2 August 2018

WA gold and base metal portfolio exploration results

Australian Mines Limited ("Australian Mines" or "the Company") (Australia ASX: *AUZ*; USA OTCQB: *AMSLF*; Frankfurt Stock Exchange: *MJH*) is pleased to provide the accompanying gold and base metal exploration update from recent sampling activities at the Warriedar and Bali projects in Western Australia, held by wholly-owned subsidiary Norwest Minerals.

As announced last month[1], Australian Mines' Western Australian gold and base metal exploration assets have been transferred to Norwest, a dedicated exploration vehicle seeking to complete an Initial Public Offering (IPO) to raise $6.6 million by the end of October 2018 and pursue a listing on the Australian Securities Exchange.

Sincerely

Benjamin Bell
Managing Director
Australian Mines Limited

*****ENDS*****

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[1] Australian Mines Limited, Gold & copper subsidiary secures $5 million investment, released 26 July 2018

2 August 2018

IPO prospect Norwest zeroes in on high-grade copper and gold targets

Bali Project

- **Very high-grade copper results in rock chips sampled along a 3-kilometre section of the Bali Shear Zone.**
- **33 of the 87 samples assayed between 5% and 37% copper**
- **Electromagnetic (EM) programme to analyse potential subsurface mineralisation along the 8km Bali shear zone to commence post-IPO**

Warriedar Project

- **High-grade gold in surface samples collected from Norwest's 100% owned Warriedar project**
- **Rock chips assaying up to 28.5g/t gold were sampled along the 1.5km Mount Laws trend**
- **A 20-hole (2,000 metre) reverse circulation (RC) drill programme to target potential gold mineralisation down-dip of previous RC and RAB intercepts and other targets along the Mount Laws trend post the proposed IPO of Norwest**

Australian Mines Limited ("Australian Mines" or "the Company") (Australia ASX: *AUZ*; USA OTCQB: AMSLF; Frankfurt Stock Exchange: MJH) is pleased to announce positive exploration results from two of its Western Australian portfolio assets following recent on-the-ground activity at the Warriedar Gold Project and Bali Copper Project. The projects are currently held or being transferred to the Company's subsidiary Norwest Minerals Pty Ltd[1] ("Norwest"), the focus of a recently announced[2] proposal to launch as an Initial Public Offering and Australian Securities Exchange listing.

1 Norwest Gold Pty Ltd was renamed Norwest Minerals Pty Ltd on 31 July 2018

2 IPO Announcement – Australian Mines Limited, AUZ subsidiary raises $5m to IPO its WA gold and copper portfolio. Released 26 July 2018

Bali Copper Project

An exploration programme recently completed at the Bali Project included mapping along the 8 km Bali Shear Zone and the collection of 87 rock chip samples from Bali Hi, Bali Lo and Bali East prospects. Along the surface, the potential for high-grade copper mineralisation is evidenced by visual copper associated with gossans[3]. Assaying of the rock chips was completed in July, with **33 samples reporting more than 5% copper, 17 samples returning an impressive 10% copper or greater and a best recorded sample assaying at 36.8% copper. The copper grades of all 87 rock chip samples averaged 6.3%.**

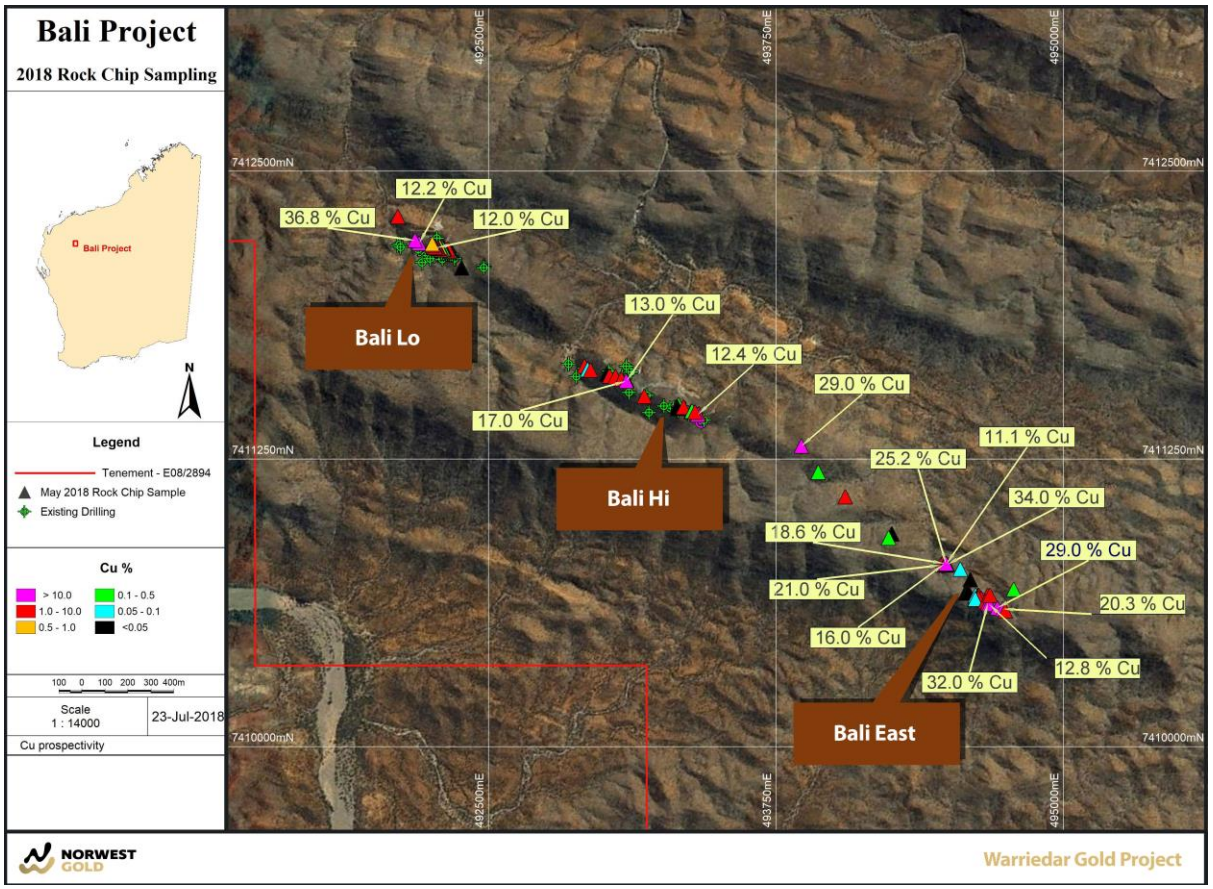

Figure 1: Map displaying rock chip sample locations and copper grades from the recent fieldwork conducted by the company.

The Company also reports that the 21 rock chip samples collected across the Bali Hi area, contain an average lead value of 7%.

3 See Appendix 1: Table 1, JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Surficial geochemical sampling -May 2018 for Bali Project

Norwest's Bali Project is located approximately 75 km west of Paraburdoo in Western Australia. The Bali shear strikes through the centre of the tenement and is mapped as part of a major faulted contact zone between the Ashburton Formation and Capricorn Group. Away from the main shear, limited exploration has been conducted across mapped structures striking adjacent to the Bali Shear Zone[4].

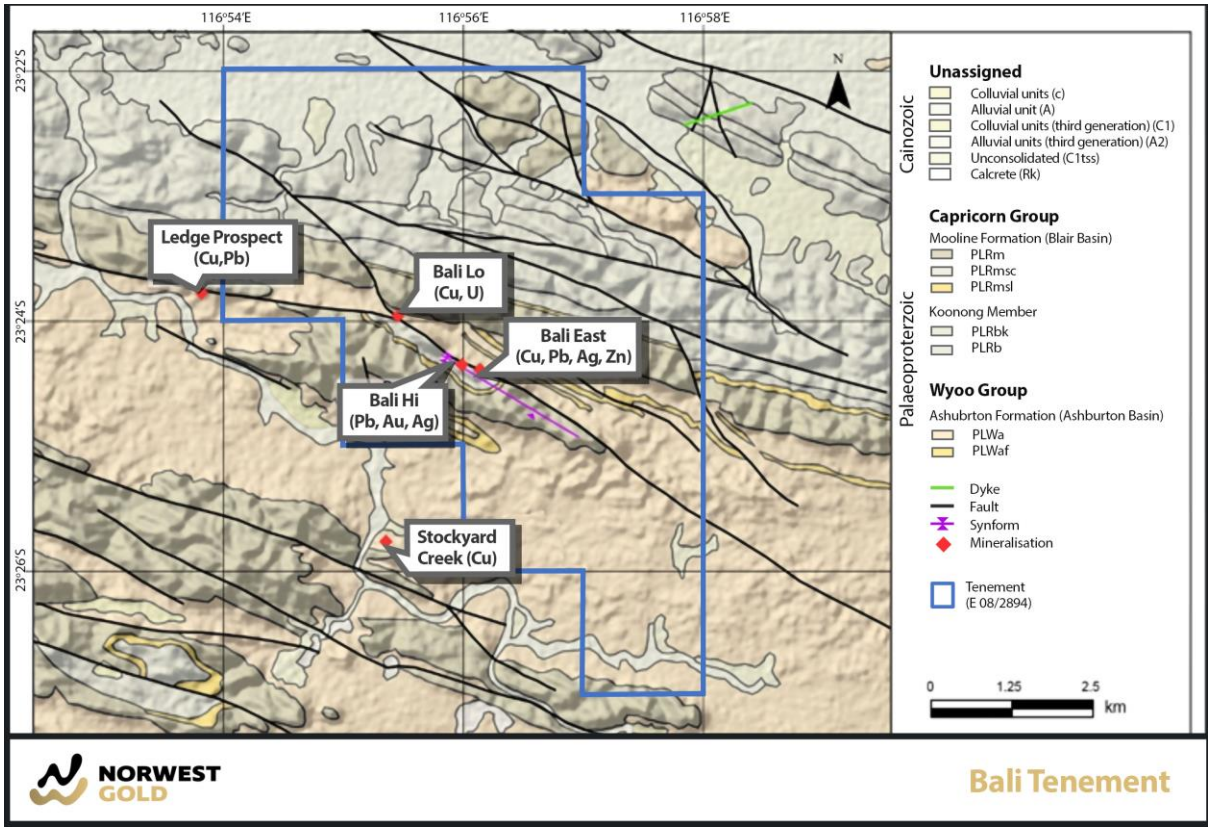

Figure 2: Map showing Bali Shear Zone at contact between the Ashburton Formation and Capricorn Group.

Historic mineral exploration programmes have targeted the Bali Shear Zone, a major structure proven to be prospective for copper, lead, zinc and silver mineralisation. To date, five zones of mineralisation have been identified along the shear and lightly drill tested with the majority of holes reaching 30 metres or less. Positive results from the historic drilling include[5,6]:

- 9 metres @ 2.14% Copper & 9.8 g/t silver (Drill hole CL4)
- 3 metres @ 3.75% Copper & 18.3 g/t silver from 5 metres downhole (Drill hole CL1A)
- 6 metres @ 7.17% Copper & 27.3 g/t silver from 17 metres downhole (Drill hole CL1A).

4 Thorne, A.M., Martin, D. McB. And Copp, I.A., 2004, Capricorn, W.A. Sheet 2251: GSWA, 1:100 000 Geological Series.

5 WAMEX Report a100405, Artemis Resources Ltd, Bali Hi Project, Final Surrender Report 2013,

6 See Appendix 1: Table 1, JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Bali Copper Project – Past Drilling

Norwest has planned a maiden electromagnetic (EM) survey across the Bali Project area. Work will commence immediately following the Company's successful listing on the ASX. The EM programme will better define subsurface sulphide mineralisation and assist with future drill hole planning along the shear and other Bali areas.

A 2-year budget of $650,000 is proposed for Bali exploration work following a successful ASX listing.

Norwest has an option, exercisable to 30 September 2018, to purchase 100% ownership of the Bali project upon final payment of $175,000.

Figure 3: Copper-rich rock grab samples collected recently along the Bali Shear Zone.

Warriedar Gold Project

In July gold assays from a surface sampling programme recently completed at the Mount Laws prospect returned a number of high-grade gold results[7] **including rock chips assaying up to 28.6 grams per tonne gold**. A total of 104 rock chip and grab samples were collected along the Mount Laws trend and the sheared mafic and BIF horizons to the south of the main trend. Of the rock chips collected, 18 assayed higher than 0.1g/t Au, averaging 3.42 g/t Au. Another 79 soil samples were taken in a grid along a suspected northeasterly-trending structural shear to test for anomalous gold[8].

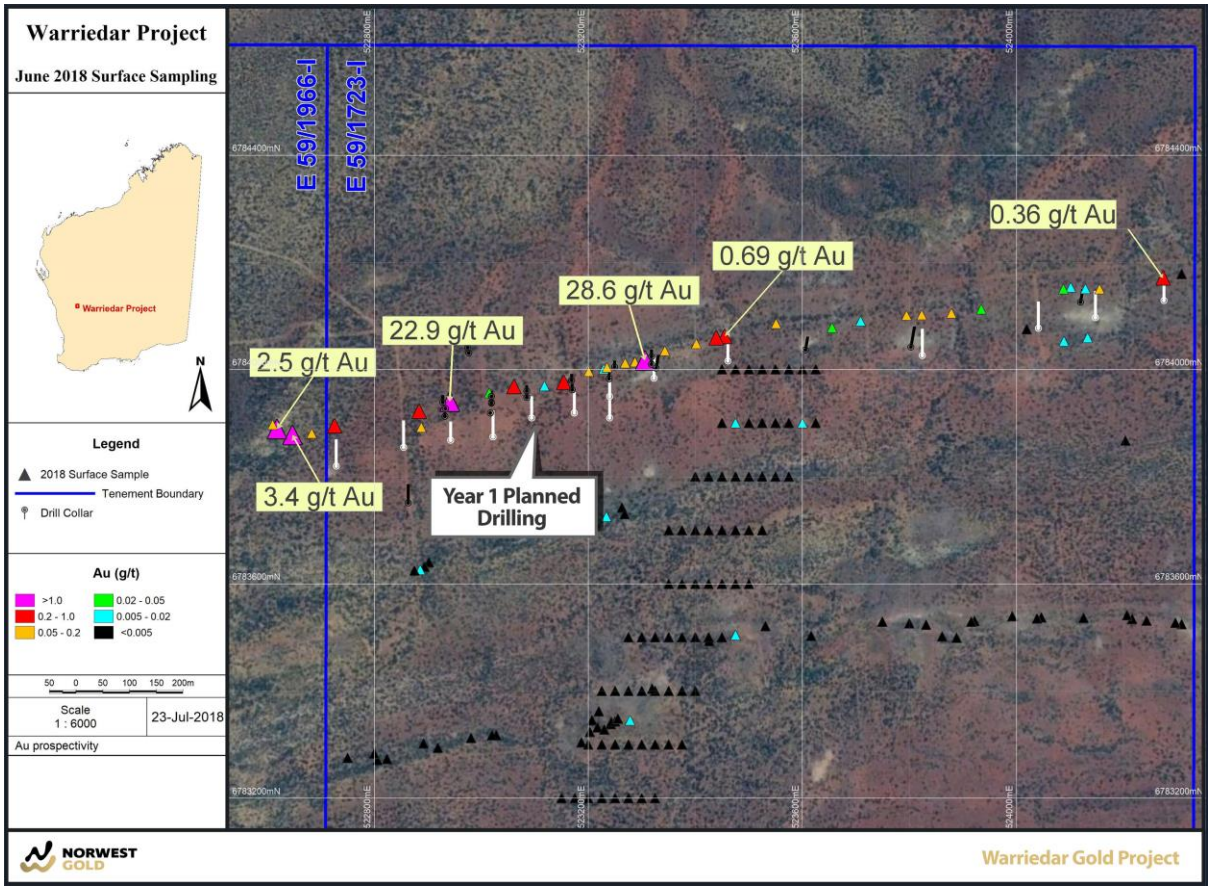

Figure 4: Locations and gold tenor of the recent surface samples collected at Mount Laws and the positions of planned RC collars with drilling to start immediately post IPO.

7 See Appendix 2: Table 1, JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Surficial geochemical and historic drilling – July 2018 (The Warriedar Project)

8 See Appendix 2: Table 1, Warriedar 2018 Surface Samples Greater Than 0.1g/t Au

The 100%-owned Warriedar Gold Project, located 125 kilometres southwest of Mount Magnet in Western Australia, has a number of drill-ready targets including the project's historic Reid's Ridge Gold Mine and the Mount Laws 1.5-kilometre mineralised trend[9]. At Warriedar the gold mineralisation is associated with sheared mafic and Banded Iron-Formation (BIF) with the BIF being similar to the gold mineralisation at the Hill 50 gold mine, which has produced in excess of 5.6 million ounces of gold between its discovery in 1891 and closure in 2007[10].

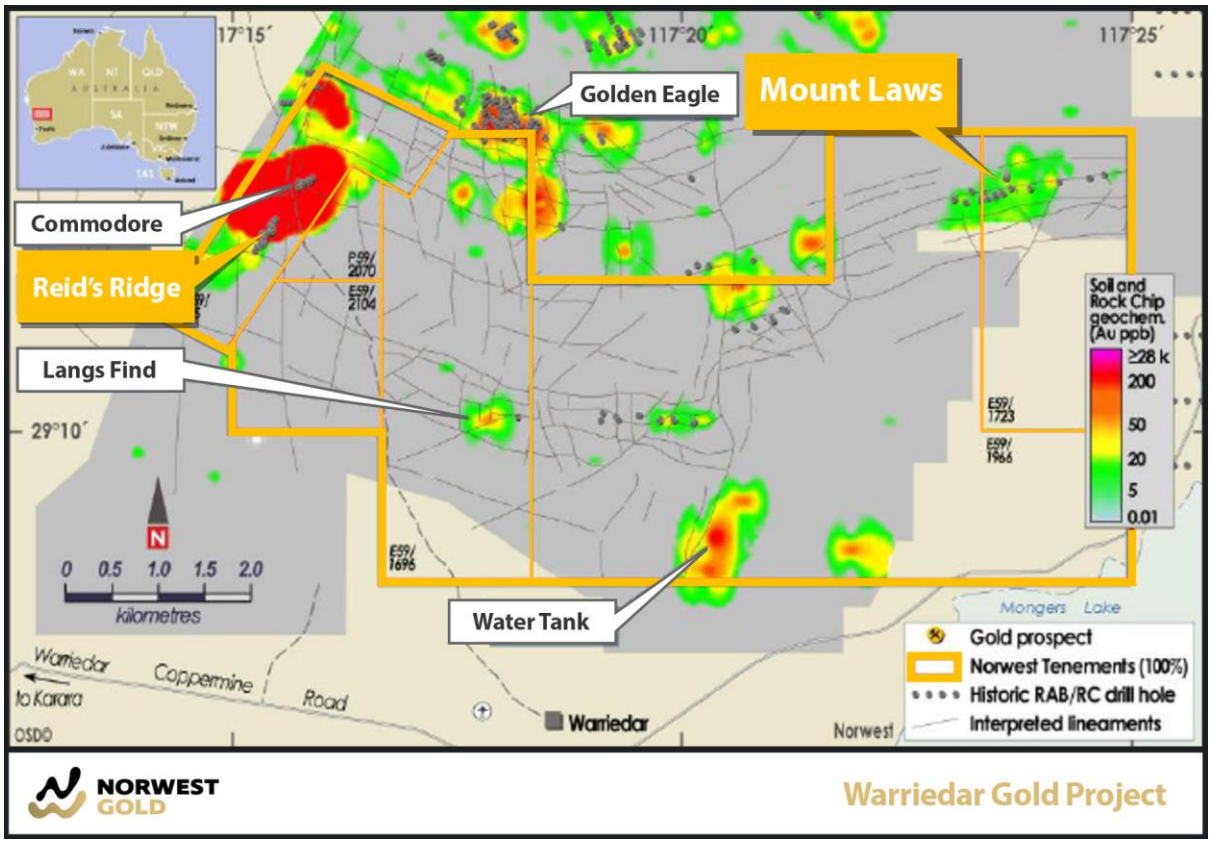

Figure 5: Warriedar map of drill collar positions and soil geochemistry surface mineralisation tenor across the granted mining lease (enclosing the historic Reid's Ridge gold mine), the four granted exploration licences and the one granted prospecting licence[11].

9 See Appendix 2: Table 1, JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Surficial geochemical and historic drilling – July 2018 (The Warriedar Project

10 Ramelius Purchases Mount Magnet Gold Project Ramelius ASX announcement, published: 8 July 2010, accessed: 29 July 2010.

11 See Appendix 2: Table 1, JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Surficial geochemical and historic drilling – July 2018 (The Warriedar Project)

The most significant historic mining was recorded at the Reid's Ridge mine where intermittent operations from 1936 to 2005, including the sinking of a shaft to 167m, produced an estimated 7800 ounces at 16g/t Au[12].

With a granted Mining Lease secured the potential exists for Norwest to produce a maiden resource for this prospect and to commence exploration for repetitions of Hill 50 style mineralisation along strike.

Figure 6: Reid's Ridge Gold Mine recently acquired by Norwest Minerals Pty Ltd.

The Mount Laws prospect (Figure 4) has been intermittently explored including two phases of drilling: shallow RC and RAB drill programs[13]. Positive results from the historic RC and RAB drilling include holes RC2 (9m @1.6g/t Au) and MLR5 (3m @2.0 g/t Au) (Figure 7), which are approximately 225m west of the significant gold intercepts in holes MLR10 (4m @2.6g/t Au) and MLR11 (4m @2.3g/t Au) (Figure 7).

A single follow-up RC hole drilled in 2015[14] did not intersect the targeted sheared horizon and the rig was shifted south to drill other BIF targets. The recent Norwest exploration work included 'on the ground' confirmation of historical drill hole positions using modern GPS technology.

The GPS measurements confirmed the historical RAB and RC holes were not transformed correctly from local grid. As a result, the 2015 RC hole was drilled over 300m west of its intended target; being the potential mineralised shear extending below the historical gold

12 WAMEX Report a57832, J M Bird, Reid's Ridge Gold Mine M59/117, Annual Report 1990

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13 See Appendix 2: Table 1, JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Surficial geochemical and historic drilling – July 2018 (The Warriedar Project)

14 No samples submitted by Aphex Minerals Pty Ltd

intercepts shown in figure 7. Using the corrected collar location coordinates, Norwest has planned RC follow-up work which includes the targeting of this potential gold mineralisation.

A 20-hole (2,000 metre) campaign will commence immediately (following a successful ASX listing) as part of a two-year Warriedar exploration budget of $850,000.

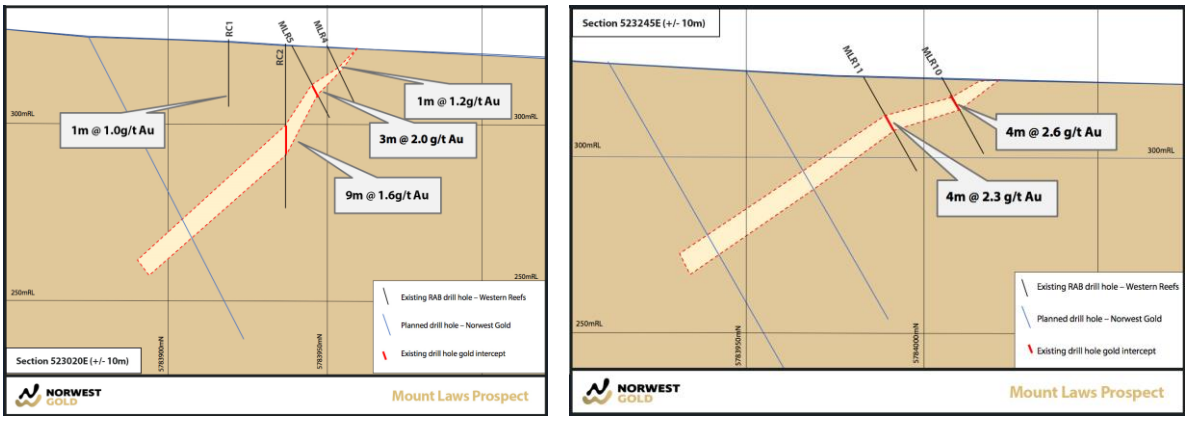

Figure 7: RAB and RC drill holes remain untested down dip of several significant gold intercepts[15]

Australian Mines Managing Director, Benjamin Bell, commented:
"The results from the recent work done on the ground in Western Australia are further evidence that the Warriedar and Bali Projects deserve greater day-to-day focus within a dedicated Western Australian exploration company, which is the core strategy behind the spin-out and proposed listing of Norwest Minerals."

Norwest Minerals Chief Executive Officer, Charles Schaus, commented: *"The presence of high-grade copper at surface combined with solid historic drilling results, in combination with a total lack of modern geophysical analysis, has Norwest committing early to an electromagnetic (EM) programme over the Bali Shear Zone; with drilling to follow."*

"We really like how the Mount Laws Prospect is shaping up and it's scheduled to be Norwest's first RC drilling programme post a successful ASX listing. The exciting surface sampling results and untested RAB gold intercepts along the 1.5 km structure provides us with excellent targets for our maiden drilling campaign."

*****ENDS*****

15 See Appendix 2: Table 3, Past Mount Laws Area Drilling

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Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Targets and Results

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

Table 1: Bali 2018 Surface Samples Significant Assays

Prospect	Sample_ID	Sample_Code	Easting (GDA94z50)	Northing (GDA94z50)	Elevation (m)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	Gold (ppb)	Silver (ppb)
Bali East	AUZBRC010	Rock chip	494496	7410791	345	33.97	0.06	0.01	71	252.5
Bali East	AUZBRC037	Rock chip	494673	7410624	380	31.88	0.06	0.01	383	178.5
Bali East	AUZBRC039	Rock chip	494713	7410603	385	28.91	0.04	0.01	271	252.5
Bali East	AUZBRC026	Rock chip	494490	7410794	344	25.24	0.01	0.01	24	185.2
Bali East	AUZBRC021	Rock chip	494468	7410788	344	20.96	0.02	0.00	29	193.7
Bali East	AUZBRC041	Rock chip	494737	7410598	390	20.27	0.00	0.01	463	196.1
Bali East	AUZBRC020	Rock chip	494483	7410796	343	18.61	0.01	0.01	15	122.7
Bali East	AUZBRC022	Rock chip	494482	7410793	343	15.90	0.01	0.00	15	51.5
Bali East	AUZBRC038	Rock chip	494678	7410618	382	12.76	0.03	0.22	31	252.5
Bali East	AUZBRC009	Rock chip	494492	7410793	344	11.13	0.00	0.01	17	78.9
Bali East	AUZBRC024	Rock chip	494485	7410793	344	8.64	0.01	0.01	16	79.4
Bali East	AUZBRC042	Rock chip	494748	7410590	393	8.28	0.01	0.01	132	17.4
Bali East	AUZBRC036	Rock chip	494661	7410630	377	8.00	0.44	0.07	8	74.7
Bali East	AUZBRC044	Rock chip	494682	7410657	375	7.99	0.07	0.02	3	51.8
Bali East	AUZBRC015	Rock chip	494670	7410655	374	6.54	0.05	0.07	5	77.1
Bali East	AUZBRC033	Rock chip	494643	7410642	374	6.23	0.04	0.10	3	46.8
Bali East	AUZBRC019	Rock chip	494489	7410792	344	4.11	0.00	0.02	3	10.6
Bali East	AUZBRC034	Rock chip	494630	7410644	372	3.31	0.00	0.06	15	6.9
Bali East	AUZBRC004	Rock chip	494052	7411085	361	3.27	0.01	0.01	16	0.8
Bali East	AUZBRC031	Rock chip	494633	7410655	370	3.14	0.00	0.05	5	12

Bali East	AUZBRC025	Rock chip	494491	7410796	344	3.13	0.01	0.00	6	35
Bali East	AUZBRC029	Rock chip	494629	7410658	368	3.02	0.02	0.01	20	10.2
Bali East	AUZBRC030	Rock chip	494631	7410657	369	2.47	0.00	0.05	6	11.7
Bali East	AUZBRC023	Rock chip	494478	7410797	343	2.34	0.00	0.00	16	35.8
Bali East	AUZBRC007	Rock chip	494478	7410800	342	2.22	0.00	0.00	5	6.6
Bali East	AUZBRC032	Rock chip	494641	7410646	374	1.78	0.00	0.05	15	5.7
Bali East	AUZBRC018	Rock chip	494494	7410791	345	1.27	0.36	0.01	1	26.4
Bali High	AUZBRC002	Rock chip	493861	7411306	362	28.97	0.04	0.02	179	6.6
Bali High	AUZBRC081	Rock chip	493100	7411588	333	16.95	11.85	0.10	34	252.5
Bali High	AUZBRC073	Rock chip	493102	7411590	332	13.03	21.90	0.21	193	252.5
Bali High	AUZBRC085	Rock chip	493410	7411442	329	12.40	0.13	1.31	193	13.6
Bali High	AUZBRC078	Rock chip	493078	7411597	338	8.22	28.52	0.27	X	252.5
Bali High	AUZBRC079	Rock chip	493415	7411446	326	7.21	0.13	0.33	40	7.1
Bali High	AUZBRC076	Rock chip	493027	7411611	337	6.80	5.51	0.06	12	200.4
Bali High	AUZBRC071	Rock chip	492945	7411635	308	6.10	0.08	0.07	4	49.2
Bali High	AUZBRC087	Rock chip	493398	7411453	330	4.84	0.83	0.44	247	5.3
Bali High	AUZBRC069	Rock chip	492934	7411642	307	4.47	1.85	0.24	83	150.2
Bali High	AUZBRC077	Rock chip	493053	7411607	338	4.15	39.71	1.47	40	252.5
Bali High	AUZBRC080	Rock chip	493380	7411455	336	3.34	6.48	0.41	367	67.6
Bali High	AUZBRC068	Rock chip	492918	7411653	305	1.76	0.20	0.29	7	7.4
Bali High	AUZBRC084	Rock chip	493349	7411475	339	1.54	9.74	0.58	99	48
Bali High	AUZBRC074	Rock chip	493179	7411521	337	1.25	4.19	0.28	280	103.5
Bali High	AUZBRC082	Rock chip	493326	7411485	339	0.27	9.99	0.08	2	31.1
Bali High	AUZBRC072	Rock chip	493015	7411619	330	0.04	5.68	0.03	19	33.2
Bali Lo	AUZBRC066	Rock chip	492182	7412199	323	36.79	0.04	0.25	2020	199.9
Bali Lo	AUZBRC065	Rock chip	492199	7412187	326	12.15	0.00	0.01	7	7.3

Bali Lo	AUZBRC062	Rock chip	492273	7412167	328	11.96	0.09	0.08	16	66.9
Bali Lo	AUZBRC057	Rock chip	492293	7412159	328	9.83	2.98	0.05	370	36.9
Bali Lo	AUZBRC061	Rock chip	492280	7412165	328	6.84	0.14	0.57	59	90.7
Bali Lo	AUZBRC001	Rock chip	492106	7412303	305	6.14	0.00	0.06	27	16.2
Bali Lo	AUZBRC052	Rock chip	492306	7412166	328	5.83	0.56	0.02	54	96
Bali Lo	AUZBRC050	Rock chip	492306	7412168	328	5.28	0.12	0.03	36	43.9
Bali Lo	AUZBRC063	Rock chip	492267	7412170	328	5.03	0.04	0.07	5	20.4
Bali Lo	AUZBRC049	Rock chip	492324	7412164	327	4.92	0.42	0.01	4	64.6
Bali Lo	AUZBRC051	Rock chip	492308	7412162	328	4.10	0.87	0.06	10	66.5
Bali Lo	AUZBRC053	Rock chip	492301	7412169	328	3.59	0.92	0.03	9	26
Bali Lo	AUZBRC048	Rock chip	492331	7412155	328	2.98	0.03	0.01	8	67.9
Bali Lo	AUZBRC064	Rock chip	492255	7412177	328	2.45	0.01	0.03	22	5.8
Bali Lo	AUZBRC060	Rock chip	492283	7412164	328	1.88	0.17	0.02	45	25.8

Surface geochemical sampling – May 2018
Bali Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock samples were collected from visibly mineralized outcroppings on the Bali Project, WA. • Samples were collected by a geologist from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd (independent geological consultancy). • Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling reported
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.*	• Rock samples and sample locations were qualitatively logged and registered by geologists from Apex Geoscience.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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 submitted to Intertek Genalysis where they were run through a jaw crusher and then pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns.
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 parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their*	• The crushed samples underwent Aqua Regia digestion for inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. The Aqua Regia and ICP-MS techniques were designed to measure multi-element concentrations in the sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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.
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.*	• The assay results are compatible with the observed mineralogy • Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. • Samples were collected by Apex Geoscience field geologists. Assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release.
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.*	• Sample locations were determined by handheld GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The reported rock sampling is of a reconnaissance nature, and thus, only visibly mineralized rocks were targeted for sampling. • The reported data is insufficient to support or establish any resource definition.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sampling was reconnaissance based and targeted areas of visible mineralization • Sampling revealed a NW trending mineralization zone within the Bali shear structure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The sample security consisted of the rock samples being collected from the field into calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience personnel. • Sample submission list 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 results of the sampling agree with observed mineralization by geologists in the field. • The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The project is located within Exploration Licence 08/2894, held by Tasex Geological Services Pty Ltd. • The tenement was granted on 18/10/2017 and is set to expire on 17/10/2022. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Barrack Exploration Pty Ltd and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. previously held the tenement and conducted drilling on the prospects of interest

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Bali project is located in the Pilbara region of WA • The area lies within the Ashburton Basin of the Capricorn Orogen between the Yilgarn and Pilbara Cratons • Mineralization is confined to felsic volcanic material in the Bali shear zone as lenticular bodies of semi massive sulphide-hosting structures • The area is prospective for Cu, Pb, Zn and Au

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.*
		• No drilling reported.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• No weighting or averaging of the data has been applied. • No high cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralization	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• An appropriate exploration map has been included in the release.
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 all rock chip sampling results to date has been included in the release.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• An exploration plan from the recent reconnaissance rock chip sampling program has been included in the release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work entails drilling to test the extent and thickness of the mineralization at the Bali project.

Bali Copper Project – Past Drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All data presented herein are from past exploration activities prior to Norwest Minerals Pty Ltd (Norwest) involvement and have been obtained from open file public records. Norwest is undertaking a full validation of the nature and quality of the sampling undertaken. At time of writing such information was not yet available. Samples are from early stage exploration work comprising surface soil and rock samples, auger soil samples, rotary air blast (RAB) and air-core (AC) geochemical sampling. Some prospects have reverse circulation (RC) percussion sampling and limited diamond drilling • All data presented herein are previous and Norwest is undertaking a full validation of the nature and quality of the sampling undertaken. Norwest has done sufficient verification of the sampling techniques. The sampling techniques have also been reviewed by the Competent Person's and in their opinion, provides sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programmes and generating targets for investigation. For the early stage of the Bali Project, the quality of past data is considered fit for purpose

		• All references to mineralisation are taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers and have been reviewed by Norwest and considered to be fit for purpose The authors of the Independent Technical Report (ITR) conclude that the results highlighted by Norwest are anomalous and warrant further investigation. • All data presented herein are previous and Norwest is undertaking a full validation of the nature and quality of the sampling completed. Norwest has done sufficient verification of the sampling techniques, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards for the time in which it was undertaken and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programmes and generating targets for investigation
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Various drill types have been used previously including Vacuum, AC, RAB, RC and diamond. At this time, hole diameters and detailed information regarding drilling has not been compiled and is not considered material to supporting the assessment of the prospectivity of the Project.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Norwest is undertaking validation of the data to determine whether this information has been collected in full. • The Competent Person carried out some random checks and notes that sample recovery was recorded. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the data is fit for purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
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.*	• All holes have been geologically logged to various degrees of detail. Norwest is undertaking verification of the quality and level of detail of the geological logging data. • Norwest has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that the logging was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of

		planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. • There were no records discovered indicating the nature of historical logging
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.*	• It is unknown how early diamond core programs were sampled; more recent programmes were sawn and sampled according to industry standard (half core), Norwest is undertaking validation of the data. • There is no documentation from any of the previous exploration for type of sampling conducted • No details are recorded of sample preparation techniques • There are no records of QAQC procedures for sub sampling • No record was located on duplicate sampling. • The sampling methods were most likely appropriate for the material being sampled for the purposes of the sampling
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Norwest has done sufficient verification of the assay data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that the assaying was appropriate for the mineralisation present and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. Norwest continues to fully verify the data. • Not applicable • There are no records of QAQC relating to any of the historical exploration work
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• No validation or check assaying has yet been carried out by Norwest. • Norwest is yet to twin any holes from the previous work

	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Norwest has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards for the time in which it was undertaken and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation • Unknown if any adjustments have been made, but unlikely as there is no mention in the available public reports
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.*	• Norwest has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence in the accuracy and quality of survey data and that it is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programmes and generating targets for investigation. Norwest continues to fully verify the data. • All data is in local grid and is yet to be transformed to GDA94 if this is possible. • Local topographic control at the projects is variable. It is fit for the purpose of planning future exploration programs. Norwest continues to fully verify the data and has not found any material issues to date
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.*	• Various data spacing has been used at various prospects by previous explorers. Examples of data spacing are provided in the ITR • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not determined • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not determined
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of controlling structures has not been fully determined and a variety of drill orientations have been used previously at the different projects. • Norwest's review so far has indicated no material issues exist to date. • Norwest recognises the importance of understanding the structural controls on mineralisation and will prioritise the collection of oriented drill core early in test programs to address these criteria. • Unable to be addressed due to insufficient data at this stage

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Due to the historical nature of the data, this has not and may not be determinable. However, there are no indications that there have been any issues with sample security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Given the previous exploration was conducted many years ago, no audits or reviews of historical sampling techniques has been independently conducted.

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 position	• *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 details and status of Norwest's exploration, mining and prospecting licences are provided in the relevant sections of the ITR. Issues relating to royalties, native title, historical sites and declared reserves are covered in the Independent Solicitors Report found elsewhere in the prospectus • Norwest has a 100% interest in granted exploration licence E08/2894. There are no known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement package. (Please see the Independent Solicitors' Report for full details.)
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All the exploration reported in this ITR has been completed by a variety of companies, as noted in the text of the reports and described more fully in the open file WAMEX reports referenced throughout the text. • Previous exploration has been completed on Norwest's projects by a variety of companies. Please refer to the ITR for details and references to the previous work

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bali Project overlies a portion of the Ashburton Basin and Blair Basin, part of the Capricorn Orogen, a major tectonic zone between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara Cratons in northern Western Australia. More detailed information is provided in the ITR. • The style of mineralisation targeted is copper mineralisation hosted within quartz veins and shears
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* • *downhole 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.*	• Summaries of significant previous drill intersections at Norwest's Projects are provided in the ITR (See Appendix A Table 2). • For Warriedar all holes drilled that returned a best gold assay intersection equal to or greater than 1.00 g/t Au with a maximum of 2 m of internal waste. For the Marymia Project only intersections from the recent exploration activities by Australian Mines Limited have been detailed. • For the Bali Project all holes drilled that returned a best copper assay intersection equal to or greater than 1% Cu with a maximum of 2 m of internal waste. • Not applicable, as no information has been excluded
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• All assays are based on previous databases, and upon review have been treated at face value. No validation or check assaying has been carried out by Norwest • Copper - Reported intersections >1% Cu with a maximum of 2 m of internal waste • Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been 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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous drilling has been undertaken on various drill orientations, and thus does not represent true width intersections. Future work by Norwest will involve validation and reinterpretation of previous results and the drilling of additional holes to determine the orientation of mineralisation and thus true widths • Not applicable, as the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill angles has yet to be verified • The statement "downhole length, true width not known" has been added to captions and footnotes of relevant tables and figures presented in the ITAR
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Please refer to the ITR for details
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.*	• Copper - Reported intersections >1% Cu with a maximum of 2 m of internal waste
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All data presented herein are previous and Norwest is yet to complete a full validation of the nature and quality of the previous work undertaken within its tenements. All material data encountered by Norwest to date has been reported herein
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Norwest will undertake extensive validation and field confirmation of previous drill and sampling data at the various projects. Once the previous data review is completed, it is planned that Norwest will undertake drilling programs to test the targets identified. For example, the Bali Hi prospect • Please refer to the ITR.

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Bali Project – Table 2: Copper drill hole (vert.) intersections > 1 percent Cu

Hole ID	East	North	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Depth (m)	Type*
Casleys Local Grid									
CL-1A	04W	00N	25	5	8	3	3.75	23	PERC
				17	23	6	7.17		
CL-1B	04W	00N	25	0	12	12	3.61	12	PERC
CL-2	00E	15S	27.3	4	6	2	1.8	8	PERC
CL-4	10E	15S	26.5	8	17	9	2.14	26	PERC
CL-5	10E	15S	26.5	13	16	3	1.77	22	PERC
CL-7	30E	12S	27.5	21	22	1	1.05	26.5	PERC
CL-8	40E	10S	30.5	15	16	1	1.05	23	PERC
CL-8A	40E	10S	30.5	11	12	1	1.1	18	PERC
Anticline Local Grid									
A1	84W	270N	0	0	2	2	1.55	19	PERC
Capricorn Local Grid									
CRC-1	50295	49850	NA	31	32	1	1.14	64	RC
CRC-6	50236	49843	NA	22	24	2	2.03	75	RC
				27	35	8	1.35		
CAR9	49863	50221	331.9	4	6	2	1.18	20	RAB
				10	14	4	1.77		
CAR10	49862	50222	331.8	14	20	6	1.16	20	RAB
CAR17	49847	50230	324.7	10	12	2	1.36	30	RAB
				20	24	4	1.42		

CAR20	49838	50030	302.5	14	16	2	2.03	30	RAB
CAR21	49838	50031	302.5	22	24	2	1.91	30	RAB
CAR44	49453	51489	325.7	6	8	2	1.03	20	RAB
				16	18	2	2.16		
Unknown Grid (Bali Lo)									
DDH601	3,882W	75S	230	71.93	75.29	3.36	1.21	97.54	DD

**DD – Diamond, RAB – Rotary Air Blast, RC – Reverse Circulation, PERC – Rotary Percussion*

Reported intersections >1.00% Cu, maximum 2 m of internal dilution. All intersections reported as downhole intervals, true widths unknown.

The 'CRC' and 'CAR' prefixed drill hole coordinates are in Capricorn Local Grid, the 'CL' prefixed holes are in the Casleys Local Grid and the 'A' prefixed holes are in the Anticline Local Grid. These holes have not been transformed to GDA94, not all holes have all coordinate information reported, but appear on plans and cross-sections of the Bali Hi and Bali Lo Prospects.

The Casleys local grid is at the Bali Lo Prospect and the Anticline local grid is at the Bali Hi Prospect. The Capricorn local grid covers both the Bali Hi and Bali Lo Prospects.

Data previously compiled by CSA Global, and verified by SRK.

Appendix 2

Table 1: Warriedar 2018 Surface Samples Greater Than 0.1 g/t Au

Prospect	Tenement	Easting (GDA94z50)	Northing (GDA94z50)	Elevation (m)	Sample Type	Sample ID	Au (g/t)
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523306	6784017	325	Grab	WR036	28.59
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	522941	6783940	322	Rockchip	WR046	22.95
Mt Laws	E 59/1966-I	522647	6783878	328	Rockchip	WR051	3.40
Mt Laws	E 59/1966-I	522618	6783889	329	Rockchip	WR049	2.52
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523455	6784062	326	Grab	WR032	0.69
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523061	6783968	321	Grab	WR044	0.61
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523439	6784059	326	Rockchip	WR033	0.60
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523154	6783976	321	Grab	WR042	0.47
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	522884	6783922	323	Rockchip	WR047	0.43
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	522726	6783895	325	Grab	WR048	0.35
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	524274	6784171	320	Rockchip	WR017	0.34
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523287	6784014	324	Rockchip	WR037	0.19
Mt Laws	E 59/1966-I	522610	6783897	329	Grab	WR050	0.18
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523343	6784035	326	Grab	WR034	0.17
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523879	6784105	325	Rockchip	WR027	0.16
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523269	6784012	323	Grab	WR038	0.14
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	522888	6783892	324	Rockchip	WR053	0.11
Mt Laws	E 59/1723-I	523823	6784102	326	Rockchip	WR026	0.10

Surface geochemical sampling and historic drilling – July 2018
Warriedar Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Australian Mines rock chip samples were collected from the banded iron formation along the Mt Laws structure with co incident historic workings. At the same time a soil sampling program was conducted. Samples were collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis. • Historic surface sampling on the Warriedar project has been conducted by Homestake Australia Ltd (1981), Aztec Exploration Ltd (1984-1986), Epoch Minerals Exploration Ltd. (1986), Kulim Ltd (1987), Gold Partners N.L. (1989-1993), Samantha Gold N.L. (1991-1992), Resource Exploration N.L (1996-1999), Prosperity Resources Ltd. (2006-2007) and West Peak Iron Ltd (2012) • Historic surface sampling included the collection of soil, rock chip, stream sediment, pisolite, lag and bleg samples. • Reported historic reverse circulation drilling was conducted by Homestake Australia Ltd (1981). A Schramm T66H reverse circulation (RC) rig was used. Samples were collected at 1 m intervals and split to 4 kg. • Reported historic RAB drilling was conducted by Gold Partners N.L. (1989). Due to the historic nature of the report there is limited reported information of sampling practices and protocols.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples were collected on 1 to 4m composites from a T piece stuffing box and submitted to ALS laboratory for gold analysis by AAS 50g Aqua regia digest.
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).*	• Historic Homestake drilling: Schramm T66H reverse circulation (RC) rig, hammer size not reported • Historic Gold Partners drilling: rotary air blast (RAB) rig, blade bit size not reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Reverse circulation rig employed by Homestake was equipped with a dust collector reported to recover the total sample. • RAB drilling by Gold Partners/Samantha reported an average 95% recovery.
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.*	• No known record of RC geological logs (Homestake) have been located. • The RAB hole cuttings were geologically logged for a BIF horizon and style of alteration by Gold Partners N.L. • Australian Mines rock and soil samples and sample locations were qualatively logged and registered by geologists from Apex Geoscience. • Historic surface sampling: most rock chip samples were qualitively logged for geology. All surface sample locations were qualatively logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the*	• Historic RC drilling: samples were collected at 1 m intervals and split to 4 kg. No record of sample wetness or sampling QAQC procedures. No record of laboratory sample preparation, however it is assumed that the samples would have pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns • Historic RAB drilling: cuttings were collected at a T-piece stuffing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	box, and composite sampled at 1 or 4 m intervals based on geology. No record of sampling procedures was recorded but it is assumed to be scoop sampled (industry standard). Contamination was reported to be minimal as the ground was competent. Samples were submitted to ALS laboratory for gold analysis by AAS 50g Aqua regia digest. • Australian Mines: rock samples were collected between 0.5-1 kg and were of sufficient size to represent the outcrop area of interest. Soil samples were hand collected from pits 20-30 cm deep dug with a shovel, samples were 1-2 kg. The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on the style of mineralization, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Perth. Rock samples were run through a jaw crusher and then pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns. Soil samples were screened to passing 150 microns. • Historic surface sampling: soil/lag/pisolite samples were collected from minimum 10-20 cm deep holes. 100-200g of sieved (180um, -6mm or -2mm to +20 mesh) soil was analysed. It is assumed that the rock chip samples would have pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the mineralization. No record of sampling QAQC procedures.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable*	• Historic RC drilling: drill chip samples were analysed by fire assay for gold. Laboratory not recorded, QAQC procedures were not documented. • Historic RAB drilling: drill cutting samples were send to ALS laboratories and assayed by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) for gold after 50g AR digest. QAQC procedures not documented. • Australian Mines: the prepared rock and soil samples underwent Aqua Regia digestion for inductively coupled plasma mass

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	spectrometry (ICP-MS). The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. The Aqua Regia and ICP-MS 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. • Historic surface sampling: where recorded, surface samples were analysed by carbon rod/AAS for gold and other base metals. Laboratories which analysed historic surface samples include ALS Perth, Samantha Gold Kalgoorlie Laboratory, Minlab Perth and Stand and Reference Laboratories Perth. No record of QAQC procedures were documented.
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.*	• Historic RC drilling: intersections by Homestake's RC drilling program were repeated in the RAB drilling by Gold Partners N.L., however no verification has been undertaken since that time (1989). No adjustment of the historic assay data has been undertaken. • Historic RAB drilling: no verification has been undertaken of the intersections by RAB drilling in 1989. No adjustment of the historic assay data has been undertaken. • Australian Mines: The assay results of rock samples are comparable with the observed mineralogy. Sampling and analytical methods are of good standard and as such, the rock chip and soil sample results are considered to be representative of the mineralization. Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. Samples were collected by Apex Geoscience field geologists. Assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historic surface sampling: no adjustment of the historic data has been undertaken.
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.*	• Historic RC drilling: drilling was conducted on the Mt Laws local grid system. Collar locations were picked up in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94 by geologists from Apex Geoscience in June 2018 using a hand-held GPS. • Historic RAB drilling: drilling was conducted on the Mt Laws local grid system. Collar locations were picked up in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94 by geologists from Apex Geoscience in June 2018 using a hand-held GPS. • Australian Mines: rock sample locations were determined by handheld GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. Soil sampling was conducted on a 25 m x 100 m nominal grid using a handheld GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. 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. • Historic surface sampling: where recorded (Resource Exploration Ltd.), surface sample locations were identified by handheld GPS, no accuracy estimates were reported. Soil sampling was conducted on various grids, ranging from 100x40 m to 800x80 m spacings. • No detailed topographic control has been established at the Warriedar project. Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data. This data is not suitable for resource estimation work.
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.*	• Historic RC drilling: the reported historic intersections are insufficient to support or establish resource definition due to the lack of reported QAQC procedures and analyses. The RC drilling was typically drilled on the RAB line spacing and spaced behind the RAB holes to test the depth extensions. Spacings varied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Historic RAB drilling: the reported historic intersections are insufficient to support or establish resource definition due to the lack of reported QAQC procedures and analyses. There was typically two drill holes per section spaced 25m apart. The drill lines were typically 70 to 80m spaced. • Australian Mines: the reported rock chip sampling is of a reconnaissance nature, and thus, only BIF outcrop was targeted for sampling. Soil sampling was conducted on a 25 m x 100 m nominal grid. The reported data is insufficient to support or establish resource definition. • Historic surface sampling: reported surface sampling data is insufficient to support or establish resource definition.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Historic RC drilling: historic RC drilling was vertically oriented. The mineralized structure is estimated to have an inclination of approximately 20 - 40 degrees. No orientation bias has been established. • Historic RAB drilling: RAB drilling was oriented to the north at an inclination of -60 degrees. The Mt Laws mineralized structure has an inclination of approximately 20 to 40 degrees dipping to the south. Rab drilling intersections were perpendicular to mineralisation. • Australian Mines: rock sampling was reconnaissance based and targeted areas of visible mineralization, as well as areas of historic production from mineralization. No orientation bias has been identified for rock or soil sampling • Historic surface sampling: soil sampling was conducted on nominal grids. It is presumed that rock chip sampling was of a reconnaissance nature and targeted prospective areas of mineralization. No orientation bias has been identified for historic sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Historic RC drilling: no records of security measures or sample chain of custody • Historic RAB drilling: no records of security measures or sample chain of custody • Australian Mines: the sample security consisted of the rock and soil samples being collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel. A sample submission list was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff. • Historic surface sampling: no records of security measures or sample chain of custody
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 results of the Australian Mines rock sampling agree with observed mineralization by geologists in the field. • The work undertaken by Australian Mines was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *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*	• The current exploration completed by Australian Mines is located within Exploration Licence 59/1723, held by Norwest Gold Pty Ltd. • The tenement E 59/1723 was granted on 13/12/2012 and is set to expire on 12/12/2022.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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 tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Mt Laws prospect (tenement E 59/1723) was previously mined. Historical records for production are available, though vary in completeness and reliability. • The Mt Laws prospect was sampled and drilled by Gold Partners NL and by Homestake Australia Pty Ltd. in the 1980's • Historic surface sampling on the Warriedar project has been conducted by Homestake Australia Ltd (1981), Aztec Exploration Ltd (1984-1986), Epoch Minerals Exploration Ltd. (1986), Kulim Ltd (1987), Gold Partners N.L. (1989-1993), Samantha Gold N.L. (1991-1992), Resource Exploration N.L. (1996-1999), Prosperity Resources Ltd. (2006-2007) and West Peak Iron Ltd (2012)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Warriedar Project is located in the Ninghan region of WA. • The area lies within the Warriedar Fold Belt, one of several like greenstone sequences of Archean supracrustal rocks in the area. • Mineralization is confined to quartz veins and pyritic alteration of folded and brecciated banded ironstones • The area is prospective for gold.
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*	• A summary table has been provided in the announcement, which includes all drilling at the Mt Laws prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• No weighting or averaging of the data has been applied. • No high cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation at Mt Laws dips approximately 20 to 25^0 to the south. Drilling to date was either drilled at 60^0 to the north or vertical. As such the drilling intersections are perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation or close to. The reported exploration results are essentially true width intersections.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A table of significant intersections from historic drilling has been included with the release. • Typical cross sections of drilling are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• A table containing the anomalous rock chip and soil sample data has been included. Due to the number of samples collected, not all samples are included in the table. However, all samples are shown on the plans within the release.
Other substantive	• *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;*	• An exploration plan from the recent reconnaissance rock chip and soil sampling program has been included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work entails drilling to test the extent and thickness of the mineralization at the Mt Laws prospect on the Warriedar Project.

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Table 2: Gold drill hole (vertical) intersections > 1 g/t Au – Warriedar Project

Hole ID	East	North	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Depth (m)	Type*
ARC001	515,054	6,783,415	325.3	103	104	1	1.48	148	RC
				109	110	1	1.01		
ARC006	515,100	6,783,471	328.7	120	122	2	3.76	130	RC
ARC007	515,447	6,783,972	331.1	95	96	1	1.11	118	RC
R130-UG-4	514,923	6,783,328	195	43	45	2	7.34	75	DD
R130-UG-5	514,923	6,783,328	194	30	31	1	53.49	95	DD
R130-UG-7	514,922	6,783,324	194	32	33	1	1.7	80.3	DD
R130-UG-9	514,922	6,783,324	194	40	41.55	1.55	34.05	69.5	DD
R130-UG-10	514,923	6,783,328	195	46.7	47.3	0.7	7.3	95.5	DD
				61	62	1	1.48		
				75	77	2	7.92		
R130-UG-13	514,923	6,783,328	195	24	25	1	2.06	66.7	DD
				35	36	1	2.7		
R130-UG-15	514,923	6,783,328	195	53	55	2	2.65	100	DD
RDH3	515,055	6,783,484	320	65.05	65.3	0.25	1.14	86	RC/DD
RDH6	515,031	6,783,428	322	70	70.4	0.4	29.6	85.5	RC/DD
RDH8	515,011	6,783,394	323	59	59.9	0.9	3.35	76.5	RC/DD
RDH10	514,996	6,783,356	324	68.5	72.5	4	2.46	124.3	RC/DD
				81.6	81.85	0.25	4.72		
RDH15	514,917	6,783,194	324	70.9	71.2	0.3	1.37	84.1	RC/DD
RDH16	515,028	6,783,360	324	111.35	112.5	1.15	1.91	127.3	RC/DD

RDH17	515,037	6,783,379	324	114.3	115	0.7	15.79	133	RC/DD
RRC11	514,979	6,783,366	324	42	43	1	2.18	50	RC
RRC17	515,030	6,783,475	320	39	40	1	2.23	50	RC

**DD – Diamond, RAB – Rotary Air Blast, RC – Reverse Circulation, PERC – Rotary Percussion*

Reported intersections >1 g/t Au, maximum 2 m of internal dilution. All intersections reported as downhole intervals, true widths unknown.

Data previously compiled by CSA Global, and verified by SRK

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Table 3: Past Mount Laws Area Drilling, Warriedar Project

Hole Id	Type	East (GDA94z50)	North (GDA94z50)	Elevation (STRM)	Dip (degree)	Azimuth (degrees)	Max Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
MLR1	RAB	522928	6783939	321.8	-60	355	26				NSR
MLR2	RAB	522933	6783927	322.6	-60	355	27				NSR
MLR3	RAB	522932	6783913	322	-60	355	30	17	18	1	2.9
MLR4	RAB	523019	6783950	323	-60	355	21	7	8	1	1.2
MLR5	RAB	523019	6783939	324	-60	355	24	13	16	3	2.0
MLR6	RAB	523085	6783960	322	-60	355	21				NSR
MLR7	RAB	523085	6783948	322	-60	355	30	15	16	1	1.2
MLR8	RAB	523169	6783980	321	-60	355	24				NSR
MLR9	RAB	523170	6783962	322.2	-60	355	30				NSR
MLR10	RAB	523249	6784005	323	-60	355	24	6	10	4	2.6
MLR11	RAB	523239	6783983	323	-60	355	30	13	17	4	2.3
MLR12	RAB	523318	6784024	325	-60	355	26				NSR
MLR13	RAB	523318	6784010	325	-60	355	30				NSR
MLR14	RAB	522967	6784091	317.5	-60	355	12				NSR
MLR15	RAB	522968	6784081	317.7	-60	355	10				NSR
MLR16	RAB	522970	6784071	317.8	-60	355	6				NSR
MLR17	RAB	522972	6784061	318	-60	355	8				NSR
MLR18	RAB	522973	6784051	318.2	-60	355	15				NSR
MLR19	RAB	522975	6784041	318.5	-60	355	8				NSR
MLR20	RAB	522977	6784031	318.7	-60	355	10				NSR
RC1	RC	523017	6783919	325	-90	10	19	15	16	1	1
RC2	RC	523019	6783937	324	-90	10	47	23	32	9	1.6

RC3	RC	523327	6784003	326	-60	10	50				NSR
RC4	RC	524120	6784126	324.5	-60	10	50				NSR
RC5	RC	523606	6784037	332.4	-60	10	50				NSR
RC6	RC	524519	6784158	332	-60	10	36	26	29	3	2.4
RC7	RC	524440	6784137	330	-60	10	108	34	36	2	3.3
								90	91	1	1.4
RC8	RC	523803	6784042	330	-60	10	78	59	60	1	1.2