ASX ANNOUNCEMENT ASX: NWM

5 March 2025

WEST ARUNTA EXPLORATION UPDATE

Greenfields reconnaissance drilling has intersected wide zones of titanium at the Company's West Arunta 'Malibu' Prospect.

Summary

First pass aircore and reverse circulation (RC) drilling at Malibu has intersected thick zones of highly anomalous **Titanium** near the margins of the prospect's high-gravity geophysical anomaly and within the large graben structure[1] located immediately to the southeast. See figure 1 below. Significant drill intersections include:

- 33m @ 2.0% TiO_2 from 39m including 12m @ 3.2% from 39m to EOH — Hole AC052
- 9m @ 2.0% TiO_2 from 3m including 3m @ 3.1% from 9m — Hole AC053
- 21m @ 1.6% TiO_2 from 12m including 3m @ 2.6% from 27m — Hole AC056
- 7m @ 2.5% TiO_2 from surface to EOH — Hole AC074
- 21m @ 3.0% TiO_2 from surface to EOH — Hole AC081

Six reverse circulation (RC) holes tested the centre of the high-gravity anomaly at Malibu. The drilling encountered sediments hosting titanium grading between 0.7% to 1% TiO_2 along the full length (up to 102m) of each RC drill hole.

At the margins of the gravity anomaly and within the adjacent graben structure, softer sediments were penetrated by the aircore drilling. Thick layers of sediments grading 1.5% to 3% TiO_2 were intersected, suggesting that weathered titanium-bearing material may have been transported from the high-gravity zones and concentrated in the surrounding areas. The graben is of particular interest being a 500m wide valley with potential to concentrate large amounts of titanium rich sediments.

Norwest's CEO, Mr. Charles Schaus commented:

*"Our grassroots exploration work at West Arunta is paying off. Reconnaissance drilling has intersected significant intervals of shallow **titanium** mineralisation at our Malibu prospect and returned wide, near-surface zones of **silver-base metal mineralisation** from the Dales Gossan prospect. With mineralisation still open in all directions, follow-up exploration work has the potential to quickly grow both prospects into sizeable resources. Considering most of these metals sit near the top of the USA's list of critical minerals, the Malibu and Dales discoveries could quickly become high-valued and sought after Company assets."*

[1] A graben is a valley with a distinct escarpment on each side caused by the displacement of a block of land downward.

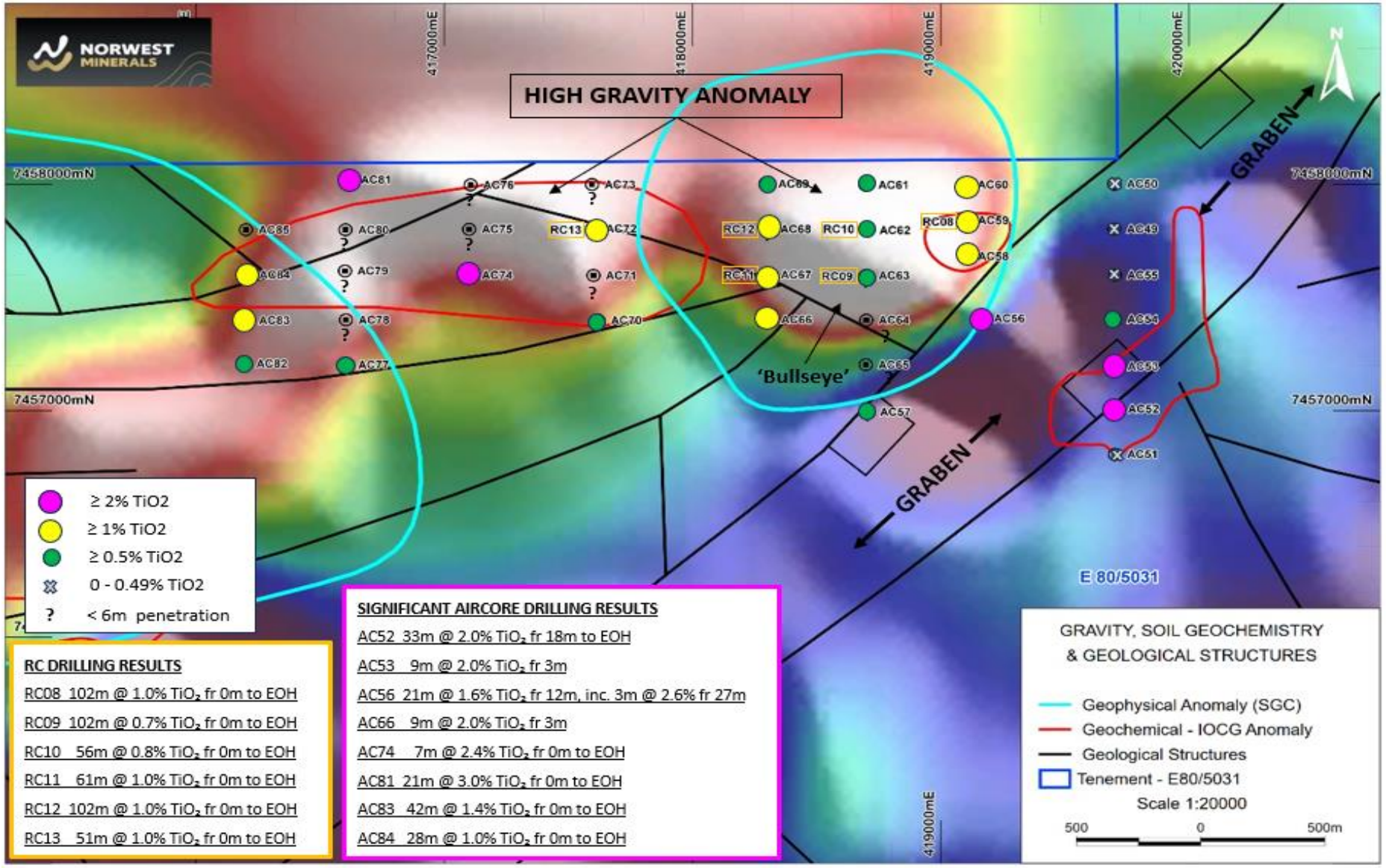

Figure 1 – Malibu prospect drilling across geophysical, geochemical and structural targets with drill hole location and Titanium mineralisation results displayed.

THE ARUNTA WEST PROJECT

All multi-element assay results for the recent reconnaissance aircore drilling at the Company's West Arunta Project have now been received. The wide spaced aircore holes targeted gravity and magnetic structures as well as soil geochemical anomalies. A total of 91 aircore (AC) and 17 reverse circulation (RC) holes were drilled for a total of 1,698 metres and 1,632 metres respectively.

The program tested a series of West Arunta prospect targets which included Dale's Gossan, Laguna, Malibu, Tamba and Duck. Results for Dale's Gossan and Laguna were previously announced on 23rd December, 2024. Highly prospective silver and base metal mineralisation was encountered at the Dale's Gossan while at Malibu the aircore drilling intersected substantial zones of highly anomalous titanium.

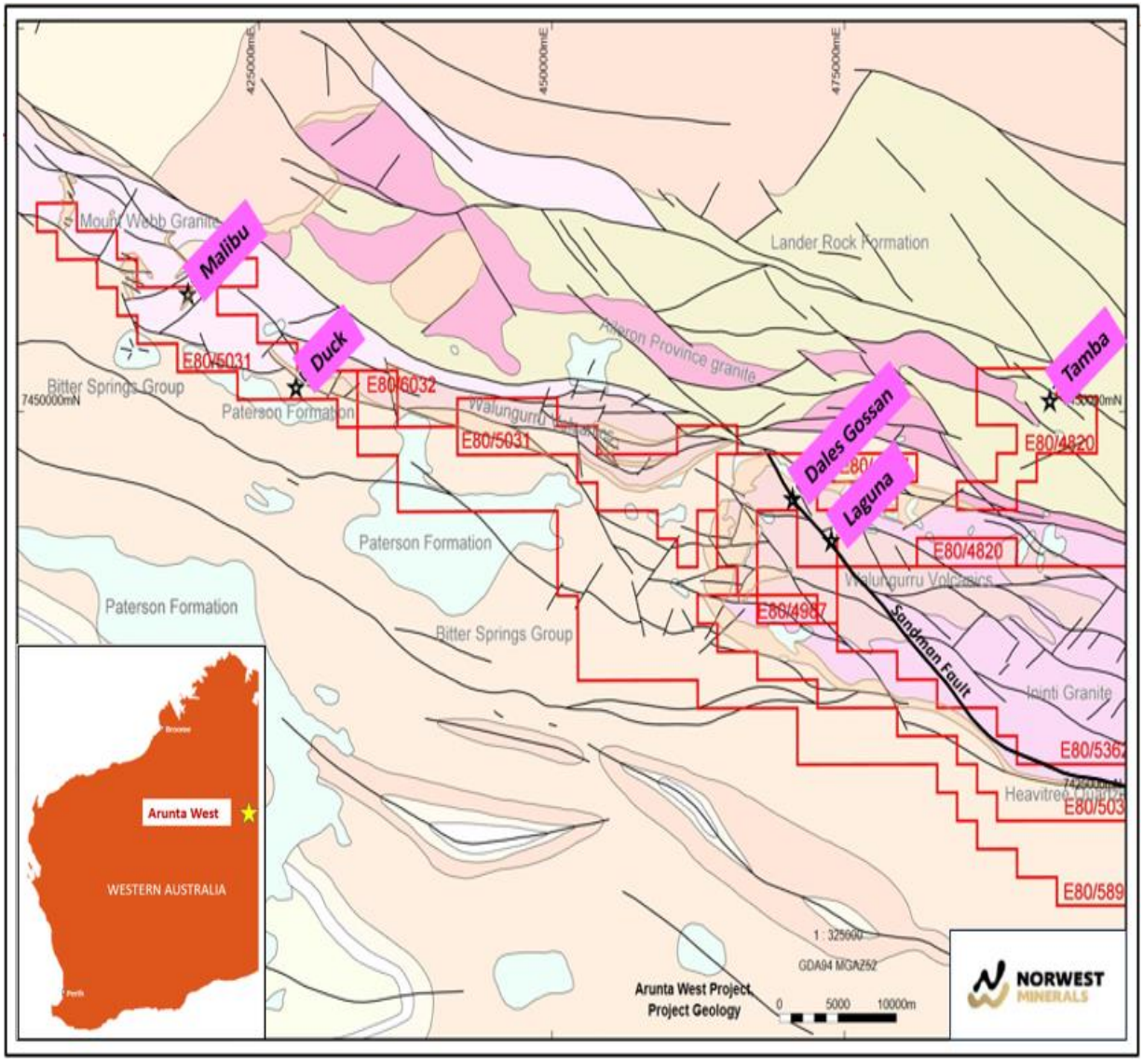

Figure 2 – Arunta West tenement and prospect location map with Sandman fault.

The Malibu Prospect

At Malibu, Norwest completed 37 aircore (625m) and 6 RC (475m) drillholes to test geophysical, geochemical and structural targets at Malibu. The holes were drilled 250m apart along north-south trending lines spaced at 500m. Figure 1 above.

The primary Malibu target was an interpreted fold structure. Strong gravity and variable magnetics are located along 3 kilometres of the northern fold limb with a coincident high gravity-magnetic 'bullseye' at the fold hinge to the northeast. A large IOCG geochem feature defined in 2022 sits between the two geophysical zones highlighted by Southern Geoscience Consultants in 2024. The bullseye feature is confined to the southeast by a large graben structure.

The area, mapped as granite by the GSWA, is geologically complex, with few holes containing granite. Greywacke, limestone, dolomite, shale, biotite schist, sandstone, diorite, dolerite are all encountered in the drilling. Granite was observed on the southern ends of the eastern lines. With a hole in the north western corner comprising dolerite/diorite.

Six reverse circulation (RC) holes tested the centre of the high-gravity anomalies at Malibu. The RC drilling encountered sediments hosting titanium mineralisation grading between 0.7% to 1% TiO_2 along the full length of each RC drill hole.

At the margins of the gravity anomaly and within the adjacent graben structure, softer sediments were penetrated by the aircore drilling. Thick layers of sediments grading 2% to 3% TiO_2 were intersected, suggesting that titanium-bearing material may have been weathered and transported from the high-gravity zones and concentrated in surrounding low-lying areas. The graben is of particular interest being a 500m wide valley with potential to concentrate large amounts of titanium rich sediments. Notably, aircore holes 52 and 56 intersected wide zones of highly anomalous titanium within the graben structure.

The aircore drilling also intersected anomalous tungsten in hole AC050 (3m @0.2% from 48m and 3m @ 0.2% from 60m) and zinc in hole AC052 (12m @ 0.12% from 39m to EOH). Also, Rare Earth Elements (REE) were intersected below the titanium in six of the aircore holes including:

- 3m @ 1781 ppm TREO from 12m — Hole AC053
- 3m @ 1438 ppm TREO from 75m — Hole AC056
- 3m @ 1101 ppm TREO from 15m — Hole AC077
- 3m @ 1406 ppm TREO from 24m — Hole AC083

Norwest is currently organising to have the titanium bearing aircore and RC drill samples classified to determine their genesis, quality and heavy mineral content.

Follow-up RC drilling across the 500m wide Malibu Graben is warranted. Other companies such as Encounter and WA1 have successfully intersected critical minerals across major structures in the region. The presence of wide zones of highly anomalous titanium mineralisation within the Malibu Graben presents Norwest with a very large and exciting exploration RC drill target.

Table of Significant Titanium Intersections – Malibu

(>0.7% TiO_2)

Drill Hole	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TiO_2 (%)
24AAC052	Aircore	**18**	**51 (EOH)**	**33**	**1.95**
	including	**39**	**51 (EOH)**	**12**	**3.17**
24AAC053	Aircore	**3**	**12**	**9**	**2.00**
	including	**9**	**12**	**3**	**3.07**
24AAC056	Aircore	**12**	**33**	**21**	**1.60**
	including	**27**	**30**	**3**	**2.60**
24AAC058	Aircore	0	10	10	1.17
24AAC059	Aircore	3	6 (EOH)	3	1.07
24AAC060	Aircore	3	6 (EOH)	3	1.03
24AAC066	Aircore	3	6 (EOH)	3	1.03
24AAC071	Aircore	3	5 (EOH)	2	1.06
24AAC074	Aircore	**0**	**6**	**6**	**2.47**
24AAC081	Aircore	**0**	**21 (EOH)**	**21**	**3.00**
24AAC083	Aircore	3	42 (EOH)	39	1.41
24AAC084	Aircore	3	28 (EOH)	25	1.15
24ARC008	RC	0	102 (EOH)	102	1.13
24ARC009	RC	0	102 (EOH)	102	0.72
24ARC010	RC	0	56 (EOH)	56	0.79
24ARC011	RC	0	61 (EOH)	61	1.00
24ARC012	RC	0	102 (EOH)	102	1.06
24ARC013	RC	0	51 (EOH)	51	1.12

Note: Analysis of titanium converted to titanium oxide using conversion factor of 1.668.

EIS Co-funding for Arunta West Project Drilling

Norwest was recently notified of its successful Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) application for co-funded RC drilling at its Arunta West project. The WA government scheme will cover 50% of direct drilling and mobilisation costs of up to $180,000. Norwest will apply the co-funding toward follow-up drilling of its highly prospective West Arunta targets in 2025. Norwest would like to thank the Western Australian Government for the EIS co-funding grant Round 30 which runs from 1 December 2024 to 30 November 2025.

The Dales Gossan Prospect

On 23 December 2024 Norwest announced the discovery of wide zones of **silver-lead-zinc-copper (Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu)** mineralisation intersected in all 7- reverse circulation (RC) holes[2] drilled below the Dale's gossan outcrop. Significant intersections include:

• Silver	18m @ 42g/t including	8m@ 72g/t from 84m	Hole RC17
• Silver	43m @ 22g/t including	12m @36g/t from 58m	Hole RC16
• Zinc	36m @ 1.3% including	22m @ 1.6% from 61m	Hole RC05
• Zinc	22m @ 1.0% including	11m @ 1.3% from 48m	Hole RC06
• Lead	25m @ 0.8% including	8m @ 1.5% from 105m	Hole RC15
• Lead	58m @ 0.6% including	8m @ 1.3% from 43m	Hole RC05
• Copper	18m @ 0.12% inc. 8m @ 0.21% from 84m		Hole RC17

Dale's Gossan is positioned on the northwest-southeast trending regional 'Sandman fault' which extends over 40 kms across the Company's Arunta West project tenement (100%). The outcrop is 100m long and up to 1m wide and was identified in 2020 by field mapping and pXRF[3] rock chip analysis recording anomalous lead, zinc, copper and silver. Dales Gossan is located just 3kms NW of the Laguna prospect area and just 1.8 kilometres north of the main Gary Junction Road.

Seven SLRC drill holes were collared into an upper leached/weathered zone ranging from 12m to 29m deep. Below the leach zone is dacite[4] hosting silver-copper and lead-zinc mineralisation within and adjacent to the Sandman fault breccia zone. The fault structure is near vertical with the breccia's true width and tenor increasing with depth. (Figure 4)

Drilling through the dacite-fault breccia returned significant intervals of silver-lead and moderate copper mineralisation. The dacite on the southwest margin of the fault breccia zone returned wide concentrations of zinc mineralisation in several drill holes.

The fault breccia is depleted of zinc with lead mineralisation occurring inside and outside of the main structure. Lead mineralisation is strongest within the fault breccia but occurs sporadically throughout the drill holes. Analysis of the four key elements reveal strong correlations of copper and silver however lead and zinc appear unrelated to one another or to the copper-silver mineralisation. This suggests multi-stage mineralisation and/or remobilisation fluid events. Zinc mineralisation is strongest in the hanging wall with late stringers of fine-grained pyrite, sphalerite and minor galena throughout the dacite host rock.

[2] ASX: NWM - Announcement 23 December 2024, 'Arunta West Critical Mineral Assay Results'

[3] Portable X-ray Fluorescence – handheld device used to detect elemental composition of materials in the field

[4] Dacite is a felsic extrusive rock that forms lava flows, dikes and in some cases intrusions in the centre of volcanos.

The anomalous elements silver-copper-lead-zinc are often associated with Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits. The conceptual target encompasses a deep VMS system and it appears that remobilisation of the mineralisation has occurred via the Sandman Fault.

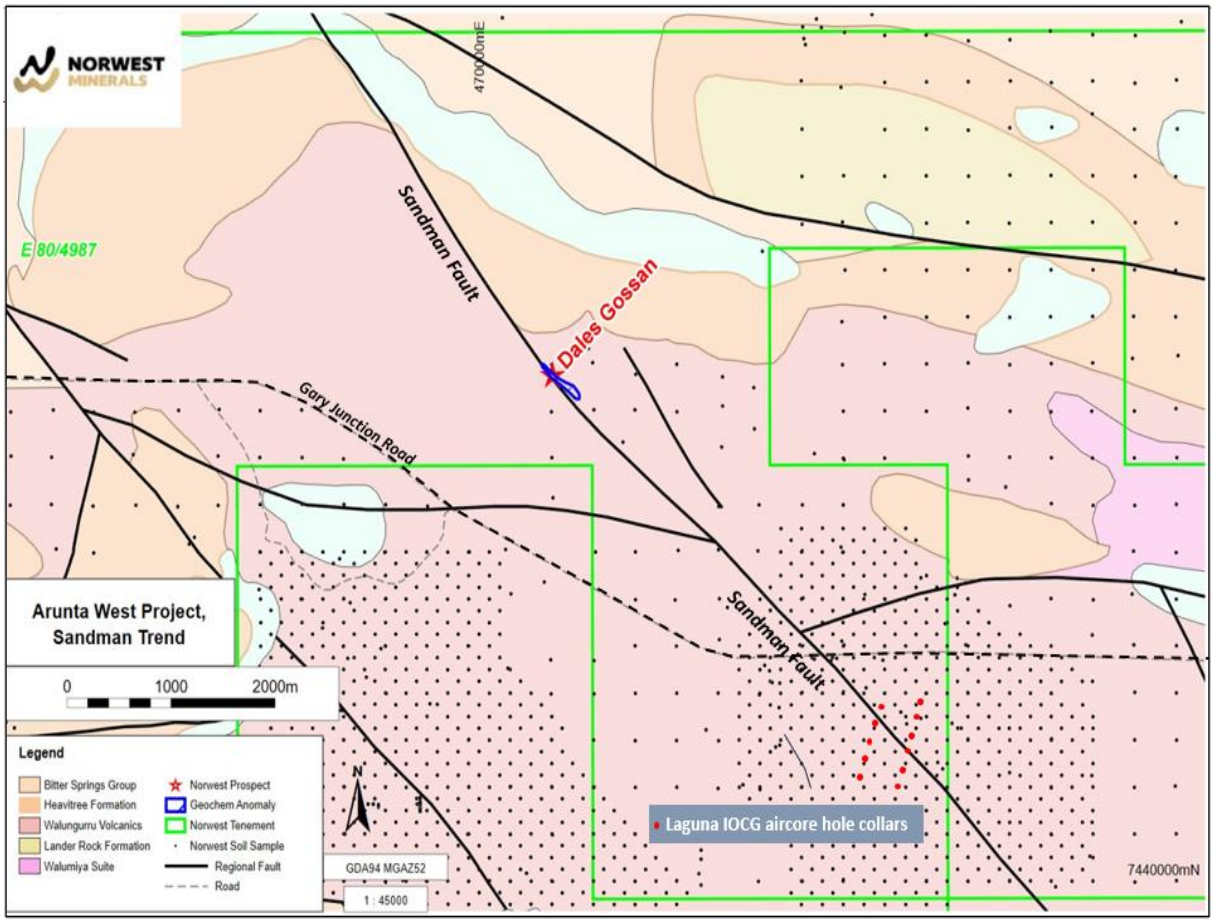

Figure 3 – Location of Dales Gossan, the Laguna IOCG anomaly aircore drill collars, and the Sandman regional fault cross-cutting the Dales prospect tenement. The Gary Junction Road is located less than 2 kilometres south of Dales Gossan.

Geophysical consultants have designed a 1.2 km IP program centred on the Dales silver-base metal discovery. The setup will detect all mineralisation lenses and alteration halos associated with the system. This data will be used to refine VMS style targets previously identified by soil and rock sampling, magnetic surveys, and the recent drilling with focus on the Sandman fault. The study is expected to commence in mid-2025.

EIS Co-funding for Arunta West Project <u>Geophysics</u>

The Company has submitted its application to the WA Government's Co-funded Geophysics Program (CGP) for upcoming exploration work on its West Arunta project. The CGP is a competitive program of the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) funded by the Western Australian State Government and managed by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA). The co-funding amount will be **50% of costs, up to a value of $250,000 per project**.

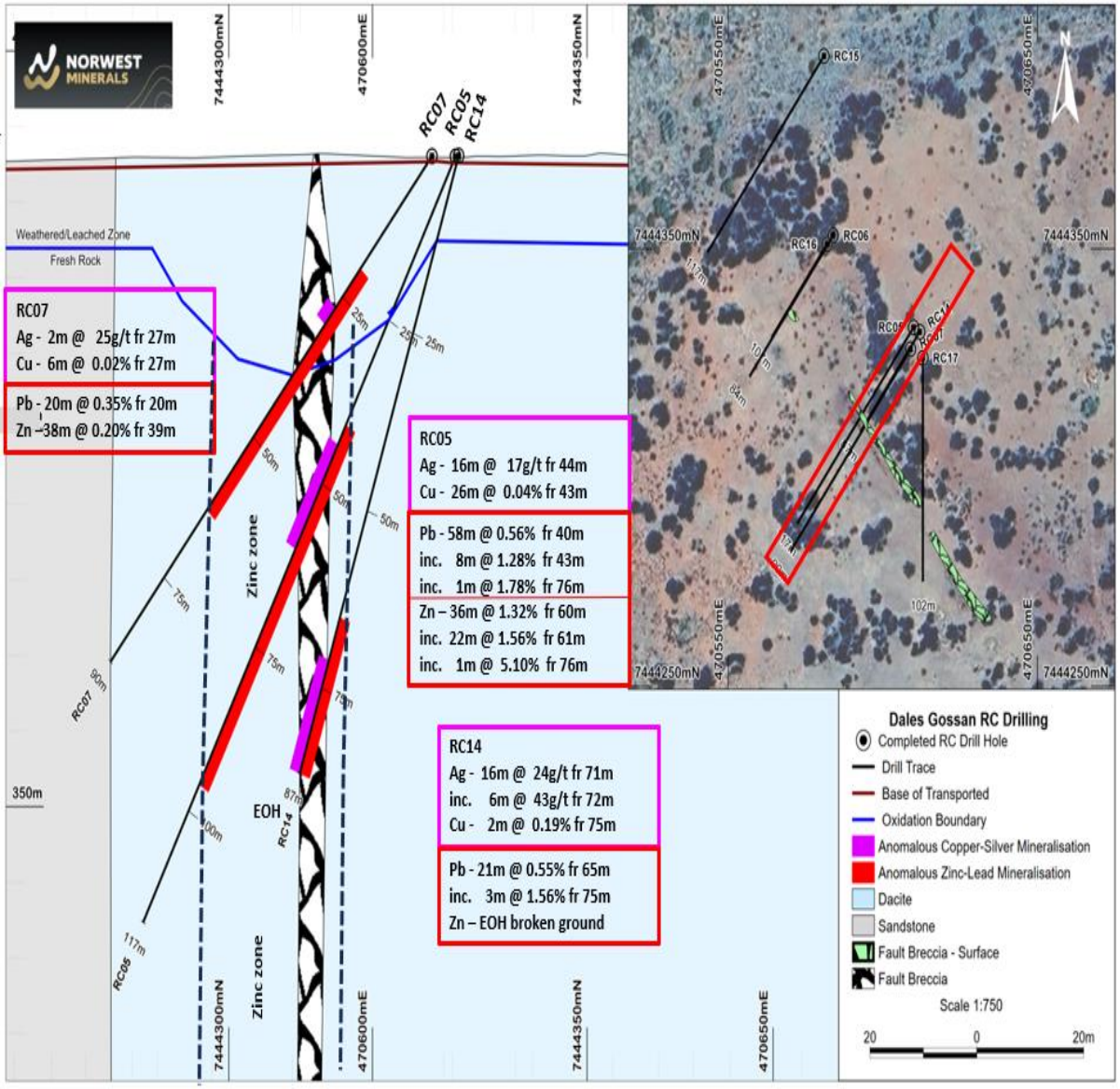

Figure 4 – Section showing SLRC holes RC05, RC07 & RC14 and key geologic features. Cu-Ag & Zn-Pb highlighted on drill trace with drill intersections listed alongside. Overall, the grade is increasing with depth. Ag-Pb-Cu is located primarily in fault breccia alongside a wide Zinc zone in the highly fractured southwest dacite wall rock. RC14 was not able to test Zinc zone due to lack of air and hammer capacity of the small SLRC rig. The 3 remaining sections are shown in the Norwest ASX announcement released 23 December 2024.

Next Steps

Norwest has commenced a detailed review of all historical and Company exploration work conducted along the Sandman fault. The results to date highlight a Cu-Pb-Zn surface geochemical anomaly extending 2 kilometres along the Sandman fault at Laguna[5]. The anomaly supports drill targeting of precious & base metal mineralisation associated with the Sandman fault which extends 40 kilometres across the Company's West Arunta project tenements.

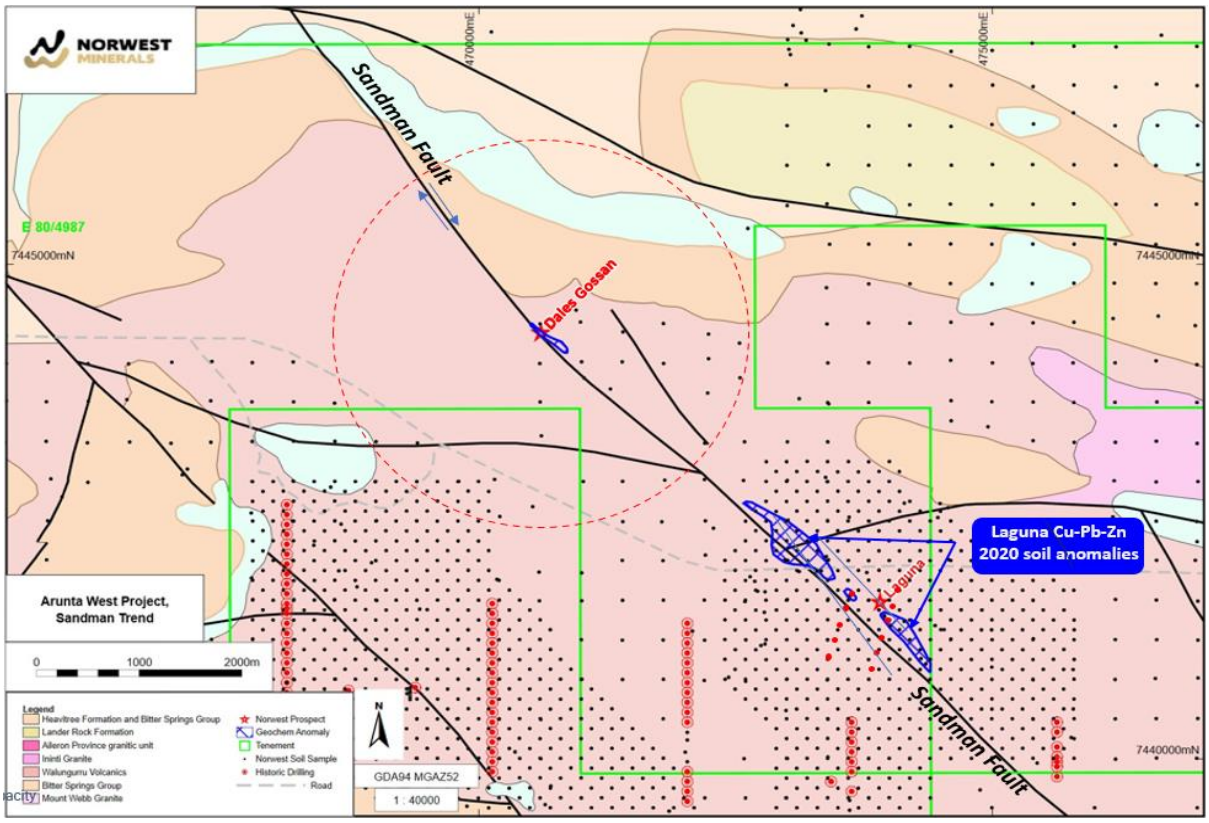

Figure 5 – Location map with Dale's VMS target and anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn soils extending 2km along the Sandman fault.

The Laguna prospect

The laboratory assay results for aircore drilling across the Laguna IOCG soil target have also been received. This anomaly, located approximately 4 kms southeast of Dales Gossan, was drill-tested with two parallel 400m spaced lines of 200m spaced aircore holes. The IOCG soil anomaly is located within the Walungurru Volcanics and crosscut by the Sandman regional fault. Of the 11 aircore holes completed, only one penetrated beyond 11m downhole due to the near surface hard rock. No significant precious or base metal mineralisation was reported in the multi-element assays.

[5] The aircore drilling at Laguna was designed to test an IOCG geochemical anomaly and did not focus on VMS metals associated with the regional Sandman fault.

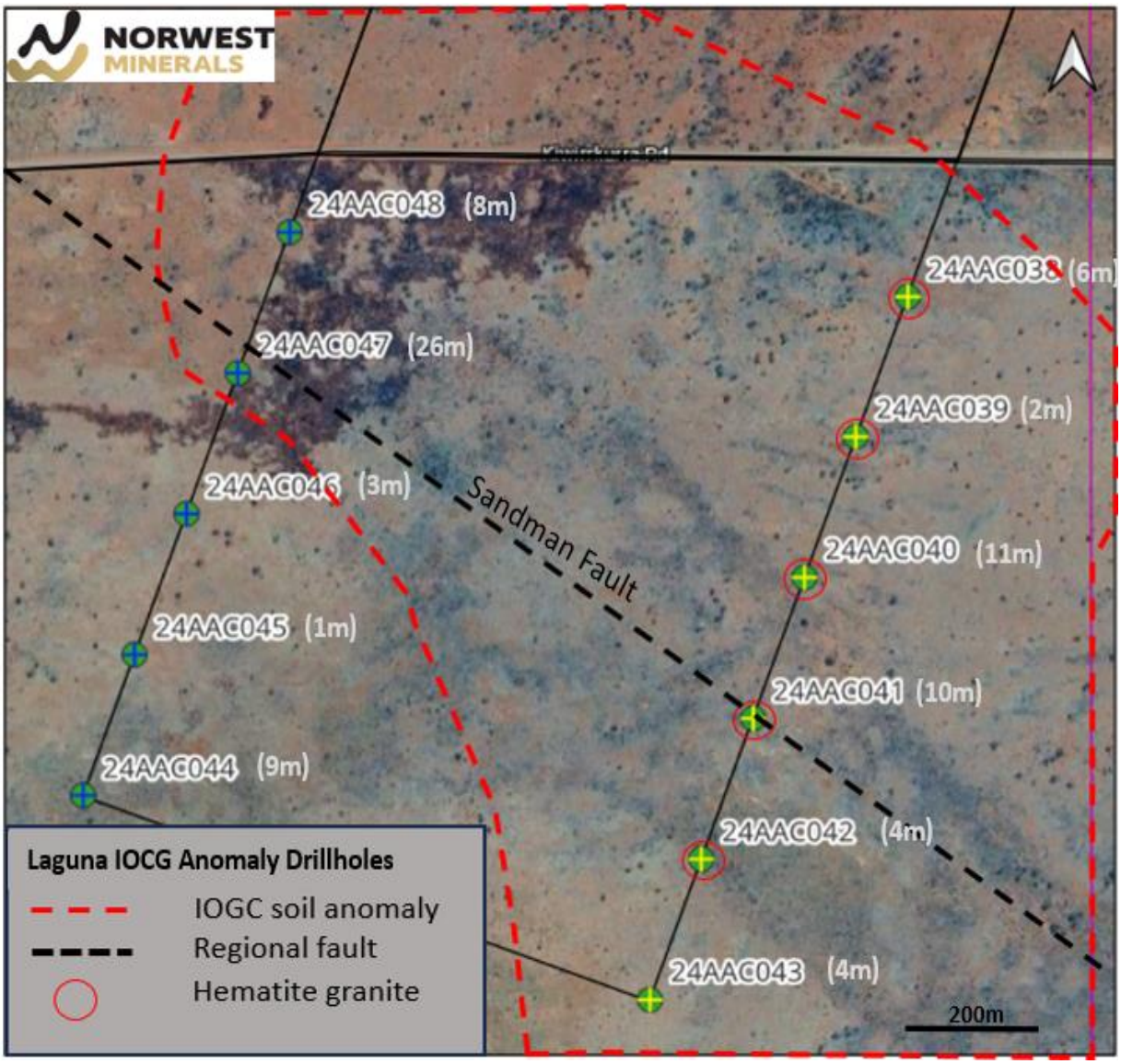

Figure 6 – Map showing locations and depths of aircore holes drilled across the Laguna IOCG target and Sandman fault.

The Tamba Copper-Gold Prospect

The Tamba target anomalies were identified from 200m x 100m spaced soil samples collected by Norwest's in early 2020. The 3km x 1.5km copper-in-soil footprint has an internal 2.5km x 0.5km gold-in-soil anomaly and is also associated with a suite of elevated elements related to iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) systems including U, Co, Ce, La, Ba, Bi, & K.

Norwest completed three north-south trending lines of drill holes across the anomalous Cu-Au soils target area. The 37 aircore and 4 SLRC holes intersected a large number of stacked quartz veins containing sulphide. The bulk of the quartz-sulphide vein sets are located withing the gold soil anomaly. The pXRF analyser has detected scatted copper among the drill samples. The analyser does not have the capacity to detect gold.

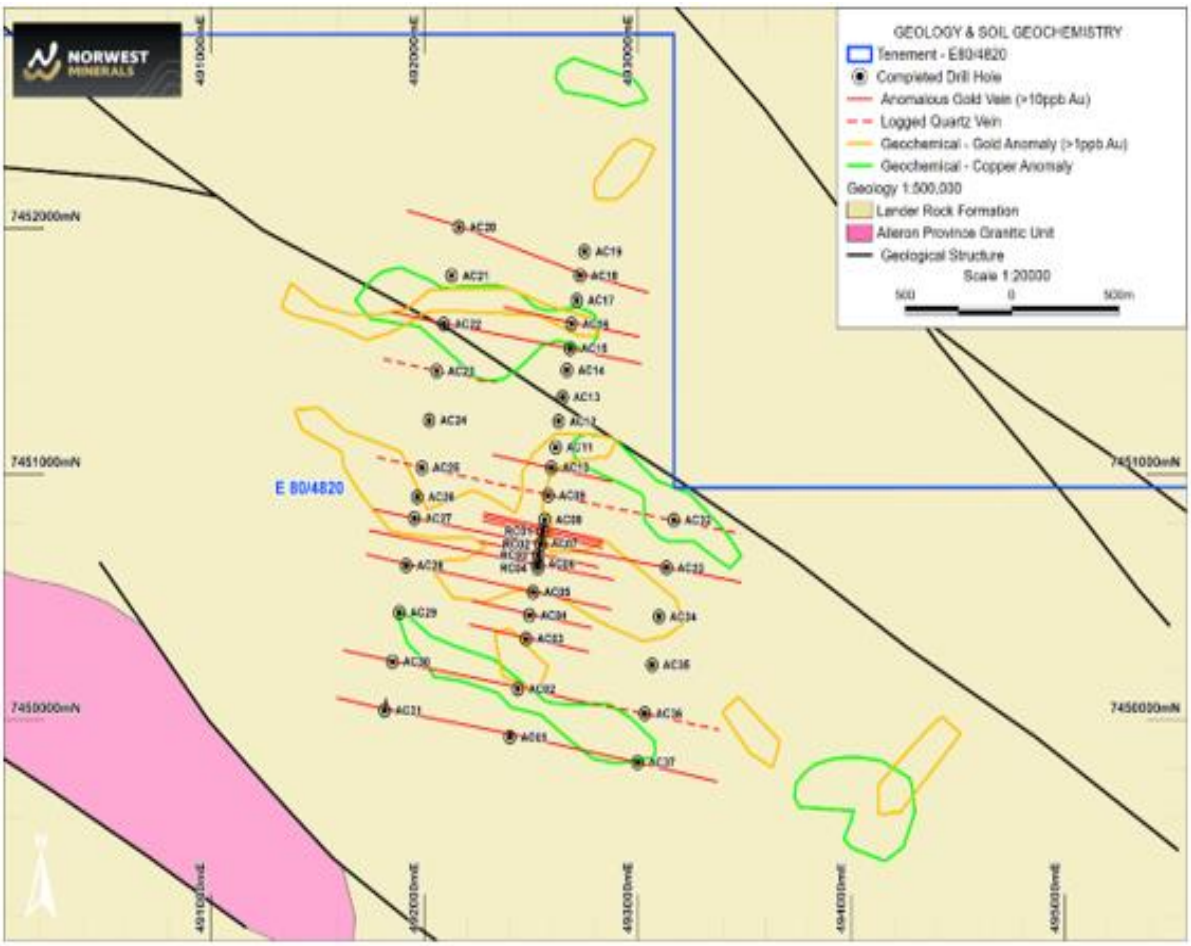

Figure 7 – Aircore and SLRC drilling (RC01 to RC04) across the Tamba copper-gold soil anomaly showing stacked quartz veins with sulphides clustered within the gold soil anomaly.

The Duck Prospect

At Duck, a single line of 6 aircore holes running north to south was completed as shown in figure 8 below. The holes targeted an area of multiple critical mineral anomalies including niobium, lithium, REE and IOCG. Four of the holes exceeded their planned 50m depths with the other 2 ending at 20 and 34 metres.

The final multi-element lab assay results from the Duck drilling include the following intersections of interest:

TREO >1000

- 3m of 1483 TREO from 12m in hole AC086.
- 3m of 1003 TREO from 57m in hole AC087.
- 1m of 1888 TREO from 19m in hole AC091 (EOH).

Gold

- 3m of 0.16g/t Au from 54m and 1m of 0.24 g/t Au from 66m (EOH) in hole AC087.

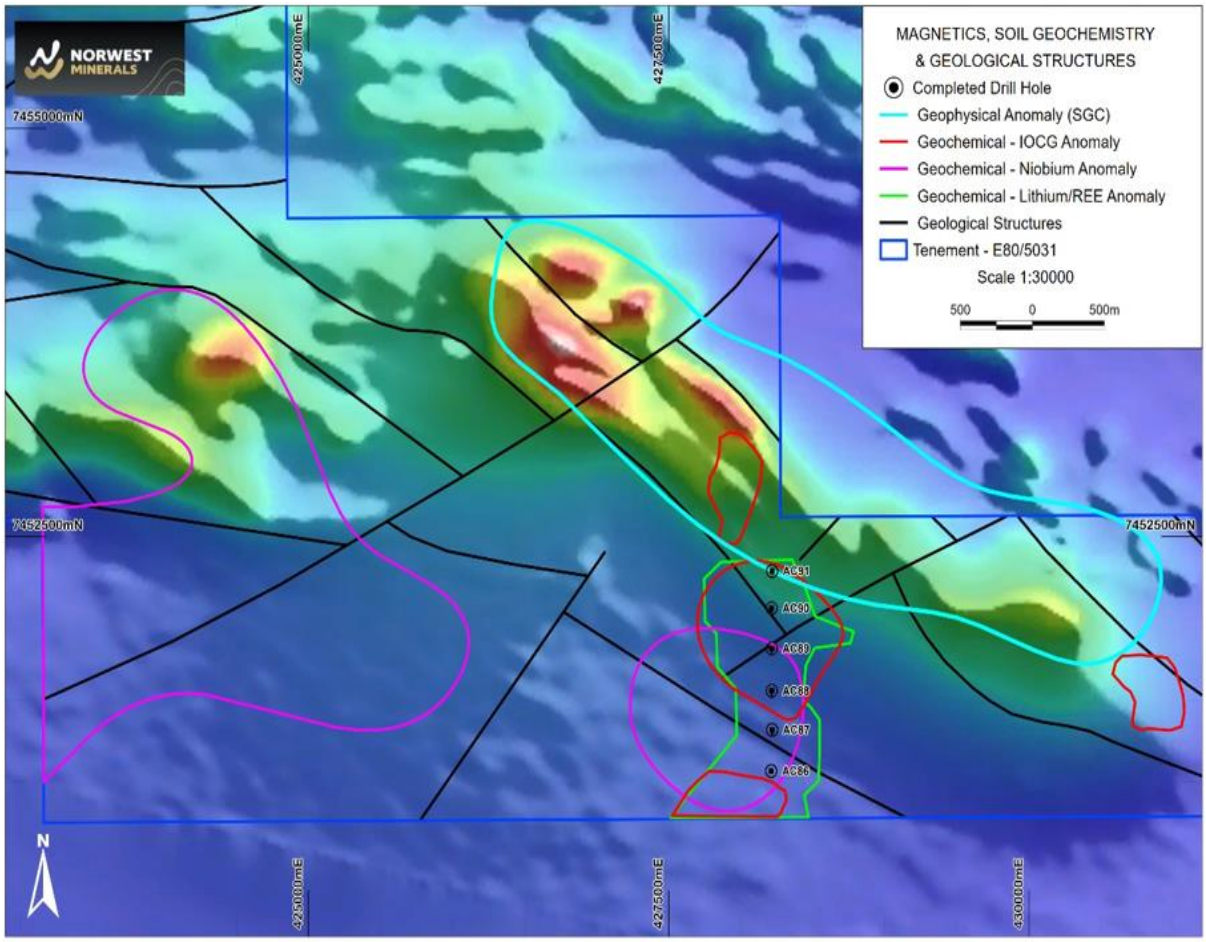

Figure 8 – Duck prospect map showing the six critical mineral drillhole locations designed to test the coincident surface geochemical anomalies.

-END-

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

Charles Schaus

Chief Executive Officer

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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 using 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 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 event, or results or otherwise.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to mineral resource estimation is based on work completed by Mr. Stephen Hyland, a Competent Person and Fellow of the AusIMM. Mr. Hyland is Principal Consultant Geologist with Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants (HGMC) and holds relevant qualifications and experience as a qualified person for public reporting according to the JORC Code in Australia. Mr. Hyland is also a Qualified Person under the rules and requirements of the Canadian Reporting Instrument NI 43-101 Mr. Hyland consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Appendix 1: Drill hole Collar table.

Prospect	Hole Id	Type	East - GDA94z52 (m)	North - GDA94z52 (m)	Elev (STRM)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
	24AAC001	AC	492402	7449928	436	44	-60	10
	24AAC002	AC	492439	7450124	435	26	-60	10
	24AAC003	AC	492478	7450328	434	14	-60	10
	24AAC004	AC	492493	7450424	434	15	-60	10
	24AAC005	AC	492510	7450518	436	15	-60	10
	24AAC006	AC	492531	7450634	437	5	-60	10
	24AAC007	AC	492545	7450715	437	6	-60	10
	24AAC008	AC	492564	7450813	434	8	-60	10
	24AAC009	AC	492581	7450912	431	5	-60	10
	24AAC010	AC	492596	7451024	432	9	-60	10
	24AAC011	AC	492616	7451107	433	7	-60	10
	24AAC012	AC	492630	7451213	431	8	-60	10
	24AAC013	AC	492648	7451311	431	12	-60	10
	24AAC014	AC	492669	7451421	430	5	-60	10
	24AAC015	AC	492683	7451509	431	24	-60	10
	24AAC016	AC	492690	7451609	430	15	-60	10
	24AAC017	AC	492715	7451705	429	16	-60	10
	24AAC018	AC	492730	7451806	431	21	-60	10
	24AAC019	AC	492751	7451904	429	16	-60	10
	24AAC020	AC	492162	7452003	429	17	-60	10
Tamba	24AAC021	AC	492129	7451806	427	12	-60	10
	24AAC022	AC	492092	7451609	427	7	-60	10
	24AAC023	AC	492059	7451418	429	17	-60	10
	24AAC024	AC	492024	7451217	429	12	-60	10
	24AAC025	AC	491990	7451024	431	7	-60	10
	24AAC026	AC	491968	7450905	432	7	-60	10
	24AAC027	AC	491954	7450818	433	21	-60	10
	24AAC028	AC	491916	7450626	434	24	-60	10
	24AAC029	AC	491884	7450435	431	15	-60	10
	24AAC030	AC	491852	7450235	433	16	-60	10
	24AAC031	AC	491815	7450037	439	95	-60	10
	24AAC032	AC	493169	7450811	432	12	-60	10
	24AAC033	AC	493135	7450617	434	21	-60	10
	24AAC034	AC	493100	7450418	433	7	-60	10
	24AAC035	AC	493067	7450222	433	4	-60	10
	24AAC036	AC	493033	7450024	432	17	-60	10
	24AAC037	AC	492999	7449825	433	25	-60	10
	24ARC001	RC	492556	7450766	435	102	-60	10
	24ARC002	RC	492546	7450713	437	147	-60	10
	24ARC003	RC	492535	7450668	437	102	-60	10
	24ARC004	RC	492532	7450616	437	102	-60	10
	24ARC005	RC	470610	7444332	444	117	-60	220
	24ARC006	RC	470584	7444353	443	84	-60	220
	24ARC007	RC	470609	7444327	444	90	-50	220
Dales Gossan	24ARC014	RC	470612	7444331	443	87	-70	220
	24ARC015	RC	470581	7444394	443	117	-60	220
	24ARC016	RC	470582	7444351	443	107	-75	220
	24ARC017	RC	470613	7444325	443	102	-60	180

Prospect	Hole Id	Type	ast – GDA94z52 (m	north – GDA94z52 (r	Elev (STRM	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
Laguna	24AAC038	AC	474162	7441768	452	6	-60	20
	24AAC039	AC	474093	7441581	452	2	-60	20
	24AAC040	AC	474025	7441393	453	11	-60	20
	24AAC041	AC	473957	7441205	454	10	-60	20
	24AAC042	AC	473888	7441017	454	4	-60	20
	24AAC043	AC	473820	7440829	453	4	-60	20
	24AAC044	AC	473068	7441102	457	9	-60	20
	24AAC045	AC	473136	7441290	453	1	-60	20
	24AAC046	AC	473205	7441478	454	3	-60	20
	24AAC047	AC	473273	7441666	455	26	-60	20
	24AAC048	AC	473342	7441854	453	9	-60	20
Malibu	24AAC049	AC	419699	7457802	441	35	-60	180
	24AAC050	AC	419699	7458001	441	63	-60	180
	24AAC051	AC	419701	7456807	444	9	-60	180
	24AAC052	AC	419703	7457007	443	51	-60	180
	24AAC053	AC	419702	7457196	442	33	-60	180
	24AAC054	AC	419700	7457404	441	26	-60	180
	24AAC055	AC	419701	7457598	441	23	-60	180
	24AAC056	AC	419163	7457408	449	95	-60	180
	24AAC057	AC	418705	7456994	452	83	-60	180
	24AAC058	AC	419099	7457682	448	10	-60	180
	24AAC059	AC	419099	7457840	444	6	-60	180
	24AAC060	AC	419097	7457998	442	6	-60	180
	24AAC061	AC	418697	7457997	439	6	-60	180
	24AAC062	AC	418702	7457796	440	5	-60	180
	24AAC063	AC	418699	7457597	442	2	-60	180
	24AAC064	AC	418700	7457400	444	3	-60	180
	24AAC065	AC	418698	7457203	447	4	-60	180
	24AAC066	AC	418306	7457402	440	6	-60	180
	24AAC067	AC	418304	7457601	439	3	-60	180
	24AAC068	AC	418303	7457801	439	3	-60	180
	24AAC069	AC	418295	7458001	439	9	-60	180
	24AAC070	AC	417620	7457399	440	6	-60	180
	24AAC071	AC	417601	7457597	439	5	-60	180
	24AAC072	AC	417600	7457803	438	3	-60	180
	24AAC073	AC	417595	7457999	438	3	-60	180
	24AAC074	AC	417100	7457599	438	7	-60	180
	24AAC075	AC	417100	7457801	439	4	-60	180
	24AAC076	AC	417106	7457997	439	3	-60	180
	24AAC077	AC	416603	7457203	441	18	-60	180
	24AAC078	AC	416604	7457401	440	2	-60	180
	24AAC079	AC	416600	7457617	439	3	-60	180
	24AAC080	AC	416602	7457799	439	1	-60	180
	24AAC081	AC	416613	7458020	440	21	-60	180
	24AAC082	AC	416193	7457208	442	14	-60	225
	24AAC083	AC	416203	7457398	441	42	-60	180
	24AAC084	AC	416205	7457601	440	28	-60	180
	24AAC085	AC	416201	7457799	440	24	-60	180
	24ARC008	RC	419102	7457833	444	102	-60	180
	24ARC009	RC	418697	7457594	442	102	-60	180
	24ARC010	RC	418703	7457802	440	56	-60	180
	24ARC011	RC	418301	7457598	439	61	-60	180
	24ARC012	RC	418300	7457801	439	102	-60	180
	24ARC013	RC	417603	7457799	439	52	-60	180

Prospect	Hole Id	Type	East - GDA94z52 (m)	North - GDA94z52 (m)	Elev (STRM)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
Duck	24AAC086	AC	428213	7451065	439	34	-60	180
	24AAC087	AC	428219	7451316	439	67	-60	180
	24AAC088	AC	428217	7451556	439	92	-60	180
	24AAC089	AC	428217	7451814	439	69	-60	180
	24AAC090	AC	428216	7452061	439	60	-60	180
	24AAC091	AC	428219	7452288	439	20	-60	180

Appendix 3: 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 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.*	• Aircore and RC drilling was conducted at the Arunta West Project, Western Australia. • Drilling was supervised and drill samples were collected by geologists from APEX Geoscience (APEX), which is an independent geological consultancy. Drill holes at the Arunta West Project included 91 aircore (AC) and 19 reverse circulation (RC) holes. • Samples were collected with three – metre composites unless the pXRF base metal grade was greater than 1000ppm, in which case one-metre intervals (approximately 2-3 kg). 3m composites were collected using a scoop otherwise the 1m samples were collected from a rig-mounted cone splitter. • Samples from drilling were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Dawrin, NT for prep Perth, WA for analysis. Analysis comprised of a 50-gram fire assay for gold (FA50/OE04) and a four acid multi element analysis with a rare earth add on (4A/MS48R).
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 HARMEC Pty Ltd with an Edson 3000W track-mounted drill rig with 500 cfm/350 psi onboard air capacity. • The AC holes were drilled with a 90 mm blade. Where necessary, a 90 mm hammer was affixed to the drill rods to penetrate hardpan or silcrete near surface. The AC holes were drilled to blade refusal or until fresh rock was encountered with the hammer. The RC utilised a smaller RC hammer onto the same rod string, essentially SLRC.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Sample recovery and sample condition has been documented for every metre in each drill hole. There were areas where samples were either wet or poorer recovery but overall, the recovery and condition

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	were good. • At this stage there is no known relationship between recovery and grade.
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.*	• Drill holes were geologically logged for various attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation and veining. All drill holes were logged in full by APEX geologists. • The Norwest drill holes 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 as a 1m sample. This was determined by pXRF base metal results, if it was less than 1000 ppm then a 3m scoop composite was collected. If the scanned interval returned > 1000ppm then a 1m sample was collected. This was completed through use of a cone splitter mounted to the vertical cyclone, this portion was submitted for analysis. All RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the rig mounted splitter. The samples were collected as approximately 2 to 3 kg sub-sample splits. • The sample and analysis sizes are considered suitable for appropriately representing the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation present, 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. All standards passed, falling within the anticipated 2 standard deviations of the certified value. All field duplicates showed good repeatability compared with the original sample. • Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories, Perth for analysis.
Quality of assay data and	• *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 Norwest samples will be sent to the laboratory were crushed and pulverized before undergoing a four-acid digestion (ICP-OES) for multi-element plus REE add on and a 50 gram fire assay for gold analysis. The assay methods and laboratory procedures were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	appropriate for this style of mineralisation. 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. • Certified Reference Materials (CRM) were inserted in the AC and RC chip sample stream every 50 samples, and field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. Industry certified Geostats reference material was used. These CRM's are a combination of base metal, and gold standards that are suitable for the mineralisation style at the Arunta West Project. All standards passed, falling within the anticipated 2 standard deviations of the certified value. All field duplicates showed good repeatability compared with the original sample. • Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis was conducted using an Olympus Delta on 1m intervals. Based upon whether the base metal 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.
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 ("Apex"), were involved in the logging of the AC and RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• There has been no adjustment to the assay results. • Assay intersections received were verified with the observed logging of sulphides and XRF results.
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.*	• Drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • Downhole surveys were not collected. • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 52 datum GDA94. • Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model that was collected using a utilising a DJI Mavic Air 2S Drone.
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.*	• AC drilling was spaced at 200 m centres on minimum 600 m spaced drill lines. RC drilling was planned as top to tail at 50m spacing at Tamba, 30m lines drilling perpendicular to the gossan at Dale's Gossan and twinning AC holes with anomalous pXRF at Malibu. • AC drilling is insufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
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.*	• AC drill holes at Tamba and Laguna were oriented at -60º to 010º or 020º orientation which is believed to be perpendicular to stratigraphy, Malibu AC drill holes were oriented at -60º to 180º. The RC drilling was generally drilled at -60º to 010º or 180º except Dale's Gossan holes were between -48º to -75º; perpendicular to the orientation of Dales Gossan (140º). • No orientation bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples were collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into green bags for transport to the Toll transport depot. Toll then delivered the samples to the laboratory. The chain of custody for the samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by APEX personnel. • The sample 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 work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Licences, E80/5031, E80/4987 and E80/4820, held by Norwest Minerals Ltd. • The tenements were granted on 30/06/2016, 13/09/2017 and 14/11/2014 respectively. Tenement E80/5031 is due to expire 17/07/2027, tenement E80/4820 is due to expire on the 13/11/2024 and will be renewed and tenement E80/4820 is due to expire on the 12/09/2027. • The tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no historic exploration conducted by other parties in these areas.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Arunta West project is located on the western extents of the Proterozoic Arunta Orogen in WA. • The tenements straddle the Central Australian Suture (CAS) which separates the Aileron and Warumpi Provinces. • Tamba predominately is situated over the Lander Formation comprising interbedded psammitic and pelitic schist/sedimentary sequences. Dale's Gossan and Laguna are situated in the Warumpi volcanics which is dominated by dacite. Malibu is situated over Mount Webb Granites and Lander Formation. Duck is situated over the Bitter Springs Group comprising of dolomites, siltstone and sandstones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 table of the drill hole collar and significant intersections have been included in the 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.*	• 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 mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation 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').*	• The mineralised gossan strikes at 138º and has a vertical dip. Six of the seven drill holes were oriented 220º which is perpendicular to mineralisation. The last drill hole (24ARC017) was oriented at 180º. These holes were angled between -48º to 75º. As such, overall the reported intersections are thought to be close to true width with the width in 24ARC017 may be thinner than reported. • Results reported in down hole length.
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*	• An appropriate exploration map has been included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 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.
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.*	• No other exploration data has been completed besides what has been previously reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further RC drilling, an electromagnetic (EM) survey are planned at Dale's Gossan.