

ASX Announcement

25 August 2022

Drilling Highlights VMS Potential at Gidgee North

HIGHLIGHTS

- ✦ **Assays confirm previously reported base metal grades over large intervals including:**
 - GNRC0013: **7m @ 0.18% Zn** from 103m
 - GNRC0015: **15m @ 0.23% Cu** from 80m incl. 7m @ 0.34 % Cu from 84m and,
 - **16m @ 0.33% Zn** from 81m
 - GNRC0016: **54m @ 0.19 % Zn** from 252m (to EOH 306m)
- ✦ **Mineralisation confirms regional VHMS system along strike of “Altair” prospect, with strike extents remaining untested**
- ✦ **Geochemical vectoring studies are now underway for target generation for phase 2 of the program, aiming to identify targets with high-grade Cu-Zn potential**
- ✦ **Anomalous gold reported at the Airstrip Prospect, supporting gold potential in the tenements**
 - GNRC0001: **4m @ 0.47 g/t Au** from 120m
- ✦ **Upcoming Aircore program will include additional drilling to sample bedrock over the most prospective areas highlighted in phase 1 of the RC program**

Westar Resources Limited (ASX: **WSR**) (**Westar** or **the Company**) is pleased to update shareholders on phase 1 of the maiden RC drill program at the Gidgee North Project, located in the Meekatharra-Sandstone region of Western Australia following receipt of all laboratory assays. The maiden drilling program consisted of 3,675m of drilling over nine high-priority VMS targets (Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag). Of significance, two mineralisation horizons have been identified within the large, massive sulphide zone at the Geo prospect. This is interpreted to potentially indicate a large scale VHMS system is present within the region which is yet to be fully tested. Follow up Down Hole Electromagnetic survey (DHEM) modelling has further identified discreet off hole conductors in addition to the current mineralisation, highlighting the potential upside.

Westar Managing Director Karl Jupp commented:

“Drilling has highlighted the regional potential of the Gidgee North Project, not only confirming VHMS style of mineralisation along strike of the Altair deposit but also the base metal endowment of the region. Multiple off hole DHEM conductors have been modelled and are planned to be tested via follow up work which the Company considers to potentially represent a larger multiple commodity mineral system.”



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Projects

Sandstone (100% Owned)
Mt Magnet (100% Owned)
Nullagine (100% Owned)
Southern Cross (RMS JV)

ASX Code WSR

Phase 1 RC Drilling

Westar in conjunction with Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) and PGN Geoscience (PGN) originally identified and modelled six discrete conductors at the Gidgee North Prospect using open file SKyTEM data (Airborne Electro-Magnetic survey, (AEM)). Subsequent field programs including mapping, rock-chip sampling and soil sampling, identified a favourable setting for VHMS-style mineralisation. Fixed-Loop Electromagnetic surveys (FLEM) were completed to refine targets prior to RC drilling with eighteen RC drill-holes for 3,675 metres drilled to test nine FLEM plate model targets. Post drilling DHEM surveys were undertaken where possible to reconcile drilling results with conductive stratigraphy and locate off-hole, untested or poorly tested conductive units.

Assays for all submitted samples have now been returned from the laboratory and reviewed in conjunction with processed DHEM survey data. Significant assays are detailed below in Table 1. Hole locations are provided in Figures 1 and 2, with additional collar and DHEM details provided in Appendix 1 and 2.

Table 1 Significant Intercepts

(Using a 0.1% Zn and/or 0.1% Cu cut-off and/or 0.1g/t Au cut off. Minimum 4 metre interval and maximum 4 metres of internal dilution. All widths reported are down-hole intervals as true widths are unknown at this early stage of exploration.)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
GNRC0001	120	124	0.02	0.01	0.471	0.25
GNRC0005	8	12	0.01	0.10	0.002	0.25
	82	106	0.19	0.06	0.010	0.41
	112	120	0.13	0.03	0.011	0.43
	128	138	0.11	0.03	0.013	0.8
GNRC0006	108	155	0.15	0.04	0.013	0.36
	188	192	0.13	0.03	0.016	0.60
GNRC0007	168	200	0.17	0.05	0.011	0.67
	208	210	0.11	0.02	0.005	0.25
GNRC0008	168	172	0.11	0.04	0.020	0.70
GNRC0009	152	156	0.15	0.03	0.001	0.25
	168	184	0.11	0.03	0.001	0.39
GNRC0010	116	124	0.12	0.05	0.003	0.25
	132	136	0.12	0.04	0.002	0.25
	144	148	0.11	0.03	0.001	0.25
	152	160	0.11	0.04	0.003	0.25
GNRC0011	172	176	0.11	0.03	0.003	0.25
GNRC0013	84	94	0.14	0.03	0.003	0.25
	103	110	0.18	0.06	0.006	0.43
GNRC0015	80	95	0.04	0.23	0.008	1.39
	100	104	0.02	0.10	0.110	1.4
	124	136	0.13	0.05	0.013	0.55
	141	157	0.33	0.07	0.008	1.44
GNRC0016	252	306 (EOH)	0.19	0.05	0.004	0.53
GNRC0017	81	91	0.19	0.05	0.007	0.69

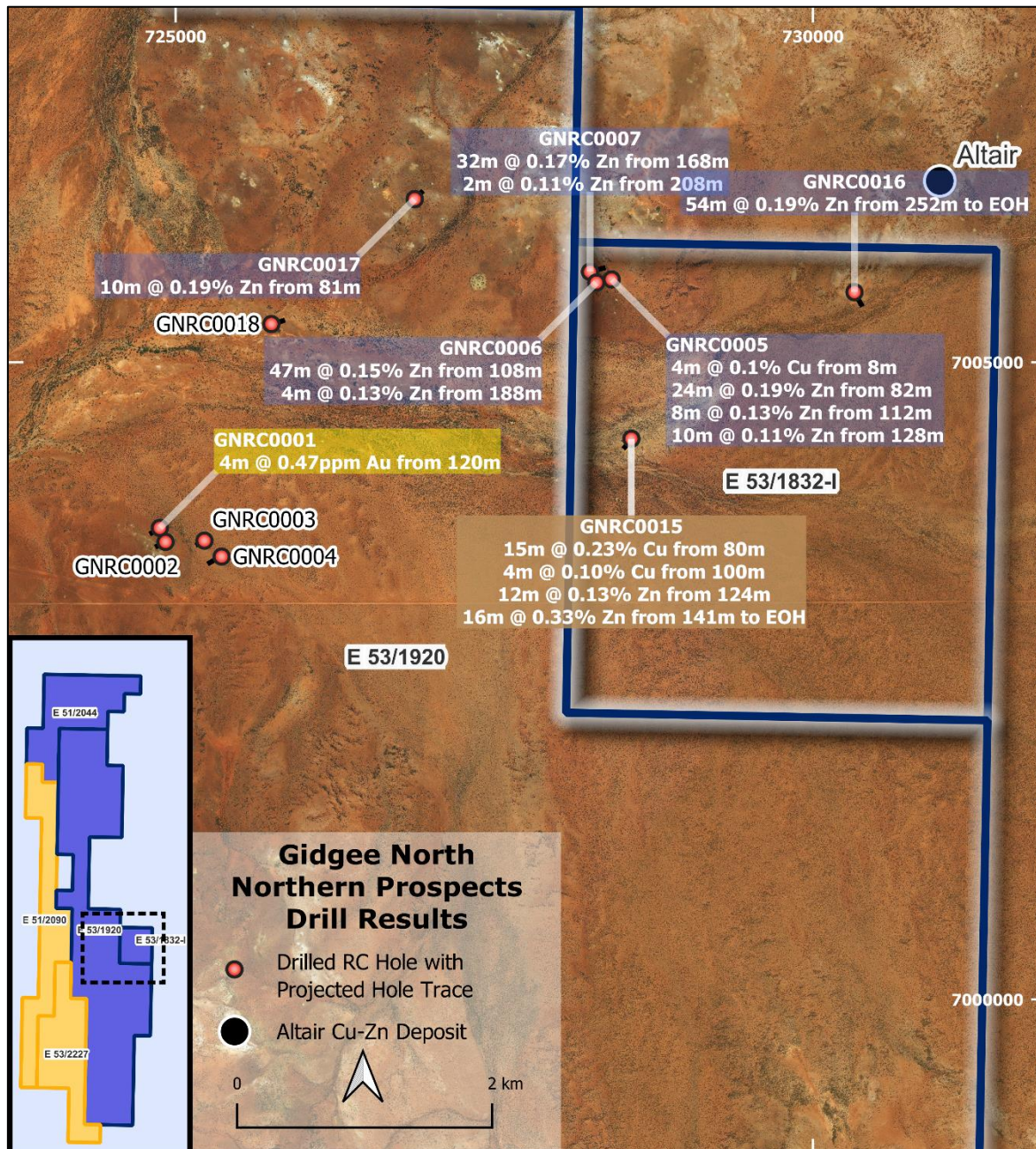


Figure 1 – Phase 1 RC drillhole locations – Northern Prospects

(Inset Map: Blue – granted Tenements, Yellow – Tenements under application)

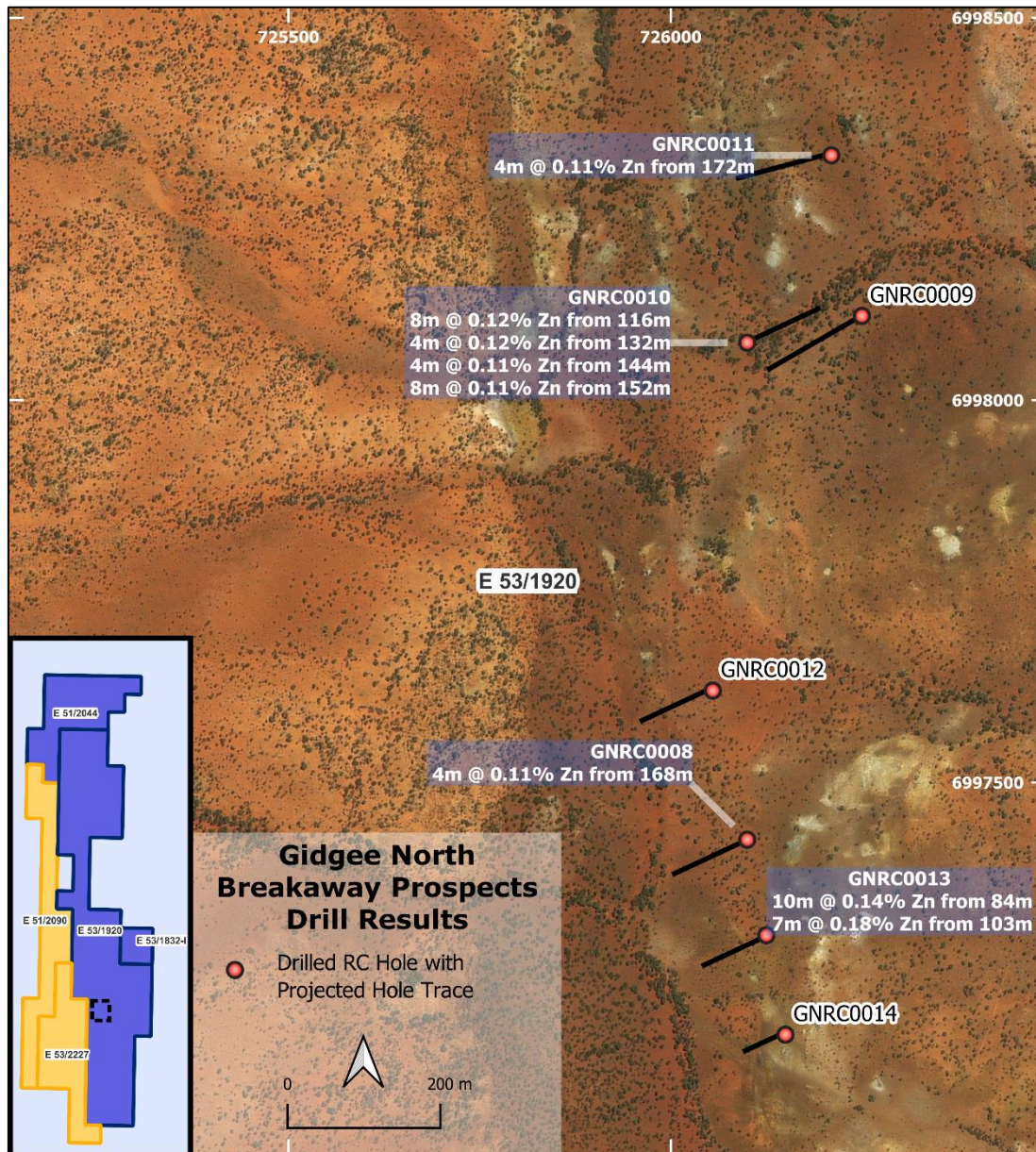


Figure 2 – Phase 1 RC drillhole locations – Breakaway Bore Prospect

(Inset Map: Blue – granted Tenements, Yellow – Tenements under application)

DHEM RESULTS

DHEM surveys were conducted on 12 RC Drill-holes and subsequent modelling and comparisons to the previously reported FLEM plates was undertaken. These studies indicate several off-hole conductors can be interpreted to be inconsistent with the logged mineralisation and of significance a number of the FLEM anomalies were not fully tested, including the Vela prospect which recorded higher grade Zn and Cu toward the base of hole. As noted above, Westar will proceed to integrate DHEM models alongside the drilling data (geochemistry, magus, logging etc) and surface data (FLEM, gravity and magnetics, geochemistry) in a mineral systems approach to establish parameters for a phase 2 drilling program.

Analysis

The maiden RC drilling campaign has successfully confirmed the presence of VHMS systems in the region with indications that a large-scale system could potentially be present within the tenement. Further modelling is currently underway to determine the geophysical and geochemical signature of the potential higher-grade zones with a particular focus on the Geo and Vela prospects. Of note, the initial review of the DHEM and FLEM plate targets indicates drilling at these prospects has not fully tested the anomalies with further work required to test for higher grade extensions and along strike of anomalous mineralisation.

In addition to the base metals, Westar highlights this drilling has further confirmed the gold potential within the region. Not only was a significant gold intercept recorded, but the mineralisation was also associated with quartz veining, likely associated with localised shearing. This compliments the previous reported high priority gold targets and supports the exploration model presented and Westars' approach with aircore drilling to proceed in Q3 2022.

Next Steps

Westar geologists in consultation with geochemical experts (PGN Geoscience) will analyse all assay data and drilling datasets to characterise the nature of the sulphide mineralisation and establish vectors to potential high-grade mineralisation. To this end Westar is fast tacking the next steps for the Project with an aircore program planned to test the gold projects along with allowing bedrock lithologies and geochemistry to be establish. This process will allow the mineralised horizons identified in the RC drilling to be established, thereby allowing base metal target generation to occur followed by the Phase 2 RC drilling to rapidly proceed.

PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

This announcement refers to Gidgee North exploration results which have been previously released to the ASX in prior WSR announcements. A list of those announcements is set out below. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information previously reported.

- 15 July 2021, **"Conductors Prospective for Base Metals – Gidgee North"**
- 4 October 2021, **"Gidgee North Base Metal and Gold Exploration Update"**
- 18 October 2021, **"Consolidates Base Metals Blet with Drill Ready Targets"**
- 22 October 2021, **"Exploration Update"**
- 26 October 2021, **"Investor Presentation – October 2021"**
- 19 January 2022, **"Commencement of Ground Fixed Loop EM Survey at Gidgee North"**
- 23 February 2022, **"VMS Base Metals Targets Confirmed at Gidgee North"**
- 11 March 2022, **"Investor Presentation – March"**
- 19 March 2022, **"Maiden RC Drill Program Commences at Gidgee North"**
- 30 May 2022, **"Gidgee North Exploration Update"**
- 14 June 2022, **"Gidgee North Exploration Update"**
- 30 June 2022, **"Priority Drill Ready Gold Targets Identified at Gidgee North"**

BACKGROUND

The Gidgee North Project is located approximately 640km northeast of Perth in Western Australia, Figure 3. Gidgee North forms one of the two Sandstone Projects being Gidgee North (E53/1920, E51/2044 and the Geoff Well farm-in project, E53-1832-1) and Gidgee South (E57/1055, M57/352, P57/1363 and P57/1368) covering approximately 315 km². The Projects lie within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt of the Youami Terrane, which forms a lensed, broadly sinusoidal belt measuring some 100km in length and 24km in width. The Gum Creek Greenstone Belt has historically produced over 1M Oz of gold and hosts over 1.35 M Oz of gold Mineral Resource².

Previous exploration over the Gidgee North Project was largely focused on near mine environs or known shear zones and structures, with more regional exploration comprising limited, shallow rotary air blast (RAB) and soil geochemical sampling programs. Various targets have been defined within the current Project tenures by former explorers, many of which are considered by Westar to remain inconclusively tested. In addition, large areas of the Project remain essentially unexplored despite covering favourable geological and structural settings.

² ASX announcement Horizon Gold (ASX:HRN) 10 March 2021, "Investor Presentation"

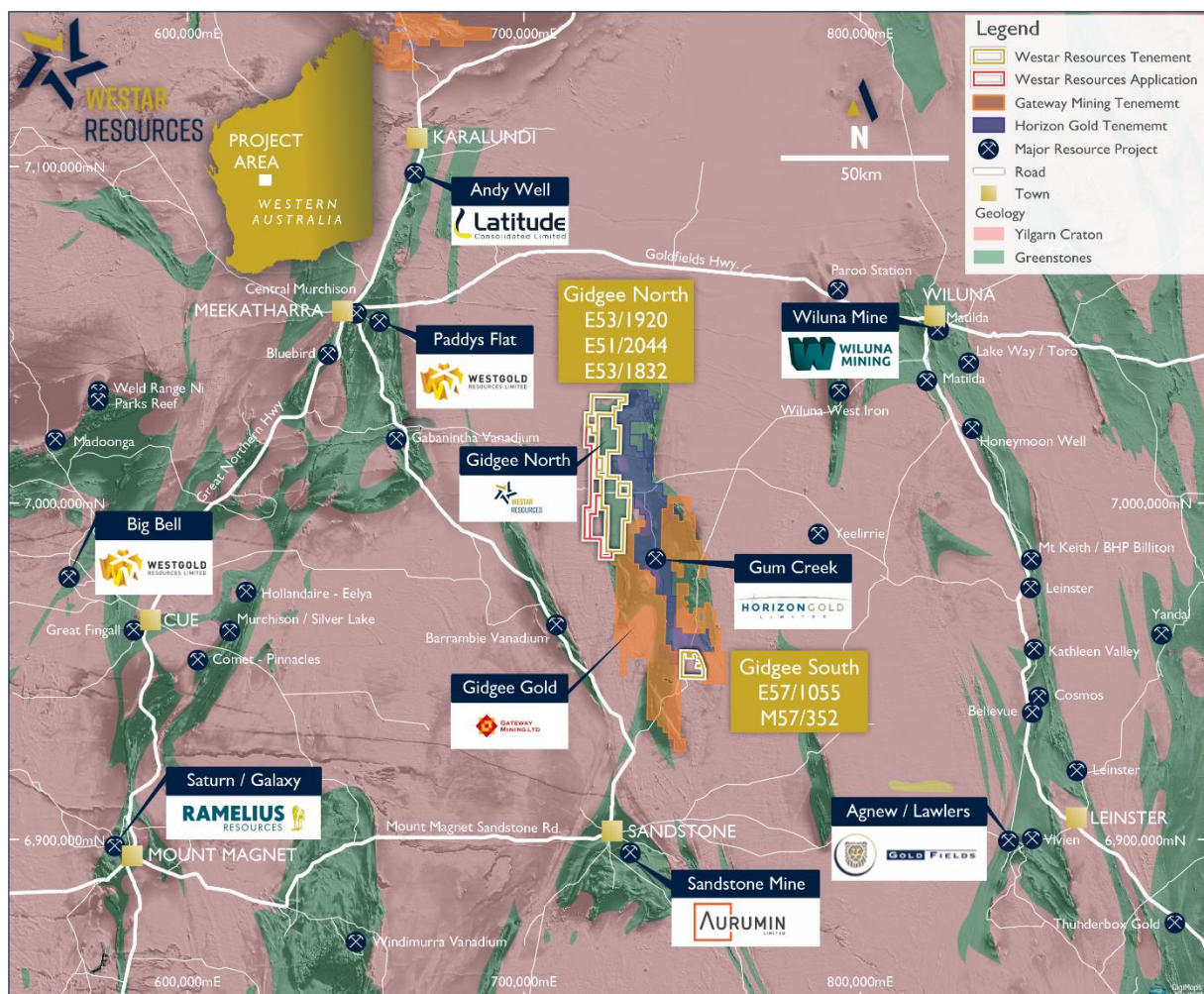
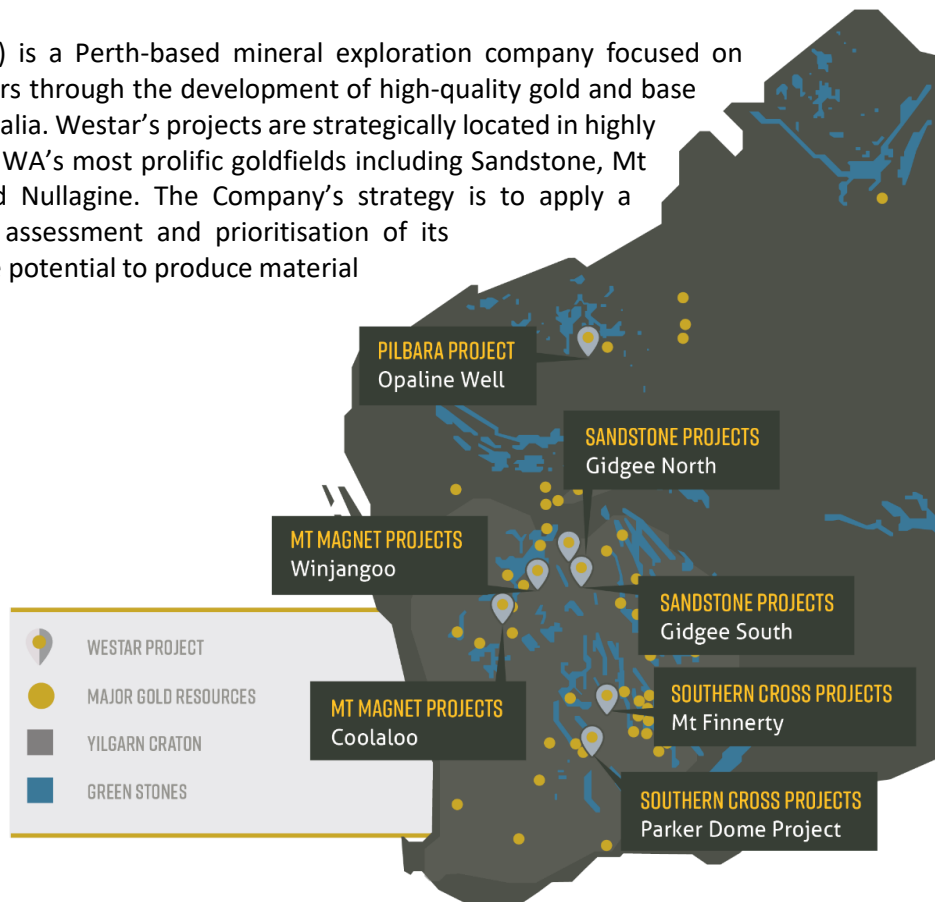


Figure 3 - Sandstone Projects Locality Map and Westar's Gidgee North and Gidgee South Projects

ABOUT WESTAR RESOURCES

Westar Resources (ASX:WSR) is a Perth-based mineral exploration company focused on creating value for shareholders through the development of high-quality gold and base metal assets in Western Australia. Westar's projects are strategically located in highly prospective parts of some of WA's most prolific goldfields including Sandstone, Mt Magnet, Southern Cross and Nullagine. The Company's strategy is to apply a systematic approach to the assessment and prioritisation of its projects, all of which have the potential to produce material discoveries.



For the purpose of Listing Rule 15.5, this announcement has been authorised by the board of Westar Resources Ltd.

ENQUIRIES

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Karl Jupp, a competent person who is a member of the AusIMM. Karl Jupp is employed by Westar Resources Limited. Karl Jupp has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Karl Jupp consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Drillhole Collars & DHEM Locations

Prospect	Drilled Hole ID	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL m	Dip	Az	Drill length to Plate (m)	EoH Depth	DHEM surveyed
Vela	GNRC0016	730325	7005550	530	-70	150	311	306	
NW Gossan	GNRC0007	728250	7005710	530	-60	75	136	210	✓
NW Gossan	GNRC0006	728300	7005625	528	-60	75	122	294	✓
NW Gossan	GNRC0005	728420	7005650	529	-70	245	114	138	
Geo	GNRC0015	728575	7004400	525	-70	220	180	255	
Gumtree	GNRC0018	725750	7005300	520	-70	70	212	252	
Discrete	GNRC0017	726875	7006280	525	-60	45	91	138	✓
Airstrip	GNRC0001	724875	7003700	520	-60	240	137	150	✓
Airstrip	GNRC0003	725225	7003600	521	-60	240	90	120	✓
Airstrip	GNRC0004	725360	7003475	521	-60	240	130	210	
Airstrip	GNRC0002	724920	7003590	520	-60	240	115	150	✓
Breakaway	GNRC0008	726100	6997425	549	-60	245	134	210	✓
Breakaway	GNRC0012	726055	6997620	551	-60	245	175	204	✓
Breakaway	GNRC0014	726150	6997170	550	-60	245	78	114	
Breakaway	GNRC0013	726125	6997300	550	-60	245	105	180	✓
Breakaway	GNRC0009	726250	6998110	545	-60	240	154	288	✓
Breakaway	GNRC0010	726100	6998075	547	-60	65	155	204	✓
Breakaway	GNRC0011	726210	6998320	551	-60	255	166	252	✓

Appendix 2 – DHEM Survey Coverage

Hole ID	Collar Easting	Collar Northing	Collar RL	Survey Date	Frm	To	Stn Spacing	Stns Surveyed (m)	Length Surveyed (m)	Loop
GNRC0001	724877	7003699	496	15/05/22	20	148	10	14	128	22GNL1
GNRC0002	724921	7003596	508	19/05/22	20	149	10	16	129	22GNL2
GNRC0003	725225	7003603	508	16/05/22	20	118	10	11	98	22GNL3
GNRC0006	728304	7005619	513	15/05/22	20	290	10	32	270	22GNL6,7
GNRC0007	728251	7005711	512	19/05/22	20	208	10	21	188	22GNL6,7
GNRC0008	726100	6997430	540	17/05/22	20	208	10	24	188	22GNL8
GNRC0009	726254	6998113	530	16/05/22	20	286	10	31	266	22GNL9
GNRC0010	726100	6998076	529	20/05/22	20	200	10	21	180	22GNL10
GNRC0011	726210	6998323	539	17/05/22	20	250	10	26	230	22GNL11
GNRC0012	726055	6997624	534	20/05/22	20	200	10	20	180	22GNL12
GNRC0013	726125	6997300	550	20/05/22	20	178	10	22	158	22GNL13
GNRC0017	726875	7006280	525	18/05/22	20	136	10	15	116	22GNL17
TOTAL:								253	2131	

Gidgee North RC Drilling and Sampling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Sampling techniques	For each one metre drilled, the RC rig-mounted cone splitter collected the bulk of sample into plastic buckets, and these were placed onto the ground in piles, making rows of 30 to 40 samples. A smaller, representative 1m split sample was collected from the splitter's second port into a numbered calico bag. Composite 4m scoop samples were collected from every hole and submitted for laboratory analysis. Each composite sample was made up of approximately equal volumes of material from each of the sample piles that comprised the composite interval and weighed approximately 2-3kg. The same scoop was used for the collection of all composites. QAQC samples were collected and submitted as part of the composite assay stream at the rate of approximately 1:50. The rig-split numbered calico bags from individual one metre samples of geologically prospective zones, as determined by the site geologist and pXRF analysis, were submitted for analysis. Samples submitted to the laboratory were be assayed for gold by fire assay and a suite of thirty-three elements by ICP-AES analysis following a four-acid digest. An Ezy gyro survey was completed once drilling reached approximately 36m for each hole, to ensure that the hole azimuth and dip were on target. Upon completion of drilling a hole, the Ezy gyro down hole survey tool surveyed the dip and azimuth of the entire hole at 5m increments.
Drilling techniques	A nominal 136mm diameter face sampling reverse circulation percussion hammer bit was used.
Drill sample recovery	The sample quality, in terms of degree of wetness and an estimate of the recovery, was recorded routinely by the field geologist. The cyclone was regularly cleaned, at the end of each drilling rod as a minimum, to ensure sample quality. A relationship between recovery and grade has not been established for the first pass RC drilling.
Logging	All drill metre samples had a grab sample sieved, washed, logged and stored by a suitably qualified and experienced geologist. Logging was qualitative with semi-quantitative estimates made of relevant features such as percentage of quartz veins or sulphides. 100% of the samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	The composite samples were collected, using a sample scoop, from the RC sample that was placed in piles directly on the ground. The composite samples were sent to the laboratory in individually numbered calico sample bags with accurate digital records kept by the field geologist of the sample details. The samples were generally dry with any wet bulk samples collected in plastic bags. From each sample pile or plastic bag of one metre of sample, approximately equal volumes were extracted to create the composite samples, with 4, one metre samples comprising each composite sample.
Quality of assay data and	RC samples were submitted securely to an accredited laboratory in Perth.

laboratory tests	A set of duplicates, commercial standards and commercial blanks were inserted into the composite assay stream, nominally at every 50th sample. Preliminary QAQC analysis for laboratory submitted samples has been completed with no issues identified. Samples are prepared and analysed by the laboratory under the following laboratory codes and descriptions: PUL-24. Pulverize up to 3kg of raw sample. QC specification of 85% <75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder discarded. GEO-4ACID. Four acid "near total" digestion for geochemical samples. ME-ICP61. 33 elements by HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ acid digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES. Quantitatively dissolves nearly all elements for the majority of geological materials. Only the most resistive minerals, such as Zircons, are only partially dissolved. FA-FUSPG2. Fire assay fusion - lead flux with Ag collector - for Pt, Pd and Au Au-ICP22. Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. 50 g nominal sample weight.
Verification of sampling and assaying	No twinned holes were drilled, sampled or logged and compared as this was a first pass RC programme. The geological, sample and metadata was logged using 'Ocris' software by the field geologists, checked for data entry errors and uploaded to company controlled database. Significant assay results are reported unadjusted using a 0.1% Zn and/or 0.1% Cu and/or a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off with a minimum 4 metre interval and maximum of 4 metres of internal dilution. All data collected in the field was checked by the responsible and qualified geologist and digitally transferred to Perth. Microsoft Access is used as the database. Data validation and integrity checks were completed prior to uploading the raw data to the master database.
Location of data points	Drill holes were located using a GPS built into the logging computer. Down hole surveying was done upon completion of each hole using an Ezy gyro down hole surveying tool operated by the drilling contractor. The grid used was MGA94 Zone 50J. The area of drilling is predominantly low lying and relatively flat. Hence, topographic control is not an issue when interpreting the drill results.
Data spacing and distribution	The RC holes were not drilled on a regular pattern or spacing. Hole collar locations and drill traces are designed to test specific targets, considering the stratigraphy, interpreted lithology and geophysical interpretations that are considered most prospective to host economic mineralisation. 18 RC drill holes were completed in the current program for 3,675 metres. 4m composite samples and 1 metre splits samples, where appropriate, were collected and submitted to the laboratory as described in the Sampling and Sub-sampling techniques sections.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The drill lines and hole orientation have been designed to provide an optimised, first pass test of specific targets, considering the stratigraphy, interpreted lithology and geophysical interpretations that are considered most prospective to host economic mineralisation There is insufficient drilling on current prospects to confidently interpret the orientation of a potential mineralised zone. However, current knowledge indicates that the orientation of drilling with respect to overall structural and lithological trends is not expected to introduce any sample bias.
Sample security	Samples were collected on site under supervision of a responsible geologist. The samples were collected by Westar staff and contractors on site and loaded into bulka bags for road transport by a haulage company to the laboratory in Perth, Western Australia.
Audits or reviews	No audit/reviews have been conducted on the data reported herein.

Gidgee North RC Drilling and Sampling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	Exploration was conducted on tenements E53/1920, which is 100% owned by Imperator Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Westar Resources Limited and E53/1832-I, which is under a farm-in / JV agreement as previously announced to the ASX. The Gidgee North Project is located approximately 100km north of Sandstone in Western Australia. The Yugunga-Nya People, represented by Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation, have native title to an area that overlaps the northern half of E53/1920. The lease intercepts four pastoral stations. Gravel road access is available from the towns of Wiluna, Meekatharra and Sandstone. The tenement is current and in good standing with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) of Western Australia.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Previous exploration has been undertaken by companies including Rafaella Resources Ltd, Dominion Mining, Panoramic Gold, Legend Mining, Arimco Mining, Gateway Mining, CRA Exploration, Cyprus Minerals Australia, Mayan Iron Corporation, Australian Gold Resources, Apex Minerals and others. This previous exploration has included airborne magnetic, radiometric and SkyTEM airborne EM surveys, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, auger sampling, RAB drilling and Aircore drilling.
<i>Geology</i>	The Gidgee North Project lies within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, which forms a lensed, broadly sinusoidal belt measuring some 110 km in length and 24 km in width. It is dominated by volcanic and sedimentary sequences and surrounded by intrusive granitoids, which contain rafts of greenstone. The margins of the belt are typically dominated by contact-metamorphosed basalts and banded iron formations (BIF).
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	All holes drilled are reported in Appendix 1 of this announcement. Collar grid co-ordinates are GDA94, MGA Zone 50. Drill depth is the distance from the surface to the bottom of the hole, measured along the length of the drill hole. Drill length is the distance from surface to a point measured along the length of the hole.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	Laboratory assays: Multi element assaying of 4m composite samples, and 1m interval drill samples were recorded, with any 1m samples prioritized over corresponding 4m composite samples. Significant intercepts are aggregated for reporting based on raw and unadjusted assay data using a 0.1% Zn and/or 0.1% and/or a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off with a minimum 4 metre interval and maximum of 4 metres of internal dilution. No weightings and no metal equivalence were used in any interpretation or analysis of the assay results.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept widths</i>	No relationships to mineralisation widths and intercept widths have been established given the first pass exploration program. There is insufficient drilling on any of the prospects or target areas to confidently interpret the orientation of a potential mineralised zone. However, the local stratigraphy is generally considered to be steeply dipping with a variable strike orientation. There is currently insufficient data to confidently interpret the effects of any local folding, faulting or structural offsets on any potential mineralised zones.
<i>Diagrams</i>	Suitable maps have been included in the body of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Significant assay results are provided in Table 1 for the recent WSR RC drill program. Drill holes with no significant results (<0.1% Zn and/or <0.1% Cu and/or <0.1 g/t Au cut-off) are not

	reported. All RC collar locations across the Gidgee North project are provided within this release with accompanying maps.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	A SkyTEM AEM survey was flown over part of the project by Panoramic resources in 2015. In 2021 Westar completed mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling over selected SkyTEM anomalies. In early 2022, Westar completed a FLEM survey over select SkyTEM anomalies, from which modelled conductor plates were produced.
<i>Further work</i>	Data analysis of RC geochemistry and aircore drilling are proposed.

Gidgee North RC DHEM

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

<i>Sampling techniques</i>	Between the 15th and 20th of May 2022 a Downhole Electromagnetic survey (DHEM) was carried out at Gidgee North by Vortex Geophysics. 253 stations were observed along 12 profiles encompassing a total of 2.1 kilometres. Down hole EM surveying was undertaken using an EMIT - SMARTem 24 receiver and DigiAtlantis probe. Transmitter loop was 200m x 200m. Reading intervals were 10m up hole <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th><th>Specification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Planning/Supervision</td><td>Vortex Geophysics (Vortex)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Data Acquisition</td><td>Vortex Geophysics (Vortex)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Configuration</td><td>DHEM</td></tr> <tr> <td>TX Loop Size</td><td>200m x 200m –single turn</td></tr> <tr> <td>Transmitter</td><td>VTX-100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Transmitter Power</td><td>25kVA</td></tr> <tr> <td>Receiver</td><td>EMIT - SMARTem 24</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sensor</td><td>Bartington Mag-03 MC</td></tr> <tr> <td>Component Directions</td><td>A, U and V</td></tr> <tr> <td>Station Spacing</td><td>10m</td></tr> <tr> <td>TX Frequency</td><td>0.25 Hz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Current</td><td>95 Amp</td></tr> <tr> <td>Readings</td><td>Minimum three repeatable</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Specification	Planning/Supervision	Vortex Geophysics (Vortex)	Data Acquisition	Vortex Geophysics (Vortex)	Survey Configuration	DHEM	TX Loop Size	200m x 200m –single turn	Transmitter	VTX-100	Transmitter Power	25kVA	Receiver	EMIT - SMARTem 24	Sensor	Bartington Mag-03 MC	Component Directions	A, U and V	Station Spacing	10m	TX Frequency	0.25 Hz	Current	95 Amp	Readings	Minimum three repeatable
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<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.																												
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.																												

<i>Logging</i>	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
<i>Location of data points</i>	GPS coordinates for each survey site were undertaken using the standard inbuilt GPS systems grid system – WGS84 UTM Zone 50. Refer to Appendix 2 for DHEM sampled drillhole locations.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	Refer to Appendix 2.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
<i>Sample security</i>	All data from the survey was collected and stored digitally by third parties (Vortex Geophysics) to Westar
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	No audit/reviews have been conducted on the data reported herein.

Gidgee North RC DHEM

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	Exploration was conducted on tenements E53/1920, which is 100% owned by Imperator Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Westar Resources Limited and E53/1832-I, which is under a farm-in / JV agreement previously announced to the ASX. The Gidgee North Project is located approximately 100km north of Sandstone in Western Australia. The Yugunga-Nya People, represented by Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation, have native title to an area that overlaps the northern half of E53/1920. The lease intercepts four pastoral stations. Gravel road access is available from the towns of Wiluna and Sandstone. The tenement is current and in good standing with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) of Western Australia.

Exploration done by other parties	Previous exploration has been undertaken by companies including Rafaella Resources Ltd, Dominion Mining, Panoramic Gold, Legend Mining, Arimco Mining, Gateway Mining, CRA Exploration, Cyprus Minerals Australia, Mayan Iron Corporation, Australian Gold Resources, Apex Minerals and others. This previous exploration has included airborne magnetic, radiometric and SkyTEM airborne EM surveys, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, auger sampling, RAB drilling and Aircore drilling.
Geology	The Gidgee North Project lies within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, which forms a lensed, broadly sinusoidal belt measuring some 110 km in length and 24 km in width. It is dominated by volcanic and sedimentary sequences and surrounded by intrusive granitoids, which contain rafts of greenstone. The margins of the belt are typically dominated by contact-metamorphosed basalts and banded iron formations (BIF).
Drill hole Information	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
Data aggregation methods	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept widths	Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
Diagrams	Suitable maps have been included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Key results and conclusions have been included in the body of the announcement. Geophysical survey information is provided as required including station spacing and technique. These are considered an industry standard for the exploration methods employed.
Other substantive exploration data	A SkyTEM AEM survey was flown over part of the project by Panoramic resources in 2015. In 2021 Westar completed mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling over selected SkyTEM anomalies. In early 2022, Westar had a FLEM survey over select SkyTEM anomalies, from which modelled conductor plates were produced.
Further work	A SkyTEM AEM survey was flown over part of the project by Panoramic resources in 2015. In 2021 Westar completed mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling over selected SkyTEM anomalies. In early 2022, Westar completed a FLEM survey over select SkyTEM anomalies, from which modelled conductor plates were produced.
	Data analysis of RC geochemistry and aircore drilling are proposed.