6 October 2017

ASX Announcement

Wiluna West Gold Project

Golden Monarch Deposit

RC Drilling Results - Amended

Highlights

- **Assay results received from 21 reverse circulation drill holes completed at Golden Monarch**
- **Significant intercepts include;**
  - **WGRC031, 11 m at 2.58 g/t Au from 76 m**
  - **WGRC032, 4 m at 5.32 g/t Au from 120 m, including 1 m at 16.91 g/t from 122 m**
  - **WGRC037, 5 m at 3.20 g/t Au from 26 m**
  - **WGRC044, 4 m at 6.46 g/t Au from 125 m, including 1 m at 13.77 g/t from 127 m**
  - **WGRC048, 11 m at 2.40 g/t Au from 70 m, including 1 m at 10.26 g/t from 80 m**
- **Broad intercepts achieved on B Shoot mineralisation successfully increasing the depth extension of the known mineralisation**
- **New high grade mineralisation intersected on northern end of A Shoot increasing strike length**
- **Resource model update being undertaken**
- **Pit optimisation studies being undertaken**
- **Ongoing discussions with Blackham Resources for treatment options as per MoU executed in January 2017**

GWR Group Limited (ASX: GWR) ("GWR" or "the Company") is pleased to re-release the announcement dated 21 September 2017, wherein it noted the receipt of assay results from the recently completed reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program undertaken at the Golden Monarch deposit located at the Wiluna West Gold Project.

The Wiluna West Gold Project is located approximately 40 km south west of the Blackham Resources Limited ("Blackham") (ASX:BLK)) Matilda / Wiluna Gold Operation which includes a gold processing and treatment plant (Figure 2). In January 2017 GWR executed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MoU") with Blackham for the potential treatment of gold deposits at Wiluna West (refer to ASX announcement; GWR Group and Blackham Resources sign MoU, 31st January 2017)

As announced on 28th June 2017 (refer ASX announcement "Exploration Ramps up at Wiluna West Gold Project") the Golden Monarch deposit has been targeted as a near term production opportunity. Previous shallow RC drilling identified a combined Mineral Resource Estimate of 731,000 tonnes at 2.4 g/t Au (JORC 2004, Indicated Resource of 46,000 tonnes at 3.5 g/t Au and Inferred Resource of 685,000 tonnes at 2.3 g/t Au) over a strike length of 1.5k m (refer to Table 3 – Wiluna West Gold Project Gold Resource Estimate).

Drilling Results

The 21 hole RC drilling program tested a 550 m strike length of the Golden Monarch deposit, where previous drilling identified two south plunging shoots over a combined length of 300 m (Figure 1). Table 1 lists all of the drill hole collar positions and Table 2 the significant intercepts achieved in recently completed program. JORC 2012 Table 1 is in Appendix 1

Table 1
Golden Monarch RC Drill Hole Collars

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
WGRC0029	793444.97	7033140.26	592.12	90	-60	22
WGRC0030	793423.94	7033140.18	590.43	90	-60	52
WGRC0031	793395.98	7033139.81	588.36	90	-60	94
WGRC0032	793366.29	7033139.62	586.49	90	-60	142
WGRC0033	793429.94	7033479.79	592.80	90	-60	71
WGRC0034	793399.59	7033479.76	591.04	90	-60	124
WGRC0035	793520.33	7033820.89	600.96	90	-60	28
WGRC0036	793489.96	7033628.31	593.14	90	-60	23
WGRC0037	793479.75	7033629.07	592.91	90	-60	40
WGRC0038	793437.84	7033518.36	591.64	90	-60	76
WGRC0039	793455.83	7033438.35	595.11	90	-60	40
WGRC0040	793400.39	7033440.95	591.87	90	-60	160
WGRC0041	793395.78	7033399.91	592.12	90	-60	148
WGRC0042	793443.86	7033340.01	596.09	90	-60	28
WGRC0043	793445.69	7033259.92	596.10	90	-60	20
WGRC0044	793370.47	7033261.42	590.86	90	-60	154
WGRC0045	793444.77	7033218.89	595.16	90	-60	20
WGRC0046	793426.95	7033218.84	594.17	90	-60	52
WGRC0047	793365.70	7033181.46	588.22	90	-60	154
WGRC0048	793396.82	7033099.77	587.58	90	-60	94
WGRC0049	793365.16	7033100.43	585.30	90	-60	148

Note: co-ordinates MGA94 Zone 50

As Figure 1 shows B Shoot has now been tested to a vertical depth of approximately 120 m, remains open at depth and includes intercepts such as;

- **WGRC032, 4 m at 5.32 g/t Au from 120 m, including 1 m at 16.91 g/t from 122 m**
- **WGRC044, 4 m at 6.46 g/t Au from 125 m, including 1 m at 13.77 g/t from 127 m**

These intercepts are highly encouraging and indicate potential as an underground mining target

The drilling on A Shoot has shown that the shoot only extends to a vertical depth of approximately 50m; however WGRC036 and WGRC037 have extended the shoot to the north by approximately 50 m.

Table 2: Golden Monarch Deposit

RC Drill Hole Results (Incorporating Significant Intercepts)

Hole#	East (MGA 94)	North (MGA 94)	RL	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
WGRC029	793444.97	7033140.26	592.12	-60/090	8	10	2	1.58
WGRC030	793423.94	7033140.18	590.43	-60/090	No significant assays			
WGRC031	793395.98	7033139.81	588.36	-60/090	**76**	**87**	**11**	**2.58**
WGRC032	793366.29	7033139.62	586.49	-60/090	**120**	**124**	**4**	**5.32**
				INCLUDING	**122**	**123**	**1**	**16.91**
WGRC033	793429.94	7033479.79	592.80	-60/090	No significant assays			
WGRC034	793399.59	7033479.76	591.04	-60/090	No significant assays			
WGRC035	793520.33	7033820.89	600.96	-60/090	0	1	1	1.34
					9	11	2	1.16
					18	19	1	1.46
WGRC036	793489.96	7033628.31	593.14	-60/090	**9**	**12**	**3**	**6.41**
WGRC037	793479.75	7033629.07	592.91	-60/090	**26**	**31**	**5**	**3.20**
				INCLUDING	**29**	**30**	**1**	**10.66**
WGRC038	793437.84	7033518.36	591.64	-60/090	64	68	4	1.88
WGRC039	793455.83	7033438.35	595.11	-60/090	No significant assays			
WGRC040	793400.39	7033440.95	591.87	-60/090	106	107	1	2.78
WGRC041	793395.78	7033399.91	592.12	-60/090	103	107	4	3.72
WGRC042	793443.86	7033340.01	596.09	-60/090	16	21	5	1.29
WGRC043	793445.69	7033259.92	596.10	-60/090	No significant assays			
WGRC044	793370.47	7033261.42	590.86	-60/090	**125**	**129**	**4**	**6.46**
				INCLUDING	**127**	**128**	**1**	**13.77**
					142	143	1	1.69
WGRC045	793444.77	7033218.89	595.16	-60/090	13	14	1	1.87
WGRC046	793426.95	7033218.84	594.17	-60/090	44	46	2	2.60
WGRC047	793365.70	7033181.46	588.22	-60/090	123	126	3	2.61
WGRC048	793396.82	7033099.77	587.58	-60/090	**70**	**81**	**11**	**2.40**
				INCLUDING	**80**	**81**	**1**	**10.26**
WGRC049	793365.16	7033100.43	585.30	-60/090	No significant assays			

Note: Significant intercept is >1m at >1 g/t Au

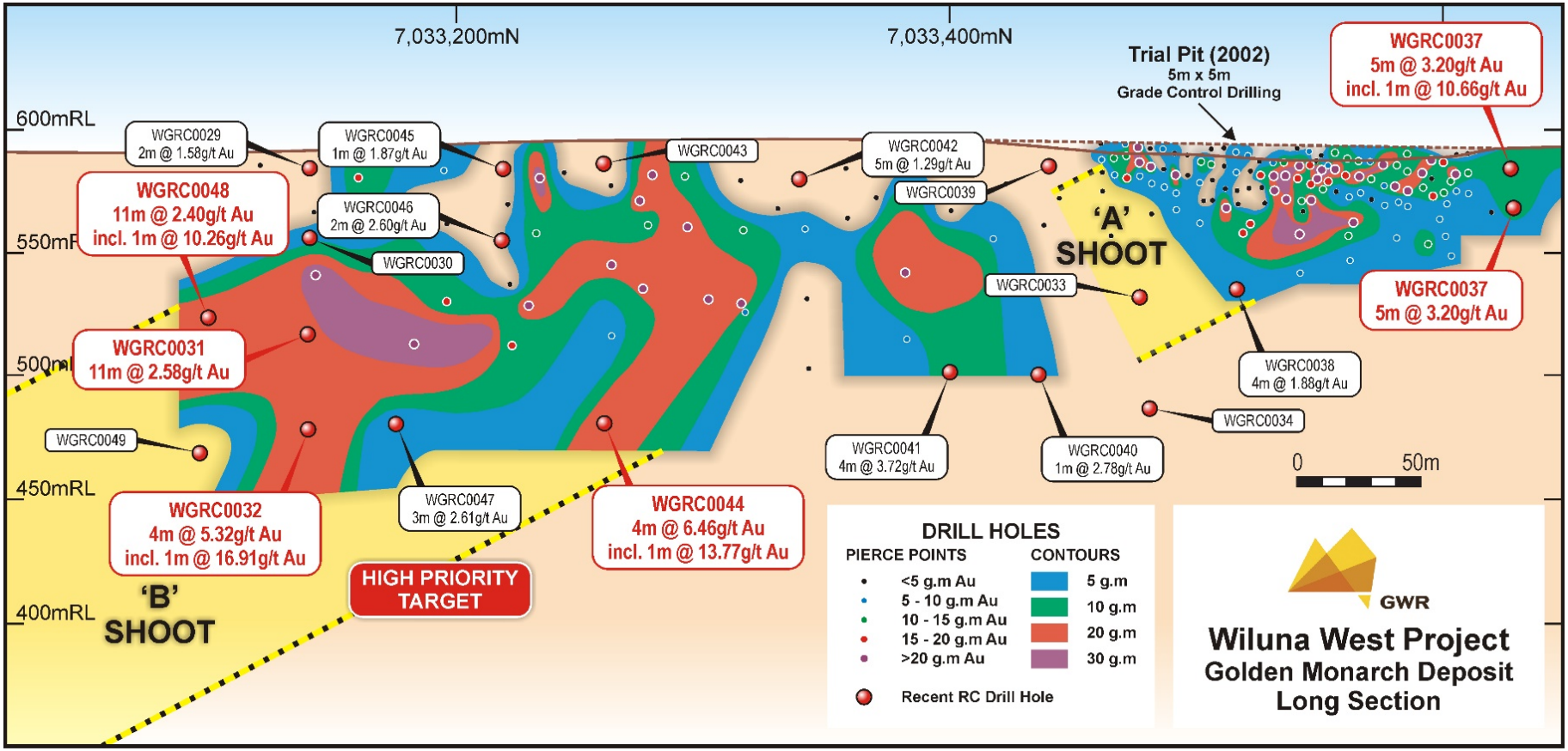

Figure 1: Golden Monarch Deposit Long Section.

Next Steps / Near Term Production Opportunity

In January 2017 GWR executed an MoU with Blackham for the potential treatment of gold deposits at Wiluna West. Under the MoU, GWR will be responsible for drilling the gold deposits out to JORC-2012 level (currently JORC-2004) with a minimum Indicated category. GWR will also be responsible for initial sighter metallurgical testwork associated with the deposits.

GWR is currently undertaking a Resource model update for the Golden Monarch deposit and believes that the current density of the drilling, robust QA/QC and down hole density data will result in a significant upgrade in the Resource model confidence. Pit optimisation studies are also being undertaken using input data provided by Blackham appropriate to the Matilda / Wiluna operation. Metallurgical testwork is also planned using the recent RC drill hole samples.

Table 3

Wiluna West Gold Project

JORC2004 Gold Resource Estimate at a 1g/t Cut Off

Prospect	Resource Type	Tonnage	Grade g/t Au	Ounces Au
Golden Monarch	Indicated	46,000	3.5	5,200
Golden Monarch	Inferred	685,000	2.3	50,900
Eagle	Inferred	489,000	2.4	37,800
Iron Hawk	Inferred	138,000	1.5	6,800
Iron King	Inferred	481,000	2.3	35,600
Goldfinch	Inferred	80,000	1.4	3,600
Bronzewing	Inferred	104,000	2.4	8,000
Bottom Camp	Inferred	329,000	2.0	21,100
Bowerbird	Inferred	169,000	3.1	17,000
Brilliant	Inferred	342,000	2.5	27,900
Comedy King	Inferred	183,000	1.8	10,800
Emu	Inferred	371,000	2.4	28,700
Wren	Inferred	61,000	2.5	4,800
TOTAL		**3,478,000**	**2.3**	**258,200**

Notes:

1) *Refer to GWR ASX announcement 14th June 2010*
2) *Differences may occur due to rounding*

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Allen Maynard, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geosciences ("AIG"), a Corporate Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy ("AusIMM") and independent consultant to the Company. Mr Maynard is the Director and principal geologist of Al Maynard & Associates Pty Ltd and has over 35 continuous years of exploration and mining experience in a variety of mineral deposit styles. Mr Maynard 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, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Maynard consents to inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

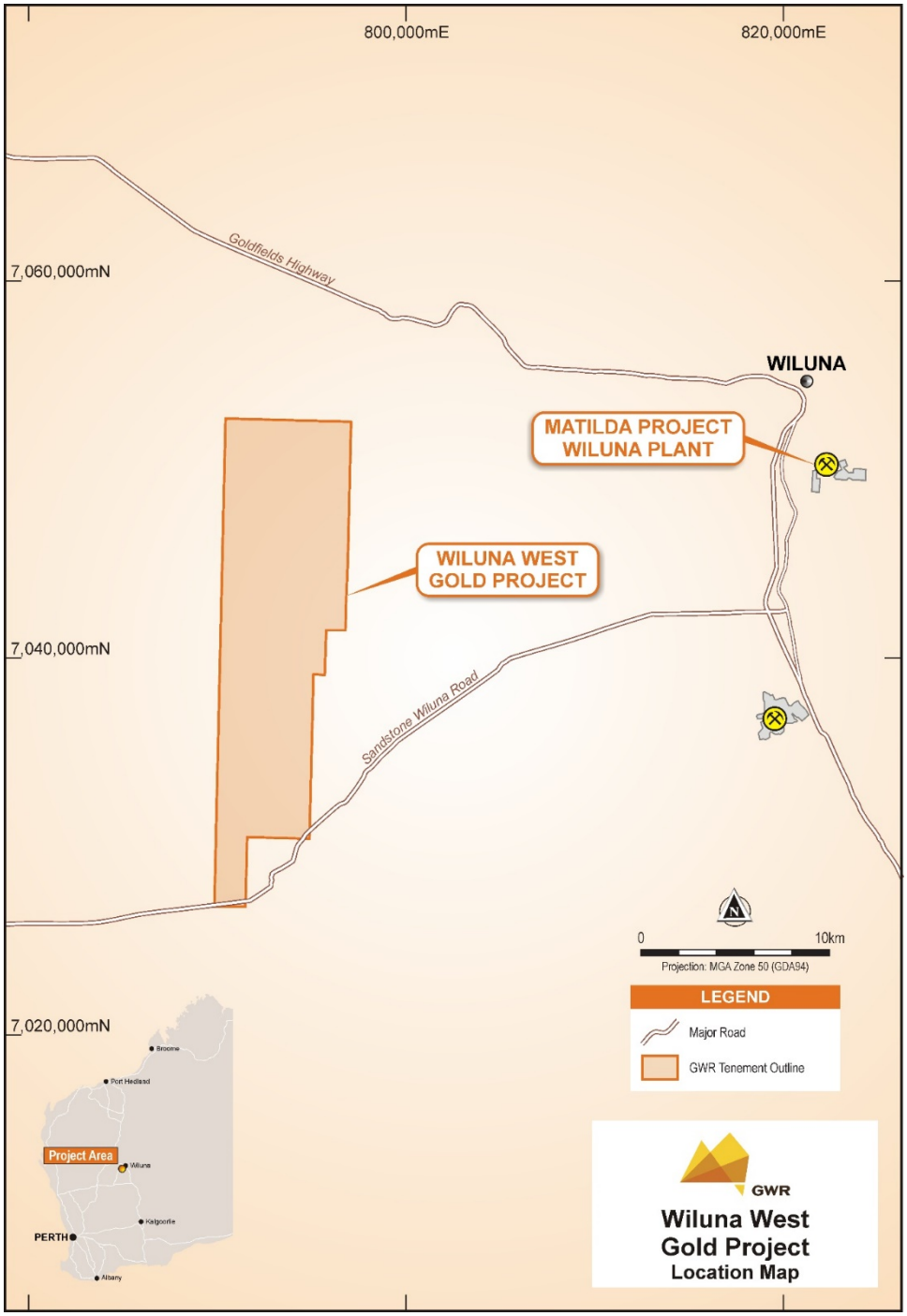

Figure 2: Wiluna West Gold Project Location Plan

Appendix 1
JORC 2012 Table 1

JORC 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	The Golden Monarch Deposit area at the Wiluna West project was sampled using Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling. A total of 21 holes for an aggregate of 1,690 m were completed.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The drill holes were located to intersect the mineralisation at representative points to help with the overall understanding of the geology and distribution of the mineralisation. All the sample recoveries were visually estimated and logged as they were collected and all the samples were consistently logged as approximately 100% recovery All the drill samples as well as QAQC samples including duplicates and Certified Standards were submitted to an independent, ISO certified laboratory for chemical analysis. No measurement tools or systems were used that required calibration.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The samples were collected at 1 m intervals and sub samples obtained via a cone splitter attached to the RC drill rig. Two samples of approximately 3kg in size were taken for each meter at the time of drilling with each sample pair labelled with a prefix "A" or "B". At the commencement of each hole the cone splitter was checked to ensure that it was level and was continually checked the make sure there was no sample build up inside. The drilling samples were then submitted to Nagrom laboratories in Perth. At Nagrom the "A" series samples were dried, pulverised then assessed for gold content using the Fire Assay method with a detection limit of 0.001 ppm.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	A total of 21 RC holes for an aggregate of 1,690 m was completed at depths ranging from 20 to 154 m, averaging 80 m. All of the drilling was undertaken using a 5 ¼ inch face sampling RC hammer
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	The sample recovery was visually assessed and recorded on drill logs and is considered to be acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	The samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter were utilised to provide a representative sample and were regularly cleaned. The drilling contractor 'blew out' the hole at the beginning of each rod to remove any water.
	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.	The ground conditions were good and the drilling returned consistent sized dry samples and the possibility of sample bias through selective recoveries is considered negligible.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All drill holes have been logged by a geologist from sieved chips in the field at 1m intervals; with lithology, alteration, hardness and weathering recorded. Reference chip trays have also been collected and stored.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The drill sample logging was qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	The total length of drilling was 1,690 m and each individual metre interval has been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	This section is not applicable as there were no core samples collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The RC drilling chip samples were collected using a cyclone and then duplicate sub samples of 2kg to 4kg in size collected using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. All samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were submit to Nagrom Laboratories Pty Ltd, using their standard fire assay technique and industry standard procedures are employed. The approximate 3kg sample was dried and pulverised to 90% passing 100 uM These sample preparation procedures followed by the laboratory meet industry standards and are appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation being analysed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Industry standard quality control procedures are used by Nagrom. Independent of the laboratory, GWR submits blind field duplicates and Certified Reference Materials as standards at intervals of approximately every 25 samples and analysis of this data has shown results consistent with industry expectations
	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.	Field duplicates of the drilling samples were routinely collected and these were all found to agree within acceptable limits with the original samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.*	Fire Assay techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard for the elements analysed using this technique with the detection limits as stated. The assaying technique used is total analyses.
	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.	Since this equipment was not used, this section is not applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference materials, blanks and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report provided by Nagrom. The accuracy and precision revealed by this data is consistent with the levels routinely achieved for assay data. No significant grade bias or precision issues have been observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Al Maynard of Al Maynard and Associates, who are consultants to GWR, has checked and verified the data pertaining to the significant intercepts against original field logs, laboratory certificates and by checking cross sections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes were twinned as the purpose of the drilling was to test strike extensions and infill gaps in existing data
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Paper field logging is submitted to the database manager for digitisation and loading into a SQL database with the process logged and time stamped at each point. All drill hole data is electronically stored and managed within a SQL based database supplied and maintained by Cube Consulting
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to the assay data were made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All 21 drill holes have collars surveyed by Southern Cross Surveys Pty Ltd using GNSS (mmGPS) with manufacturers Specifications of +/- 10 mm North & East and +/- 15 mm RL All holes were down hole surveyed by Wireline Services Group using a Surface Reference MEMS gyroscope.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	High resolution aerial photogrammetry was collected using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) survey undertaken in August 2015 with an accuracy of +-40 mm in all three dimensions.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill holes comprising the current campaign were collared with a design to fill out the pattern of existing drilling to a nominal spacing of 40 m N by 20 m E. However there is significant historical drilling near surface and the spacing ranges between 5 m N by 5 m E and 20 m N and 10 m E
	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.	Data spacing is sufficient to demonstrate both geological and grade continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Only 1 m RC drill samples were collected and no additional sample compositing was undertaken.
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.*	All holes are drilled inclined at minus 60^0 on an azimuth of 090°. The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dipping to west.
	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.	No orientation bias has been introduced. Testing on adjacent deposits suggests that any volume imprecision caused by a lack of downhole surveys is unlikely to be significant.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were in calico bags, then placed in a polyweave bag and the bag sealed with a cable tie. The polyweave bags were placed into several bulka bags and transported via traceable transport systems (Toll IPEC) to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Regular internal reviews of sampling techniques and project data are undertaken and Brian Varndell and Al Maynard an independent geological consultant from Al Maynard and Associates.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 Wiluna West project is located in Western Australia approximately 45 km south east of the township of Wiluna The tenements comprising the project are listed below; Tenement | Holder | Expiry | Area (Ha) M53/971 | GWR 100% | 24/01/2023 | 9.71 M53/972 | GWR 100% | 24/01/2023 | 9.71 M53/1016 | GWR 100% | 29/01/2027 | 617.45 M53/1017 | GWR 100% | 29/01/2027 | 808.70 M53/1018 | GWR 100% | 29/01/2027 | 593.65 M53/1078 | GWR 80%, Jindalee Resources 20% | 31/01/2028 | 745.65 M53/1087 | GWR 100% | 22/09/2031 | 10837.00 M53/1096 | GWR 100% | 12/04/2037 | 200.00 All tenement with the exception of M53/1078 are 100% owned by GWR Group Limited. Jindalee Resources Limited hold a 20% free carried interest in M53/1078. The drilling described within this report is located over M53/1018 and M53/971 All tenements are covered by the granted Wiluna Native Title Claim (WCD2013/004) and are subject to a Mining Agreement with the Native Title Holders. M53/1016, M53/1017 and M53/1018 are subject to a Royalty Agreement of $10 per troy ounce to 50,000 ounces of gold produced and $5 per troy ounce thereafter
	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.	All the tenements are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Wiluna West Gold Project has been explored for gold since approximately 1920 and evidence of historical mine workings and prospecting pits are found in more than 20 separate locations over a distance of 15 km confined to the better exposed portions of the Joyners Find Greenstone Belt. Gold exploration has been carried out within the project area since 1980 with a peak between 1984 and 1990. In total, approximately 23,000 metres of reverse circulation and 15,000 metres of rotary air blast drilling was completed. Detailed and regional geological mapping was also undertaken along with aeromagnetic and aerial photography surveys The ground has been held by GWR Group limited since 2004; where the primary focus has been iron ore exploration.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Gold mineralisation is related to two regional shear zones within the Archaean Joyners Find greenstone belt; the Joyners Find and Brilliant Shear Zones. Mineralisation within the Joyners Find Shear Zone is dominated by BIF hosted mineralisation, whilst mineralisation within the Brilliant shear is hosted by quartz reefs and quartz stockworks. The gold mineralisation and anomalies described in this ASX release are understood to be related to the Joyners Find Shear Zone
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	All relevant data for GWR's RC drilling is summarised in Table 1 in the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	**Significant Intercept** Significant Au intersections are reported for all intervals greater than 1 m at 1 g/t Au or greater than 2 m at greater than 1 g/t Au with up to 2 m of internal waste. All composited intercept assays were weighted by sample length. No upper cut-off grades were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	All the drill samples are collected over consistent 1 m intervals and composited assays weighted by sample lengths.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable to this report, as none reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All holes are inclined at -60° on an azimuth of 090°. The mineralisation trends north-south and is sub-vertical, steeply dipping to west. Drill hole intercepts shown are down hole lengths with true widths estimated as being between 50% and 75% of the downhole intercept
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.	Refer to diagrams provided in the body of the report
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 significant drilling results are provided in Table 1 of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Refer to previous ASX releases made by GWR.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 body of report