

23 March 2023

Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

Shares on Issue
281,726,818

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High Grade Gold Intercepts in Menzies RC Drilling Selkirk Mining Planned for Q3 CY 2023

- RC drilling intersects up to 27.8g/t Au at Stirling & Pericles
- All 13 holes in 1,209m programme have hit gold mineralisation
- Extensional drilling planned to follow up high grade hits at depth which remain open
- Drilling supports resource models and improves confidence for mining studies
- Selkirk JV with BML Ventures progressing well; with positive confirmatory metallurgical testwork results received, draft terms received for toll milling and mining commencement planned for Q3 2023

Kingwest Resources Limited (“**Kingwest**” or “**KWR**”) is pleased to announce recent updates regarding the Menzies Gold Project, including high grade results from the recent RC infill drilling campaigns at the Stirling and Pericles Deposits within the flagship Menzies Gold Project (Figures 1, 6 & 7).

Kingwest’s Executive Chairman, Greg Bittar commented that “it is pleasing to see the high grade results continuing to flow from our recent drilling campaign. Interestingly the logging at Pericles has identified several instances of different mineralisation types similar to those seen at the Lady Shenton pit where three lodes were mined in the open pit. Similarly at Stirling, the drilling hit >10 g/t Au hits in two out of three holes, which has extended the known mineralisation further and provides a compelling target for extensional drilling of high grade material at depth.

We have also received positive news from our Selkirk JV partner with regards to detailed metallurgical testwork, discussions with a regional toll milling partner and planned mining commencement in the second half of 2023; which bode well for a fantastic start to an enlarged combined entity with our merger with Brightstar Resources Ltd”

Stirling and Pericles Infill Drilling

Kingwest recently completed an infill drilling program at the Pericles and Stirling Deposits within the Menzies Gold Project (MGP). Thirteen Reverse Circulation (RC) holes totalling 1,209 metres were completed in the program, with best results returned including:

Pericles

- KWR361: **2m @ 27.80g/t Au** from 49m
- KWR365: 4m @ 3.74 g/t Au from 32m - **including 1m @ 7.95 g/t Au from 32m and 1m @ 9.05g/t Au from 103m**
- KWR360: **1m @ 7.28 g/t Au** from 50m
- KWR364: **1m @ 6.70 g/t Au** from 45m
- KWR358: **2m @ 6.10 g/t Au** from 50m

Stirling

- KWR369: **2m @ 10.61 g/t Au** from 100m **including 1m @ 17.08g/t** from 100m
- KWR367: **1m @ 10.22 g/t Au** from 67m

The Pericles and Stirling deposits reflect the unique potential of the MGP, with near surface and high grade mineralisation confirmed. Both deposits are expected to be a key component of the project's future development post the planned merger with Brightstar Resources Ltd (ASX:BTR). Table 1 contains significant intercepts received from the campaign and Figures 2 and 3 highlight the success of the infill drilling program.

This recent infill drilling programme was largely designed to improve confidence in the grade and mineralisation continuity within possible pit outlines and to target high grade extensions. The programme has also highlighted opportunities for high grade down-dip extensions, which represent potential target drilling areas for underground mining.



Figure 1: Recent Drilling at the Pericles Deposit (March 2023)

Table 1: Significant intercepts

Deposit	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Pericles	KWR358	50	52	2	6.10
Pericles	KWR359	72	74	2	1.97
Pericles	KWR360	50	51	1	7.28
Pericles	KWR360	70	73	3	1.56
Pericles	KWR361	49	51	2	27.80
Pericles	KWR362	35	36	1	1.25
Pericles	KWR363	71	72	1	1.70
Pericles	KWR364	55	56	1	6.70
Pericles	KWR365	32	36	4	3.74
	<i>inc.</i>	32	33	1	7.95
	<i>and</i>	103	104	1	9.05
Pericles	KWR366	86	87	1	2.34
Stirling	KWR367	67	68	1	10.22
Stirling	KWR368	98	99	1	2.95
Stirling	KWR369	100	102	2	10.61
	<i>inc.</i>	100	101	1	17.08
Pericles	KWR334A	18	39	21	1.15
	<i>inc.</i>	18	21	3	2.70

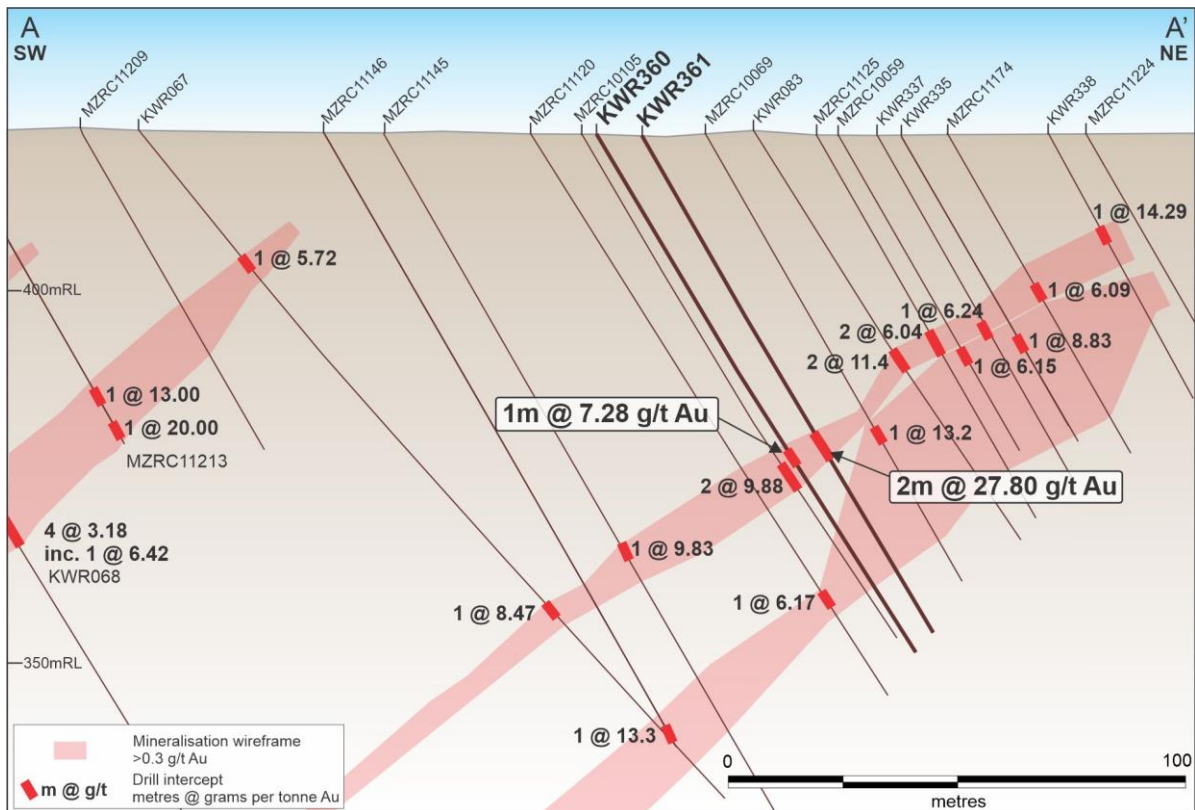


Figure 2: Cross section (view ±20m) from Pericles showing the location of infill holes KWR360 and KWR361.¹

1: Refer to ASX releases for historic Kingwest results: 6/10/2020, 26/10/2020 and 13/12/2022

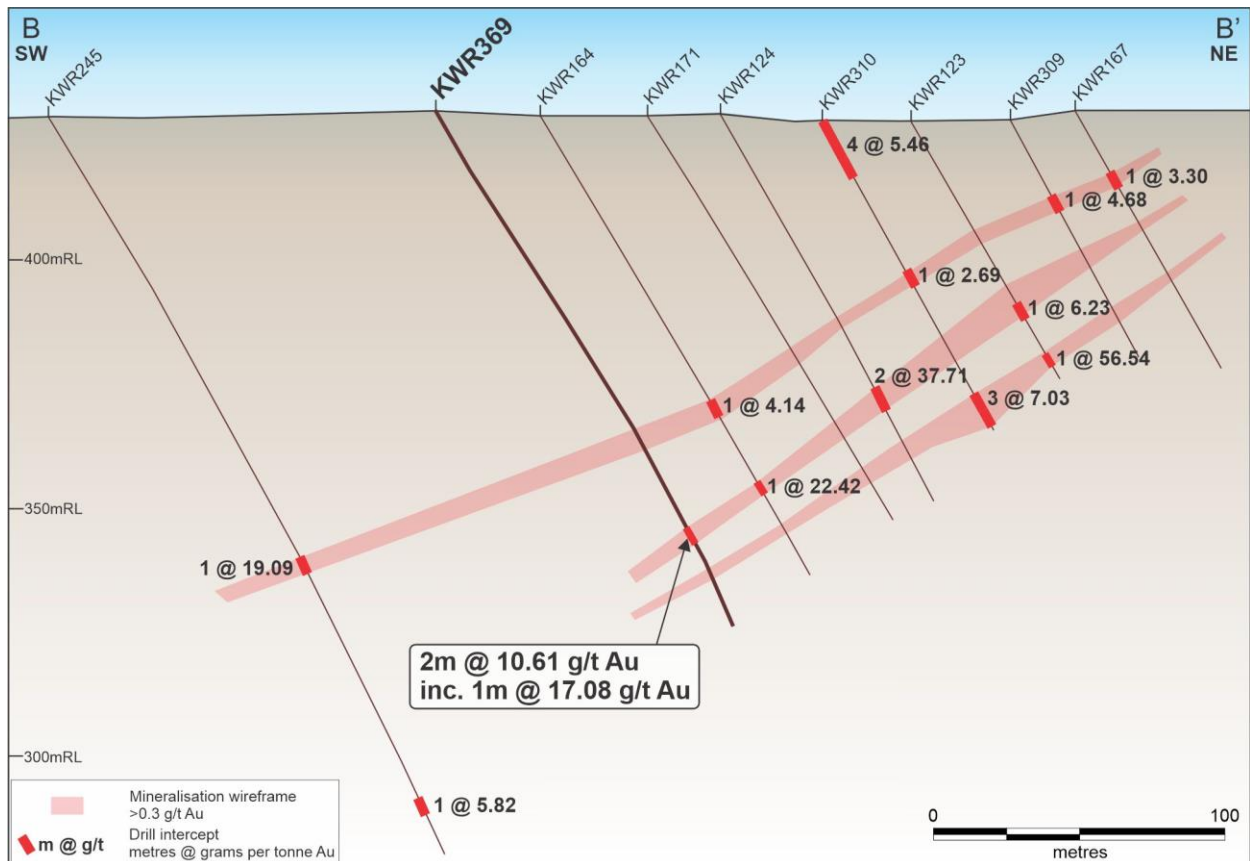


Figure 3: Cross section (view ±20m) from Stirling showing the location of infill drill hole KWR369.²

2. Refer to ASX releases for historic Kingwest results: 11/11/2020, 14/12/2020, 10/05/2021 and 13/12/2022

Selkirk Update

Kingwest’s JV Partner, BML Ventures Pty Ltd has confirmed that their metallurgical testwork has largely confirmed the high grade nature of the Selkirk deposit. Furthermore, Kingwest and BML Ventures have progressed discussions for a toll milling agreement with a regional processing facility. Whilst Kingwest cautions that these discussions are ongoing and may not eventuate with this particular party, the high-grade characteristics of the Selkirk material is expected to be favourably received by parties with toll milling capacity.

Recent engagement with BML Ventures indicates that mining at Selkirk is planned to commence in Quarter 3 of 2023 with an anticipated mining period of up to 5-6 months, followed by haulage and processing of the ore. As announced on 13th July 2022³, BML is responsible for all capital costs, mining and haulage with profits split on an even (50:50) basis upon reconciliation of gold sales and project costs.

ABOUT THE MENZIES GOLD PROJECT (MGP)

The **MGP** is one of Western Australia's major historic gold fields. Located 130km north of the globally significant gold deposits of Kalgoorlie (Figure 4). The MGP covers a contiguous land package over a strike length in excess of 15km. Within the MGP a series of structurally controlled high-grade gold deposits have been historically mined and display extensive exploration potential for high-grade extensions. Modern exploration since closure over 20 years ago has been limited prior to Kingwest acquiring the project in 2019.



Figure 4: MGP location

The **MGP** has recorded historical production of **643,200 oz @ 22.5g/t Au²** from underground (U/G) between 1895 and 1943 plus **145,000 oz @ 2.6g/t Au⁴** open cut between 1995 and 1999, for a total of **787,200 oz @ 18.9g/t⁴ Au**.

The MGP is hosted within the Menzies Shear Zone. All deposits lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR (Figure 4).

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

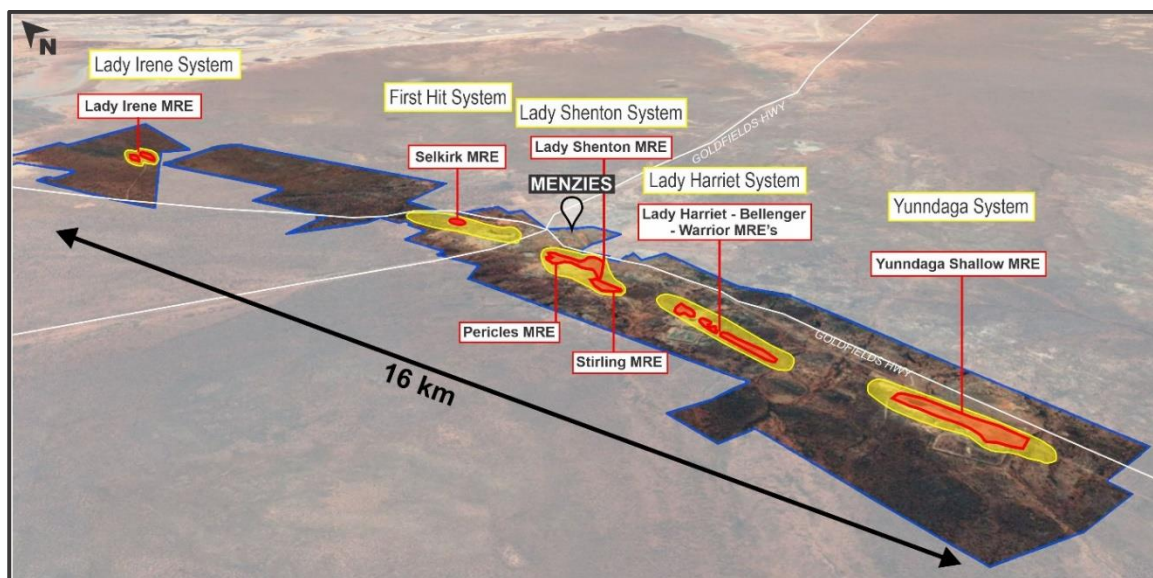


Figure 5: MGP aerial view showing the main mineralised systems and project locations

References

- 1: Refer to ASX releases for historic Kingwest results: 6/10/2020, 26/10/2020 and 13/12/2022
2. Refer to ASX releases for historic Kingwest results: 11/11/2020, 14/12/2020, 10/05/2021 and 13/12/2022
3. Refer to ASX release on 13th July 2022
4. Refer to ASX release on 9th July 2019

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Kingwest Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Kingwest believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information compiled by Ms Elizabeth Laursen who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Laursen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

Compliance Statement

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

-Ends-

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

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Kingwest Resources Drilling – hole prefix KWR

Historic Intermin Resources Drilling – hole prefix MZRC

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard RC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the KWR campaign. KWR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre spear samples. Intermin samples were collected as 4m spear samples and 1m riffle split samples. Intermin samples were submitted to Ultratrace and AAL Labs Kalgoorlie. Kingwest’s samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KWR drill holes announced in this report were all RC holes utilising a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Reflex gyroscope. Intermin holes were all RC holes with a face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KWR holes: RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were crossed checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The majority of the samples were dry, rare wet samples towards the end of hole. Little water is to be recorded around the area. In the CP’s opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in KWR's drilling. No mention of sample recovery was made for the Intermin drilling.
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"> KWR drilling: RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded either on standard logging descriptive sheets, directly into Excel tables or into LogChief. Drill logs are all stored in Datashed. KWR Logging is qualitative in nature. 100% of KWR metres are geologically logged. No geological logs were provided with Intermin's Reports.
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"> KWR holes: RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. Duplicate splits were taken every 10 metres. 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. The 1 metre split samples were later sent for assay based on the 4 m composite sample results. No duplicate 4m samples were taken for RC samples. Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. Blank samples were routinely dispatched to the laboratory to monitor sample preparation. These generally performed within acceptable tolerances. Duplicate coarse reject samples or bulk pulverised samples have been submitted for assay to cross check assay repeatability. Results show typical variation of coarse grain "nuggety" gold deposits. Intermin samples were riffle split from the cyclone at the time of drilling. No duplicates or blanks were recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For KWR drilling, 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for gold. • For KWR drilling laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. Approximately 10% of samples submitted were QC samples. • QC assays reported within acceptable tolerances. Of note is that coarse reject/bulk pulverised duplicate assays show variation from the original primary assays typically of the “nuggety” style of gold mineralisation found at the project. • Intermin samples were assayed by ICPMS and little information is provided about sample preparation and assay data.
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"> • KWR significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel and several independent consultants • Few twin holes have been drilled at the deposit and they all present the typical “nuggety” style of mineralisation, but the mineralisation “zone” and geology were very predictable. Hole KWR334 was re-drilled as KWR334A and both intersection mineralisation at a similar depth (19m). • KWR Data storage is in Datashed, then exported to MS Access. • No Intermin drill holes were twinned • Data storage for Intermin is unknown. • No KWR or Intermin data was adjusted.
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"> • KWR: All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Intermin collar pickup method is unknown. • Historic KWR holes were later more accurately surveyed using a DGPS. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • The site topography utilised a Landgate DTM dated from 2013 which has sub 10cm accuracy which cover all prospects except Lady Irene. • A drone survey and historical pit surveys were also used to accurately measure surface RL’s. • There are several metre discrepancies in some holes collar elevations when

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		compared with the topography elevation. These collars were adjusted to fit the topography.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are variably spaced ranging from 5 metres to 100m spacing. • Most holes are spaced on 25 m centres or less and there is sufficient data on which to establish grade and geological continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KWR drilling: Samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist. Visitors need permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel for assaying. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • Intermin drilling: No mention of sample security.
<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"> • Sampling techniques and data has been reviewed internally by company personnel and several external consultants.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All tenements are owned 100% by KWR. Original vendor retains a 1% NSR and the right to claw back a 70% interest in the event a single JORC compliant resource exceeding 500,000z is delineated for a fee three times expenditure for the following tenements: M29/014, M29/088, M29/153, M29/154, M29/184. There is no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>native title over the project area and no historical sites, wilderness or national parks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous workers in the area include Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources, Goldfields, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited (now Horizon Minerals). Several open cut mines were drilled and mined in the 1980's, 1990's up to early 2000's. Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is Archean mesothermal lode gold style. Gold mineralisation is hosted in multiple sub parallel gold mineralised shear/fracture zones either within a sequence of metamorphosed mafic amphibolites or at the contact between mafic amphibolite and ultramafic or metamorphosed sediments. Stratigraphy strikes northwest and dip southwest. Most of the mineralisation is close to sub parallel to the stratigraphy and dip ~40 to 50° southwest, plunging south. The weathering intensity varies across the area and each deposit from 10 meters vertical depth around Selkirk to around 60 meters at Lady Harriet.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the collar table provided at the end of this report. The earlier drilling information on which the mineral resource reported here is based has been previously released to the ASX by Kingwest and its predecessors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results reported here have been length weighted. No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is generally southwest dipping at about 30 to 50 degrees and plunging south. Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of the mineralised lodes.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from all drill-holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is reported here.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional drilling is planned to infill Inferred portions of the resource where open pit and underground mining are possible. Further down depth extension will also be pursued. • Mineral resource estimates should be updated to include the latest drilling.

Table 2: Collar Table: KWR drilling

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	RL	Dip	Azimuth
KWR334A	308900	6712693	60	422	-60	50
KWR358	308995	6712589	62	423	-60	50
KWR359	308976	6712563	90	424	-60	50
KWR360	308823	6712710	82	421	-60	50
KWR361	308840	6712698	78	421	-60	50
KWR362	308759	6712636	78	421.5	-60	50
KWR363	308915	6712629	84	422	-60	50
KWR364	308855	6712586	124	422	-60	50
KWR365	308885	6712582	121	423	-60	50
KWR366	308932	6712590	100	423	-60	50
KWR367	309279	6711711	90	430	-60	50
KWR368	309210	6711719	120	429	-60	50
KWR369	309178	6711745	120	430	-60	50

Table 3: Collar Table: Historic Intermin Drilling

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MZRC10059	308862.0	6712713.0	421.1	60	-60	53	34	35	1.00	6.15
MZRC10069	308847.0	6712703.0	420.9	70	-60	53	46	47	1.00	13.20
MZRC10105	308834.0	6712693.0	421.2	80	-60	53	54	56	2.00	9.88
MZRC11120	308813.9	6712707.4	421.3	90	-60	55	74	75	1.00	6.17
MZRC11125	308846.7	6712727.6	421.0	60	-60	53	32	34	2.00	6.04
MZRC11146	308805.7	6712672.3	421.4	96	-60	53	93	94	1.00	13.30
MZRC11174	308860.7	6712738.4	421.1	50	-60	53	24	25	1.00	6.09
MZRC11209	308764.0	6712672.8	421.3	50	-60	53	27	29	2.00	2.12
MZRC11224	308877.1	6712747.8	422.2	40	-60	53	20	24	4.00	0.24
MZRC11213	308767.1	6712639.2	421.5	70	-60	53	46	47	1.00	13.00
						<i>and</i>	52	53	1.00	20.00

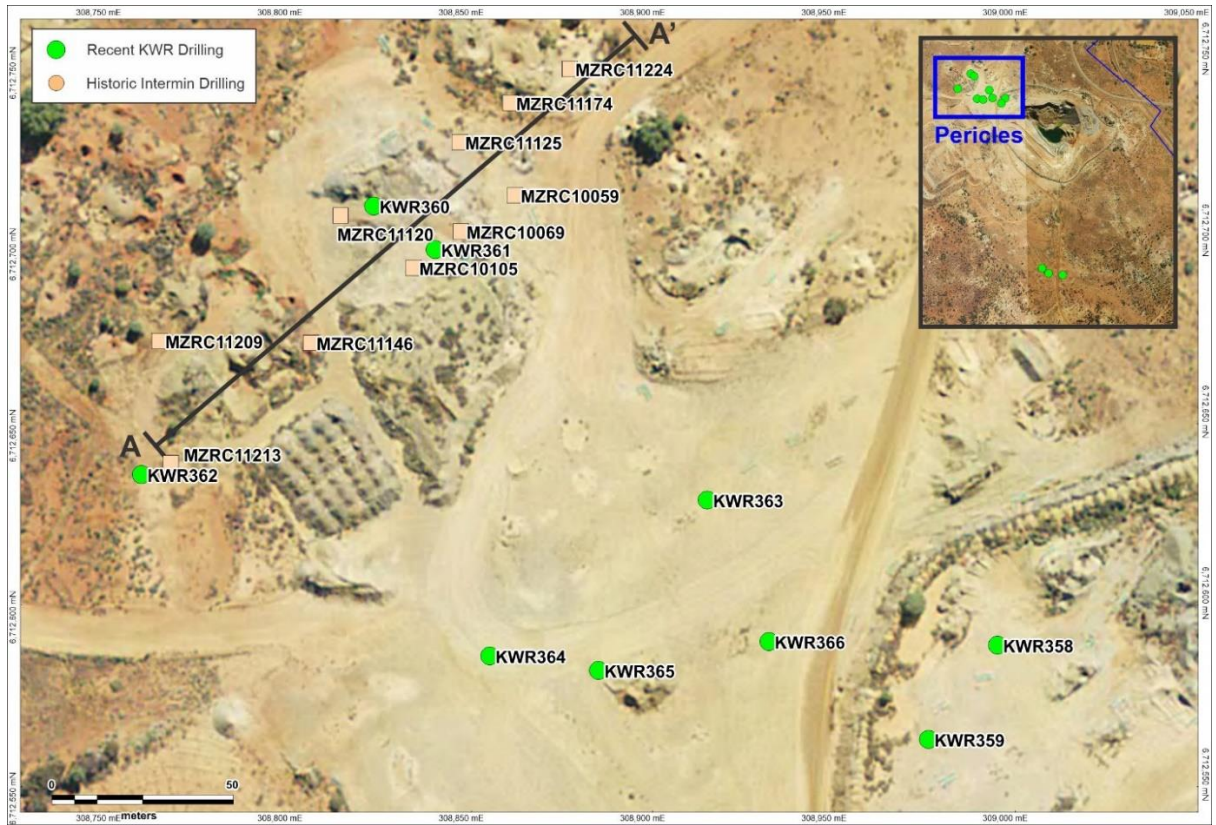


Figure 6: Pericles drill collar plan showing location of the cross section from Figure 2

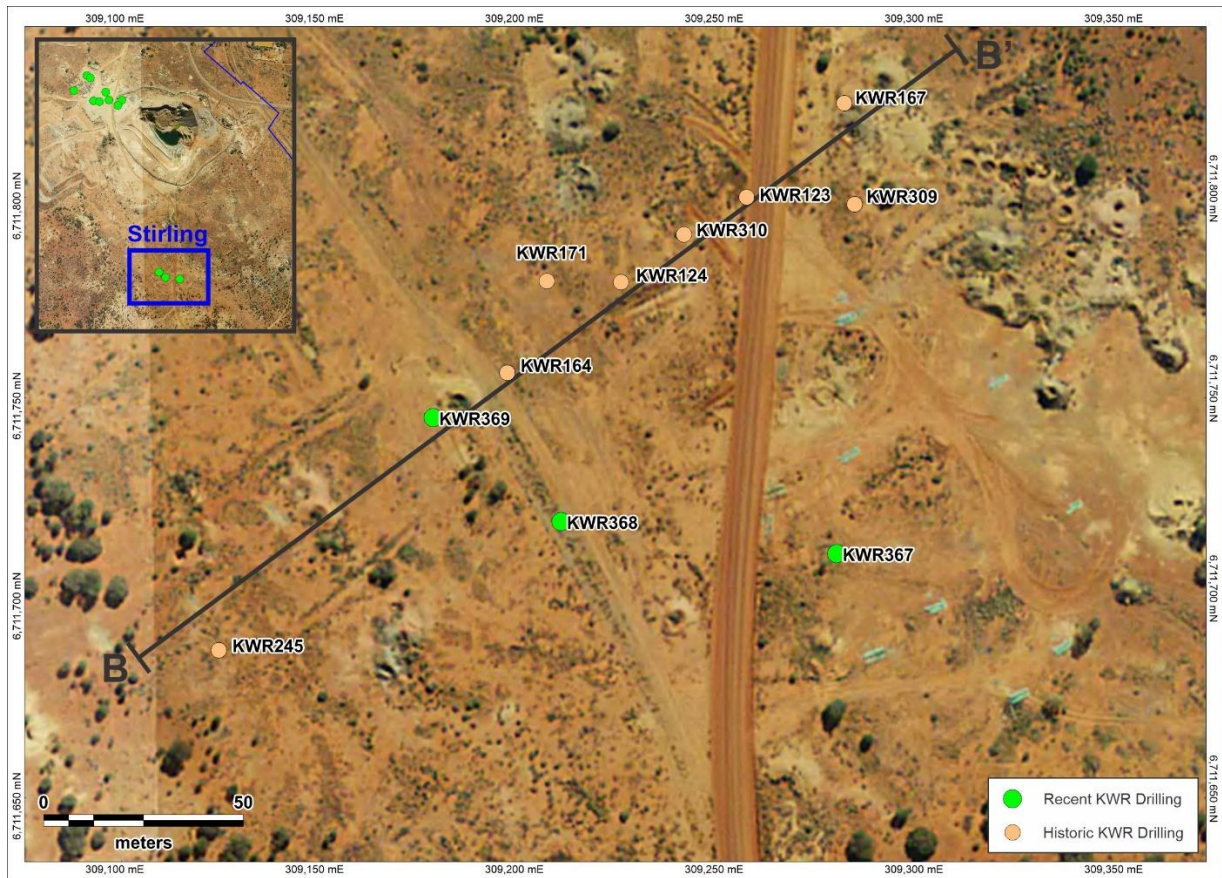


Figure 7: Stirling collar plan showing location of the cross sections from Figure 3