8 March 2021

Menzies JORC gold resources surpass 440,000 ounces

- **JORC Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE's) at Menzies increase to 446,200 ounces @ 1.3 g/t (0.5 g/t cut off)**
- **An extensive infill drilling campaign resulted in a 170% increase in Indicated Resources above 1.0g/t cut off**
- **Indicated Resources have increased from 17% to 46% of total resources**
- **High grade near surface Resources now total 315,500 ounces at 1.8 g/t (1.0 g/t cut off)**
- **The increased MRE Indicated Resources supports pit optimisation and economic studies as part of a Scoping Study (to be released shortly)**

Kingwest Resources Limited ("Kingwest" or "KWR") is pleased to announce updated Mineral Resource Estimate's (MRE's) for all deposits at the Menzies Gold Project (MGP) (Figure 1). The MGP is located approximately 130km north of Kalgoorlie and is well serviced by infrastructure and within trucking distances of numerous treatment plants.

The new estimates are presented in the Table 1 and Table 2 below using both 0.5g/t and 1.0g/t Au cut offs. Resources at the MGP have now surpassed 440,000 ounces and the Indicated category has increased by 170% since the last MRE update in July 2020.

Kingwest CEO Ed Turner commented that "We are very pleased to continue to increase our near surface gold resources at Menzies. The successful completion of the infill drilling allows the finalisation of optimisation work in the Scoping Study which will be released soon. It is important to note that these MRE's are constrained by depths that are likely to be captured within open cut mining and Kingwest drilling has intersected significant amounts of deeper high-grade mineralisation that is not included here but may be included in future underground MRE's.

A large increase in the conversion of Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources aids us as we investigate the opportunities for economic production of these deposits."

Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

Shares on Issue
153,693,858

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Table 1: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, March 2021 above 0.5 g/t Au

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
> 0.5 Au	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces
Yunndaga	1.44	1.32	60,800	2.45	0.96	75,600	3.89	1.09	136,400
Lady Shenton				0.85	1.59	43,300	0.85	1.59	43,300
Stirling	0.24	1.48	11,500	0.74	1.52	36,300	0.98	1.52	47,800
Pericles	2.31	1.27	94,600	1.64	1.21	63,900	3.95	1.25	158,500
Lady Harriet	0.17	2.11	11,800	0.32	1.14	11,600	0.49	1.48	23,300
Bellenger	0.32	0.92	9,400	0.08	0.89	2,400	0.40	0.91	11,800
Warrior	0.03	1.37	1,200	0.19	1.11	6,700	0.22	1.15	8,000
Selkirk	0.03	6.25	6,200	0.14	1.21	5,300	0.17	2.15	11,500
Lady Irene				0.10	1.73	5,600	0.10	1.73	5,600
Total	**4.54**	**1.34**	**195,500**	**6.51**	**1.20**	**250,700**	**11.05**	**1.26**	**446,200**

Table 2: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, March 2021 above 1.0 g/t Au

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
> 1.0 Au	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces
Yunndaga	0.76	1.85	45,000	0.80	1.52	39,000	1.56	1.68	84,000
Lady Shenton	-	-	-	0.63	1.87	38,000	0.63	1.87	38,000
Stirling	0.15	1.94	9,500	0.43	2.12	29,300	0.58	2.08	38,800
Pericles	1.16	1.82	68,000	0.83	1.67	44,300	1.99	1.76	112,300
Lady Harriet	0.13	2.62	10,700	0.13	1.68	7,000	0.26	2.14	17,700
Bellenger	0.09	1.43	4,400	0.02	1.24	1,000	0.12	1.39	5,400
Warrior	0.02	1.93	1,000	0.09	1.55	4,400	0.10	1.61	5,400
Selkirk	0.03	6.35	6,200	0.03	2.95	3,200	0.06	4.55	9,400
Lady Irene	-	-	-	0.06	2.40	4,500	0.06	2.40	4,500
Total	**2.34**	**1.92**	**144,800**	**3.02**	**1.76**	**170,700**	**5.36**	**1.83**	**315,500**

High Grade Mineralisation outside of MRE's

Multiple intercepts from recent and historic drilling were not included in the MRE's due to depth constraints. Significant intercepts excluded which illustrate the "open" nature of mineralisation at MGP include[1];

- **9.0m @ 9.64 g/t Au** from 185.0m in LIRD003
- **1.0m @ 42.3 g/t Au** from 131.0m in MZRC11230
- **0.9m @ 36.6 g/t Au** from 172.7m in KWD026
- **1.0m @ 24.8 g/t Au** from 130.0m in SKRC19002
- **2.0m @ 9.6 g/t Au** from 139.0m in MZRC11229

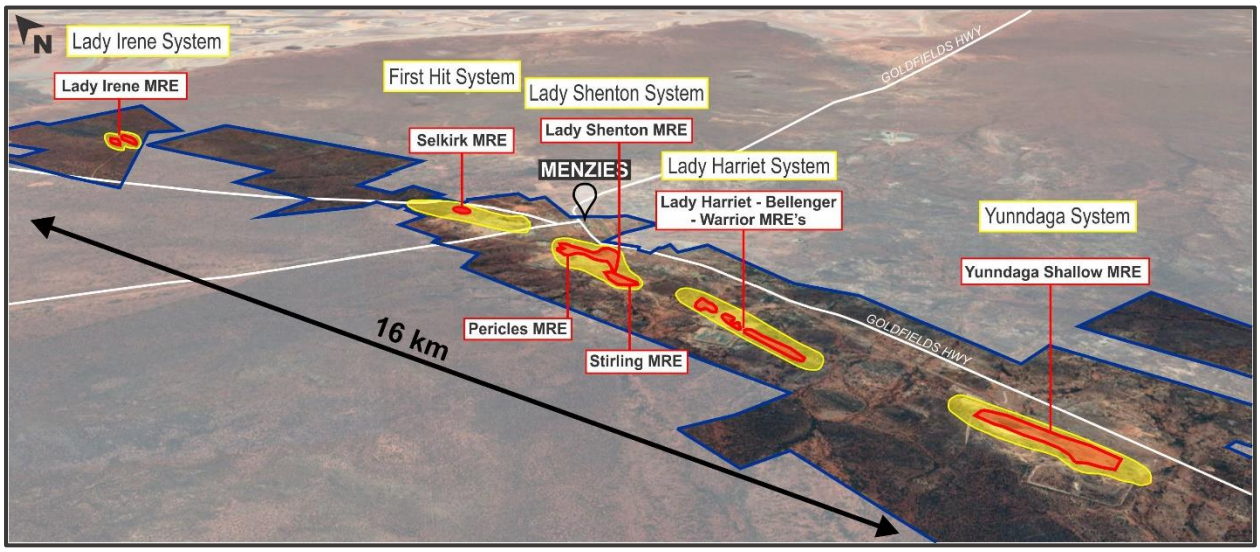

Figure 1: Menzies Gold Project (MGP) aerial view showing the main mineralised systems as well as the MRE locations

Cut-off Grade

A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au has been used for reporting all Mineral Resources.

The resources occur near surface and are amenable to mining by open pit mining. In order to satisfy "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" criteria, a maximum depth below surface has been applied for reporting each resource based on each resource size, grade and orientation. The following depths below surface were applied:

- Warrior – 75m
- Bellenger – 75m
- Lady Harriet – 100m
- Pericles – 175m
- Lady Shenton – 125m
- Stirling – 100m
- Selkirk – 100m
- Yunndaga – 175m
- Lady Irene – 115m

Resource Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on a number of factors including data quality, sample spacing, geological understanding of mineralisation controls and geological/mineralisation continuity and quality of the final grade estimate.

Indicated Mineral Resources are typically defined by 25m spaced drilling or less and include drilling completed by KWR. Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by drilling spaced greater than 25m.

The classified Mineral Resources are constrained above nominated elevations as discussed.

Estimation Methodology

Pericles, Lady Shenton, Stirling, Warrior, Lady Harriet, Bellenger, Selkirk and Lady Irene

For each deposit, Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation methodology was used to estimate gold into 3D block models. Figures 2 – 21 include plan views of the mineralisation domain interpretations, MRE block model long sections and MRE grade tonnage curves for these deposits.

For the majority of estimation domains, samples were composited to 1m with a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. From a combined total of 59 domains, 10 domains were composited to 2m due the abundance of 2m raw samples.

The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of methods including spatial location, histograms, log probability plots and CVs. Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on an individual domain basis. In some instances, an additional distance based top cut was also applied.

Variogram modelling was undertaken for the 1 or 2m composited data for all domains with sufficient number of data to produce robust variograms. All variogram models were undertaken by transforming the composite data to Gaussian space, modelling a Gaussian variogram, and then back-transforming the Gaussian models to real space for use in interpolation. For the poorly informed domains, variograms models were adopted from the modelled variograms and the orientation modified accordingly.

Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) was used to assist determining the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, and search distance to be used for the estimation. All estimates were completed within a 3D block model rotated toward 322.5^0 (-37.5) to honour the strike direction of mineralisation. An estimation block size of either 20(Y)m x 5(X)m x 10(Z)m or 10(Y)m x 2.5(X)m x 5(Z)m was used based on data spacing and these were sub-blocked to 2.5(Y)m x 0.625(X)m x 1.25(Z)m for volume resolution.

Gold was estimated with hard domain boundaries using a two-pass search strategy with the first pass search distances ranging from 30m to 100m and the second pass using twice the first pass distance. The minimum number of samples was set to between 4 to 6 and the maximum number of samples set to 18.

A total of 600 bulk density measurements were measured from drillcore at the Menzies project area in 2019 and 2020. These measurements were completed using the immersion method on individual core samples. Bulk density was assigned to the block models for tonnage reporting based on regolith type which included $2.7t/m^3$ for fresh rock, $2.3t/m^3$ for transitional material and $1.5t/m^3$ for oxide material.

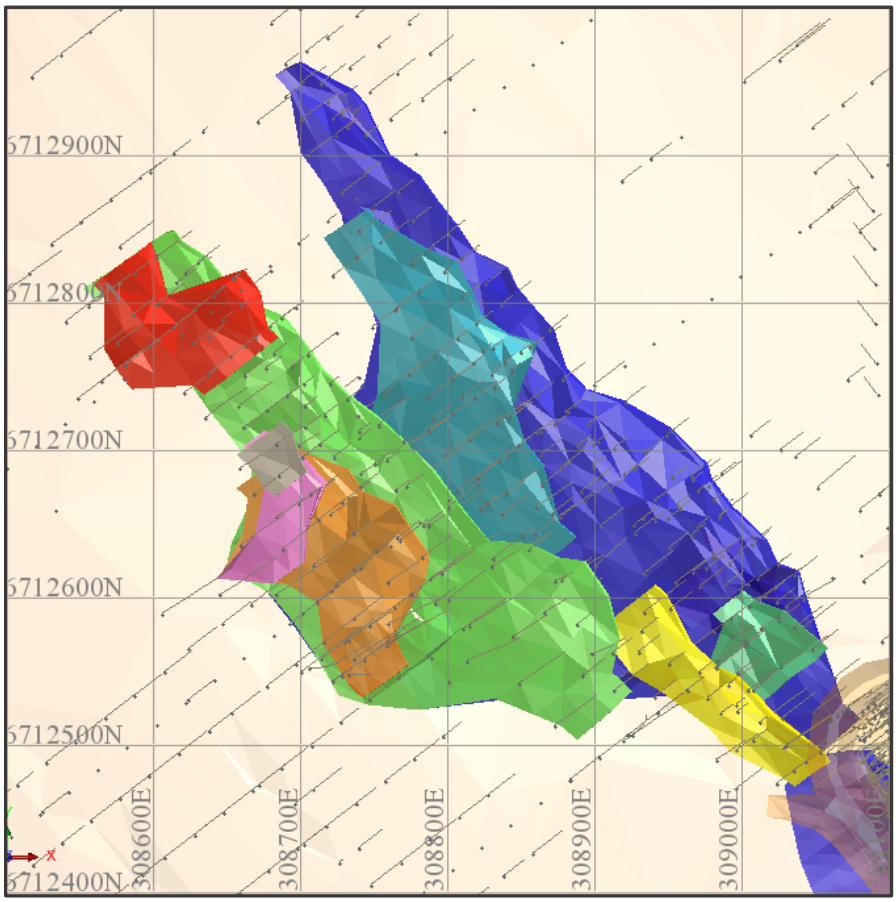

Figure 1: Pericles mineralisation domain interpretations – plan view.

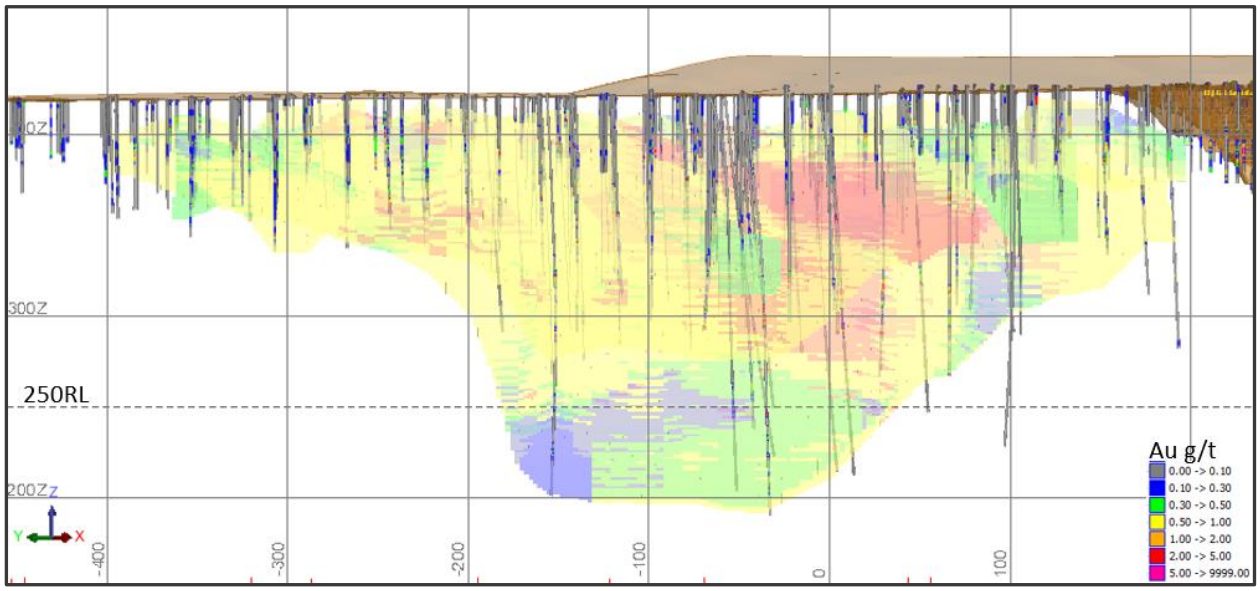

Figure 3: Pericles MRE block model coloured by Au g/t – long section looking northeast.

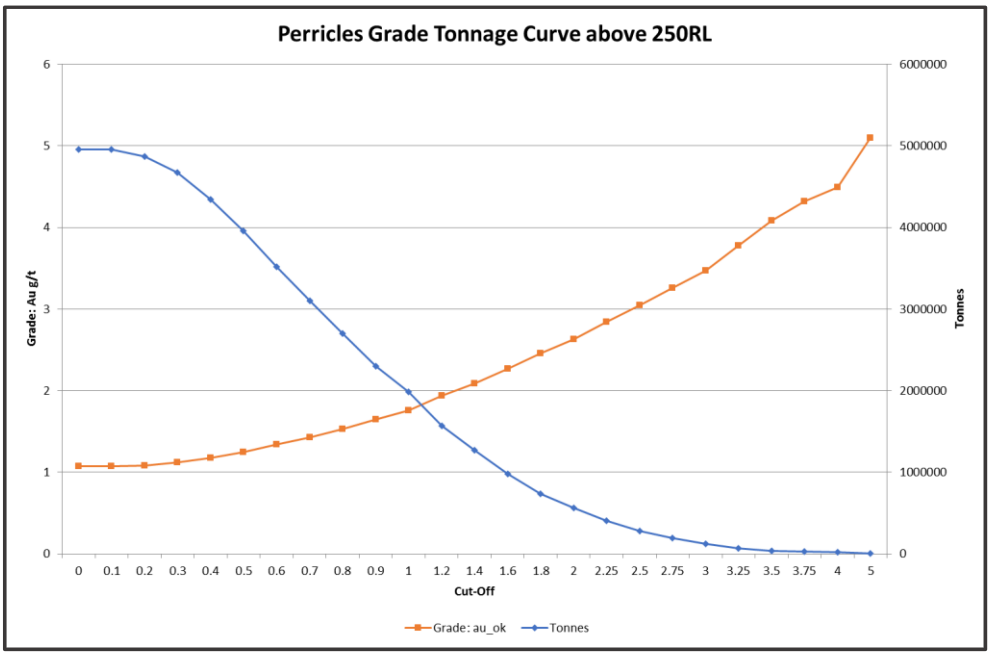

Figure 4: Pericles MRE grade-tonnage curve.

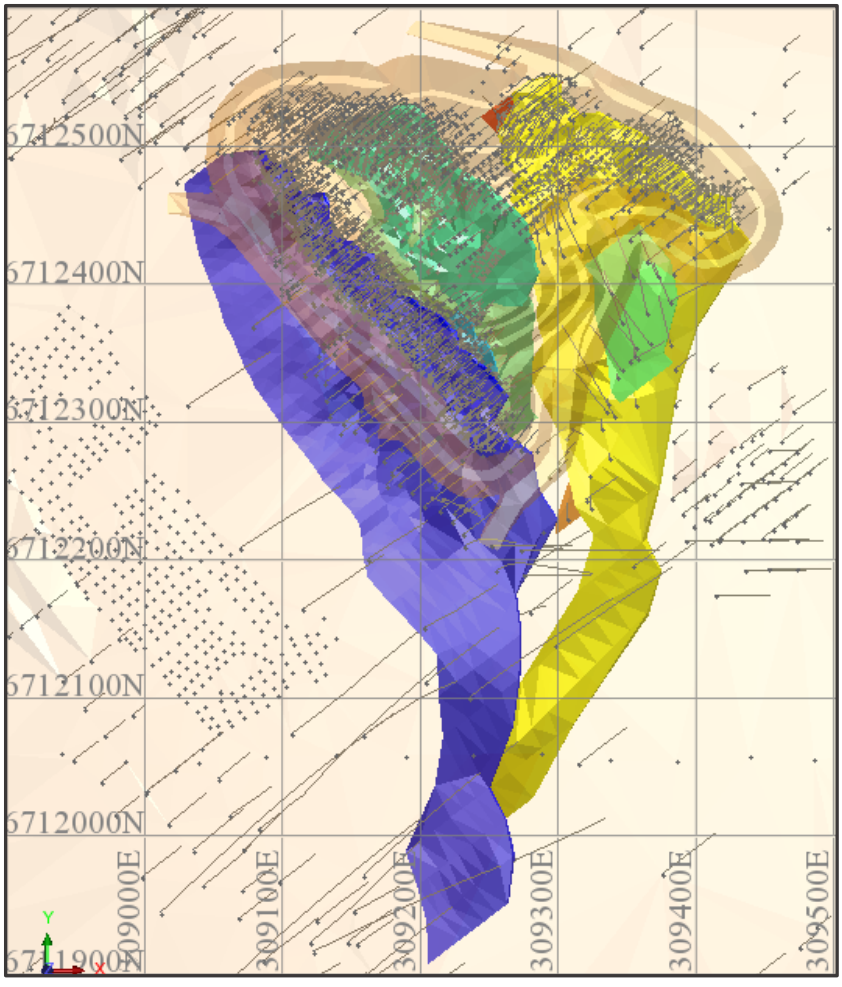

Figure 5: Lady Shenton mineralisation domain interpretations – plan view.

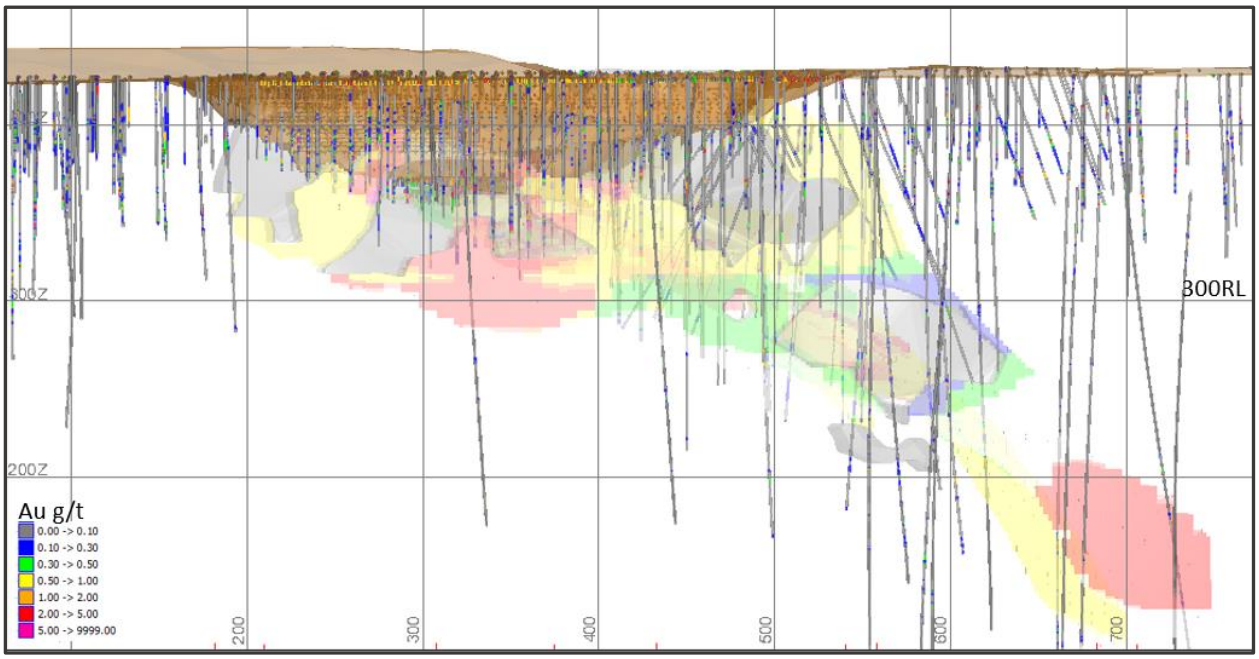

Figure 6: Lady Shenton MRE block model coloured by Au g/t – long section looking northeast.

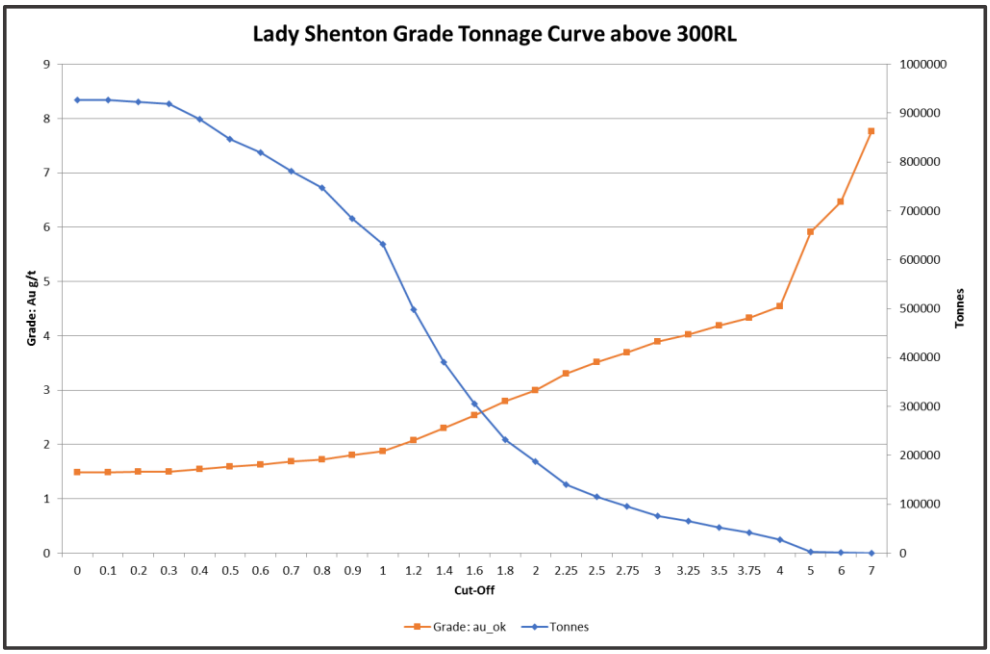

Figure 7: Lady Shenton MRE grade-tonnage curve.

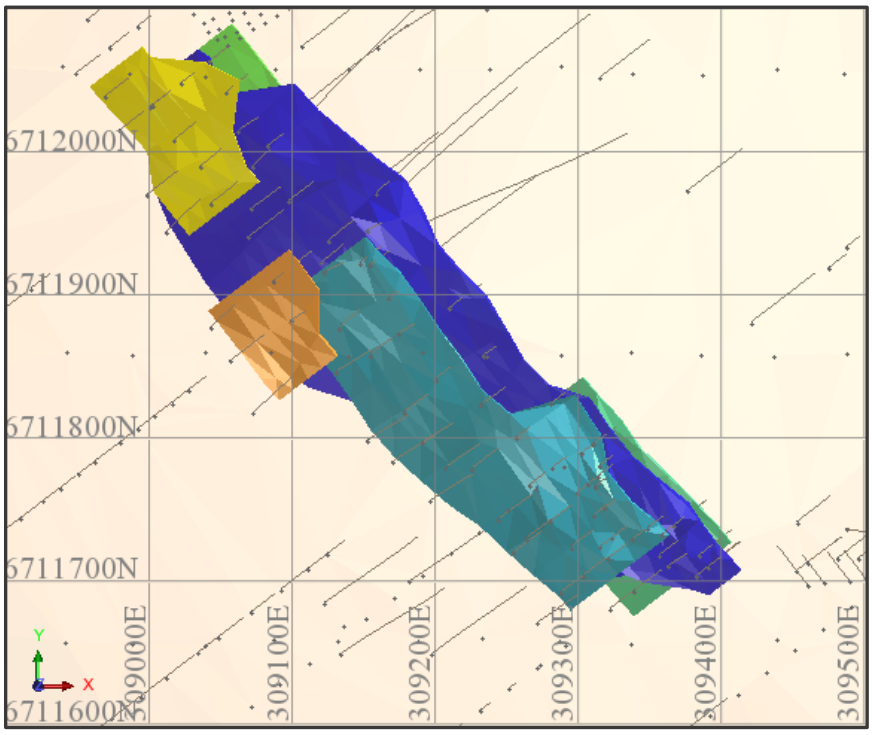

Figure 8: Stirling mineralisation domain interpretations – plan view.

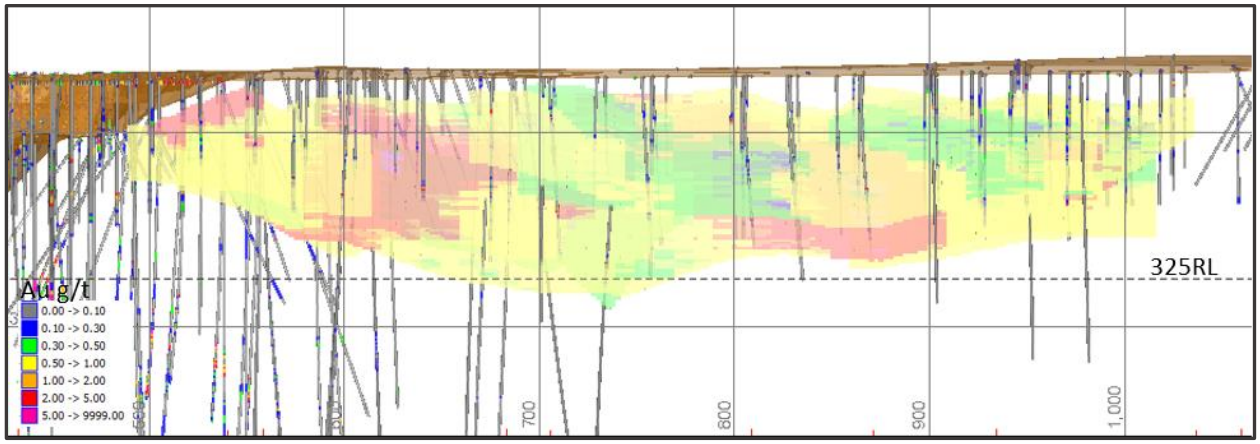

Figure 9: Stirling MRE block model coloured by Au g/t – long section looking northeast.

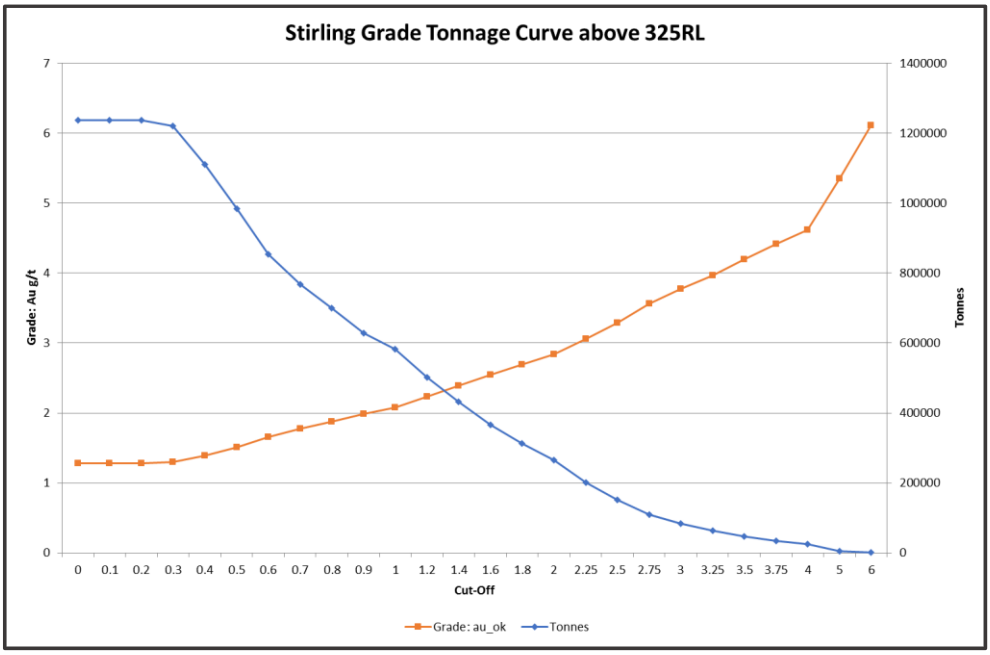

Figure 10: Stirling MRE grade-tonnage curve.

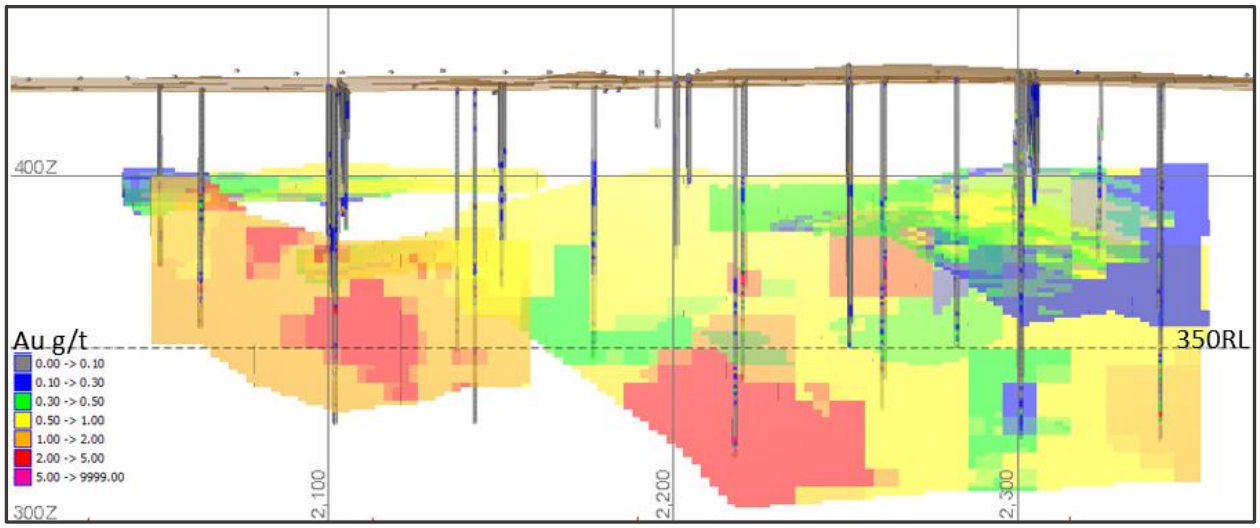

Figure 11: Warrior MRE block model coloured by Au g/t – long section looking northeast.

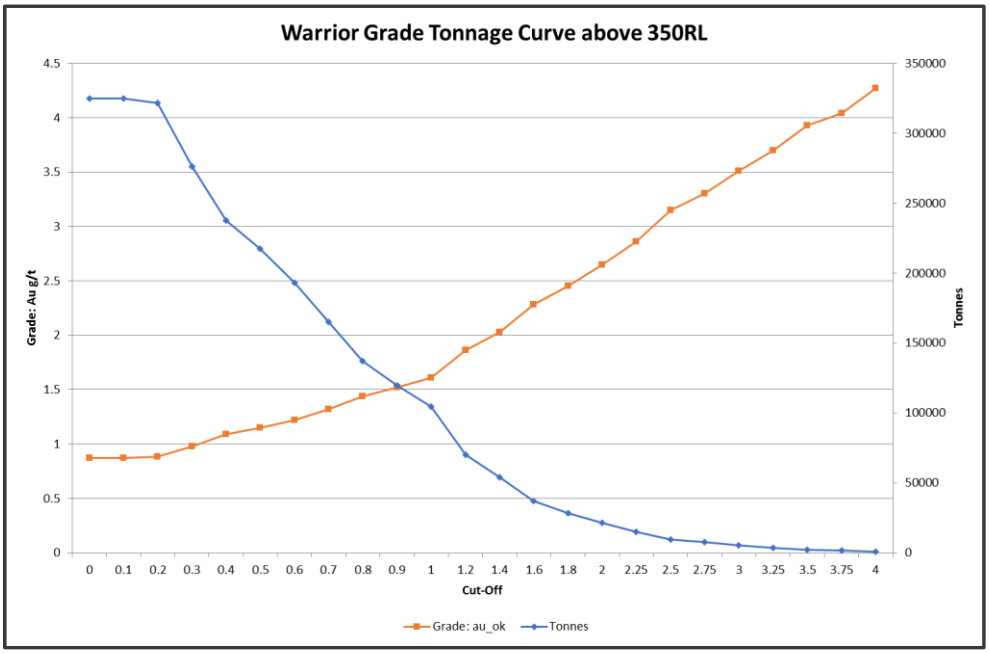

Figure 12: Warrior MRE grade-tonnage curve.

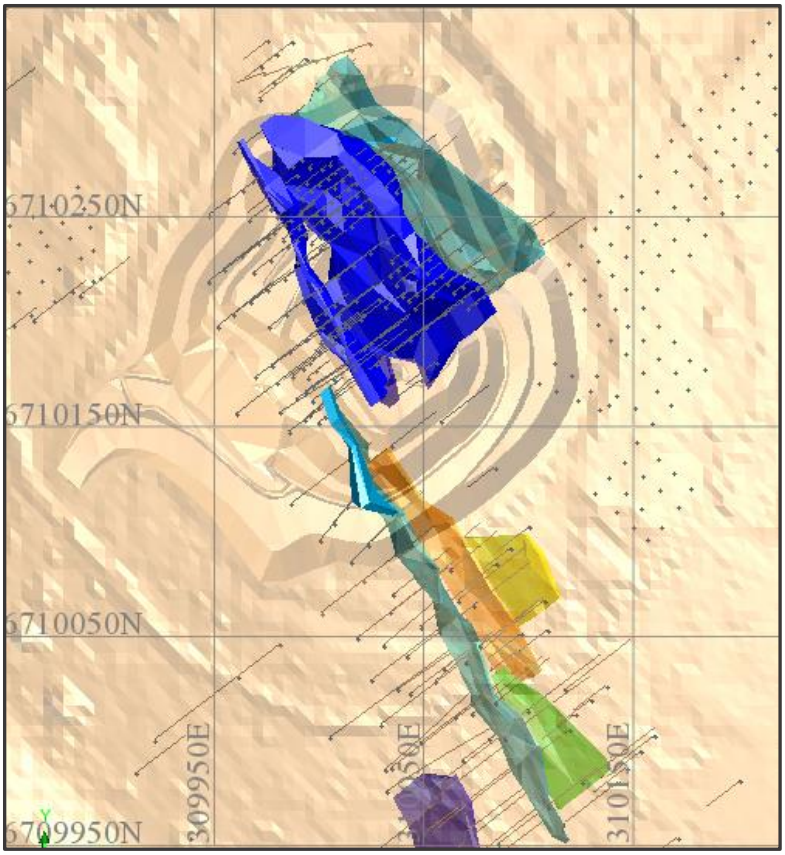

Figure 13: Lady Harriet mineralisation domain interpretations – plan view.

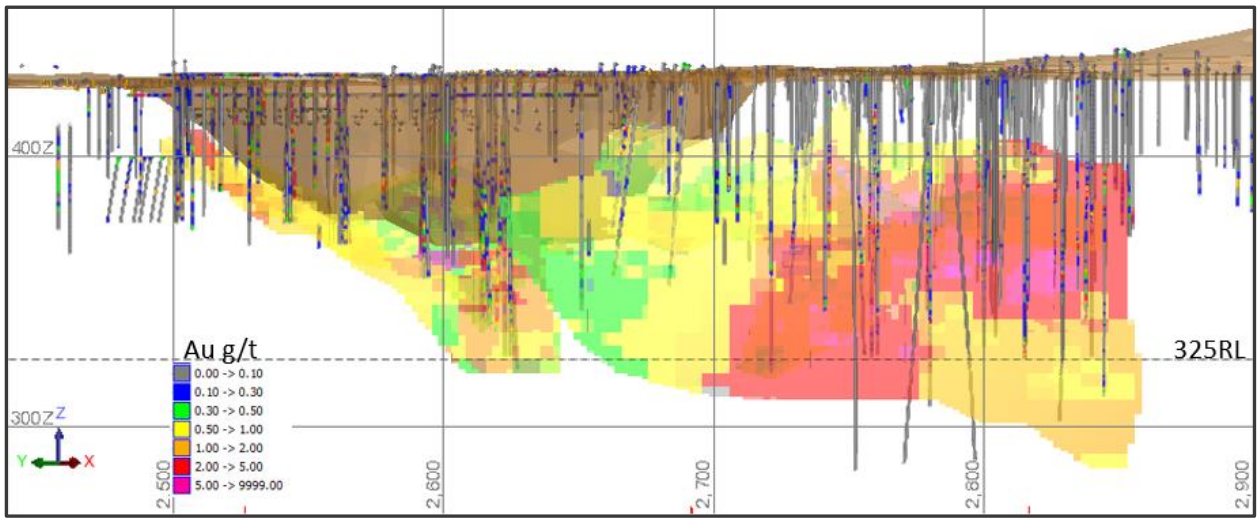

Figure 14: Lady Harriet MRE block model coloured by Au g/t – long section looking northeast.

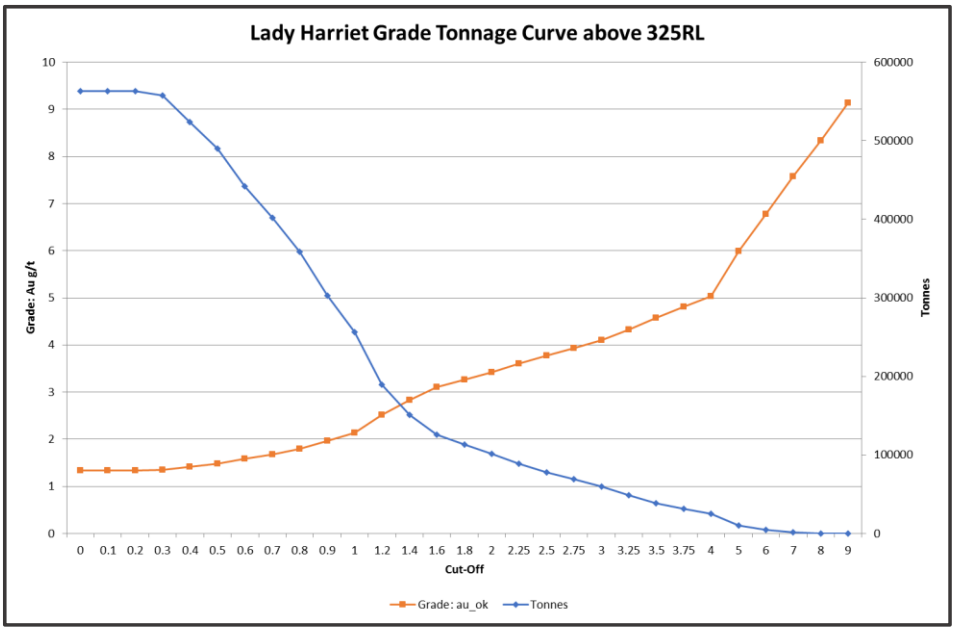

Figure 15: Lady Harriet MRE grade-tonnage curve.

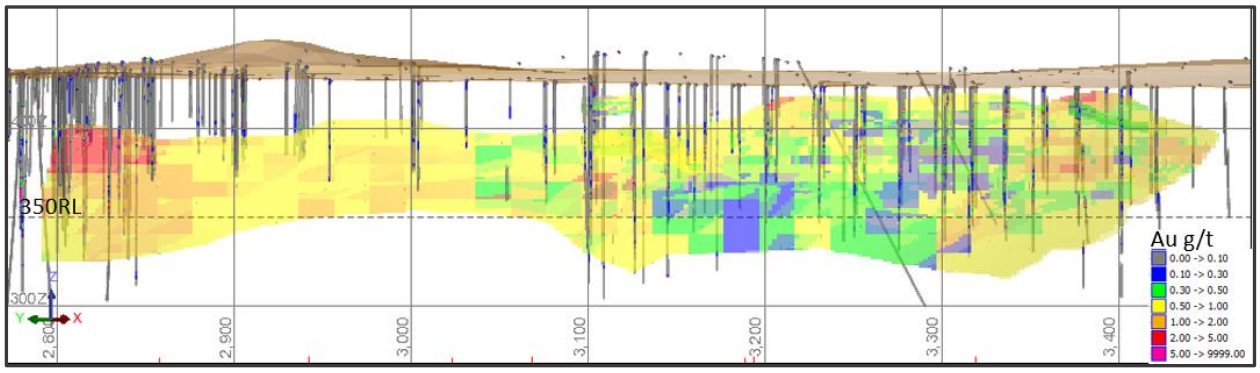

Figure 16: Bellenger MRE block model coloured by Au g/t – long section looking northeast.

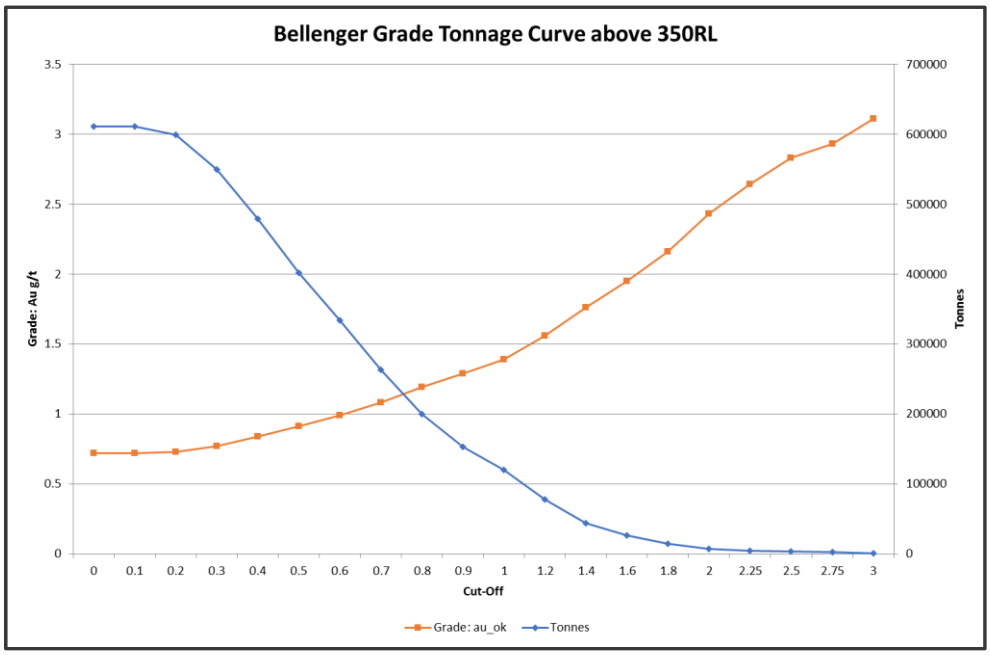

Figure 17: Bellenger MRE grade-tonnage curve.

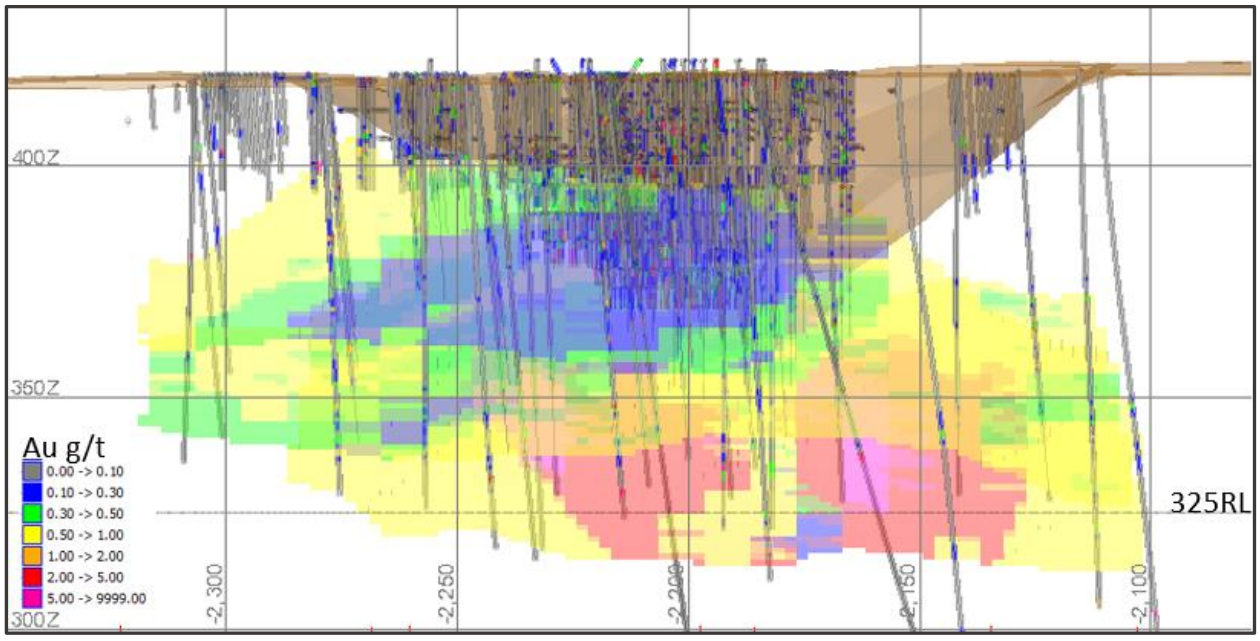

Figure 181: Selkirk MRE block model coloured by Au g/t – long section looking northeast.

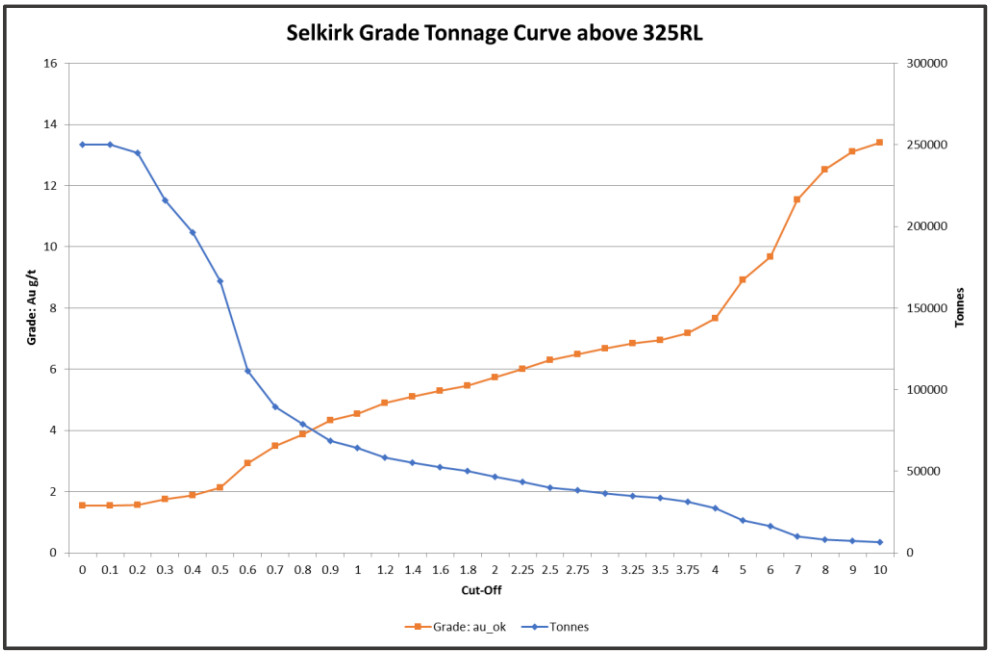

Figure 19: Selkirk MRE grade-tonnage curve.

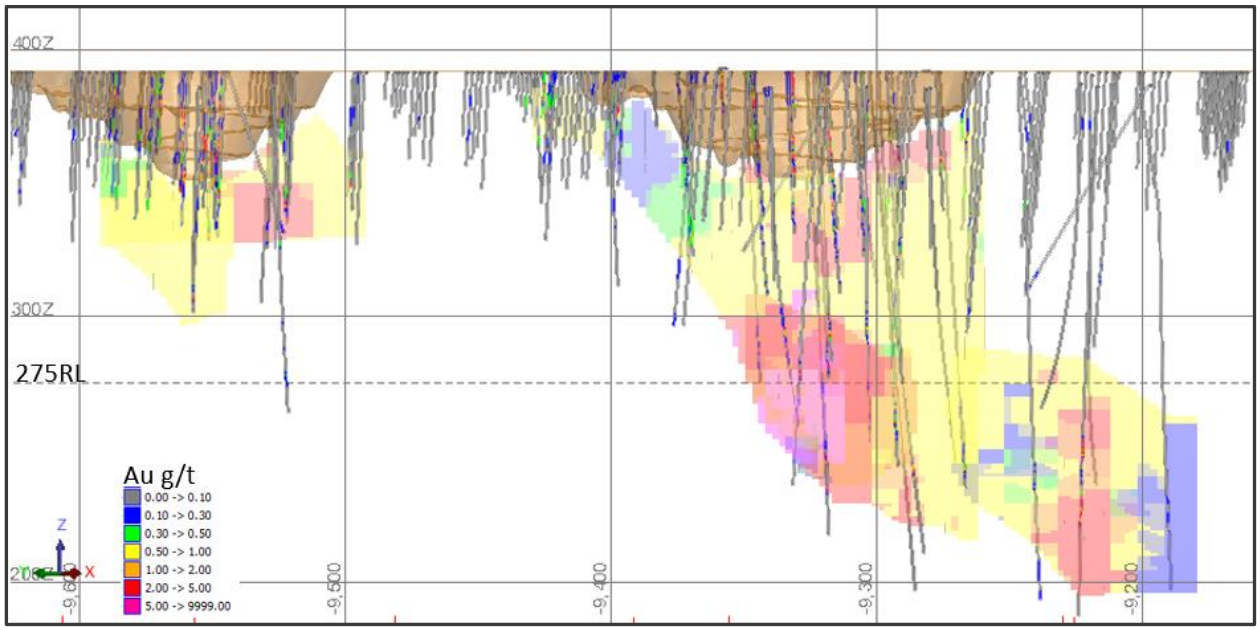

Figure 20: Lady Irene MRE block model coloured by Au g/t – long section looking northeast.

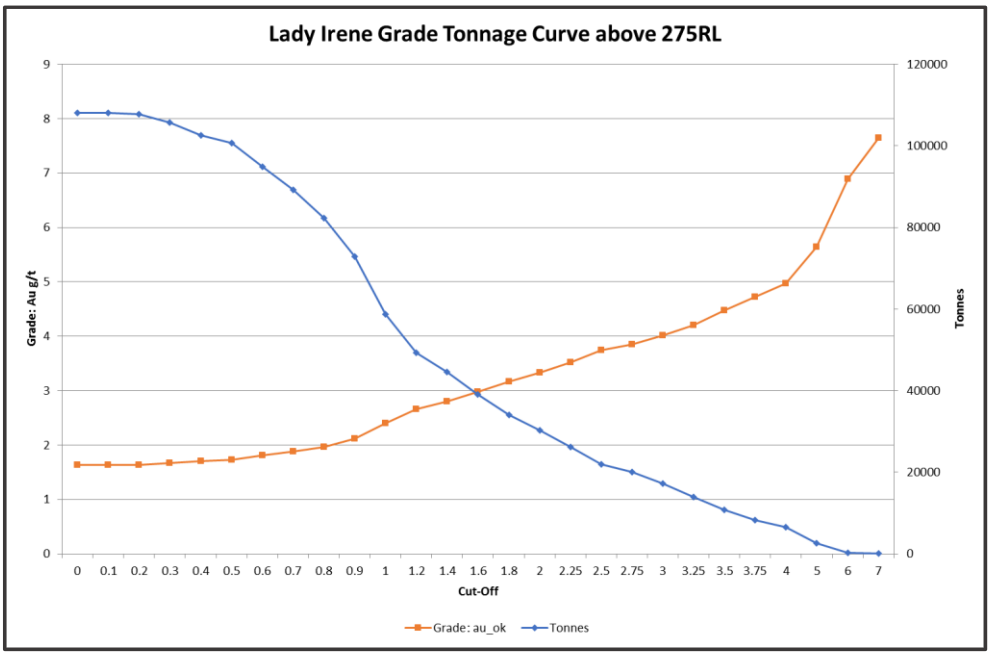

Figure 31: Lady Irene MRE grade-tonnage curve.

Yunndaga

Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) was used for grade estimation of gold into 3D block model. LUC is a non-linear estimation approach based on an OK estimate and is able to produce SMU scale block grade estimates that are not over-smoothed. Figures 22 – 24 include a plan view of the mineralisation domain interpretations, an MRE block model long section and MRE grade tonnage curve for Yunndaga.

Samples were composited to 1m for 3 estimation domains (701 to 703) with a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length.

The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of methods including spatial location, histograms, log probability plots and CVs. Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on an individual domain basis and included 45g/t Au for domains 701 and 703 and 14g/t Au for 702. In addition, a distance based top cap was also applied for 20g/t Au at a distance greater than 20m.

Variogram modelling was undertaken for the largest domain (701) and this was adopted for the 2 minor domains (702 and 703). The gold grade variogram model was undertaken by transforming the composite data to Gaussian space, modelling a Gaussian variogram, and then back-transforming the Gaussian models to real space for use in interpolation. All available valid RD and GC composites were used for variography, thus ensuring the best possible definition at short ranges.

LUC estimation was undertaken using a Panel block size of 20(N)m x 10(E)m x 10(RL)m. The final SMU estimation block size for the LUC was set at 5(N)m x 2.5(E)m x 2.5(RL)m. Selection of the Panel was used based on data spacing which includes 10m spaced GC drilling and variable RD data ranging from 20m to greater than 75m.

LUC estimation is based on Panel block estimates undertaken using OK. This was followed by a Change of Support (CoS) which uses the composite gold grade distribution and variogram model to define a gold grade distribution at the SMU block scale. An Information Effect correction, which accounts for the

imperfect predictions that dense GC data will produce, was modelled as part of the CoS, assuming a GC drill spacing of 8mY x 5mX x 1mRL. Uniform Conditioning (UC) was then undertaken to produce a model of the SMU block grade, tonnage and metal distribution within each Panel, which is conditioned to the Panel grade. The resulting array variables for a range of cut-off grades is stored in the Panel block model. Finally, LUC is undertaken whereby the UC SMU block grade distribution stored in the Panel model is devolved to the SMU block model via a discretization post-processing procedure, thus resulting in a single grade value per SMU block.

Search radius parameters were based on the anisotropy evident in the variograms, and by visual inspection of the pattern of informing composite selection. For the OK panel estimate, a single pass estimate was used with a minimum of 6 and maximum of 32 composites. For the SMU ranking estimate, a single pass was also used but with a minimum of 6 and maximum of 18 composites used. During estimation, locally varying rotations were used for both the variogram model and search neighbourhood. These were based on interpreted surfaces that reflect the plane of maximum continuity of the gold mineralisation within each domain. The major and semi-major axes of the variograms and searches were thus oriented parallel to these planes.

A total of 600 bulk density measurements were measured from drillcore at the Menzies project area in 2019 and 2020. were assigned by regolith type and were based on. These measurements were completed using the immersion method on individual core samples. Bulk density was assigned to the block model for tonnage reporting based on regolith type which included 2.7t/m^3 for fresh rock, 2.3t/m^3 for transitional material and 1.5t/m^3 for oxide material.

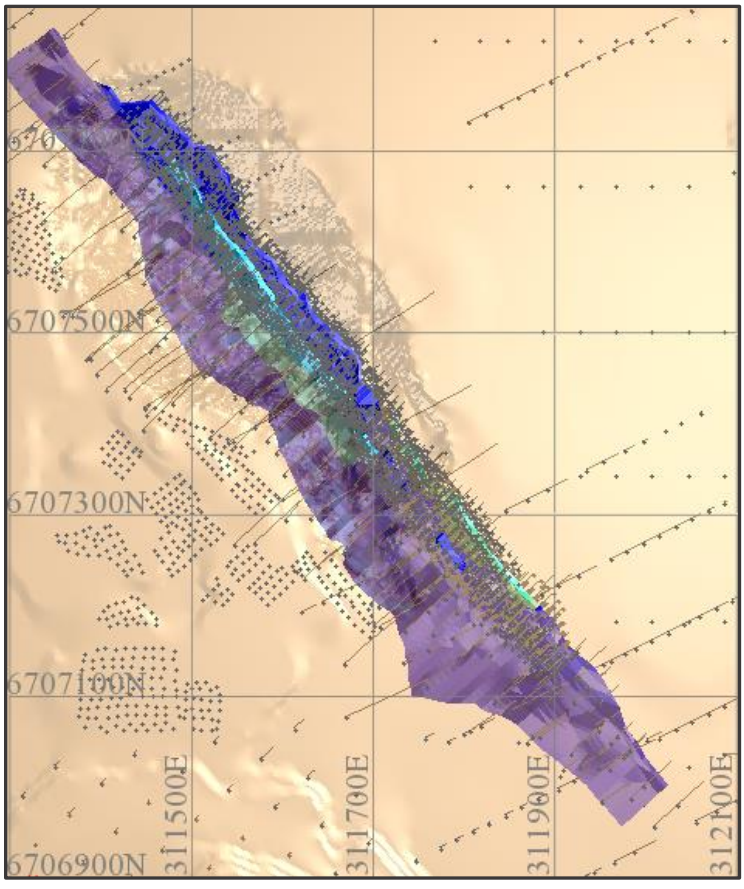

Figure 42: Yunndaga mineralisation domain interpretations – plan view.

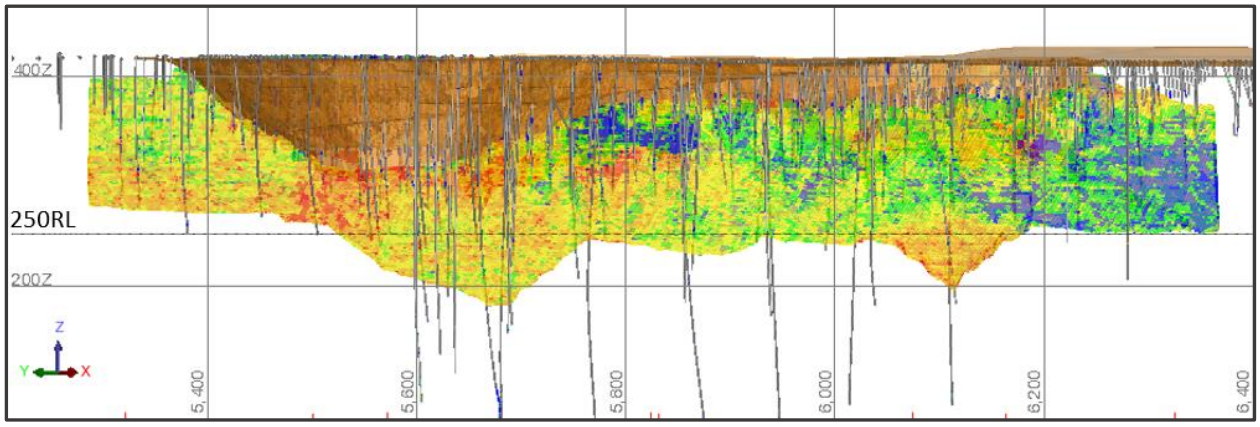

Figure 53: Yunndaga MRE block model coloured by Au g/t – long section looking northeast.

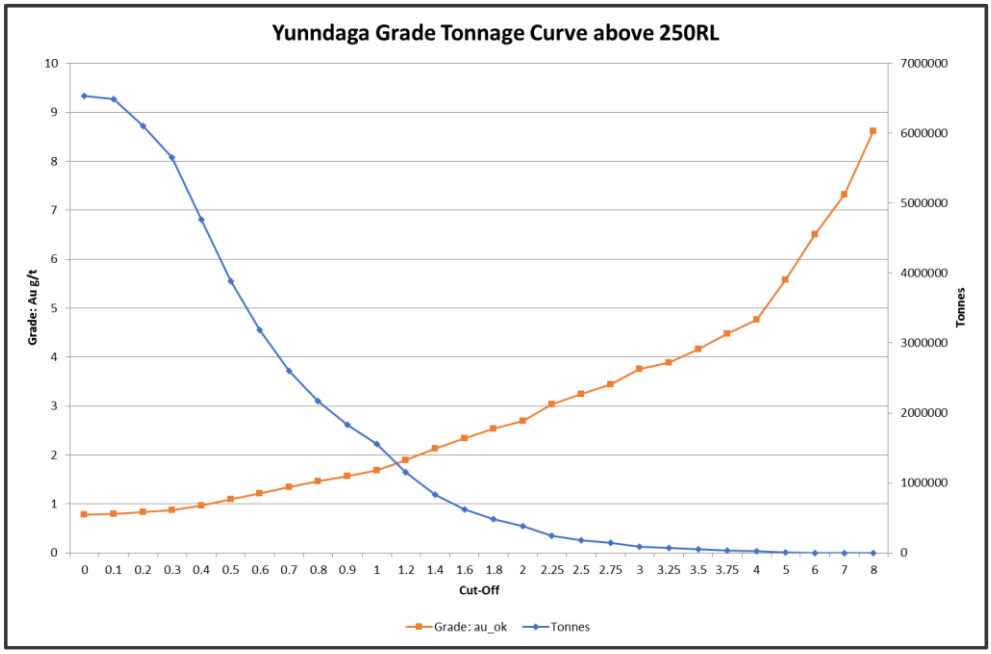

Figure 64: Yunndaga MRE grade-tonnage curve.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Mineralisation at **Lady Shenton** is hosted in three main gold mineralised shear/fracture zones and subsidiary splays. The Lady Shenton and Falconer lodes dip around 50° southwest plunging south and the Big Babe lode dips gently south at a shallower angle. Lady Shenton mineralisation is hosted within a sulphidic biotitic shear zone included inside a highly metamorphosed sequence of mafic and ultramafic volcanics. The Falconer mineralisation is hosted in a granodiorite which lays sub-parallel to the stratification and varies in thickness from 5 to 15m. The Big Babe lode is a cylindrical Felsic intrusive body lying on the eastern side of the stratiform mineralisation. Stratigraphy strikes northwest and dips moderately southwest. The area is variably weathered, with the oxidisation profile extending down to between 30 to 50 metres below surface.

Mineralisation at **Pericles** correspond to the northern sinistral offset of the Lady Shenton and Falconer lodes. The two prospects are crosscut by an east-west structure which displaces the Lady Shenton mineralisation (Lady Shenton lode and Falconer lode) 80m towards the east. The Western lode at Pericles correspond to the Lady Shenton lode, and the Eastern lode to the Falconer lode. The area is variably weathered, with the oxidisation profile extending down to between 30 to 50 metres below surface.

Mineralisation at **Stirling** is hosted in multiple sub parallel sulphidic biotitic shear zones that dip approximately 40° towards the southwest with high grade shoots plunging south. Mineralisation is hosted within highly metamorphosed mafic amphibolites. Stratigraphy strikes north - northwest and dips moderately southwest. The area is poorly weathered, with the oxidisation profile extending down to between 10 to 30 metres below surface.

Mineralisation at **Lady Harriet – Bellenger** is hosted in three main steep to sub-vertical slightly southwest dipping gold mineralised quartz vein zones. These quartz veins vary in size and intensity and are comprised of multiple close-spaced quartz veins or veinlets in a highly silicified matrix. This zone is hosted within a highly metamorphosed mafic amphibolite sequence which can present some biotitic alteration on the selvage of the vein zones. The vein zones appear to be arranged in an en-echelon manner.

Mineralisation at **Warrior** has a similar setting to Lady Harriet – Bellenger with two sub-vertical gold mineralised quartz veins zones and an enrichment at the base of the oxide zone which is sub-horizontal.

Mineralisation at **Selkirk** lies in two moderately south west dipping lodes, plunging south hosted within a highly metamorphosed sequence of mafic and ultramafic volcanics. Stratigraphy strikes north - northwest and dip moderately southwest. The gold mineralisation is hosted in sulphidic biotitic shear zones within the thinner sequences of mafic amphibolite within large ultramafic sequences. The area has a shallow weathering profile extending down to between 5 to 15 metres below surface.

Mineralisation at **Yunndaga** has a different setting to the other main Menzies prospects as it lies towards the western part of the Menzies Shear Zone. The western area of the shear zone is a sequence of metamorphosed sediments which lie above the mafic and ultramafic volcanic sequence. The gold mineralisation is within large quartz veins close to the metasediment – volcanic contact. The sulphide content is minimal although within the high-grade zone, arsenopyrite can be visible.

Lady Irene mineralisation is hosted in large, folded quartz veins. The geology is dominated by a series of ultramafic volcanics from talc-chlorite-rich to amphibole-rich with small intervals of mafic amphibolite. Lady Irene is divided between two mineralised zones, **Lady Irene North** and **Lady Irene South**. The northern quartz vein is sub-vertical, oriented north - northwest. The southern quartz vein is larger, oriented north - south and sub vertical, dipping slightly west and plunging south. Towards the southern end of the Lady Irene South, at depth, the quartz vein is highly folded which is interpreted as syngenetic with mineralisation.

The March 2021 MRE is based on geological assay data from 229 RC drill holes and 7 diamond holes at Pericles, 340 RC drill holes, 8 diamond holes and 475 RCGC holes at Lady Shenton, 65 RC drill holes and 7 diamond holes at Stirling, 125 RC drill holes at Lady Harriet, 97 RC drill holes at Bellenger, 32 RC drill holes at Warrior, 305 RC drill holes, 33 diamond holes, and 1,138 RCGC holes at Yunndaga, 125 RC, 3 diamond core drill holes and 6 RAB holes at Selkirk, 63 RC drill holes, 3 diamond holes, 9 AC holes and 2 RAB holes at Lady Irene completed up to the end of December 2020. The diamond and RC drilling were completed by Kingwest and previous project operators. The Lady Shenton, Yunndaga, Selkirk, Lady Harriet and Lady Irene prospects also have historic grade control drilling and channel sampling information which was used to assist in modelling the upper portions of the various lodes.

ABOUT THE MGP

Menzies is one of Western Australia's major historic gold fields. Located 130km north of the globally significant gold deposits of Kalgoorlie on the Goldfields Highway, Menzies has power and water and is within trucking distance of numerous Gold Processing Plants (Figure 25).

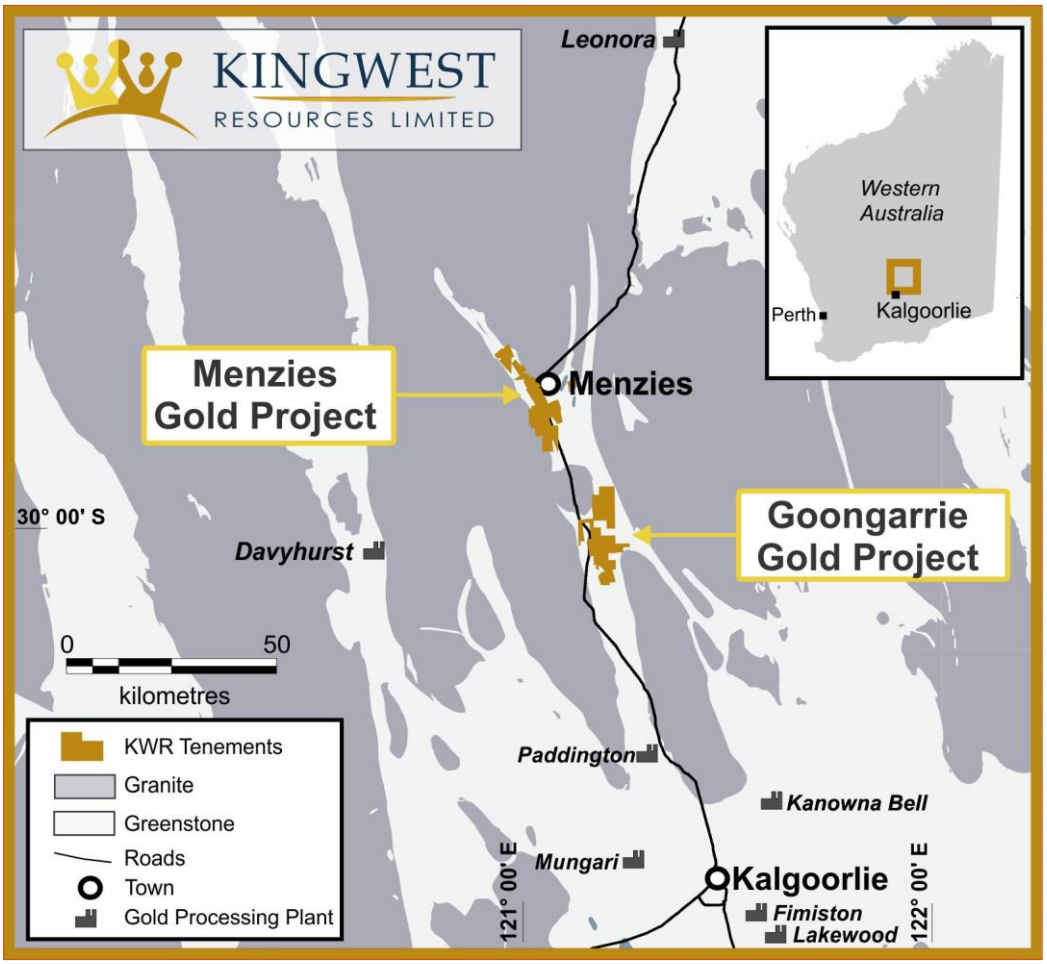

Figure 25: MGP location.

The MGP covers a contiguous land package over a strike length in excess of 15km. Within the MGP a series of structurally controlled high-grade gold deposits have been historically mined and display extensive exploration potential for high-grade extensions. Modern exploration since closure over 20 years ago has been limited.

The MGP is hosted along the Menzies Shear Zone. All deposits lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR.

The MGP has recorded historical production of **643,200 oz @ 22.5g/t Au**[1] from underground (U/G) between 1895 and 1943 plus **145,000 oz @ 2.6g/t Au**[1] open cut between 1995 and 1999, for a total of **787,200 oz @ 18.9g/t**[1] **Au**.

[1] As announced to the ASX on 9 July 2019 (ASX: KWR)

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Kingwest Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Kingwest believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Ed Turner who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Turner is a full-time employee of Kingwest Resources Limited. Mr Turner has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Zammit who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Zammit is a Principal Consultant Geologist at Cube Consulting. Mr Zammit has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

-Ends-

The Board of Kingwest Resources Limited authorised this announcement to be given to ASX.

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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*	• The Pericles MRE is based on 229 RC (including 54 from KWR) and 7 RC pre-collars with diamond tail (all by KWR) drilled in numerous campaigns by several different companies. • The Lady Shenton MRE is based on a total of 823 drillholes which includes 2 DDH (all by KWR), 6 RC with DDH tail (all by KWR), 340 RC and 475 RC grade control in numerous campaigns by several different companies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	This also includes blast and grade control drilling within the pit area. • The Stirling MRE was based on 65 RC, and 7 RC pre-collars with diamond tail drill holes completed in 2019 and 2020 by KWR. • The Warrior MRE is based on 32 RC holes drilled in numerous campaigns by several different companies including 3 by KWR up to end of December 2020. • The Lady Harriet MRE is based on 125 RC holes (including 9 from KWR) drilled in numerous campaigns by several different companies including KWR up to end of December 2020. Data also available included blast and grade control drilling within the pit area. • The Bellenger MRE is based on 97 RC holes drilled in numerous campaigns by several different companies including 10 by KWR up to end of December 2020. • The Yunndaga MRE is based on 21 DDH (4 by KWR), 12 RC pre-collars with diamond tail (12 by KWR), 305 RC (14 by KWR), and 1,138 RC grade control holes drilled in numerous campaigns by several different companies. This also includes blast and grade control drilling within the pit area. • The Selkirk MRE is based on 3 DDH (all by KWR), 125 RC (9 by KWR) and 5 RAB holes drilled in numerous campaigns by several different companies. This also includes blast and grade control drilling within the pit area. • The Lady Irene MRE is based on 1 DDH, 63 RC holes (4 by KWR), 9 AC and 2 RAB holes drilled in numerous campaigns by several different companies. • The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60° towards the north east. • Industry standard RC and DD drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits appear to have been utilised throughout the campaigns. • Recent RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples, with individual 1 metre samples later submitted for assay based on the initial composite assay result. Historical holes followed the same protocol but, in some cases, the resample was done as 2m samples. • DD holes sample intervals ranged from 0.4m – 1.5m (averaging 0.5 m within mineralised zones and 1 m outside) and were based on geological logging. • Historic samples were submitted to several

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		different assay laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie. Kingwest's samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge.
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).*	• Most holes used for the resource estimate were RC holes drilled with a 4.5 or 5.75 inch face sampling hammer. KWR drilled diamond core (DD) with Reverse Circulation (RC) pre collars. DD core is a mix of HQ and NQ diameter. KWR core was systematically oriented during drilling using a Reflex ACT Mk.3TM core orientation tool. Hole depths range from 30 to 835 m.
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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were crossed checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The majority of the samples were dry, rare wet samples towards the end of hole. Little water is to be recorded around the area. Lady Irene prospect has significant water, but the samples have been kept dry using a mix of clay additives. In the CP's opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. • All DD core was measured for recovery and RQD. Fracture intensity was recorded in part of the holes. Recovery was excellent at almost 100% except in the vicinity of historic stopes. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified at the project to the date. It is possible that there may be some minor biases in the RC portions of the holes.
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.*	• RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Of note is that some holes have no geological logging information. However the Competent Person is of the opinion that there is sufficient geological information for the MRE. All drill core was logged geologically and geotechnically in detail

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, texture, veining, grain size, colour, structure, alteration, hardness, fracture density, RQD, alteration, mineralisation, magnetic response. • Logging was recorded either on standard logging descriptive sheets, directly into Excel tables or into LogChief. Drill logs are all store in Datashed. • Logging is qualitative in nature. All core was photographed. • 100% of KWR meterage's are geologically logged.
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.*	• For KWR, RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. Duplicate splits were taken every 10 metres. Protocol varies for historical drilling but most had single split taken with a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. The 1 metre split samples were later sent for assay based on the 4 m composite sample results. • No duplicate 4m samples were taken for RC samples. • All KWR core was appropriately orientated. All core was marked up for sampling by company geologists prior to core cutting. Sample widths range from 0.4m to 1.5m. Half core samples were submitted to Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory for analysis. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. • Blank samples were routinely dispatched to the laboratory to monitor sample preparation. These generally performed within acceptable tolerances. • Duplicate coarse reject samples or bulk pulverised samples have been submitted for assay to cross check assay repeatability. Results show typical variation of coarse grain "nuggety" gold deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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 of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Historic gold assaying is a mixture of Aqua Regia (partial digest) and fire assay (near total digest). • For KWR drilling, 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for gold. • Results from geophysical tools are not reported here. • Most historic pre-KWR drilling appears to have used industry standard data collection and QC protocols. For KWR drilling laboratory QC (Quality Control) involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. Approximately 10% of samples submitted were QC samples. • QC assays reported within acceptable tolerances. Of note is that coarse reject/bulk pulverised duplicate assays show variation from the original primary assays typically of the "nuggety" style of gold mineralisation found at the project.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• For KWR drilling significant intersections were cross checked against core photos and drill logs after drilling. • Few twin holes have been drilled at the prospect and they all present the typical "nuggety" style of mineralisation, but the mineralisation "zone" and geology were very predictable. • Data storage is in Datashed, then exported to MS Access. • No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. All KWR holes were later more accurately surveyed using a DGPS or similar instrument. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The historical drilling was recorded either in local grid or in AMG84 then converted to MGA94 Zone 51. • The site topography utilised a Landgate DTM dated from 2013 which has sub 10cm accuracy which cover all prospects except Lady Irene. For Lady Irene, the topography was created from DGPS Collar surveys which is considered relevant for the area. A drone survey and historical pit surveys were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		also used to accurately measure surface RL's. • There are several metre discrepancies in some holes collar elevations when compared with the topography elevation. These collars where adjusted to fit the topography.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes are variably spaced ranging from 5 metres to 100m spacing. • Most holes are spaced on 25 m centres or less and there is sufficient data on which to establish grade and geological continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification. Lady Shenton, Selkirk, Lady Harriet, Yunndaga and Lady Irene have been mined historically and grade control and blast data were used in the interpretation modelling process. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied.
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.* • *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.*	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. Visitors need permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel for assaying. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No company or external audits of sampling techniques or data have been completed at the project to date.

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*	• All tenements are owned 100% by KWR. Original vendor retains a 1% NSR and the right to claw back a 70% interest in the event a single JORC compliant resource exceeding 500,000z is delineated for a fee three times expenditure for the following

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	tenements: M29/014, M29/088, M29/153, M29/154, M29/184. There is no native title over the project area and no historical sites, wilderness or national parks. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources, Goldfields, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited (now Horizon Minerals). Several open cut mines were drilled and mined in the 1980's, 1990's up to early 2000's. • Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation is Archean mesothermal lode gold style. Gold mineralisation is hosted in multiple sub parallel gold mineralised shear/fracture zones either within a sequence of metamorphosed mafic amphibolites or at the contact between mafic amphibolite and ultramafic or metamorphosed sediments. Stratigraphy strikes northwest and dip southwest. Most of the mineralisation is close to sub parallel to the stratigraphy and dip ~40 to 50° southwest, plunging south. Lady Harriet and Bellenger mineralisation is subvertical and comprise within the mafic amphibolite unit. Lady Irene mineralisation is hosted in major quartz veins which are sub vertical and run close to north-south. The weathering intensity vary across the area and each deposit from 10 meters vertical depth around Selkirk to around 60 meters at Lady Harriet.
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 drilling information on which the mineral resource reported here is based has been previously released to the ASX by Kingwest and its predecessors. • The exclusion of this information does not, in the opinion of the Competent Person, detract from the understanding of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• No exploration results are reported here. • No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled on the "first assay received" basis. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation is generally southwest dipping at about 30 to 50 degrees and plunging south, except at Lady Harriet, Bellenger and Lady Irene where the mineralisation is sub-vertical. • Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of the mineralised lodes. • Exploration drilling results are not reported here so true versus downhole width information is not applicable.
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.*	• Appropriate figures, tables, maps and sections are included with the report to illustrate the Mineral Resource Estimate.
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 from all drill-holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Results.	
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.*	• No other exploration data is reported here.
Further work	• *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.*	• Additional drilling is planned to infill Inferred portions of the resource where open pit and underground mining are possible. Further down depth extension will also be pursued.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drilling data are compiled in a Datashed database and exported as MS Access. • Cross checks of data integrity were made by KWR upon import into Leapfrog. • All data was visually validated on import.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The CP for the Mineral Resource Mr Mark Zammit (Principal Consultant, Cube Consulting) is a consultant to KWR and did not visit site due to Covid restriction but reviewed aerial photography, drone and camera photo of every prospect. • The CP is the opinion that this work has all been completed to an appropriate standard for the mineral resource reported.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade*	• The geological interpretation is based upon geological logging and assay data from all available information including RC, diamond drill core and grade control (where present) for all the prospects. • Geological modelling was done by KWR Project Geologist and utilised Leapfrog Geo 3D software (Version 6.0.1). Data from geological logging, structural data, core and chips photography, and surface and pit mapping was used to assist in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and geology.	interpretation. A 3D geological model was developed for the major regolith and geological units. The 3D geological model was used to guide the mineralisation interpretations. Of note is that many of the historic holes have little to no geological logging information. However, there is sufficient coverage of holes with logging on which to build models appropriate for the MRE classification. • Final mineralisation interpretations were based on lithology models (where applicable) and drillhole grade data. The mineralisation outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.3g/t Au which appears to be a natural cut-off and provides sufficient continuity. • The current interpretations are believed to be fit for use based on the available data and current level of understanding of each deposit.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Pericles deposit extends for 600m along strike and 180m across strike. The resource lies from near surface to 225 metres below surface. • The Lady Shenton resource extends for 400m along strike and 300m across strike. The resource lies from near surface to 350 metres below surface. • The Stirling deposit extends for 550m along strike and 120m across strike. The resource lies from near surface to 120 metres below surface. • The Warrior deposit extends for 300m along strike and 180m across strike. Top of the resource lies approximately 25m from surface and extends to 120 metres below surface. • The Lady Harriet deposit extends for 380m along strike and 150m across strike. The resource lies from near surface to 120 metres below surface. • The Bellenger deposit extends for 850m along strike and 50m across strike. The resource lies from near surface to 140 metres below surface. • The Yunndaga deposit extends for 1100m along strike and 150m across strike. The resource lies from near surface to 220 metres below surface. • The Selkirk deposit extends for 230m along strike and 100m across strike. The resource lies from near surface to 120

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		metres below surface. • The Lady Irene deposit extends for 400m along strike and 50m across strike. The resource lies from near surface to 150 metres below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	**<u>Warrior, Bellenger, Lady Harriet, Pericles, Lady Shenton, Stirling, Selkirk and Lady Irene:</u>** Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation method was used to estimate gold into 3D block models. • For the majority of domains, samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using best fit length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. For less than 20% of domains where the raw sample length was often 2m, the samples were composited to 2m. • The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of methods including spatial location, histograms, log probability plots and CVs. Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on an individual domain basis. In some instances, an additional distance based top cut was also applied. • Variogram modelling was undertaken within Snowden Supervisor ("Supervisor") for the composited data for all domains with sufficient data to produce robust variograms. All variogram models were undertaken by transforming the composite data to Gaussian space, modelling a Gaussian variogram, and then back-transforming the Gaussian models to real space for use in interpolation For the poorly informed domains, variograms models were adopted from the modelled variograms and the orientation modified accordingly. • The Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) was used to determine the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, and search distance to be used for the estimation. • All estimates were completed within a 3D block model rotated toward 322.50 (-37.5) to honour the strike direction of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation. Parent block size of either 20(Y)m x 5(X)m x 10(Z)m or 10(Y)m x 2.5(X)m x 5(Z)m was used based on data spacing and these were sub-blocked to 2.5(Y)m x 0.625(X)m x 1.25(Z)m for volume resolution. • Gold was estimated using Geovia Surpac v6.9 (Surpac) with hard domain boundaries and parameters optimised for each domain based on the variogram models and the variable nature of drillhole spacing which ranges from 8m spaced RC grade control to greater than 50 metres by 50m in some down dip and strike extension areas. The grade estimates used 2 passes with the first pass search distances ranging from 30m to 100m and the second pass using twice the first pass distance. A minimum number of samples was set to between 4 to 6 and the maximum number of samples set to 18. • No assumptions are made regarding recovery of by-products. The models contain estimated values for gold only. • No correlation analysis between other elements and gold was conducted. • Validation was completed by a number of methods for comparing the grade estimate to the informing composite data including visual 3D inspection, global statistical comparison, and local Swath plot comparisons by northing, easting and elevation. Limited historical information is available for previous open pit and underground mining and therefore no reconciliation analysis was able to be completed. **Yunndaga:** Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) which is a non-linear method was used for grade estimation of gold into 3D block model. LUC is a post-processed approach based on an OK estimate and is able to produce SMU scale block grade estimates that are not over-smoothed. Over-smoothing is a problem when using standard linear methods such as Ordinary Kriging (OK) for positively skewed and highly variable gold grade distributions, where the data spacing is relatively wide such as Yunndaga. • Samples were composited to 1m within the 3 estimation domains (701 to 703)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using best fit length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. • The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of methods including spatial location, histograms, log probability plots and CVs. Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on an individual domain basis and included 45g/t Au for domains 701 and 703 and 14g/t Au for 702. In addition, a distance based top cap was also applied for 20g/t Au at a distance greater than 20m. • Variogram modelling was undertaken for the largest domain (701) and this was adopted for the 2 minor domains (702 and 703). The gold grade variogram model was undertaken by transforming the composite data to Gaussian space, modelling a Gaussian variogram, and then back-transforming the Gaussian models to real space for use in interpolation. All available valid RD and GC composites were used for variography, thus ensuring the best possible definition at short ranges. • LUC estimation was undertaken using a Panel block size of 20(N)m x 10(E)m x 10(RL)m. The final SMU estimation block size for the LUC was set at 5(N)m x 2.5(E)m x 2.5(RL)m. Selection of the Panel was used based on data spacing which includes 10m spaced GC drilling and variable RD data ranging from 20m to greater than 75m. • LUC estimation is based on Panel block estimates undertaken using OK. This was followed by a Change of Support (CoS) which uses the composite gold grade distribution and variogram model to define a gold grade distribution at the SMU block scale. An Information Effect correction, which accounts for the imperfect predictions that dense GC data will produce, was modelled as part of the CoS, assuming a GC drill spacing of 8mY x 5mX x 1mRL. Uniform Conditioning (UC) was then undertaken to produce a model of the SMU block grade, tonnage and metal distribution within each Panel, which is conditioned to the Panel grade.

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		The resulting array variables for a range of cut-off grades is stored in the Panel block model. Finally, LUC is undertaken whereby the UC SMU block grade distribution stored in the Panel model is devolved to the SMU block model via a discretization post-processing procedure, thus resulting in a single grade value per SMU block. • Search radius parameters were based on the anisotropy evident in the variograms, and by visual inspection of the pattern of informing composite selection. For the OK panel estimate, a single pass estimate was used with a minimum (6) and maximum (32) numbers of allowable samples were selected based on KNA. For the SMU ranking estimate, a single pass was also used but with a minimum (6) and maximum (18) composites. During estimation, locally varying rotations were used for both the variogram model and search neighbourhood. These were based on interpreted surfaces that reflect the plane of maximum continuity of the gold mineralisation within each domain. The major and semi-major axes of the variograms and searches were thus oriented parallel to these planes. • Isatis v2018 was used to undertake the LUC estimation, with the results being imported into the final Surpac v6.9 block model. • No assumptions are made regarding recovery of by-products. The models contain estimated values for gold only. • No correlation analysis between other elements and gold was conducted. • Validation was completed by a number of methods for comparing the grade estimate to the informing composite data including visual 3D inspection, global statistical comparison, and local Swath plot comparisons by northing, easting and elevation. Historical production records suggest 800Kt at 2.5g/t Au for 64Koz was mined via the open pit operations. This compares well to the resource model which reports 735Kt at 2.9g/t Au for 68Koz above a 1.5g/t cut-off.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Model estimates are done on a dry basis.

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Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off grade for reporting of 0.5g/t Au has been selected. The resources occur near surface and are amenable to mining by open pit and therefore a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off was deemed appropriate.

Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Historic mining by open pit has been undertaken at Lady Harriet, Lady Shenton, Selkirk, Lady Irene and Yunndaga.
		• Any future mining method is likely to be undertaken using conventional open pit mining methods.
		• Based on the varying size, grade and orientation of each Mineral Resource, a maximum depth below surface has been applied for reporting which includes:
		  ○ Warrior – 75m
		  ○ Bellenger – 75m
		  ○ Lady Harriet – 100m
		  ○ Pericles – 175m
		  ○ Lady Shenton – 125m
		  ○ Stirling – 100m
		  ○ Selkirk – 100m
		  ○ Yunndaga – 175m
		  ○ Lady Irene – 110m

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testwork returned >90% recovery for all deposits. All the historical open pits were successfully mined and processed in the late 1990s using conventional CIL/CIP.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a Greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered*	• The gold Mineral Resources are all within already disturbed land by previous mining. • The location and size of these gold mineral resources would lend themselves to open pit mining with treatment at a third party mill elsewhere in the district. • No environmental factors/issues have been identified to date.

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	this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk densities were assigned by regolith type and were based on 600 measurements from drillcore from the Menzies project area in 2019 and 2020. These measurements were completed using the immersion method on individual core samples. • A bulk density of 2.7t/m3 was used for fresh rock, 2.3t/m3 for transitional material, 1.5t/m3 was used for oxide material.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The classified Mineral Resources are constrained above nominated elevations as discussed in the Mining factors and assumptions section above. • The Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on a number of factors including data quality, sample spacing, geological understanding of mineralisation controls and geological/mineralisation continuity and quality of the final grade estimate. • Indicated Mineral Resources are typically defined by 25m spaced drilling or less and include drilling completed by KWR. • Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by drilling spaced greater than 25m. • In the competent persons opinion, the MRE presented are a fair view of each deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource estimation domains were reviewed by KWR. • The Mineral Resource estimation process and block model have been internally peer reviewed at Cube Consulting, supporting the approach adopted. • The data, methodology and resulting estimate are believed to have been completed to appropriate industry standards and represent a fair reflection of the current understanding of these deposits.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the*	• All Mineral Resources except for Yunndaga are considered to be global estimates of gold grade. • The Yunndaga Mineral Resources

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	Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	constitutes a local resource estimate. All Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources would be available for economic evaluation. • The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the classification and reporting of the Mineral Resource as Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the guidelines on the 2012 JORC Code. • Open pit mining has occurred historically at Yunndaga (800kt @ 2.5g/t Au, 64,000oz), Lady Harriet (262kt @ 2.5g/t Au, 21,212oz), Lady Shenton (349kt @ 2.7g/t Au, 30,350oz) and Selkirk (42kt @ 4.6g/t, 6,249oz). In addition, underground mining has also occurred historically at Yunndaga (526kt @ 16g/t, 271,000oz), Lady Harriet (12kt @ 22g/t, 8,500oz), Lady Shenton (185kt @ 32g/t, 191,000oz) and Selkirk (5kt @ 24g/t, 3,700oz).