WIAGOLD

ASX:WIA

5 February 2024

Further strike and depth extension success at Kokoseb

Highlights

- **Gap Zone continues to return successful extensional drill results, demonstrating shallow, strongly mineralised shoots along strike and remaining open at depth, including:**
  - **18m at 1.69 g/t Au from 208m in KRC163**
  - **12m at 1.75 g/t Au from 154m in KRC162**
  - **10m at 1.34 g/t Au from 63m in KRC155**
- **Gap Zone identified strike extent now approx. 1,000m, with none of this mineralisation included in the existing Kokoseb Mineral Resource Estimate.**
- **NW Zone delivers further thick, solid mineralised intercepts demonstrating significant extension at depth, including 45m at 2.09 g/t Au from 222m in KRC164.**
- **Central Zone also delivering additional high-grade shoot intercepts at depth, including:**
  - **8m at 4.74 g/t Au from 284m in KRC161**
  - **16m at 4.79 g/t Au from 233m in KRC151**
  - **20.7m at 1.49 g/t Au from 241.2m in KDD017**
- **Four drill rigs continue depth extensional testing of NW Zone, along strike extensional drilling of Gap Zone, and further delineation of high-grade zone near KRC086.**

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results from sixteen (16) RC drillholes – **KRC149 to KRC164** – and one (1) diamond drillhole – **KDD017** – completed at its Kokoseb Gold Deposit (**Kokoseb**) in Namibia.

Several strongly mineralised shoots have now been identified within the Gap Zone, with significant intercepts from these new results including **18m at 1.69 g/t Au in KRC163** and **12m at 1.75 g/t Au in KRC162**. The Gap Zone has an identified strike length of approximately 1km, with none of this defined mineralisation included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for Kokoseb.

Drill hole **KRC164** was completed at the NW Zone, specially targeting the Central Zone trend at depth in this area. It returned an exceptional intercept of **45m at 2.09 g/t Au**, demonstrating the ongoing potential for extensional deposit growth via thick, high-grade mineralisation being intercepted below existing MRE boundaries (which are constrained only by drilling depth and density to date).

At the Central Zone, drill holes **KRC151** and **KRC161** have returned high-grade gold intercepts of **16m at 4.79 g/t Au (KRC151)** and **8m at 4.74 g/t Au (KRC161)**, which are also both located beneath the existing MRE optimised pit shell.

Four drill rigs (two RC and two diamond) are progressing the extensional drilling at Kokoseb with a focus on the Gap Zone, the Central and NW Zones, and the area near the previously reported high-grade intercept in drill hole KRC086 (37m at 9.46 g/t Au from 291m).[1]

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented: *"We are delighted with these latest drilling results from our flagship Kokoseb Gold Deposit. Growth drilling along strike in areas which are not part of the*

[1] See ASX announcement dated 29 May 2023.

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existing MRE, such as the Gap Zone, is returning very strong gold intercepts that are capable of ready definition in coherent plunging shoots. All other returned drill holes have intersected significant gold mineralisation at the base of or beneath the existing MRE model, and generally above interpreted predictions, highlighting once again the ongoing growth potential and quality of the Kokoseb mineralisation."

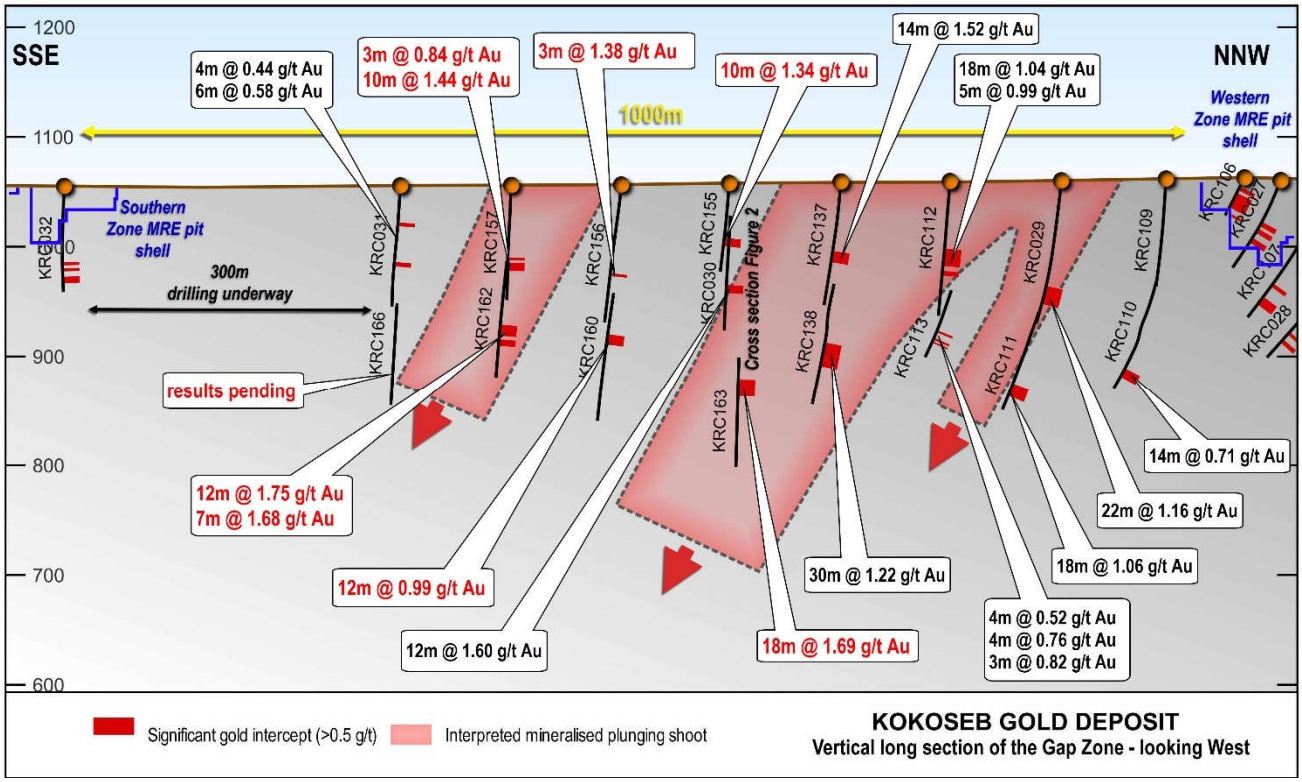

Figure 1 – Vertical long section of the Gap Zone (intercepts in black were previously reported)[2]

Strong mineralised shoots returned along the Gap Zone

Extensional drilling of the Gap Zone has now defined a continuous 1,000 metres of mineralised strike between the Western and Southern Zones. None of this delineated gold mineralisation is included in the existing MRE.

Recent drill results previously reported from the area include 14m at 1.52 g/t Au from 81m in KRC137 and 30m at 1.22 g/t Au from 182m in KRC138[3].

Results reported for the Gap Zone in this announcement comprise six (6) drill holes, which have returned the following significant shallow intercepts:

10m at 1.34 g/t Au from 63m (KRC155)

3m at 1.38 g/t Au from 98m (KRC156)

3m at 0.84 g/t Au from 83m and **10m at 1.44 g/t Au from 89m** (KRC157)

12m at 0.99 g/t Au from 170m (KRC160)

12m at 1.75 g/t Au from 154m and **7m at 1.68 g/t Au from 170m** (KRC162)

18m at 1.69 g/t Au from 208m (KRC163)

At least three coherent, strongly mineralised shoots can be highlighted from these drill results (Figure 1); they are all open at depth.

[2] See ASX announcements dated 14 December 2022, 10 July 2023 and 13 December 2023.
[3] See ASX announcement dated 13 December 2023.

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A further 300m strike is currently being pattern drilled to complete the along-strike definition within the area.

Figure 2 displays a typical cross section of the Gap zone, including drill holes **KRC155** and **KRC163**.

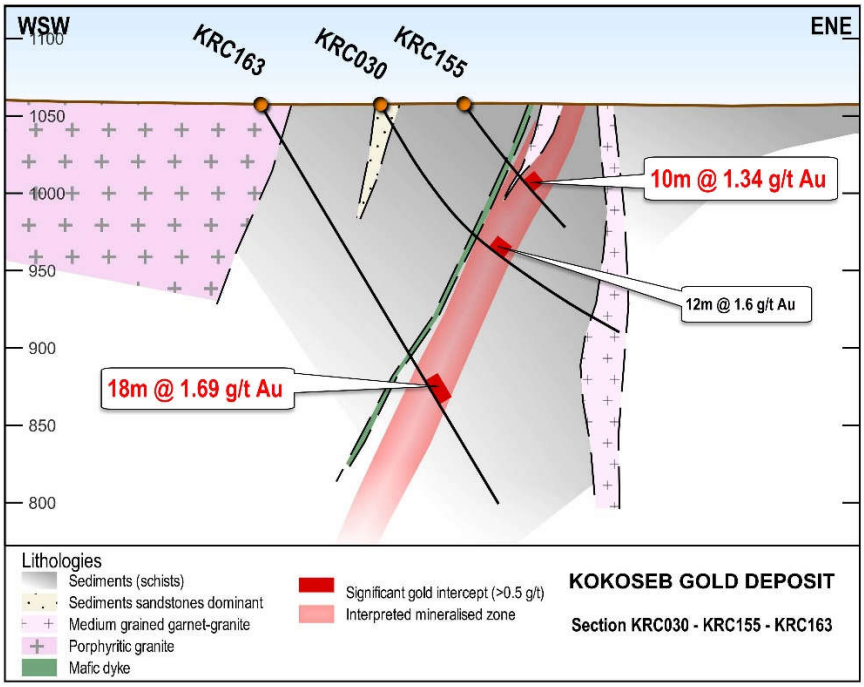

Figure 2 – Drill section including drillholes KRC155 and KRC163 in the Gap Zone4

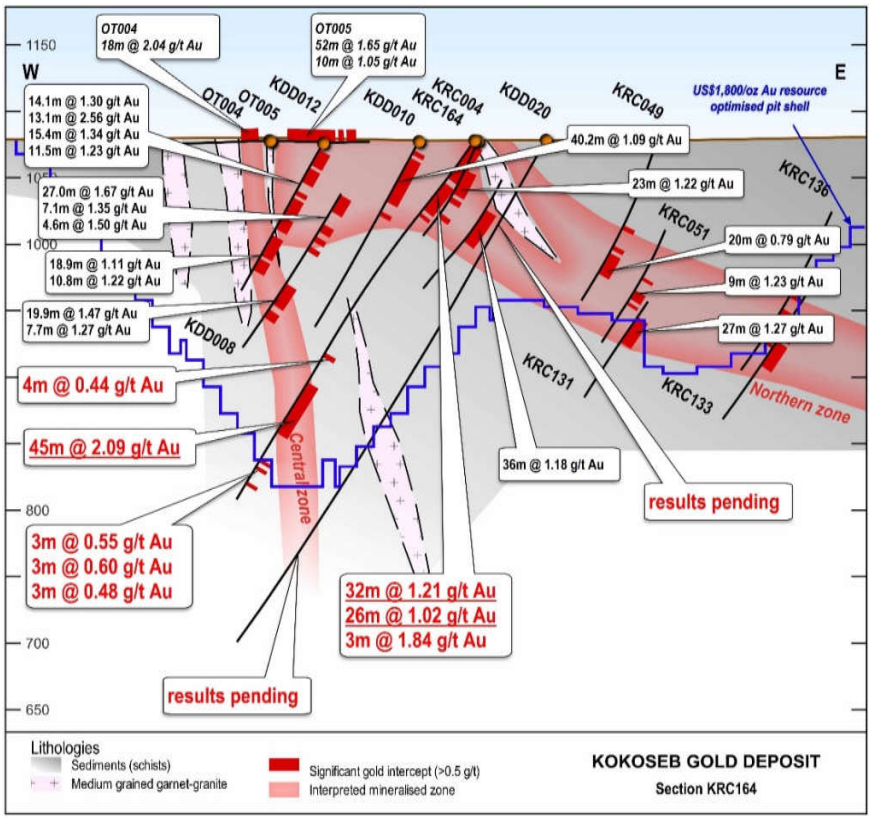

Figure 3 – Drill section of KRC164 which goes through both the Northern and the Central zones, at the NW Zone (intercepts in black were previously reported)5

[4] See ASX announcement dated 14 December 2022.
[5] See ASX announcements dated 6 April 2022, 7 June 2022, 17 August 2022, 17 October 2022, 15 March 2023 and 17 October 2023.

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NW Zone continues to deliver strong extensions at depth

The NW Zone is defined by the merging between the Central Zone and the Northern Zone, a complex structural area interpreted to be a fold hinge. The Central Zone in the area was previously poorly supported by drilling due to its oblique orientation with the drilling which was optimised to test the Northern Zone.

Drilling in progress, including previously released results (14.6m at 1.73 g/t Au from 366m in KDD015 and 29.7m at 1.70 g/t Au from 271.5m in KDD016)[6], aims to efficiently define this part of the Central Zone for the future MRE update.

Drill hole **KRC164** has intersected both zones (Figure 3) with an exceptional intercept of **45m at 2.09 g/t Au** from 222m. Other significant intercepts returned by **KRC164** include:

32m at 1.21 g/t Au from 3m

26m at 1.02 g/t Au from 39m

3m at 1.84 g/t Au from 68m

4m at 0.44 g/t Au from 196m

45m at 2.09 g/t Au from 222m

3m at 0.55 g/t Au from 290m

3m at 0.60 g/t Au from 296m

3m at 0.48 g/t Au from 310m

On the same drill section, diamond drill hole KDD020 was drilled under **KRC164**, the assays from which are pending.

Central Zone (extends south from NW Zone) develops with high-grade intercepts at depth

Drill holes **KDD017**, **KRC145**, **KRC151**, **KRC153** and **KRC161** were all drilled at the bottom of or beneath the existing MRE optimised pit shell, extending gold mineralisation at depth in the Central Zone (and which remains open).

KDD017 has intersected **20.7m at 1.49 g/t Au** from 241.2m at the bottom of the pit shell. This intercept is completed at depth, under the existing MRE pit shell, by **8m at 4.74 g/t Au** from 284m and **3m at 1.36 g/t Au** from 295m **in KRC161** (Figure 5).

Drill hole **KRC151** is another example of Kokseb's higher-grade extensional component at depth, having been drilled just under the existing MRE pit shell and returning **16m at 4.79 g/t Au from 233m** (Figure 4).

Other significant intercepts returned in the same area include:

5m at 2.25 g/t Au from 189m and **8m at 1.44 g/t Au from 200m** (KRC149)

5m at 0.65 g/t Au from 189m and **11m at 1.15 g/t Au from 198m** (KRC153)

KRC154 was drilled in the same area but failed to reach gold mineralisation due to drilling issues.

Drill holes **KRC150**, **KRC152**, **KRC158** and **KRC159** were drilled at the Western Zone, testing a sub-parallel new mineralised envelop in the area from the eastern side of the zone. This meant drilling was completed opposite previous drilling of the Western Zone (Figure 6). **KRC152** and **KRC159** have intersected the targeted mineralisation, returning the following significant intercepts:

5m at 2.15 g/t Au from 188m (KRC152)

4m at 0.48 g/t Au from 202m (KRC152)

3m at 0.49 g/t Au from 220m (KRC152)

5m at 0.48 g/t Au from 228m (KRC152)

3m at 0.84 g/t Au from 240m (KRC152)

4m at 0.37 g/t Au from 252m (KRC152)

4m at 1.66 g/t Au from 267m (KRC152)

3m at 0.85 g/t Au from 298m (KRC152)

3m at 4.75 g/t Au from 218m (KRC159)

[6] See ASX announcement dated 13 December 2023.

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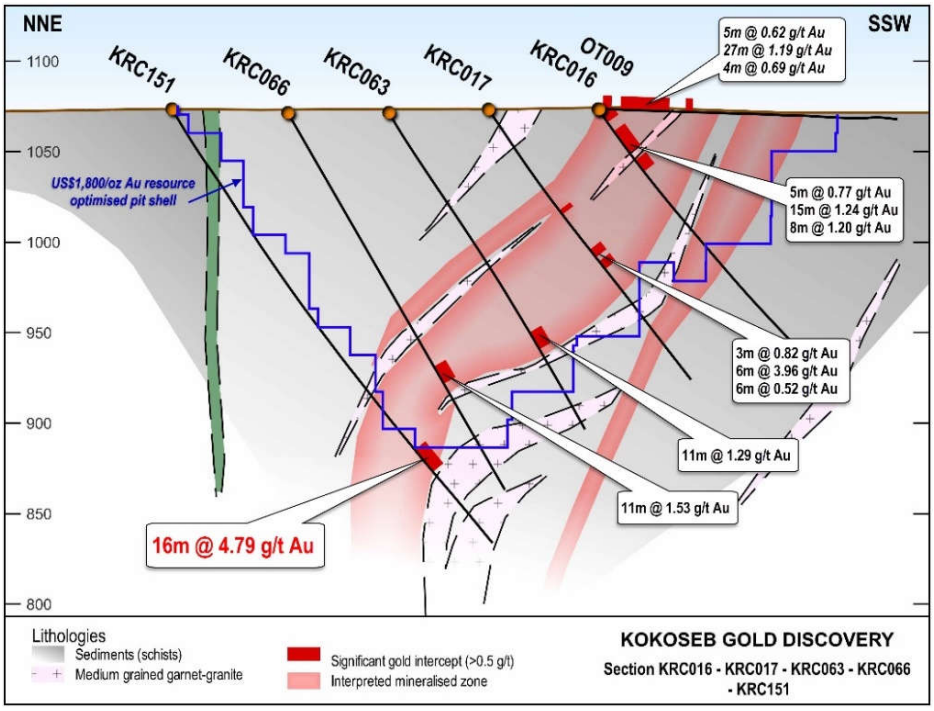

Figure 4 – Drill section including KRC151 at the Central Zone (intercepts in black were previously reported)7

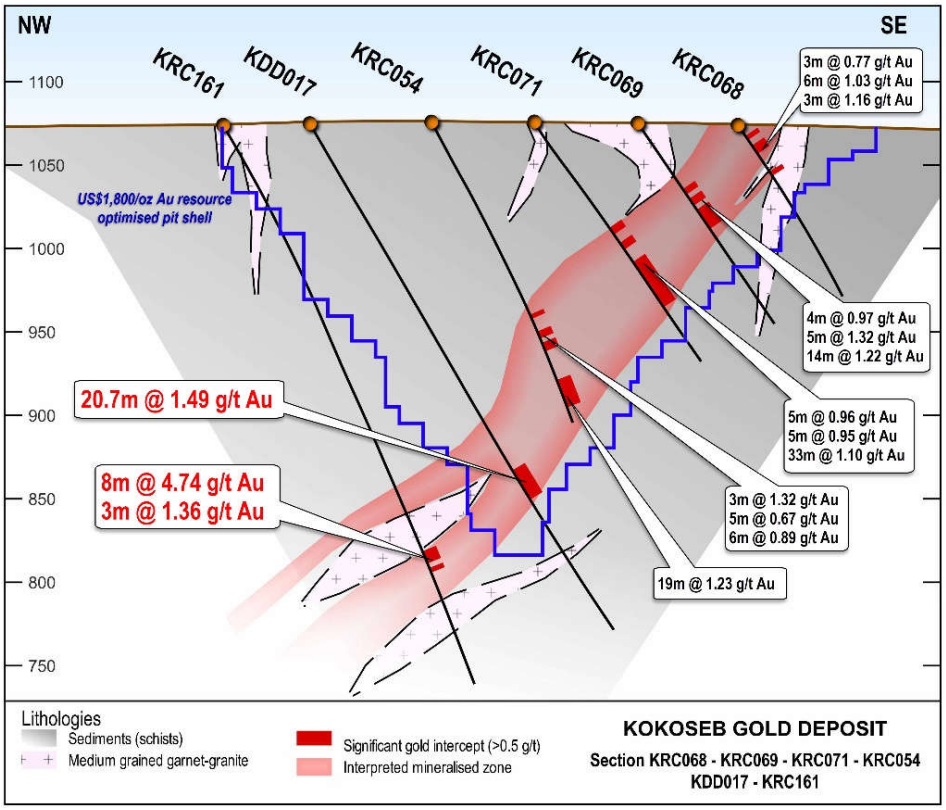

Figure 5 – Drill section including diamond drillhole KDD017 and RC drill hole KRC161 at the Central Zone (intercepts in black were previously reported)8

[7] See ASX announcements dated 7 June 2022, 17 November 2022 and 5 April 2023.
[8] See ASX announcements dated 15 March 2023 and 5 April 2023.

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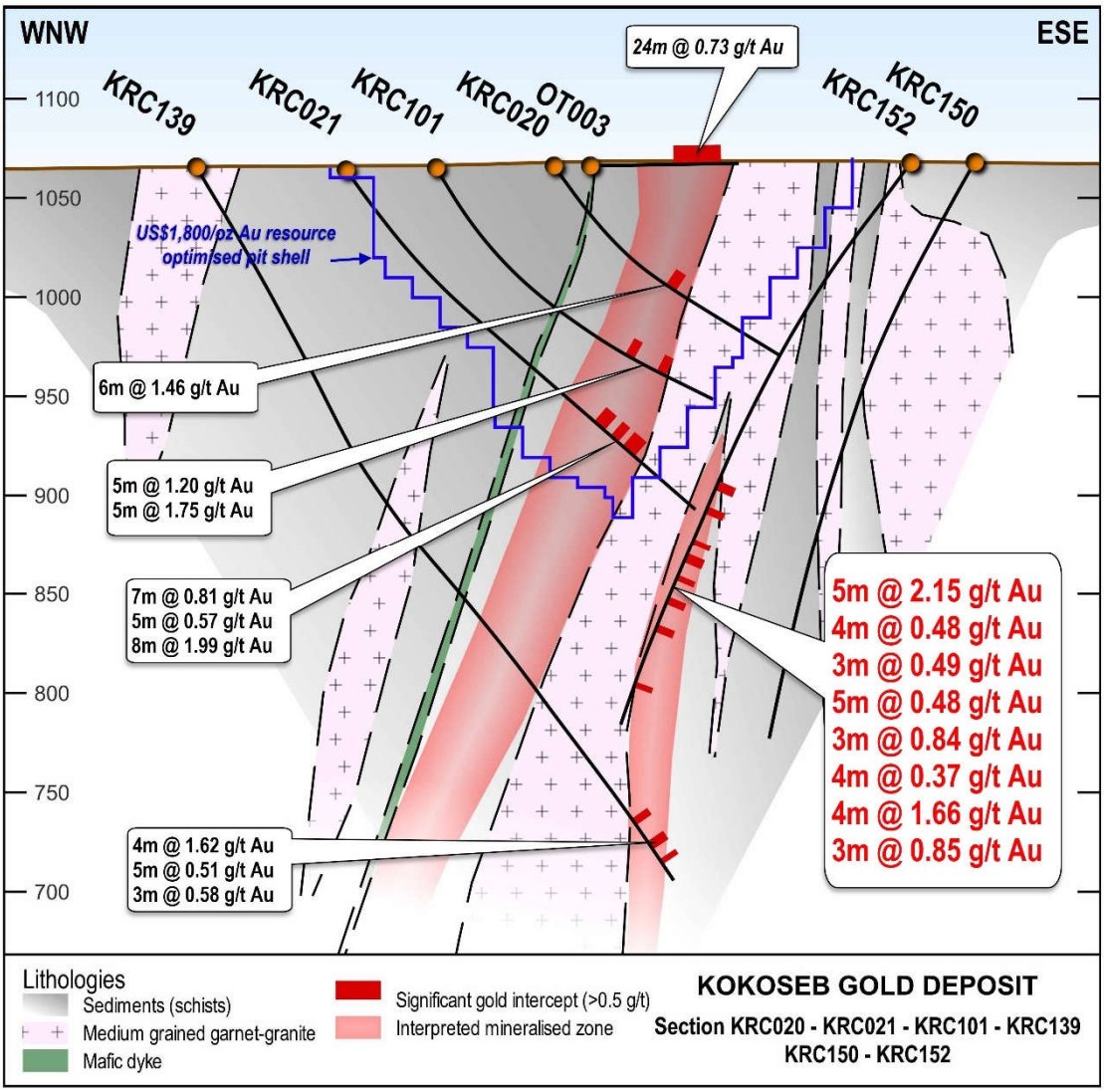

Figure 6 – Drill section including KRC150 and KRC152 at the Western Zone (intercepts in black were previously reported)[9]

[9] See ASX announcements dated 10 February 2022, 17 November 2022, 10 July 2023, and 13 December 2023.

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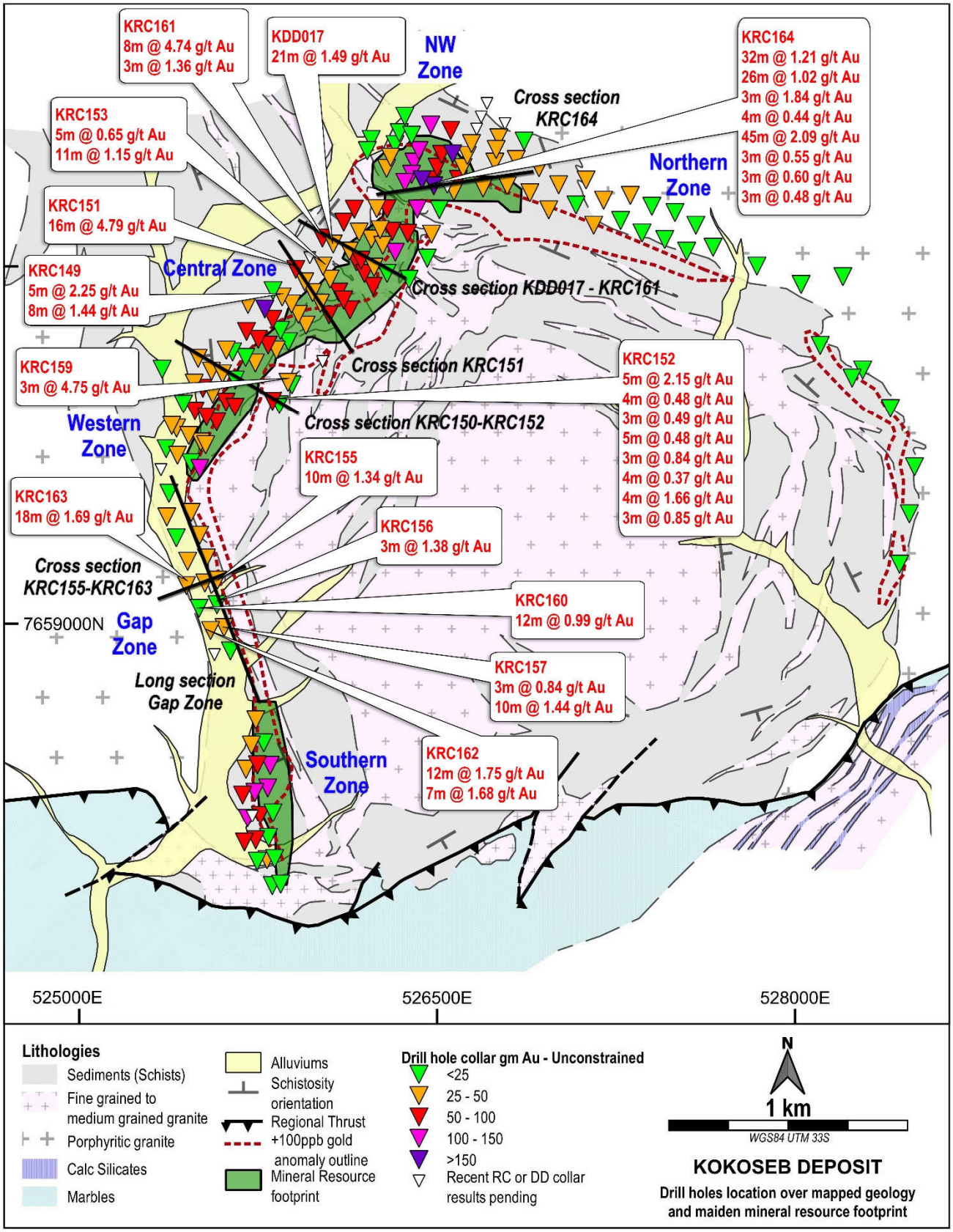

Figure 7 – Drill holes location on Kokoseb geology and interpreted surface mineralisation footprint[10], location of all cross sections of this announcement and significant intercepts on drill holes reported in this announcement[11]

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

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

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at the Kokoseb Gold Deposit 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 Wia Gold 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 that was first reported on 15 May 2023, 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 that 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 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 Wia's larger Damaran Project, which consist of 12 tenements with a total area of over 2,700km^2.

A maiden Inferred 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 first announced on 15 May 2023, 11 months after the discovery holes and at a discovery cost of US$2/oz.

The location of Kokoseb and the Company's Namibian Projects is shown in Figure 8.

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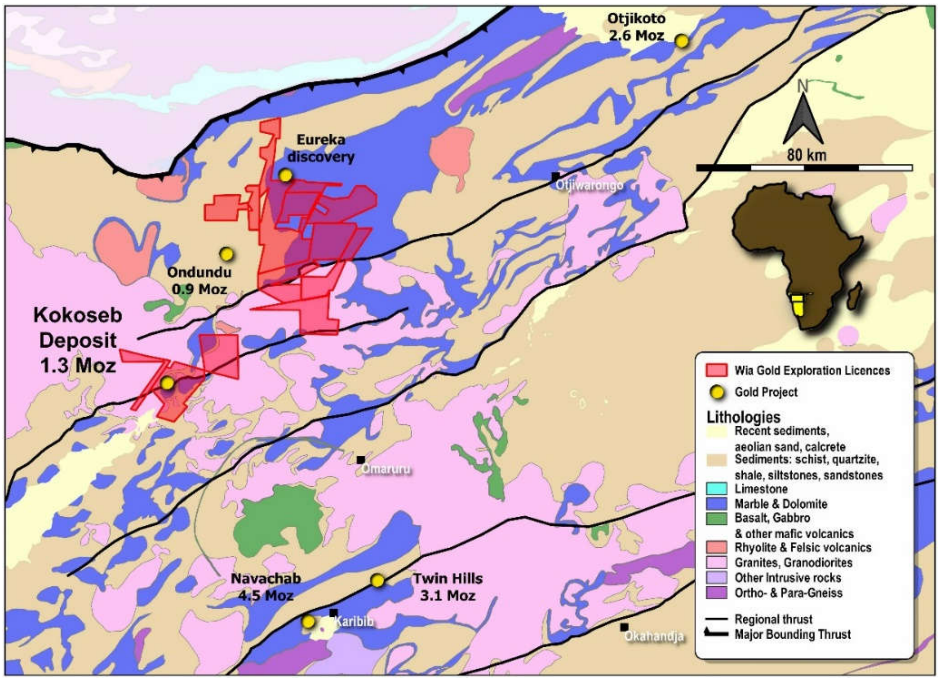

Figure 8 – Location of Wia's Namibia Projects

Appendix 1. Kokoseb – Location of RC and diamond drillholes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
KDD017	526065	7660593	1075	354.03	-60	120
KRC149	525851	7660371	1070	320	-60	120
KRC150	525839	7659919	1068	310	-60	300
KRC151	525908	7660487	1074	300	-60	145
KRC152	525810	7659934	1068	320	-55	300
KRC153	526022	7660501	1073	275	-60	145
KRC154	525813	7660398	1071	306	-60	120
KRC155	525580	7659182	1058	103	-55	80
KRC156	525578	7659079	1057	150	-55	80
KRC157	525607	7658983	1056	132	-55	80
KRC158	525892	7660003	1069	126	-60	300
KRC159	525875	7660014	1069	271	-55	295
KRC160	525502	7659064	1057	270	-60	80
KRC161	526019	7660618	1074	370	-60	120
KRC162	525551	7658971	1056	210	-55	80
KRC163	525450	7659159	1058	300	-60	80
KRC164	526486	7660837	1078	325	-55	270

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
KDD017	218.3	218.9	0.46
KDD017	218.9	219.9	0.471
KDD017	219.9	220.9	0.243
KDD017	220.9	221.9	0.426
KDD017	221.9	222.9	0.204
KDD017	225.9	226.5	0.629

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KDD017	226.5	227.9	0.33
KDD017	227.9	228.9	0.205
KDD017	228.9	229.9	0.386
KDD017	229.9	230.9	0.82
KDD017	235.3	236.3	0.602
KDD017	236.3	237.3	0.282

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KDD017	237.3	238.3	0.289
KDD017	238.3	239.3	0.227
KDD017	239.3	240.2	0.286
KDD017	240.2	241.2	0.148
KDD017	241.2	242.2	0.517
KDD017	242.2	243.2	3.16
KDD017	243.2	243.7	1.92
KDD017	243.7	244.7	1.585
KDD017	244.7	245.7	0.647
KDD017	245.7	246.7	2.77
KDD017	246.7	247.7	1.775
KDD017	247.7	248.7	0.937
KDD017	248.7	249.7	1.53
KDD017	249.7	250.6	1.09
KDD017	250.6	251.1	0.313
KDD017	251.1	252.1	1.54
KDD017	252.1	252.6	5.92
KDD017	252.6	253.6	2.04
KDD017	253.6	254.1	0.753
KDD017	254.1	255.1	2.94
KDD017	255.1	255.6	0.147
KDD017	255.6	256.4	1.585
KDD017	256.4	257.4	1.52
KDD017	257.4	258.4	0.596
KDD017	258.4	258.9	0.13
KDD017	258.9	259.9	0.842
KDD017	259.9	260.9	0.55
KDD017	260.9	261.9	1.075
KRC149	144	145	0.216
KRC149	145	146	0.046
KRC149	146	147	0.491
KRC149	147	148	0.1
KRC149	148	149	0.147
KRC149	149	150	0.352
KRC149	165	166	0.201
KRC149	166	167	0.177
KRC149	167	168	0.619
KRC149	168	169	0.143
KRC149	169	170	0.27
KRC149	180	181	0.286
KRC149	181	182	0.073
KRC149	182	183	0.199
KRC149	183	184	0.37
KRC149	184	185	1.42
KRC149	189	190	0.577
KRC149	190	191	3.42
KRC149	191	192	4.74
KRC149	192	193	1.875
KRC149	193	194	0.626
KRC149	200	201	0.836
KRC149	201	202	0.386
KRC149	202	203	1.07
KRC149	203	204	2.94
KRC149	204	205	2.42
KRC149	205	206	0.735
KRC149	206	207	2.41
KRC149	207	208	0.75
KRC149	208	209	0.219
KRC149	209	210	0.293
KRC149	210	211	0.16

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC149	211	212	0.463
KRC149	278	279	0.21
KRC149	279	280	1.79
KRC149	280	281	0.238
KRC149	285	286	1.94
KRC149	286	287	0.131
KRC149	287	288	0.175
KRC149	288	289	0.214
KRC149	289	290	0.035
KRC149	290	291	0.037
KRC149	291	292	0.221
KRC151	194	195	0.978
KRC151	195	196	0.049
KRC151	196	197	0.305
KRC151	211	212	0.23
KRC151	212	213	0.079
KRC151	213	214	0.067
KRC151	214	215	0.464
KRC151	227	228	0.338
KRC151	228	229	0.83
KRC151	229	230	0.866
KRC151	230	231	0.217
KRC151	231	232	0.133
KRC151	232	233	0.145
KRC151	233	234	2.02
KRC151	234	235	0.745
KRC151	235	236	4.04
KRC151	236	237	1.08
KRC151	237	238	1.355
KRC151	238	239	1.195
KRC151	239	240	0.847
KRC151	240	241	0.815
KRC151	241	242	0.199
KRC151	242	243	1.47
KRC151	243	244	0.705
KRC151	244	245	7.24
KRC151	245	246	0.429
KRC151	246	247	47.4
KRC151	247	248	6.33
KRC151	248	249	0.719
KRC151	249	250	0.044
KRC151	250	251	0.281
KRC152	85	86	0.27
KRC152	86	87	0.016
KRC152	87	88	0.208
KRC152	187	188	0.315
KRC152	188	189	2.18
KRC152	189	190	0.453
KRC152	190	191	1.13
KRC152	191	192	5.3
KRC152	192	193	1.7
KRC152	193	194	0.378
KRC152	194	195	0.493
KRC152	195	196	0.36
KRC152	196	197	0.321
KRC152	197	198	0.939
KRC152	198	199	0.53
KRC152	199	200	0.402
KRC152	200	201	0.419
KRC152	201	202	0.222

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC152	202	203	0.57
KRC152	203	204	0.62
KRC152	204	205	0.177
KRC152	205	206	0.551
KRC152	220	221	0.659
KRC152	221	222	0.189
KRC152	222	223	0.612
KRC152	228	229	0.523
KRC152	229	230	0.017
KRC152	230	231	0.101
KRC152	231	232	0.528
KRC152	232	233	1.21
KRC152	233	234	0.175
KRC152	234	235	0.062
KRC152	235	236	0.217
KRC152	236	237	0.143
KRC152	237	238	0.173
KRC152	238	239	0.283
KRC152	239	240	0.458
KRC152	240	241	0.514
KRC152	241	242	1.175
KRC152	242	243	0.836
KRC152	243	244	0.399
KRC152	249	250	0.331
KRC152	250	251	0.223
KRC152	251	252	0.463
KRC152	252	253	0.594
KRC152	253	254	0.201
KRC152	254	255	0.175
KRC152	255	256	0.515
KRC152	256	257	0.058
KRC152	257	258	0.218
KRC152	258	259	0.447
KRC152	267	268	1.16
KRC152	268	269	0.265
KRC152	269	270	0.307
KRC152	270	271	4.92
KRC152	277	278	0.283
KRC152	278	279	0.175
KRC152	279	280	1.02
KRC152	280	281	0.325
KRC152	281	282	0.224
KRC152	282	283	0.446
KRC152	283	284	0.066
KRC152	284	285	0.218
KRC152	285	286	0.674
KRC152	286	287	0.637
KRC152	287	288	0.452
KRC152	288	289	0.123
KRC152	289	290	0.498
KRC152	290	291	0.02
KRC152	291	292	0.405
KRC152	297	298	0.297
KRC152	298	299	0.576
KRC152	299	300	0.628
KRC152	300	301	1.355
KRC152	301	302	0.436
KRC153	160	161	0.351
KRC153	161	162	0.196
KRC153	162	163	0.415

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC153	163	164	0.116
KRC153	164	165	0.243
KRC153	165	166	0.383
KRC153	169	170	0.304
KRC153	170	171	0.352
KRC153	171	172	0.063
KRC153	172	173	1.43
KRC153	173	174	0.528
KRC153	189	190	1.13
KRC153	190	191	0.918
KRC153	191	192	0.124
KRC153	192	193	0.017
KRC153	193	194	1.04
KRC153	194	195	0.052
KRC153	195	196	0.023
KRC153	196	197	0.336
KRC153	197	198	0.268
KRC153	198	199	0.622
KRC153	199	200	0.415
KRC153	200	201	3.57
KRC153	201	202	1.835
KRC153	202	203	0.26
KRC153	203	204	1.55
KRC153	204	205	0.719
KRC153	205	206	1.92
KRC153	206	207	0.501
KRC153	207	208	0.459
KRC153	208	209	0.768
KRC153	209	210	0.264
KRC153	210	211	0.321
KRC154	197	198	0.274
KRC154	198	199	0.052
KRC154	199	200	0.415
KRC154	235	236	0.731
KRC154	236	237	0.073
KRC154	237	238	0.09
KRC154	238	239	0.224
KRC154	246	247	0.265
KRC154	247	248	0.043
KRC154	248	249	0.298
KRC154	283	284	0.245
KRC154	284	285	0.326
KRC154	285	286	0.112
KRC154	286	287	0.055
KRC154	287	288	0.315
KRC155	52	53	0.466
KRC155	53	54	1
KRC155	54	55	0.401
KRC155	55	56	0.314
KRC155	56	57	0.246
KRC155	60	61	0.441
KRC155	61	62	0.486
KRC155	62	63	0.152
KRC155	63	64	0.942
KRC155	64	65	2.57
KRC155	65	66	0.453
KRC155	66	67	1.85
KRC155	67	68	1.455
KRC155	68	69	1.91
KRC155	69	70	1.245

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC155	70	71	1.675
KRC155	71	72	0.713
KRC155	72	73	0.571
KRC155	73	74	0.217
KRC155	74	75	0.292
KRC155	75	76	0.443
KRC155	76	77	2.23
KRC156	98	99	1.155
KRC156	99	100	1.78
KRC156	100	101	1.195
KRC156	101	102	0.39
KRC156	102	103	0.173
KRC156	103	104	0.09
KRC156	104	105	0.667
KRC156	105	106	0.243
KRC156	106	107	0.171
KRC156	107	108	0.258
KRC156	108	109	0.311
KRC157	77	78	0.29
KRC157	78	79	0.142
KRC157	79	80	0.259
KRC157	83	84	0.659
KRC157	84	85	1.265
KRC157	85	86	0.593
KRC157	86	87	0.123
KRC157	87	88	0.144
KRC157	88	89	0.376
KRC157	89	90	0.601
KRC157	90	91	0.573
KRC157	91	92	5.49
KRC157	92	93	1.49
KRC157	93	94	0.493
KRC157	94	95	0.992
KRC157	95	96	0.623
KRC157	96	97	0.265
KRC157	97	98	1.4
KRC157	98	99	2.52
KRC157	99	100	0.395
KRC157	100	101	0.461
KRC157	101	102	0.355
KRC157	102	103	0.242
KRC157	103	104	1.005
KRC159	218	219	12.9
KRC159	219	220	0.31
KRC159	220	221	1.045
KRC160	170	171	0.681
KRC160	171	172	0.251
KRC160	172	173	0.0025
KRC160	173	174	0.599
KRC160	174	175	1.29
KRC160	175	176	0.435
KRC160	176	177	1.675
KRC160	177	178	1.835
KRC160	178	179	0.89
KRC160	179	180	2.21
KRC160	180	181	1.11
KRC160	181	182	0.941
KRC160	182	183	0.167
KRC160	183	184	0.228
KRC160	184	185	0.494

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC160	185	186	0.477
KRC160	186	187	0.258
KRC160	187	188	0.042
KRC160	188	189	0.098
KRC160	189	190	0.206
KRC161	252	253	0.73
KRC161	253	254	0.153
KRC161	254	255	0.041
KRC161	255	256	0.474
KRC161	283	284	0.28
KRC161	284	285	0.698
KRC161	285	286	2.06
KRC161	286	287	3.03
KRC161	287	288	8.37
KRC161	288	289	20.3
KRC161	289	290	1.34
KRC161	290	291	1.055
KRC161	291	292	1.03
KRC161	295	296	0.567
KRC161	296	297	2.52
KRC161	297	298	0.997
KRC161	298	299	0.155
KRC161	299	300	0.381
KRC161	300	301	0.31
KRC162	13	14	0.455
KRC162	14	15	0.896
KRC162	15	16	0.407
KRC162	16	17	0.332
KRC162	146	147	0.275
KRC162	147	148	0.329
KRC162	148	149	0.603
KRC162	149	150	0.107
KRC162	150	151	0.27
KRC162	154	155	1.415
KRC162	155	156	1.175
KRC162	156	157	0.274
KRC162	157	158	0.289
KRC162	158	159	2.12
KRC162	159	160	1.67
KRC162	160	161	0.488
KRC162	161	162	5.4
KRC162	162	163	4.39
KRC162	163	164	1.17
KRC162	164	165	1.7
KRC162	165	166	0.95
KRC162	169	170	0.235
KRC162	170	171	1.255
KRC162	171	172	0.197
KRC162	172	173	0.984
KRC162	173	174	1.465
KRC162	174	175	2.92
KRC162	175	176	2.16
KRC162	176	177	2.77
KRC162	177	178	0.403
KRC162	178	179	0.306
KRC162	179	180	0.362
KRC162	180	181	0.096
KRC162	181	182	0.534
KRC162	182	183	0.288
KRC162	183	184	0.232

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC163	198	199	0.275
KRC163	199	200	0.261
KRC163	200	201	0.313
KRC163	201	202	0.335
KRC163	202	203	0.51
KRC163	206	207	0.209
KRC163	207	208	0.138
KRC163	208	209	0.754
KRC163	209	210	0.743
KRC163	210	211	1.235
KRC163	211	212	0.694
KRC163	212	213	3.57
KRC163	213	214	1.79
KRC163	214	215	3.71
KRC163	215	216	1.905
KRC163	216	217	2.27
KRC163	217	218	3.95
KRC163	218	219	1.29
KRC163	219	220	1.325
KRC163	220	221	3.03
KRC163	221	222	0.729
KRC163	222	223	0.044
KRC163	223	224	0.724
KRC163	224	225	2.11
KRC163	225	226	0.5
KRC163	226	227	0.403
KRC163	227	228	0.097
KRC163	228	229	0.133
KRC163	229	230	0.428
KRC164	0	1	0.233
KRC164	1	2	0.089
KRC164	2	3	0.172
KRC164	3	4	0.663
KRC164	4	5	0.774
KRC164	5	6	0.824
KRC164	6	7	0.578
KRC164	7	8	0.633
KRC164	8	9	0.624
KRC164	9	10	2.29
KRC164	10	11	1.585
KRC164	11	12	1.545
KRC164	12	13	1.32
KRC164	13	14	1.1
KRC164	14	15	0.971
KRC164	15	16	0.801
KRC164	16	17	1.035
KRC164	17	18	0.777
KRC164	18	19	0.559
KRC164	19	20	1.01
KRC164	20	21	1.06
KRC164	21	22	0.553
KRC164	22	23	1.97
KRC164	23	24	2.92
KRC164	24	25	2.17
KRC164	25	26	1.215
KRC164	26	27	1.005
KRC164	27	28	0.878
KRC164	28	29	1.285
KRC164	29	30	2.3
KRC164	30	31	1.065

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC164	31	32	2.13
KRC164	32	33	1.72
KRC164	33	34	0.673
KRC164	34	35	0.815
KRC164	35	36	0.415
KRC164	36	37	0.112
KRC164	37	38	0.426
KRC164	38	39	0.345
KRC164	39	40	0.547
KRC164	40	41	4
KRC164	41	42	0.905
KRC164	42	43	1.085
KRC164	43	44	0.642
KRC164	44	45	1.38
KRC164	45	46	2.84
KRC164	46	47	0.991
KRC164	47	48	0.556
KRC164	48	49	0.409
KRC164	49	50	0.426
KRC164	50	51	0.522
KRC164	51	52	1.715
KRC164	52	53	0.367
KRC164	53	54	0.239
KRC164	54	55	0.715
KRC164	55	56	0.724
KRC164	56	57	0.501
KRC164	57	58	0.896
KRC164	58	59	0.525
KRC164	59	60	0.655
KRC164	60	61	0.508
KRC164	61	62	0.507
KRC164	62	63	0.168
KRC164	63	64	3.37
KRC164	64	65	1.345
KRC164	65	66	0.132
KRC164	66	67	0.066
KRC164	67	68	0.21
KRC164	68	69	1.41
KRC164	69	70	2.51
KRC164	70	71	1.6
KRC164	71	72	0.38
KRC164	72	73	0.465
KRC164	73	74	0.157
KRC164	74	75	0.233
KRC164	75	76	0.754
KRC164	98	99	0.552
KRC164	99	100	0.315
KRC164	100	101	0.249
KRC164	172	173	0.27
KRC164	173	174	0.085
KRC164	174	175	0.354
KRC164	175	176	1.765
KRC164	186	187	0.308
KRC164	187	188	0.122
KRC164	188	189	0.306
KRC164	189	190	0.981
KRC164	196	197	0.557
KRC164	197	198	0.275
KRC164	198	199	0.411
KRC164	199	200	0.533

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC164	203	204	0.293
KRC164	204	205	0.161
KRC164	205	206	0.515
KRC164	206	207	0.104
KRC164	207	208	0.327
KRC164	211	212	0.605
KRC164	212	213	0.048
KRC164	213	214	0.461
KRC164	214	215	0.358
KRC164	215	216	0.591
KRC164	216	217	0.771
KRC164	217	218	0.275
KRC164	222	223	0.955
KRC164	223	224	1.85
KRC164	224	225	0.617
KRC164	225	226	0.185
KRC164	226	227	2.97
KRC164	227	228	2.31
KRC164	228	229	1.1
KRC164	229	230	1.215
KRC164	230	231	2.44
KRC164	231	232	1.225
KRC164	232	233	1.335
KRC164	233	234	0.859
KRC164	234	235	0.683
KRC164	235	236	0.779
KRC164	236	237	1.125
KRC164	237	238	0.674
KRC164	238	239	4.6
KRC164	239	240	0.976
KRC164	240	241	0.491
KRC164	241	242	0.135
KRC164	242	243	0.808
KRC164	243	244	1.325
KRC164	244	245	1.355
KRC164	245	246	2.09
KRC164	246	247	0.791
KRC164	247	248	2.37
KRC164	248	249	1.89
KRC164	249	250	7.81
KRC164	250	251	3.61
KRC164	251	252	1.77
KRC164	252	253	5.71
KRC164	253	254	7.25
KRC164	254	255	3.23

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold g/t
KRC164	255	256	6.37
KRC164	256	257	0.856
KRC164	257	258	0.135
KRC164	258	259	0.679
KRC164	259	260	5.54
KRC164	260	261	0.56
KRC164	261	262	3.17
KRC164	262	263	1.93
KRC164	263	264	1.37
KRC164	264	265	4.94
KRC164	265	266	1.09
KRC164	266	267	0.849
KRC164	267	268	0.217
KRC164	268	269	0.227
KRC164	273	274	0.477
KRC164	274	275	0.14
KRC164	275	276	0.073
KRC164	276	277	0.481
KRC164	277	278	0.387
KRC164	278	279	1.215
KRC164	279	280	0.25
KRC164	280	281	0.273
KRC164	287	288	0.398
KRC164	288	289	0.274
KRC164	289	290	0.479
KRC164	290	291	0.795
KRC164	291	292	0.288
KRC164	292	293	0.57
KRC164	296	297	0.602
KRC164	297	298	0.376
KRC164	298	299	0.831
KRC164	299	300	0.393
KRC164	300	301	0.258
KRC164	308	309	0.456
KRC164	309	310	0.165
KRC164	310	311	0.814
KRC164	311	312	0.118
KRC164	312	313	0.505
KRC164	313	314	0.312
KRC164	314	315	0.066
KRC164	315	316	0.059
KRC164	316	317	0.235
KRC164	317	318	0.4
KRC164	318	319	0.286

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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 Wia Gold 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, implying a true thickness around half the down-hole intercept lengths. • 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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