

11 January 2024

Bali drilling confirms significant copper oxide mineralisation along 700m 'V6' structural target

Highlights:

- Wide spaced reverse circulation (RC) drill holes intersected copper oxide extending down-dip from the V6 'conglomerate' target identified last year via surface mapping and rock chip sampling.
- Significant copper oxide intervals along the V6 structure include:
 - 3m @ 6.2% Cu from 13m in hole BRC004
 - 2m @ 1.1% Cu from 9m in hole BRC002
 - 4m @ 1.0% Cu from 23m in hole BRC005
 - 1m @ 1.6% Cu from 26m in hole BRC003
 - 1m @ 4.5% Cu from 18m in hole BRC008
- Drilling of the highly prospective V1 & V2 copper-gold structures to be undertaken later this year following completion of earthworks.

Norwest Minerals Limited ("Norwest" or "the Company") (ASX: NWM) is pleased to announce it has received lab assay results for RC drilling undertaken late last year at its Bali Copper project (100%)¹.

The Company drilled eleven (11) RC holes for a total of 880 metres with eight (8) of the holes targeting the V6 'conglomerate' structure located near the western tenement boundary. The other three (3) RC holes tested the smaller V3 and V10 structures. (Figure 1) The drilling confirmed narrow oxide copper mineralisation extends down dip from the high-grade rock chip samples collected along the V6 and V3 structures while field mapping in 2023.

The V6 'conglomerate' was intersected by RC holes BRC002 & BRC003 to the northwest and by holes BRC004 & BRC005 drilled 170 metres further to the southeast. These holes returned modest intervals of near surface copper oxide mineralisation grading up to 6.2%.

Continuing southeast along the V6 target, holes BRC006 and BRC007 failed to encounter copper mineralisation. The supervising geologist with the rig noted these holes were drilled into a secondary structure located immediately north of and trending parallel to the main V6 structure. The rig was reoriented 180 degrees and hole BRC008 intersected the V6 'conglomerate' returning 1m @ 4.5% copper oxide from 18 metres. The V6 'conglomerate' trend remains open to the southeast. (Figure 2)

¹ ASX: NWM – Announcement 8 November 2023, 'RC drilling of high-grade copper targets underway at Bali Copper project'

RC drilling at Bali Project Deep South area intersects copper oxide mineralisation

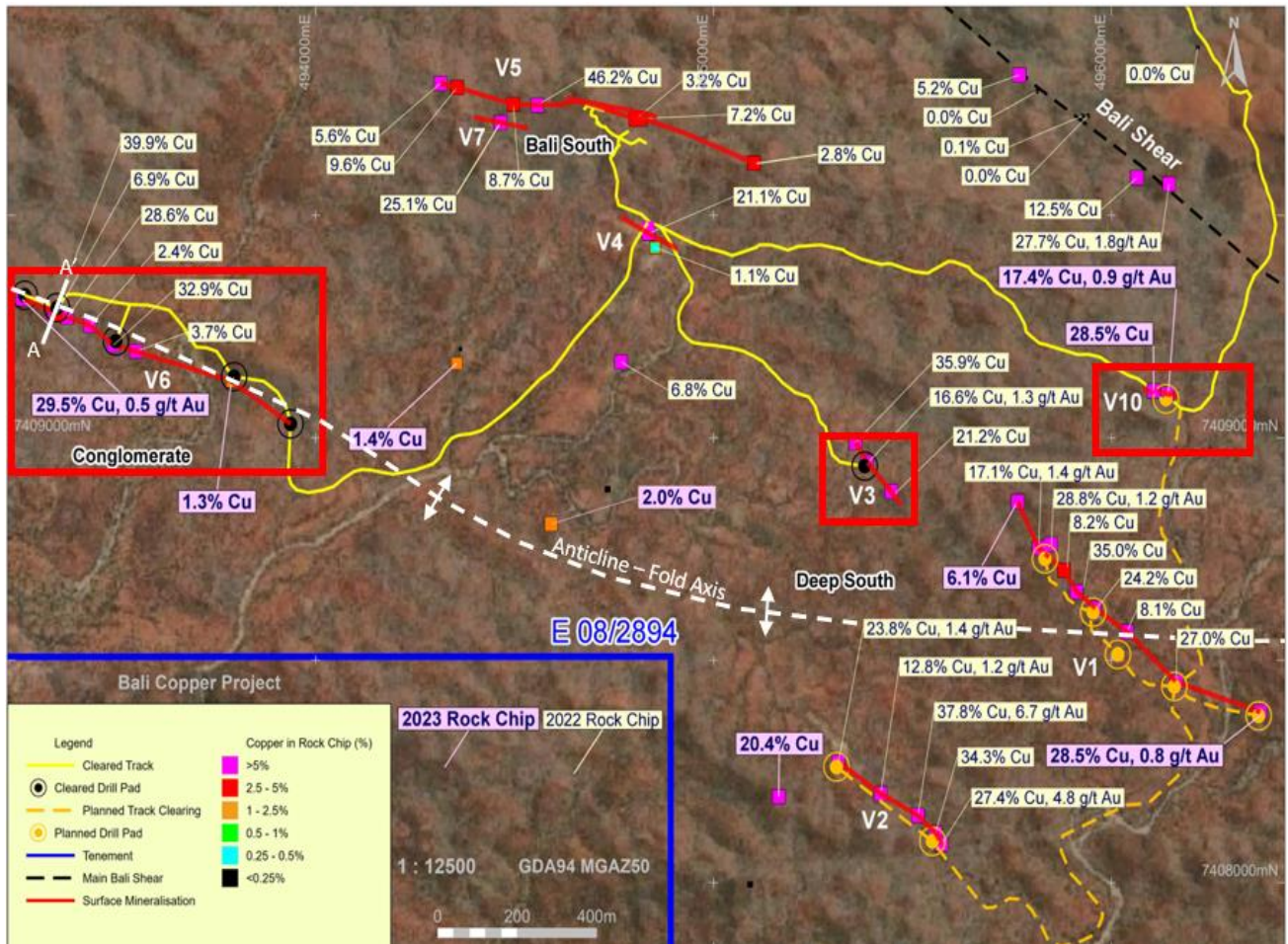


Figure 1 – Map showing vein structures V1 to V10 and associated copper & gold grades from rock chip sampling across the Deep South and Conglomerate prospects. Recently drilled targets V6 'conglomerate', V3 and V10 are shown in red boxes.

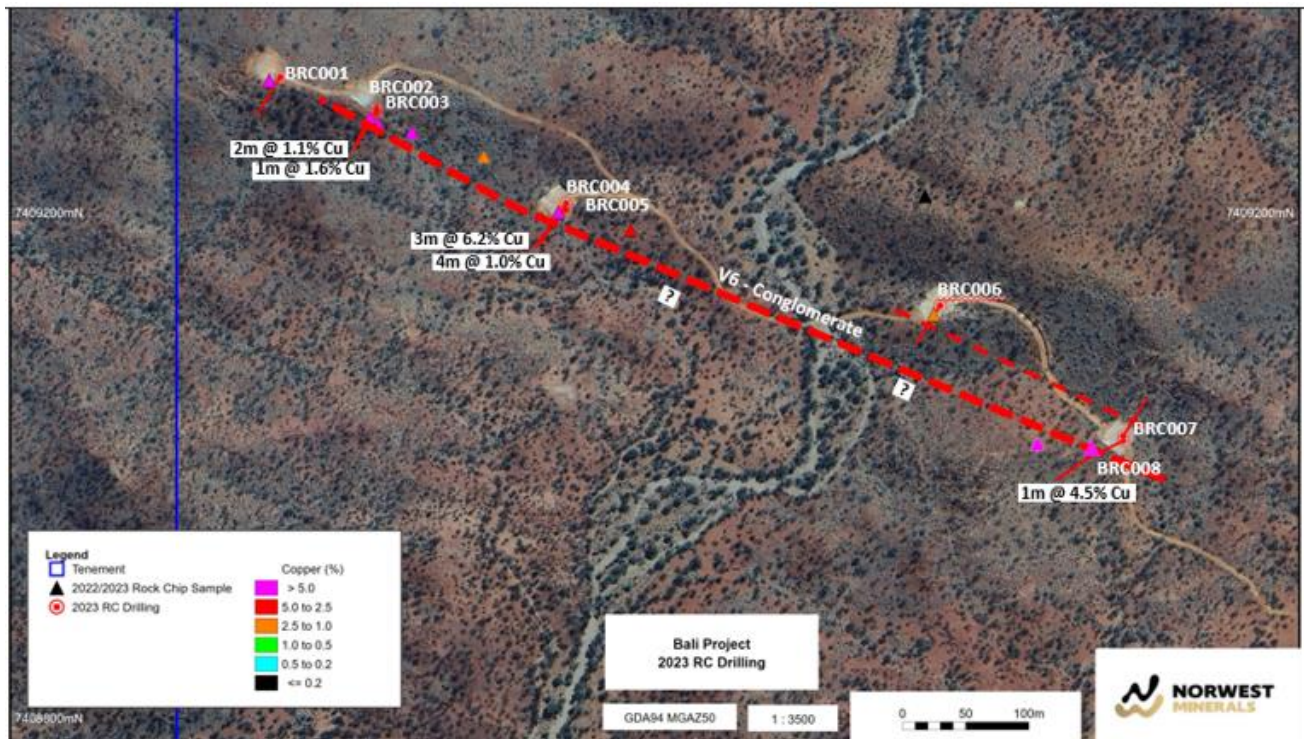


Figure 2 – Map showing RC holes BRC001 to BRC008 drilled along the 700m V6 'conglomerate' structural target and smaller sub-parallel structure located 50m to the northeast. Note: Heritage policy limited drilling near the watercourse.

RC drilling at Bali Project Deep South area intersects copper oxide mineralisation

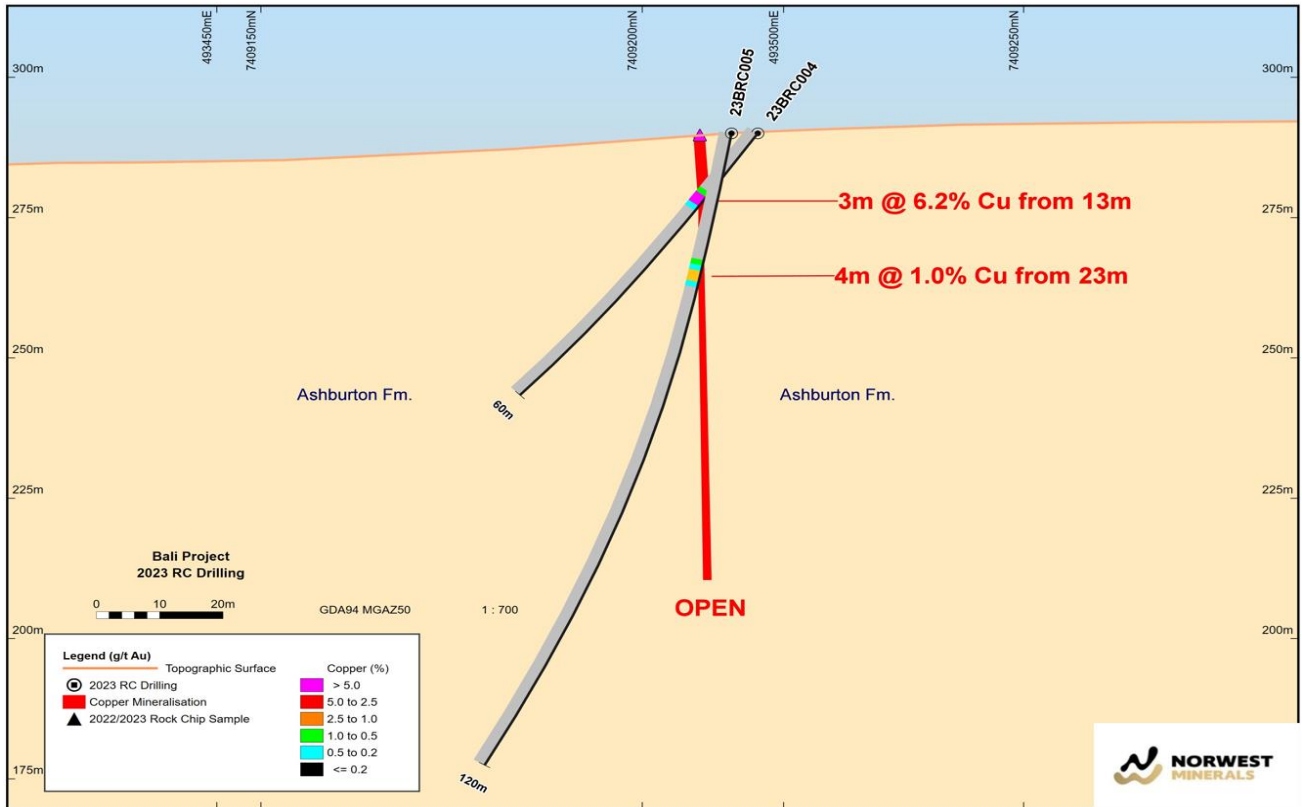


Figure 3 – Schematic cross section showing RC holes BRC004 & BRC005 copper oxide intersections through the sub-vertical V6 'conglomerate' structure.



Figure 4 – Chip tray showing BRC004 copper oxide intersection samples (3m @ 6.2% Cu from 13m) with copper oxide minerals malachite and azurite clearly visible.

Copper oxide mineralisation was also intersected in hole BRC009 (2m @ 2.2% Cu from 26m) which tested below the V3 structure and remains open to both the northwest and southeast.

RC drilling of key copper targets V1 & V2 will be undertaken this year following completion of the earthworks. The rock chips collected along these extensive structures contain strong copper and gold mineralisation as shown in Figure 1.

RC drilling at Bali Project Deep South area intersects copper oxide mineralisation

Table of Significant intersections $\geq 0.5\%$ copper

Hole Id	East (GDA94z50)	North (GDA94z50)	Elev (STRM)	Max Depth (m)	Dip ($^{\circ}$)	Azimuth ($^{\circ}$)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Copper (%)
23BRC001	493272	7409315	302	60	-57	215	No Significant Intersections			
23BRC002	493348	7409287	303	60	-58	213	9	11	2	1.1
23BRC003	493348	7409289	303	120	-81	218	26	27	1	1.6
23BRC004	493498	7409215	290	60	-55	214	13	16	3	6.2
23BRC005	493498	7409210	290	120	-80	215	23	27	4	1.0
23BRC006	493794	7409134	289	60	-56	215	No Significant Intersections			
23BRC007	493939	7409031	291	60	-56	32	No Significant Intersections			
23BRC008	493939	7409027	290	100	-55	247	18	19	1	4.5
23BRC009	495383	7408941	299	60	-56	33	26	28	2	2.2
23BRC010	495382	7408937	299	120	-80	37	No Significant Intersections			
23BRC011	496142	7409091	314	60	-56	25	No Significant Intersections			

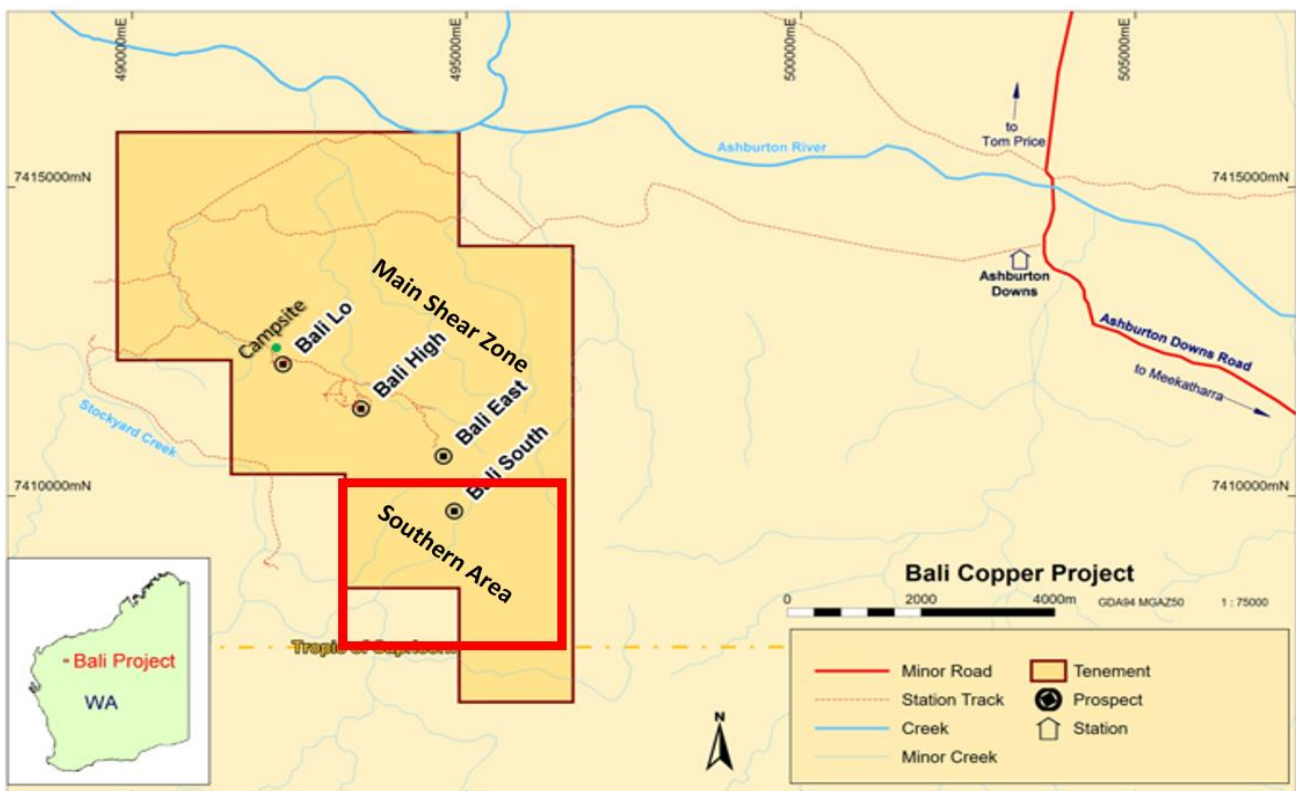


Figure 5 – Bali location map showing prospects along Main Bali shear zone and highlighting the southern area where the 10 new copper-rich structures were discovered.

Background

Small scale oxide copper mining was undertaken at Bali in the 1950s and 60s. RC drilling was completed at Bali Lo and Bali High prospects in 1983 and in October 2022 Norwest RC drilled along ~4 kms of the Main Bali shear zone intersecting broad zones of copper mineralisation grading up to 1.5% ². The high relief along the main shear zone makes access difficult and costly however the new tracks cut in 2022 to drill the Bali South prospect opened access to the southern area where the terrain is much better suited for field exploration and leading to the discovery of the 10 high-grade copper structures.

² ASX: NWM – Announcement 12 January 2023, 'Maiden drill results at Bali Copper Project'

RC drilling at Bali Project Deep South area intersects copper oxide mineralisation

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

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENTS

Exploration

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

RC Drilling – Dec 2023

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was conducted on the Bali Project, WA. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience which is an independent geological consultancy. Drill holes on the project included eleven (11) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

RC drilling at Bali Project Deep South area intersects copper oxide mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes.
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"> 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. The Norwest rock samples and sample locations were qualitatively logged and registered by geologists from Apex Geoscience.
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"> 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 mineralisation, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>commodities of interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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"> 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 laboratory analysis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The rock chip 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.
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"> Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience ("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. Samples were collected by Apex Geoscience field geologists.
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"> 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 the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.

RC drilling at Bali Project Deep South area intersects copper oxide mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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"> The drilling at Bali conforms with historical drilling lines and visibly mineralised surface mineralisation. The completed drill spacing and surface mapping of observed mineralisation while indicates one zone of mineralisation is not tight enough spacing 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.
<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"> Where possible, drill holes at Bali were angled to the southwest (215 to 245°), which is roughly across strike of the mineralization and is generally considered the optimal drill orientation for this Prospect. There were three holes where the rig was turned around and drilled to the northeast (025 to 037°) to test parallel structures observed at surface. Unfortunately, due to the topographic challenge in positioning the drill rig, ideal orientations could not always be achieved. Drill holes were angled (between 50-81°) 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 mapped structures/parallel shear zones to the main Bali shear. This drilling was completed mainly over the conglomerate target. Sampling revealed a number of parallel NW trending mineralization zone/parallel structures.

RC drilling at Bali Project Deep South area intersects copper oxide mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample security consisted of 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. The 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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 17/10/2027. The tenement is in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrack Exploration Pty Ltd and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. previously held the tenement and conducted drilling on the prospects of interest

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<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 report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of the significant assay results of the RC drill samples has been included in this press release.
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"> • 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.
Relationship between mineralization widths and	<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 mineralization 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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes at the project were angled between 50-81° and to the Southwest (some oriented northeast), corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized strike, which dips approximately 90°. 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>	<i>width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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"> An appropriate exploration map has been included in the release showing the Norwest rock chip samples.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> A table containing anomalous rock chip sampling and RC drill sample 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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An exploration plan from the recent RC drilling program and rock chip sample locations have been included in the release.
<i>Further work</i>	<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"> Future work entails follow up drilling to test along strike and downdip extensions of the mineralized zones intersected in this program.