



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 January 2019

ASX: NWM

POSITIVE RESULTS FROM DRILLING AND SURFACE SAMPLING AT WARRIEDAR AND NINGHAN GOLD PROJECTS

- **Warriedar Gold Project – Maiden 16-hole RC drill programme at the Mount Laws prospect returned gold intercepts up to 4m@3.48g/t**
- **Ninghan Gold Project - Aircore drilling returned anomalous gold intercepts up to 20m@0.81g/t (including 4m@2.52g/t) at the Endeavour prospect.**
- **Surface/soil sampling and ground magnetics highlight new gold targets at Warriedar.**

Norwest Minerals Limited (“Norwest” or “the Company”) (Australia ASX: NWM) is pleased to advise that assay results have been received for RC and aircore drilling at the Warriedar gold and the Ninghan gold and base metals projects located south of Mt Magnet in WA. Exploration fieldwork also included extensive surface sampling programmes at both project areas as well as ground magnetics at Warriedar.

Warriedar Gold Project - (100%)

The 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. In late November the Company commenced its first on ground exploration programme at Warriedar which included reverse circulation (RC) drilling, soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey.

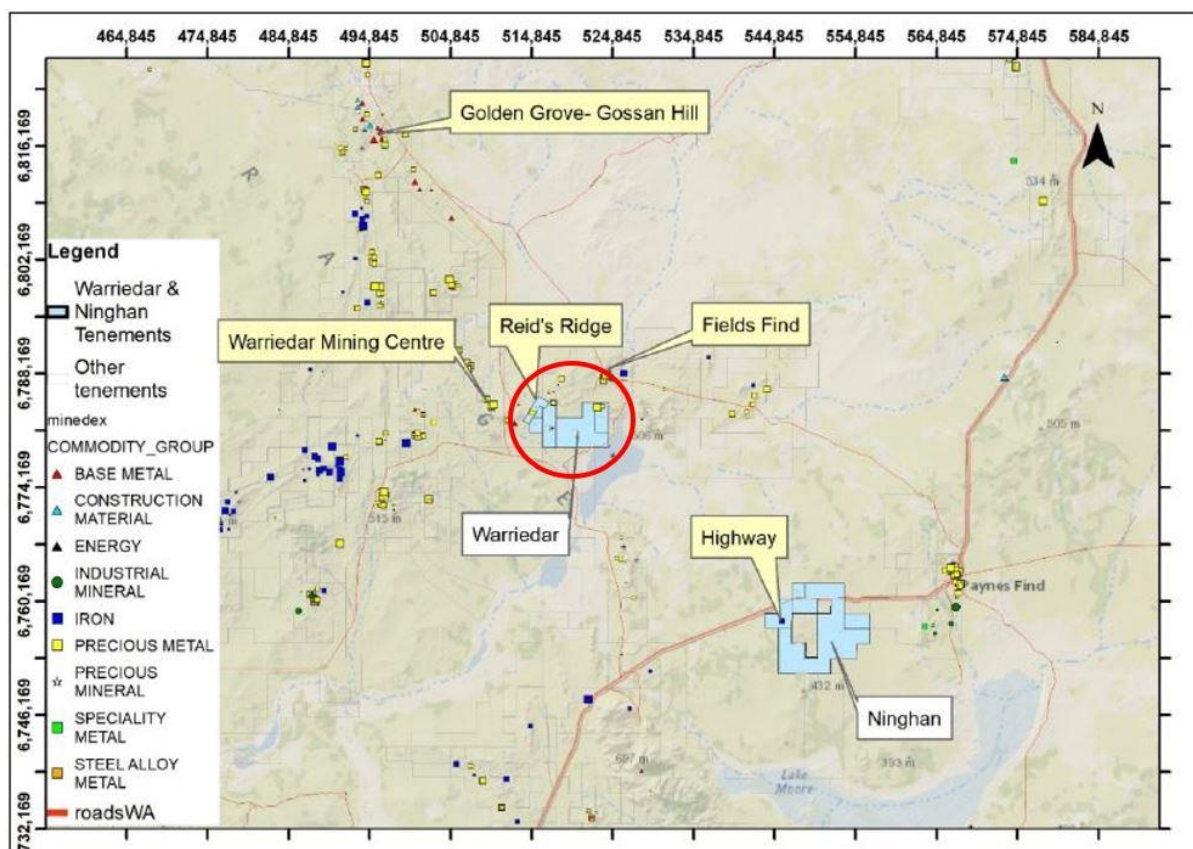


Figure 1: Location of Warriedar project tenements near Paynes Find, WA.

RC Drilling

RC drilling at Mount Laws targeted untested gold mineralisation downdip of intercepts encountered in historical RAB and RC drilling. The recent RC drilling also tested below old gold workings and anomalous gold zones along the 1.5-kilometre Mount Laws gold trend where earlier this year a number of high-grade gold results including rock chips assaying up to 28.6 grams per tonne gold were collected during surface sampling and mapping work¹.

¹ ASX Announcement by Australian Mines Limited – IPO prospect Norwest zeros in on high-grade copper and gold targets at Warriedar and Bali, 02 August 2018

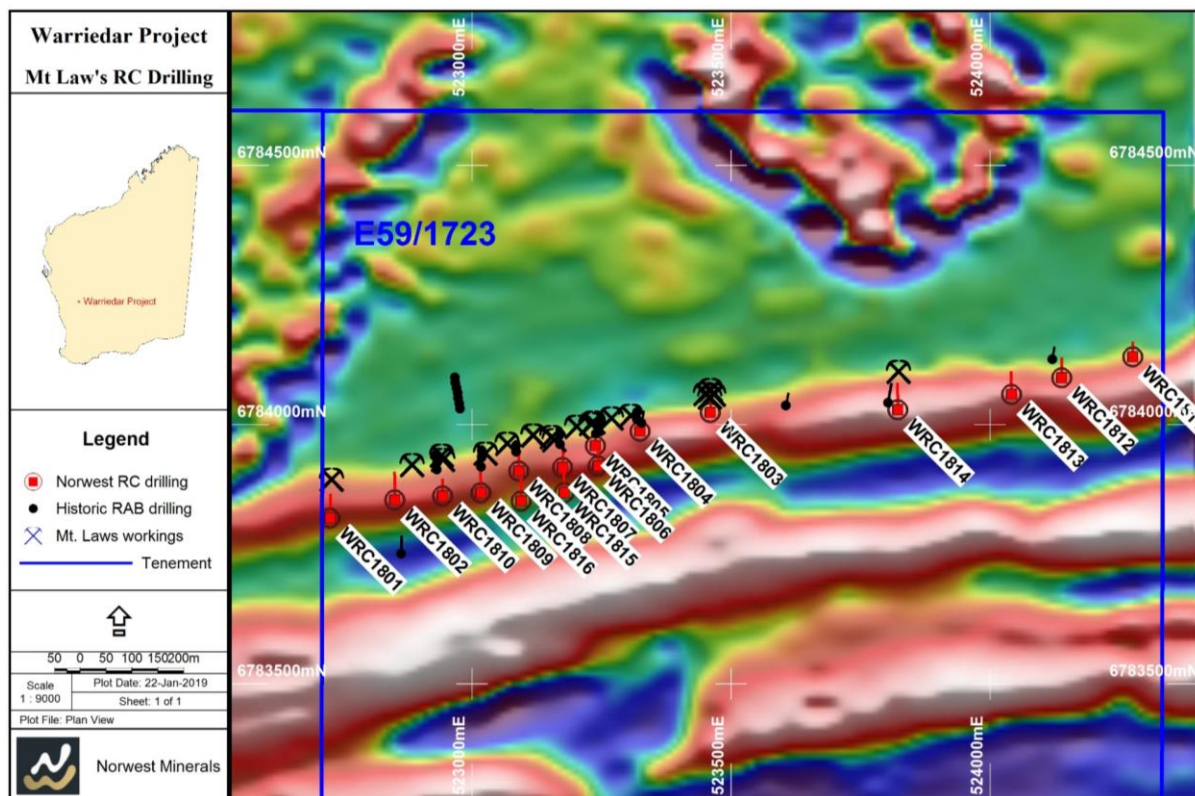


Figure 2: Mount Laws RC drill hole collar locations relative to old workings.

The Mt. Laws RC drilling program comprised 16 drill holes for 1,320 metres. Drilling was completed on 13 drill traverses that were spaced between 80 to 360m apart. Holes ranged in depths from 51 to 117m. Collar locations are shown in Figure 2.

Key intercepts include:

- 4m @ 3.48 g/t Au from 75m (in hole WRC1816)
- 2m @ 3.32 g/t Au From 87m (in hole WRC1815)
- 2m @ 3.09 g/t Au from 49m (in hole WRC1807)

Significant intersections are shown below in Table 1.

Drilling intersected a sequence of Banded Iron Formation within a dolerite and basaltic mafic sequence. Mineralisation is associated with a BIF and dolerite/basalt contact with trace amounts quartz veining and pyrite. Drill hole observations indicate that the BIF unit pinches out at depth, however the mineralisation continues down dip and is hosted wholly in a fine-grained dolerite. The mineralisation ranges in thickness from 1 to 4m and is open at depth.

Cross-sections 523095E and 523175E (Figures 3 & 4) highlight where the higher tenor gold mineralisation was intersected. Initial observations indicate that both gold grade and width of gold mineralisation improve at depth. Further follow-up RC drilling is planned for the first half of this year.

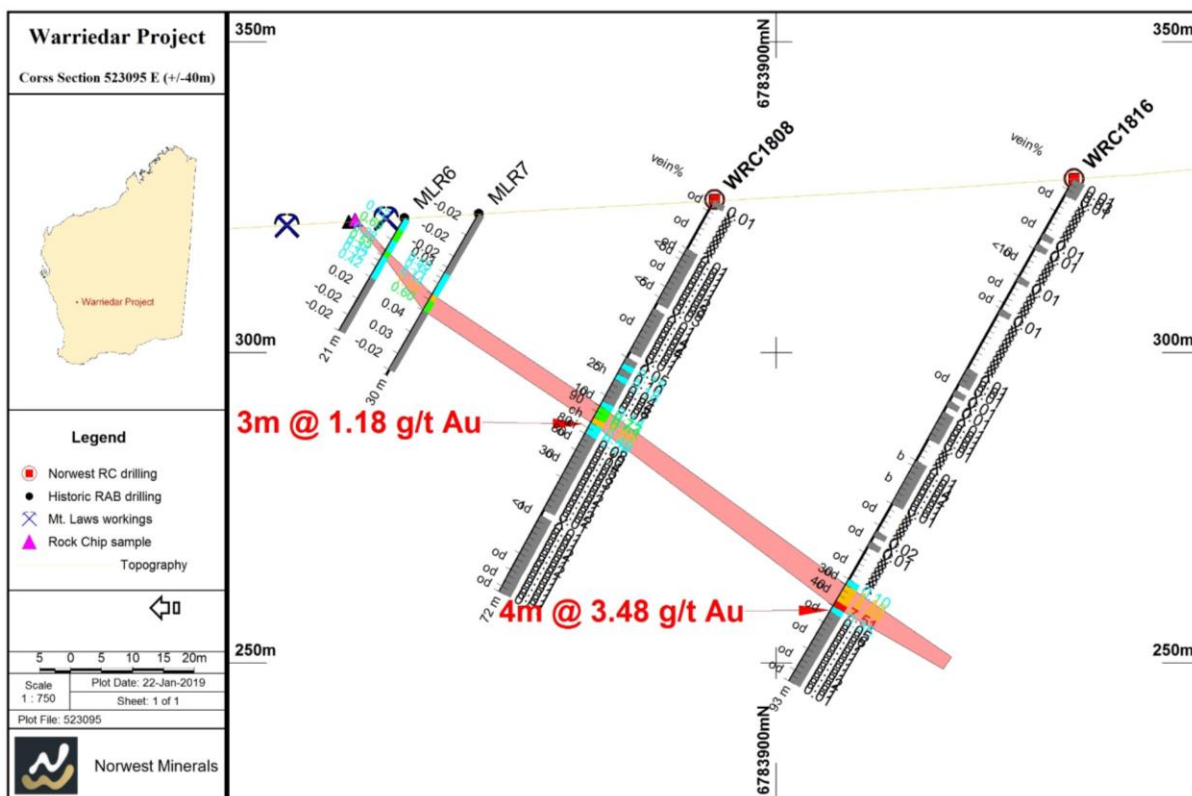


Figure 3: Mount Laws section 523095E showing gold intercepts in RC drilling

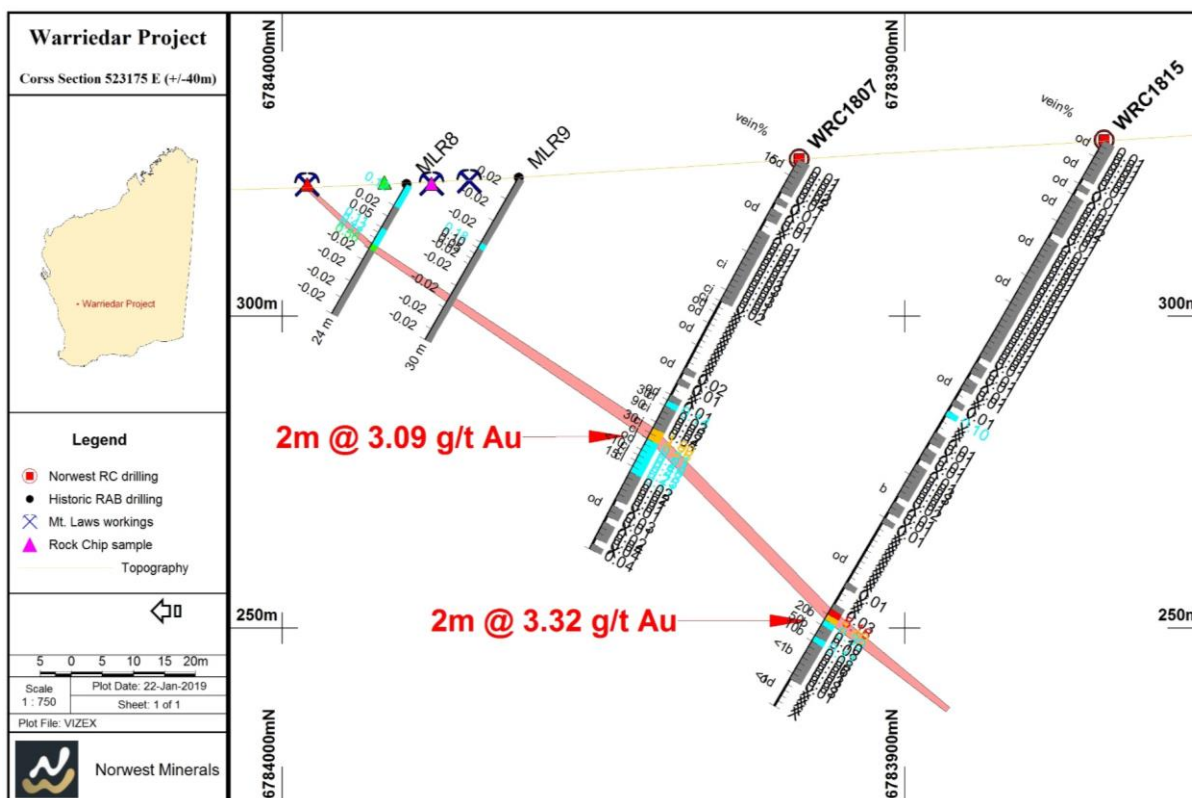


Figure 4: Mount Laws section 523175E showing gold intercepts in RC drilling

Table 1
Significant Intercepts for Mount Laws RC Drilling

| Hole Id. | Easting (GDA94z50) | Northing (GDA94z50) | Elevation (m) | Max. Depth (m) | Dip (Deg) | Azimuth (Deg) | From Depth (m) | To Depth (m) | Width (m) | Au (ppm) |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| WRC1801 | 522726 | 6783819 | 327.7 | 99 | -60 | 0 | 61 | 62 | 1 | 0.62 |
| WRC1802 | 522851 | 6783854 | 325.1 | 117 | -60 | 0 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 4.52 |
| WRC1803 | 523460 | 6784023 | 327.9 | 99 | -55 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 0.78 |
| WRC1804 | 523324 | 6783987 | 326.3 | 57 | -60 | 0 | No significant Results. | | | |
| WRC1805 | 523238 | 6783959 | 323.7 | 51 | -60 | 0 | No significant Results. | | | |
| WRC1806 | 523243 | 6783920 | 326.1 | 75 | -60 | 0 | 57 | 59 | 2 | 2.59 |
| WRC1807 | 523175 | 6783917 | 325.2 | 71 | -60 | 0 | 49 | 51 | 2 | 3.09 |
| WRC1808 | 523090 | 6783910 | 324.6 | 72 | -60 | 0 | 38 | 41 | 3 | 1.18 |
| WRC1809 | 523017 | 6783868 | 326.7 | 84 | -60 | 0 | 55 | 57 | 2 | 0.66 |
| WRC1810 | 522943 | 6783862 | 326.4 | 69 | -60 | 0 | 50 | 51 | 1 | 1.10 |
| WRC1811 | 524275 | 6784130 | 321.7 | 61 | -60 | 0 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 0.63 |
| WRC1812 | 524138 | 6784090 | 325.9 | 81 | -60 | 0 | No significant Results. | | | |
| WRC1813 | 524041 | 6784058 | 330 | 93 | -60 | 0 | 61 | 62 | 1 | 0.58 |
| WRC1814 | 523822 | 6784028 | 329.7 | 93 | -55 | 0 | No significant Results. | | | |
| WRC1815 | 523178 | 6783868 | 328.2 | 105 | -60 | 0 | 87 | 89 | 2 | 3.32 |
| WRC1816 | 523095 | 6783852 | 328 | 93 | -60 | 0 | 75 | 79 | 4 | 3.48 |

Surface Sampling and Ground Magnetics

Surface geochemistry programmes were completed across several prospects at Warriedar to highlight potential gold and/or base metal anomalies for drill targeting. Soil grids tested extensions to several prospects including Mt Laws, Lang's Find, Golden Eagle and Reid's Ridge. A total of 1,344 soil samples, 25 rock chip samples and 8 grab samples were collected from the various target localities. Sampling was completed on several 100 x 100 m and 50 x 100 m grids, and one 450 x 100 m grid. Samples were submitted to Genalysis (Intertek) in Perth for multi-element analysis. Several gold anomalies have been identified that warrant follow-up (Figure 5). Two rock chip samples were collected from the Lang's Find line of workings grading 4.08 g/t and a 12.96 g/t.

A 50m line spaced north-south oriented ground magnetic survey constituting 164 line-kilometres has been completed over tenements M59/755, E59/1696, E59/2104 and P59/2070. The new magnetic data was combined with existing high-resolution aeromagnetic imagery to the immediate east to highlight geophysical features extending west across the full Warriedar tenement package. Data was collected using a geometrics 858-1 CV magnetometer and Garmin GPSMAP62s with a Geometrics G857 Memory-Mag Proton procession Magnetometer Garmin 450 Oregon GPS base station. Figure 6 shows the final magnetic imagery. The magnetic survey has clearly identified the Reid's Ridge/Commodore fault, which will enable Norwest to better refine drill targeting in this area.

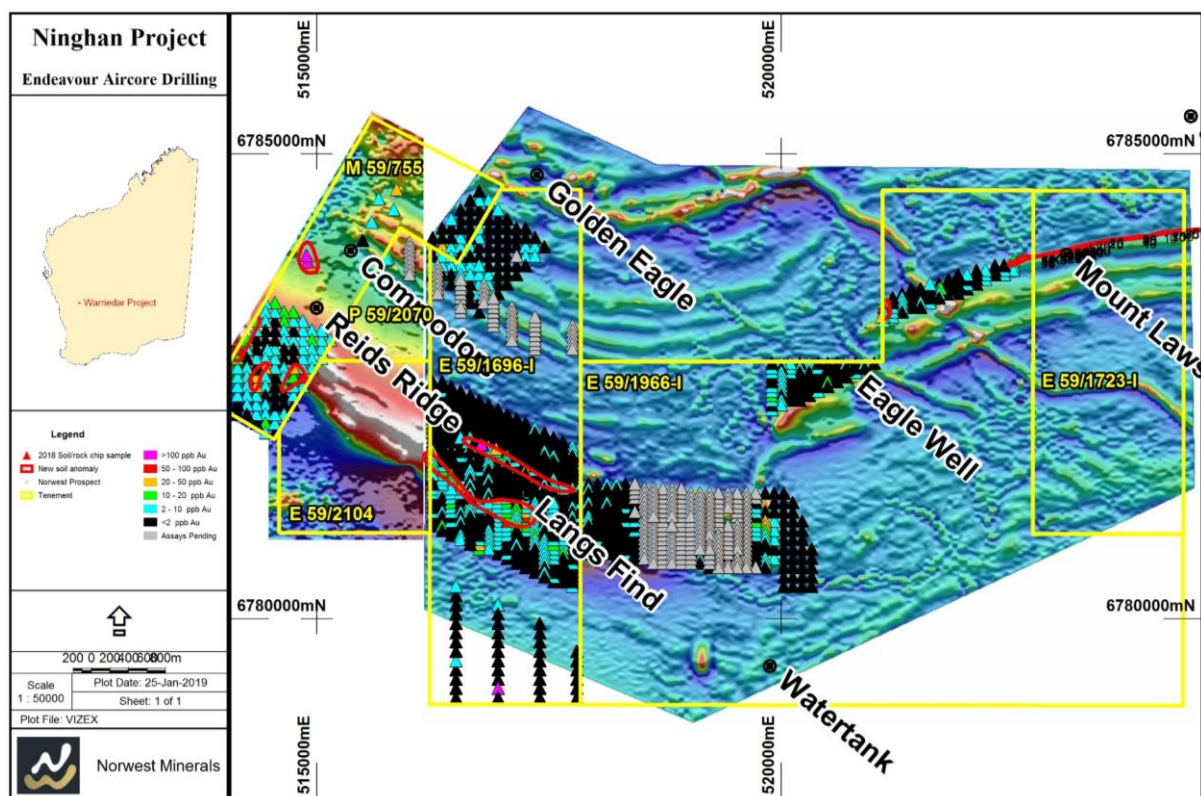


Figure 5: Warriedar soil sampling programme carried out November-December 2018

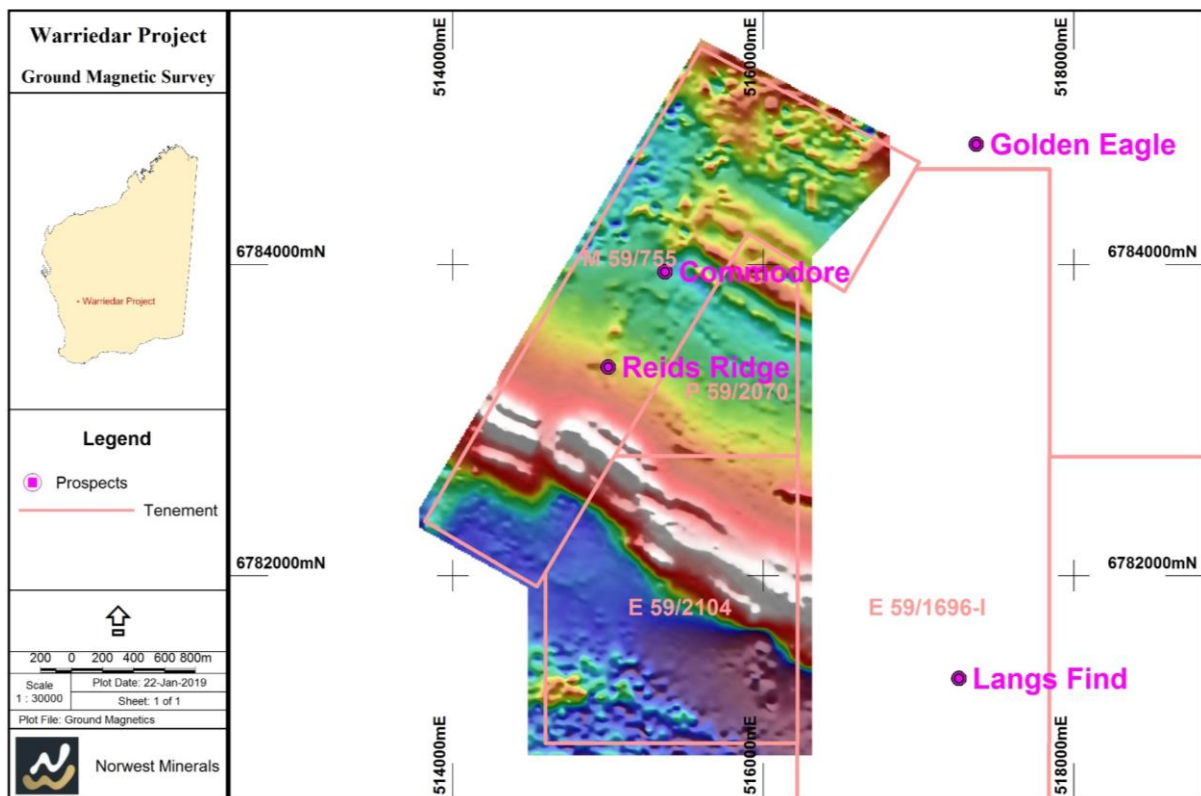


Figure 6: New ground magnetics along the western Warriedar project tenements highlighting the Reid's Ridge/Commodore fault.

Ninghan Gold and Base Metals Project - (100%)

The Ninghan project, consisting of four tenements, was acquired together with Norwest's 100% purchase of the Warriedar project tenements. The Ninghan tenements are prospective for gold and base metals and are located approximately 40 kms southeast of the Warriedar package and 20 kms west of the former Gold Rush settlement of Paynes Find.

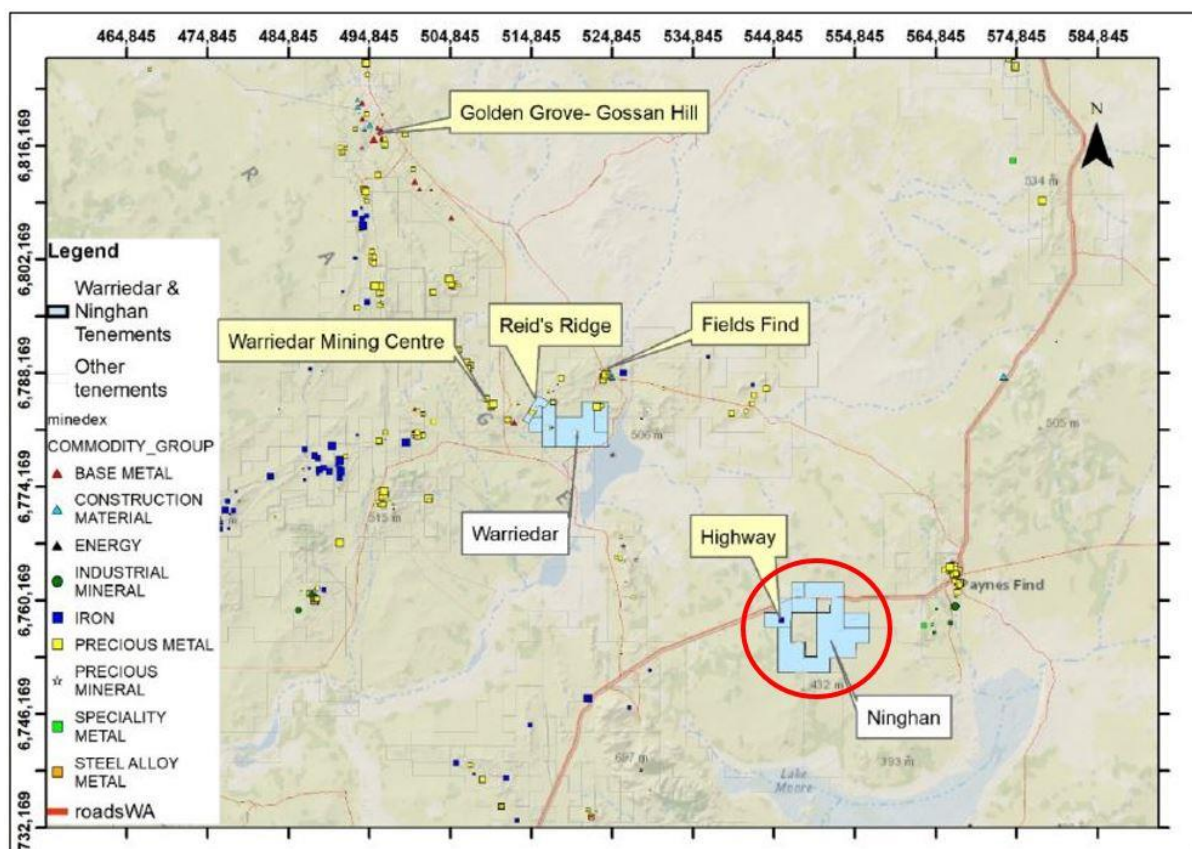


Figure 7: Location of Ninghan project tenements near Paynes Find, WA.

Desktop studies revealed the Ninghan tenements were lightly drill tested for gold and base metals mineralisation with most past exploration focused on the Endeavour Shear (E59/2080). Historical RAB drilling at the Endeavour prospect defined supergene enrichment up to 40m thick containing mostly low-grade gold mineralisation with one intercept of 3m @ 1.95g/t in the northernmost hole. Past soils and RC drilling (20 holes) at the Highway prospect (E59/1692) identified anomalous mineralisation in hole HWR017 of 1m @ 7,500 ppm Ni, 1,250 ppm Cu, 448 ppm Co.

Aircore Drilling

The Ninghan aircore drilling programme targeted the Endeavour and Highway prospects. Drilling along the Endeavour Shear was focused on defining the extent of mineralization to the north-east. Drilling at the Highway prospect was designed to identifying potential gold and base metal mineralization in the northern extent of the folded mafic/ultramafic volcanics which contribute to a magnetic high in the area.

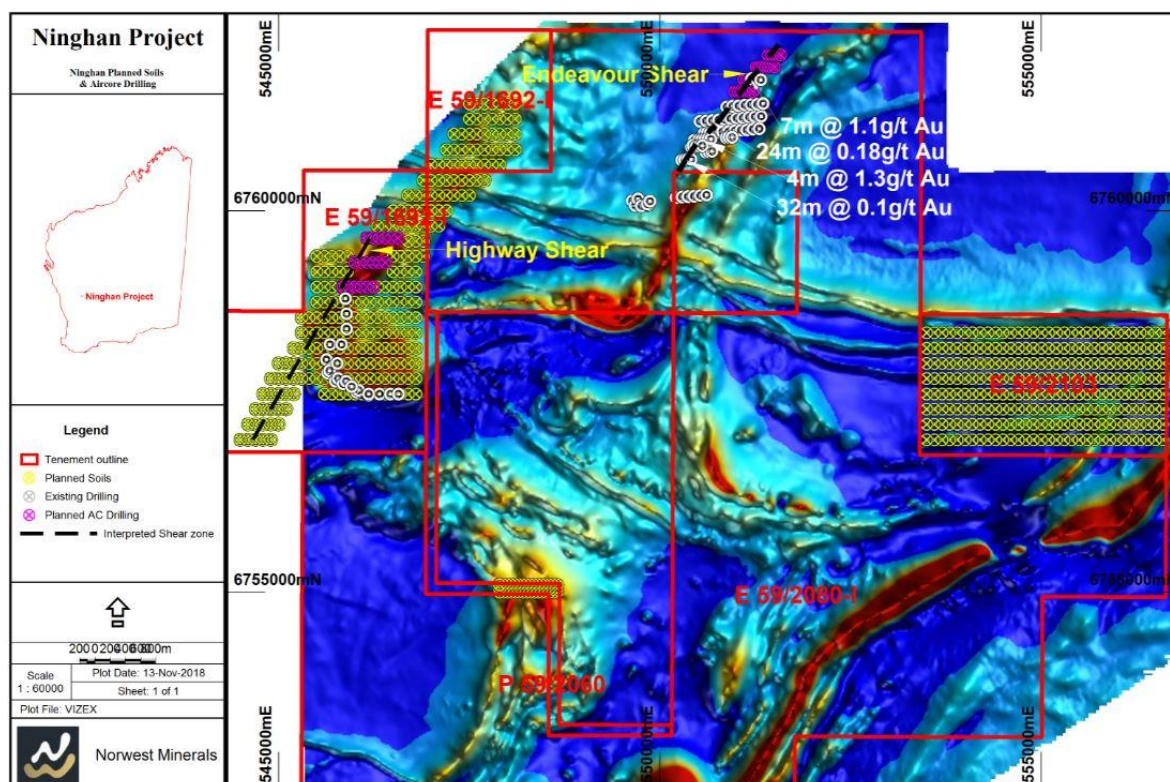


Figure 8 – Ninghan tenements showing location of Endeavour and Highway prospects, historical drilling with planned aircore and soils programmes (now complete).

Fifty holes were drilled for a total of 1,786 metres and 459 samples were collected. All holes were oriented -60° towards the west and drilled to blade refusal. The 4m composite samples were submitted to Genalysis Perth for ICPMS 33 element analysis. The Endeavour drilling verified and infilled anomalous gold mineralisation observed over the 900m of strike (Figure 7, 8 and Table 2). These results are from infill 200m drill lines. After initial challenges drilling through the near surface silcrete +/- ferricrete horizons drilling intersected intensely sheared talc chlorite schist. Single metre re-sampling of the mineralised 4 metre composite samples will be carried out in due course.

Composites highlights include:

- 20m @ 0.81g/t Au from 32m in hole NAC1825.
(including 4m @ 2.52 g/t Au from 40m)
- 12m @ 0.21g/t Au from 32m in hole NAC1827
- 12m @ 0.21g/t Au from 52m in hole NAC1811
- 4m @ 0.45g/t Au from 36m in hole NAC1828

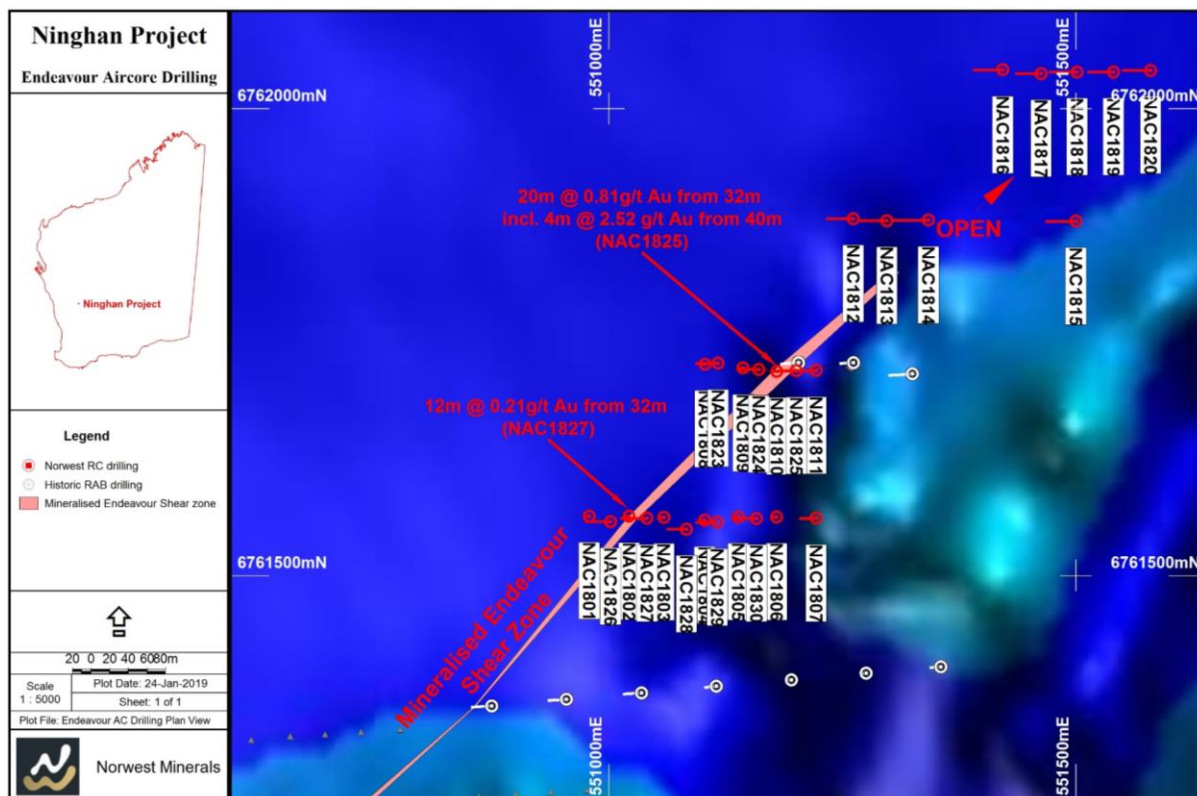


Figure 9 – Recent infill aircore drilling along the Endeavour shear.

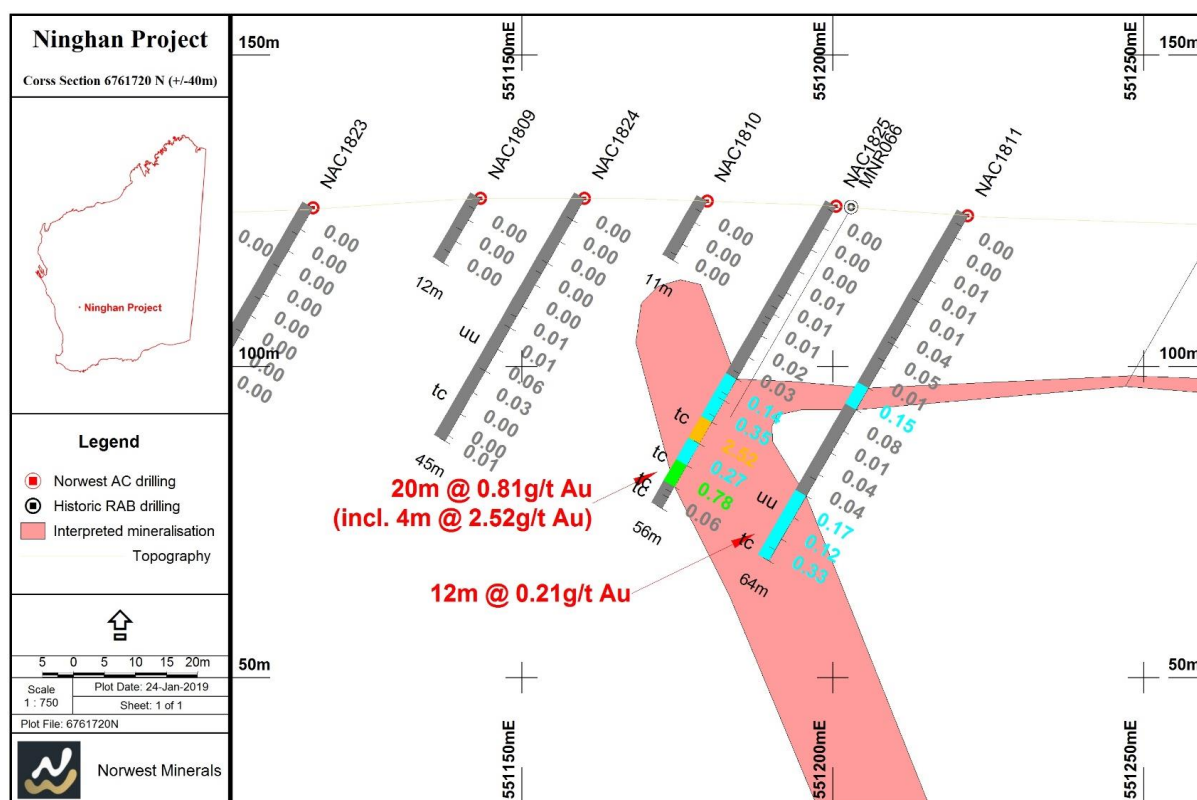


Figure 10 – Aircore drill section 6761720N at Endeavour prospect.

Table 2
Gold Intercepts >0.1 g/t for Endeavour Prospect AC Drilling

| Hole Id. | Easting (GDA94z50) | Northing (GDA94z50) | Elev (m) | Max. Depth (m) | Dip (Deg) | Az (Deg) | From Depth (m) | To Depth (m) | Width (m) | Au (ppm) |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| NAC1811 | 551222 | 6761720 | 124 | 64 | -60 | 270 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 0.16 |
| NAC1811 | " | " | | | | | 52 | 64 | 12 | 0.21 |
| NAC1825 | 551201 | 6761719 | 126 | 56 | -60 | 270 | 32 | 52 | 20 | 0.81 |
| NAC1827 | 551040 | 6761561 | 122 | 56 | -60 | 270 | 20 | 28 | 8 | 0.16 |
| NAC1827 | " | " | | | | | 32 | 44 | 12 | 0.21 |
| NAC1828 | 551083 | 6761550 | 122 | 42 | -60 | 270 | 36 | 40 | 4 | 0.45 |
| NAC1829 | 551116 | 6761557 | 123 | 47 | -60 | 270 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 0.11 |

Note: A summary table of all Ninghan aircore drilling results are located in Appendix 1.

Surface sampling

Soil sampling at Ninghan was designed to extend geochemical surface coverage along the Highway prospect and broadly target mineralisation across tenements E59/2103 and P59/2060.

A total of 569 soil samples were collected over several 50m x 50m and 200m x 100m grids. Samples were submitted to Genalysis in Perth for 33 multi-element analysis highlight potential gold and/or base metals anomalism. Results to date remain outstanding.

*****ENDS*****

For further information:

Shareholders contact:

Charles Schaus
 Chief Executive Officer
 Ph: +61 (0) 417 944 295
 E: info@norwestminerals.com.au

Media contact:

Michael Cairnduff
 Cannings Purple
 Ph: + 61 406 775 241
 E: mcairnduff@canningspurple.com.au

Competent Person's Statement

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

Aircore Drilling Summary Table - Ninghan Project

| Hole Id. | Easting (GDA94z50) | Northing (GDA94z50) | Elev (m) | Max. Depth (m) | Dip (Deg) | Azim (Deg) | From Depth (m) | To Depth (m) | Width (m) | Au (ppm) |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| NAC1801 | 550979 | 6761564 | 121 | 10 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1802 | 551021 | 6761563 | 121 | 12 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1803 | 551059 | 6761562 | 122 | 9 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1804 | 551102 | 6761559 | 123 | 12 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1805 | 551138 | 6761563 | 123 | 10 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1806 | 551179 | 6761563 | 122 | 8 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1807 | 551221 | 6761561 | 122 | 36 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1808 | 551103 | 6761726 | 125 | 12 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1809 | 551143 | 6761722 | 127 | 12 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1810 | 551180 | 6761719 | 127 | 11 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1811 | 551222 | 6761720 | 124 | 64 | -60 | 270 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 0.16 |
| NAC1811 | | | | | | | 52 | 64 | 12 | 0.21 |
| NAC1812 | 551261 | 6761882 | 124 | 58 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1813 | 551297 | 6761880 | 123 | 60 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1814 | 551342 | 6761881 | 121 | 75 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1815 | 551500 | 6761879 | 121 | 65 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1816 | 551421 | 6762041 | 126 | 64 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1817 | 551463 | 6762037 | 126 | 56 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1818 | 551501 | 6762039 | 125 | 60 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1819 | 551540 | 6762039 | 124 | 56 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1820 | 551580 | 6762041 | 123 | 60 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1821 | 551549 | 6762199 | 126 | 69 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1822 | 551612 | 6762198 | 125 | 63 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1823 | 551116 | 6761727 | 125 | 48 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1824 | 551160 | 6761721 | 127 | 45 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1825 | 551201 | 6761719 | 126 | 56 | -60 | 270 | 32 | 52 | 20 | 0.81 |



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|-----|----|-----|-----|------------------------|----|----|------|
| NAC1826 | 551002 | 6761558 | 121 | 54 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1827 | 551040 | 6761561 | 122 | 56 | -60 | 270 | 20 | 28 | 8 | 0.16 |
| NAC1827 | | | | | | | 32 | 44 | 12 | 0.21 |
| NAC1828 | 551083 | 6761550 | 122 | 42 | -60 | 270 | 36 | 40 | 4 | 0.45 |
| NAC1829 | 551116 | 6761557 | 123 | 47 | -60 | 270 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 0.11 |
| NAC1830 | 551158 | 6761561 | 123 | 52 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1831 | 546162 | 6759637 | 203 | 11 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1832 | 546237 | 6759639 | 202 | 4 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1833 | 546314 | 6759643 | 201 | 4 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1834 | 546399 | 6759644 | 201 | 32 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1835 | 546479 | 6759643 | 201 | 31 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1836 | 546562 | 6759646 | 204 | 36 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1837 | 546003 | 6759316 | 182 | 37 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1838 | 546080 | 6759320 | 187 | 33 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1839 | 546159 | 6759319 | 191 | 31 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1840 | 546241 | 6759322 | 194 | 30 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1841 | 546324 | 6759319 | 195 | 34 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1842 | 546402 | 6759322 | 196 | 18 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1843 | 545837 | 6758998 | 176 | 33 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1844 | 545881 | 6758999 | 180 | 15 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1845 | 545916 | 6759001 | 183 | 6 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1846 | 545962 | 6758996 | 185 | 19 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1847 | 545994 | 6758998 | 187 | 28 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1848 | 546078 | 6759000 | 186 | 42 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1849 | 546152 | 6759004 | 180 | 37 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |
| NAC1850 | 546237 | 6758999 | 177 | 23 | -60 | 270 | No Significant Results | | | |

Reverse Circulation Drilling, Aircore drilling, Surficial geochemical sampling and ground magnetic survey – December 2018 Ninghan & Warriedar Projects

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Sampling techniques</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling, ground magnetics and surface sampling programs were conducted on the Warriedar and Ninghan Projects, WA. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling, Aircore (AC), ground magnetic survey and soil/rock chip samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. 16 reverse circulation (RC) holes were completed by Challenge Drilling of Kalgoorlie on the Warriedar project. Samples were collected in one-metre intervals from a rig-mounted cone splitter. The sample weights were approximately 3 kg in size and relatively equal in size. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| | <p>tools or systems used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 Aircore (AC) drill holes were completed at the Ninghan project. Drilling was conducted by Raglan drilling of Kalgoorlie, WA. Four metre composite samples were scoop sampled from the drill piles. The same weights ranged from 2-3 kg in size. Rock samples were collected from visibly mineralized outcroppings, and soil samples collected in grid patterns from areas of interest on the Project. The rock chip and soil sample weights were approximately 0.5-1 kg and 0.1-0.3 kg in size, respectively. Samples from drilling and surface sampling were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis. Ground magnetic data was collected on 50-metre spaced lines over portions of several tenements to add to the existing high-resolution magnetic data set for the Warriedar Project area. |
| Drilling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. AC drilling used a 3-inch blade bit. |
| Drill sample recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling conditions, recoveries and sample size were documented as being good. AC drilling was mostly dry sample with the occasional wet or moist sample. Overall the drilling was very dry. Recoveries were good. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For both RC and AC holes were kept as dry as possible in order to maintain good recoveries and minimise potential contamination. No relationship between grade and recovery is known. |
| Logging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire RC and AC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization and veining. All holes were logged in full. Rock and soil samples and sample locations were qualitatively logged for lithology and regolith type, and registered by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chip samples were collected from a rig-mounted cone splitter in one-metre intervals and were approximately 3 kg in size. Samples were visually examined to ensure that all samples were relatively the same weight and size. The AC samples was collected from a rig mounted cyclone and then placed in 10m rows on the ground. A metal scoop was then used to collect representative 4m composite samples for assay submission. Industry certified Gannet standards were submitted into the sample stream at every 25th, 50th, and 75th bag number for the RC samples. The 100th bag number was a field duplicate. The industry standards ranged from a blank up to 6.93 g/t Au. There were 5 different standard values used. All standards were scrutinized to ensure they fell within |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | <p>acceptable tolerances of 2 standard deviations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">For RC One field duplicate samples were collected every 100 samples. Assay reproduction was adequate.There were no standards inserted for the AC or the soil/rock chip samples.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 10-15 cm deep dug with a shovel, samples were 0.1-0.3 kg in size.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 for analysis.Rock samples were run through a jaw crusher and then pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns.Soil samples were pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns. |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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, | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The prepared RC chip samples underwent 50 g lead collection fire assay for inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES).The prepared Aircore, rockchip and soil samples underwent Aqua Regia digestion for inductively coupled |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| | <p><i>handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> | <p>plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) for 33 element analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. The Aqua Regia and ICP-MS techniques for the surface samples were designed to measure low level multi-element concentrations. The fire assay and ICP-OES techniques for the RC chips were designed to return precise precious metal recoveries. 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. The ground magnetic survey was walked using a geometrics 858-1 CV magnetometer and Garmin GPSMAP62s with a on a 50-metre spaced line grid with a sampling rate of 1 Hz. One base-station receiver was used, being a Geometrics G857 Memory-Mag Proton procession Magnetometer Garmin 450 Oregon GPS base station magnetometer. Data processing was conducted by Southern Geoscience Consultants of Blemont, WA. |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience, were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | <p><i>procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | <p>verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface samples were collected by Apex Geoscience Australia field geologists. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralization encountered. The assay results of RC chips, rock samples and soil samples are comparable with the observed mineralogy. The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release. |
| Location of data points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC and RC drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. Down hole surveys of the RC drilling were collected at 30 m intervals using a gyro down hole camera. 88% of the drill holes were less than 100 m in depth, so the amount of downhole deviation was minimal. Examination of the downhole surveys show the maximum azimuth deviation in drilling to have been 3.8° over 110 m. The drill holes experienced very little dip variation (largest deviation 1.8° over 110 m), with an average hole dip deviation of 0.85°. Rock sample locations were determined by handheld Garmin GPS, which is considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Warriear soil sampling was conducted on several nominal grids (100 x 100 m, 50 x 100 m or 450 x 100 m) using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. The Ninghan soil sampling was conducted on several nominal grids (100 x 200 m or 50 x 50 m) using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. A handheld Garmin GPS (considered accurate to ± 5 m) was used to determine accurate locations for the collection of the ground magnetic data. GPS timing correction was applied, where necessary, to accurately correlate with the magnetic data. Location information was collected at a rate of 0.1 Hz. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drilling targeted depth extensions of historic drill holes, and thus, the drill spacing was irregular. However, the holes were generally spaced at about 70 m or 150 m, over a total strike length of about 1.6 km. The AC drilling targeted the Endeavour and Highway shear zones that were interpreted from the aeromagnetic datasets. At the Endeavour prospect difficulties were encountered in getting some of the holes to bedrock blade refusal. These holes were re drilled and achieved bedrock blade refusal. Holes were spaced 2- to 40m spacing along the 160m drill lines for the Endeavour drilling. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | <p>The highway drilling was spaced with 320m line spacing and 80m spacing along the lines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date there is insufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of a mineral resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. The reported rock sampling is of a reconnaissance nature, and thus, only visibly mineralized rocks were targeted for sampling. Soil sampling was conducted on nominal grids of 100 x 100 m, 50 x 100 m or 450 x 100 m spacing, depending on the size of the area of interest, and the density of any historic sampling in the area. The reported surface sampling data is insufficient to support or establish any resource definition. No compositing has been conducted. The ground magnetic program was conducted on grid lines of 50-metre spacing, to give continuity with the high-resolution data set available for the project area from previous work. |
| <p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drill holes were angled to the north, which is approximately perpendicular to the across strike of the mineralization and is generally considered the optimal drill orientation for this deposit. All of the AC drilling was oriented at -60° to the west (270°). Rock sampling was reconnaissance based and targeted areas of possible outcrop mineralisation. Ground magnetic data collection was conducted on lines oriented 0°-180°. This is roughly orthogonal to the general structural trend of the area, largely defined by major |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | <p>banded iron formation ridges. This orientation of survey line is also consistent with the previously available high-resolution geophysical data for the Warriedar Project area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No orientation bias has been identified in the data. |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample security for the RC, AC, rockchip and soil samples that were 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. The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff. |
| Audits or reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. 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 |
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| Mineral tenement and land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current exploration for Warriedar is located within Exploration Licences 59/1966, 59/1696, 59/1723 and 59/2104, Mining Licence 59/755 and Prospecting Licence 59/2070 held by Norwest Minerals Limited. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| <i>tenure status</i> | <p><i>park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The current exploration for Ninghan is located within Exploration Licences 59/2080-I, 59/2103, and 59/1692-I and Prospecting Licence 59/2060 held by Norwest Minerals Limited. Together, the tenements make up the Ninghan Project combined reporting group.Examination of the Ninghan exploration licences show that they don't expire until 2020 or 2021, at which time they can be renewed. Prospecting licence P59/2060 expires July 2019 at which time it will can be renewed for a further 4 years.The status of the Warriedar comprise E 59/1966 was granted on 21/02/2014 and is set to expire on 20/02/2019. The tenement E 59/1696 was granted on 05/07/2011 and is set to expire on 04/07/2021. The tenement E 59/1723 was granted on 13/12/2012 and is set to expire on 12/12/2022. The tenement E 59/2104 was granted on 25/08/2015 and is set to expire on 24/08/2020. The tenement M 59/755 was granted on 11/09/2015 and is set to expire on 10/09/2036. The tenement P 59/2070 was granted on 25/02/2016 and is set to expire on 24/02/2020. Together, the tenements make up the Warriedar Project combined reporting group.At the Warriedar project there is one Registered Heritage Site resides in the south eastern portion of tenements E 59/1723 and E 59/1966, this being Monger's Lake.Like Warriedar, Ninghan has one Registered Heritage Site (5936) situated on the southern portion of E59/2080-I.The Warriedar tenements reside in the Karara Rangeland Park.Both the Warriedar and Ninghan tenements are in good |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | standing. |
| <i>Exploration done by other parties</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">At Warriedar, significant historic work has been completed over the tenements in question, including mining operations, drilling, geophysical surveys and abundant surface sampling. Previous operators of the tenement areas include Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd (1980-1982), Noble Mining (1982), Aztec (1983-1986), Epoch Minerals (1985-1986), Kulim Ltd (1987), Gold Partners NL (1983-1990), Samantha Gold (1991), Resource Exploration NL (1996-2000), Prosperity Resources Ltd (2006-2010), West Peak Iron (2010-2013) and Aphex Minerals Pty Ltd (2013-2017).At Ninghan, the historic work that has been completed over the tenements in question, include drilling, geophysical surveys and abundant surface sampling. Previous operators of the tenement areas include North Flinders Mines Ltd (1976-1980), CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1983-1986), Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd (1992-1997), Prosperity Resources Ltd (2007-2009), West Peak Iron Ltd (2011-2013) and Aphex Minerals Pty Ltd (2013-2017). |
| <i>Geology</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Warriedar Project covers a region in the south of the Archean Warriedar Fold Belt, over a sequence of mafic volcanic and sill rocks with interlayered banded iron formations (BIF's). Epigenetic gold is associated with pyritic alteration of BIF's with quartz or quartz-tourmaline veining and stockworks. The area is prospective for BIF hosted epigenetic gold, as well as for gold hosted in narrow |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | <p>quartz-vein bearing structures which trend northeast throughout the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Ninghan project is located on the western portion of the Archean Paynes Find fold belt. The area is prospective for BIF hosted epigenetic gold, as well as for gold hosted in narrow quartz-vein bearing structures which trend northeast throughout the area. The area is prospective for gold and base metals. |
| Drill hole Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">easting and northing of the drill hole collarelevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collardip and azimuth of the holedown hole length and interception depthhole 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">All drill holes and their significant intersections have been included in Tables 1 and 2 of the release. |
| Data aggregation methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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, | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Length weighted intersections have been reported in the above-mentioned Table of the release.No high cuts have been applied.Metal equivalent values are not being reported. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | <p>the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | |
| Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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'). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Warriedar RC drill holes are angled at 60° or 55° and to the north, corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized strike, which dips at approximately 35° to the south-southeast.• The Ninghan AC drill holes are angled at 60° and to the west, corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized strike (striking ~035 in both areas). |
| Diagrams | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An appropriate exploration map has been included in the release. |
| Balanced reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A table containing anomalous RC, AC, rock chip and soil sampling results to date has been included in the release. Due to the amount of soil collected only anomalous soil sample locations and results have been included. All locations are shown on the attached plans. |
| Other substantive exploration data | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An exploration plan from the RC and AC drilling has been included in the release.• An exploration plan from the recent reconnaissance rock chip and soil sampling program has been included in the |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | <i>method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> | release. |
| Further work | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further RC is warranted at the Mt. Laws prospect to determine if the grades and widths continue to improve at depth. Infill drilling between drill lines will also be completed.• Upon receipt of all of the soil/rock chip results, a full geochemical review in context with the geological model will be performed to determine which anomalies require follow up AC drilling. |