

5 July 2021

Menzies extensional drilling delivers excellent widths and grade

Goongarrie initial drill program completed, assays pending

Drilling targets high-grade shoots outside the current Menzies MRE of 446koz @ 1.26g/t Au

Further excellent results include:

- **26m @ 4.6 g/t Au, Inc. 2m @ 49.5 g/t Au** from 169m in KWR277
- **19m @ 2.2 g/t Au** from 167m in KWR274
- **25m @ 1.9 g/t Au, Inc. 2m @ 10.1 g/t Au** from 213m and **1m @ 11.6 g/t Au** from 232m in KWR282
- **Falconer Lode extended 100m down dip, along strike from current MRE**
- **Big Babe Lode intersected 70m down dip from current MRE**
- **Assays still pending from 11 RC holes at Menzies**

Initial 1,196m Goongarrie Gold Project RC program completed. Assays pending.

CEO, Ed Turner commented *“This deeper extensional drilling is enormously encouraging - proving large extensions to the Falconer Lode at Lady Shenton which shows continuous and predictable strike extensions as well and some of the broadest widths we’ve seen from any of the lodes at Menzies. This lode has not been mined underground historically below the current open pit level so it has plenty of potential to provide significant additional resources that can be exploited in the future. We have barely scratched the surface of this lode and we expect to continue to expand on this resource with additional drilling.*

Initial RC drilling at Goongarrie, comprising 8 holes for 1,196m, has also been completed and we eagerly anticipate the outcomes from this drilling. Assays are expected in a few weeks. This program was designed to better test the high-grade mineralisation intersected in the first pass aircore drilling earlier in 2021. This included 38m @ 3.1 g/t Au to the end of hole in KGA038.”

Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

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Discussion of Menzies Drilling Results

Initial assays have been received for the RC drilling program completed at Menzies in June 2021. A total of 24 holes (KWR274 – 297) for 4,709m were drilled within the Lady Shenton, Lady Harriet and Yunndaga Systems. Assays have been received for all Lady Shenton System holes (KWR274 – 286) with the Lady Harriet and Yunndaga holes (KWR287 – 297) pending.

All significant intersections are included in Table 1 and drill hole information included in Table 2.

Drilling was designed to continue to grow the Mineral Resources Estimate updated in March 2021, currently a total of **446,200 ounces @ 1.26 g/t Au¹** (Table 3).

Nine holes (KWR274 – 282) were drilled for 1,895m into the multiple lodes within the Pericles and Lady Shenton Deposits. Intersection pierce points are shown in long sections A – A', B – B' and C – C' respectively (Figures 1 – 3). The mineral resource estimates (MRE's) are included for the individual lodes targeted with these drill holes on each of the long sections. The two main lodes at Pericles correspond to the faulted offset lodes at Lady Shenton: the Pericles West corresponding to the Lady Shenton Lode, and the Granodiorite to the Falconer Lode. In addition, at Lady Shenton there is a third lode to the east, the Big Babe lode.

The Falconer Lode at Lady Shenton intersected **26m @ 4.6 g/t Au including 2m @ 49.5 g/t Au more than 100m below and along strike from current resource blocks** in KWR277. And KWR274 intersected **19m @ 2.15 g/t Au** in the granodiorite lode (which is an extension of the Falconer Lode) **more than 50m below the current resource blocks** at Pericles (Figure 1). This mineralization can potentially be accessed with open pit mining from surface or from underground operations following the open pit mining.

The Falconer and Granodiorite Lodes were the primary focus of these holes and the Pericles West/Lady Shenton Lodes were therefore not intersected in optimal positions and sometimes passed through the Lady Shenton stopes (Figure 2).

The interpreted fault zone between Lady Shenton and Pericles, which offsets the lodes, has also affected some holes in this program and potentially remobilised the mineralisation along the plane of the fault zone. To test this zone future drill holes will need to be oriented towards the north as the current orientation may be sub parallel to the lodes within the fault zone.

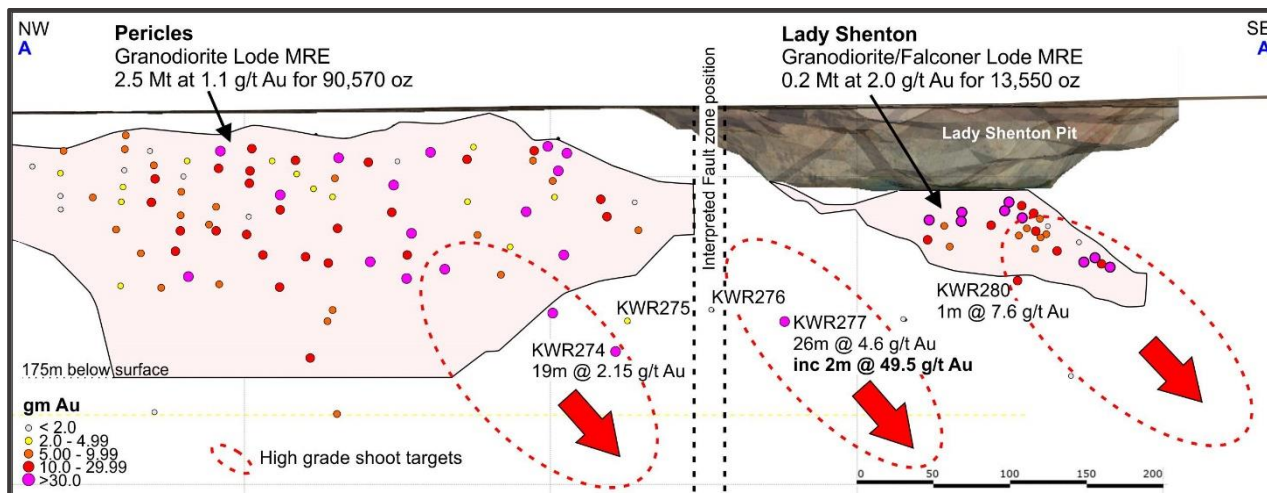


Figure 1: Lady Shenton System long section (A – A') showing the location of drill hole pierce points for the Granodiorite/Falconer Lode in gramme metres (gm), current MRE outlines, open pit and high-grade shoot targets.

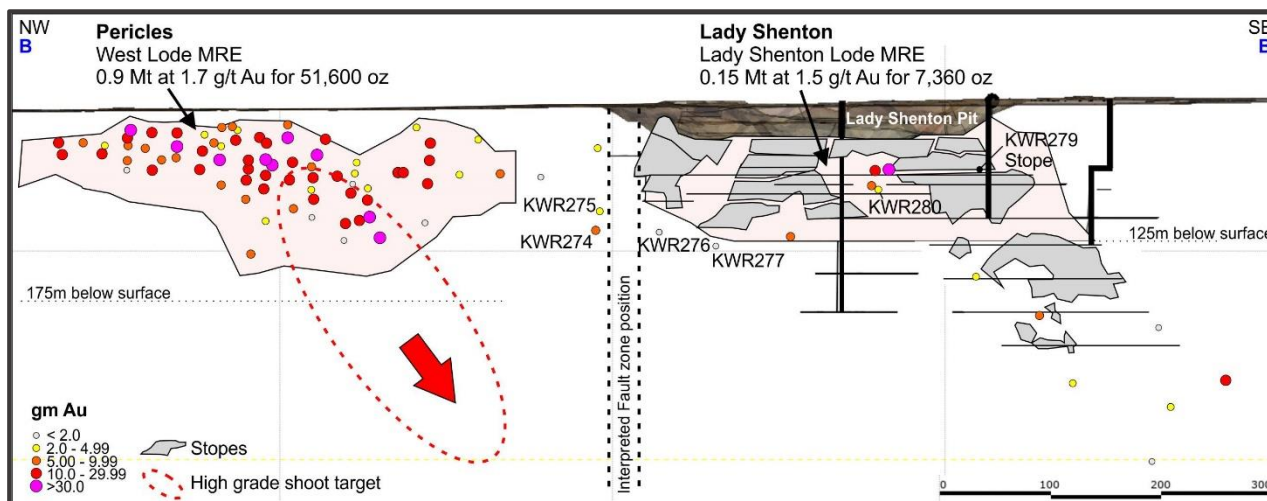


Figure 2: Lady Shenton System long section (B – B') showing the location of drill hole pierce points for the Pericles West/Lady Shenton Lode in gramme metres (gm). Current MRE outlines, stopes, open pit and high-grade shoot target.

The **Big Babe Lode** was intersected approximately 70m below the current MRE with **25m @ 1.9 g/t Au including 2m @ 10.1 g/t Au in KWR282** (Figure 3). This lode has no historical underground mining and limited deep drilling. It lies at an oblique angle to the other lodes and requires additional testing at depth.

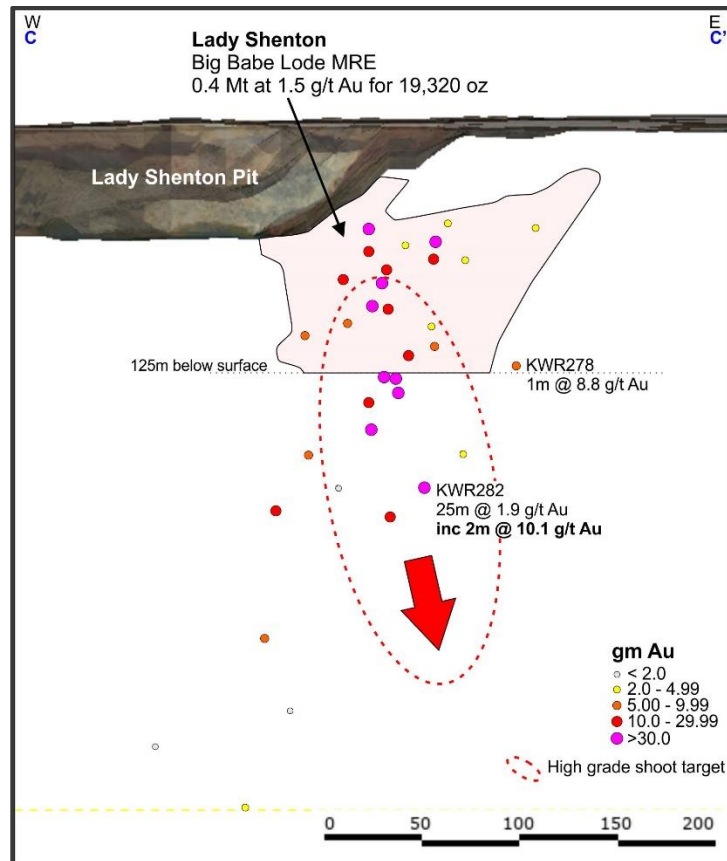


Figure 3: Lady Shenton System long section (C – C') showing the location of drill hole pierce points for the Big Babe Lode in gramme metres (gm), current MRE outlines, open pit and the high-grade shoot target.

The pierce points for all long sections are represented as gramme metres (gm) which are calculated as the gold grade multiplied by the intersection width. This is equivalent to the “total metal” for the intersection which is critical when determining the potential economics of the lode along with the width or the grade of an individual intersection. Results greater than 5gm are considered significant and potentially economic from an underground mining perspective. 2gm intersections may be economic for open cut mining depending on their location and waste to ore stripping ratios.

Deeper extensional drilling will continue to follow the higher grade “shoots” in order to prove up underground mineral resources.

Drill hole locations in plan view are shown in Figure 4 along with the locations of the current MRE’s projected to surface and the respective long sections.

Four holes (KWR283 – 286) were drilled for 798m at the Stirling Prospect (Figure 4). These holes were not targeting extensions to the main lode but a deeper lode at the south end of Stirling which was discovered in the last drilling program. The best result was **1m @ 12.78 g/t Au from 105m** in KWR283. The main lode remains open at depth and further extensional drilling will be considered for future drilling programs.

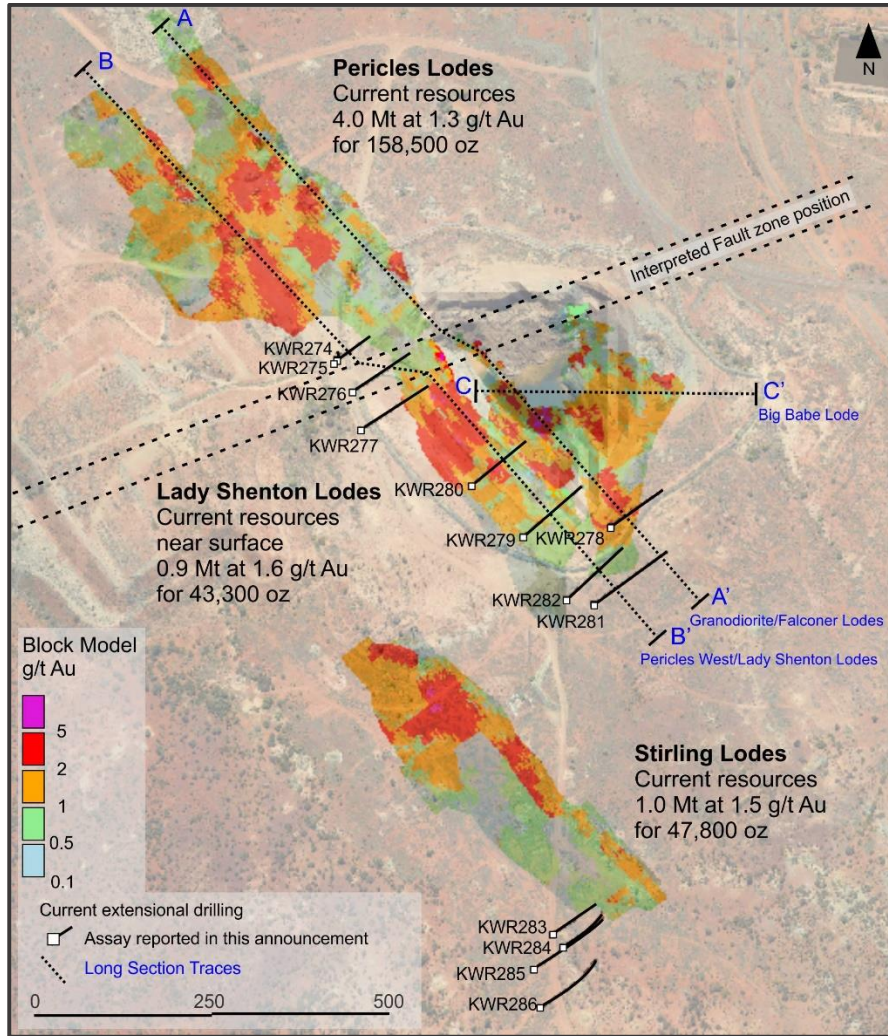


Figure 4: Plan view of current Lady Shenton System MRE's projected to surface, drill hole location from the current program, and positions of the long sections (A – A', B – B' and C – C') shown in Figures 1 – 3.

At **Lady Harriet** seven holes (**KWR287 – 293**) were drilled for **1,236m**. These holes were targeting depth extensions to current MRE's. All assays are pending.

At **Yundaga** four holes (**KWR294 – 297**) were drilled for **780m**. These holes were targeting depth and northern extensions to current MRE's. All assays are pending.

Table 1: Significant Menzies drill intersections

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Description
KWR274	111	113	2	1.59	2m @ 1.59 g/t Au from 111m
KWR274	117	118	1	1.48	1m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 117m
KWR274	122	123	1	1.17	1m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 122m
KWR274	160	161	1	1.67	1m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 160m
KWR274	167	186	19	2.15	19m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 167m
inc.	180	181	1	5.2	inc 1m @ 5.20 g/t Au from 180m
inc.	185	186	1	5.34	inc 1m @ 5.34 g/t Au from 185m

KWR275	146	147	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 146m
KWR276	60	61	1	1.27	1m @ 1.27 g/t Au from 60m
KWR276	150	151	1	1.37	1m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 150m
KWR276	165	166	1	2.02	1m @ 2.02 g/t Au from 165m
KWR277	158	162	4	1.97	4m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 158m
inc.	161	162	1	5.68	inc 1m @ 5.68 g/t Au from 161m
KWR277	158	184	26	4.56	26m @ 4.56 g/t Au from 158m*
KWR277	169	171	2	49.49	2m @ 49.49 g/t Au from 169m
inc.	169	170	1	90.38	inc 1m @ 90.38 g/t Au from 169m
KWR277	178	183	5	1.24	5m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 178m
KWR278	146	147	1	8.8	1m @ 8.80 g/t Au from 146m
KWR278	168	169	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 168m
KWR280	85	88	3	2.43	3m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 85m
inc.	85	86	1	5.09	inc 1m @ 5.09 g/t Au from 85m
KWR280	148	151	3	3.2	3m @ 3.20 g/t Au from 148m
inc.	148	149	1	7.61	inc 1m @ 7.61 g/t Au from 148m
KWR280	155	156	1	2.4	1m @ 2.40 g/t Au from 155m
KWR281	61	62	1	3.4	1m @ 3.40 g/t Au from 61m
KWR281	102	103	1	1.23	1m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 102m
KWR282	114	115	1	2.4	1m @ 2.40 g/t Au from 114m
KWR282	122	123	1	5.87	1m @ 5.87 g/t Au from 122m
KWR282	213	217	25	1.9	25m @ 1.90 g/t Au from 213m*
inc.	213	215	2	10.09	inc 2m @ 10.09 g/t Au from 213m
inc.	232	233	1	11.61	inc 1m @ 11.61 g/t Au from 232m
KWR282	253	255	2	1.36	2m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 253m
KWR283	105	106	1	12.78	1m @ 12.78 g/t Au from 105m
KWR283	143	144	1	1.79	1m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 143m
KWR284	99	100	1	1	1m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 99m
KWR284	135	136	1	3.02	1m @ 3.02 g/t Au from 135m
KWR284	151	153	2	4.83	2m @ 4.83 g/t Au from 151m
inc.	152	153	1	6.62	inc 1m @ 6.62 g/t Au from 152m
KWR285	82	83	1	1.52	1m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 82m
KWR285	130	131	1	1.11	1m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 130m
KWR286	192	193	1	1.10	1m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 192m
KWR286	199	201	2	1.75	2m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 199m

*N.B. Minimum 1m @ 1.00g/t Au with maximum 4m of internal dilution except for *KWR277 from 158m and *KWR282 from 213m which included additional internal dilution for geological reasons.*

Table 2: Collar Table for Menzies RC drill-holes

System	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
Lady Shenton	KWR274	308950	6712469	425	55	85	192
Lady Shenton	KWR275	308950	6712469	424	55	72	162
Lady Shenton	KWR276	308972	6712424	425	55	67	198
Lady Shenton	KWR277	308983	6712370	425	55	65	210
Lady Shenton	KWR278	309337	6712233	432	50	60	180
Lady Shenton	KWR279	309213	6712219	431	50	60	234
Lady Shenton	KWR280	309139	6712290	427	52	65	168
Lady Shenton	KWR281	309314	6712123	431	50	60	257
Lady Shenton	KWR282	309275	6712131	430	50	60	294
Lady Shenton	KWR283	309254	6711655	430	55	60	180
Lady Shenton	KWR284	309268	6711636	430	55	60	180
Lady Shenton	KWR285	309228	6711606	430	55	60	210
Lady Shenton	KWR286	309238	6711551	430	55	60	228
Lady Harriet	KWR287	309915	6710125	430	50	50	198
Lady Harriet	KWR288	309948	6710074	430	50	50	180
Lady Harriet	KWR289	309989	6710065	432	50	60	126
Lady Harriet	KWR290	310009	6710030	431	50	60	150
Lady Harriet	KWR291	310011	6709933	429	55	55	204
Lady Harriet	KWR292	310032	6709887	429	55	55	198
Yunndaga	KWR293	311257	6707690	418	50	60	180
Yunndaga	KWR294	311245	6707827	418	50	60	144
Yunndaga	KWR295	311309	6707655	417	50	65	222
Yunndaga	KWR296	311309	6707655	417	50	65	204
Yunndaga	KWR297	311328	6707592	417	50	60	210

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.

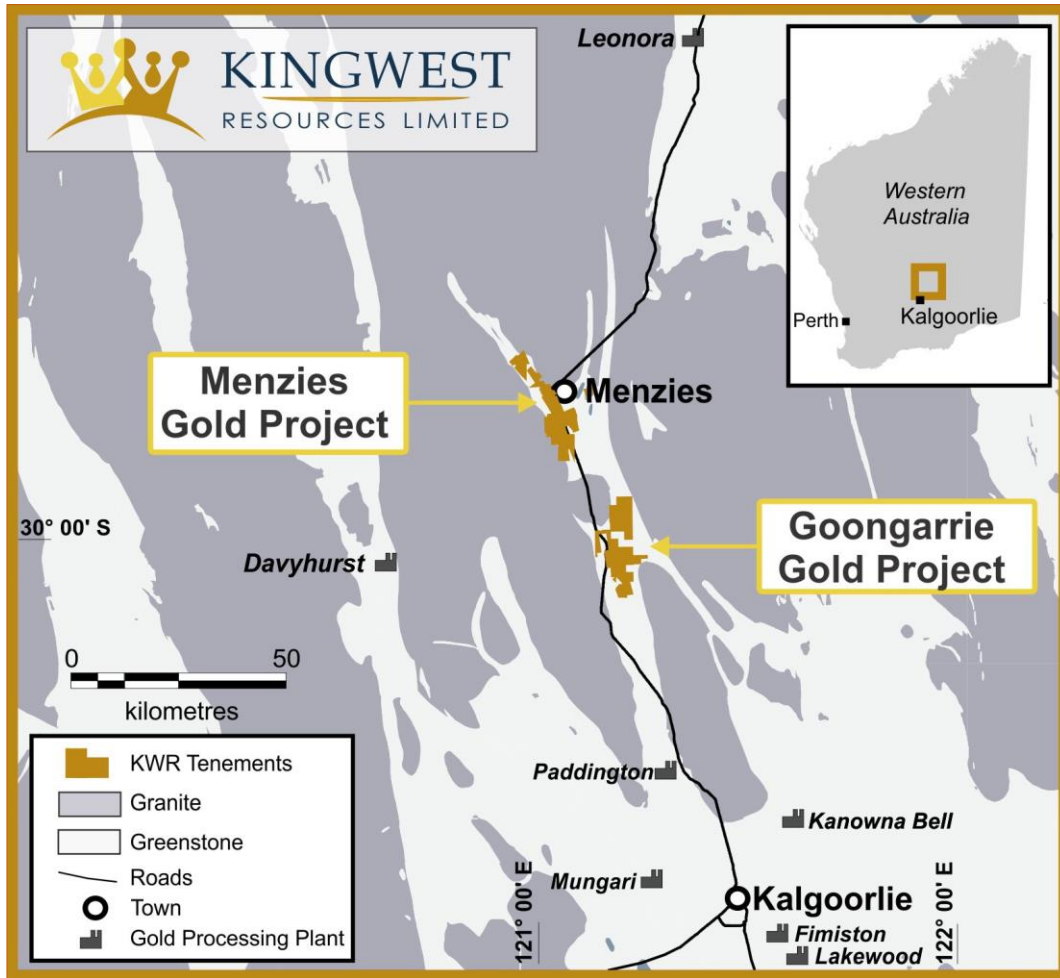


Figure 5: MGP and GGP locations

The MGP has recorded historical production of **643,200 oz @ 22.5g/t Au²** from underground (U/G) between 1895 and 1943 plus **145,000 oz @ 2.6g/t Au²** open cut between 1995 and 1999, for a total of **787,200 oz @ 18.9g/t² Au**.

The MGP is hosted along the Menzies Shear Zone. All deposits lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR (Figure 6). **Current mineral resources total 446,200 oz @ 1.26 g/t Au¹** using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off (Table 3) **or 315,500 oz @ 1.83 g/t Au¹** using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (Table 4).

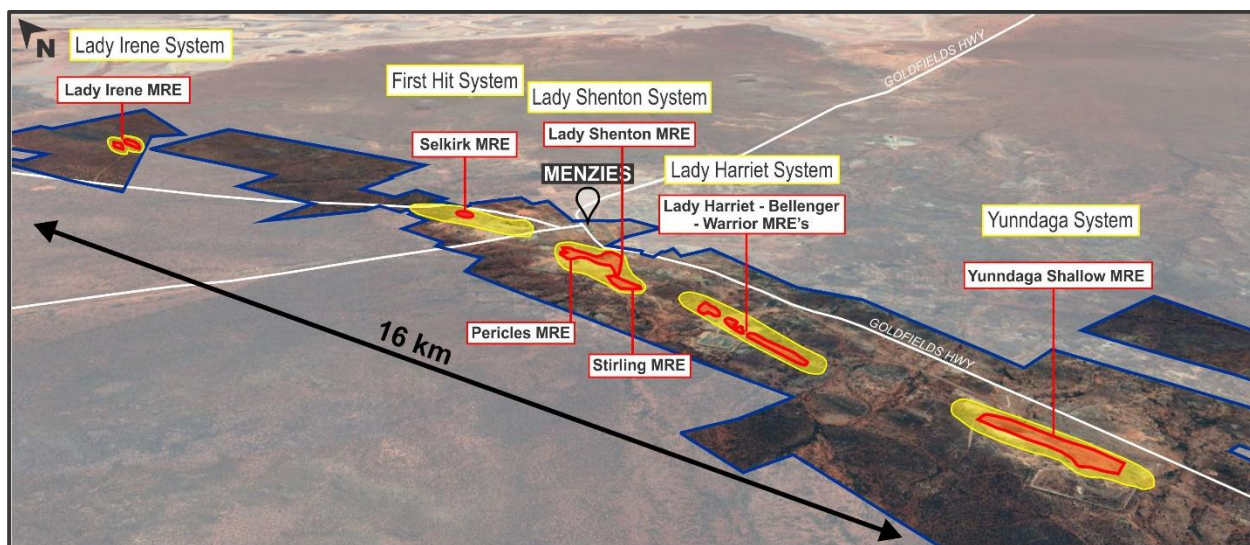


Figure 6: MGP aerial view showing the main mineralised systems as well as the MRE locations

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 90km north of Kalgoorlie on the Goldfields Highway and is within trucking distance of numerous Gold Processing Plants.

First pass aircore drilling in February returned stellar gold intersections including **6m @ 17.2 g/t Au** from 94m within **38m @ 3.1 g/t Au** from 62m in KGA038 to end of hole (blade refusal) and **4m @ 2.5 g/t Au** from 74m within **8m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 74m in KGA 039 (adjacent hole, 60m east of KGA038)³. These lie along strike from Ardea Resources discovery immediately south of KWR's tenement boundary as well as 7km north of Bardoc Gold's 1.7M oz Aphrodite deposit (Figure 7).

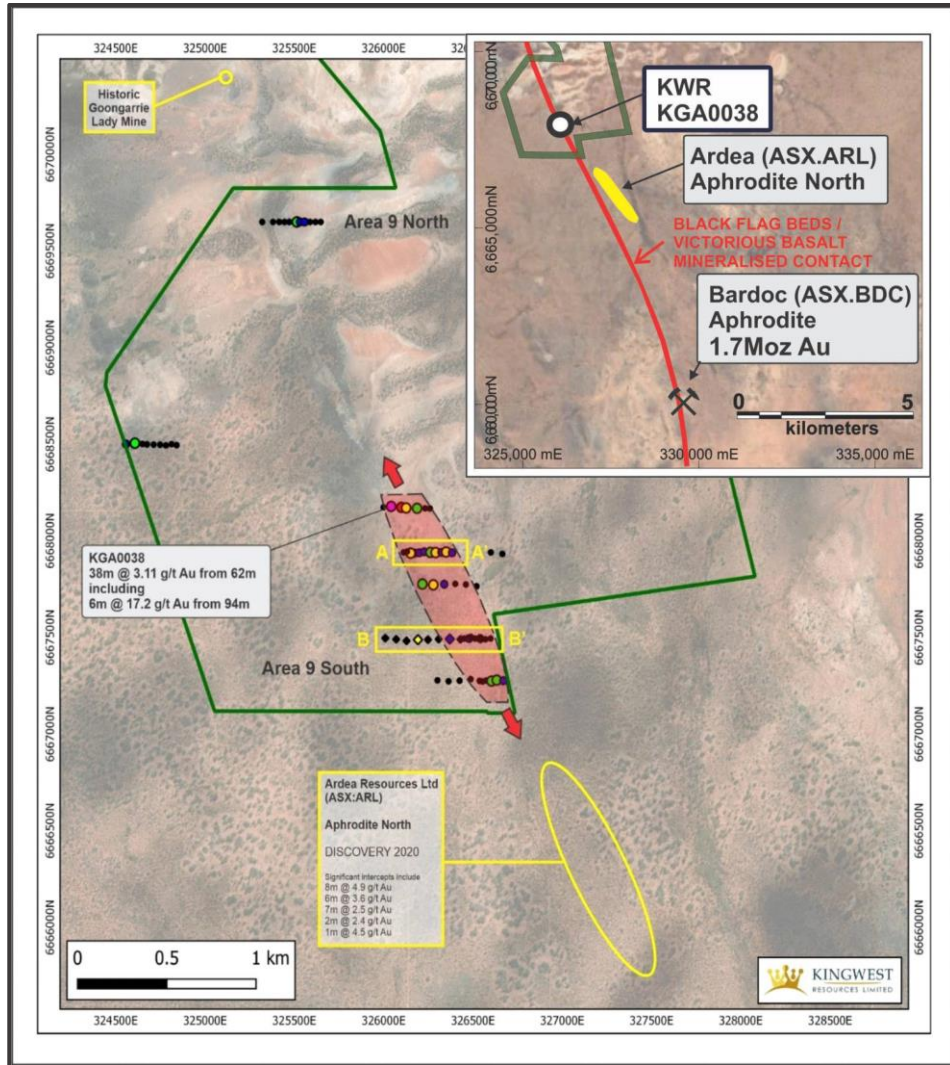


Figure 7: Location plan for KWR's first pass aircore drilling

Table 3: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, March 2021 above 0.5 g/t Au ¹

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces
> 0.5 Au									
Yundaga	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 4: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, March 2021 above 1.0 g/t Au ¹

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces
> 1.0 Au									
Yundaga	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 9 July 2019 (ASX:KWR)

³ As announced to the ASX on 1 Feb 2021 (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.

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration results and mineral resources, the company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 northeast. 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling by KWR was Reverse Circulation (RC). RC used a 5.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Results show variation typically of coarse grain “nuggety” gold deposits.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Datashed database where the data is then stored. No data was adjusted.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample compositing of 1 or 2m has been utilised within Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous workers in the area include Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources, Goldfields, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited

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		<p>(now Horizon Minerals). Drilling in the 1980's and 1990's led to several open cut mines being commissioned in the 1990's.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaean quartz and shear hosted lode and supergene gold.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of the material drill holes is tabulated in the main body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (except when stated otherwise). • As above. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interval is 1 metre which does not always correspond to the real mineralisation boundaries.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate figures, tables, maps and sections are included with the report to illustrate the exploration results reported
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results known to date from all drill-holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data is reported here.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional drilling will be designed to test the depth and lateral extensions to the 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.