Wednesday, 8th June 2022

Exceptional high-grade zinc and copper assay results for fourth drill hole at West Desert

- **American West receives its best assay results to date – continuing to highlight the exceptional quality and significant volume of the mineralisation at the West Desert Project**
- **More than 105m of high-grade zinc and copper intersected in WD22-03 within four major intervals, comprising in order of downhole depth:**
    - **10.82m @ 1.41% Cu, 1.51% Zn, 0.23g/t Au, 59.41g/t Ag, 40.63g/t In from 224.63m, including:**
        - **6.09m @ 2.04% Cu, 1.09% Zn, 0.33g/t Au, 66.09g/t Ag, 47.98g/t In from 224.63m**
    - **47.4m @ 4.3% Zn, 0.08% Cu, 0.04g/t Au, 12g/t Ag, 34.75/t In from 234.07m, including:**
        - **10.36m @ 6.56% Zn, 0.05% Cu, 10.35g/t Ag, 36.06g/t In from 263.03m**
    - **26.52m @ 8.46% Zn, 0.17% Cu, 0.11g/t Au, 10.61g/t Ag, 55.63g/t In from 313.47m, including:**
        - **16.47m @ 10.22% Zn, 0.26% Cu, 0.17g/t Au, 16.24g/t Ag, 48.63g/t In from 315.91m**
    - **18.59m @ 13.24% Zn, 140.96g/t In from 367.88m,**
      Including:
        - **9.75m @ 21.7% Zn, 192.75g/t In from 369.4m**
- **Mineralised intervals include high grades of silver (Ag) and indium (In)**
- **Assay results from the drilling will feed into a resource update for West Desert and maiden 2012 JORC resource estimate**

American West Metals Limited (**American West** or **the Company**) (ASX: AW1), a low-footprint, North American-focused base metals explorer, is pleased to announce outstanding assay results from the fourth diamond drill hole to be completed by the Company at the West Desert Project in Utah (**West Desert** or the **Project**).

Drill hole WD22-03 was designed to test the continuity of strong copper and zinc mineralisation in the eastern portion of the Main Zone of the deposit. The hole was drilled to 549.83m downhole and was the third drill hole to be assayed by American Assay Laboratories in Reno, Nevada.

Assays have confirmed that WD22-03 has intersected multiple very wide lenses of high-grade zinc, copper, silver and indium mineralisation within halos of lower grade zones. The mineralisation is particularly strong in a number of massive sulphide dominant intervals and confirms the continuity and coherent nature of strong mineralisation in the eastern portion of the West Desert Deposit.

Dave O'Neill, Managing Director of American West Metals commented:

"We are thrilled to share the diamond drill results from WD22-03, as the program continues to define high-grade mineralisation at West Desert, substantially enhancing the resource potential.

"The intersections within WD22-03 display outstanding thicknesses and grade which continue to highlight the significant scale and quality of the West Desert Deposit.

"The assay results and drill hole location are strategically favourable and provide further support for potential future underground development.

"We look forward to reporting further strong results from the pending assays for the other completed drill holes in the coming weeks."

Figure 1: Photo of massive and semi-massive sphalerite (zinc sulphide – brown) and magnetite in drill hole WD22-03. This interval contains 47.59% Zn, 435.88g/t In from 376.26 – 377.02m (1234.5 - 1237ft) downhole.

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Azi	Dip
WD22-03	West Desert	289038	4415272	549.83	181	-65

Table 1: Drill hole details

WD22-03 – DRILL HOLE DETAILS

WD22-03 was the fourth drill hole of American West's 2022 drill program and was designed to test the continuity of high-grade zinc and copper intervals in the eastern flank of the West Desert Deposit – a key section of growth potential in our resource model. The drill hole has identified higher volumes and metal grades within a number of lenses, significantly enhancing the known mineralisation within the West Desert resource envelope.

WD22-03 was completed to a downhole depth of 549.83m (Figure 2 & Table 1). Intersections and significant results are expressed as downhole widths and are interpreted to be close to true widths.

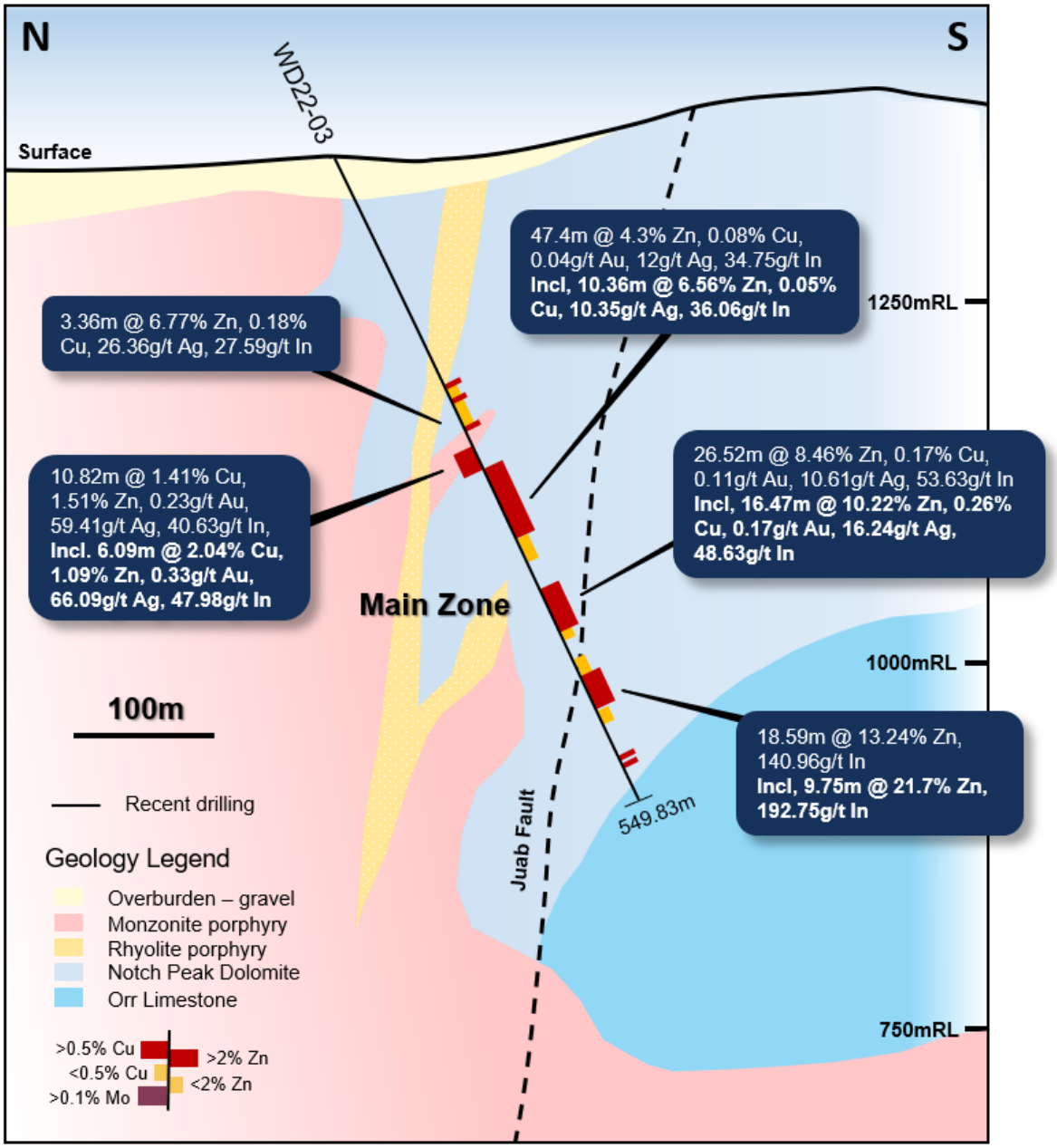


Figure 2: Schematic geological section at 289040E showing main geological units and drilling. The zinc and copper dominant mineralisation intersected in WD22-03 is shown.

The mineralisation encountered in WD22-03 shows features typical of the core of the West Desert Deposit with thick, massive and semi-massive zinc and copper sulphide dominant zones surrounded by lower grade intervals. The zinc and indium mineralisation in WD22-03 is particularly strong between 315 and 332m, and 367 and 386m downhole, with average grades over 10% Zinc.

Strong copper sulphide dominant mineralisation was encountered where the skarn is in contact with the quartz monzonite porphyry, and is further evidence of the upside potential in copper at West Desert. Drill holes WD22-04 and WD22-05 are specifically targeting the expansion of these zones. Assays for these holes are expected in the coming weeks.

The Company will be assessing a number of different development options for West Desert including a proposal that is focused on mining the high-grade core through an open-pit operation that transitions to underground mining at depth. The results of drill hole WD22-03 are highly significant as the mineralisation intersected is located in an area that could support the commencement of underground development (Figure 4).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Zn %	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	In g/t	Mo %
WD22-03	**169.77**	**174.79**	**5.02**	3.02	0.62	0.2	98.94	17.38	0.08
	184.24	**187.14**	**2.9**	4.84	0.06	0.13	84.68	4.7	0.05
	202.07	**205.43**	**3.36**	6.77	0.18	-	26.36	27.59	-
	224.63	**235.45**	**10.82**	1.51	1.41	0.23	59.41	40.63	-
Including	224.63	230.72	6.09	1.09	2.04	0.33	66.09	47.98	-
Including	224.63	226.61	1.98	1.59	3.43	0.63	58.18	82.74	-
	234.07	**278.73**	**47.4**	4.3	0.08	0.04	12	34.75	-
Including	263.03	273.39	10.36	6.56	0.05	-	10.35	36.06	-
	313.47	**340.44**	**26.52**	8.46	0.17	0.11	10.61	55.63	-
Including	315.91	332.83	16.47	10.22	0.26	0.17	16.24	48.63	-
	367.88	**386.47**	**18.59**	13.24	0.07	-	4.56	140.96	-
Including	369.4	379.15	9.75	21.7	0.02	-	3.02	192.75	-
	444.22	**445.29**	**1.07**	5.56	0.45	0.03	19.17	-	-
	450.78	**451.39**	**0.61**	8.89	0.07	0.14	3.03	5.49	-

Table 2: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole WD22-03 (>2% Zn, >0.5% Cu and >0.1% Mo)

FORWARD PROGRAM

The processing of drill core continues on site and the assays for the remaining five drill holes from the current program are pending and are expected over the coming weeks.

These results will be used in the estimation of a maiden JORC compliant resource for the West Desert Deposit.

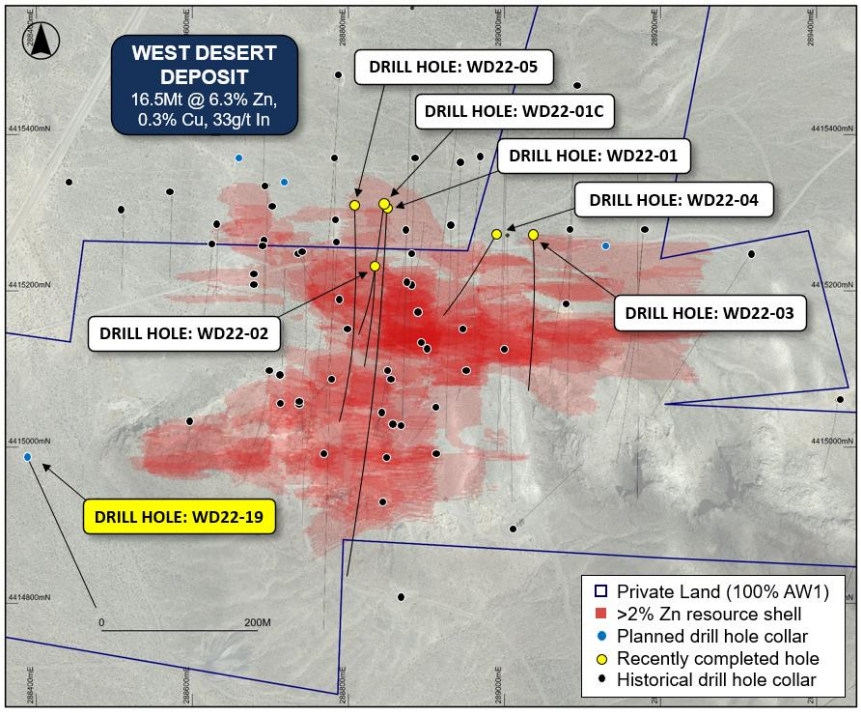


Figure 3: Plan view of the high-grade core of the West Desert Deposit (Red shading showing current >2% Zn ore blocks) and historical and recent drilling.

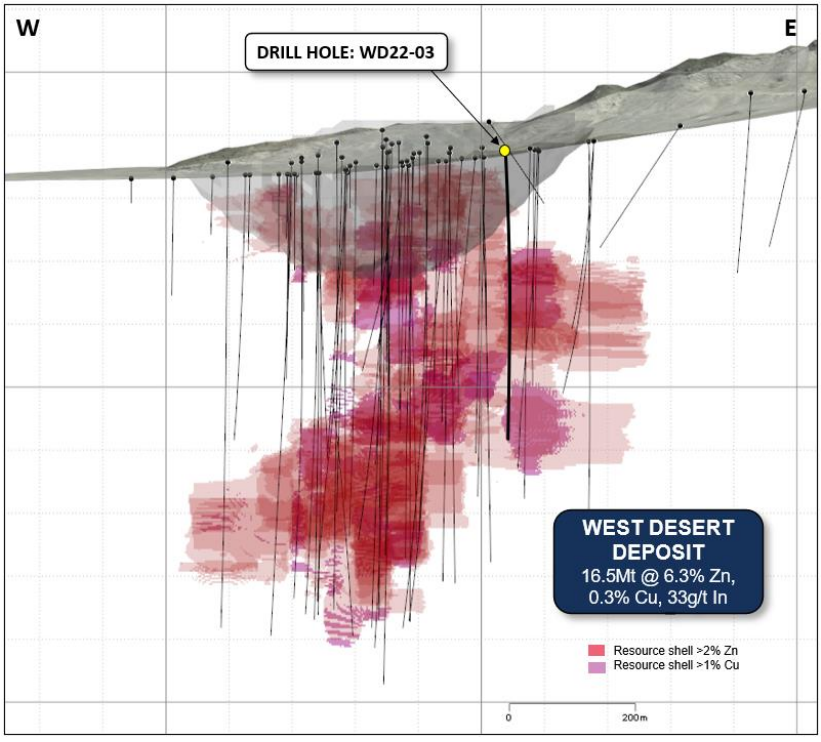


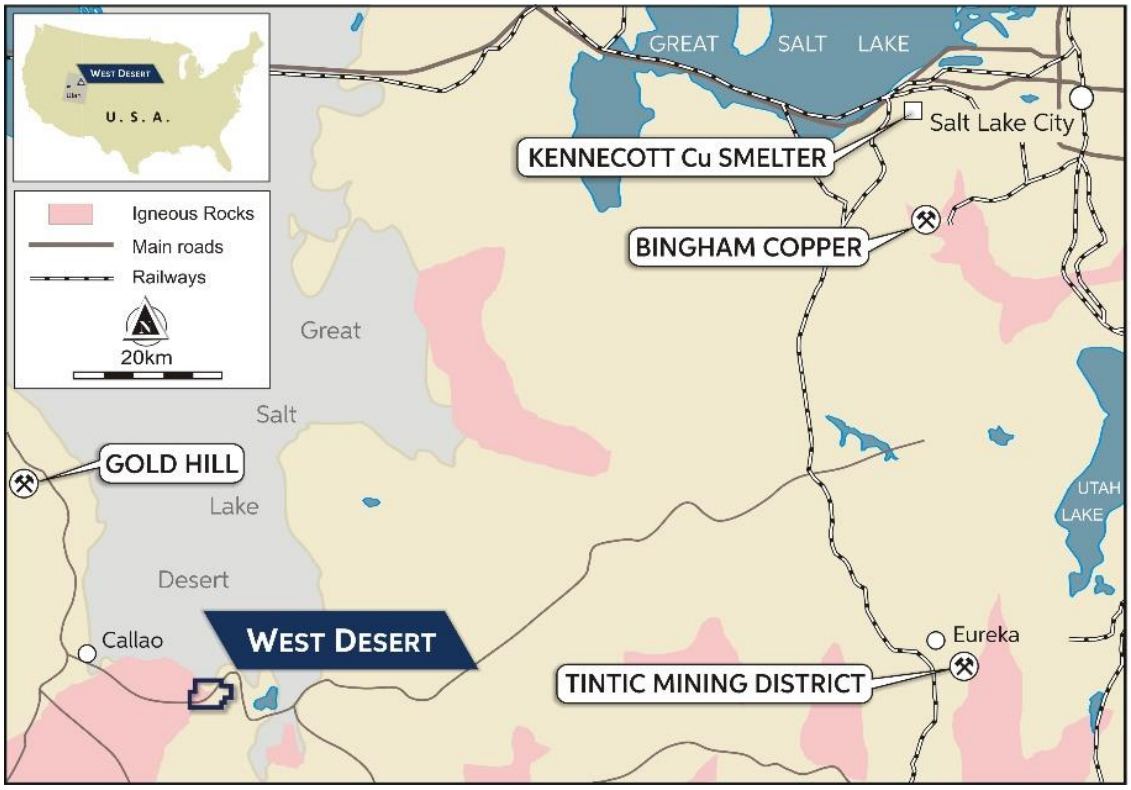
Figure 4: Long section view (looking north) of the West Desert Deposit (Red shading showing current >2% Zn ore blocks, purple shading showing current >1% Cu ore blocks), current open pit design and drilling. Drill hole WD22-03 is located close to the proposed open pit where underground development is expected to commence.

ABOUT THE WEST DESERT PROJECT, UTAH

The West Desert Project is located 160km southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah, within the heart of the Sevier Orogenic Belt which hosts the world class Bingham Canyon copper deposit and Tintic Mining District. The Project comprises 330 acres of private land, 336 unpatented lode mining claims and a single State Metalliferous Mineral Lease, for a total land holding of approximately 32km^2.

The West Desert Deposit is 100% owned by American West Metals, and contains a historical and foreign resource (Ni 43-101 compliant) of over **59Mt**, which contains a higher-grade core of approximately **16.5Mt @ 6.3% Zn, 0.3% Cu and 33g/t In** (1.03Mt Zn, 45Kt Cu and 545t In).

The deposit is classified as a polymetallic skarn and carbonate replacement deposit (CRD) that contains large volumes of **zinc, copper, lead, indium, silver, gold, and molybdenum**. The skarn and CRD mineralisation is believed to be related to a large molybdenum rich porphyry system at depth. The mineral system is open and geophysics has identified numerous West Desert 'look alike' targets in the near mine areas.



This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of American West Metals Limited.

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ASX Listing Rule 5.12

The Company has previously addressed the requirements of Listing Rule 5.12 in its Initial Public Offer prospectus dated 29 October 2021 (released to ASX on 9 December 2021) (**Prospectus**) in relation to the West Desert Project. The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the West Desert Project that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimates or the Company's ability to verify the estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company confirms that the supporting information provided in the Prospectus continues to apply and has not materially changed.

This ASX announcement contains information extracted from the following reports which are available on the Company's website at https://www.americanwestmetals.com/site/content/:

- 29 October 2021 Prospectus

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results included in the Prospectus. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Prospectus.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results for the West Desert Project is based on information compiled by Mr Dave O'Neill, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Neill is employed by American West Metals Limited as Managing Director, and is a substantial shareholder in the Company.

Mr O'Neill has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Mr O'Neill consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT US

American West Metals Limited

ABOUT AMERICAN WEST METALS

AMERICAN WEST METALS LIMITED (ASX: AW1) is an Australian company focused on growth through the discovery and development of major base metal mineral deposits in Tier 1 jurisdictions of North America.

We are a progressive mining company focused on developing mines that have a low-footprint and support the global energy transformation.

Our portfolio of copper and zinc projects include significant existing resource inventories and high-grade mineralisation that can generate robust mining proposals. Core to our approach is our commitment to the ethical extraction and processing of minerals and making a meaningful contribution to the communities where our projects are located.

Led by a highly experienced leadership team, our strategic initiatives lay the foundation for a sustainable business which aims to deliver high-multiplier returns on shareholder investment and economic benefits to all stakeholders.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.*	• The samples and geological data are sourced using Diamond Drilling • Sampling and geological intervals are determined visually by geologists with relevant experience • The intervals of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and then recorded for cutting and sampling. • The mineralisation at the West Desert Deposit displays classic features and is distinctive from the host and gangue lithologies • All intercepts are reported as downhole widths
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond Drilling was completed by Major Drilling America Inc. using a LF230 core drilling rig • Drilling is completed using PQ and HQTT diameter core • Downhole directional surveys are completed every 100ft (30.5m) • Drill core is oriented using a EZ Gyro
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill recoveries are recorded by the driller and verified by the logging geologist • To minimise core loss in unconsolidated or weathered ground, split tubes are used until the ground becomes firm and acceptable core runs can be achieved • No relationship has been determined between core recovery and grade and no sample bias is believed to exist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded • A preliminary summary log is produced at the rig for daily reporting purposes • The logging is qualitive and quantitative • The drill core is marked up and photographed wet and dry • 100% of all relevant intersections and lithologies are logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The core is cut onsite into 1/2 and two 1/4s along the length of the core for assay, qualitive analysis and metallurgical sampling • Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues • Sample preparation is completed at the laboratory. Samples are weighed, dried, crushed to better than 70% passing 2mm; sample was split with a riffle splitter and a split of up to 300g pulverised to better than 85% passing 75µm • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Diamond core samples are assayed at American Assay Laboratories, Reno, Nevada • Samples are assayed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr using the ICP5AM-48 method • Assays with over limits are reassayed using ore grade ORE-5a analysis • Sample are assayed for Au using Fire Assay • The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements require • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates • A **Niton XL5 Plus** portable X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analyser is used to assist in the visual identification of ore mineralogy and lithology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• XRF reading locations are based on geology and mineralogy with reading times of 90 seconds. Field standards are used daily to calibrate the analyser. • Portable XRF results are used for preliminary assessment and reporting of mineralogy prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. The XRF results are not used in the estimation of width and grade of mineralised intervals.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff and a suitably qualified Competent Person • No twinned holes have been drilled or used • Primary data is captured onto a laptop spreadsheet and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is validated and entered into the American West Metals server in Perth, Australia • No assay data is adjusted
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The WGS84 UTM Zone 12N coordinate system is used • Drill hole collars are located with a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drilling results in this report are not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. • No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drill holes are designed to intersect the mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill core is handled by company personnel or suitable contractors • All core cutting and handling follows documented procedures
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of the sampling protocol have yet been completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• West Desert property consists of 336 unpatented lode mining claims; all or part interest in 20 patented mining claims covering 330 acres, which are now private land; and one state mineral lease. The property has an aggregate area of approximately 32km^2. • All tenements and permits are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Pinnacle completed conducted heavy-metal geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and a VLF-EM geophysical survey during 1958–59, including two core drill holes totalling 228.6m (C-1 and C-2). • From 1961 to 1985, Utah drilled 39 core holes totalling 16,555.8 m and eight RC holes totalling 609.5 m. The Main Zone sulphide zinc and oxide deposits were discovered during this time. • Noble Peak purchased the property in 1985 from Utah, carried out a small soil and rock geochemical survey, and sampled the old drill core and mine dumps for their potential to support a silver leaching operation. • In 1990, a joint venture between Cyprus and Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. (Mitsui) obtained an option to earn a 50% interest in the property from Noble Peak. Cyprus completed 15.3 line-km of gradient-array IP resistivity and 3.2 line-km of dipole-dipole IP surveying along with surface geological mapping. This led to identification of the main West Desert anomaly, its continuation to the east toward and under the Galena and Utah mines, and a new doughnut-shaped anomaly in the north-eastern quadrant of the survey area. By the end of 1991, Cyprus had completed 17 DD holes totalling 9,434.6m and two RC holes totalling 670.6m and had undertaken preliminary metallurgical studies. Cyprus relinquished its option on the property to Noble Peak in 1993. • In 1994, Noble Peak carried out a small prospecting and surface rock geochemical program to investigate the possibility of zone(s) of gold enrichment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• In 1998, Noble Peak changed its name to Vaaldiam Resources Ltd (Vaaldiam), began to concentrate on diamond exploration, and optioned the property to Sierra Gigantes Resources Inc. (Sierra). Sierra carried out an enzyme leach soil sampling survey prior to relinquishing its option. • In 2001, EuroZinc Mining Corporation (EuroZinc) purchased the West Desert property from Vaaldiam by purchasing a 100% equity interest in N.P.R. (US), Inc., a Nevada corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Vaaldiam whose sole asset was the mineral title to the West Desert property. Other than compiling some of the historical results in a computer database, EuroZinc did not conduct any work. • In 2005, Lithic purchased N.P.R. (US), Inc. from EuroZinc, thereby acquiring the West Desert property. • From 2006, Lithic has conducted exploration that included photogrammetry, a helicopter-borne magnetic survey and a pole-dipole IP survey. • In 2007–08, Lithic completed 10,639m of core drilling, and undertook preliminary metallurgical test work. • In 2009, Lithic completed metallurgical test work to evaluate recovery of zinc and copper in both the oxide and sulphide portions of the orebody. • In 2013, Lithic completed test work to evaluate magnetite recovery. • In February 2014, the company changed its name from Lithic to InZinc Mining Ltd. • In 2018, InZinc (formerly Lithic Resources Ltd) completed 5 DD holes totalling 3,279m to test and expand the mineralisation model created by MDA in 2014.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Base metal mineralisation discovered to date on the West Desert property consists of sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite. molybdenite, galena occurring in a series of concordant to discordant magnetite-bearing skarns and replacement bodies in carbonate rocks south of, and adjacent to, a quartz monzonite intrusive complex. • Two main types of skarn have been distinguished on the basis of mineralogy, generally reflecting the chemistry of the host rock: a) the most common type is magnesian, consisting of humite ± magnetite ± phlogopite along with lesser spinel, periclase, actinolite, forsterite and tremolite (humite and forsterite may be partly retrograded to serpentinite, brucite and/or talc) and b) less common type of skarn/carbonate replacement deposit (CRD) is more calcareous in composition. It generally exhibits a less disrupted character, with preserved bedding replaced by alternating bands of reddish-brown grossularite garnet separated by bands of fine-grained diopside and potassium feldspar, probably reflecting a protolith of thinly bedded limestone with shaly partings. Magnetite is occasionally present. • The Main Zone mineralisation has been traced with drilling over a length of about

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		525m, a width of about 150m, and to a depth of 575m, and remains open to the west and to depth. • The Main Zone has been oxidised to an average depth of about 250m. • The Deep Zone is located immediately south of the Juab Fault and is hosted predominantly in thinly bedded limestones and shaley members of the Orr Formation. • Within the Deep Zone, three separate CRD style mineralised horizons have been identified through drilling over an area of about 330m by 225m at depths from about 450m to 750m. They remain open to the west, south, and east.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See body of this announcement
		• Historically drilling and significant intercepts have been independently compiled by Entech and can be found in the Independent Geologist's Report
		• Supporting drillhole information (easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth, down hole length) is supplied within Appendix E of the Independent Geologist's Report

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Where historical intersections are noted, the nominal lower cut-off is 2% Zinc. Lower grade mineralisation is not shown. • Weighted average grades are used for reporting drill intersections. The intersection begins at the start of the first selected sample and ends after the last sample in the interval. • The cut=off grade for the reporting of intersections is >2% zinc, >0.5% copper and >0.1% molybdenum. Precious metal content is not reported to cut-off grades. • Where individual grades are quoted, the sampling depth is shown. • No metal equivalents are used. • Visual mineralisation is reported as the dominant mineral habit and abundance for the given interval. Intervals may include minor types of other styles of mineralisation.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill*	• All intervals are reported as down hole lengths. • Given the geometry of mineralisation and drill hole design, the intervals are expected to be close to true widths

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A prospect location map and cross section are shown in the body of the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All known explorations results have been reported • Reports on other exploration activities at the project can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website www.americanwestmetals.com
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will involve petrology and metallurgical test work on samples from drilling covered under this announcement • Diamond Drilling at the West Desert Deposit is continuing with a focus on resource definition and metallurgical test work. • Subsequent activities are being planned and include the testing geophysical targets and other high priority exploration targets within the project area.