ASX ANNOUNCEMENT ASX: NWM

12 January 2023

Maiden drilling program at Bali Project confirms broad intervals of significant copper mineralisation

Highlights:

- **Assays received for Norwest's maiden 33-hole drilling program at its Bali Project, comprising 3,900 metres across four prospects on the Bali shear zone**

- **Assay results returned broad intervals of significant copper (Cu) mineralisation across each of the Bali Lo, Bali East and Bali South prospects, including:**
  - 52m @ 1.4% Cu from 0m inc. 12m @ 4.4% Cu from 4m in BRC001
  - 17m @ 0.5% Cu from 3m inc. 1m @ 3.7% Cu from 5m in BRC018
  - 13m @ 0.8% Cu from 21m and 17m @ 0.9% Cu from 39m in BRC022
  - 11m @ 1.0% Cu from 17m and 15m @ 0.6% Cu from 32m in BRC033
  - 29m @ 0.7% Cu from 4m inc. 1m @ 5.0% Cu from 28m in BRC025
  - 15m @ 1.0% Cu from 10m inc. 3m @ 3.0% Cu from 13m in BRC027

- **At the Bail High prospect, assays returned intervals of Cu, lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag), including:**
  - 5m @ 1.5% Cu, 5.5% Zn inc. 4m @ 8.0% Pb from 35m in BRC016
  - 2m @ 0.4% Cu, 1.5% Pb, 1.1% Zn, 17g/t Ag from 67m in BRC031
  - 4m @ 0.6% Cu, 2.1% Pb, 0.8% Zn, 21g/t Ag from 107m in BRC032

- **Mapping and rock chip assays have identified seven copper-rich vein structures in the Deep South area of the Bali Project, with drill planning now underway**

Norwest Minerals Limited ("Norwest" or "the Company") (ASX: NWM) is pleased to announce it has received the assay results for the 33 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes (3,886m) completed at its 100% owned, Bali Copper Project in Western Australia. The Bali Copper Project comprises approximately 8 kilometres of the Bali shear zone; a major structure extending through the region and hosting numerous copper and other base metal prospects. The RC drilling targeted four priority prospects, with many of the holes returning wide copper intercepts grading ≥ 0.2% with 16 individual metres assaying ≥ 3% copper and the highest being 11.2% Copper.

Norwest's CEO, Mr. Charles Schaus commented: *"This is the first drilling undertaken at Bali since 1989 and we are very encouraged by the results. The program tested each of the four prospects by systematic drilling of holes along strike with the aim of locating the source(s) for the high-grade copper exposed at surface. All prospects returned one or more wide drill intersections of copper mineralisation. Also, we have identified additional shear zones across the Deep South area with high-grade copper rock chips, with drill planning underway focusing on potential lateral and depth extension of these seven high-grade copper vein structures."*

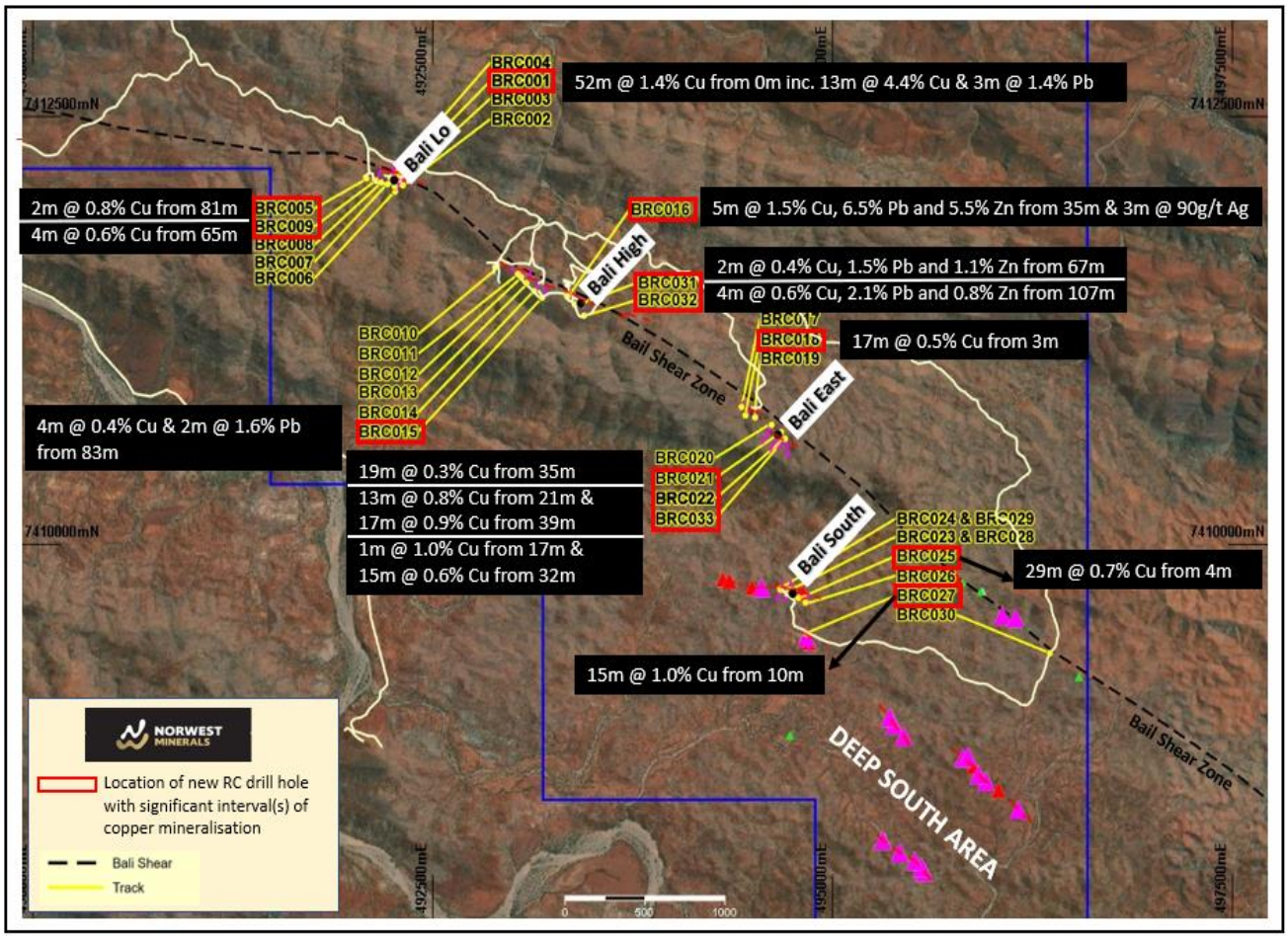

Figure 1 – Map showing the location RC drillhole collars with significant intersections labelled.

Maiden RC drilling intersects wide zones of copper mineralisation

Norwest Minerals completed drilling 33 RC holes totaling 3,886 metres that targeted four priority prospects along the Bali Shear structure. These included the Bali Lo and Bali High copper prospect which saw small-scale mining in the 1960s followed by shallow RAB, percussion, and RC drilling in the 1980s. The historical drilling intersected copper mineralisation including 12m @ 3.6% Cu from surface and 6m @ 7.2% Cu from 17m. There has been no drill testing at the Bali East or Bali South prospects. The copper and precious metal assay results for Norwest's maiden RC drilling have been received and show wide drill intersections at each of the four prospects.

Norwest are now reviewing various geophysical exploration tools to identify further copper and other base metal mineralisation located along the Bali shear as discussed below.

Bali Lo

RC hole BRC001 (52m @ 1.4% Cu from 0m inc. 12m @ 4.4% Cu from 4m) was drilled parallel to historical hole CL1A. Both holes were logged as being drilled down the dip of the strong near-surface copper mineralisation which occurs along the sandstone- siltstone contact of the Capricorn group which overlies the shales of the Ashburton formation.

Hole BRC003, was drilled through the Capricorn group and into the Ashburton formation shales thus crossing the mineralised trend at approximately 75m deep without encountering significant copper as shown in Figure 2 below.

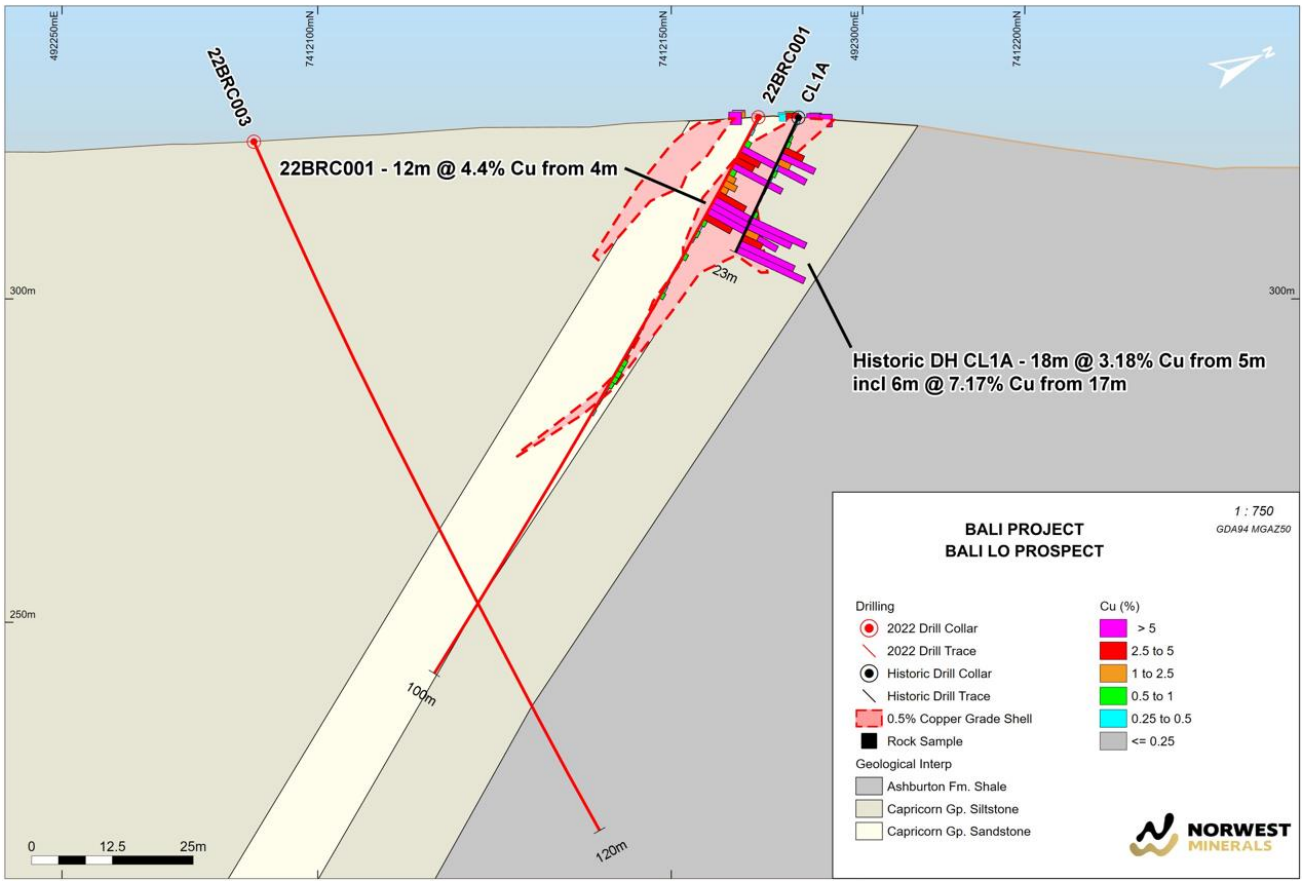

Figure 2 – Bali Lo transform cross-section showing drill hole 22BRC001 and 22BRC003.

Bali High

Bali High remains open to the southeast and is the only prospect to return significant tenor for multiple elements being copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag).

The mineralisation intersected in holes BRC016, BRC031 and BRC032 is described as semi massive chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite in intensely silicified siltstone. The mineralisation intersected in hole BRC016 occurs at the contact between the Ashburton shale and Capricorn group sandstone and is open down dip.

- BRC015 - 4m @ 0.4% Cu from 83m including 2m @ 1.6% Pb & 26 g/t Ag.
- BRC016 - 5m @ 1.5% Cu, 5.5% Zn from 35m including 4m @ 8.0% Pb and 3m @ 90 g/t Ag.
- BRC031 – 2m @ 0.4% Cu, 1.5% Pb, 1.1% Zn and 17 g/t Ag from 67m.
- BRC032 – 4m @ 0.6% Cu, 2.1% Pb and 0.8% Zn and 21 g/t Ag from 107m.

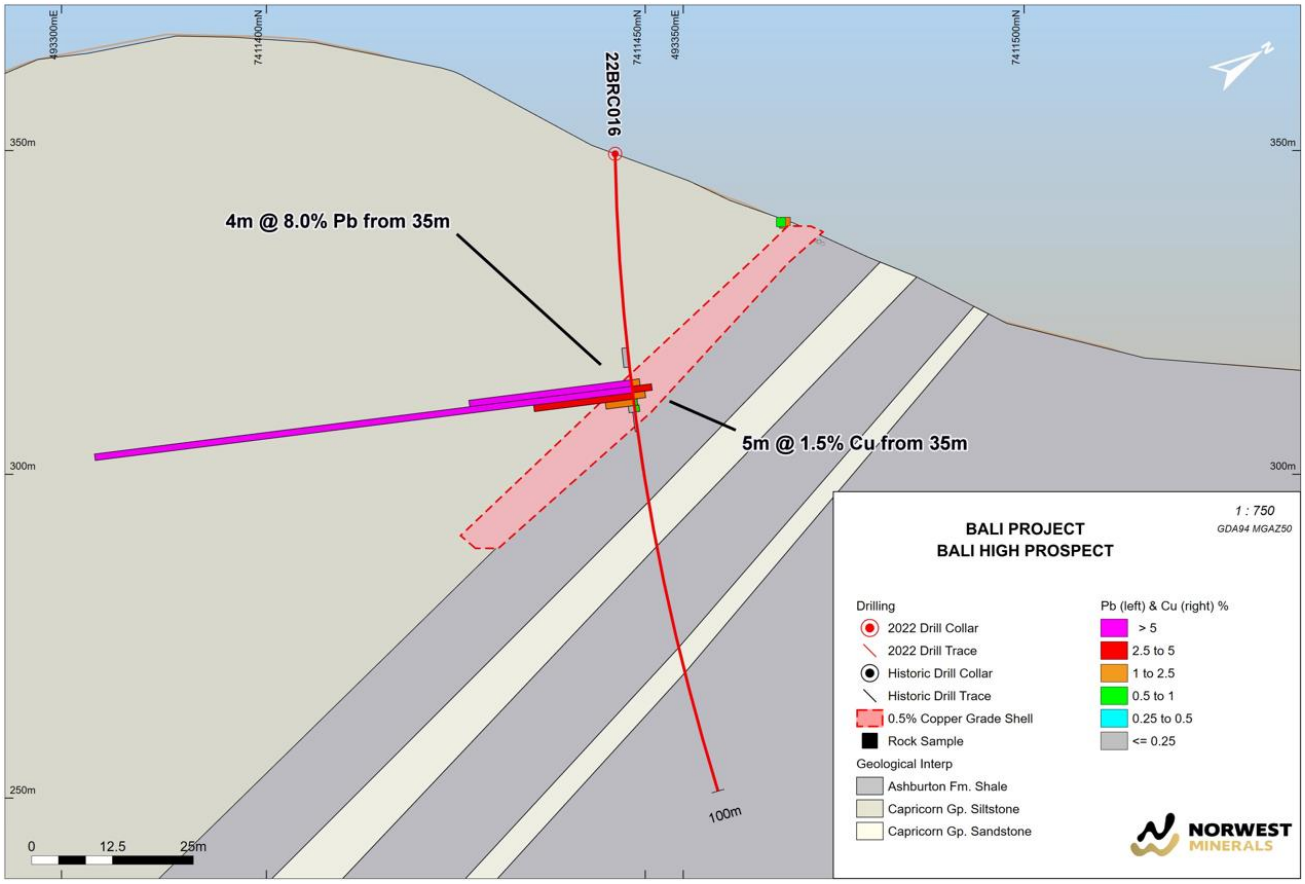

Figure 3 – Bali High transform cross-section showing drill hole 22BRC016.

Bali East

The RC drilling at Bali East prospect intersected relatively wide zones of copper mineralisation.

The copper mineralisation appears to be open along the Bali shear to the southeast with potential for additional copper mineralisation occurring along the 2-kilometre extent between Bali East and tenement's western boundary.

- BRC018 – 17m @ 0.5% Cu from 3m.
- BRC019 – 4m @ 0.3% Cu from 4m and 4m @ 0.3% Cu from 17m.
- BRC021 – 19m @ 0.3% Cu from 35m and 2m @ 0.7% Cu from 74m.
- BRC022 – 13m @ 0.8% Cu from 21m inc. 4m @ 1.4% and 17m @ 0.9% Cu from 39m inc. 5m @ 1.1% Cu.
- BRC033 – 11m @ 1.0% Cu from 17m and 15m @ 0.6% Cu from 32m.

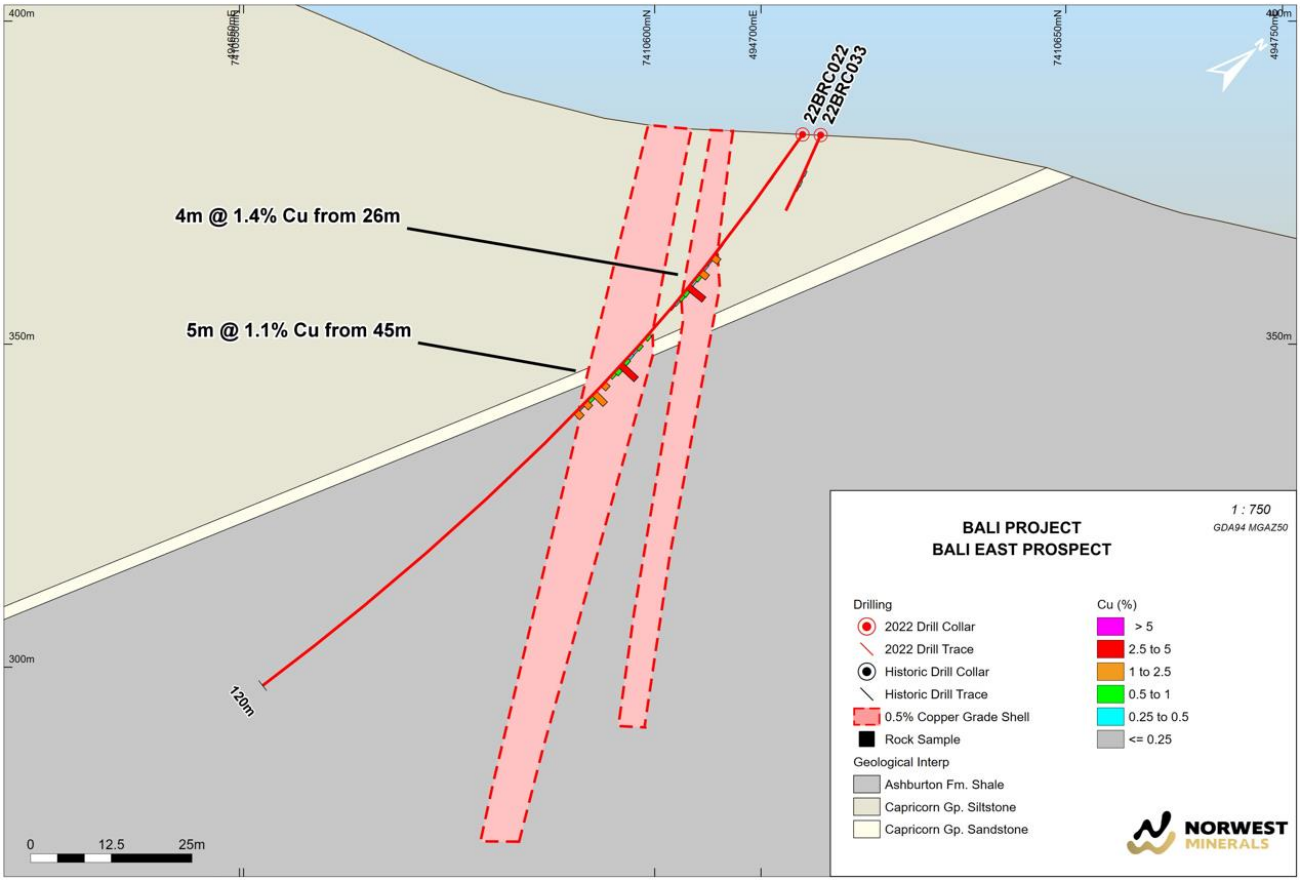

Figure 4 – Bali East transform cross-section showing drill hole 22BRC022.

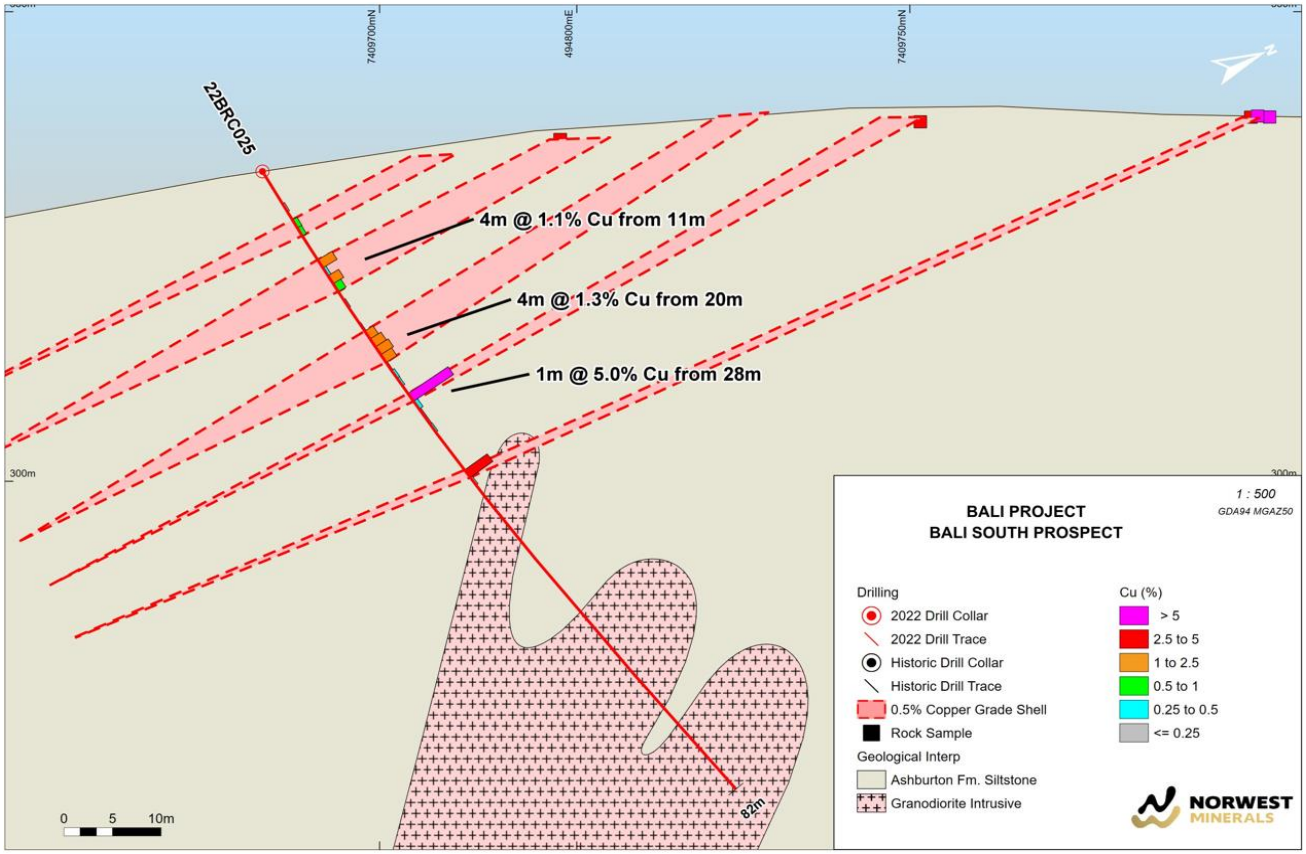

Figure 5 – Bali South transform cross-section showing drill hole 22BRC025.

Bali South

The Bali South prospect (Figure 5 above) is not located on the Bali shear but on a parallel structure to the southwest similar to the narrow structures being mapped and rock chip sampled in the nearby Deep South area.

The Bail South prospect returned relatively wider copper intersections in holes BRC025 & BRC027 with the mineralisation hosted within the Ashburton siltstones. However, the Bali South mineralisation appears to be dipping at a much flatter orientation than the steeply dipping mineralisation drilled along the Bali shear zone to the north.

- BRC025 – 29m @ 0.7% Cu from 4m including 1m @ 5.0% Cu
- BRC027 – 15m @ 1.0% Cu from 10m including 7m @ 1.7% Cu and 2m @ 4.0% Cu.

Downhole Geophysical Work

A trial Downhole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) was undertaken in October 2022 on five of the new Bali RC holes being BRC004, BRC016, BRC018, BRC022 and BRC025. DHEM surveys are used to detect 'electrical conductors', which in a geological context tend to be stringer, semi-massive to massive textured (i.e., electrically connected) sulphide mineralisation or carbonaceous, graphitic or sulphidic schists.

Data analysis by Southern Geoscience Consultants showed limited magnetic anomalism which was surprising considering massive sulphides were intersected in hole BRC016. The results rule out EM as an effective exploration technique.

Further geophysical work being considered by Norwest include induced polarization (IP) and Sub-audio magnetics (SAM). Recent geophysical work along the SE extension of the Bali shear by neighboring explorers TechGen Metals, has shown IP to be useful in identifying copper mineralisation drill targets[1].

The aim of SAM would be to map conductive portions of the shear system. SAM has the ability to map subsurface conductivity at high resolution and may highlight prospective portions of the shear system. The use of IP and/or Sam is also being considered for the Deep South area.

Deep South – Surface exploration identifies multiple high-grade copper veins

Norwest's geologists have now identified seven (V1 to V7) distinct high-grade copper vein structures trending northwest across the Deep South area being exposed over a total distance of 2.5 kilometres.

The high-grade copper veins are associated with near vertical dipping, laterally extensive, narrow shears zones striking NW-SE parallel to the main Bali Shear.

The high-grade core of the shear zones comprises a chalcocite dense quartz vein breccia within intensely silicified and kaolinized host siltstones of the Ashburton Formation.

[1] ASX: TG1 – Announcement 01 November 2022, 'Exploration Update – WA & NSW'

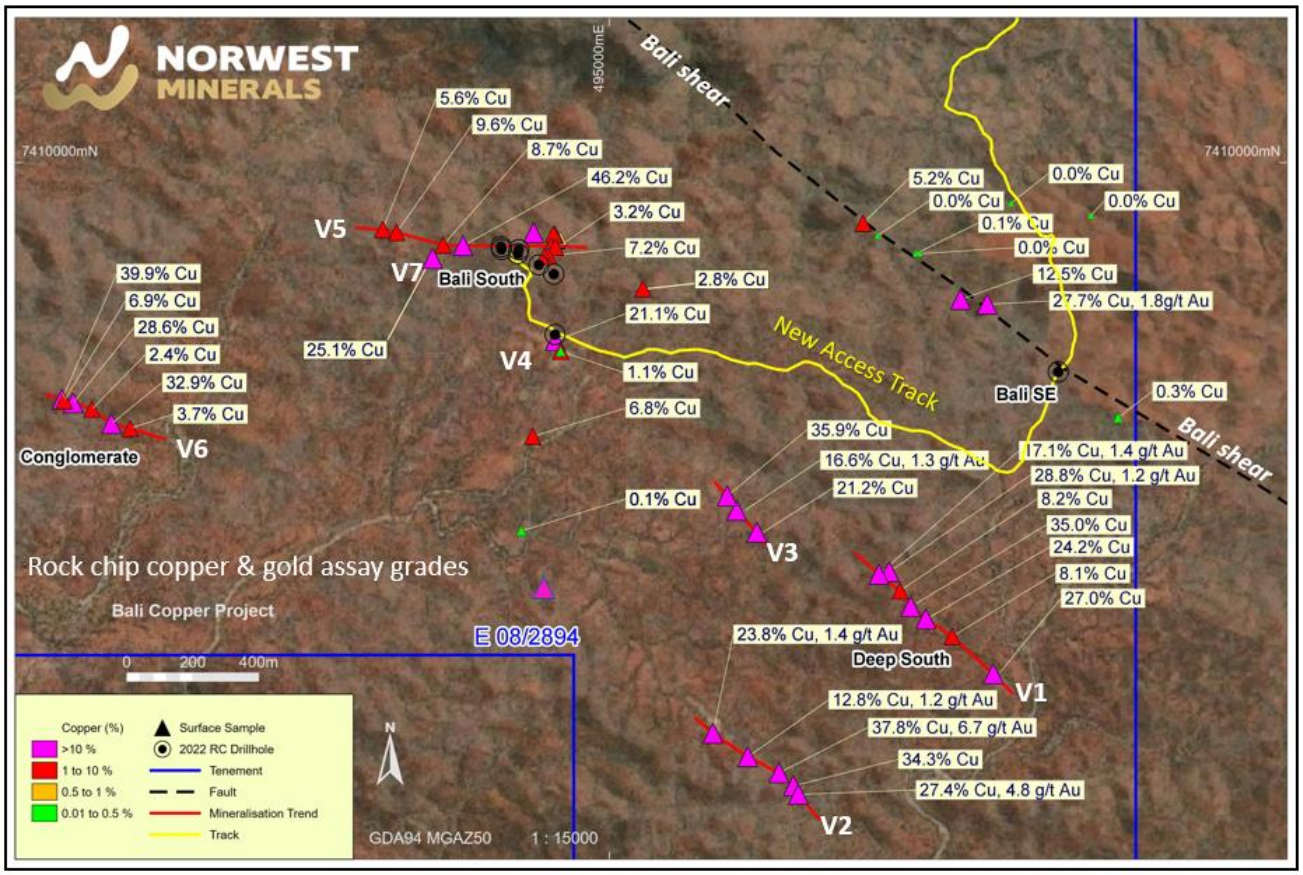

Figure 6 – Map showing the locations and rock chip assay grades defining the seven copper-rich vein structures mapped across the Deep South area.

All rock chips have been assayed by Intertek laboratories in Perth with the assay results correlating well with the initial pXRF readings[2]. The seven mineralised veins shown on the map in Figure 6 above, returned average assay copper & gold grades as follows:

- V1 – 700m long, 7 x rock chip assays averaging 21.2% copper and 1.17g/t gold
- V2 – 500m long, 5 x rock chip assays averaging 27.2% copper and 2.93g/t gold
- V3 – 350m long, 3 x rock chip assays averaging 24.5% copper and 0.83g/t gold
- V4 – 100m long, 2 x rock chip assays averaging 11.1% copper and 0.13g/t gold
- V5 – 600m long, 6 x rock chip assays averaging 13.4% copper and 0.17g/t gold
- V6 – 200m long, 6 x rock chip assays averaging 19.1% copper
- V7 – 50m long, 1 x rock chip assays reading 25.1% copper

V1 to V7 – 2,500m long, 23 rock chip assays and 7 pXRF readings together averaging ~20% copper and ~1.0 g/t gold

Geophysical and drill hole planning to test the strike and depth extensions of the new high-grade Deep South copper-gold veins is now underway. The aim is to apply geophysical techniques to determine if the Deep South structures extend further along strike below the ground cover, extend down dip, and to identify further copper-gold veins from geophysical signatures produced by V1 to V7.

[2] ASX: NWM – Announcement 11 October 2022, 'Drilling update for Bali Copper Project'

Table 1: Bali Copper Project
Significant Intersections ≥ 0.1% Cu

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (ppm)
Bali Lo	BRC001	**0**	**52**	**52**	**1.4**			
	inc.	**4**	**16**	**12**	**4.4**			
	inc.	**5**	**8**	**3**		**1.4**		
	inc.	**14**	**18**	**4**				**97**
	BRC002	58	61	3	0.2			
	BRC004	11	16	2	0.3			
		38	40	2	0.6			
	BRC005	81	83	2	0.8			
	BRC009	65	69	4	0.6			
Bali High	BRC015	83	87	4	0.4			
	inc.	83	85	2		1.6		26
	BRC016	**35**	**40**	**5**	**1.5**		**5.5**	
	inc.	**35**	**38**	**4**		**8.0**		
	Inc.	**35**	**38**	**3**				**90**
	BRC031	**67**	**69**	**2**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**17**
	BRC032	**107**	**111**	**4**	**0.6**	**2.1**	**0.8**	**21**
Bali East	BRC017	7	12	5	0.2			
	BRC018	3	20	17	0.5			
	BRC019	4	8	4	0.3			
	and	17	21	4	0.3			
	BRC020	7	14	7	0.3			
	BRC021	35	54	19	0.3			
	and	74	76	2	0.7			
	BRC022	**21**	**34**	**13**	**0.8**			
	inc.	**29**	**30**	**1**	**3.1**			
	and	**39**	**56**	**17**	**0.9**			
	inc.	**45**	**46**	**1**	**3.3**			
	and	**51**	**52**	**1**	**2.4**			
	BRC033	7	11	4	0.3			
	and	**17**	**28**	**11**	**1.0**			
	inc	**21**	**22**	**1**	**3.7**			
	and	**32**	**47**	**15**	**0.6**			
	Inc	35	37	2	1.56			
Bali South	BRC025	**4**	**33**	**29**	**0.7**			
	inc.	28	29	1	**5.0**			
	and	38	40	2	1.6			
	BRC027	**10**	**25**	**15**	**1.0**			
	Inc.	**13**	**16**	**3**	**3.0**			

Table 2: Bali Project – New Drill Hole Details

Prospect	HoleID	Easting	Northing	Grid	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Elev (m)
Bali Lo	BRC001	492292	7412163	GDA94z50	191.74	-62.27	100.00	328
Bali Lo	BRC002	492313	7412099	GDA94z50	30.39	-61.21	100.00	329
Bali Lo	BRC003	492262	7412091	GDA94z50	45.56	-64.74	120.00	324
Bali Lo	BRC004	492235	7412145	GDA94z50	31.13	-60.78	90.00	325
Bali Lo	BRC005	492085	7412140	GDA94z50	26.76	-69.72	106.00	316
Bali Lo	BRC006	492265	7412062	GDA94z50	32.93	-56.22	150.00	323
Bali Lo	BRC007	492220	7412107	GDA94z50	24.14	-60.31	200.00	323
Bali Lo	BRC008	492177	7412116	GDA94z50	31.23	-79.99	120.00	321
Bali Lo	BRC009	492145	7412127	GDA94z50	30.41	-60.51	120.00	319
Bali Hi	BRC010	492891	7411620	GDA94z50	25.14	-83.22	142.00	302
Bali Hi	BRC011	493032	7411580	GDA94z50	300.43	-60.2	100.00	344
Bali Hi	BRC012	493054	7411563	GDA94z50	30.1	-69.68	106.00	347
Bali Hi	BRC013	493086	7411527	GDA94z50	22.66	-56.34	124.00	347
Bali Hi	BRC014	493135	7411480	GDA94z50	28	-59.72	124.00	352
Bali Hi	BRC015	493184	7411442	GDA94z50	27.5	-60.01	130.00	357
Bali Hi	BRC016	493340	7411449	GDA94z50	29.64	-89.01	100.00	349
Bali East	BRC017	494432	7410804	GDA94z50	23.05	-59.82	70.00	345
Bali East	BRC018	494456	7410755	GDA94z50	44.14	-59.55	70.00	348
Bali East	BRC019	494516	7410743	GDA94z50	52.94	-59.13	70.00	355
Bali East	BRC020	494620	7410699	GDA94z50	208.64	-49.31	172.00	362
Bali East	BRC021	494679	7410656	GDA94z50	217.43	-51.45	172.00	375
Bali East	BRC022	494704	7410618	GDA94z50	219.48	-55.32	120.00	382
Bali South	BRC023	494726	7409735	GDA94z50	15.97	-60.06	100.00	341
Bali South	BRC024	494672	7409744	GDA94z50	22.22	-60.09	76.00	336
Bali South	BRC025	494787	7409689	GDA94z50	25.94	-59.78	82.00	333
Bali South	BRC026	494832	7409661	GDA94z50	24.67	-60.51	100.00	321
Bali South	BRC027	494836	7409478	GDA94z50	165.54	-54.14	160.00	297
Bali South	BRC028	494723	7409723	GDA94z50	-51.61	203.31	94.00	340
Bali South	BRC029	494674	7409736	GDA94z50	204.08	-50.4	100.00	336
Bali South	BRC030	496360	7409365	GDA94z50	34.81	-60.22	64.00	322
Bali South	BRC031	493388	7411402	GDA94z50	128.9	-88.97	172.00	345
Bali South	BRC032	493446	7411337	GDA94z50	38.3	-89.11	160.00	340
Bali East	BRC033	494706	7410620	GDA94z50	161.82	-52.05	172.00	375

Project Overview

Norwest holds 100% of the Bali Copper Project located in Western Australia, 75 kilometres west of Paraburdoo. The project covers 41km² with four prospects identified along the 8-kilometre northwest trending Bali shear zone. The complex history of the Bali Shear combined with interaction of earlier structures has resulted in mineralisation within and adjacent to the Bali Shear[3]. Small-scale mining occurred in the project area during the 1950s and 1960s.

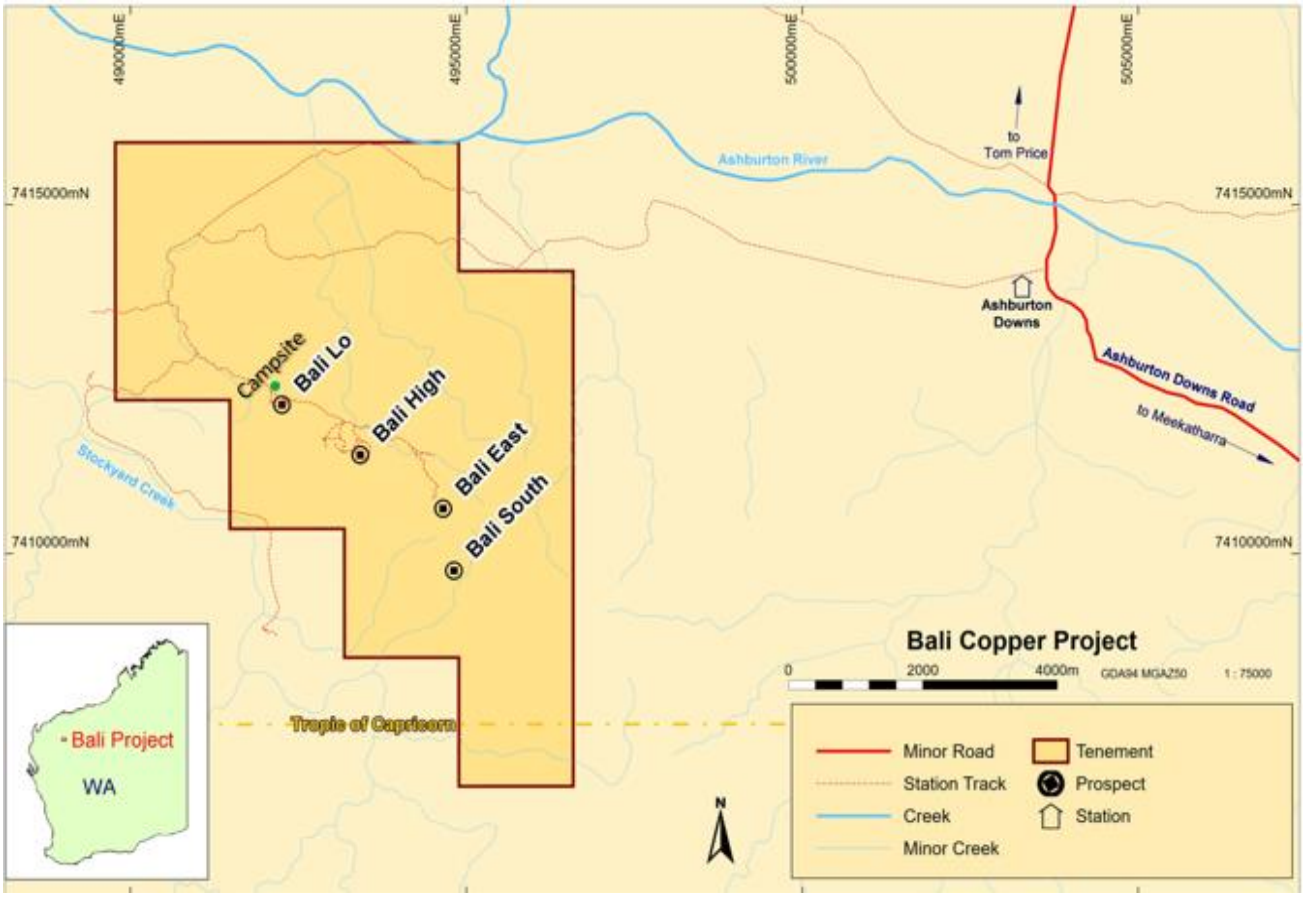

Figure 7 – Bali project location map showing key copper prospects along the Bali shear zone.

The Bali Lo and Bali High prospects have had minimal drill testing in the 1980's with most holes being less than 30 metres deep. Norwest drilled 33 RC holes for 3,900 metres between August and October being the first drilling since 1989. The company reported the preliminary pXRF results[4] in October 2022 and announced the final laboratory assay results in December 2022.

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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Chief Executive Officer
E: infor@norwestminerals.com.au

3 Painter, M, 2006, Bali Hi Prospect – Reconnaissance Mapping and Geology of the Bali Hi Exploration Tenement: RSG Global Consulting on behalf of Globe Uranium Ltd

4 ASX: NWM – Announcement 11 October 2022, 'Drilling update for Bali Copper Project'

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.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

To mitigate the impact of slow lab turnaround for the recent Bali project drilling, Norwest has decided to report preliminary portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analyser readings taken from each metre of reverse circulation (RC) drill chips, which are indicative of the presence of copper and other base metal elements. The pXRF measurements of base metals including copper from RC chips are preliminary in nature and should be considered as an indication of the expected order of magnitude from final laboratory analysis. Previous rock chip data collected by Norwest from the Deep South Bali area show a strong correlation between pXRF and laboratory analysis for copper. The pXRF readings discussed in this report are all from samples that have been submitted for laboratory analysis and those final results will be reported when available. It is expected that the final results will vary from those reported in this presentation

RC Drilling & rock chip sampling – December 2022
Bali 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	• *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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling was conducted on the Bali Project, WA. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. • Drill holes on the project included thirty three (33) reverse circulation (RC) holes. Samples were collected with three – metre composites unless the pXRF copper grade was greater than 1000ppm, in which case one-metre intervals (approximately 2-3 kg) from a rig-mounted cone splitter was collected. • The Norwest Minerals Ltd (Norwest) rock samples were collected from visibly mineralized outcrop. • Samples from drilling were submitted to Intertek genalysis in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis. Analysis of the samples were completed using a 50-gram fire assay for gold and a four acid multi element analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, 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).*	• The drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling Pty Ltd, with a X350 track mounted RC drill rig with B7/1000 Atlas Copco auxiliary compressor. This drill uses a modern face sampling hammer with inner-tube and sample hose delivery to cyclone-cone splitter sample assembly. RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer with a 4-inch rod string.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd. • The Norwest rock samples and sample locations were qualitatively logged and registered by geologists from Apex Geoscience.
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 drill samples were either collected as a 3m composite or a 1m sample. This was determined by if the pXRF Copper result was less than 1000 then a 3m scoop composite was collected. If the 1m sample was > 1000ppm then the 1m sample that was collected through the cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone was submitted for analysis. The samples were collected as approximately 2 to 3 kg sub-sample splits. • The Norwest rock samples were collected between 0.5-1 kg and were of sufficient size to represent the outcrop area of interest. The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on: the style of mineralization, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. Samples were initially tested with the portable XRF instrument before being submitted to Intertek Genalysis where they were run through a jaw crusher and then pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns. • The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. • Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples (2%) to test lab repeatability, insertion of standards (2%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard or duplicate was inserted every 25th sample. • Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Norwest samples that were sent to the laboratory were crushed before undergoing a four-acid digestion (ICP-OES) for multi element and 50-gram fire assay for gold analysis. The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. The Fire assay and ICP-OES techniques were designed to measure multi-element concentrations in the sample. The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples. Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. These results are pending. • The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples. • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. • Industry certified Gannet standards were inserted in the RC chip sample stream every 50 samples, and field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. Only industry certified base metal standard were used. All standards will be scrutinized to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis was conducted using an Olympus Delta on 1m intervals. Based upon whether the copper reading was greater than 1000ppm was used to decide on whether to submit the 1m rig mounted cone split sample or the 3m scoop composite for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory analysis. • The pXRF was also used for the rock chip analysis. Standard that were provided with the pXRF device were routinely used to check accuracy of the device.
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.*	• Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd ("Apex"), were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience. • The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then imported into SQL database for long term storage and validation. • 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. • The Norwest rock chip assay results are compatible with the observed mineralogy in the field. Data was reported by the pXRF and no adjustment of data was undertaken. Samples were collected by Apex Geoscience field geologists. Samples have been submitted for laboratory analysis but results are pending.
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.*	• RC drill hole locations and rock chip samples were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • Downhole surveys have been completed at 30 m stations (and start and end of hole) using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool (AXIS). The holes were largely straight. • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94. Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.
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 at Bali conforms with historical drilling lines and visibly mineralised surface mineralisation. • The completed drill spacing in conjunction with the historic RC drilling is spaced close enough to confirm continuity of mineralisation and is sufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. • Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis was conducted using an Olympus Delta on 1m intervals. Based upon whether the copper reading was greater than 1000ppm was used to decide on whether to submit the 1m rig mounted cone split sample or the 3m scoop composite for laboratory analysis. • The Norwest reported rock chip samples are of a reconnaissance nature, and thus, only visibly mineralized rocks were targeted for sampling. The reported data is insufficient to support or establish any resource definition.
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.*	• Where possible, drill holes at Bali were angled to the northeast (20 to 30^0), which is roughly across strike of the mineralization and is generally considered the optimal drill orientation for this Prospect. Unfortunately, due to the topographic challenge in positioning the drill rig, ideal orientations could not always be achieved. In some cases, the drill rig has to be positioned up dip to drill down dip and as such the zones of mineralisation may be artificially thickened. BRC001 was designed to twin historic drill hole CL1 which was drilled down dip to mineralisation. • Drill holes were angled (between 50-90°) to intersect the interpreted shear zone from the available collar locations and mapping points. • The Norwest sampling was reconnaissance based and targeted areas of visible mineralization along the Bali shear zone and parallel shear zones. Sampling revealed a NW trending mineralization zone called the Bali shear structure and a number of newly identified parallel structures to the south.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The sample security consisted of the rock chip and RC chip samples being collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the Toll transport depot. Toll then delivered the samples to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel. • The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. • The Norwest results of the sampling agree with observed mineralization by geologists in the field. • The Norwest rock chip work was carried out by industry acceptable pXRF device and samples were submitted to reputable 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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The project is located within Exploration Licence 08/2894, held by Norwest Minerals Ltd. • The tenement was granted on 18/10/2017 and is set to expire on 17/10/2022. • The tenement is in good standing.

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Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Barrack Exploration Pty Ltd and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. previously held the tenement and conducted drilling on the prospects of interest
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Bali project is located in the Pilbara region of WA • The area lies within the Ashburton Basin of the Capricorn Orogen between the Yilgarn and Pilbara Cratons • Mineralization is confined to felsic volcanic material in the Bali shear zone as lenticular bodies of semi massive sulphide-hosting structures • The area is prospective for Cu, Pb, Zn, Au and Ag

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.*
		• A summary of the significant assay results of the RC drill samples has been included in this press release.

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.*	• For the rock chips sampling conducted by Norwest no weighting or averaging of the data has been applied. No high cuts have been applied. Metal equivalent values are not being reported. • Length weighted intersections of significant assay results have been reported in this press release. • All laboratory results have been returned to Norwest. • No high cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• Drill holes at the project were angled between 50-90° and to the northeast (some oriented southwest), corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized strike, which dips 50-90° to the southwest. Some holes were drilled at non-optimal azimuths to comply with permitted pad locations. • Results reported in down hole length. True width is 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.*	• An appropriate exploration map has been included in the release showing the Norwest rock chip samples.
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.*	• A table containing anomalous rock chip sampling results to date has been included in the release. Due to the number of samples collected, a table with all samples locations and grades could not be included. All sample locations are however displayed on the plans.
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.*	• An exploration plan from the recent RC drilling program and rock chip sample locations have been included in the release.
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.*	• Future work entails follow up drilling to test along strike and downdip extensions of the mineralized zones intersected in this program.