16 December 2015

W Resources Plc

("W" or the "Company")

Strong Assay Results from La Parrilla Drilling

W Resources Plc (AIM:WRES), the tungsten, copper and gold mining, exploration, development and production company with assets located in Spain and Portugal, has received the latest assay results from its ongoing drilling campaign at La Parrilla Fast Track Mine ('FTM') in Spain.

The RC and Diamond Core drilling programme at the FTM mining area has returned another set of strong assay results located near surface, including: 11.0m at 0.20% WO_3 from 29.0m in Hole IRC1-35 (map to be provided on website).

Commenting on the results Michael Masterman, Chairman of W Resources said: "The latest set of assay results continue to deliver strong grades. The geological modelling is now well advanced and the updated JORC compliant mineral resource estimate remains on track Q1 2016."

A summary of key results is shown in the following table:

HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERSECTION (m)	TRUE THICKNESS (m)	WO_3 ppm	WO_3 %	Sn ppm	Sn %
IRC1-34	0.00	12.00	12.00	9.95	1041	0.104	121	0.012
IRC1-34	35.00	40.00	5.00	4.15	1505	0.151	228	0.023
IRC1-35	29.00	40.00	11.00	9.12	2017	0.202	320	0.032
IRC1-37	28.00	40.00	12.00	9.95	1181	0.118	68	0.007

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About La Parrilla

The La Parrilla project site is situated in the Extremadura region of southwest Spain, in the Provinces of Caceres-Badajoz, approximately 310 km southwest of Madrid. The site has exceptional infrastructure in place, which is accessed directly from the highway along a 3 km asphalt road and is serviced by electricity and water. The project comprises a tungsten mine and a tungsten tailings project. The mine resource estimated by Golder in June 2013 is 46.92 million tonnes at 0.09% WO_3, making it one of the largest tungsten deposits in the western world.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Core drilling was used to obtain core • RC drilling was used to obtain RC rock chip samples. • RC chips were sampled in 1 m intervals. • All RC samples were packed on thick plastic bags with sample reference indicated both in the outside and inside with permanent ink marker pens in the outside and inside. • For transport the plastic bags were packed in big-bags containers.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was undertaken with a track mounted RGC-2500 drill rig. • The rig was equipped with 140 mm ∅ drill bits (136 mm recovered ∅). • The RC rock chips were collected in a cyclone and then in thick plastic sample bags. • All core and RC drill holes were surveyed at the collar surface by high-resolution topographic survey. Data for Eastings, Northings and RL were recorded on UTM grid, Zone 29, datum ED50.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	• RC sample recovery was estimated by weight and recorded onto a logging sheet in an Excel spreadsheet.

	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC holes logging was performed. A representative subsample was taken for binocular and under UV lamp examinations.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The RC samples were dried and crushed at the mine laboratory to 80%<1 mm) and a 3 kg split was sent to ALS Minerals facility in Seville (Spain) to be pulverized (85%<75μm) to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. • The resulting pulps are shipped to ALS Minerals laboratory in Loughrea (Ireland) for assay using the ME-MS81 method (30 elements by lithium borate fusion and ICP-MS). Samples exceeding the upper detection limit (10,000 ppm W) are re-assayed by the lithium borate fusion and XRF determination ME-XRF10 method at ALS Minerals laboratory in Vancouver (Canada). Tungsten assays are reported by ALS Minerals as W and converted to WO_3 using a factor of 1.26108. Analysis by ME-4ACD81 method (12 elements by four acid digestion and ICP-AES) were also performed. • The following elements were included in the RC samples analysis: W, Sn, Ba, Ce, Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, Sm, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Tm, U, V, Y, Yb, Zr, Ag, As, Cd, Co, Cu, Li, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sc, Tl, Zn.