

4 January 2021

Bulgera Gold - Reverse Circulation Drilling Update

Highlights:

- Initial assays received from 5,000 metre RC drilling programme with 9 holes completed for 1,400 metres
- Gold mineralisation intersected in all 9 holes drilled; significant intercepts include:
 - 2m @ 7.1g/t gold from 42m in hole BRO20031
 - 16m @ 1.6g/t gold from 84m in hole BRC20032
 - 5m @ 2.3g/t gold from 72m in hole BRC20033
 - 1m @ 18g/t Au from 90m in hole BRC20034
- Drilling programme delayed following rig breakdown, with drilling to recommence on 14 January 2021

Norwest Minerals Limited ("Norwest" or "the Company") (ASX: NWM) announces that assays have been received from the first 9 holes (1,392 metres) of its reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme designed to test for gold mineralization extending below the shallow Bulgera open pits.

Assay results reveal multiple gold intersections of moderate tenor and widths encountered in all 9 RC holes completed. The multiple lodes of gold mineralisation intersected between 50 and 100 vertical metres supports the continuation of gold mineralisation at depth. The remaining holes are designed to test for extensions to known near surface gold mineralisation by drilling ~150 vertical metres below the three-existing Bulgera open pits.

After the completion of these initial 9 holes, the drill rig suffered severe mechanical problems and was unable to continue with the planned programme. Norwest's Bulgera RC drilling programme will recommence on 14 January 2021 employing West Drill Drilling Company who own and operate the rigs used to undertake exploration drilling at Vango Mining's Marymia gold project, which is along strike from Norwest's Bulgera Gold Project.

Norwest's CEO, Mr. Charles Schaus commented: *"The mechanical issues with the RC rig were very disappointing as were our efforts to locate a replacement rig so close to Christmas. That said, multiple lodes of gold mineralisation were intersected in all nine holes completed and, with drilling recommencing soon, we are confident the remainder of the programme will have a significant impact on the Bulgera Gold project."*

Norwest Minerals Limited – Bulgera RC Drilling Update

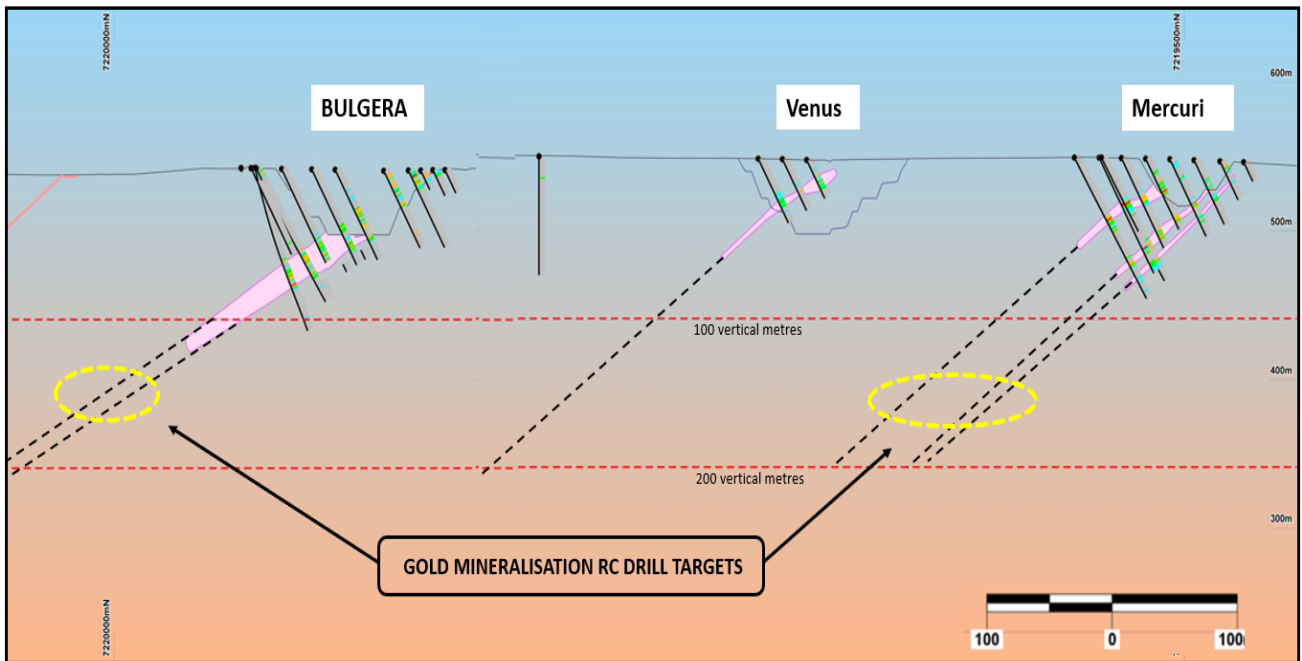


Figure 1 – Schematic composite section of target areas for RC drilling to test for gold mineralization extending below Bulgera pits.

The shorter holes (<150m) were drilled first as their drill pads had previous Heritage approval. The drill rig was shifted immediately to the first deep hole (~250m) once additional required Heritage approvals were obtained however the rig was only able to complete a single hole (BRD20036) prior to breakdown.

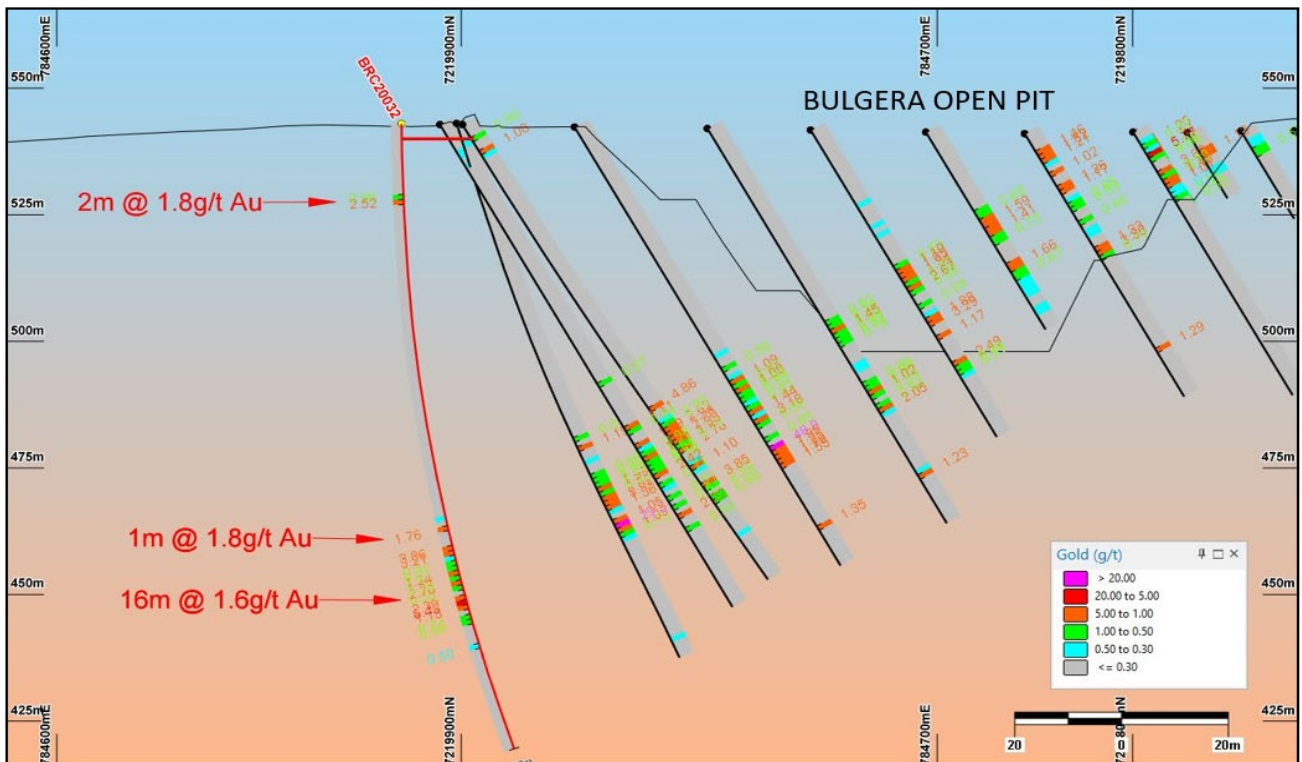


Figure 2 – Cross-section showing down dip continuity of multiple gold intercepts in hole BRC20032 drilled below the Bulgera open pit.

Norwest Minerals Limited – Bulgera RC Drilling Update

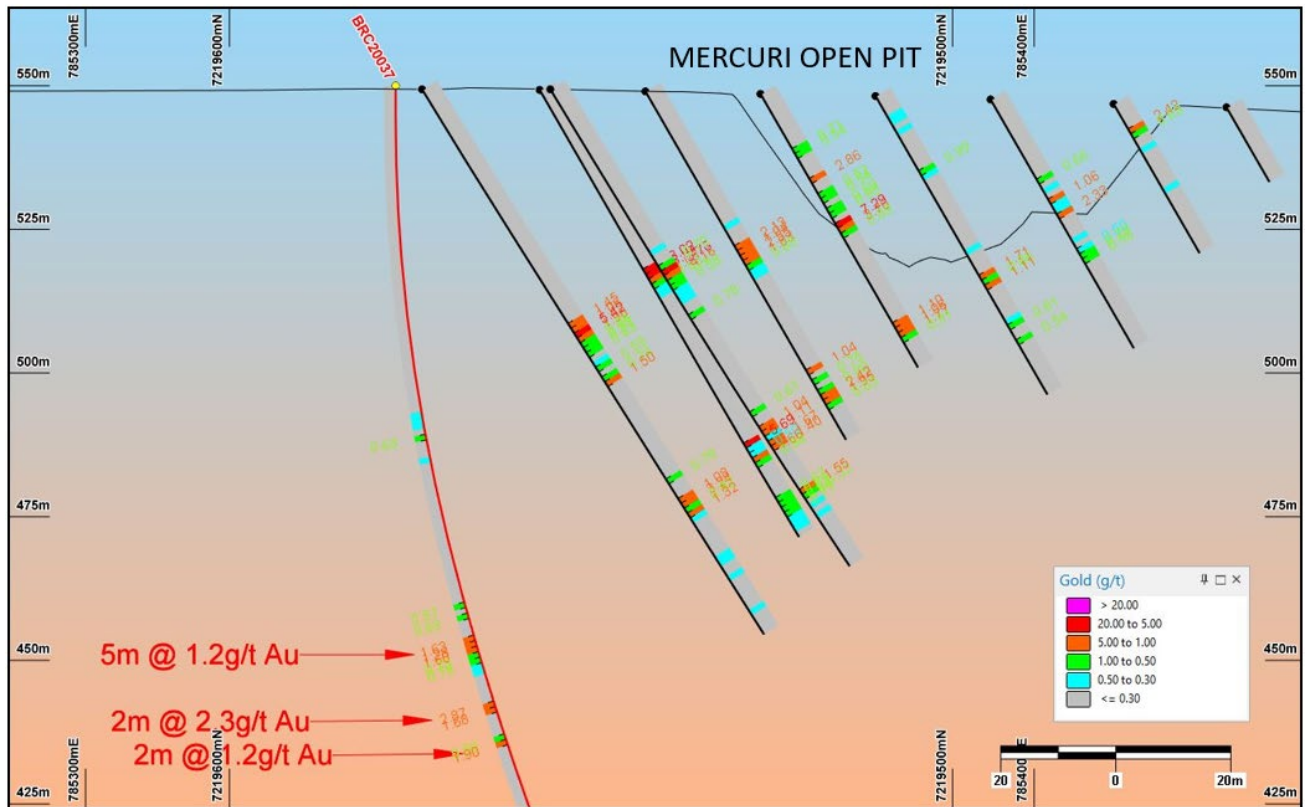


Figure 3 – Cross-section showing down dip continuity of multiple gold intercepts in hole BRC20037 drilled below the Mercuri open pit.



Figure 4 - Status of RC drilling at Bulgera & Mercuri open pit area with work to recommence 14 January.

Norwest Minerals Limited – Bulgera RC Drilling Update

RC drilling below the main Bulgera pits

The Bulgera gold trend is the extension of the Plutonic (+5.5moz)¹ and Vango (+1moz)² mafic-ultramafic mine sequence where drilling has shown that gold tenor increases with depth. Nearby, Vango's drilling within the mine sequence has consistently shown that the highest gold grades are located below 100m which is evidenced by their many ASX announcements; the most recent being released on 21 October 2020³.

Norwest's Bulgera tenements include a near-surface gold resource of 2.9Mt @ 1.0 g/t for 93,880oz Au, with minimal historical drilling below 100m. Norwest's planned RC drilling program (through targeted ~250m deep RC holes) will test for extensions to known gold mineralisation by drilling +150m below the three existing shallow open pits as depicted in figure 1 above.

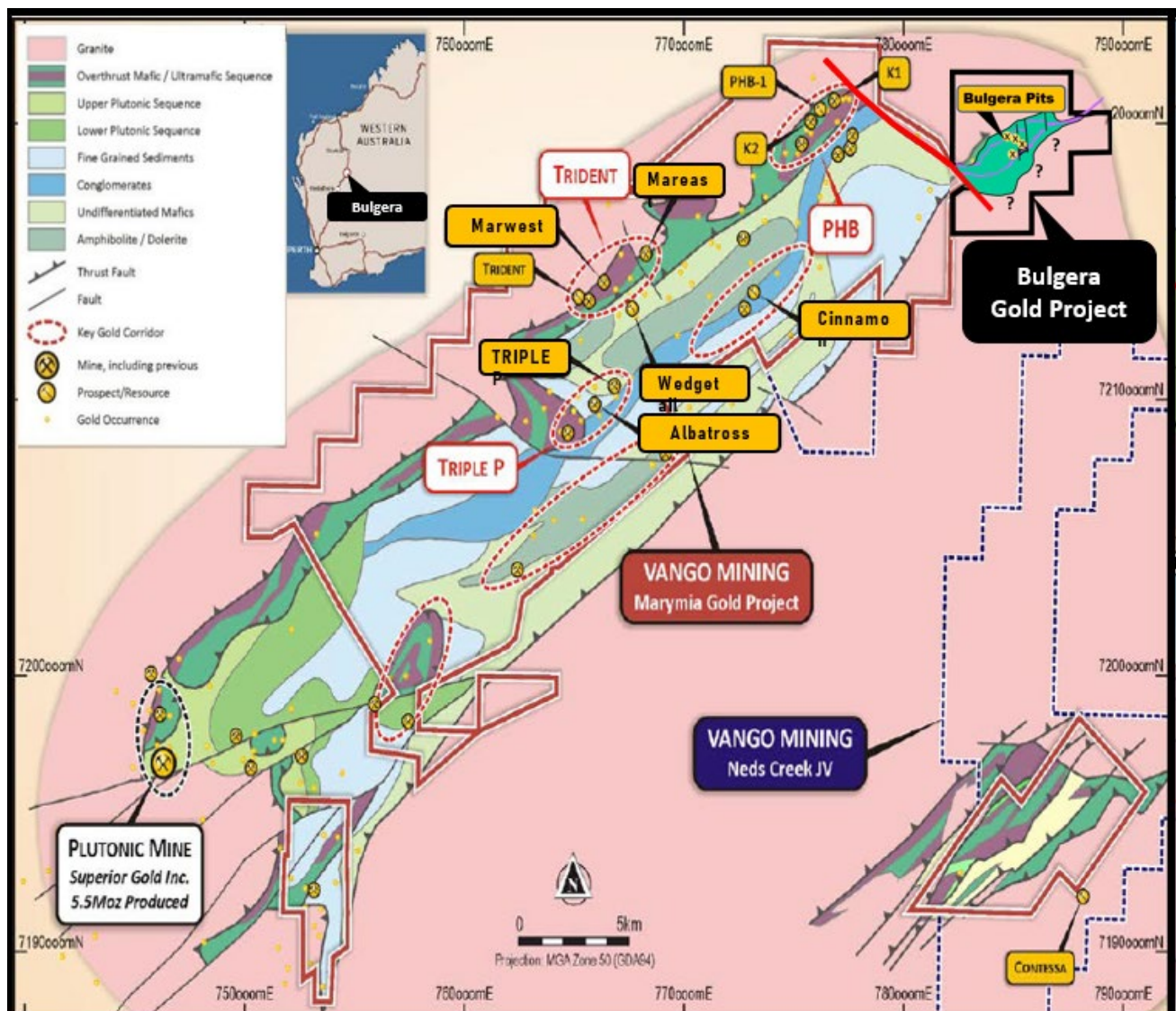


Figure 5 – The Plutonic Well geology showing the mafic-ultramafic mine sequence (primary gold host) running along the northwest edge in contact with the granites.

¹ Superior Gold Inc., Website www.superior-gold.com & Resolute Ltd Marymia production

² ASX: VAN – Announcement 20 May 2020, 'Marymia Minerals Resource Increases to One Million Ounces'

³ ASX: VAN – Announcement 21 October 2020, 'Significant Intersections Extend K1 High-grade Lode Discovery'

Norwest Minerals Limited – Bulgera RC Drilling Update

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by Charles Schaus, Chief Executive Officer of Norwest Minerals Limited.

For further information, visit www.norwestminerals.com.au or contact

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "will", "progress", "anticipate", "intend", "expect", "may", "seek", "towards", "enable" and similar words or expressions containing same.

The forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this announcement and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Neither the Company nor any other person, gives any representation, warranty, assurance, nor will guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement will actually occur. To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Company and each of its advisors, affiliates, related bodies corporate, directors, officers, partners, employees and agents disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENTS

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to mineral resource estimation is based on work completed by Mr. Stephen Hyland, a Competent Person and Fellow of the AusIMM. Mr. Hyland is Principal Consultant Geologist with Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants (HGMC) and holds relevant qualifications and experience as a qualified person for public reporting according to the JORC Code in Australia. Mr. Hyland is also a Qualified Person under the rules and requirements of the Canadian Reporting Instrument NI 43-101. Mr. Hyland consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Exploration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Charles Schaus (CEO of Norwest Minerals Pty Ltd). Mr. Schaus is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to its activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Schaus consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Norwest Minerals Limited – Bulgera RC Drilling Update

**TABLE 1 – 2020 RC Drilling with Significant Intersections
(1m ≥ 0.05 gram per tonne gold)**

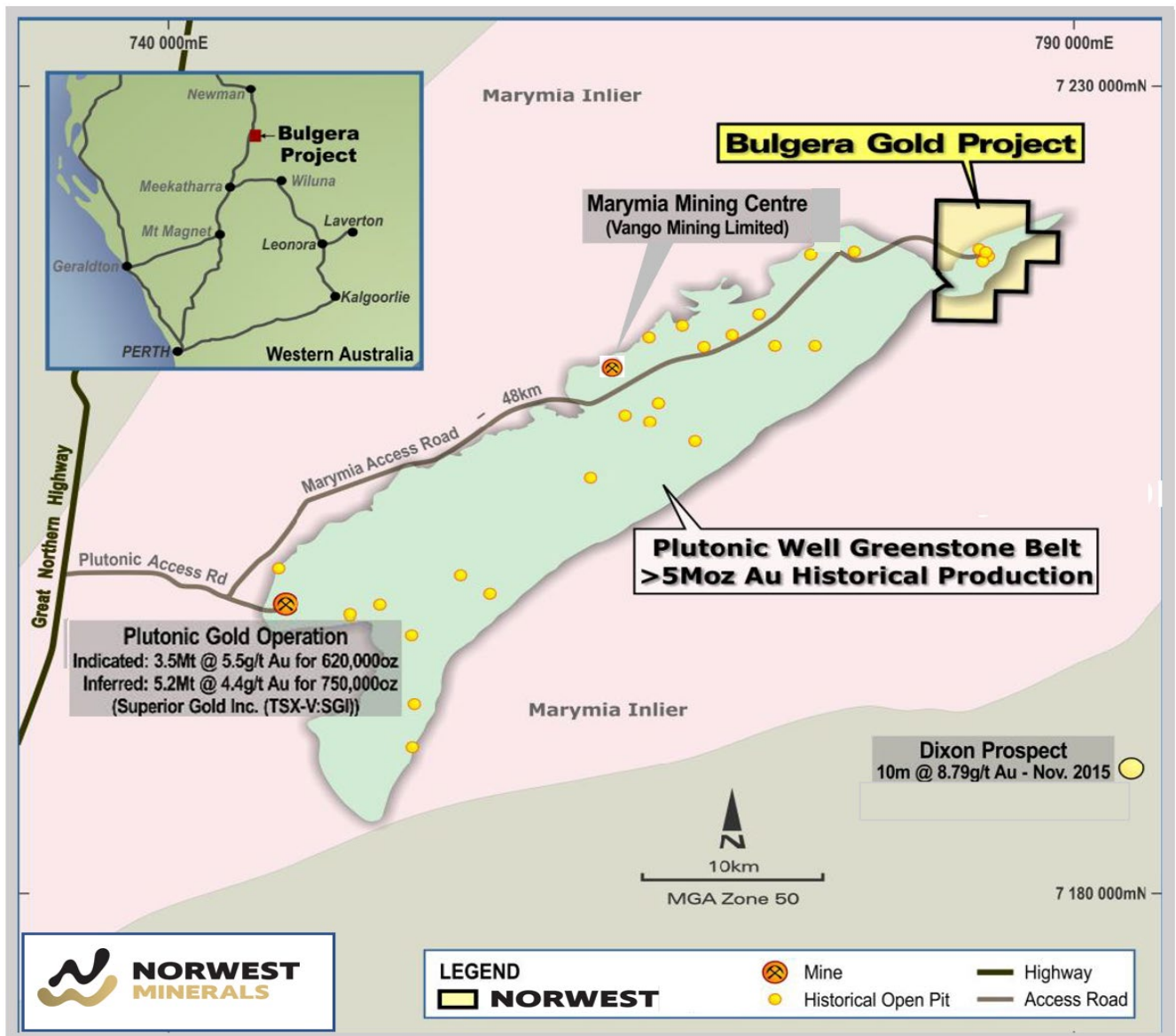
Prospect	Hole ID	East) (GDA94z50)	North (GDA94z50)	Elev (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Az (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Bulgera	BRC20031	784626	7219883	541	138	-80	142	42	44	2	7.1
								72	73	1	1.3
								81	82	1	0.6
								85	86	1	0.6
								89	90	1	0.6
								93	94	1	0.7
								113	114	1	12.4
	BRC20032	784638	7219908	543	126	-90	142	14	16	2	1.8
								80	81	1	1.8
								84	100	16	1.6
								104	105	1	0.5
	BRC20033	784654	7219937	543	132	-90	142	72	77	5	2.3
								82	91	9	0.7
	BRC20034	784760	7219993	545	96	-60	142	41	49	8	0.5
								62	66	4	1.8
								69	70	1	0.7
								90	91	1	18.6
	BRC20035	784677	7219984	542	132	-60	142	52	53	1	0.6
								62	63	1	1.5
								72	73	1	0.8
								77	79	2	0.8
								83	85	2	0.9
								97	99	2	4.7
								102	103	1	0.5
	BRC20036	784591	7220151	544	228	-60	180	103	104	1	0.8
								191	195	4	2.0
								198	199	1	1.6
								206	209	3	1.2
								214	215	1	0.7
Mercury	BRC20037	785334	7219578	550	150	-90	142	61	62	1	0.6
								91	92	1	0.6
								93	94	1	0.7
								97	102	5	1.2
								109	111	2	2.3
								115	117	2	1.2
	BRC20038	785348	7219587	550	150	-90	142	65	68	3	0.7
								116	120	4	0.5
	BRC20039	785166	7219504	546	90	-65	142	28	29	1	0.8

About the Bulgera Gold Project Area

The Bulgera Gold Project comprises two granted exploration licences, E52/3316 and E52/3276, covering 36.8km² over the northeast end of the Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, 200km northeast of Meekatharra. The project is located 20km northeast of the Marymia mining centre and 48km via existing haul road from the operating Plutonic gold mine which has produced over 5.5 million ounces of gold since 1990. The Plutonic mine is owned by Toronto listed Superior Gold Inc. (TSX-V:SGI).

The project contains four shallow open pits that have undergone two phases of mining between 1996 and 1998 and again between 2003 and 2004. Mining of the four pits being Bulgera, Mercuri, Venus and Price produced a reported 440,799 tonnes of ore @ 1.65 g/t Au for 23,398 ounces. The ore was treated at the Marymia mining centre during the first phase and the Plutonic processing facility during the second phase.

Bulgera Gold Project location map



The Bulgera greenstone package has been interpreted as a faulted extension of the Marymia mine sequence across a system of curved thrusts where Marymia and Bulgera are offset. This is supported by the similarity in lithologies between the deposits and the magnetics which show the drag of the Bulgera trends into the interpreted fault structures⁴.

Vango Mining Ltd (ASX: VAN) is aggressively exploring the Marymia tenements along the mafic-ultramafic mine sequence where they have made a number of high-grade gold discoveries including the Trident deposit being 1.59Mt @ 8g/t gold for 410,000 ounces. In June 2020 Vango announced a 1moz Marymia resource.

The Bulgera Gold Project location is endowed with infrastructure including the large Plutonic Gold Mine operating nearby, 2 x gas-fired power stations, overhead transmission power lines, bore fields, airstrip and camp facilities.

⁴ Richards, R., May 2016. Information Memorandum, Bulgera Gold Project, Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, WA

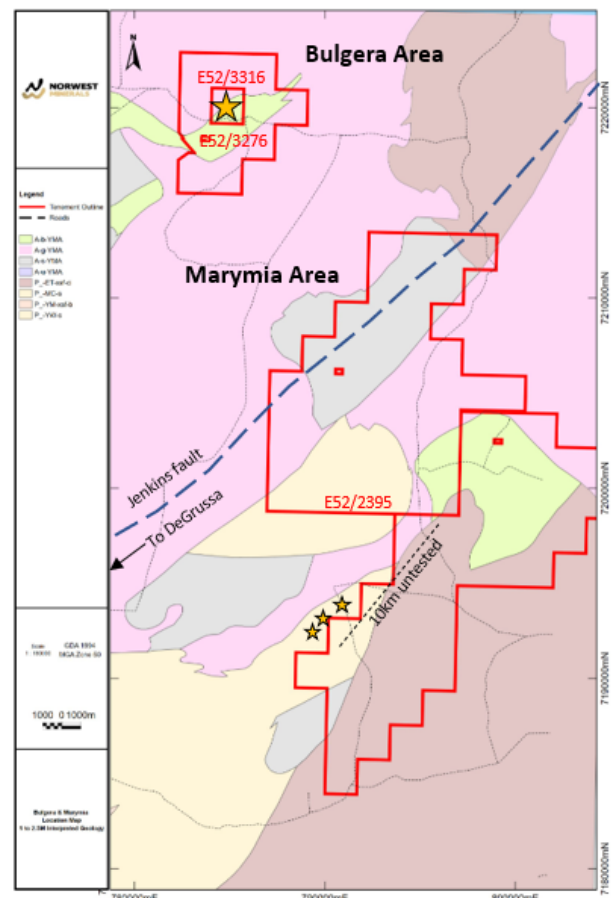
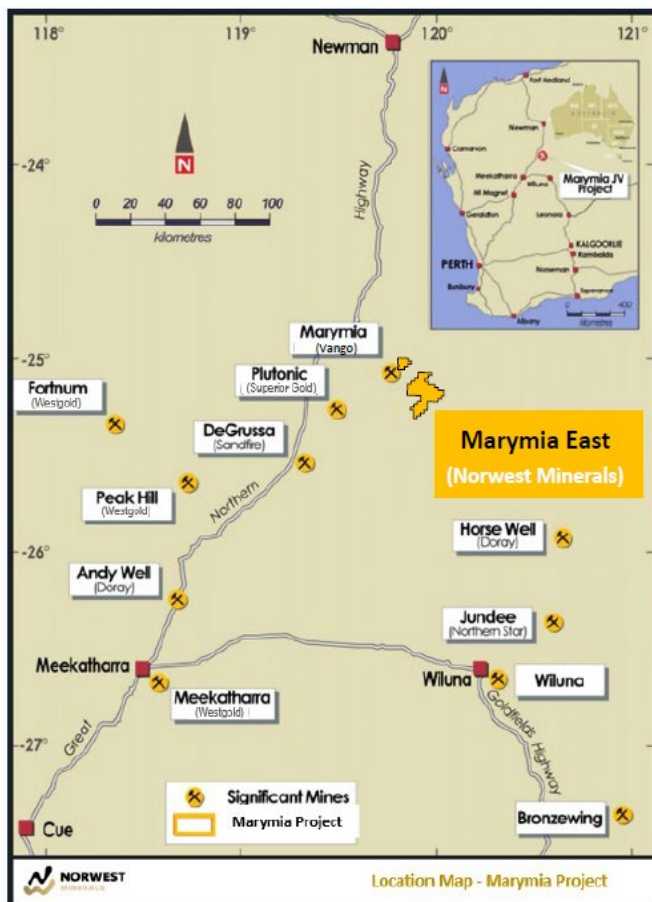
Norwest Minerals Limited – Bulgera RC Drilling Update

Norwest acquired the Bulgera Gold Project for \$220,000 in July 2019 and in September 2019 reported a JORC resource of 2Mt @1.03g/t gold for 65,500 ounces.

Following Norwest's maiden RC drilling programme at Bulgera in December 2019, the Gold Resources were upgraded in April 2020 to:

The JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource for the Bulgera Gold project applying a 0.6g/t lower Au cut-off

Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Mt	Au (g/t)	Au Ozs	Mt	Au (g/t)	Au Ozs	Mt	Au (g/t)	Au Ozs
2.06	1.0	66,230	0.86	1.0	27,650	2.92	1.0	93,880



Maps showing Marymia East Gold project which includes the Bulgera and Marymia Areas

Reverse Circulation Drilling– November 2020 Bulgera Project

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was conducted on the Bulgera Project, WA. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. Drill holes on the project included 11 reverse circulation (RC) holes (BRC20039 in complete). Samples were collected in one-metre intervals (approximately 2-3kg) from a rig-mounted cone splitter. The sample weights were approximately 2 kg in size. Samples from drilling were submitted to SGS Australia in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis. Analysis of the samples were completed using a 50 gram fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted by Three Rivers Drilling, with a Schramm T450 RC drill rig with auxiliary compressor. This drill uses a modern face sampling hammer with inner-tube and sample hose delivery to cyclone-cone splitter sample assembly. RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer with a 4-inch rod string.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill samples were collected at 1 m intervals through a cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone. The samples were collected as approximately 2 to 3 kg sub-sample splits. The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralization, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples (2%) to test lab repeatability, insertion of standards (2%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard or duplicate was inserted every 25th sample. Samples were submitted to SGS Australia, Perth for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prepared RC chip samples underwent 50 g lead collection fire assay using a microwave plasma instrument finish (FAP505). The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. The fire assay technique for the RC chips were designed to return precise precious metal recoveries. The SGS Australia lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. Industry certified Gannet standards were inserted in the RC chip sample stream every 50 samples, and field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. The industry standards ranged from 0.2 g/t Au up to 7.07 g/t Au. All standards were scrutinized to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. Only one standard was recorded as being below the two standard deviations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience, were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience. The drill hole data was logged in a locked down excel logging template and then imported into SQL database for long term storage and validation. Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. Downhole surveys have been completed at 30 m stations (and start and end of hole) using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool (AXIS). The holes were found to be migrating at the beginning of the program, so a stabilizer was added to the hammer to prevent gross movement. There was still significant deviation in some holes. Examination of the downhole surveys show the maximum azimuth deviation in angled drilling to have been 9.4° over 30 m. The drill holes also experienced dip variation (most significant deviation in angled drilling 5.1° over 30 m), with an average net dip deviation of 12.1° per hole. All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94. Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling at Mercuri and Bulgera historic pits was spaced at 25 metres to conform with the historic drill lines. • The completed drill spacing in conjunction with the historic RC drilling is spaced close enough to confirm continuity of mineralisation and is sufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. • No compositing has been conducted.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, drill holes at Bulgera were angled to the southeast (142°), which is roughly across strike of the mineralization and is generally considered the optimal drill orientation for this deposit. No orientation bias has been identified in the Bulgera data. In some cases, azimuths were adjusted to comply with permitted pad locations as a result of heritage surveys. • Drill holes were angled (largely 50-60°) according to the apparent dip of lithostratigraphy as indicated by previous drilling and the open pits. Certain drillholes were angled steeply (70-90°) to test down-dip intersections from the same pad as a shallower angled hole. Steeper holes were necessary to comply with permitted pad locations as a result of heritage surveys.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample security consisted of the RC chip samples being collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the Toll transport depot. Toll then delivered the samples to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel. • The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. • The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current exploration is located within Exploration Licences 52/3276 and 52/3316, held by Norwest Minerals Limited. The tenement E 52/3276 was granted on 18/08/2016 and is set to expire on 17/08/2021. Tenement E 52/3316 was granted on 08/08/2016 and is set to expire on 07/08/2021. These tenements make up the Bulgera Project combined reporting group. Several Registered Heritage Sites reside in tenement E 52/3276. A heritage survey was conducted with the appropriate parties prior to commencement of drilling activities. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant historic work has been completed over the tenements in question, including mining operations, drilling, geophysical surveys and surface sampling. Previous operators of the tenement areas include International Nickel (INCO), Marymia Canton P/L, Resolute Resources Limited (Resolute), Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd. (Homestake) and Barrick Gold of Australia Limited (Barrick). Most notably, the pits at Bulgera were mined by Resolute Resources (1996-1997) and Barrick Australia (2003-2004).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bulgera Gold Project is situated in the northeast corner of the Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, which forms part of the Marymia Inlier. The gold deposits at Marymia are Late Archaean, epigenetic lode-gold deposits, which are synchronous with, or postdate by a short time, regional peak low to mid-amphibolite facies metamorphism. Gold was deposited in structures during a progressive compressional event. The Bulgera deposit consists of a shallow dipping sequence of amphibolite with narrow intercalated layers of ultramafic schist and metasediment. The Mercuri deposit also consists of a shallow dipping sequence, but lithologies consist of interlayered felsic volcanics, mafic volcanics, mafic sediments and minor felsic sediments underlain by an ultramafic unit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bulgera Trend is a broad mineralised shear structure which extends over a strike length of 550m. It lies on the western side of the Bulgera Gold Project and represents the main mineralised area in the Bulgera pit.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table of significant intersections and drill hole collar details have been included the release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted intersections have been reported in the above-mentioned Table of the release. No high cuts have been applied. Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes at the project were angled at 50-60° and to the southeast, corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized strike, which dips 30-40° to the northwest. Some holes were drilled at steeper 70-90° angles to comply with permitted pad locations from the heritage surveys.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table containing anomalous RC chip results to date has been included in the release. All locations are shown on the attached plans.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data completed is material at this stage. Norwest only completed RC drilling.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work is planned to extend zones of mineralisation beyond the major zones outlined by the pits, and to further test and infill down-dip extensions on the mineralised planes. Aircore drilling is planned along strike of the main area of resources to identify further gold targets where there has been not drilling to date.