

## Positive Scoping Study for Gold Duke Project

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### HIGHLIGHTS

- Gold Duke Scoping Study assessed various options utilising third-party processing plants operating under a toll treatment agreement with a range of outcomes were defined based on gold price, and processing cost including cost of trucking ore from the Gold Duke Project.
- It is important to note substantial further upside potential exists as this Scoping Study has only assessed the economics based on mining 51% of the current published 2.9Mt @ 2.07g/t for 234,000oz gold mineral resource of Gold Duke.
- Using a gold price of \$3,500 the Production Target mining inventory for the Project is approximately: 447Kt at 2.55g/t producing 34koz gold.
- The Production Target generates an estimated undiscounted accumulated cash surplus of \$38.10M (after payment of all working capital costs and pre-mining capital requirements).
- Pre-mining capital and start-up costs are estimated to be approximately \$2.1M to \$2.5M.
- Total funding requirements (including working capital) of between approximately \$6M and \$7.2M were estimated based on a multi-pit design, providing a 12-month mine life.
- The company will now focus on securing a toll milling agreement and appointing a mining contractor to conduct operations whilst also assessing potential non-dilutive JV interest.

### **WGR Managing Director Warren Thorne commented:**

*“The Scoping Study has demonstrated the attractive value and potential cash generation of the Gold Duke Project over a broad range of gold prices. Importantly there is significant further upside as the study only includes 51% of the published resource of the Project.*

*The mine development has been optimised to minimise up-front capital costs, utilising operational cash flow to self-fund mining generating open pit ore feed to nearby processing facilities. The mine plan has been designed to minimise risks associated with ramp up and deliver a profitable gold producer in WA with significant upside to expand on the production profile and mine life.*

*WGR can now take the next steps to assessing its various alternatives over which may include third-party toll treatment, sale, or joint venture to advance the Project to commercialisation. In parallel with our efforts to bring the Gold Duke project into production, we continue to advance exploration efforts across the Project with the intent of finding additional ounces to add to the mine plan. We look forward to continuing our dual focus of development and exploration in the Goldfields and building WA's next meaningful gold producer."*

### **Cautionary Statement**

*The Scoping Study referred to in this announcement has been undertaken to determine the viability of open pit mining and third-party toll treatment of the Gold Duke gold deposit. It is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of the Gold Duke Project. It is based on low level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of ore reserves. Further exploration and appropriate studies are required before WGR will be in a position to estimate any ore reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case.*

*The Study is based on JORC 2012 Code Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources defined within the Project, with a production target comprising Measured and Indicated (61%) and Inferred (39%) Mineral Resources over the life of mine. Investors are cautioned that there is a low level of geological confidence in Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further drilling will result in the determination of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources, or that the production target will be realised. Of the Mineral Resources scheduled for extraction in this Study production target plan during the payback period, approximately 100% is classified as Measured or Indicated over the initial four months payback period. The inferred Mineral Resource is not the determining factor in determining the viability of the Gold Duke gold project.*

*The Scoping Study is based on the material assumptions outlined below. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. While WGR considers all of the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Scoping Study will be achieved.*

*To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, funding of in the order of \$6.0 to 7.2 million will likely be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that WGR will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of WGR's existing shares. It is also possible that WGR could pursue other 'value realisation' strategies such as a sale, partial sale or joint venture of the project. If it does, this could materially reduce WGR's proportionate ownership of the project. Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the Scoping Study.*

## STUDY HIGHLIGHTS

- Various options utilising third-party processing plants operating under a toll treatment agreement were considered. A range of outcomes were defined based on gold price, and processing cost including cost of trucking ore from the Gold Duke Project.
- Using a gold price of \$3,500 the Production Target mining inventory for the Project is approximately: 447Kt at 2.55g/t producing 34koz gold.
- The Production Target generates an estimated undiscounted accumulated cash surplus of \$38.10M (after payment of all working capital costs and pre-mining capital requirements).
- The calculated NPV at an 8.5% discount rate for the Project is estimated as \$35.1M and internal rate of return of 617%.
- Pre-mining capital and start-up costs are estimated to be approximately \$2.1M to \$2.5M.
- Total funding requirements (including working capital) of between approximately \$6M and \$7.2M were estimated based on a multi-pit design, providing a 12-month mine life.
- Substantial further upside potential exists as this Scoping Study has only assessed the economics based on mining 51% of the current published 2.9Mt @ 2.07g/t for 234,000oz gold mineral resource of Gold Duke.
- Results suggest that project economics are robust for a broad range of gold prices, with positive outcomes returned above a gold price of \$2,340 per ounce.

Western Gold Resources (**ASX: WGR**) (“**WGR**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to present the range of outcomes of a Scoping Study for open-pit mining and third-party toll treatment of the Gold Duke Gold Project in the north-eastern goldfields of Western Australia.

### Introduction

WGR commissioned Mining & Cost Engineering Pty Ltd a Perth based mine planning consulting firm with extensive experience evaluating mining projects through the Western Australian goldfields and across Australia, to undertake a Scoping Study evaluating potential open pit mining at the Gold Duke Project and ore processing via toll treatment at an existing plant. The processing plants considered for this study are located within a radius of 50km from the Gold Duke Project. No agreement has been entered into at the time of writing, and there is no guarantee an agreement will be entered into.

## Key Study Outcomes and Summary

The Company considered various options to develop the Project, determining that a toll treatment at an existing plant provides the lowest capital and operating costs is the optimum commercialisation strategy. The financial model of the Project was completed on a 100% basis and incorporates the key assumptions set out in Table 1 below.

Assumptions	UOM	Input
Mining duration	Months	10
Processing duration	Years	10
Waste Mined	Kt	5047
Mineral Resource Mined	Kt	447
<b>Mine Production Target</b>		
Material Mined	Kt	447
Au Grade	g/t	2.55
Au Ounces Contained	koz	36.6
<b>Processing Physicals</b>		
Material Processed	Kt	447
Au Grade	g/t	2.55
Ounces Contained	koz	36.6
Ounces Recovered/Payable Metal	koz	34.1

Table 1: Key physicals assumptions

The Scoping Study is based on the May 2024 Gold Duke mineral resource estimate described in WGRs announcement to the ASX on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2024. The MRE was prepared by leading industry consultants Snowden Optiro (“Snowden”) in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and includes estimates classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred (Table 2). Geovia Whittle software was used to determine pit limits by applying economic and operational modifying factors to a Mineral Resource model.

Based upon the resource estimate model, slope parameters and the cost structure applied (all results outlined are in AUD), a Base Case optimisation at \$2,880 per ounce gold price was used to assess the components of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources (Figures 1 and 2).

The mining inventory Production Target at the Base Case, using a gold price of \$3,500/oz, produces 34koz gold recovered and an estimated undiscounted accumulated cash surplus of \$38.1M (\$3,500 gold price).

<b>Key Financial Assumptions</b>		
Gold Price Assumed	A\$/oz	3,500
Discount Rate	%	8
<b>Key Project Metrics</b>		
Payable Metal	koz	34.1
Gold Revenue	A\$M	119.2
Mining Costs - Pre-production	A\$M	2.3
Mining Costs	A\$M	34.2
Processing (including Transport and Refining)	A\$M	34.3
Site General and Administrative Costs	A\$M	5.1
Royalty (3.5% to gold revenue)	A\$M	4.3
Net Cash Flow	A\$M	38.1M
Discounted Cash Flow (8.5%)	A\$M	35.7M
<b>Project Returns</b>		
Project IRR	%	617
Payback Period	Months	5
Max Cash Down	A\$M	4.4

*Table 2: LoM Financial Results Summary*

Project sensitivities were examined for a range of gold prices demonstrating that Project economics are robust with positive outcomes returned above a gold price of \$2,340 per ounce.

Approximately 60% of the total Updated Production Target resulting from the Updated Scoping Study is based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources, and approximately 40% is based on Inferred Mineral Resources. There is a low level of geological confidence in Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further drilling will result in the determination of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Updated Production Target will be realised.

- An allowance has been made for capital & start-up costs in the optimisation analysis stated above. The capital and start-up costs are comprised of the costs associated with, but not limited to mobilisation, site establishment, pre-mining earthworks, access and haulage road construction and demobilisation. These costs have been estimated for the purposes of the Scoping Study at approximately \$2.3M.

To estimate working capital requirements, an approach was taken to produce mine schedules for the range of options at the Base Case gold price at AUD\$3,500 per ounce, was evaluated using the same cost and revenue assumptions, with the maximum cash drawdown allocated as working capital.

Based upon this approach the total working capital requirements were estimated to range from approximately \$4.2M to \$4.6M. The pits for each option are estimated to have a mine

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life of less than 12 months with maximum cash drawdown occurring between months 4 to 5 (Figures 1 and 2).

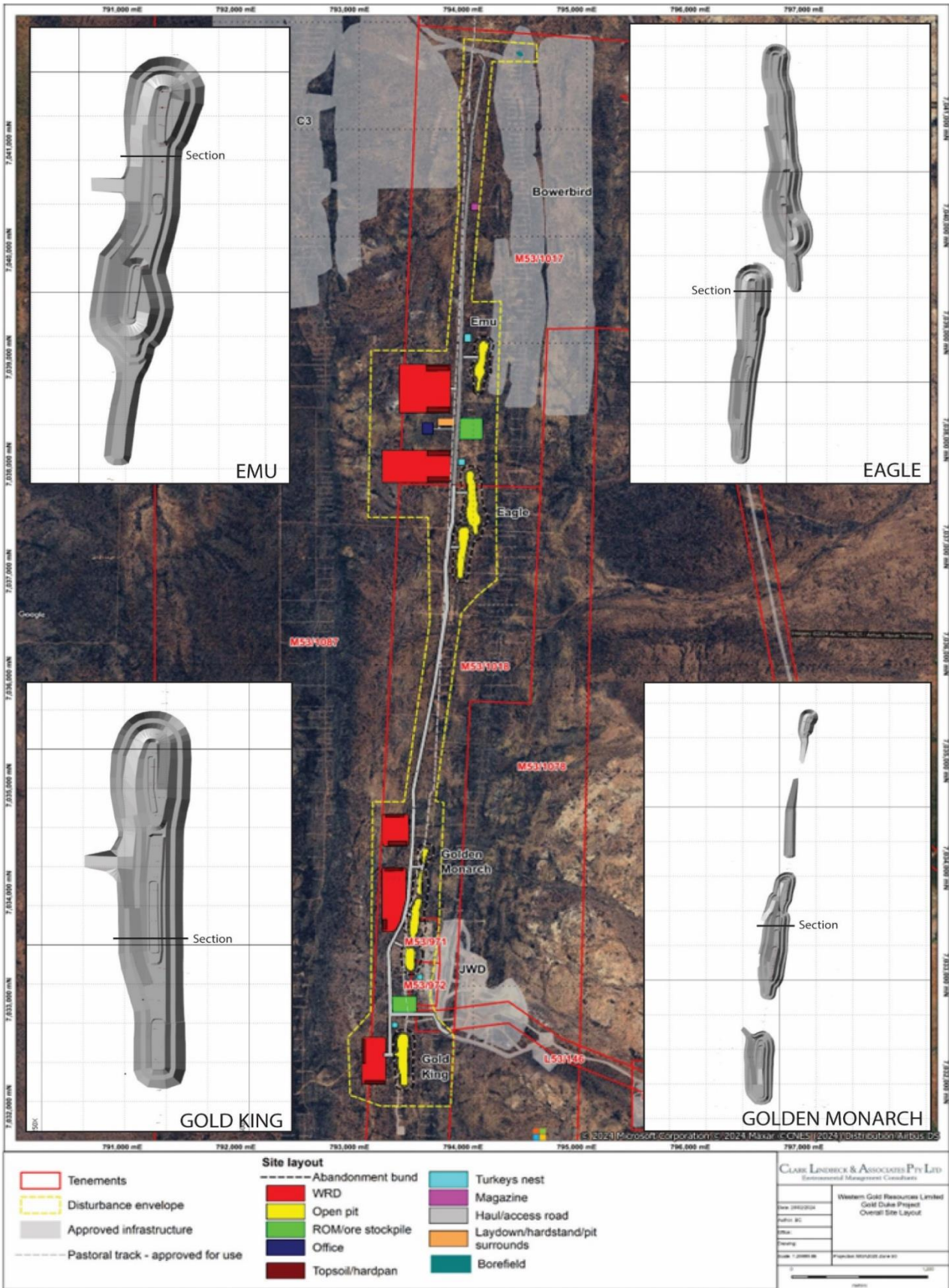


Figure 1: Gold Duke Proposed site layout and optimised pit designs for the Eagle, Emu, Golden Monarch and Gold King deposits.

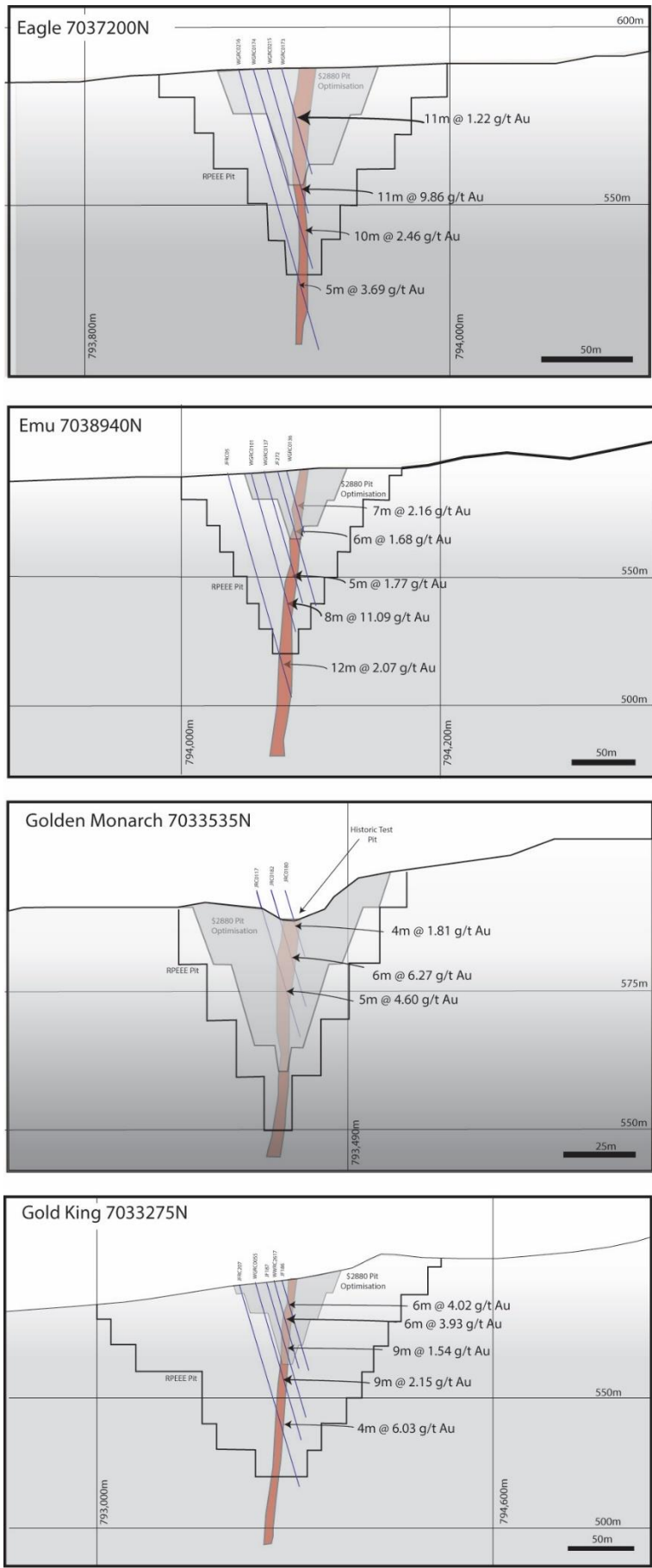


Figure 2: Prospect sections displaying RPEEE shells, optimised mining designs, mineralisation and drilling intercepts at Eagle, Emu, Golden Monarch and Gold King (see Figure 1 for location of sections).

To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, funding of the order of approximately \$6.6M (based on a range of between \$6.0M to \$7.2M) will likely be required for capital, start-up costs and working capital requirements.

### Material Assumptions and Modifying Factors

The Updated Scoping Study and the Updated Production Target derived from the study are based on the material assumptions and modifying factors described in the following notes and in the appended table of Modifying Factors in the format specified in the JORC Code (2012) Table 1 Section 4. WGR’s evaluation of the Project is at an early stage, and although there are reasonable grounds for these assumptions, they represent low level technical assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of Ore Reserves, or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Scoping Study will be realised.

Material assumptions and modifying factors underpinning the Updated Scoping Study and the Production Target comprise the following:

- The mineral resource estimate model was provided by Snowden. At a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, the resource estimate is<sup>1</sup>:

Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)	Tonnes (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)	Tonnes (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)	Tonnes (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)
Eagle				317	2.51	26	103	1.97	7	420	2.38	32
Emu				124	1.86	7	121	2.09	8	245	1.98	16
Golden Monarch	31	3.05	3	276	2.29	20	203	1.88	12	510	2.17	36
Gold King							58	1.90	36	58	1.90	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>120</b>

<sup>1</sup> Tonnes are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Table 3: WGR Mineral Resource summary

- The mining inventory is based on the inclusion of 60% Measured and Indicated material and 40% Inferred material. A global 5% dilution factor and global 5% ore loss factor were applied in the study. Break even grades were determined by Whittle

<sup>1</sup> Refer ASX Announcement dated 19 September 2024 “Mineral Resource Update – Gold Duke Project”



software. The undiluted break-even grades used for the mining inventory estimate were 0.91g/t Au.

- Pit optimisation was undertaken using a gold price of \$2,880/oz. It was selected with reference to the gold price over the last 12 months. The minimum price over the last 2 years was \$2,540 per ounce and the maximum was \$3,740 per ounce. Sensitivity to gold price was assessed by evaluating the Mineral Resources for a gold price range of between \$3,000/oz and \$4000/oz.
- The study includes the Western Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% of revenue applied to gold production in the state. A royalty of 1.0% NSR is allowed for other minor royalty holders and a \$10/ounce royalty agreement is held by GWR Group.
- The Scoping Study incorporates a metallurgical recovery of 93% based upon metallurgical gold test work completed for WGR by Nagrom and announced to the ASX on 30 November 2023 – Closer to Gold Production with Positive Heap Leach Results.
- Operating mining costs, including grade control costs and dewatering are based on industry cost database for comparable projects reflecting recent comparable projects. They reflect conventional truck and excavator open pit mining, multi excavator (120t) and 777-haulage truck mining fleet and associated ancillary equipment.
- No minimum mining widths were applied; however, the resource model assumes a 2m minimum width.
- Overall wall angles of 40 degrees (oxide material) were deemed applicable to a multi excavator (120t) and 777-haulage truck mining fleet.
- Haulage costs reflect approximate costs of ore cartage from the Gold Duke project to a processing plant located approximately 50km from Gold Duke along existing roads.
- Processing and administration costs reflect recent comparable projects, and WGR's preliminary assessment of processing costs for toll-treating. WGR has not entered into any formal agreement, or detailed discussions with processing plant operators.
- The Scoping Study assumes open pit mine development comprises a single mining stage reflecting the base case optimal pit shells generated by the Scoping Study. The Eagle pit shell is approximately 900m long and 85 wide and reaches a maximum depth of approximately 45m. The Eagle pit shell (740m to the north of the Eagle pit) is also approximately 460m long and 90m wide and extends to a depth of 35m. The Gold King is also approximately 480m long and 80m wide and extends to a depth of 35m. The Golden Monarch group of pits is also approximately 1300m long and 80m wide and extends to a depth of 30m.
- The proposed mining area lies within Mining Lease M53/1017 and M53/1018, A Miscellaneous Licence L53/146 links the Gold Duke project to the public road network and nearby processing plants.
- Mining is approved for Eagle, Emu and Golden Monarch deposits and mining approvals have been submitted for the Gold King deposit.

- The proposed mining operation will not include any on-site storage of tailings. Waste rock at is non-acid forming and there are no significance environmental impacts identified as part of existing and pending mining approvals.
- A heritage survey of the entire extent of the of the Gold Duke project was completed by the Martu people in May to August 2024. WGR is currently awaiting results of the survey.

The cost parameters used for the Updated Scoping Study are set out below and are considered to have an accuracy of +/-35%.

<b>Pre-Capital and Start-up Mining Costs</b>	<b>\$ (‘000)</b>
Mobilisation	285
Site Establishment (mobile camp, offices, workshops etc)	531
Mining Establishment, ore pad, waste dump	789
Haul Road Construction	165
Demobilisation	550
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,320</b>

Table 4: Pre-Capital and Start-up Mining Costs.

<b>Mining Costs</b>	<b>\$</b>
	<b>Base Case</b>
<b>Average Mining costs per BCM (all material)</b>	
Mining (load, haul, dump)	7.10 to 8.60
Drill and Blast	3.00 to 3.60
Ancillary Extra Costs	3.3
Rehabilitation	0.06 to 0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.55 to 15.65</b>
<b>Cost per tonne of material processed</b>	
Grade Control	1.9
Haulage (50km)	11.4
Toll Treatment	60
Administration	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$84.70</b>

Table 5: Mining Costs

## Study Results and Production Target

The results of the Updated Scoping Study are positive and justify WGR committing to further work to refine material inputs and enhance project economics.

A Production Target derived from the Scoping Study is shown below. These approximate figures represent the potentially economic portions of the Mineral Resource based on the cost and revenue assumptions summarised in the table above and constrained to a base case Scoping Study optimal pit shell for a toll treatment haulage scenario. There is a low

level of geological confidence associated with inferred mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised. The stated production target is based on the entity’s current expectations of future results or events and should not be solely relied upon by investors when making investment decisions. Further evaluation work and appropriate studies are required to establish sufficient confidence that this target will be met.

The Base Case Production Target for the approximately 50km haulage option is estimated to comprise the following:

- 447kt at 2.55g/t for 34koz gold recovered and an undiscounted accumulated cash surplus of \$38.1M.

These Mineral Resource tonnes are mined in conjunction with approximately 123kt of sub-grade and waste representing a stripping ratio of 12.6:1.

The cost and revenue assumptions used to define the Production Target were also applied to a conceptual pit. The Production Target for the conceptual pits is estimated to comprise the following:

- Approximately 60-65% of the Production Target resulting from the Scoping Study is based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources and approximately 35-40% is based on Inferred Mineral Resources Target.

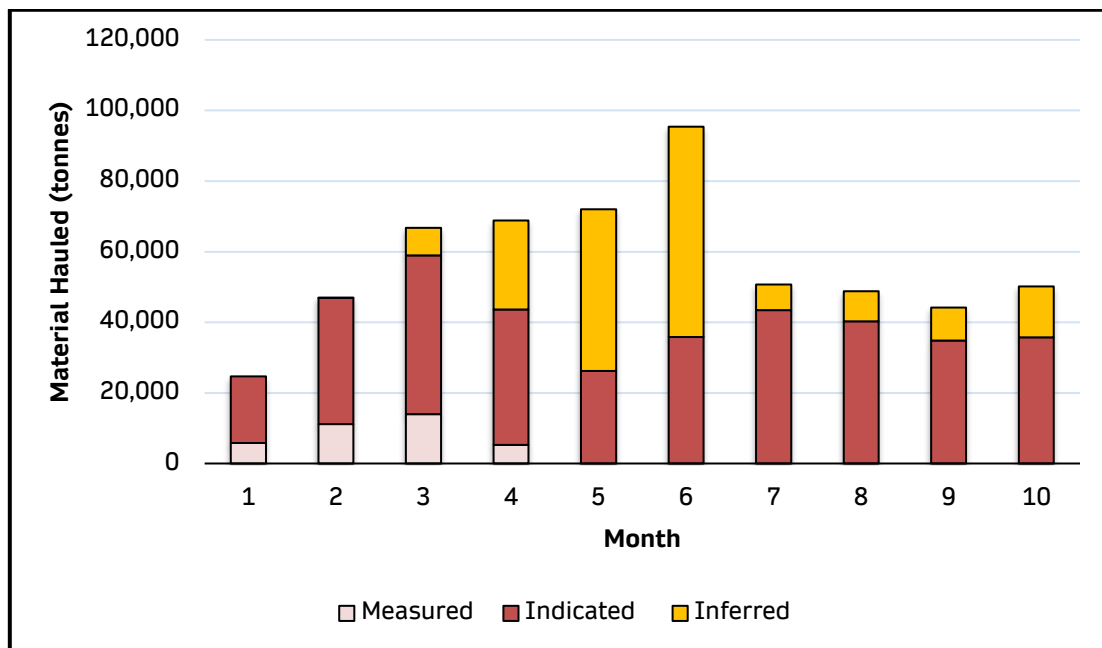


Figure 3: Base Case Production Target Monthly Haulage Schedule by Resource Category

The total project has an estimated mine life of approximately 10 months with processing time potentially longer, dependent on mill availability. This is estimated to give an undiscounted accumulated cash surplus after payment of all working capital costs of

approximately \$38.1M. The calculated NPV at an 8.5% discount rate for the Project is estimated as \$35.1M and an internal rate of return of 617%.

**Sensitivity Analysis**

The Scoping Study included sensitivity analysis assessing the impact of the gold price on Production Target estimates by generating optimal pits for a range of gold prices from \$3,000/oz to \$4,000/oz.

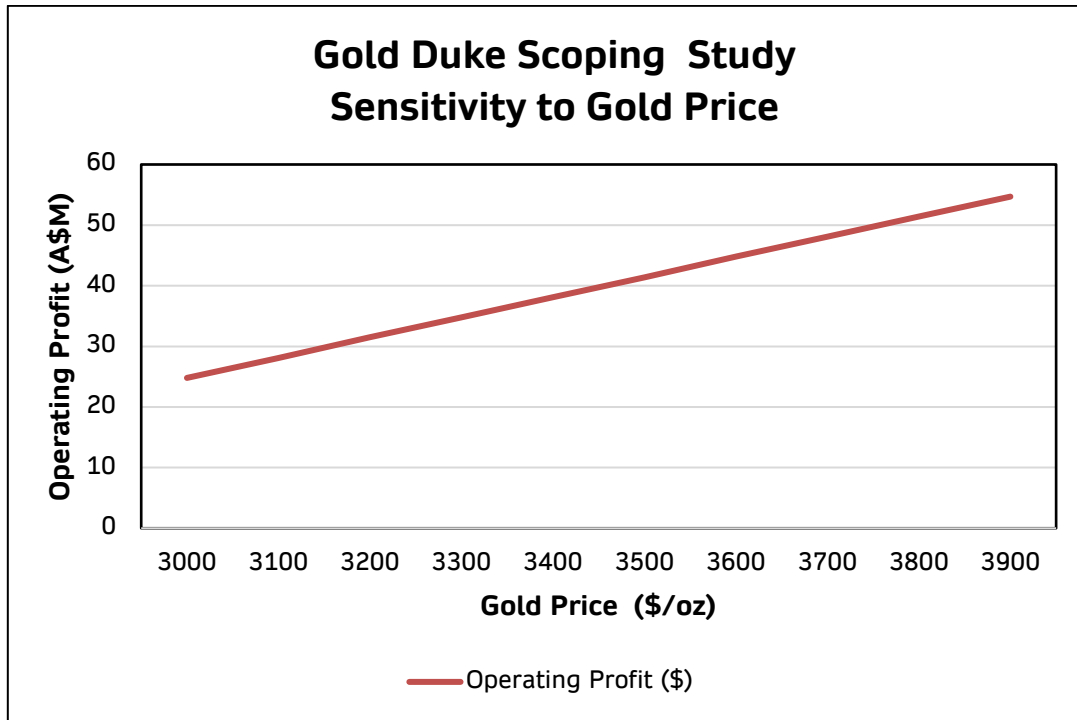


Figure 4: Operating Profit and corresponding sensitivity to gold price.

At a gold price of \$4,000/oz the same Production Target mining inventory generates an undiscounted accumulated cash surplus of \$55M, and at a gold price of \$3,000/oz the same Production Target mining inventory generates an undiscounted accumulated cash surplus of \$21M. The Production Target is shown as profitable for the full range of gold prices, with positive outcomes returned above a gold price of \$2340 per ounce.

**Project Development Schedule**

**Funding**

The Scoping Study provides justification that Gold Duke Gold Project is commercially viable. To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Updated Scoping Study, funding in the order of approximately \$6.6M will likely be required, which includes all pre-production costs of which the pre-production capital requirement is approximately \$2.3M. The Company has formed the view that there is a reasonable basis to believe that requisite future funding for

development of the Project will be available when required. The grounds on which this reasonable basis is established include:

- The Project has strong technical and economic fundamentals which provides an attractive return on capital investment and generates robust cashflows at conservative gold prices. This provides a strong platform to source debt and equity funding.
- The Company has received significant interest from various private equity firms regarding financing for the Project, with preliminary discussions occurring.
- The Company and its Directors have a strong track record of raising equity, as and when required, to further the exploration and evaluation of the Gold Duke Project.

Western Gold Resources is in the position to progress further work to include JV partner discussions and to advance permitting and such regulatory permissions to support a mining operation on this Project. The Company can now take the next steps to monetising this asset and more accurately assess various strategies to achieve this, including but not limited to; sale, partial sale or joint venture of the Project.

#### **AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE ON THE ASX BY THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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Warren Thorne  
Managing Director  
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#### **Competent Person's Statement**

*The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Warren Thorne, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of the company. Dr Thorne who is an option-holder, 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" (JORC Code). Dr Thorne consents to inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The information in this report relating to Metallurgical Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Steven Hoban, a competent person, and Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Hoban is an employee of BHM Process Consultants and is considered independent of WGR. Mr Hoban has sufficient experience relevant to the mineralogy and to the type of activity described 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 Hoban consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The information in this announcement that relates to Mining and Financial Analysis based on information compiled by independent consulting Mining Engineer Mr Simon Krebs (FAusIMM, B.Eng (WASM)Mining). Mr Krebs is a Member of AusIMM. He is self-employed by RCI Mining and Project Development Services. Mr Krebs has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which is undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Krebs consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information made available to him, in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the forma and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.*

## Forward looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements does not guarantee future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the directors and our management. We cannot and do not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We have no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by law. These forward-looking statements are subject to various risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

**Table 6 Gold Duke Project – JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate**

Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	koz (000s)
Eagle				317	2.51	26	103	1.97	7	420	2.38	32
Emu				124	1.86	7	121	2.09	8	245	1.98	16
Golden Monarch	31	3.05	3	276	2.29	20	203	1.88	12	510	2.17	36
Gold King							58	1.90	36	58	1.90	36
Joyners Find							90	2.60	7	90	2.60	7
Bottom Camp							640	1.60	33	640	1.60	33
Bowerbird							230	2.40	17	230	2.40	17
Brilliant							210	3.10	21	210	3.10	21
Bronzewing							11	2.70	9	11	2.70	9
Comedy King							260	1.50	12	260	1.50	12
Gold Hawk							150	1.50	7	150	1.50	7
Wren							110	2.40	8	110	2.40	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>234</b>

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## Reasonable Basis for Forward Looking Assumptions

No Ore reserve has been declared. This document has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the ASX Listing Rules. All material assumptions on which the Scoping Study production target and projected financial information are based have been included in this release and disclosed in the table below.

### Consideration of Modifying Factors in the format specified by JORC CODE (2012) Section 4.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.</i></li> <li><i>Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No ore reserves are estimated as part of the Gold Duke Scoping Study.</li> <li>For the purposes of this Scoping Study, the Mineral Resource estimate model used was titled; goldenmonarch_reblk_04_20 (Golden Monarch), 220726_eagle_emu_mre (Eagle and Emu), and m_wwgp_210320 (Gold King).</li> <li>221025_WB_RE_MOD_CLASS. This model was generated by Snowden Optiro Pty Ltd (Snowden Optiro); This Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.</li> </ul>
<b>Parties participating in the Scoping Study and site visits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i></li> <li><i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following parties have provided input to this Scoping Study.</li> <li>Mine Cost Engineering Pty Ltd (MCE) provided the economic model for the Project.</li> <li>Intermine Engineering Consultants MCE were engaged by WGR to complete the mining study work and assist with the Scoping Study.</li> <li>Snowden Optiro compiled the Mineral Resource estimate model upon which this Scoping Study is based.</li> <li>No site visits were undertaken by the Competent Person as</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Study status</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.</i></li> <li><i>The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</i></li> </ul>	<p>it was considered that site visits would not materially affect the findings of the Scoping Study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The type and level of study is a Scoping Study as defined in Section 38 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.</li> <li>The Scoping Study has not been used to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Modifying factors in the form of mining dilution and mining recovery have been incorporated as an average rate of 5% and 5% respectively.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cut-off parameters</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cut-off grades were determined by Whittle optimisation software.</li> <li>The following inputs were used to estimate revenue per gram of gold produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold price: A\$3,500/oz</li> <li>Gold metallurgical recovery: 93%</li> <li>WA State Royalty payable on gold revenue 2.5%</li> <li>Third Party Royalty payable on gold revenue: 1.0%</li> <li>GWR Royalty A\$10/oz</li> </ul> </li> <li>The following inputs were used to estimate operating cost per tonne of ore treated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mining cost</li> <li>Ore Haulage and Processing cost</li> <li>General &amp; Administration costs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Mining factors or assumptions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No conversion of the Mineral Resource to Ore Reserves.</li> <li>The Mineral Resource model has been factored to incorporate mining dilution and ore loss.</li> <li>Mining method is conventional open pit with drill and</li> </ul>



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	<p><i>optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.</i></li> <li><i>The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).</i></li> <li><i>The mining dilution factors used.</i></li> <li><i>The mining recovery factors used.</i></li> <li><i>Any minimum mining widths used.</i></li> <li><i>The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.</i></li> <li><i>The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</i></li> </ul>	<p>blast, excavate, load and haul. The mineralized zone geometry, depth of weathering and relatively low stripping ratio indicate that the Gold Duke project is most suited to mining by conventional open pit mining methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pit slope angles and berm and batter configurations have been based upon geotechnical parameters determined by Peter O’Bryan and Associates ‘Geotechnical Assessment, Open Pit Mining, Emu, Eagle, Golden Monarch and Gold King Open Pits, 2024.</li> <li>No minimum mining widths have been applied.</li> <li>Inferred Resources were included in the Scoping Study</li> <li>Geological drilling: Further drilling is required to infill the drill spacing to improve the confidence of the Mineral Resource Estimates.</li> <li>All Mineral Resource categories have been included in the Scoping Study work.</li> <li>Infrastructure: The Scoping Study considers the provision of all necessary infrastructures to facilitate the mining activities proposed including mining, power, office, workshop infrastructure and ore haul road upgrade and establishment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.</i></li> <li><i>Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.</i></li> <li><i>The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.</i></li> <li><i>Any assumptions or allowances made for</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3rd Party processing using conventional CIP methods will be used to recover gold from the ore. This is a tried and tested means of gold extraction from material of this nature.</li> <li>A Gold metallurgical recovery of 93% has been used for the Scoping Study.</li> <li>The metallurgical recovery was based upon test work by Nagrom Metallurgy in November 2023.</li> <li>No deleterious elements are present.</li> <li>No bulk sample test work has been carried out.</li> </ul>

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	<p><i>deleterious elements.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.</i></li> <li><i>For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Environmental</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is not expected to be any environmental impacts of significance because of the proposed mining operation.</li> <li>Existing mining approvals for Eagle and Emu (</li> <li>Mining Approvals are approved for Eagle and Emu (87266) and Golden Monarch (85636)</li> <li>The proposed mining area lies within granted Mining Leases M53/1017 and M53/1018</li> <li>Mining Proposal (123386) is currently pending and includes the Gold King deposit.</li> <li>Waste rock is typically non-acid forming.</li> <li>Tailings will be stored off site.</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infrastructure contemplated by this Scoping Study, being the open pit, waste rock stockpiles, plus a temporary mining office and heavy equipment laydown, fuel, and service area.</li> <li>Good regional access exists with the close proximity of the Ullarra Road (Sandstone-Wiluna Road; well-formed gravel road)</li> <li>Permission to use existing roads for haulage to a processing plant will require negotiation of a road use agreement with the Shire of Wiluna.</li> <li>On site power requirements could be managed with relatively small-scale generators due to the temporary</li> </ul>

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		<p>nature of the mining operation proposed in the scoping study (11 months toll mining), and scoping study assuming the gold processing occurs offsite at an existing gold processing plant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine dust suppression and pit dewatering have not yet been studied, and the water balance for the Project for mining only is still to be determined.</li> <li>• A temporary workers camp would be required unless the mining workforce travelled daily from Wiluna (45km north) or a nearby Mining Operation with an existing camp.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Costs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.</i></li> <li>• <i>The methodology used to estimate operating costs.</i></li> <li>• <i>Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.</i></li> <li>• <i>The source of exchange rates used in the study.</i></li> <li>• <i>Derivation of transportation charges.</i></li> <li>• <i>The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.</i></li> <li>• <i>The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No allowances have been made for capital and start-up costs in the optimisation analysis. The capital and start-up costs are comprised of but not limited to the costs associated with mobilisation, site establishment, pre-mining earthworks, access and haulage road construction and demobilisation. These costs were estimated by</li> <li>• No allowances have been made for capital and start-up costs in the optimisation analysis. The capital and start-up costs are comprised of but not limited to the costs associated with mobilisation, site establishment, pre-mining earthworks, access and haulage road construction and demobilisation. These costs were estimated by Mine Cost Engineering, on the basis of considerable current experience in the region and first pass evaluations of the specific requirements for Gold Duke</li> <li>• Operating mining costs, including grade control costs are based on Mine Cost Engineering cost database for comparable projects reflecting extensive recent experience of comparable projects. They reflect conventional truck and excavator open pit mining, utilising nominally 100t excavator loading Caterpillar 777 (approximately 90 tonne capacity) dump trucks and associated ancillary equipment.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study includes the Western Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% of revenue applied to gold production in the state, a 1% royalty applied to native title holders, and a \$10/ounce production royalty to GWR group. plus a production royalty of 0.75% NSR held by Australian Vanadium Limited (AVL).</li> </ul>
<b>Revenue factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.</i></li> <li><i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The derivation of feed grades comes from the Mineral Resource estimates with the application of dilution modifying factors as outlined above.</li> <li>The product to be sold is gold in the form gold concentrate and doré bars produced on site at the toll treatment plant. The gold price assumed is A\$3,500 per ounce.</li> <li>Assumed gold concentrate pay ability is based on recent market observations.</li> </ul>
<b>Market assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.</i></li> <li><i>A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.</i></li> <li><i>Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.</i></li> <li><i>For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold price is buoyed by inflationary fears leading to an increase in gold demand.</li> <li>This source of demand is likely to continue as the federal reserve have been combatting inflation by increasing interest rates relatively consistently throughout 2023 and 2024.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.</i></li> <li><i>NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considering the short life of mine duration an 8.5% discount rate was used.</li> <li>The short mine life will minimise variations to the inputs and assumptions.</li> </ul>

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	<i>significant assumptions and inputs.</i>	
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given the history of mining on the leases and surrounding leases there are no issues expected around forming agreements with key stakeholders if so required to complete works as planned.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:</i></li> <li>• <i>Any identified material naturally occurring risks.</i></li> <li>• <i>The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.</i></li> <li>• <i>The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Ore Reserve has been declared.</li> <li>• No material naturally occurring risks have been identified.</li> <li>• The Project is 100% owned by Western Gold Resources,</li> <li>• All of the working area in the study are on approved mining leases with no outstanding issues or requirements with DMIRS. There are no third-party unresolved matters that may impact upon approvals.</li> </ul>
<b>Classification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i></li> <li>• <i>The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Ore Reserve has been declared.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Ore Reserve has been declared</li> </ul>

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<p><b><i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i></li> <li>• <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.</i></li> <li>• <i>It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Ore Reserve has been declared.</li> <li>• Costs have been derived from both recent industry data and estimations from independent consultants and suppliers.</li> <li>• Cost estimate accuracy for the Scoping Study is considered to be in the order of <math>\pm 35\%</math>.</li> </ul>