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ASX: KWR

Shares on Issue
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ASX via Electronic Lodgement

Exceptional high-grade gold mineralisation near surface in initial King of the West drilling program

- **High - grade mineralisation discovered, including 5m @ 26.67g/t Au, 10g/t Ag from 66m in hole KWRC007**
- **All holes intersected quartz lodes in shear zones, confirming model.**
- **Mineralisation remains open at depth.**

Kingwest Resources is pleased to report initial results from drilling at the King of the West Project in the North East Goldfields region of Western Australia.

A program of 11 reverse circulation holes was completed for a total of 1,121 metres with all the holes, (KWRC001 to KWRC011), intersecting the identified shear zones. Lode and hole locations are shown on the following plan. The objective of the drilling was to test beneath outcropping lodes and old workings identified by the Company.

All holes intersected shear zones up to 40m wide with quartz veining, consistent with surface mapping and nearby deposits. Of the six holes testing along the King of the West lode, high - grade mineralisation was intersected in hole KWRC007 of

15m @ 9.18g/t Au, 4g/t Ag from 60m

including 5m @26.67g/t Au, 10g/t Ag from 66m

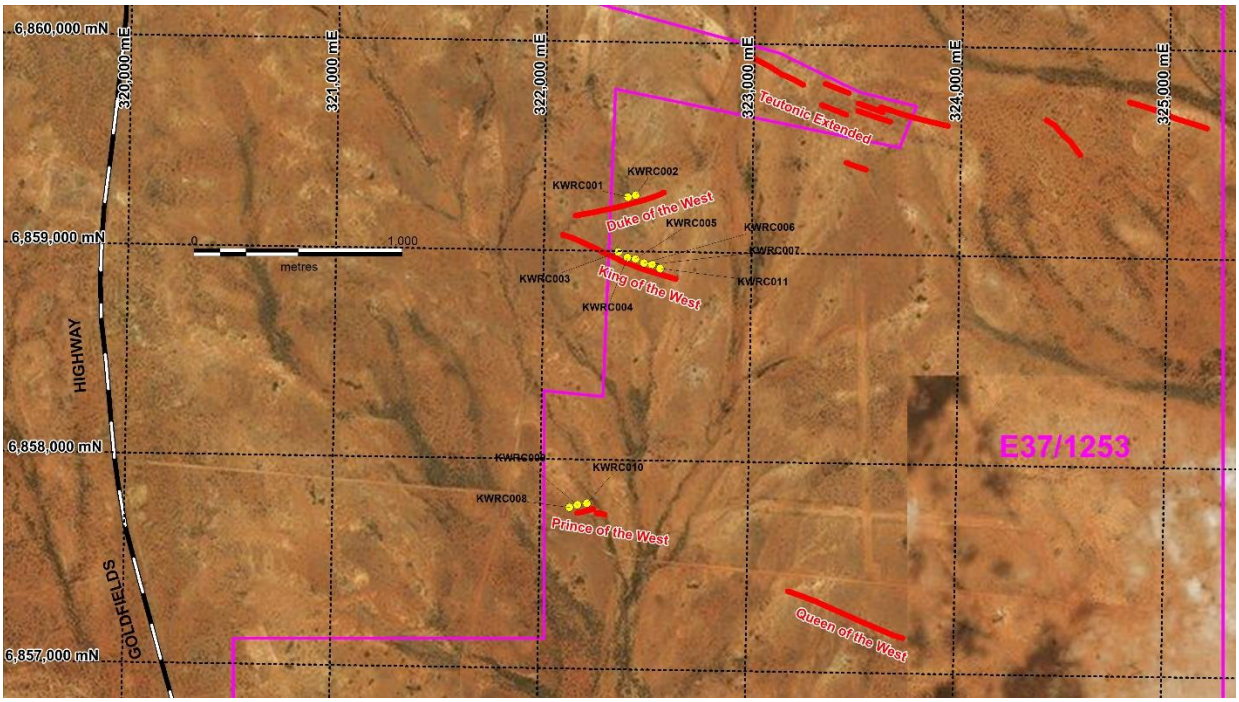
This intercept on the King of the West Lode lies below a prospecting pit and collapsed shaft with rock chip results up to 168g/t Au, 45g/t Ag. This mineralisation represents a high - grade gold shoot within the shear zone that remains open at depth, (see attached cross section).

The two holes testing Duke of the West lode returned anomalous results while three holes tested below shafts on the Prince of the West lode with anomalous values also returned.

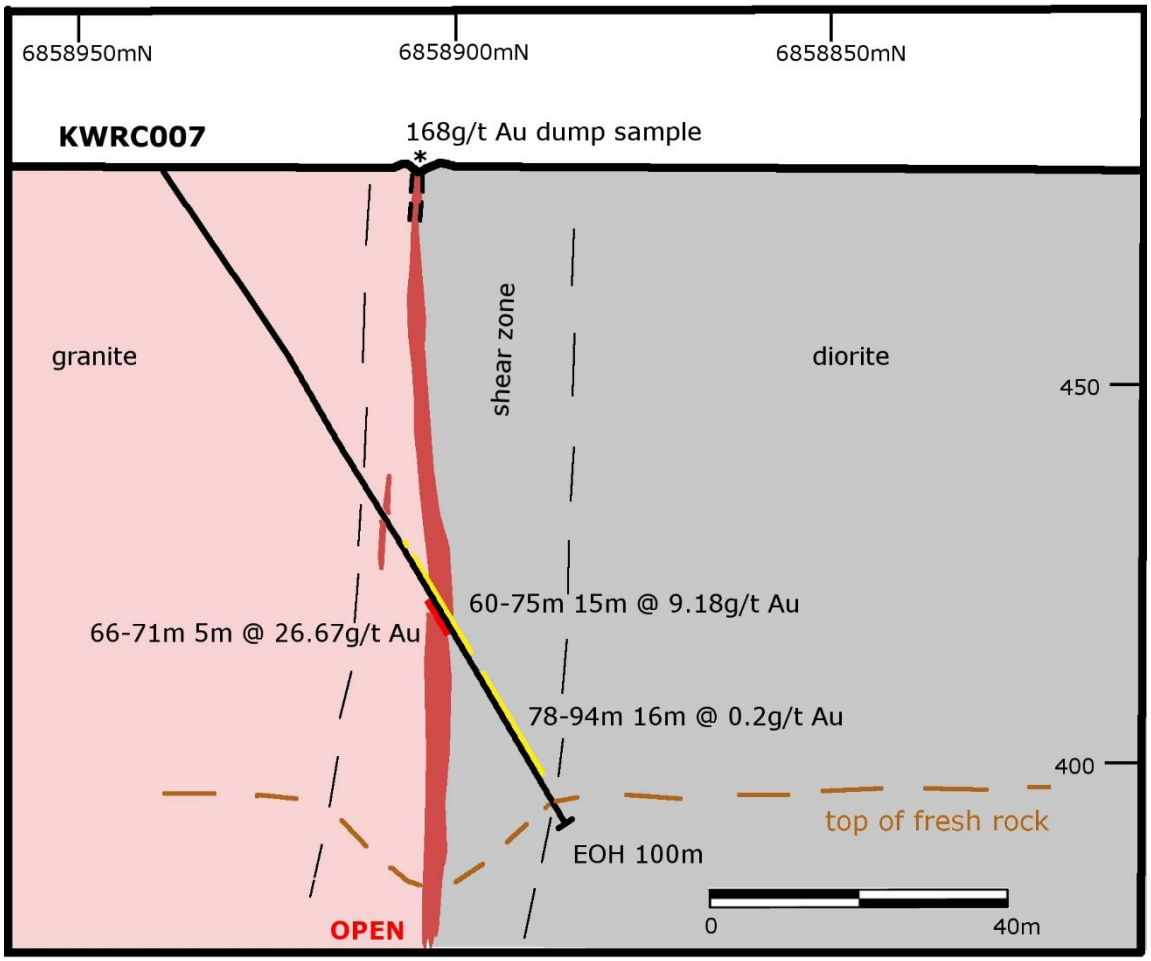
The Company is encouraged by these initial drilling results and looks forward to the next phase of the work program.

Drill hole and intercept information is presented in Table 1.

Drilling KWRC007, King of the West Mine



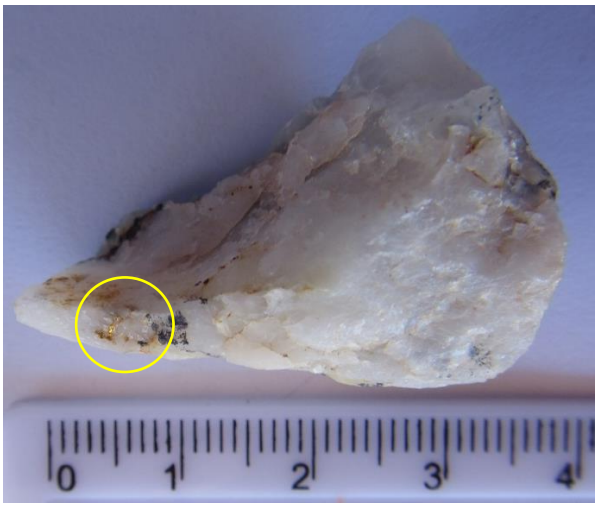
King of the West. Mapped quartz lodes and drill hole locations. Map Grid Australia, zone 51.



King of the West Lode: Section 322520mE

Previous to this initial drill program, Kingwest exploration at the King of the West project has consisted of rock chip sampling that has returned multiple high - grade samples on several outcropping quartz lodes with historic workings from the period 1897 to 1940. (Refer to KWR ASX announcements 6/9/2018 and 21/11/2018). Sampling has identified 4 east – west trending lodes, with significant gold rock chip results, as follows:

i. King of the West Mine and lode. Multiple high-grade rock chip results, up to 168g/t Au, 45g/t Ag, and visible gold recovered from a 300m extent of shafts and prospecting pits.
ii. Duke of the West Lode. A 200m strike of vein quartz outcrop, shafts and pits with rock chip results to 4.92g/t Au.
iii. Prince of the West Mine and lode. A 100m strike of quartz lode with 3 shafts and stoping to more than 20m deep. Rock chip values to 8.18g/t Au.
iv. Queen of the West Lode. A 600m strike length of shafts, pits and quartz lode outcrops with rock chip values to 17.4g/t Au.



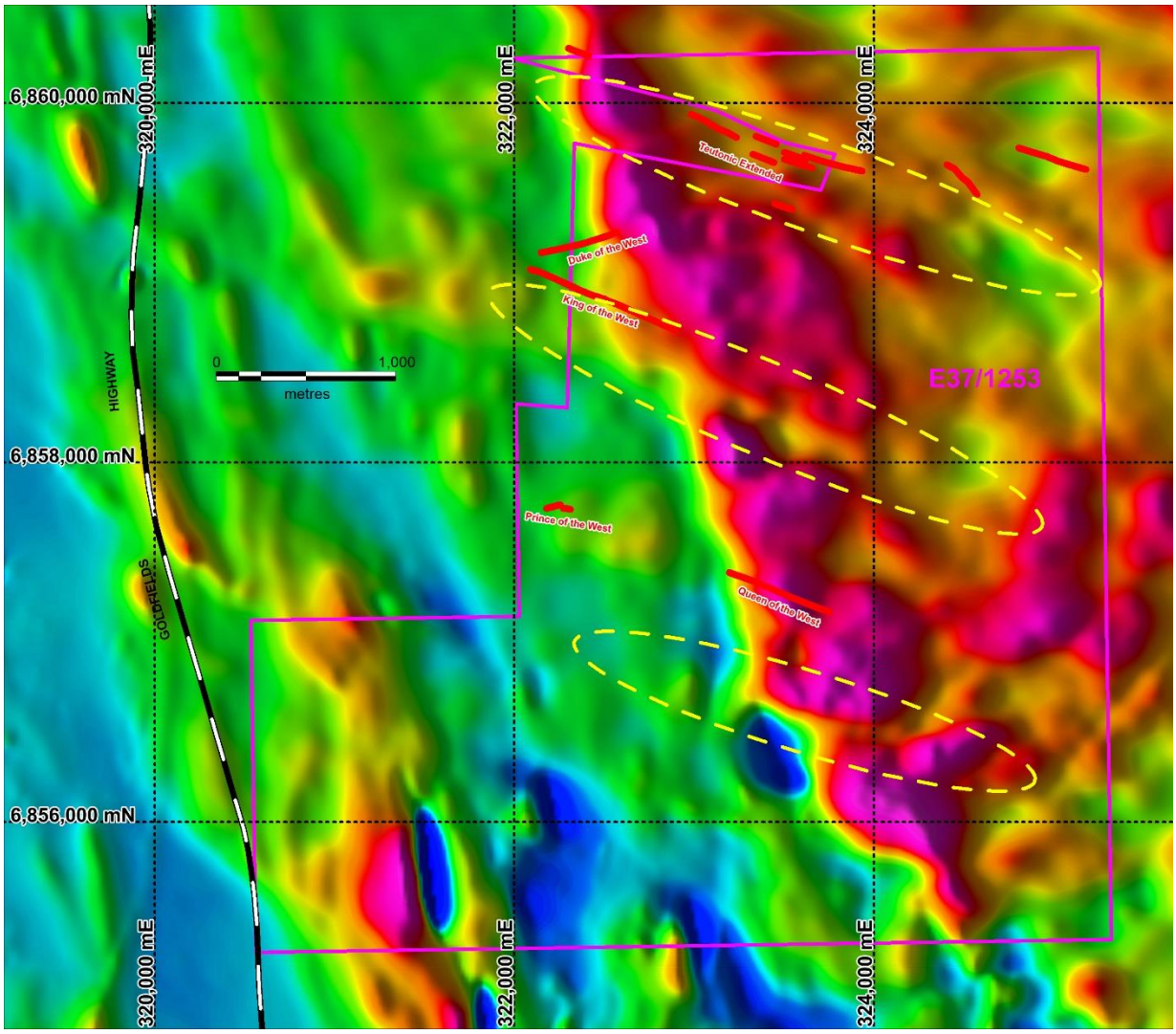
Gold in vein quartz. King of the West Mine 322356mE 6858965mN (scale marked in cm and mm)

King of the West. Gossanous and fault brecciated vein quartz 322499mE 6858909mN 168g/t Au, 45g/t Ag

Queen of the West. Gossanous and fault brecciated vein quartz 323558mE 6857245mN 17.4g/t Au, 5g/t Ag

An additional significant set of historic workings, (Teutonic Extended) are present in an embayment into the King of the West licence. Further, in close proximity to the north is the Bundarra Gold Project, operated by Bligh Resources, where a resource containing 660,000oz gold was recently announced in similar quartz lodes and shear zones, (see BGH ASX announcement 18/12/2018).

Much of the central parts of the licence are under shallow alluvial cover that obscure the shear zones and quartz lodes. Existing aero-magnetic data has been reprocessed over the King of the West area. A number of WNW -ESE magnetic breaks are present that are coincident with and parallel to mapped gold bearing lodes and shear zones. These breaks indicate that the shear zones, (and quartz lodes), are present over more extensive area than shown by outcrop.



Reduced to Pole aero-magnetic image over the King of the West tenement showing mapped lodes, (red lines), and WNW -ESE magnetic breaks. Map Grid Australia zone 51

Near term future work likely to include:

- Additional soil or rock chip sampling to assess surface extent of mineralisation.
- Review aeromagnetic and radiometric data, to target areas under cover.
- Possible induced polarisation surveys to target sulphide bearing quartz lodes below the base of weathering.
- Follow up drilling as appropriate.

Table 1: King of the West drill results

HOLE_ID	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	RL	Dip	MGA Az.	EOH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Down Hole Intercept (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Lode / Shear	Comments
KWRC001	322402	6859259	481	-55.2	181.2	95	16.0	17.0	1.0	0.19	-----	Duke of the West	Anomalous quartz lode in shear zone, below historic shaft
							80.0	81.0	1.0	0.17	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone, below historic shaft
KWRC002	322438	6859269	482	-55.5	178.4	95	48.0	50.0	2.0	0.54	-----	Duke of the West	Anomalous quartz lode in shear zone, below historic shaft
KWRC003	322358	6858996	480	-55.4	178.4	95	55.0	57.0	2.0	0.14	-----	King of the West	Minor quartz veins in shear zone, below historic shaft
							92.0	93.0	1.0	0.22	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone, below historic shaft
KWRC004	322402	6858970	479	-55.3	180.6	100	32.0	33.0	1.0	0.15	-----	King of the West	Anomalous quartz lodes in shear zone, below prospecting pit with visible gold
							35.0	36.0	1.0	0.16	-----		
							40.0	43.0	3.0	0.44	-----		
KWRC005	322441	6858963	477	-55.7	184.1	100	44.0	46.0	2.0	0.25	-----	King of the West	Anomalous quartz lode in shear zone, below prospecting pits
KWRC006	322482	6858945	479	-55.1	179.7	95	37.0	38.0	1.0	0.11	-----	King of the West	Anomalous quartz lode in shear zone
							49.0	53.0	4.0	0.30	-----		Anomalous quartz lode in shear zone
							56.0	57.0	1.0	0.14	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone
							69.0	70.0	1.0	0.24	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone
KWRC007	322521	6858939	478	-55.4	178.6	100	58.0	59.0	1.0	0.12	-----	King of the West	Minor quartz veins in shear zone
							60.0	75.0	15.0	**9.18**	4		Gossanous quartz lode in shear zone. Includes a central core of high - grade material listed below
includes							*66.0*	*71.0*	*5.0*	***26.67***	*10*		Central core of gossanous quartz lode in shear zone
KWRC007							78.0	94.0	16.0	0.20	-----		Broad anomalous interval of quartz veins in shear zone. Includes 3m internal waste
KWRC008	322141	6857770	473	-60.0	171.9	120	47.0	51.0	4.0	0.12	-----	Prince of the West	Anomalous quartz lode in shear zone, west of 3 shafts and stoping, includes 1m internal waste
							75.0	76.0	1.0	0.12	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone
							104.0	105.0	1.0	0.22	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone
							107.0	108.0	1.0	0.32	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone

Table 1 continued

HOLE_ID	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	RL	Dip	MGA Az.	EOH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Down Hole Intercept (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Lode / Shear	Comments
KWRC009	322179	6857784	472	-60.0	176.9	120	32.0	33.0	1.0	0.59	-----	Prince of the West	Minor quartz veins in shear zone, under 3 shafts and stoping
							42.0	43.0	1.0	0.12	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone
							71.0	72.0	1.0	0.25	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone
							104.0	105.0	1.0	0.13	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone
							109.0	110.0	1.0	0.15	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone
KWRC010	322226	6857792	473	-60.5	183.6	96	44.0	45.0	1.0	0.13	-----	Prince of the West	Minor quartz veins in shear zone, under 3 shafts and stoping
KWRC011	322561	6858919	478	-55.5	179.4	105	27.0	28.0	1.0	0.25	-----	King of the West	Minor quartz veins in shear zone, east of prospecting pit
							37.0	38.0	1.0	0.18	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone
							54.0	55.0	1.0	0.13	-----		Minor quartz veins in shear zone

About Kingwest Resources Ltd.

Kingwest Resources Ltd. (ASX KWR) is a minerals exploration company established to explore for gold near Leonora, in the North East Goldfields region of Western Australia. The company has an extensive tenement holding of over 900km^2 with projects that include:

- **Crawford Project,** with an inferred JORC compliant resource of 3.34Mt @ 0.96g/t Au for 104,000 ounces contained gold. The deposit is close to surface and remains open at depth and along strike.
- **Gambier Lass North Project.** Located directly along strike from the Gambier Lass Mine this area has numerous, near surface, historic drill intercepts.
- **Emperor Project**. Located at the southern end of the Yandal Greenstone Belt, this project sits to the immediate south and west of the Darlot Mine. Several mineralised and anomalous trends are present that extend onto KWR's tenements.
- **Roman Well Project**. Situated on the northern continuation of the Mertondale Shear Zone and contains a 600m long, coherent Au, As, Cu, Zn soil anomaly.
- **King of the West Project**. Located adjacent to the Keith – Kilkenny Tectonic Zone this project contains multiple poorly tested, historic gold workings with surface sampling to 168g/t Au and 45g/t Ag.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian Cooper BSc(Hons) BE(Mining) MSc, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cooper has over 30 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Cooper is an employee of Kingwest Resources. Mr Cooper has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Cooper consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data – King of the West RC Drilling 2018

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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drill chips collected through a cyclone into plastic bags on 1m intervals. Samples taken via a rotary cone splitter on 1m intervals. • Efforts made by driller to dry hole prior to progressing drilling deeper. • Submitted samples weigh from 2kg to 4kg. • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (Lab) to produce a 10g sub sample for analysis by aqua-regia acid digest with an ICP- AES finish & 30g sub-sample for Fire Assay (Au) finish. • Certified reference materials inserted every 30 samples. • No field duplicates collected.
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).*	• Angled 125mm diameter reverse circulation holes
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.*	• Samples recovered into plastic bags with 10kg to 20kg of sample per metre. • Whether samples were wet or dry recorded. • Sampling equipment is cleaned regularly. • Drill rig cyclone is cleaned regularly during drilling and checked before commencing a new hole. • As sample recoveries are generally high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Rotary cone sampling on 1m intervals at drill rig. • Efforts made by driller to dry hole prior to progressing drilling deeper. • Samples dominantly dry. • Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples delivered to ALS Chemex, in Kalgoorlie, W.A. • Average sample weight was ~3 kg. • Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group). Gold assays are initially by 30g fire assay with AAS finish (method Au-AA25). Samples were digested using aqua-regia acid digest and analysed for up to 35 elements using method ME-ICP41. • Internal ALS QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. • Certified reference materials inserted every 30 samples.
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.*	• Only reconnaissance drilling completed – spacing is variable and based prospectivity of area. • Samples were taken at 1m intervals. • No sample compositing applied.
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.*	• Mineralisation orientation is generally east – west striking lodes with northerly dips of 70° to 85°. • Holes drilled south to cross general north dip of mineralisation observed in historic workings. • True mineralisation widths considered to be ~60% to 80% of down hole widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were placed in tied calico bags with unique sample numbers. Once delivered from the field the samples were housed in secure premises prior to laboratory submission. Samples were placed in cable tied polyweave bags for transport to the assay laboratory. • Digital data was emailed to the Principal Geologist. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • While samples are being processed in the Lab they are considered to be secure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audit has been completed on the samples being reported.

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.*	• King of the West tenement (E37/1253) is 100% owned by Kingwest Resources. • E37/1253 is traversed by a travelling stock route which has not affected exploration activities.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The King of the West area contains numerous small shafts and pits from the period 1898 to 1940. • The proximity of E37/1253 to 4 open pit mines and 2 underground mines means that there has been multiple companies explore in the area over the last 40 years. Mount Edon Gold Mines explored the area in the early 1990s and undertook detailed mapping which has so far been found to be accurate.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kingwest tenements are located in the NE Goldfields region of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. • The King of the west by the Gindalbie Succession that comprises bimodal (basalt-rhyolite) volcanic complexes and calc-alkaline intermediate-silicic volcanic rocks associated with quartz-rich sedimentary rocks, mafic sills and layered mafic complexes These complexes all formed within an 18 Ma period around 2693 Ma. These rocks have been intruded by large granitic batholiths. • Mineralisation at King of the West Project consists of orogenic quartz lodes that often show evidence of shearing and brittle deformation. Mineralisation is observed to be hosted in both quartz sandstone and granitic rocks. • Drilling indicates that mineralisation is restricted quartz veining within shear zones. Alteration consists pervasive chlorite ± epidote. Observed ore minerals include gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena
Drillhole 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• Results are reported as tables within the body of this report. • Collar coordinates by hand held GPS to +/-3m. • Down hole survey by Reflex "Ezy Gyro", a north seeking gyroscope system.
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 has been applied. • A cut off grade 0.1ppm Au has been used to determine anomalous zones. • No metal equivalent values reported. • Intervals of internal waste reported in results tables.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• All results reported as down hole widths. • Mineralisation orientation is generally east – west striking lodes with northerly dips of 70° to 85°. • Holes drilled south to cross general north dip of mineralisation observed in historic workings. • True mineralisation widths considered to be ~60% to 80% of down hole widths.
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.*	• Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.*	• All results are reported as Table 1.
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 meaningful and material information is reported.
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.*	Further work on the reported exploration targets may involve: • Soil and rock chip sampling program to assess surface extent of mineralisation. • Review aeromagnetics and radiometrics data, to further assess the potential of the prospects. • Possible induced polarisation surveys to target sulphide bearing quartz lodes below the base of weathering. • Follow up drilling as appropriate.