Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

Shares on Issue
50,810,000

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23 January 2019

ASX via Electronic Lodgement

Widespread Gold Anomalism at Gilmour Prospect

- **Multiple gold bearing rock chip results returned at the Gilmour Prospect over a substantial 900m x 1400m area with values to 2.90g/t Au and 145g/t Ag.**
- **Final 1m assay samples of aircore drilling along the trend of the Emperor Structure has confirmed anomalous gold in multiple drill holes over 2.5km.**
- **Results from both Gilmour and Emperor further highlight the gold prospectivity of the historically underexplored Kingwest package.**

Kingwest Resources is pleased to provide the market with an update of exploration activities at the Emperor Project in the North East Goldfields region of Western Australia.

The Emperor Project is a collection of exploration licences located at the southern end of the Yandal Greenstone Belt to the south and west of the Darlot Mine.

GILMOUR PROSPECT

The Gilmour Prospect is located 10km SW of the Darlot Mine. The area has been identified by prospectors, with evidence of systematic metal detecting and nugget finds. No historic mine workings are present but three small prospecting pits have been located. The area contains outcropping quartz ± tourmaline veining in dolerite and gabbro.

Previous rock chip sampling has returned multiple values >0.1ppm Au and up to 1.38ppm Au, associated with anomalous levels of pathfinder elements such as Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Sb, and Zn over a substantial 900m x 1400m area. Previous results were presented in the ASX releases of 12 November 2018 and 21 November 2018.

New results for 32 additional samples are presented below. Further strong anomalism is present with values to 2.90 g/t Au, 145g/t Ag. Sample density is such that areas of gold anomalism are now apparent. The distribution of rock chip sampling is shown on the included figure.

Sample GIL15: 0.46g/t Au, 145g/t Ag

Sample GIL23: 2.90g/t Au

Open file aeromagnetic data over the Emperor Project leases has been merged and reprocessed. In the Gilmour Prospect area, a linear magnetic high is present which is interpreted as a magnetic, iron-rich dolerite. Such iron-rich dolerites are well known as favourable host rocks to gold mineralisation in the Eastern Goldfields region, and in the nearby Darlot Mine. Further the magnetics indicate that the magnetic dolerite has been broken up by a series of NW - SE trending shear zones that appear to act as pathways for mineralising fluids.

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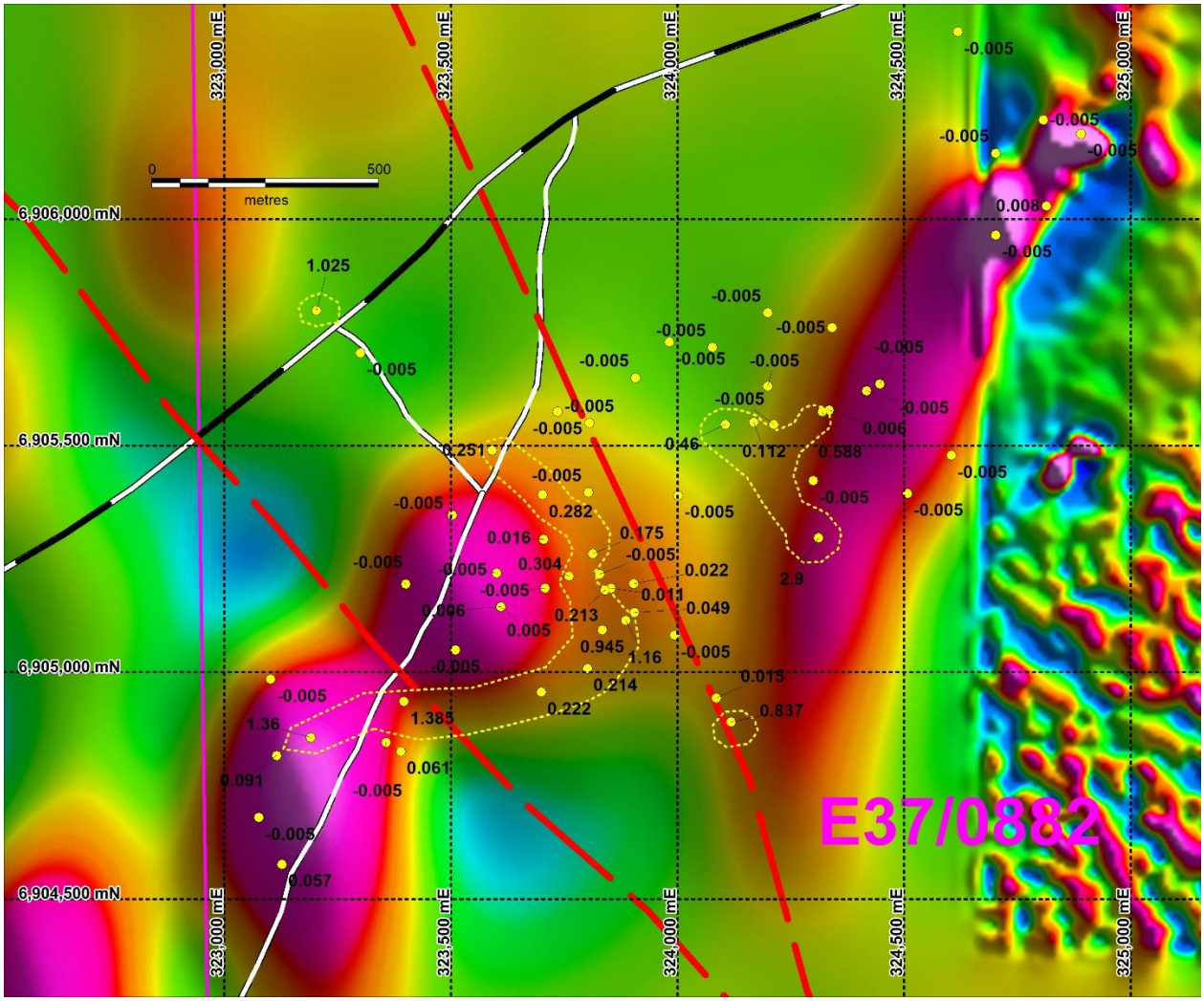
Gilmour Prospect Rock Chip Results

Sample ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	Rock type	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
GIL01	323735	6905575	vughy vein quartz + tourmaline + iron oxides	subcrop	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	2	3	-5	3
GIL02	323702	6905392	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	**0.282**	-0.5	**150**	-2	45	26	-5	90
GIL03	323704	6905294	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	0.016	-0.5	**171**	5	40	3	-5	**100**
GIL04	323699	6904957	vein quartz + iron oxides	subcrop	**0.222**	-0.5	-5	2	6	-2	-5	3
GIL05	323805	6905550	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	**134**	-2	27	16	-5	44
GIL06	323803	6905397	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	10	-2	2	4	-5	6
GIL07	323801	6905009	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	**0.214**	-0.5	5	-2	13	5	-5	28
GIL08	323907	6905650	vein quartz + iron oxides + silicified dolerite	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	3	4	6	-5	13
GIL09	323903	6905196	vein quartz + iron oxides + gabbro	float	0.022	-0.5	5	-2	14	12	-5	23
GIL10	323905	6905132	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	0.049	-0.5	-5	-2	5	7	-5	11
GIL11	323982	6905729	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	9	-2	4	2	-5	12
GIL12	324001	6905391	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	7	-2	6	10	-5	9
GIL13	323993	6905082	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	4	13	-5	10
GIL14	324077	6905717	banded blue / grey vein quartz	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	2	1	-2	-5	-2
GIL15	324105	6905547	vein quartz + iron oxides + silicified dolerite	float	**0.460**	**145**	7	3	23	**608**	**130**	16
GIL16	324085	6904944	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	0.015	-0.5	-5	-2	3	5	-5	2
GIL17	324118	6904891	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	**0.837**	-0.5	8	-2	8	7	-5	27
GIL18	324199	6905793	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	5	-2	3	8	-5	-2
GIL19	324199	6905631	vughy vein quartz	subcrop	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	3	3	-5	3
GIL20	324212	6905547	banded blue / grey vein quartz + Iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	-1	-2	-5	-2
GIL21	324341	6905761	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	4	7	-5	2
GIL22	324319	6905575	vein quartz + iron oxides	subcrop	**0.588**	-0.5	-5	-2	1	3	-5	3
GIL23	324311	6905297	vein quartz + tourmaline + Iron oxides	float	**2.900**	0.8	16	-2	9	4	-5	9
GIL24	324299	6905423	vein quartz + ironstone	float	-0.005	-0.5	32	-2	**178**	5	-5	26
GIL25	324507	6905395	vein quartz + iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	1	-2	-5	-2
GIL26	324604	6905479	Vein quartz with tourmaline + Iron oxides + dolerite & dacite	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	1	-2	-5	-2
GIL27	324702	6905965	banded blue / grey vein quartz + Iron oxides	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	2	2	-2	-5	-2
GIL28	324814	6906029	banded blue / grey vein quartz + Iron oxides + dolerite	float	0.008	-0.5	**52**	4	**414**	8	-5	15
GIL29	324890	6906188	Vein quartz + Iron oxides + dolerite	float	-0.005	-0.5	35	-2	**160**	6	-5	9
GIL30	324618	6906413	Vein quartz; some blue quartz	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	4	-2	-5	-2
GIL31	324702	6906145	Vein quartz + Mnox + blue quartz	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	4	3	-5	-2
GIL32	324807	6906219	Vein quartz with blue quartz +Iron oxides + Mnox	float	-0.005	-0.5	33	-2	**188**	8	-5	3



Gilmour Prospect: Reprocessed reduced to pole, 1st vertical derivative magnetics and rock chip gold values (g/t) with areas of >0.1g/t Au outlined and interpreted shear zones. Map Grid Australia zone 51.

EMPEROR STRUCTURE

Aircore drilling commenced on the Emperor Structure in late September 2018. 75 holes were completed for 5,410m. The drilling has 3 target styles:

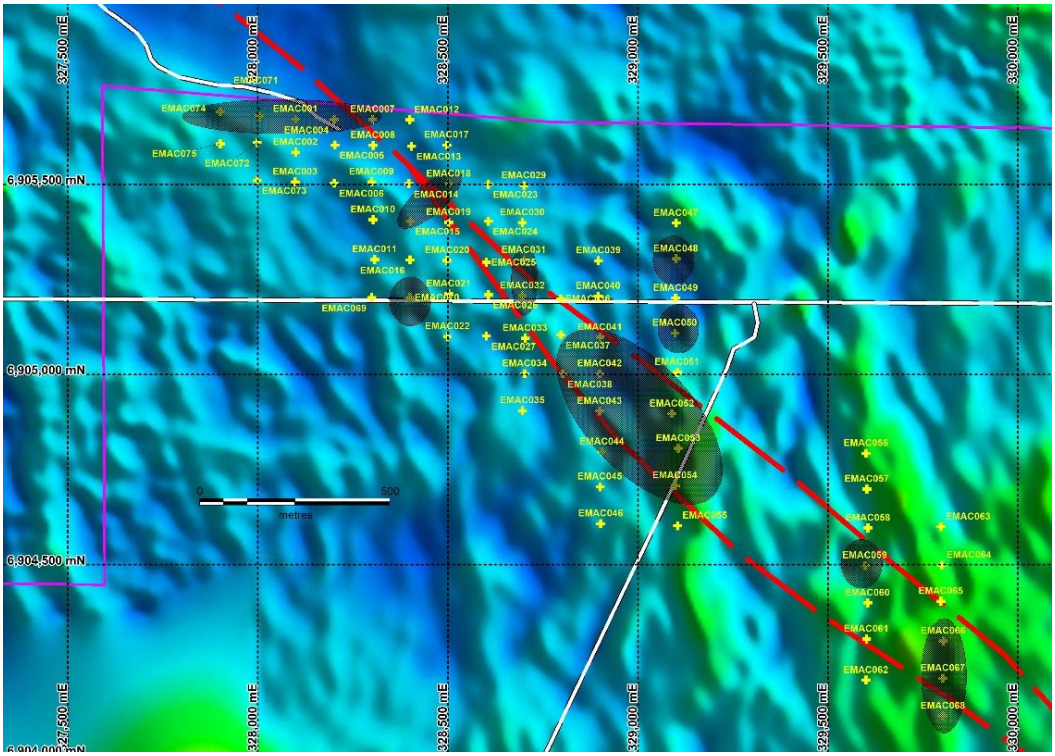
i. Mineralisation along the Emperor Structure analogous to the Endeavour Prospect.
ii. Fault intersections where north -south magnetic features intersect the Emperor Structure.
iii. Intersections where north -south magnetic highs intersect the Emperor Structure. These are interpreted as sites where favourable host rocks such as magnetic dolerites may intersect the Emperor Structure.

Drilling intersected a well-developed residual ferricrete and calcrete horizon, up to 40m thick, overlying dolerite and minor sandstone. Ferricrete thickness and weathering increases to the south east. Multiple holes intersected evidence of shearing proving that the Emperor Structure is present as a shear zone of significant width. Quartz veining was intersected in association with this shearing.

Assaying is complete, including 1m resamples of initial anomalous 3m composite samples previously reported in the ASX release of 12 November 2018. All holes have been rehabilitated. Summary intercepts are presented in the following table. These results along with known mineralisation to the north west, (namely the Endeavour, Mermaid and A1 Prospects), demonstrate that the Emperor Shear is a significant gold mineralised structure for more than 5km. Results include:

- 6m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 27m in hole EMAC004
- 1m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 57m in hole EMAC015
- 2m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 97m in hole EMAC041
- 4m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 60m in hole EMAC050
- 1m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 84m in hole EMAC050
- 3m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 93m in hole EMAC068

Minor amounts of anomalous Cu were detected when logging and this is reflected in the result of 12m @0.15% Cu from 69m in hole EMAC032. Cover becomes thicker to the south east. Several holes in the south eastern part of the grid show development of laterite gold anomalism suggesting a primary source in this area. EMAC004, EMAC071 and EMAC074 show anomalism representing the continuation of the Endeavour Deposit from the adjacent licence, which is not held by Kingwest Resources. Magnetic interpretation shows that a further 9km of the Emperor shear is present within Kingwest tenements with minimal previous exploration.



Anomalous areas identified in 2018 Emperor aircore drilling over reduced to pole magnetics and interpreted position of Emperor Shear. Map Grid Australia, zone 51.

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Emperor Structure Anomalous Aircore Intercepts, 1m resamples of anomalous 3m composites (0.1ppm Au cut-off)

HOLE_ID	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	RL	Dip	Mag. Az.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Intercept (m)	Au (ppm)	Comments
EMAC001	328099	6905671	451	-60	0	25	No significant intercept				
EMAC002	328099	6905584	451	-60	0	30	No significant intercept				
EMAC003	328098	6905506	451	-60	0	32	No significant intercept				
EMAC004	328200	6905670	450	-60	0	38	27.0	31.0	6.0	**0.67**	Endeavour prospect extension
EMAC005	328202	6905603	450	-60	0	39	No significant intercept				
EMAC006	328201	6905503	449	-60	0	42	No significant intercept				
EMAC007	328302	6905670	452	-60	0	59	No significant intercept				
EMAC008	328303	6905602	451	-60	0	48	No significant intercept				
EMAC009	328299	6905506	451	-60	0	48	No significant intercept				
EMAC010	328303	6905407	451	-60	0	69	No significant intercept				
EMAC011	328307	6905302	451	-60	0	68	No significant intercept				
EMAC012	328399	6905669	452	-60	0	31	No significant intercept				
EMAC013	328404	6905600	450	-60	0	44	No significant intercept				
EMAC014	328397	6905501	452	-60	0	42	No significant intercept				
EMAC015	328401	6905403	450	-60	0	62	57.0	58.0	1.0	**1.06**	
EMAC016	328400	6905301	450	-60	0	72	No significant intercept				
EMAC017	328497	6905603	451	-60	0	31	No significant intercept				
EMAC018	328502	6905501	450	-60	0	24	14.0	15.0	3.0	0.39	
EMAC019	328502	6905400	450	-60	0	39	No significant intercept				
EMAC020	328498	6905300	451	-60	0	58	No significant intercept				
EMAC021	328502	6905212	450	-60	0	66	No significant intercept				
EMAC022	328499	6905100	450	-60	0	41	39.0	40.0	1.0	**0.55**	mineralised at EOH
EMAC023	328606	6905500	450	-60	0	34	No significant intercept				
EMAC024	328606	6905403	448	-60	0	42	No significant intercept				
EMAC025	328601	6905295	450	-60	0	72	No significant intercept				
EMAC026	328606	6905210	446	-60	0	69	No significant intercept				
EMAC027	328601	6905101	448	-60	0	101	No significant intercept				
EMAC028	328694	9605601	448	-60	0	22	No significant intercept				
EMAC029	328700	6905496	448	-60	0	49	No significant intercept				
EMAC030	328696	6905399	448	-60	0	69	No significant intercept				
EMAC031	328700	6905301	449	-60	0	81	80.0	81.0	1.0	0.21	mineralised at EOH
EMAC032	328696	6905207	445	-60	0	81	30.0	31.0	1.0	**0.62**	
							73.0	75.0	2.0	0.22	anomalous Cu, mineralised at EOH
EMAC033	328703	6905095	446	-60	0	105	No significant intercept				
EMAC034	328702	6905002	448	-60	0	124	No significant intercept				
EMAC035	328696	6904905	447	-60	0	128	No significant intercept				
EMAC036	328797	6905199	452	-60	0	96	No significant intercept				
EMAC037	328797	6905104	447	-60	0	93	No significant intercept				
EMAC038	328802	6905002	444	-60	0	136	122.0	123.0	1.0	0.38	
EMAC039	328896	6905299	448	-60	0	103	No significant intercept				
EMAC040	328895	6905206	450	-60	0	92	No significant intercept				
EMAC041	328900	6905098	450	-60	0	99	33.0	36.0	3.0	0.37	
							97.0	99.0	2.0	**1.09**	mineralised at EOH

HOLE_ID	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	RL	Dip	Mag. Az.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Intercept (m)	Au (ppm)	Comments
EMAC042	328899	6905002	448	-60	0	90	76.0	77.0	1.0	0.25	
EMAC043	328899	6904904	447	-60	0	92	No significant intercept				
EMAC044	328905	6904797	447	-60	0	86	85.0	86.0	1.0	0.25	mineralised at EOH
EMAC045	328900	6904705	447	-60	0	88	No significant intercept				
EMAC046	328902	6904608	447	-60	0	104	No significant intercept				
EMAC047	329100	6905398	447	-60	0	86	No significant intercept				
EMAC048	329100	6905304	447	-60	0	102	25.0	28.0	3.0	0.21	
							65.0	66.0	1.0	0.39	
EMAC049	329099	6905201	447	-60	0	84	No significant intercept				
EMAC050	329097	6905109	450	-60	0	101	60.0	64.0	4.0	**0.80**	
							84.0	85.0	1.0	**1.18**	
EMAC051	329103	6905006	449	-60	0	103	No significant intercept				
EMAC052	329089	6904897	450	-60	0	100	No significant intercept				
EMAC053	329106	6904806	448	-60	0	92	89.0	90.0	1.0	0.13	
EMAC054	329098	6904708	447	-60	0	98	90.0	92.0	2.0	0.11	
							95.0	98.0	3.0	0.17	mineralised at EOH
EMAC055	329104	6904603	446	-60	0	96	No significant intercept				
EMAC056	329600	6904793	446	-60	0	84	No significant intercept				
EMAC057	329602	6904699	446	-60	0	98	No significant intercept				
EMAC058	329605	6904597	447	-60	0	114	No significant intercept				
EMAC059	329597	6904498	446	-60	0	107	77.0	78.0	1.0	0.17	
EMAC060	329604	6904400	447	-60	0	102	No significant intercept				
EMAC061	329601	6904305	447	-60	0	90	No significant intercept				
EMAC062	329600	6904197	447	-60	0	102	No significant intercept				
EMAC063	329797	6904600	447	-60	0	82	No significant intercept				
EMAC064	329799	6904499	446	-60	0	77	No significant intercept				
EMAC065	329797	6904404	446	-60	0	101	No significant intercept				
EMAC066	329803	6904300	446	-60	0	108	82.0	83.0	1.0	0.26	
EMAC067	329802	6904202	446	-60	0	78	No significant intercept				
EMAC068	329802	6904103	446	-60	0	96	93.0	96.0	3.0	**0.55**	mineralised at EOH
EMAC069	328299	6905202	447	-60	0	40	No significant intercept				
EMAC070	328400	6905202	446	-60	0	44	25.0	26.0	1.0	0.16	
EMAC071	328004	6905679	447	-60	0	41	17.0	18.0	1.0	0.11	Endeavour prospect extension
							37.0	39.0	2.0	0.20	Endeavour prospect extension
EMAC072	327998	6905610	446	-60	0	23	No significant intercept				
EMAC073	327998	6905510	446	-60	0	27	No significant intercept				
EMAC074	327901	6905691	445	-60	0	24	8.0	9.0	1.0	0.12	Endeavour prospect extension
							16.0	18.0	2.0	0.31	Endeavour prospect extension
EMAC075	327901	6905606	445	-60	0	20	No significant intercept				

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[1]. 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.

[1] Refer to the prospectus lodged by the Company as an ASX announcement on 22 August 2018 (Prospectus). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates in the Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data – Gilmour Prospect Rock chip samples

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.*	• Rock chip samples were collected during field inspection of the prospects. • Rock chip samples were collected from surface outcrops, mine dumps and floats. • Outcrop samples represent the resistant and exposed portions of the local geology. Dump samples are inferred to come from local excavations with no evidence of substantial transport. The float samples are inferred to have originated from the local area where they were found, with no evidence of substantial transport. • Submitted samples weigh from 0.5 kg to 3 kg. • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (Lab) to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP- AES finish & Fire Assay (Au) finish.
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).*	• Not applicable – surface rock chip samples.
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.*	• Not applicable – surface rock chip samples.
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.*	• A short geological description of each sample was taken at the time of collection. • The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and style of occurrence.
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.*	• The sample preparation of rock chip samples followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the rocks followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using grinding. • Where possible, samples were selected to represent different parts of the mineral system as a whole. No field duplicate samples were collected. • 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 were delivered to ALS Chemex, in Perth, W.A. • Average sample weight was ~2 kg. • Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays are initially by 30g fire assay with AAS finish (method Au-AA23). For samples with a gold value greater than 100ppm the sample is assayed by gravimetric method at ALS Kalgoorlie. Samples were digested using 4-acid digest (method GEO-4A01) and analysed for 33 elements using method ME-ICP61. • Internal ALS QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. • Internal ALS standards only used. Due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling no standards or duplicates employed.
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.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay • The raw assay data were reviewed and verified by company's Principal Geologist. • No adjustments to assay data
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 51. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets.
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 sampling completed – spacing is variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure • Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field. • No sample compositing has been 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.*	• Samples were taken according to geological observations at the time in the field.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 by Kingwest staff. 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.
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.*	• Emperor and Gilmour Prospects are within E37/0882. • Tenements are 100% owned by Kingwest Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Area has been held and explored by numerous companies over the previous 50 years including Goldfields Exploration and Central Iron Ore. • No previous evidence of drilling has been located about the Gilmour Prospect.
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 Emperor Project is a collection of exploration licences located at the southern end of the Yandal Greenstone Belt to the immediate south and west of the Darlot Mine. • Mineralisation at the Emperor project is thought to be associated with a series of NW-SE trending shear zones that been mapped and interpreted from magnetics. Mineralisation appears to occur as quartz vein swarms forming shoots along shears, particularly where the shear intersects favourable host rocks such as dolerite.
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.*	• All results are reported as tables within the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 length-weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. • No metal equivalent values 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. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable. Only rock chip (point data) is presented.
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 in table in body of report.
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 will involve: • Review aeromagnetics and radiometrics data, to further assess the potential of the prospects. • Follow up reverse circulation drilling as appropriate.

Appendix 2 - Sampling Techniques and Data – Emperor Aircore Drilling

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.*	• Aircore (AC) drill chips collected through a cyclone stored in plastic bags on 1m intervals. Samples taken via a spear on 3m composite intervals. • Efforts made by driller to dry hole prior to progressing drilling deeper. • Submitted samples weigh from 0.5 kg to 2.5 kg. • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (Lab) to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by aqua-regia acid digest with an ICP- AES finish & Fire Assay (Au) finish. • Certified reference materials inserted every 40 samples.
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).*	• 90mm diameter aircore holes angled at -60°
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 5kg to 10kg of sample per metre. • Whether samples were wet or dry recorded. • Air core 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.
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.*	• For entire hole, lithology and mineralisation logged onto Microsoft Excel spreadsheets using standardised codes to a standard suitable for resource estimation. • The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and style of occurrence. Visual estimates of mineral percentages made at time of 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.*	• 3m tube sample composites for initial sampling. Anomalous intervals resampled by tube sampling on 1m intervals. Effort made to ensure tube sampling covers all of the bagged sample volume. • 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 ~2 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). Follow up assay of anomalous zones by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (method Au-AA26). 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 40 samples.
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.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay. • The raw assay data were reviewed and verified by company's Principal Geologist. • Assay standard and blank performance reviewed by company's Principal Geologist. Instances of poor performance resulted in reassay of intervals.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 51. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets
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. Typical spacing of 100m x 100m at Emperor and 100m x 50m at Crawford. • Initial sampling over 3m intervals. Anomalous intervals resampled at 1m intervals.
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 poorly known. • At Emperor holes drilled north to cross general south dip of mineralisation at nearby Endeavour Prospect.
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 by Kingwest staff. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.*	• Emperor and Gilmour Prospects are within E37/0882 (100% owned by Kingwest).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work includes aero-magnetic surveys and drilling of water bores in the Emperor Prospect area, but no record of sampling or logging of these bores has been located. No previous drilling is known or has been detected on the ground at the Gilmour Prospect.
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 Emperor Project is a collection of exploration licences located at the southern end of the Yandal Greenstone Belt to the immediate south and west of the Darlot Mine. • Mineralisation at the Emperor project is thought to be associated with a series of NW-SE trending shear zones that been mapped and interpreted from magnetics. Mineralisation appears to occur as quartz vein swarms forming shoots along shears, particularly where the shear intersects favourable host rocks such as dolerite.
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.*	• All results are reported as tables within the body of this report.
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. • Anomalous intervals defined at 0.1ppm Au cuttoff. • No metal equivalent values reported. • Intervals of internal waste reported in results tables. • No length weighting used with 1m resample results.

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.*	• Relationship between drill hole orientation and mineralisation orientation unclear. All results reported as 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 tables in the body of the report.
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 will involve: • Review aeromagnetics and radiometrics data, to further assess the potential of the prospects. • Potential infill and extensional aircore drilling. • Follow up reverse circulation drilling as appropriate.