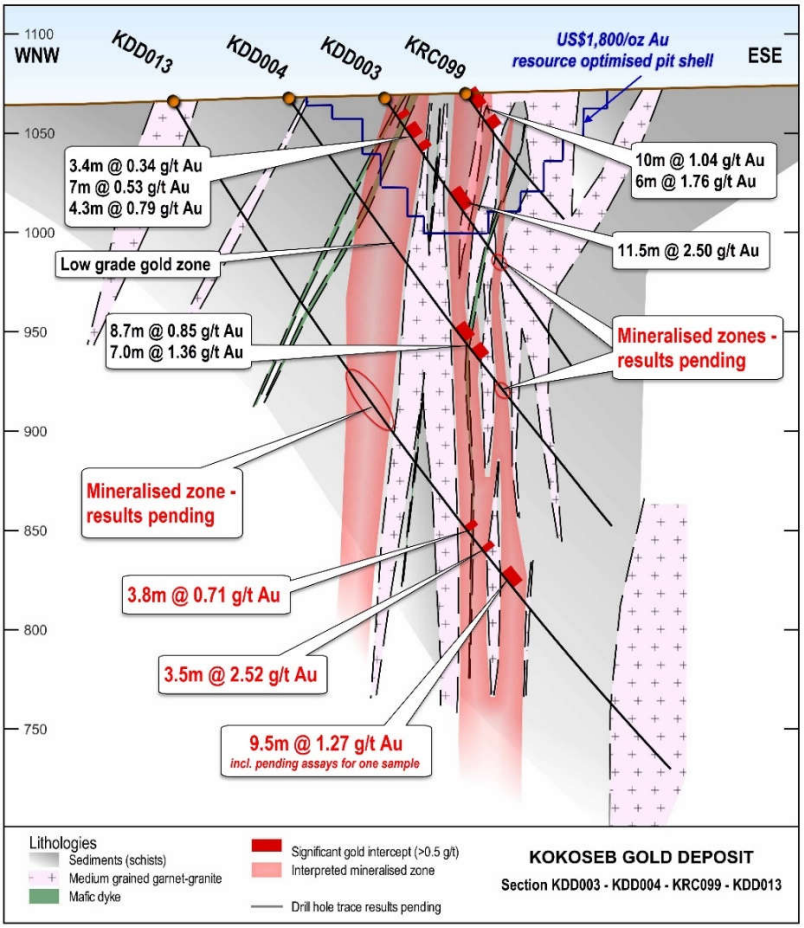

Figure 1 – Drill section including latest diamond drill hole KDD013 and extended diamond holes KDD003 and KDD004 (intercepts in black were previously reported)[2]

These results confirm the interpretations of the mineralised envelope in this area to be correct, while the true orientation of the high-grade shoot identified in KRC086 remains undefined (albeit after results from a single hole).

Further assay results from nearby drilling (for example, drillhole KDD014 completed on the northern side of KRC086) are pending. Moreover, extensional RC (and planned diamond) drilling is also underway in this area to test other potential orientations of this high-grade shoot.

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

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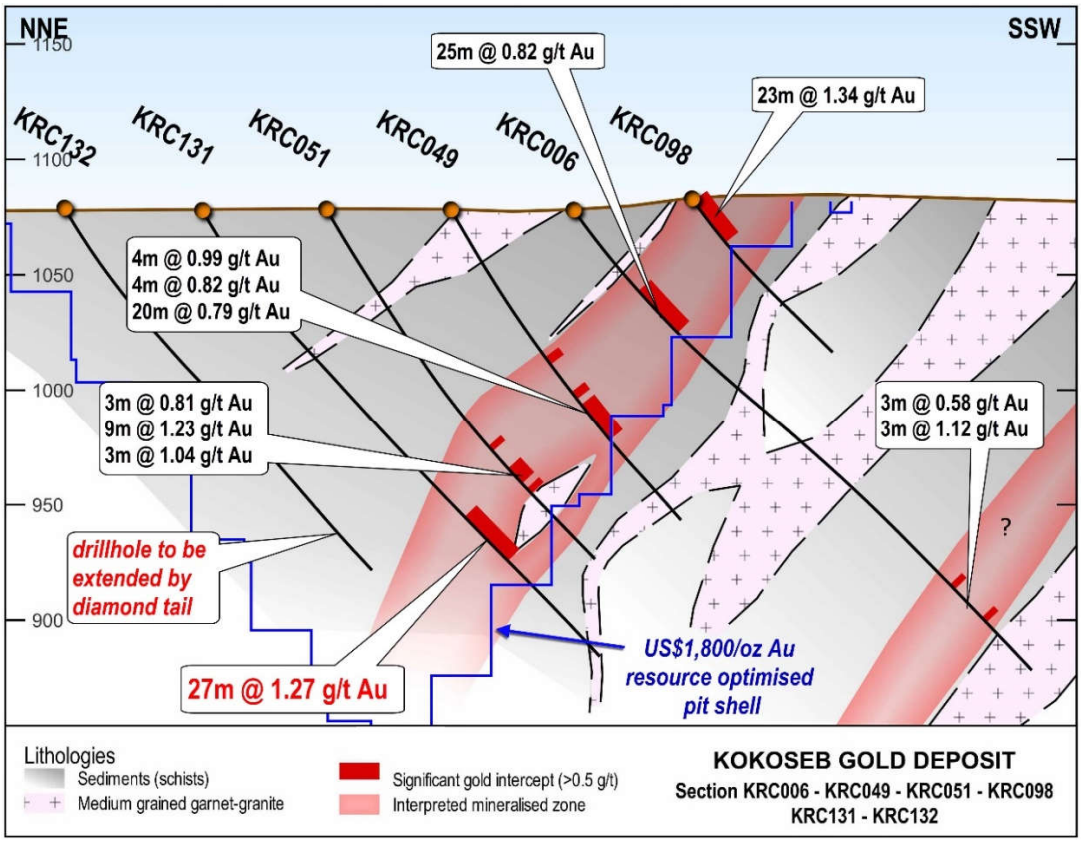

Figure 2 – Drill section including drillholes KRC131 and KRC132 (intercepts in black were previously reported)[3]

Successful extensional RC drilling continues at northern trend and NW zone

Recent step-out RC drillholes completed at the northern trend, and the NW zone, have successfully extended known mineralisation and returned assay results which correlate well with the modelling within the Kokoseb Exploration Target. Drill holes, KRC131 and KRC133, returned the following significant intercepts:

27m at 1.27 g/t Au from 176m (KRC131)

8m at 0.59 g/t Au from 191m (KRC133)

25m at 1.02 g/t Au from 202m (KRC133)

Other drillholes completed on the eastern side of the northern trend returned fine gold mineralisation, though still highly continuous. Drill holes KRC127 and KRC128 returned the following significant intercepts:

5m at 0.78 g/t Au from 184m (KRC127)

10m at 0.86 g/t Au from 72m (KRC128)

Further drillholes completed in this vicinity (KRC129 and KRC130) did not return any significant intercepts, the mineralisation being too thin and/or low grade.

Drillhole KRC132 failed to return acceptable samples from drilling due to abundant water in the mineralised structures; drill plans are currently being adjusted to RC pre-collar followed by a diamond tail for most of the other planned holes in the NW zone.

[3] See ASX announcements dated 17 October 2022, 15 March 2023 and 10 July 2023 for further information on previously reported results of RC drilling.

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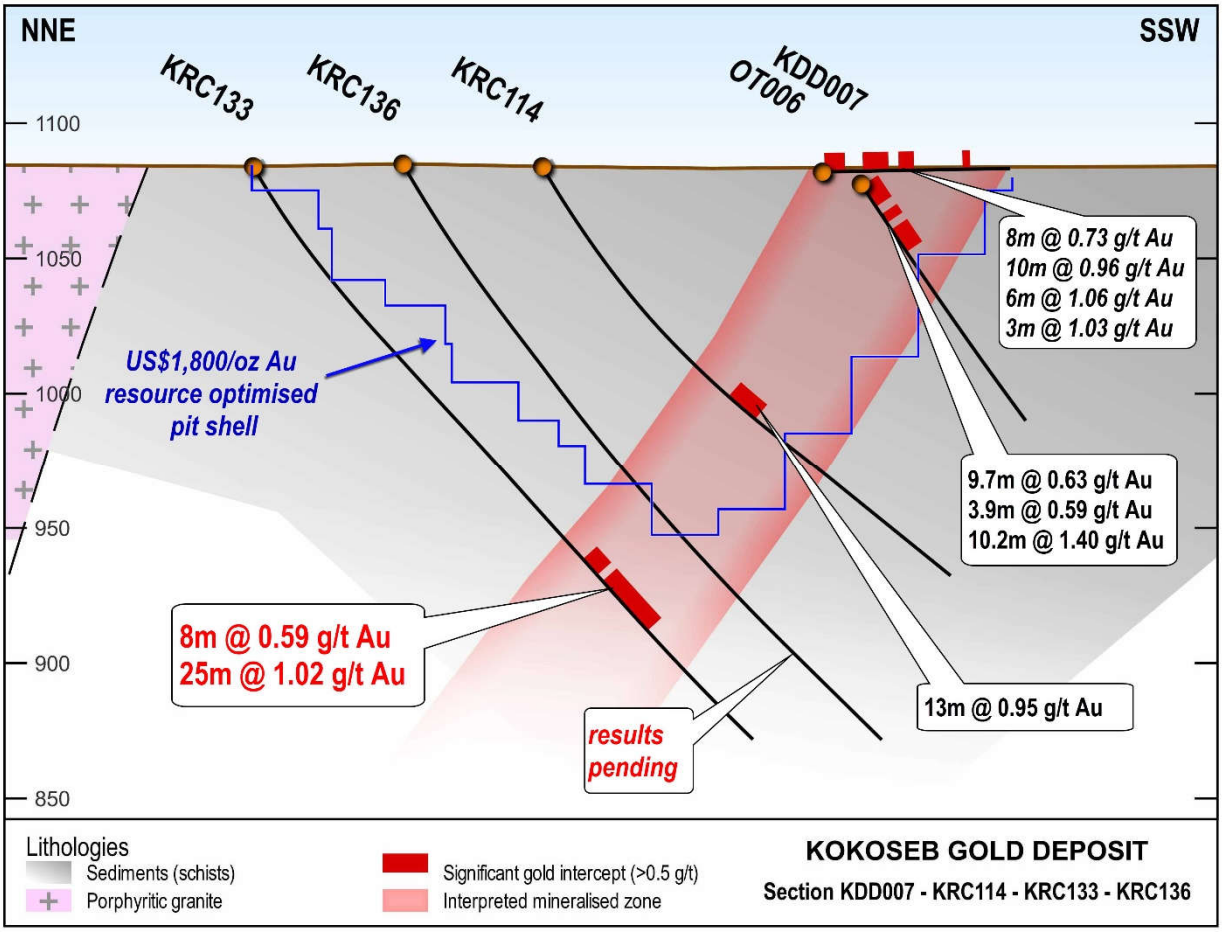

Figure 3 – Drill section including drillholes KRC133 and KRC136 (intercepts in black were previously reported)[4]

Current drilling activities

The diamond drill rig is currently targeting key structural zones of Kokoseb, while the RC rig is progressing along strike testing the Western Zone. The recent arrival of a RAB rig has also seen a RAB program commence at the southern side of the deposit, testing for the location of gold mineralisation near and under the regional thrust.

A second diamond rig as well as a second RC rig are mobilising to site during October, which is set to bring the total operating rig count to five.

As noted earlier, RC drilling activities have experienced water issues (wet samples which could not be collected) in certain areas of Kokoseb. Planned drillholes in these areas – which include the NW Zone, plus some of the Western and Central Zones – are now being adjusted to be drilled by RC pre-collar and then diamond tail.

[4] See ASX announcements dated 7 June 2022 and 6 September 2023 for further information on previously reported results of RC drilling, diamond drilling and trenching.

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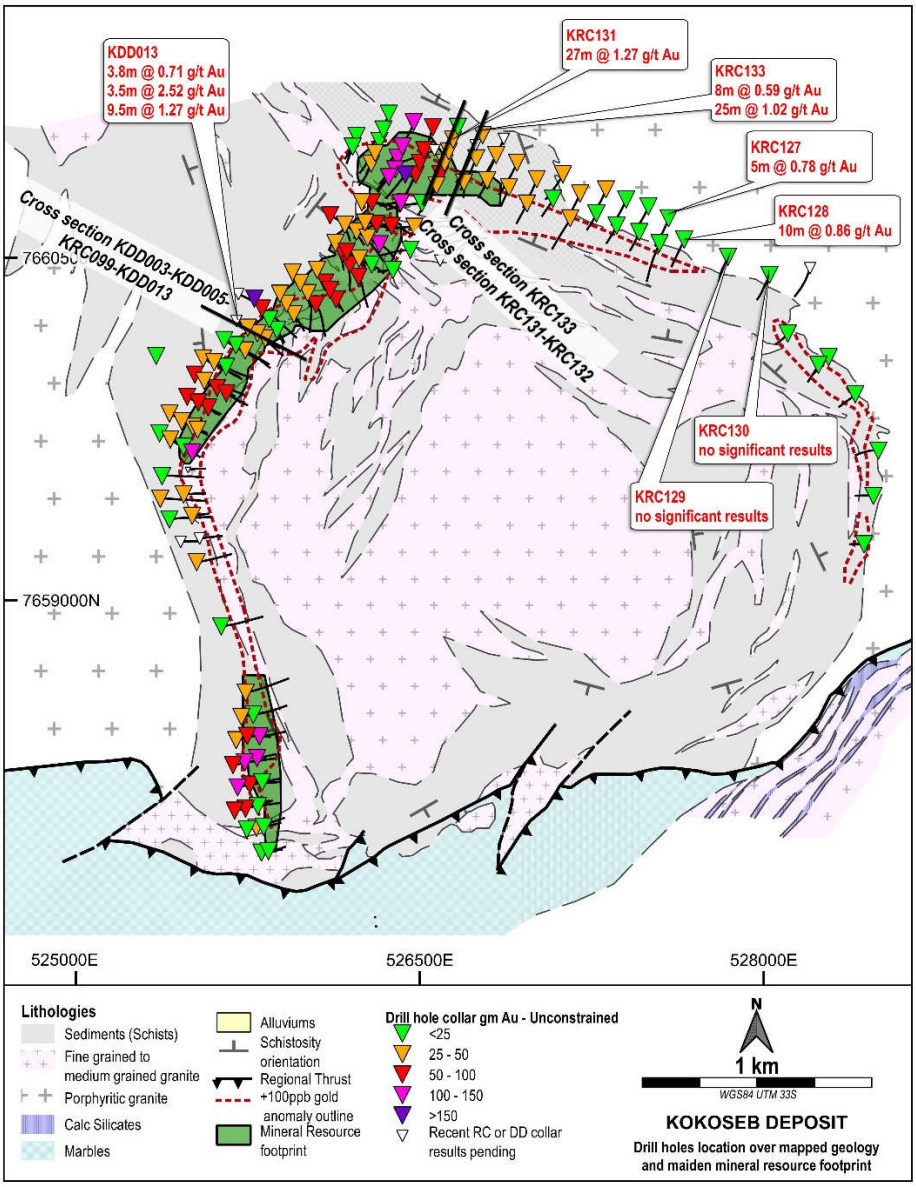

Figure 4 – Drill holes location on Kokoseb geology and interpreted surface mineralisation footprint[5] - Location of all cross sections of this announcement – significant intercepts on drill holes been reported in this announcement[6]

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

[5] See ASX announcement dated 15 May 2023 for further information on previously reported Kokoseb mineral resource estimate.
[6] Intercept calculated using 0.5 g/t cut-off grade and 2m max consecutive internal low grade.

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Limited. Mr. Couderc is a member of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Couderc consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reference to previous ASX Announcements

In relation to previously reported exploration results included in this announcement, the dates of which are referenced, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

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

About The Kokoseb Gold Deposit

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

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

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

The location of Kokoseb and the Company's Namibian Projects is shown in Figure 5.

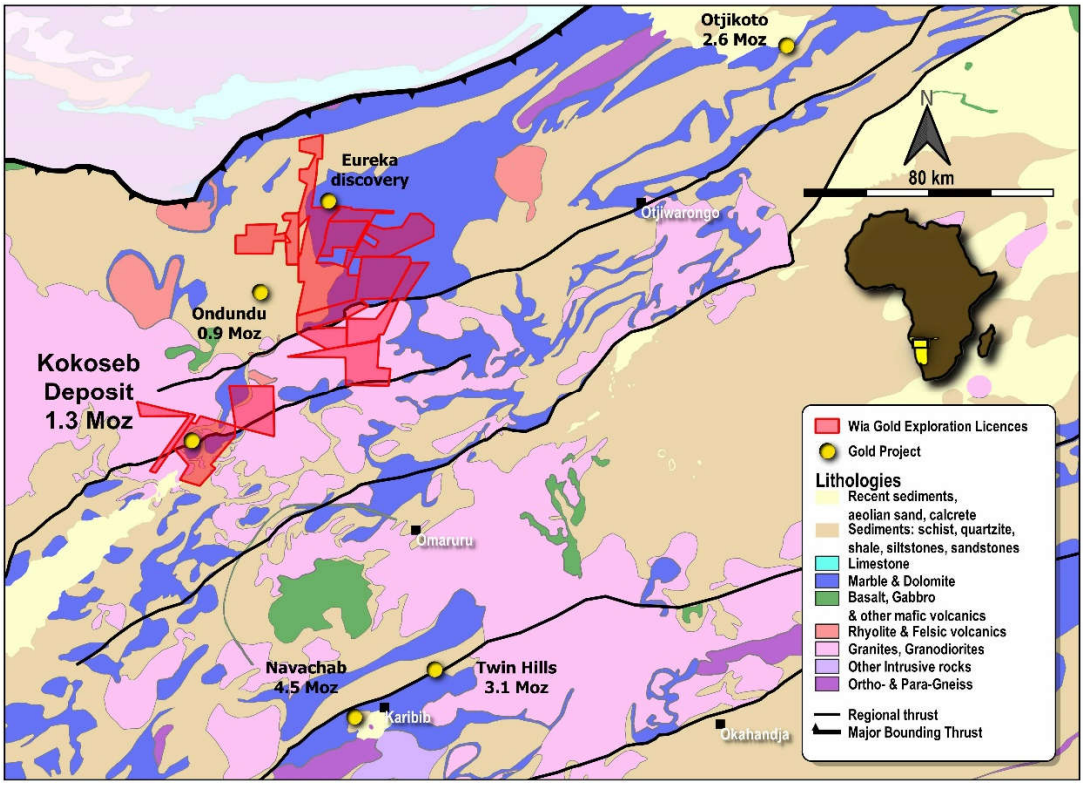

Figure 5 – Location of Wia's Namibia Projects

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Appendix 1. Kokoseb – Location of RC and diamond drillholes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
KDD013	525700	7660224	1069	420.13	-60	120
KRC127	527585	7660672	1079	240	-55	200
KRC128	527653	7660579	1072	200	-55	200
KRC129	527844	7660503	1074	184	-55	200
KRC130	528025	7660425	1072	197	-55	200
KRC131	526645	7661015	1078	260	-60	200
KRC132	526666	7661071	1079	207	-60	200
KRC133	526773	7661038	1084	283	-60	200

Appendix 2. RC and diamond 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
KDD013	256	256.95	0.277
KDD013	256.95	257.75	0.055
KDD013	257.75	258.25	0.252
KDD013	258.25	258.75	0.042
KDD013	258.75	259.55	0.116
KDD013	259.55	260.3	2.37
KDD013	260.3	261.7	0.052
KDD013	261.7	262.3	0.048
KDD013	262.3	263.3	0.416
KDD013	263.3	264.3	0.421
KDD013	264.3	265.25	0.723
KDD013	265.25	266	1.35
KDD013	266	267.05	0.022
KDD013	267.05	268.05	0.923
KDD013	268.05	268.75	0.36
KDD013	268.75	269.3	0.165
KDD013	269.3	270.3	0.205
KDD013	270.3	271.2	0.261
KDD013	271.2	272.2	0.308
KDD013	272.2	272.75	0.272
KDD013	278.15	278.65	15.1
KDD013	278.65	279.65	0.574
KDD013	279.65	280.65	0.091
KDD013	280.65	281.65	0.588
KDD013	293.1	294	0.43
KDD013	294	294.6	0.145
KDD013	294.6	295.3	1.825
KDD013	295.3	296.2	Assays pending
KDD013	296.2	297.2	2.02
KDD013	297.2	298.1	3.53
KDD013	298.1	299.1	1.465
KDD013	299.1	299.6	1.735
KDD013	299.6	300.3	1.43
KDD013	300.3	300.9	0.362
KDD013	300.9	301.4	0.501
KDD013	301.4	302.4	1.065
KDD013	302.4	303.4	0.34
KDD013	303.4	304.1	0.536
KDD013	304.1	305.1	0.203
KDD013	305.1	306.1	0.303
KDD013	306.1	306.6	0.606
KDD013	306.6	307.2	0.475
KDD013	307.2	307.95	0.475

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KDD013	307.95	308.5	0.234
KDD013	308.5	309.35	0.393
KDD013	309.35	310.6	0.084
KDD013	310.6	311.7	1.085
KDD013	311.7	312.7	0.393
KRC127	183	184	0.426
KRC127	184	185	1.975
KRC127	185	186	0.767
KRC127	186	187	0.119
KRC127	187	188	0.412
KRC127	188	189	0.604
KRC127	193	194	0.312
KRC127	194	195	0.034
KRC127	195	196	0.182
KRC127	196	197	0.446
KRC127	197	198	0.241
KRC127	198	199	0.61
KRC128	70	71	0.214
KRC128	71	72	0.392
KRC128	72	73	0.602
KRC128	73	74	1.58
KRC128	74	75	0.14
KRC128	75	76	0.597
KRC128	76	77	0.824
KRC128	77	78	0.319
KRC128	78	79	2.52
KRC128	79	80	0.745
KRC128	80	81	0.563
KRC128	81	82	0.757
KRC131	157	158	0.247
KRC131	158	159	0.221
KRC131	159	160	0.109
KRC131	160	161	0.242
KRC131	161	162	0.152
KRC131	162	163	0.596
KRC131	171	172	0.708
KRC131	172	173	0.371
KRC131	173	174	0.073
KRC131	174	175	0.463
KRC131	175	176	0.241
KRC131	176	177	0.777
KRC131	177	178	1.385
KRC131	178	179	0.149

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC131	179	180	0.58
KRC131	180	181	0.155
KRC131	181	182	0.542
KRC131	182	183	0.487
KRC131	183	184	0.729
KRC131	184	185	1.095
KRC131	185	186	2.66
KRC131	186	187	6.48
KRC131	187	188	1.34
KRC131	188	189	2.84
KRC131	189	190	2.16
KRC131	190	191	1.2
KRC131	191	192	1.03
KRC131	192	193	2.05
KRC131	193	194	1.265
KRC131	194	195	0.691
KRC131	195	196	0.84
KRC131	196	197	1.405
KRC131	197	198	1.135
KRC131	198	199	0.286
KRC131	199	200	0.863
KRC131	200	201	0.354
KRC131	201	202	0.999
KRC131	202	203	0.913
KRC131	203	204	0.271
KRC131	204	205	0.334
KRC131	205	206	0.309
KRC131	206	207	0.169
KRC131	207	208	0.201
KRC131	208	209	0.442
KRC131	209	210	0.054
KRC131	210	211	0.347
KRC133	187	188	0.25
KRC133	188	189	0.2
KRC133	189	190	0.082
KRC133	190	191	0.372
KRC133	191	192	1.06
KRC133	192	193	0.635
KRC133	193	194	0.402
KRC133	194	195	0.987
KRC133	195	196	0.211
KRC133	196	197	0.585
KRC133	197	198	0.147
KRC133	198	199	0.655
KRC133	199	200	0.172
KRC133	200	201	0.152

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC133	201	202	0.403
KRC133	202	203	2.33
KRC133	203	204	0.997
KRC133	204	205	0.833
KRC133	205	206	0.842
KRC133	206	207	0.809
KRC133	207	208	0.586
KRC133	208	209	0.278
KRC133	209	210	1.02
KRC133	210	211	0.811
KRC133	211	212	0.703
KRC133	212	213	0.157
KRC133	213	214	0.281
KRC133	214	215	6.36
KRC133	215	216	2.04
KRC133	216	217	0.649
KRC133	217	218	1.78
KRC133	218	219	0.857
KRC133	219	220	0.853
KRC133	220	221	0.622
KRC133	221	222	0.493
KRC133	222	223	0.621
KRC133	223	224	0.5
KRC133	224	225	0.512
KRC133	225	226	0.029
KRC133	226	227	0.545
KRC133	227	228	0.198
KRC133	228	229	0.402
KRC133	229	230	0.033
KRC133	230	231	0.328
KRC133	231	232	0.323
KRC133	232	233	0.221
KRC133	233	234	0.069
KRC133	234	235	0.45
KRC133	235	236	0.103
KRC133	236	237	0.184
KRC133	237	238	0.8
KRC133	238	239	1.65
KRC133	239	240	0.233
KRC133	240	241	0.212
KRC133	241	242	0.052
KRC133	242	243	0.373
KRC133	243	244	0.086
KRC133	244	245	1.045
KRC133	245	246	0.338

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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. • Diamond drilling was completed using a dedicated diamond rig. Drillholes were angled between -60° and -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.
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. • Coring was completed using HQ size from surface. All core is oriented using Reflex digital system
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. • 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.
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 RC holes, lithologies, alteration, minerals were recorded. Samples chips are collected and sorted into chip trays for future

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	geological references. • On the diamond holes, lithologies, alteration, minerals geotechnical measurements and structural data were recorded and uploaded into the Company database. Photography was taken on dry and wet core and on plain and cut core for further references. • Drill holes were logged in full. Logging was 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. • 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.
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 and half core 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 and Certified Reference Material. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been confirmed.

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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.*	• RC drill holes and diamond 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 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 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)*	• see tables in the appendix.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 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 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*	• No other exploration data is being reported at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.

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