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Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

Shares on Issue
241,610,525

Directors & Management

Chairman
Gregory Bittar

CEO
Ed Turner

Non Executive Directors
Adrian Byass
Jonathan Downes
Jon Price

Company Secretary
Stephen Brockhurst

Principal Place of Business
Unit 3, Churchill Court
335 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

Registered Office
Level 11
216 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Contact

T 08 9481 0389
E admin@kingwestresources.com.au
W www.kingwestresources.com.au

Investor Relations

Lucas Robinson
T +61 408 228 889
E lucas@corporatetorytime.com

Sir Laurence Gold Discovery doubles to over 2km strike length

Highlights include:

- Aircore drilling assays continue to deliver significant gold on every line over 2km strike length to date highlighting high grade source potential
- Mineralisation remains open in all directions
- 8m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 12m depth approx. 1.5km to the west of Sir Laurence highlights potential new gold discovery
- Initial diamond core drilling programme doubled in size
- A minimum of 4,000m of additional aircore drilling planned for Q1 2022 to test for further extensions to Sir Laurence

CEO, Ed Turner commented *“Sir Laurence continues to exceed expectations with significant intersections on every line of drilling now over more than 2km strike length and up to 500m across strike. Importantly the last four lines at the northern end of Sir Laurence all had their best results in the last hole of the line at the eastern end so mineralisation is wide open there as well as to the north and west. The planned diamond core drilling program now commencing in early 2022, with a new customised drill rig, has now been doubled and an additional minimum 4,000m of aircore drilling is also being planned to test for further extensions to the Sir Laurence mineralised system.*

To intersect 8m @ 5.0 g/t Au in a regional hole 1.5km to the west of Sir Laurence also demonstrates the larger project potential. This is a great way to finish off the year and we eagerly anticipate recommencing drilling next year.”

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

All composite assay results have now been received from the second aircore program at Lake Goongarrie which comprised 107 holes at Sir Laurence and 32 Goongarrie Gold Project regional holes¹.

At Sir Laurence, significant mineralisation has now been intersected on all 14 lines of drilling over a 2km strike length. Mineralisation remains open in all directions and additional aircore drilling is planned to test the limits of the system in 2022.

New aircore intersections from the northern extents of Sir Laurence including **12m @ 0.7 g/t Au** from 64m in KGA0693 (**Line I**), **16m @ 1.4 g/t Au** from 64m in KGA0694 (**Line J**), **12m @ 0.8 g/t Au** from 64m in KHA0736 (**Line K**) and **12m @ 0.7 g/t Au** from 60m in KGA0701 (**Line L**) demonstrate the huge potential for further discoveries within the mineralised system as well as the potential for further extensions to the system (Figure 1).

Significant new intersections from holes KGA0677 – 0753 are included in Table 1 and all drill hole details are included in Table 2 (N.B. previously released).

Outside of Sir Laurence drillholes on regional lines returned numerous significant intersections from lines 22, 19 and 8 (Figure 2, Table 1). These included **8m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 12m** in KGA0730 **1.5km to the west of Sir Laurence on line 8**. The Goongarrie Gold Project has exceptional potential for multiple discoveries including a major discovery and the results to date support and to enhance this potential.

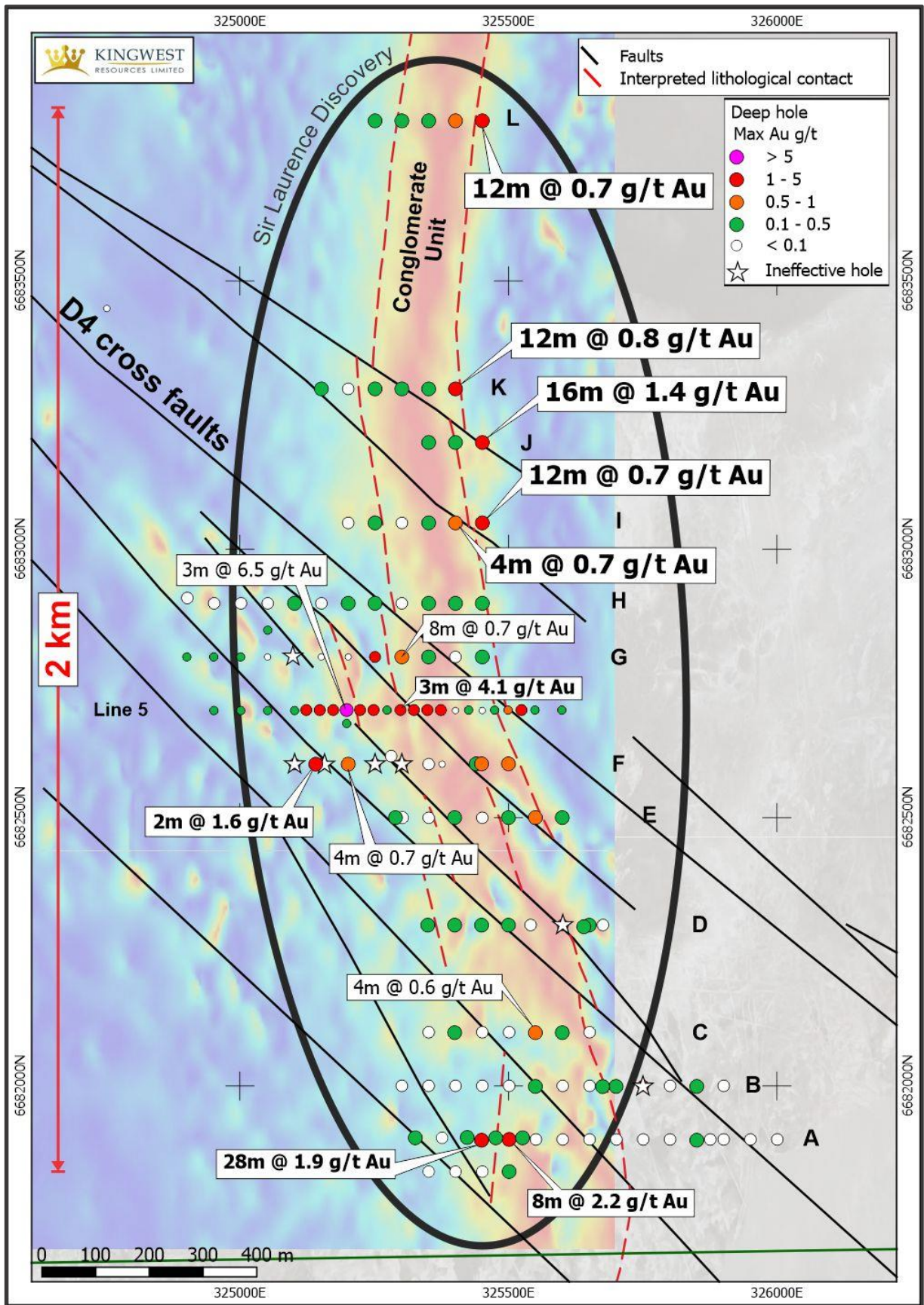


Figure 1: Significant aircore drill results within the Sir Laurence Discovery on magnetics background

Table 1: Significant aircore intersections (>0.1 g/t Au) within Sir Laurence Discovery and regional targets

Line	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
H	KGA0677	68	72	4	0.35	Alluvial
H	KGA0677	84	86	2	0.12	Bedrock
H	KGA0678	72	76	4	0.34	Alluvial
H	KGA0680	68	72	4	0.11	Alluvial
H	KGA0681	44	48	4	0.34	Alluvial
H	KGA0683	36	40	4	0.10	Alluvial
H	KGA0683	64	68	4	0.14	Alluvial
I	KGA0689	36	40	4	0.11	Alluvial
I	KGA0691	68	72	4	0.10	Alluvial
I	KGA0692	68	72	4	0.65	Alluvial
I	KGA0693	64	76	12	0.66	Alluvial
J	KGA0694	64	80	16	1.45	Alluvial
J	KGA0695	72	76	4	0.27	Alluvial
J	KGA0696	36	40	4	0.44	Alluvial
L	KGA0697	68	72	4	0.19	Alluvial
L	KGA0698	16	20	4	0.15	Alluvial
L	KGA0699	60	64	4	0.10	Alluvial
L	KGA0700	32	40	8	0.20	Alluvial
L	KGA0700	60	64	4	0.51	Alluvial
L	KGA0701	60	72	12	0.72	Alluvial
19	KGA0706	8	12	4	0.12	Bedrock
19	KGA0707	16	24	8	0.28	Bedrock
19	KGA0712	24	26	2	0.12	Bedrock
19	KGA0713	20	27	7	0.26	Bedrock
19	KGA0714	20	24	4	0.21	Bedrock
19	KGA0719	28	29	1	0.10	Bedrock
22	KGA0726	68	72	4	0.22	Alluvial
8	KGA0730	12	20	8	4.96	Alluvial
K	KGA0731	60	64	4	0.10	Alluvial
K	KGA0733	64	72	8	0.22	Bedrock
K	KGA0734	8	12	4	0.40	Alluvial
K	KGA0735	28	32	4	0.19	Alluvial
K	KGA0736	64	76	12	0.79	Alluvial
A	KGA0742	60	64	4	0.14	Bedrock
A	KGA0742	72	74	2	0.17	Bedrock
A	KGA0743	60	64	4	0.10	Bedrock
A	KGA0744	64	68	4	0.35	Bedrock
A	KGA0746	60	62	2	0.13	Bedrock
As	KGA0747	60	62	2	0.12	Bedrock

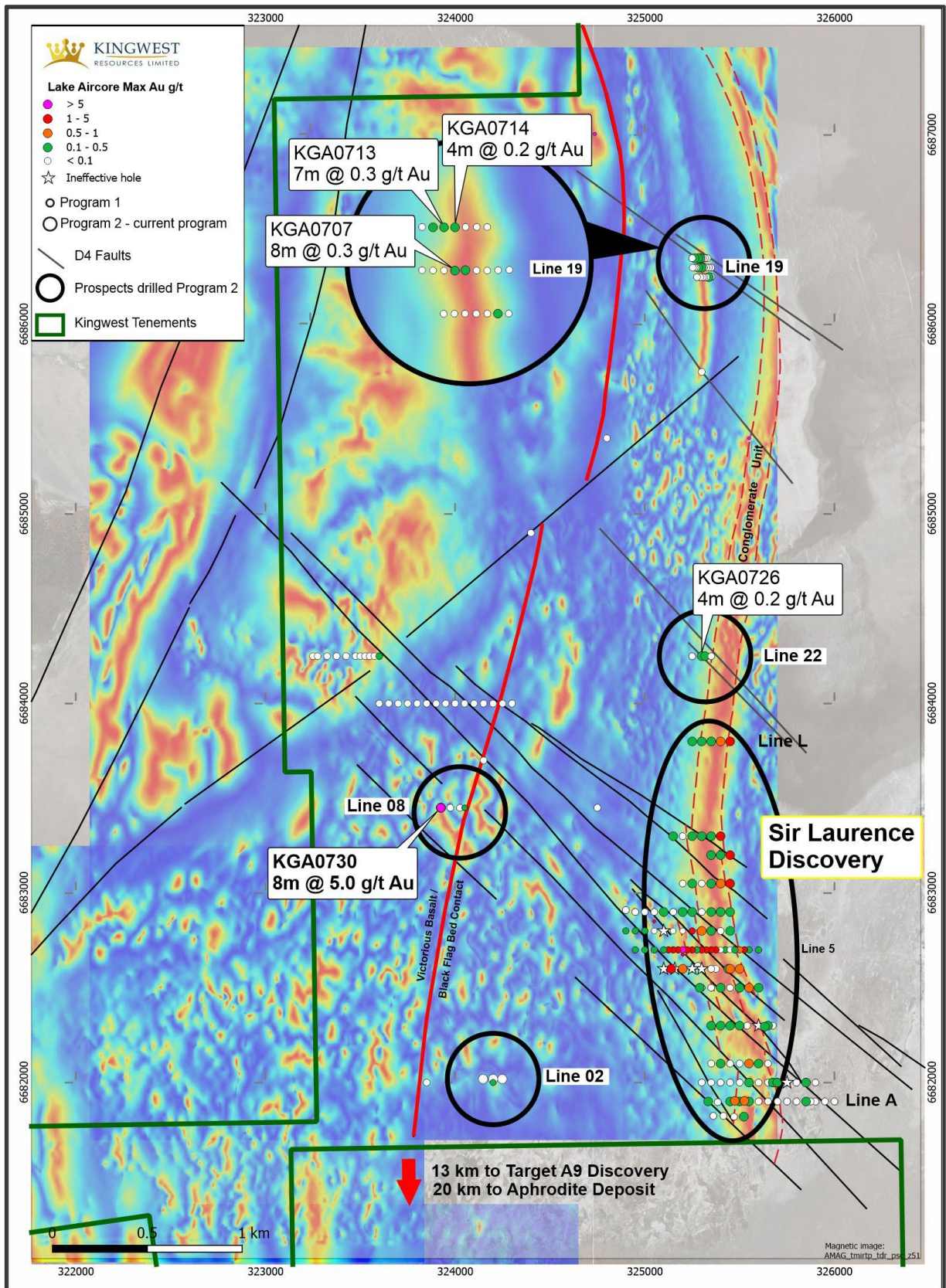


Figure 2: Location of all aircore drill collars for the first and second aircore programmes completed. Regional holes completed in this second programme are within the black circles

Next Steps

An initial diamond core programme comprising a minimum of approximately **2,500 – 3,000m of diamond core drilling** will commence in January 2022 at Sir Laurence to determine the three-dimensional controls of the primary mineralisation. The diamond holes will target the bedrock mineralisation already encountered in both aircore programs. **This will be extended as required depending on results.**

This is a larger programme than was planned to commence in 2021 as multiple new zones of significant bedrock mineralisation have been intersected recently. It will be completed with a newly acquired Raglan Drilling rig more suitable to the lake conditions after the first diamond core rig became continually bogged and could not complete any of the planned drilling.

A **further minimum of 4,000m of aircore drilling** is also planned at Sir Laurence to continue to test for extensions to the mineralisation that currently has not been closed off in any direction.

Table 2: Completed drill hole collar table (Grid ID MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH	Azi	Dip	Line ID
KGA0615	326000	6681900	30	90	-60	Line A
KGA0616	325950	6681900	28	90	-60	Line A
KGA0617	325900	6681900	33	90	-60	Line A
KGA0618	325875	6681900	32	90	-60	Line A
KGA0619	325850	6681900	44	90	-60	Line A
KGA0620	325800	6681900	73	90	-60	Line A
KGA0621	325750	6681900	77	90	-60	Line A
KGA0622	325700	6681900	79	90	-60	Line A
KGA0623	325650	6681900	75	90	-60	Line A
KGA0624	325600	6681900	69	90	-60	Line A
KGA0625	325550	6681900	65	90	-60	Line A
KGA0626	325500	6681900	63	90	-60	Line A
KGA0627	325450	6681900	68	90	-60	Line A
KGA0628	325900	6682000	39	90	-60	Line B
KGA0629	325850	6682000	34	90	-60	Line B
KGA0630	325800	6682000	72	90	-60	Line B
KGA0631	325750	6682000	33	90	-60	Line B
KGA0632	325700	6682000	83	90	-60	Line B
KGA0633	325675	6682000	80	90	-60	Line B
KGA0634	325650	6682000	74	90	-60	Line B
KGA0635	325600	6682000	67	90	-60	Line B
KGA0636	325550	6682000	72	90	-60	Line B
KGA0637	325650	6682100	88	90	-60	Line C
KGA0638	325600	6682100	81	90	-60	Line C
KGA0639	325550	6682100	85	90	-60	Line C
KGA0640	325500	6682100	81	90	-60	Line C
KGA0641	325450	6682100	79	90	-60	Line C
KGA0642	325400	6682100	79	90	-60	Line C
KGA0643	325350	6682100	81	90	-60	Line C
KGA0644	325650	6682300	76	90	-60	Line D
KGA0645	325600	6682300	84	90	-60	Line D

KGA0646	325675	6682300	82	90	-60	Line D
KGA0647A	325540	6682300	78	90	-60	Line D
KGA0648	325500	6682300	80	90	-60	Line D
KGA0649	325450	6682300	77	90	-60	Line D
KGA0650	325400	6682300	85	90	-60	Line D
KGA0651	325350	6682300	86	90	-60	Line D
KGA0652	325640	6682297	75	0	-90	Line D
KGA0653	325600	6682500	86	90	-60	Line E
KGA0654	325550	6682500	84	90	-60	Line E
KGA0655	325500	6682500	96	90	-60	Line E
KGA0656	325450	6682500	96	90	-60	Line E
KGA0657A	325400	6682500	82	90	-60	Line E
KGA0658	325350	6682500	78	90	-60	Line E
KGA0659	325300	6682500	80	90	-60	Line E
KGA0660	325290	6682500	76	0	-90	Line E
KGA0661	325500	6682600	87	90	-60	Line F
KGA0662	325450	6682600	99	90	-60	Line F
KGA0663	325440	6682600	79	0	-90	Line F
KGA0664	325350	6682600	85	90	-60	Line F
KGA0665	325300	6682600	83	90	-60	Line F
KGA0666	325250	6682600	81	90	-60	Line F
KGA0667	325200	6682600	97	90	-60	Line F
KGA0668	325150	6682600	85	90	-60	Line F
KGA0669	325100	6682600	72	90	-60	Line F
KGA0670	325140	6682600	78	0	-90	Line F
KGA0671	325280	6682615	89	0	-90	Line F
KGA0672	325450	6682800	76	0	-90	Line G
KGA0673	325400	6682800	80	0	-90	Line G
KGA0674	325350	6682800	86	0	-90	Line G
KGA0675	325300	6682800	86	0	-90	Line G
KGA0676	325450	6682900	81	0	-90	Line H
KGA0677	325400	6682900	86	0	-90	Line H
KGA0678	325350	6682900	80	0	-90	Line H
KGA0679	325300	6682900	90	0	-90	Line H
KGA0680	325250	6682900	83	0	-90	Line H
KGA0681	325200	6682900	82	0	-90	Line H
KGA0682	325150	6682900	78	0	-90	Line H
KGA0683	325100	6682900	78	0	-90	Line H
KGA0684	325050	6682900	84	0	-90	Line H
KGA0685	325000	6682900	85	0	-90	Line H
KGA0686	324950	6682900	76	0	-90	Line H
KGA0687	324900	6682910	76	0	-90	Line H
KGA0678	325350	6682900	80	0	-90	Line H
KGA0679	325300	6682900	90	0	-90	Line H
KGA0680	325250	6682900	83	0	-90	Line H
KGA0681	325200	6682900	82	0	-90	Line H
KGA0682	325150	6682900	78	0	-90	Line H
KGA0683	325100	6682900	78	0	-90	Line H
KGA0684	325050	6682900	84	0	-90	Line H

KGA0685	325000	6682900	85	0	-90	Line H
KGA0686	324950	6682900	76	0	-90	Line H
KGA0687	324900	6682910	76	0	-90	Line H
KGA0688	325200	6683050	72	0	-90	Line I
KGA0689	325250	6683050	77	0	-90	Line I
KGA0690	325300	6683050	86	0	-90	Line I
KGA0691	325350	6683050	79	0	-90	Line I
KGA0692	325400	6683050	83	0	-90	Line I
KGA0693	325450	6683050	79	0	-90	Line I
KGA0694	325450	6683200	81	0	-90	Line J
KGA0695	325400	6683200	82	0	-90	Line J
KGA0696	325350	6683200	80	0	-90	Line J
KGA0697	325250	6683800	83	0	-90	Line L
KGA0698	325300	6683800	77	0	-90	Line L
KGA0699	325350	6683800	75	0	-90	Line L
KGA0700	325400	6683800	73	0	-90	Line L
KGA0701	325450	6683800	82	0	-90	Line L
KGA0702	325350	6686300	17	90	-60	Line 19
KGA0703	325338	6686300	17	90	-60	Line 19
KGA0704	325325	6686300	23	90	-60	Line 19
KGA0705	325312	6686300	27	90	-60	Line 19
KGA0706	325300	6686300	26	90	-60	Line 19
KGA0707	325288	6686300	24	90	-60	Line 19
KGA0708	325275	6686300	12	90	-60	Line 19
KGA0709	325262	6686300	17	90	-60	Line 19
KGA0710	325250	6686300	15	90	-60	Line 19
KGA0711	325250	6686350	15	90	-60	Line 19N
KGA0712	325262	6686350	26	90	-60	Line 19N
KGA0713	325275	6686350	27	90	-60	Line 19N
KGA0714	325288	6686350	26	90	-60	Line 19N
KGA0715	325300	6686350	20	90	-60	Line 19N
KGA0716	325312	6686350	19	90	-60	Line 19N
KGA0717	325325	6686350	20	90	-60	Line 19N
KGA0718	325350	6686250	28	90	-60	Line 19S
KGA0719	325338	6686250	29	90	-60	Line 19S
KGA0720	325325	6686250	31	90	-60	Line 19S
KGA0721	325312	6686250	29	90	-60	Line 19S
KGA0722	325300	6686250	27	90	-60	Line 19S
KGA0723	325288	6686250	20	90	-60	Line 19S
KGA0724	325275	6686250	20	90	-60	Line 19S
KGA0725	325350	6684250	85	90	-60	Line 22
KGA0726	325300	6684250	79	90	-60	Line 22
KGA0727	325250	6684250	83	90	-60	Line 22
KGA0728	324025	6683450	103	90	-60	Line 08
KGA0729	323975	6683450	77	90	-60	Line 08
KGA0730	323925	6683450	87	90	-60	Line 08
KGA0731	325150	6683300	81	0	-90	Line K
KGA0732	325200	6683300	76	0	-90	Line K
KGA0733	325250	6683300	74	0	-90	Line K

KGA0734	325300	6683300	75	0	-90	Line K
KGA0735	325350	6683300	75	0	-90	Line K
KGA0736	325400	6683300	81	0	-90	Line K
KGA0737	325500	6682000	83	90	-60	Line B
KGA0738	325450	6682000	68	90	-60	Line B
KGA0739	325400	6682000	68	90	-60	Line B
KGA0740	325350	6682000	74	90	-60	Line B
KGA0741	325300	6682000	70	90	-60	Line B
KGA0742	325525	6681903	74	90	-60	Line A
KGA0743	325475	6681903	68	90	-60	Line A
KGA0744	325425	6681900	68	90	-60	Line A
KGA0745	325375	6681900	66	90	-60	Line A
KGA0746	325325	6681900	62	90	-60	Line A
KGA0747	325500	6681850	62	90	-60	Line AS
KGA0748	325450	6681850	56	90	-60	Line AS
KGA0749	325400	6681850	59	90	-60	Line AS
KGA0750	325350	6681850	53	90	-60	Line AS
KGA0751	324200	6682250	67	90	-60	Line O2
KGA0752	324150	6682250	77	90	-60	Line O2
KGA0753	324100	6682250	72	90	-60	Line O2

ABOUT KINGWEST'S MENZIES GOLD PROJECT (MGP) AND GOONGARRIE GOLD PROJECT (GGP)

The **MGP** is one of Western Australia's major historic gold fields. Located 130km north of the globally significant gold deposits of Kalgoorlie (Figure 3). 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.

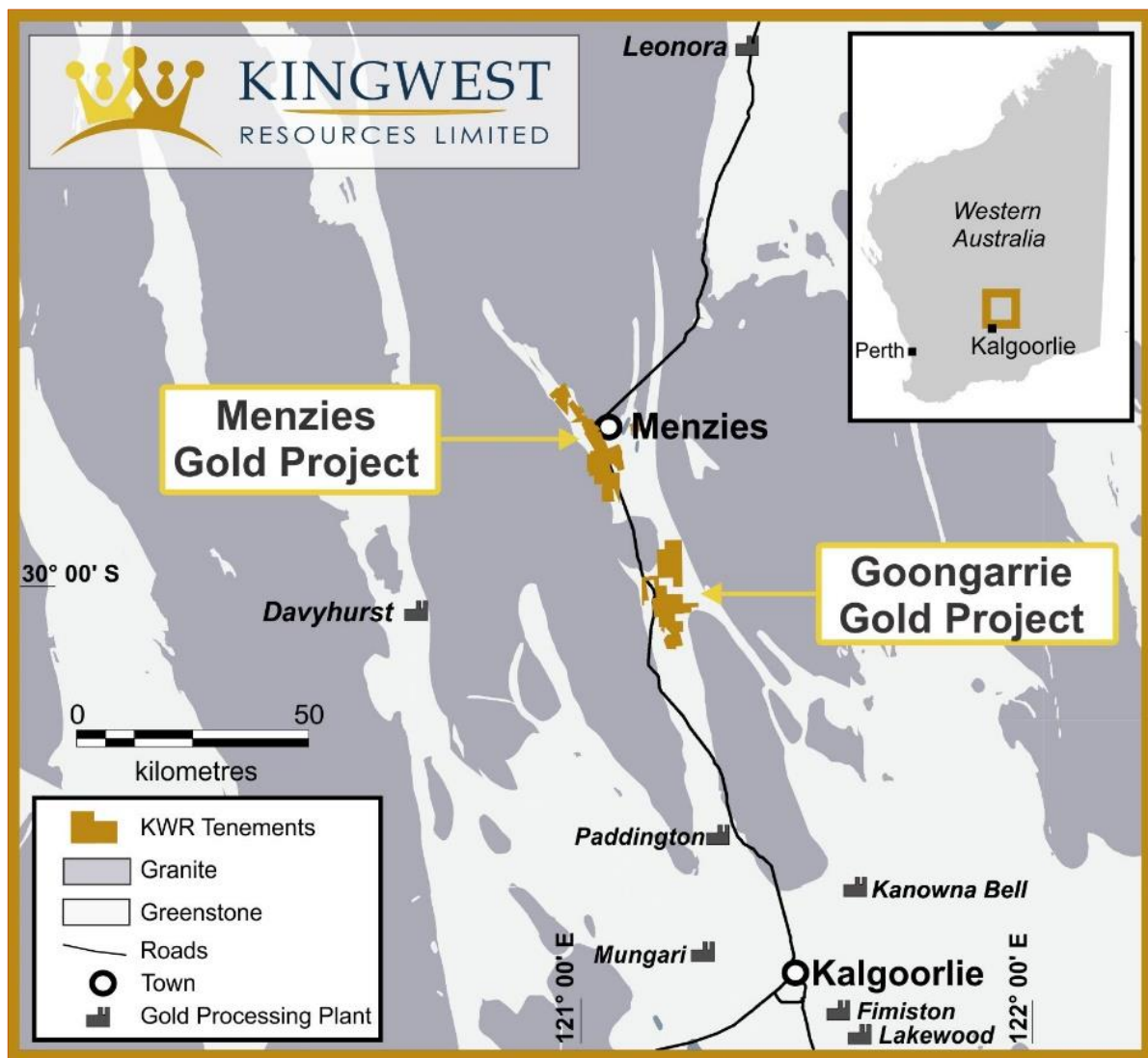


Figure 3: MGP and GGP locations

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 within the Menzies Shear Zone. All deposits lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR (Figure 4). **Current JORC mineral resources total 475,100 oz @ 1.35 g/t Au³** using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off (Table 3) **or 346,100 oz @ 2.06 g/t Au³** using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (Table 4).

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

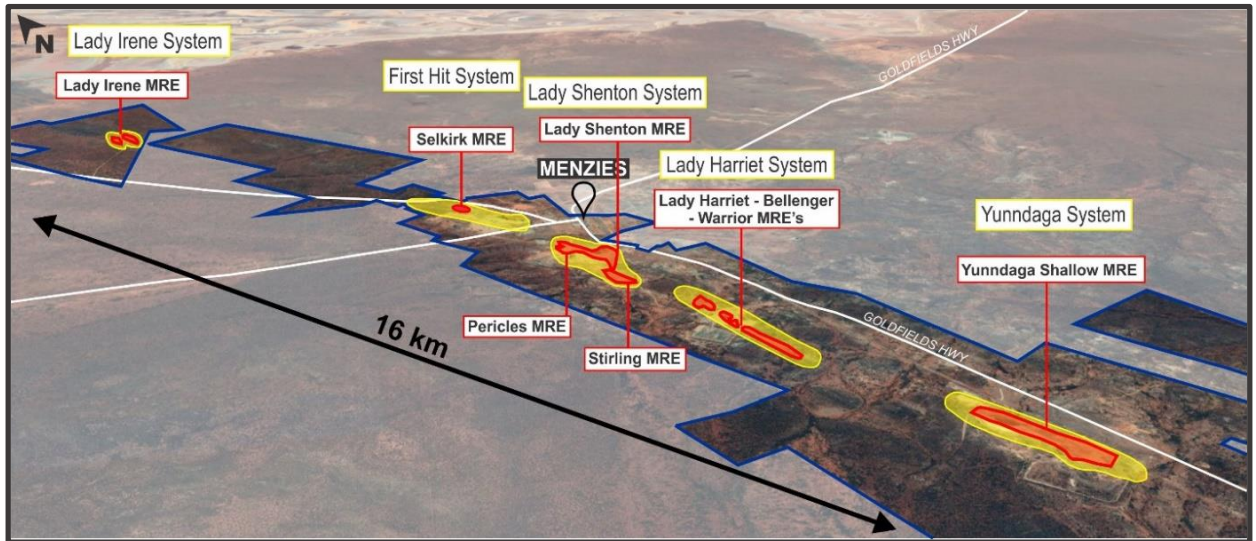


Figure 4: MGP aerial view showing the main mineralised systems as well as the MRE locations

Table 3: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, September 2021 above 0.5 g/t Au³

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces
> 0.5 Au									
Yunnadaga*	1.27	1.31	53,600	2.50	1.40	111,600	3.76	1.36	165,300
Pericles	2.31	1.27	94,600	1.64	1.21	63,900	3.95	1.25	158,500
Stirling	0.24	1.48	11,500	0.74	1.52	36,300	0.98	1.52	47,800
Lady Shenton				0.85	1.59	43,300	0.85	1.59	43,300
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
Selkirk	0.03	6.25	6,200	0.14	1.21	5,300	0.17	2.15	11,500
Warrior	0.03	1.37	1,200	0.19	1.11	6,700	0.22	1.15	8,000
Lady Irene				0.10	1.73	5,600	0.10	1.73	5,600
Total	4.37	1.34	188,300	6.56	1.35	286,700	10.92	1.35	475,100

Table 4: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, September 2021 above 1.0 g/t Au³

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces
> 1.0 Au									
Yunnadaga*	0.44	2.51	35,400	0.97	2.54	79,100	1.40	2.53	114,600
Pericles	1.16	1.82	68,000	0.83	1.67	44,300	1.99	1.76	112,300
Stirling	0.15	1.94	9,500	0.43	2.12	29,300	0.58	2.08	38,800
Lady Shenton	-	-	-	0.63	1.87	38,000	0.63	1.87	38,000
Lady Harriet	0.13	2.62	10,700	0.13	1.68	7,000	0.26	2.14	17,700
Selkirk	0.03	6.35	6,200	0.03	2.95	3,200	0.06	4.55	9,400
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
Lady Irene	-	-	-	0.06	2.40	4,500	0.06	2.40	4,500
Total	2.02	2.08	135,200	3.19	2.05	210,800	5.20	2.06	346,100

The **GGP** is located approximately 40km south of the 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 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. Kingwest has so far delineated 10 main target areas that justified drill testing. Two of these have already resulted in new discoveries, **these being within Target A9 and Target A10**, which has now been named **Sir Laurence** (Figure 5).

First pass aircore drilling in February returned stellar gold intersections within **Target A9** 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)⁴. Follow up RC drilling intersected **20m @ 2.55 g/t Au** incl. **8m @ 4.94 g/t Au** from 72m in KGR001, **4m @ 2.18 g/t Au** from 64m in KGR004, **8m @ 1.43 g/t Au** from 44m in KGR007⁵. These lie 7km north of Bardoc Gold's 1.7M oz Aphrodite deposit (Figure 6).

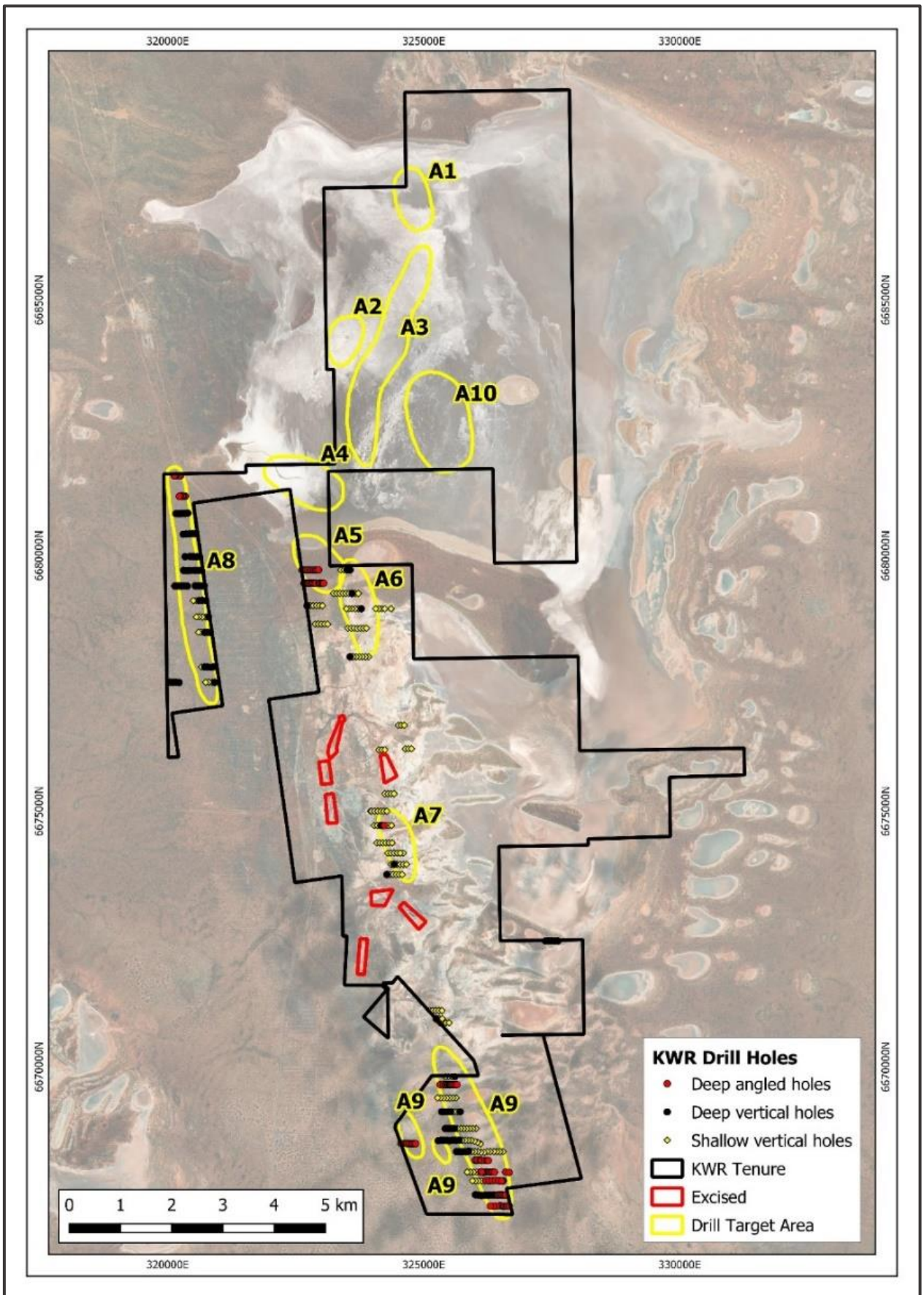


Figure 5: GGP target locations on satellite background

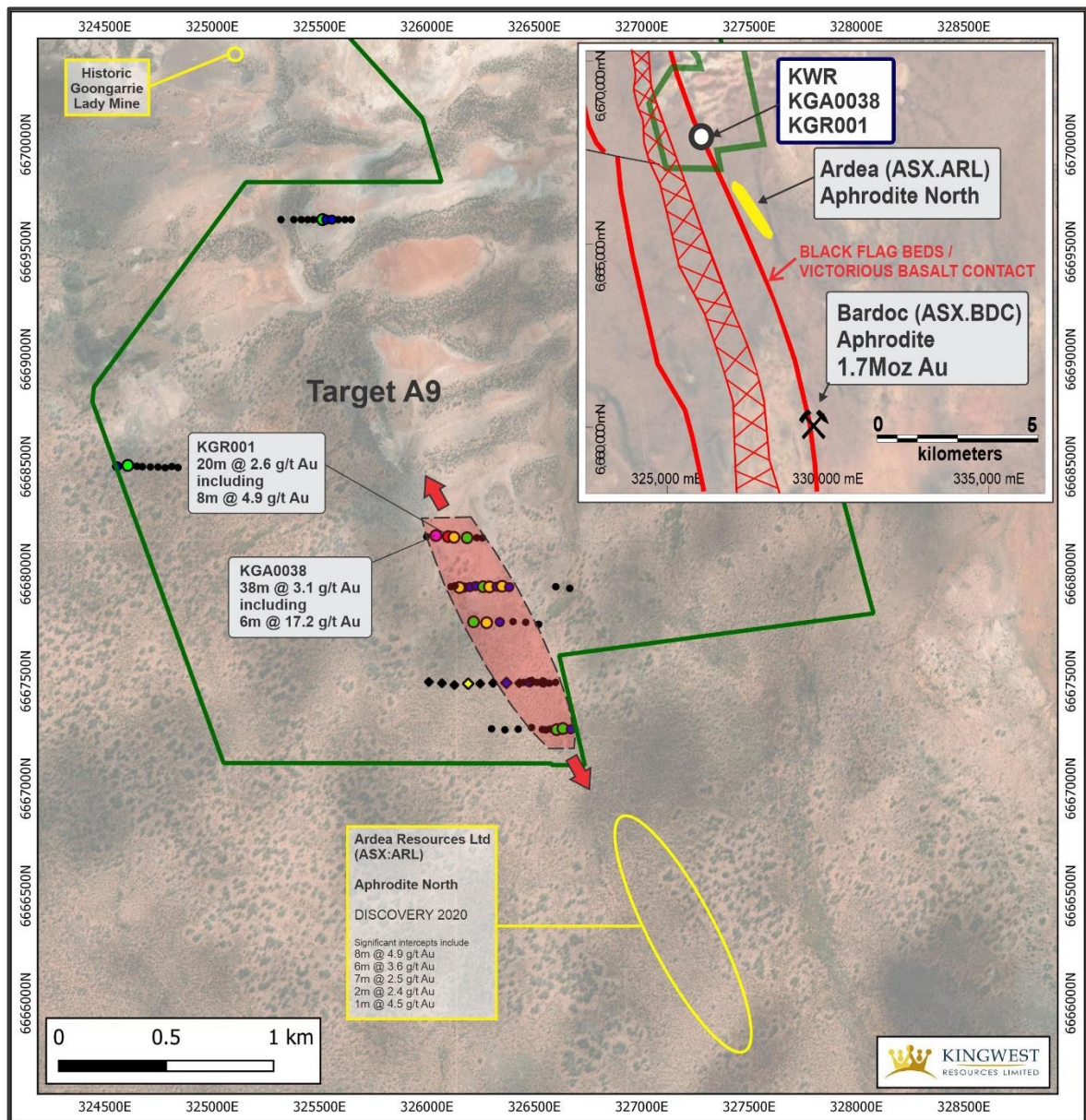


Figure 6: Location plan of KWR's target A9

References

- ¹ As announced to the ASX on 29 November 2021 (ASX:KWR)
- ² As announced to the ASX on 9 July 2019 (ASX:KWR)
- ³ As announced to the ASX on 6 September 2021 (ASX:KWR)
- ⁴ As announced to the ASX on 1 February 2021 (ASX:KWR)
- ⁵ As announced to the ASX on 29 July 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 Laurence Kirk who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Kirk is a Consultant Geologist to Kingwest Resources Limited. Mr Kirk 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.

-Ends-

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

Further information contact:

Ed Turner

CEO

T: +61 8 9481 0389

E: admin@kingwestresources.com.au

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2021 lake aircore drilling program by Kingwest Resources (KWR) includes aircore (AC) drilling. The deep angled holes are drilled towards the east at -60. • Industry standard AC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the campaign. • Deep AC holes were sampled using 4m composite samples: hand grabbed due to the moisture of the sample, then following composite results, individual 1 metre samples were submitted for assay. In addition, interface samples were taken at the location determined by the geologist at the supposed contact of cover and bedrock.. The composite and their single split were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge for gold, the interface samples and shallow geochemistry samples were submitted to SGS Laboratory in Perth for multi-element assaying using techniques DIG133, ARM133, ARI133 for the following suite of elements (Au, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Hg, Ni, Te).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling by KWR was entirely standard diameter Aircore (AC).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were routinely cross-checked every rod (3m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. All samples were bagged into Green Plastic bag to decrease contamination due to the muddy surface of the lake and the moisture of the samples. The first five to thirty meters were wet red lake clays, and some intervals for alluvial sands with high amount of water (paleochannel) were crossed during the drilling. In the CP's opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable in relation to the drilling technique. • All grades are from AC drilling and from two

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>different sampling methods with samples of sufficient quantity to have a representative assay. Few samples were duplicated by both methods and return with similar grades. All mineralised intervals reported here are from aircore drilling.</p>
<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"> • AC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips in detail sufficient to support Exploration. Aircore drill samples are not considered of sufficient quality and size to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, texture, veining, grain size, alteration, mineralisation. • Logging was recorded onto a notebook at the rig then entered into LogChief, the sampling was recorded into excel. All drill logs were compiled into Datashed. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • 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"> • Composite samples were collected by hand by grabbing an approximate same size (~0.5kg – 1 hand full) from 4 consecutive metres or less. The interface samples were 1m interval collected by hand grab at a location determined by the geologist, at the contact between cover and bedrock. The samples were all hand grab due to the moisture of the samples, hand grab was of less contamination than other sampling methods. All samples were sent to assays within the next five days. • 4 metre composite samples were submitted for assay for all the intervals below the lake cover (between 0 and 40m depth), then following composites results and geology logging, 1meter split samples were submitted. • Few duplicate 4m samples were taken for AC samples and returned within industry standards for this type of gold mineralisation. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Composite samples volumes were typically 2.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. Interface samples were between 0.5 and 1kg which is the appropriate size for multi-element assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blank samples were routinely dispatched to the laboratory to monitor sample preparation. These generally performed within acceptable tolerances.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composite and their single split were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge for gold, the interface samples and shallow geochemistry samples were submitted to SGS Laboratory in Perth for multi-element assaying using techniques DIG133, ARM133, ARI133 for the following suite of elements (Au, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Hg, Ni, Te). 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 (gold and multi-elements), blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. Approximately 20% of samples submitted were QC samples. QC assays reported within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections were cross checked against drill logs after drilling. Additional aircore, diamond and RC drilling is planned in the area to follow up the targets. Data storage is in CSV and XML (Logchief format) files which are then migrated into a Dashed database where the data is then stored. No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. All holes were drilled E-W grid lines. The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography is flat (lake surface).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are variably spaced ranging from 25 metres to 50m spacing. The E-W lines are variably spaced from 100m to 800m. Aircore drilling does not produce samples considered appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. The data spacing is adequate for the geological understanding.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<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. SGS Kalgoorlie was in charge of the transport of the samples to SGS Perth. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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"> • 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<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 Western Mining Corporation (WMC).
<i>Geology</i>	<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.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of the material drill holes is tabulated in the main body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ hole length. ● <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> 	
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 for composites are reported for all intervals above <u>1m@0.1g/t</u> Au. 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 60 to 80 degrees. ● Drillholes are penetrating only few meters within bedrock. ● Downhole widths reported in this announcement are believed to be approximately half (50-60%) of the true width. This is a first pass drilling program focused on locating anomalous gold mineralisation and not to define mineral resources so the exact widths are not expected to be estimated.
Diagrams	<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
Balanced reporting	<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.
Other substantive exploration data	<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.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Additional drilling will be designed to test the depth and lateral extensions

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <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>	<p>to the priority areas which have been determined after all assays have been received for this program.</p>