

- Arunta West Update –

Significant rare earth element anomaly associated with copper-gold & base metals identified in Arunta West.

Highlights:

- **A significant rare earth element (REE) anomaly associated with copper-gold & base metals has been identified on tenement E80/5031 (NWM 100%) from the Company's recent 6,550 multi-element soil samples program.**
- **The highly anomalous REE shows coincident, Cerium (Ce), Lanthanum (La) and Yttrium (Y) extending along a 3 km section of the geological contact between the Mount Webb granite and Bitter Springs Group sediments.**
- **Benchmarked against the soil data from Dazzler and Iceman REE prospects at Browns Range (2013-14¹), the tenor of the Arunta West REE anomaly is significantly higher**
- **Elevated copper-gold are present within "REE lows" and associated with a major NE-SW structure hosted in the Mount Webb granite with distal base metal anomalism (Pb-Cd) within the Bitter Springs Group sediments.**
- **Evaluation of the Company's 6,550 multi-element soil samples results continues.**

Norwest Minerals Limited ("Norwest" or "the Company") (ASX: NWM) is pleased to announce it has commenced analysis of the 6,550 multi-element soil sample results collected across the Company's 840km² Arunta West Project ("Arunta West"). The work has identified a strong rare earth (REE) anomaly having similarities to the high-grade Dazzler and Iceman REE deposits at Browns Range located outside of Halls Creek in WA. The presence of elevated copper-gold & base metals at the margin of the "REE lows" show potential for an IOCG and/or base metals system. Norwest is continuing to work through the large volume of geochemical data to identify additional anomalies that warrant further exploration work. Follow-up fieldwork will commence as soon as possible and will include mapping, infill surface sampling and subsequent drill testing.

¹ Warburton, K., July 2016, Northern Minerals Limited - Partial Surrender Report for period 3 October 2006 to 26 April 2016, Mining Licence M80/627

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Norwest's CEO, Mr. Charles Schaus commented: "Norwest's focus has been to explore for and identify IOCG systems in the Arunta West region, so we are very excited by the identification of a possible IOCG system and the REE anomaly. Interestingly, the REE anomaly has Cerium and Lanthanum grades almost twice the tenor of those grades first used to identify the high-grade Dazzler and Iceman prospects at the Browns Range REE operation. Our aim now is to mobilize our people back into the field to commence follow-up exploration while the Company continues its careful analysis of our very comprehensive geochemical database covering 840kms² of predominately virgin ground."

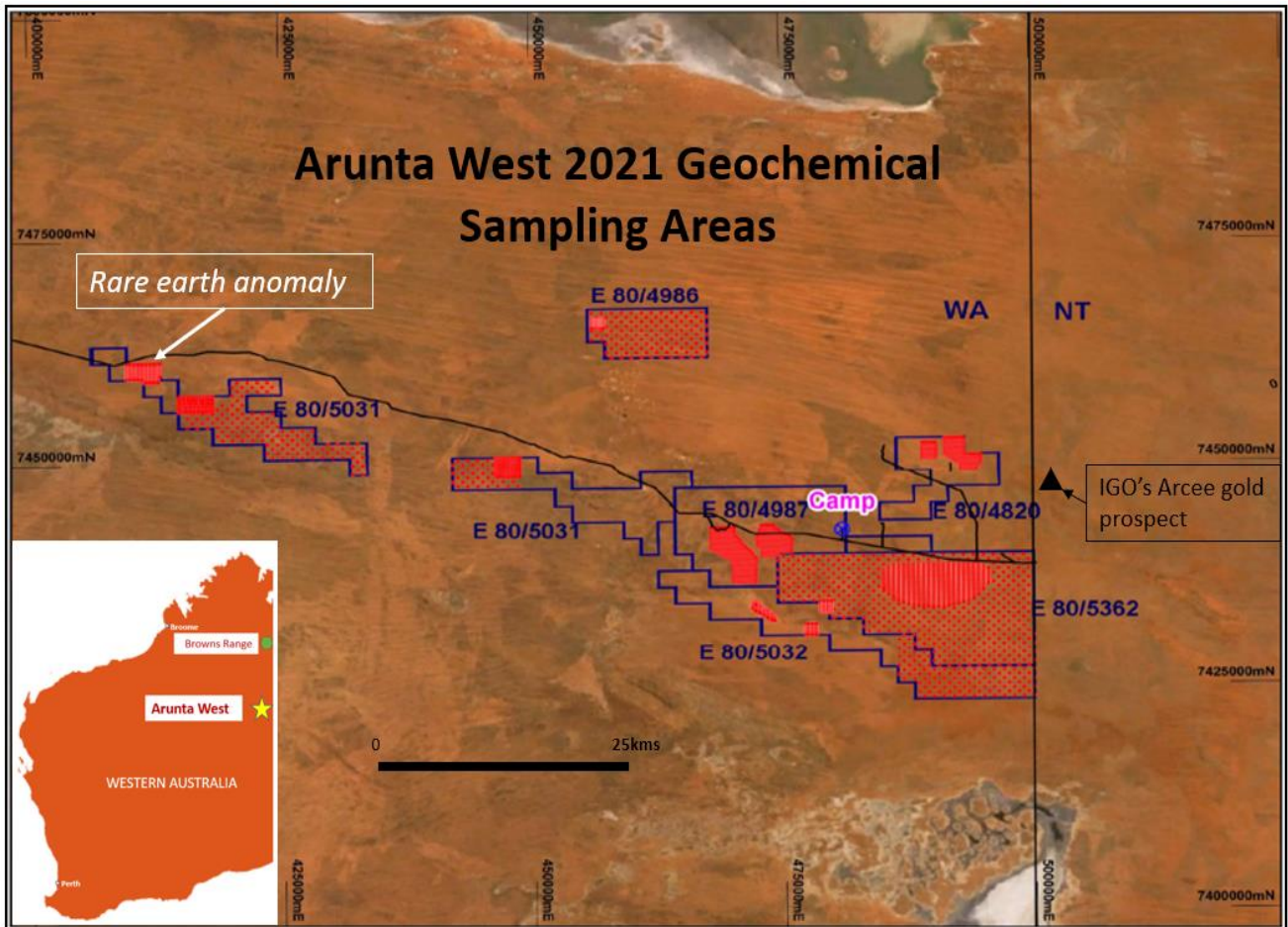


Figure 1 – Arunta West tenements showing 2021 soil sample coverage and location of rare earth anomaly. Insert map shows location of Browns Range relative to the Arunta West project.

The Rare Earth (REE) Anomaly

Norwest Minerals independent consulting geochemist has commenced analysis of the 6,550 multi element soil assays collected across the 840km² Arunta West tenement package. The work quickly focused on an area having highly elevated, coincident, rare earth elements Cerium (Ce), Lanthanum (La) and Yttrium (Y) concentrated in zones along a 3km section of the contact between the Mount Webb granites and Bitter Springs sediments. The new rare earth anomaly, which remains open to the west, is located on tenement E80/5031 being 100% held by Norwest.

The geological contact between the Bitter Springs sediments and Mount Webb granite is supported by geophysical evidence including radiometric and magnetic surveys. The geophysics also defines ENE trending structures crossing and disrupting the geological contact. These structural offsets appear to be a focus for the higher-grade rare earth elements Ce, La and Y.

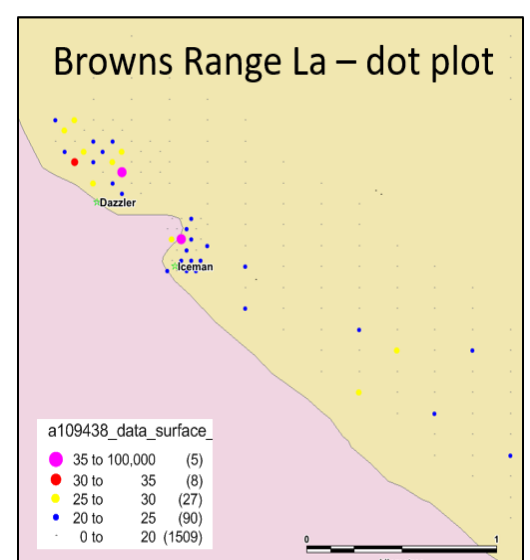
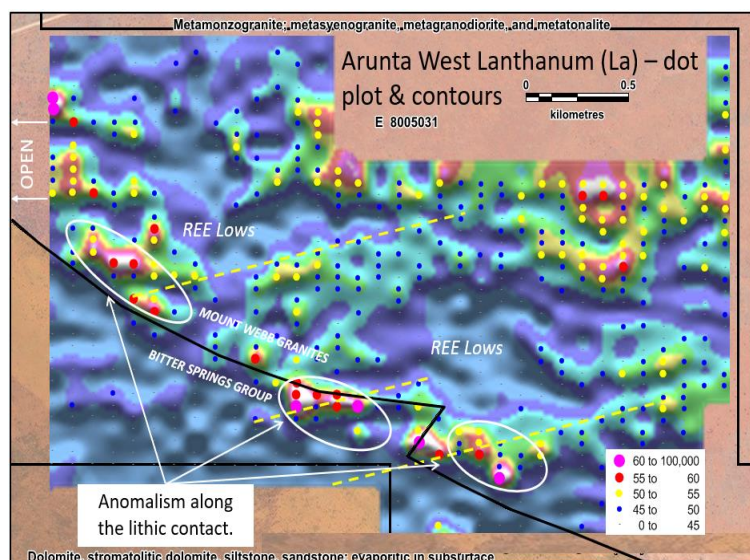
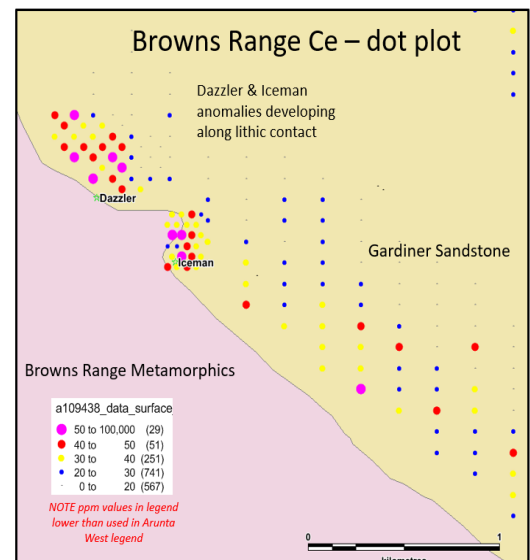
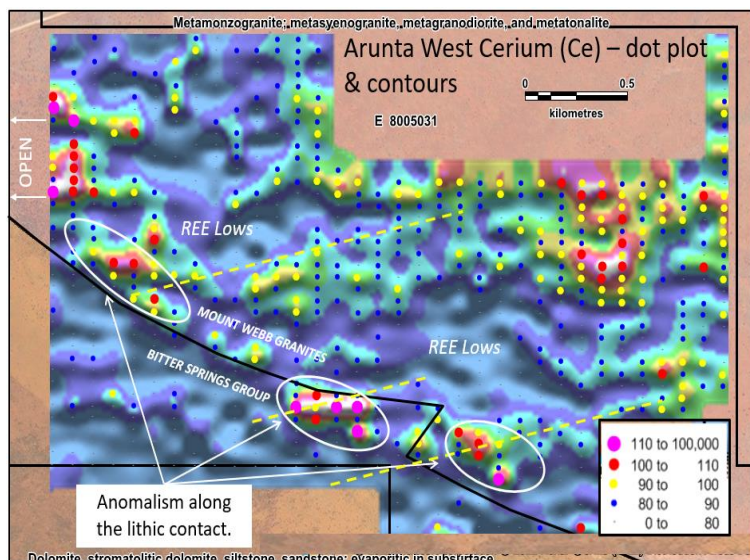
Significant rare earth anomaly identified at Arunta West

An REE Discovery Benchmark

Aspects of the Browns Range Rare Earths Project, owned by Northern Minerals (ASX: NTU, market capitalization \$243M)², were reviewed by Norwest due to its proximity to the new Arunta West rare earth anomaly. The Browns Range operation is located 160kms southeast Halls Creek and in 2019 began producing Heavy Rare Earth Elements from hard rock through its pilot plant.

Northern Minerals open file WAMEX report (a109438) from 2013-14 includes Ce, La and Y data from initial soil sampling programmes at Browns Range which led to the identification of the high-grade Dazzler and Iceman REE prospects. Recent follow-up RC drilling at Dazzler has delineated an Inferred Mineral Resource of 0.21Mt @ 2.33 Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO).

Comparing the Dazzler & Iceman REE prospects to the new Arunta West rare earth anomaly reveals noteworthy similarities including a lookalike geological setting where the higher-grade Ce, La & Y elements are concentrated at disruptions along a major granite-sediment contact. Of interest, is the tenor of the coincident Ce and La surface samples over the Arunta West anomaly being more than double that of the same 'high-grade' elements used to identify the Dazzler and Iceman prospects in 2013-14. See dot plots in figure 2 below.



² ASX: NTU – Announcement 15 February 2022, 'NTU Corporation Presentation – RIU Explorers Conference'

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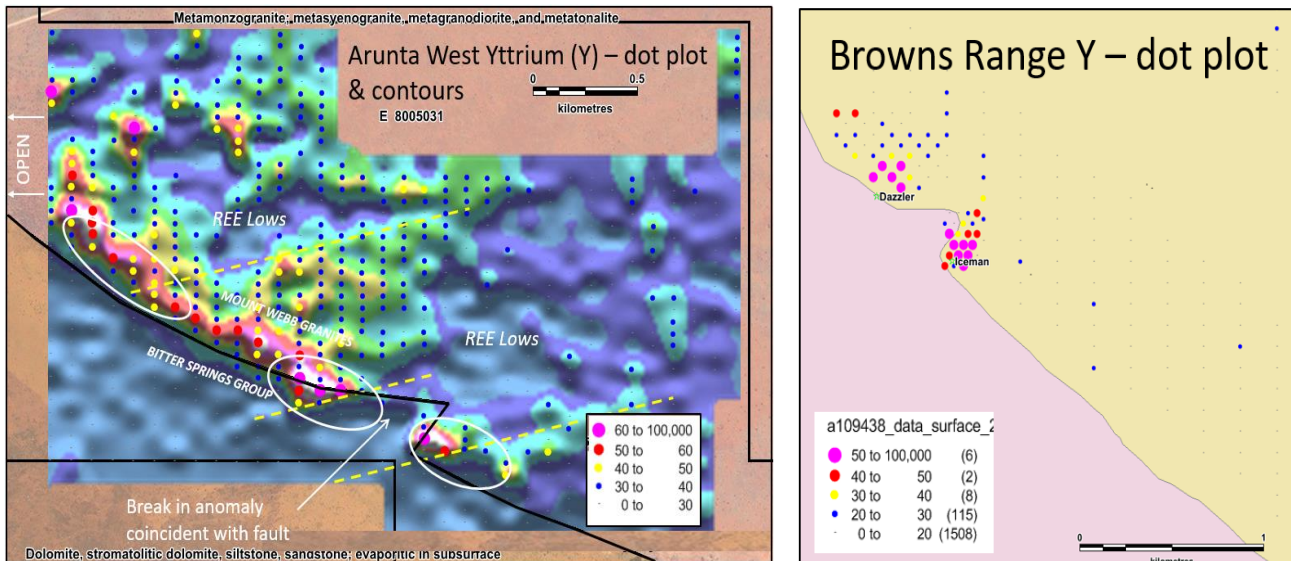


Figure 2 – Arunta West dot & contour plots of REE grades Ce, La, Y (ppm) benchmarked against the Dazzler & Iceman prospect 2013-14 Ce, La & Y discovery grades. Note Arunta West Ce & La tenor is significantly higher than those used to identify Dazzler and Iceman which is apparent when comparing the grade ranges in the respective dot plot legends.

Possible IOCG and Base-metals system

Elevated copper is present around the margins of the REE Lows (figure 3) within the Mount Webb Granite and its distribution controlled by the NE-SW structure offsetting the REE anomalies. Gold anomalism appears to be associated with the copper and REE Lows; with the gold showing a possible regional NW-SE structural trend (figure 4). Elevated lead (Pb) with coincident Cadmium (Cd) also falls on the margins of the REE lows and appear to follow a regional trend similar to the gold and may be related to a distal base metal system (figures 5 & 6). Of interest is a strong spherical Sodium (Na) anomaly lying between the REE lows (figure 7) and adjacent to the NE-SW structure, controlling the copper distribution, which is possibly reflecting a zone of weathered Na-rich (albite) granite.

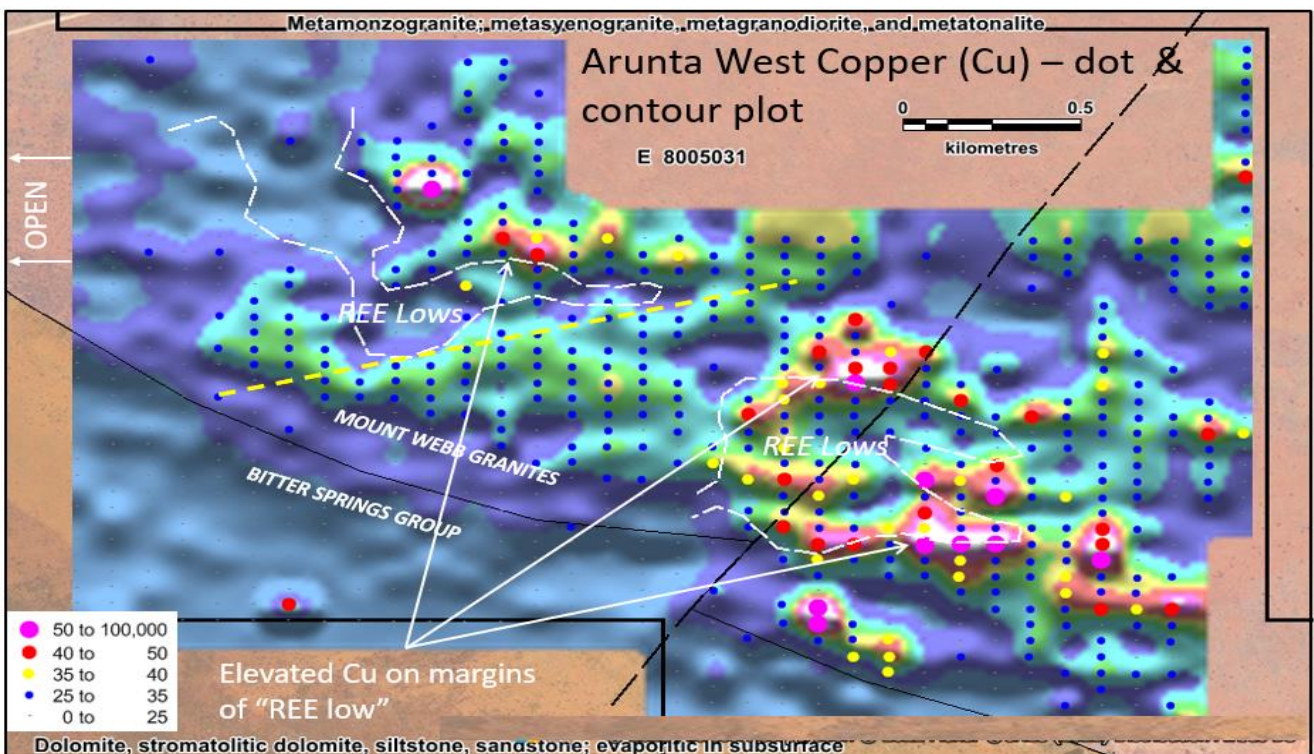


Figure 3 – Dot & contour plot showing elevated copper (Cu) grades at margins of REE lows.

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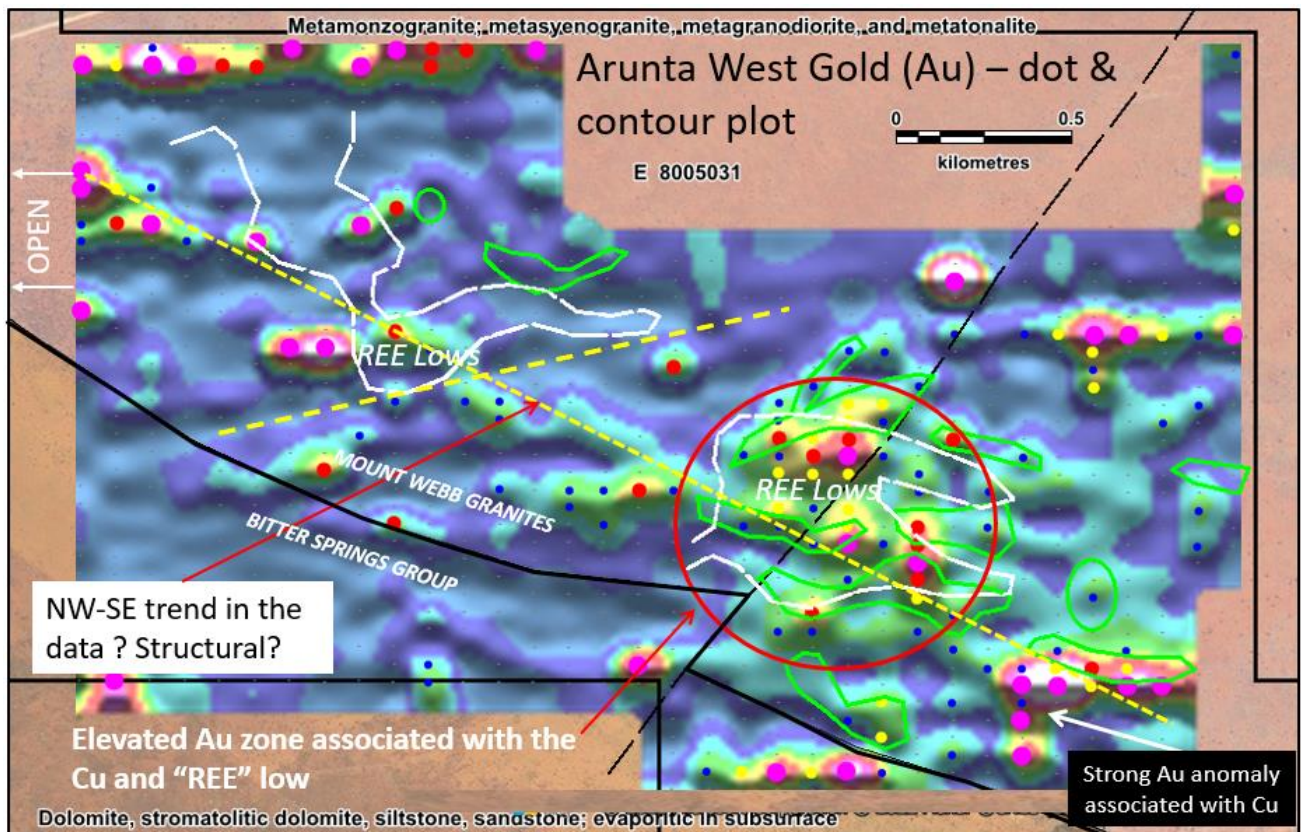


Figure 4 – Dot & contour plot showing association of elevated gold (Au) & copper (Cu) at margins of REE lows.

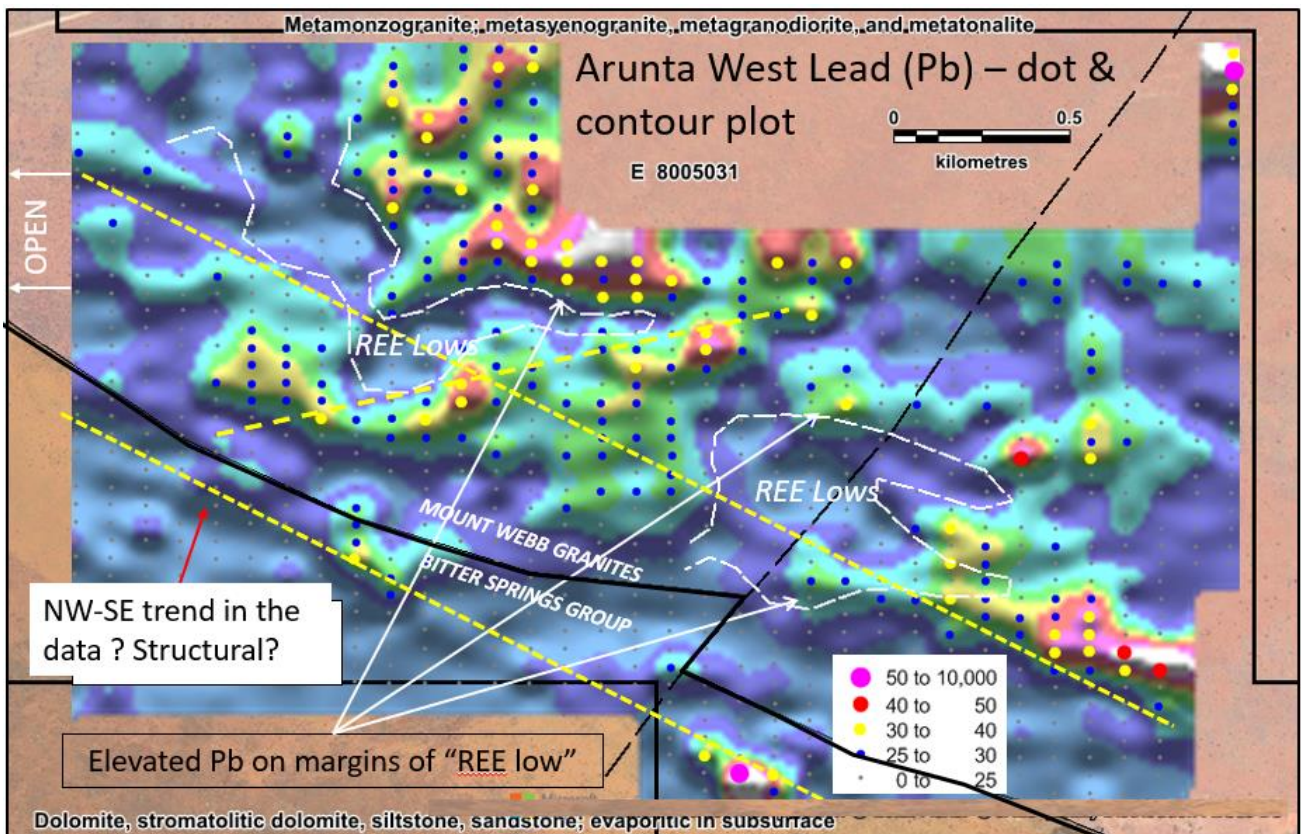


Figure 5 – Dot & contour plot showing elevated lead (Pb) grades at margins of REE lows.

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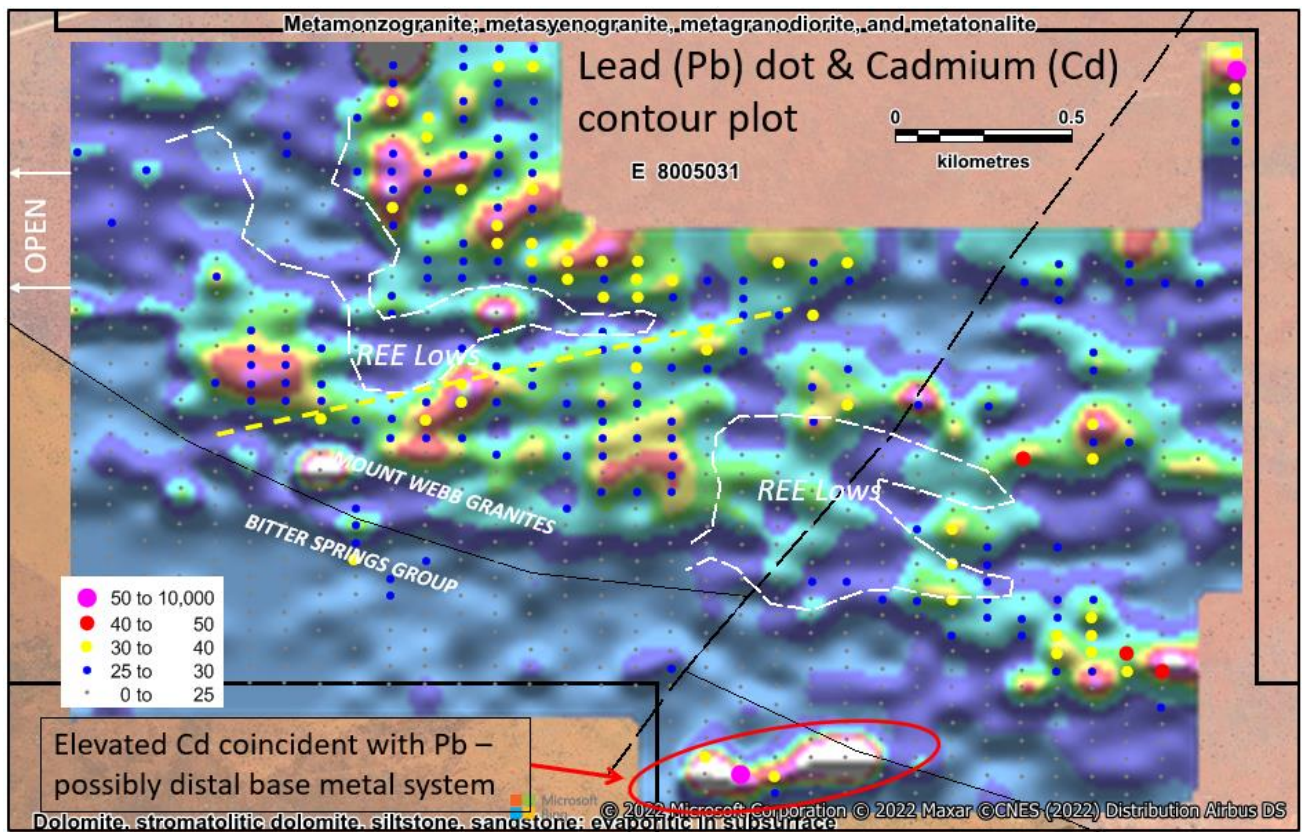


Figure 6 – Dot (lead) & contour (cadmium) plot showing these elements are both elevated and coincident at margins of REE lows.

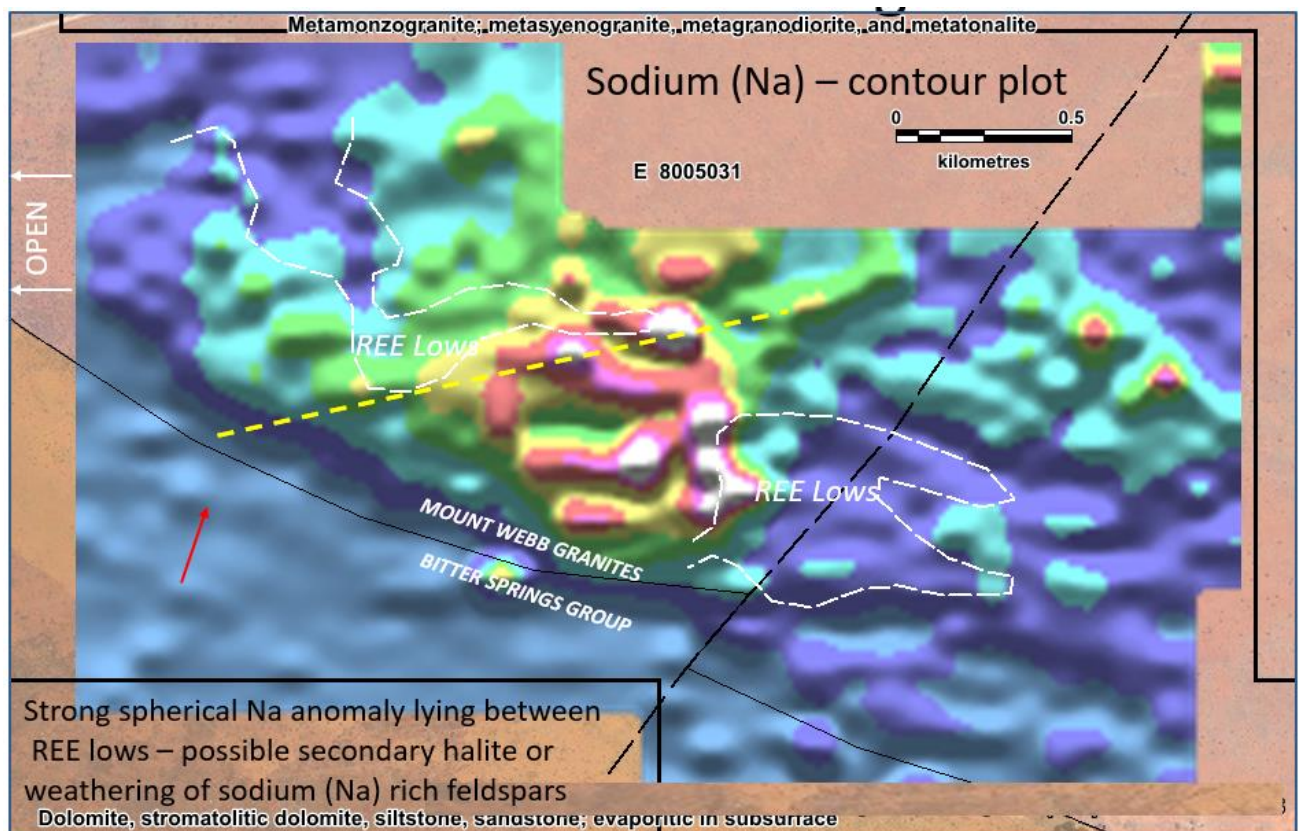


Figure 7 – Dot & contour plot showing elevated Sodium (Na) forming a spherical zone between the REE lows.

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Norwest are in the process of mobilizing into the field to inspect, map and sample across the new REE anomaly and copper-gold & base metal areas with a view to drill in the coming months. The REE samples will be submitted for a full suite of rare earth elements to gain an understanding of the distribution of the total rare earth oxides (TREO), heavy rare earth elements (HREE) and light rare earth elements.

Major resource companies Rio Exploration and IGO recognize Arunta region's potential

Interest in the mineral resource potential of the Arunta belt is increasing with Rio Exploration taking a very large ground position in the area. The Rio controlled tenements now share ~50kms of tenement borders with the Company's Arunta West tenements.

Adjoining the easternmost Arunta West tenements is ground held by the Independence Group (IGO) which covers ~15,600km² of the belt extending over 300kms from the WA border into the Northern Territory. IGO exploration has identified multiple gold, gold-copper-lead-zinc and nickel-cobalt prospects along the Arunta belt.

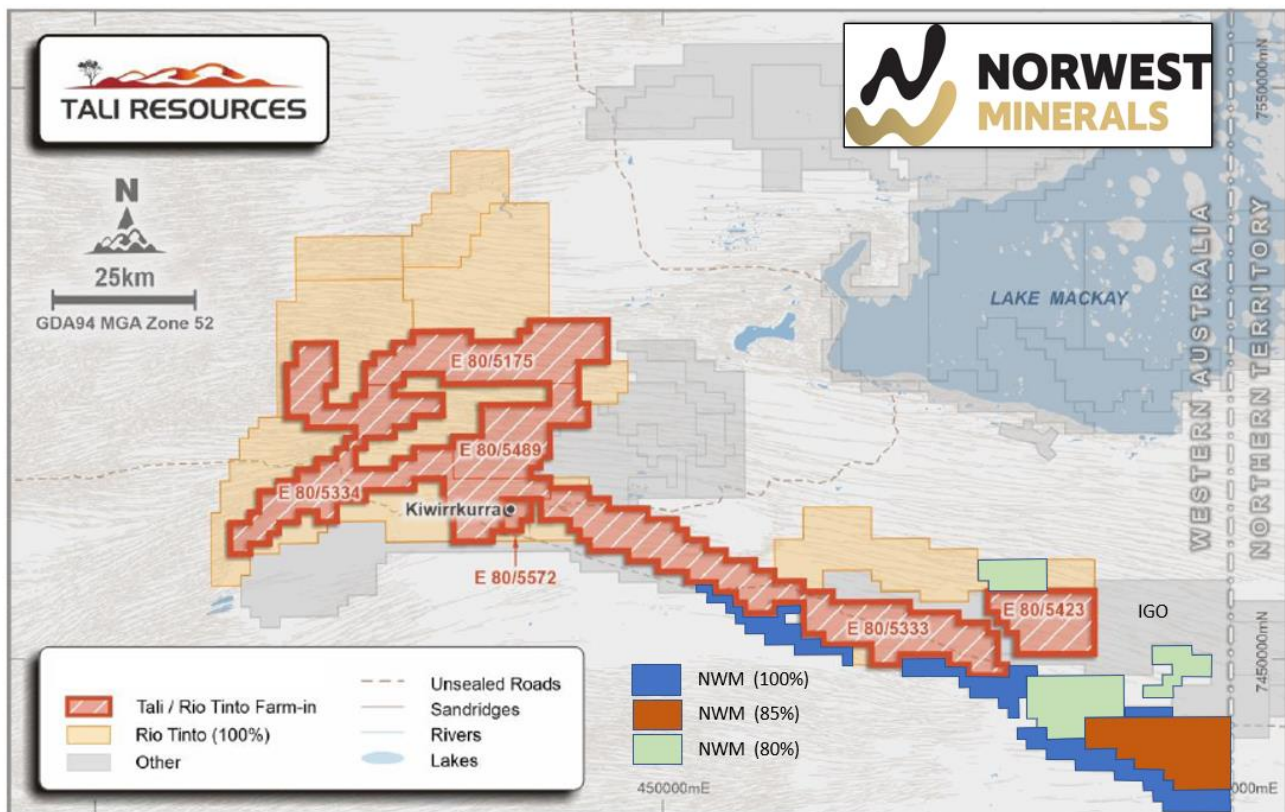


Figure 8 – Tenement map showing where NWM tenements adjoin Rio Tinto's large ground holding. (Map taken from Agrimin 12 March 2021 announcement, modified by Norwest.)

Land Access

Importantly, all Arunta West project tenements are covered by fully executed Land Access Agreements with the Tjamu Tjamu people and supported by a Mining Entry Permit issued to Norwest last year by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

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This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Norwest Minerals Limited.

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

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENTS

Exploration

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

Soil and Rock chip sampling – January 2022

Arunta Project

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling and rock chip sampling was conducted on the Arunta Project, WA. Soil and rock chip sampling were collected by Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd (Apex). Apex supervised and collated the data and results for the samples collected. Apex is an independent geological consultancy. Rock samples were collected from outcropping geology, and soil samples collected in grid patterns from areas of interest on the project. The rock chip and soil sample weights were approximately 0.5-1 kg and 0.5 - 1.0 kg in size, respectively. Samples from surface sampling were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis.
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"> NA
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rock samples were not initially logged, however detailed photographs were taken to allow for logging remotely. Soil samples and sample locations were qualitatively logged for regolith type by field assistants from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were collected between 0.5 -1 kg and were of sufficient size to represent the outcrop area of interest. Soil samples were hand collected from surface eolian sand, samples were 0.5 – 1.0 kg in size. The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on the style of mineralization, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis. Rock samples were run through a jaw crusher and then pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns. There were two separate soil sampling programs. The first commenced in May 2021 and the second in October 2021. The first program was sieved in the field to 0.9mm and then sieved at the laboratory to -75 um. The first program was sieved in the field to 0.9mm and then sieved at the laboratory to -50 um.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prepared rock and soil samples underwent BLEG low level gold analysis (CN10/MS) and initially 32 element Aqua Regia digestion (AR1/OE32) and later 48 element four acid digestion (4A/MS). The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. The BLEG. Aqua Regia/Four Acid techniques for the surface samples were designed to measure low level gold and multi-element concentrations. The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. • Commercially certified standards were submitted into the first phase of soil sampling at a frequency of 1 every 35 samples. Field duplicates were collected at 1 every 35 samples as well.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface samples were collected by or supervised by Apex Geoscience Australia field geologists. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralization encountered. • The assay results of rock samples and soil samples are comparable with the observed mineralogy. • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. • Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. • All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock sample locations were determined by handheld Garmin GPS, and verified by the Samsung galaxy tablet inbuilt GPS which is considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • Soil sampling was conducted on several nominal grids (100 x 50 m, 400 x 400 m or 700 x 700 m) using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. This was dictated by whether the soils were first pass over areas or follow up infill sampling on previous soil programs. • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 52 datum GDA94. • Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.
Data spacing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compositing has been conducted. • Soil sampling was conducted on several nominal grids (100 x 50 m, 400 x 400 m or 700 x 700 m) using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. This was dictated by whether the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>and distribution</i>	<i>classifications applied.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>soils were first pass over areas or follow up infill sampling on previous soil programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip sampling and soil sampling is not an appropriate sampling techniques for resource estimations.
<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"> • Rock sampling was reconnaissance based and targeted areas of possible outcrop mineralisation. • No orientation bias has been identified in the data. • Soil sampling was designed to delineate large low level anomalies for infill and follow up drilling
<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"> • The sample security consisted of rock and soil samples being collected from the field into pre-numbered calico and plastic bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel and Gully transport. The samples were dropped to the TOLL transport depot in Alice Springs to be trucked direct to the laboratory in in Perth for analysis. • The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
<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"> • No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. • The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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"> The current exploration is located within Exploration Licences 80/4820, 80/4987 and 80/4986 held by Jervois Mining Limited (Jervois). Norwest Minerals Limited are the controlling company (80%) of a joint venture arrangement with Jervois. The remaining three Exploration licences comprise 80/5031, 5032 and 5362, which are 100% owned by Norwest minerals. All tenements are in good standing and make up the Arunta Project combined reporting group C 152/2018. All tenements are situated on the Tjamu Tjamu land. A mineral exploration and land access deed of agreement has been compiled and signed with Norwest Minerals Limited. There are a number of heritage place of interest on the tenement, however care was taken not to disturb any places of interest. A heritage team approved the soil sampling procedure prior to commencing the work.
<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"> There has been little drilling in the area. BHP between 1996 to 2000 identified the area as having IOCG potential with the identification of a co incident magnetic and gravity anomaly. Additionally, a strong potassium-thorium ratio anomaly, which spans the majority of target area, suggests there is coincident intrusive and/or dense alteration-related mineralisation zone located above the North Dovers target body. BHP completed on hole 2km to the North Dovers anomaly. This hole was terminated early due to excess water.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arunta Project lies within a geologically complex region, where it straddles the Central Australian Suture (CAS). The CAS is a major structural zone that marks where the east-west-trending Warumpi Province (interpreted as an exotic terrane) was accreted to the North Australian Craton (NAC) along the southern margin of the older Arunta Region (Aileron Province) ca 1640 Ma during the Liebig Orogeny. The suture itself is strongly re-worked, defined by a series of faults and thrusts that include the Desert Bore Shear Zone, Redbank Thrust and Charles River Thrust in the Northern Territory, and the Mt Webb Shear Zone in Western Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were collected from up to 2 m of quaternary sand cover over the majority of the tenement holding.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No high cuts have been applied. Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All locations are shown on the attached plans.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data completed is material at this stage.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on the impact/restrictions associated with access to the Project due to CoVID 19 and the project being situated on the Tjamu Tjamu land, Norwest will plan of testing some of the soil anomalies in 2022 with either infill soils or aircore drilling.