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Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

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Menzies extensional drilling success

HIGHLIGHTS

Extensional and infill drilling at Menzies include these high-grade intersections:

- **4m @ 7.7 g/t Au** from 124m in KWR238 (composite sample)
- **3m @ 13.0 g/t Au** from 121m in KWR239
- **6m @ 5.6 g/t Au** from 108m in KWR272
- **2m @ 7.5 g/t Au** from 49m in KWR254
- **2m @ 6.9 g/t Au** from 65m in KWR265
- **Extensional drilling continues to intersect high grades outside of optimised pits**

CEO, Ed Turner commented *"These high-grade results, including hits outside of the Scoping Study optimised open pit shells, give us great confidence that high grade underground resources can and will be proven up with additional deeper drilling. When additional drilling is integrated into future reoptimised pits there's also a good chance of the pits being extended at depth and along strike".*

Discussion of Menzies Results

All composite drill results have now been received for drilling completed in 2021 although some single metre resplits remain pending. None of these drill results were included in the March Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE's) which now total **446,200 ounces @ 1.26 g/t Au**[1] (Table 4, Table 5) and some intersections also lie outside of the Scoping Study optimised pit shells[2] (Figure 1, Figure 2).

Figure 1 is a long section showing the location of the KWR238 (**4m @ 7.7 g/t Au** from 124m) and KWR239 (**3m @ 13.0 g/t Au** from 121m) intersections on the optimised open pit background. It also outlines the limits of the current MRE's. The KWR238 and KWR239 grades are significantly higher than the proximal estimated resource block grades which precede these results. Future updated MRE's should therefore increase in grade as well as size. The intersections are well below the Scoping Study optimised pit shells and prove the potential for proving up future underground resources that can be accessed upon the completion of open pit mining. It also shows the potential

that re-optimisation of the open pits with additional drilling into the gap between Pericles and Lady Shenton MRE's will result in larger open pits and possibly the joining of the two open pits which will result in significant cost savings during the mining operations.

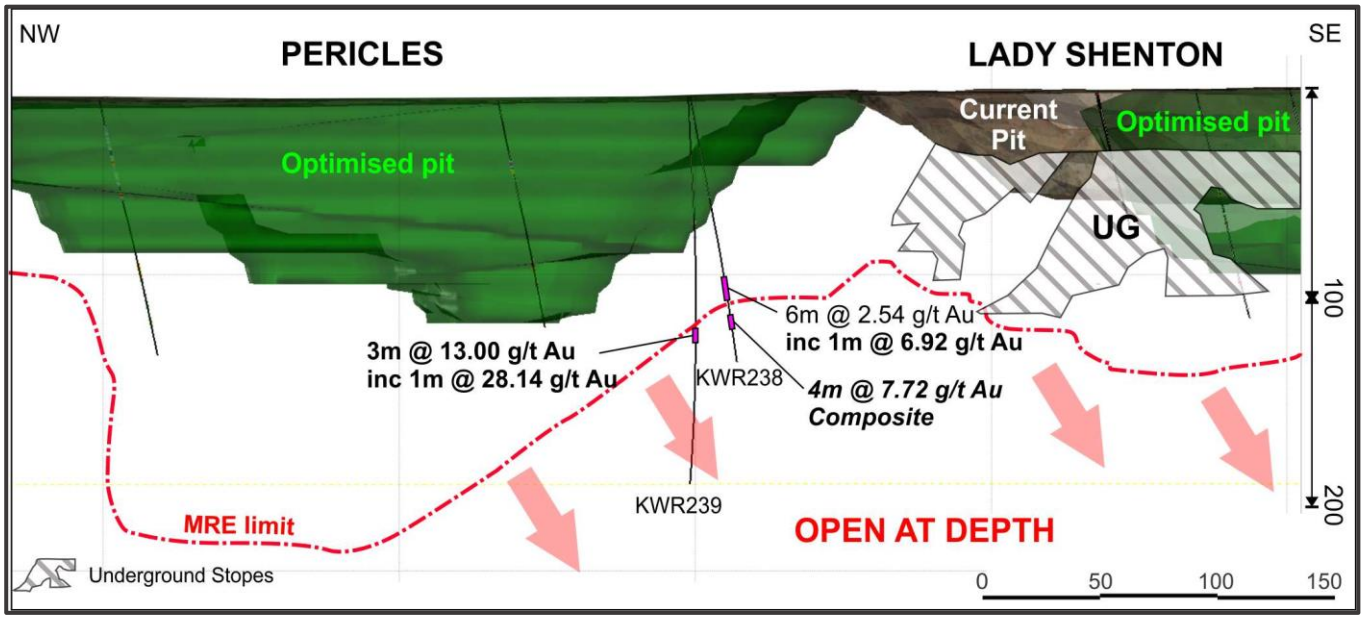

Figure 1: Lady Shenton System long section showing new intersection pierce points in relation to MRE's and optimised pit shells.

The location of the **6m @ 5.6 g/t Au** from 108m in KWR272 is shown in Figure 2. This intersection is only the second hole drilled into the Big Babe Lode, which is the easternmost Lady Shenton lode, by Kingwest. Significantly it is also below the current optimised open pit and along with other significant intersections in KWR232 and KWR236 below the optimised pit indicate the potential for a larger reoptimised pit following additional drilling.

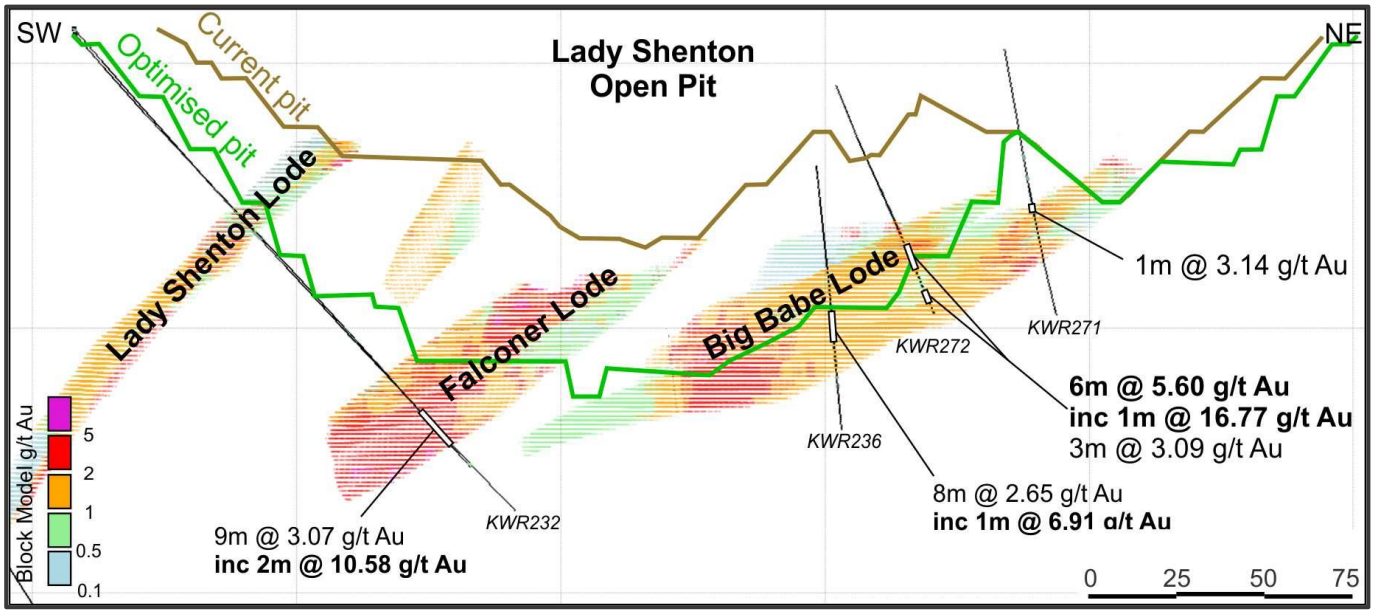

Figure 2: Lady Shenton cross section showing significant drill intersections below the optimised pit and current pit

Assays are still pending for single metre resplits in KWR230, 231, 238, 242-256, 260, 261, 263-270, 272 (Figure 3). The 4m composite samples corresponding to some of these re-split intervals include the following intervals in Table 1. Composite spear samples comprise four consecutive metres combined into one sample and are not as accurate as single metre split samples but are indicative of the average grade expected across the 4m interval. All composite assays of > 0.10g/t Au are routinely re-split.

Table 1: Significant composite drill intersections (>1.0g/t Au) with 1m re-splits pending

Prospect	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au
Pericles	KWR238	124	128	4	7.72
Stirling	KWR244	116	120	4	1.88
Stirling	KWR246	156	160	4	2.04
Stirling	KWR247	116	120	4	1.66
Stirling	KWR248	176	180	4	1.67
Stirling	KWR249	116	120	4	1.21
Stirling	KWR250	124	128	4	1.36
Stirling	KWR251	52	56	4	3.49
Stirling	KWR252	92	96	4	2.25
Stirling	KWR255	40	44	4	1.21
Stirling	KWR260	40	44	4	2.20
Stirling	KWR261	52	56	4	1.47
Stirling	KWR264	60	64	4	2.28
Lady Shenton	KWR272	104	108	4	1.70

Significant intersections based on one metre samples not previously released are listed in Table 2 and drill collar details in Table 3. Figure 3 is a plan of the location of drillholes within the Lady Shenton System on the MRE block model background. The status of the drillholes is also noted. Figure 4 presents the location of all Menzies MRE's.

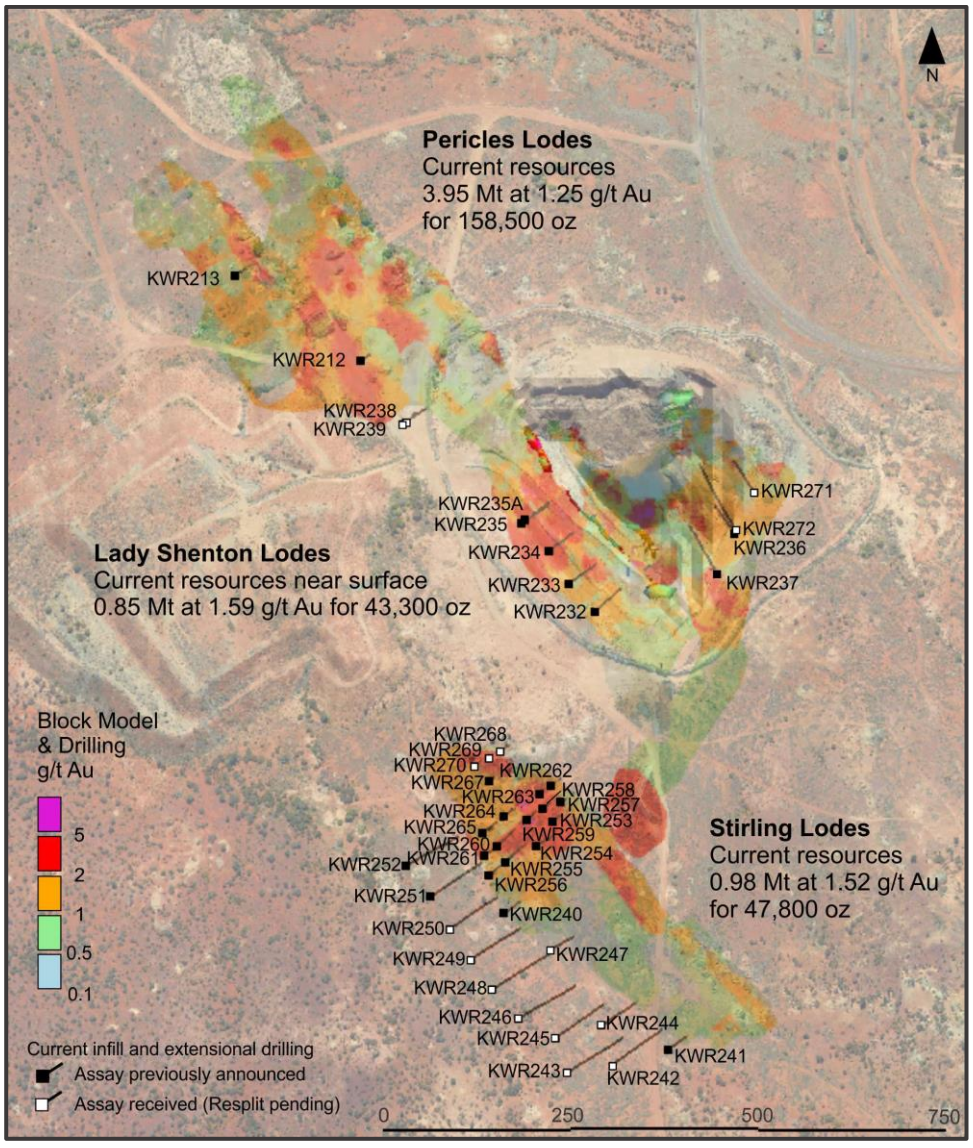

Figure 3: Plan showing all drill holes within the Lady Shenton System on resource block model background

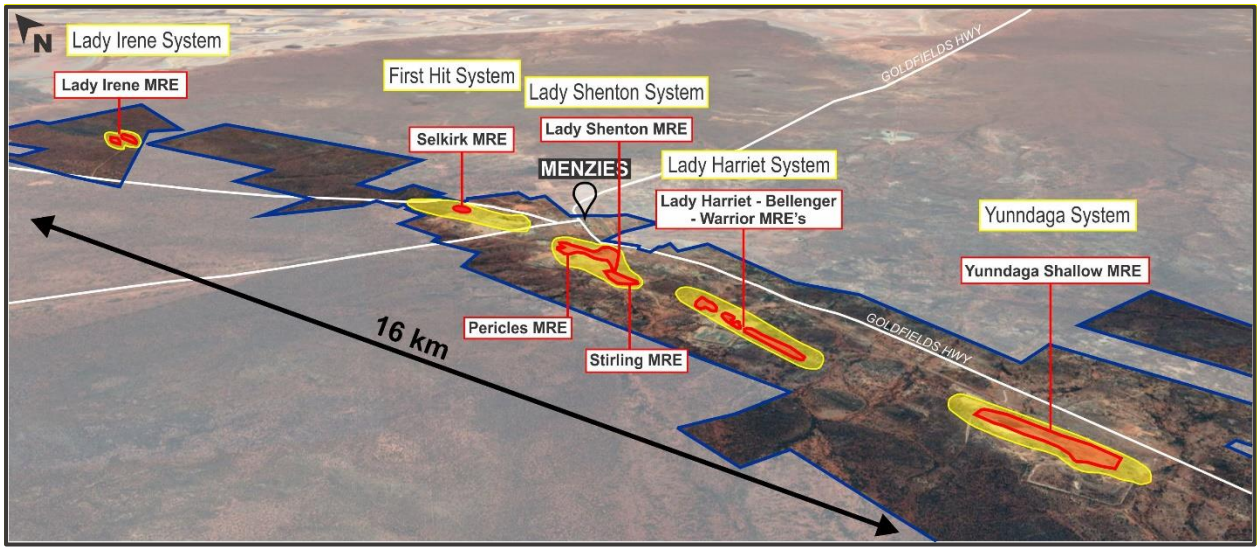

Figure 4: Menzies Gold Project (MGP) aerial view showing the main mineralised systems as well as the MRE locations

Table 2: Significant drill intersections not previously reported

N.B. Minimum 1m @ 1.00g/t Au with maximum 4m of internal dilution

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Description
Yunndaga	KWR226	151	160	9	2.51	9m @ 2.51 g/t Au from 151m
Yunndaga	**Inc.**	**156**	**157**	**1**	**9.04**	**inc 1m @ 9.04 g/t Au from 156m**
Yunndaga	**KWR226**	**185**	**186**	**1**	**6.03**	**1m @ 6.03 g/t Au from 185m**
Lady Shenton	KWR234	0	1	1	1.51	1m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 0m
Lady Shenton	KWR234	90	91	1	2.40	1m @ 2.40 g/t Au from 90m
Lady Shenton	KWR235A	2	3	1	4.46	1m @ 4.46 g/t Au from 2m
Pericles	**KWR238**	112	118	6	2.54	6m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 112m
Pericles	**Inc.**	**112**	**113**	**1**	**6.92**	**inc 1m @ 6.92 g/t Au from 112m**
Pericles	KWR239	65	66	1	1.06	1m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 65m
Pericles	**KWR239**	**121**	**124**	**3**	**13.00**	**3m @ 13.00 g/t Au from 121m**
Pericles	**Inc.**	**122**	**123**	**1**	**28.14**	**inc 1m @ 28.14 g/t Au from 122m**
Stirling	KWR242	96	97	1	1.20	1m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 96m
Stirling	KWR243	138	139	1	2.19	1m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 138m
Stirling	**KWR244**	**115**	**116**	**1**	**6.30**	**1m @ 6.30 g/t Au from 115m**
Stirling	KWR246	148	149	1	1.11	1m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 148m
Stirling	KWR247	86	87	1	1.53	1m @ 1.53 g/t Au from 86m
Stirling	KWR247	93	94	1	1.90	1m @ 1.90 g/t Au from 93m
Stirling	KWR247	104	105	1	1.92	1m @ 1.92 g/t Au from 104m
Stirling	KWR248	162	163	1	1.15	1m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 162m
Stirling	KWR268	28	31	3	1.38	3m @ 1.38 g/t Au from 28m
Stirling	KWR269	42	45	3	1.28	3m @ 1.28 g/t Au from 42m
Stirling	KWR270	32	33	1	1.48	1m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 32m
Lady Shenton	KWR271	68	69	1	3.14	1m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 68m
Lady Shenton	**KWR272**	**108**	**114**	**6**	**5.60**	**6m @ 5.60 g/t Au from 108m**
Lady Shenton	**Inc.**	**108**	**109**	**1**	**16.77**	**inc 1m @ 16.77 g/t Au from 108m**
Lady Shenton	**KWR272**	**122**	**125**	**3**	**3.09**	**3m @ 3.09 g/t Au from 122m**

Table 3: Collar Table for RC drill-holes completed in 2021

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
Lady Irene	KWR210	302829	6719737	386	55	60	150
Lady Irene	KWR211	302864	6719688	386	55	60	168
Pericles	KWR212	308865	6712590	422	55	60	132
Pericles	KWR213	308698	6712703	420	55	60	150
Lady Harriet	KWR214	310051	6709937	429	50	60	150
Lady Harriet	KWR215	310053	6709971	430	55	55	120
Lady Harriet	KWR216	310032	6709976	429	50	60	162
Lady Harriet	KWR217	310016	6709986	429	50	60	162
Lady Harriet	KWR218	310005	6710002	429	50	60	162
Lady Harriet	KWR219	310088	6710001	430	55	60	102
Aspacia	KWR220	307894	6713607	420	50	60	102
Yunndaga	KWR221	311277	6707674	418	50	60	210
Yunndaga	KWR222	311276	6707727	419	47	60	168
Yunndaga	KWR223	311736	6707285	414	47	75	102
Yunndaga	KWR224	311364	6707770	418	47	60	96
Yunndaga	KWR225	311336	6707684	417	47	50	168
Yunndaga	KWR226	311334	6707621	416	47	50	198
Yunndaga	KWR227	311346	6707569	415	47	50	217
Yunndaga	KWR228	311368	6707520	415	47	50	222
Yunndaga	KWR229	311388	6707472	416	47	50	228
Yunndaga	KWR230	311425	6707438	417	47	50	228
Yunndaga	KWR231	311519	6707384	417	47	50	193
Lady Shenton	KWR232	309175	6712254	429	52	50	186
Lady Shenton	KWR233	309142	6712292	427	52	50	168
Lady Shenton	KWR234	309115	6712334	427	52	50	156
Lady Shenton	KWR235	309078	6712369	426	52	50	90
Lady Shenton	KWR235A	309078	6712369	426	52	50	78
Lady Shenton	KWR236	309366	6712357	430	321	55	138
Lady Shenton	KWR237	309341	6712304	431	325	50	180
Pericles	KWR238	308925	6712507	424	55	60	156
Pericles	KWR239	308919	6712503	424	55	80	198
Stirling	KWR240	309056	6711854	427	52	60	142
Stirling	KWR241	309271	6711671	430	55	60	169
Stirling	KWR242	309197	6711649	430	55	60	168
Stirling	KWR243	309133	6711636	429	55	60	180
Stirling	KWR244	309181	6711700	429	55	60	133
Stirling	KWR245	309122	6711685	429	55	60	169
Stirling	KWR246	309070	6711710	428	55	60	189
Stirling	KWR247	309118	6711806	428	55	60	139
Stirling	KWR248	309041	6711751	428	55	60	192
Stirling	KWR249	309012	6711792	428	55	60	186
Stirling	KWR250	308984	6711833	427	55	60	168

Stirling	KWR251	308955	6711874	427	55	60	168
Stirling	KWR252	308926	6711915	426	55	60	168
Stirling	KWR253	309124	6711973	428	50	60	90
Stirling	KWR254	309097	6711939	428	55	60	96
Stirling	KWR255	309055	6711915	428	50	60	120
Stirling	KWR256	309036	6711899	427	50	60	132
Stirling	KWR257	309133	6711999	428	55	60	42
Stirling	KWR258	309107	6711992	428	50	60	72
Stirling	KWR259	309088	6711975	428	47	60	78
Stirling	KWR260	309050	6711943	427	50	60	114
Stirling	KWR261	309031	6711927	427	50	60	132
Stirling	KWR262	309122	6712022	428	55	60	36
Stirling	KWR263	309104	6712010	428	55	60	48
Stirling	KWR264	309054	6711981	428	50	60	102
Stirling	KWR265	309026	6711958	427	50	60	108
Stirling	KWR266	309079	6712028	427	50	60	66
Stirling	KWR267	309035	6712025	427	50	60	78
Stirling	KWR268	309052	6712070	427	50	60	48
Stirling	KWR269	309035	6712057	427	50	60	66
Stirling	KWR270	309017	6712043	427	50	60	78
Lady Shenton	KWR271	309388	6712413	429	325	50	111
Lady Shenton	KWR272	309364	6712362	430	325	35	150

About the Menzies Gold Project (MGP) and Goongarrie Gold Project (GGP)

Menzies is one of Western Australia's major historic gold fields. Located 130km north of the globally significant gold deposits of Kalgoorlie (Figure 5). 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 has recorded historical production of **643,200 oz @ 22.5g/t Au**[3] from underground (U/G) between 1895 and 1943 plus **145,000 oz @ 2.6g/t Au**[3] open cut between 1995 and 1999, for a total of **787,200 oz @ 18.9g/t**[1] **Au**.

The MGP is hosted along the Menzies Shear Zone. All deposits lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR. **Current mineral resources total 446,200 oz @ 1.26 g/t Au**[1] using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off (Table 4) **or 315,500 oz @ 1.83 g/t Au**[1] using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (Table 5).

Importantly the MGP lies on the Goldfields Highway, has power and water and is within trucking distance of numerous Gold Processing Plants.

The GGP is located approximately 40km south of KWR's Menzies Gold Project (MGP) and 90km north of Kalgoorlie.

The GGP is a contiguous land package covering approximately 125 square km over a strike length in excess of 25km. Within the GGP a series of structurally controlled high-grade gold deposits have been historically mined and these display extensive exploration potential for high-grade extensions. Modern exploration since closure of the mines over 20 years ago has been limited.

The GGP sits within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone (BTZ) which extends south to Kalgoorlie and north to Menzies. All resources lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR.

Importantly the GGP lies only 75km north of Kalgoorlie on the Goldfields Highway and is within trucking distance of numerous Gold Processing Plants.

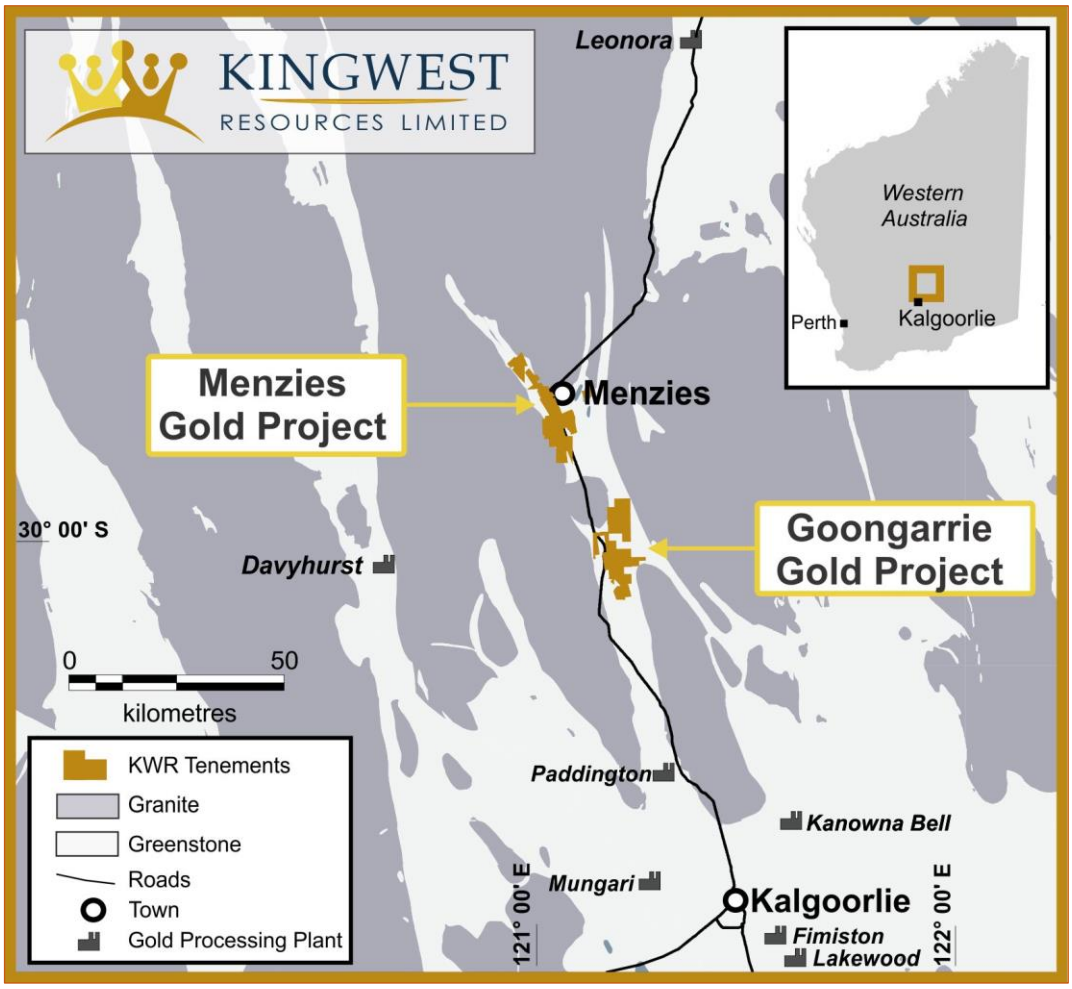

Figure 5: MGP and GGP locations

Table 4: 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 5: 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**

References

[1] As announced to the ASX on 8 March 2021 (ASX: KWR)
[2] As announced to the ASX on 24 March 2021 (ASX: KWR)
[3] 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 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*	• The 2021 drilling program by Kingwest Resources (KWR) includes Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60° towards the north east. • Industry standard RC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the campaign. • RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples, with individual 1 metre samples submitted for assay. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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).*	• Drilling by KWR was Reverse Circulation (RC). • RC used a 4.5 - 5.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer
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 routinely cross-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. All samples were dry. In the CP's opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified at the project to the date. All mineralised intervals reported here are from RC drilling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips in detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, texture, veining, grain size, alteration, mineralisation. • Logging was recorded directly into Excel LogChief. Drill logs were compiled into Datashed. • Logging is qualitative in nature. All sieved wet RC chips were photographed. • 100% of all meterage's were 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.*	• For 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. • 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 1 metre split samples were immediately sent for assay for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	intervals correlating to the existing MRE resource blocks. 4 metre composites were submitted for assay for the remaining intervals. • No duplicate 4m samples were taken for RC samples. • 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 2.0-4.0 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 or bulk pulverised reject samples have been submitted for assay to cross check assay repeatability. Results show variation typically of coarse grain "nuggety" gold deposits.
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.*	• The RC 1m split and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FAA50) by SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for gold. • Results from geophysical tools are not reported here. • KWR uses industry standard data collection and QC protocols. Laboratory QC (Quality Control) involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, 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 or bulk pulverised reject duplicate assays show variation from the original primary assays typically of the "nuggety" style of gold mineralisation found at the project • Samples have been submitted to an umpire laboratory for verification of the reliability of assay results received from the primary laboratory.
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*	• Significant intersections were cross checked against drill logs after drilling. • Several twin holes are planned to verify historic drilling intersections. • Data storage is in CSV and XML (Logchief format) files which are then migrated into a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Datashed database. • KWR is currently in the process of validating and cross-checking historical project data which will be migrated into the new Datashed database. • 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. Most holes were drilled on grid lines, with some holes completed off-grid to test lodes interpreted to have unusual orientations. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography is almost flat. • Topography is almost flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. A high resolution (~1m) digital topography layer has been created from Landgate imagery to enable precise 3D modelling.
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 50m spacing depending on the location of previous MRE drill holes. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications applied, which led to the stated estimates. • Sample compositing of 1 or 2m has been utilised within Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications.
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. • 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. Collected samples were bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel for assaying. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Review of sampling techniques and investigation by re-split sampling has confirmed that samples have been collected effectively and are reliably representative, with assay variations related to mineralisation characteristics.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All 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. 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). Drilling in the 1980's and 1990's led to several open cut mines being commissioned in the 1990'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.*	• Archaean quartz and shear hosted lode and supergene gold.

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.*
	• *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*
		• A summary of the material drill holes is tabulated in the main body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled on the "first assay received" basis. Reporting cut-off grades. Significant intersections are reported for all intervals equivalent to 1m@1.0g/t Au or higher. Maximum internal dilution of 4m @ <1.0g/t Au. • As above. • 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 west dipping at about 50 degrees. • Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of the mineralised lodes. • Downhole widths reported in this announcement are believed to be generally close (80-100%) to the true width. Of note is that mineralisation widths from RC drilling results may potentially be overstated in some instances as the minimum sampling interval is 1 metre which does not always correspond to the real mineralisation boundaries.
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 exploration results reported
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.*	• Results from all drill-holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.
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*	• Additional drilling will be designed to test the depth and lateral extensions to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	priority areas which have been determined after completion of the 2019, 2020 and 2021 programs as well as the new exploration targets highlighted in this past program.