

5 June 2019

Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

Shares on Issue
50,810,000

Directors & Management

Chairman
Peter Bennetto

Director / CEO
Stephen Woodham

Non-Executive Director
Stephen Brockhurst

Company Secretary
David McEntaggart

Registered Office
Level 11
216 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Contact

T 08 9481 0389
E info@kingwestresources.com.au
W www.kingwestresources.com.au

Drilling Programs Confirm Potential of New Resource Target and Extension of Resource Target

- New potential high grade target area at Gambier Lass North confirmed.
- Positive results received from Gambier Lass North included:
 - 3m @ 3.04g/t from 81m
 - 3m @ 1.98g/t from 45m
 - 12m @ 1.08g/t from 23m, inc 1m @ 9.84g/t
 - 5m @ 1.42g/t from 13m, inc 1m @ 2.83g/t
- Drilling at Crawford results in a new geological interpretation.
- New interpretation results in large near surface, oxide, bulk ore body.
- Drilling at Crawford included results of:
 - 12m @ 1.08g/t from 80m, inc. 1m @ 3.62g/t and 1m @ 5.01g/t
- Updated Crawford MRE (Mineral Resource Estimate) has commenced.

Kingwest Resources Limited (ASX:KWR) is pleased to announce the results of RC drilling at its prospective Gambier Lass North, Crawford and King of the West projects.

A programme of 34 reverse circulation (RC) holes were completed to follow up previous and historic drilling. At Gambier Lass North RC drilling targeted historical high grade RAB drill hits, drilling at Crawford aimed at increasing knowledge of the geological interpretation and extending known mineralisation and drilling at King of the West targeted extensions to previously delineated high grade intercepts.

Kingwest's CEO Steve Woodham said "With this latest drilling we've begun to check off some of the goals that we set out to achieve since listing late last year, including a better understanding of the geology at Crawford and to delineate a new exploration target at Gambier Lass North, looking towards a potential MRE on that particular project. KWR has a lot of ground to cover and we intend to continue to build a solid resource base whilst also exploring exciting target areas such as Romans Well, which is just north of NTM Gold's latest drilling at their Aliso project, and the Emperor area which is located close to RED 5's Darlot operations"

Gambier Lass North

A program of 14 holes totalling 1,693m was drilled at Gambier Lass North. These holes were testing historical RAB drilling that returned some high-grade intersections including 6m @ 3.24g/t from 38m, 7m @ 1.52g/t from 23m and 5m @ 1.1g/t from 60m¹.

The KWR RC drilling program was successful in confirming this historical data, while also delineating new mineralization to the south. Positive new results received from Gambier Lass North included 3m @ 3.04g/t from 81m, 3m @ 1.98g/t from 45m, 12m @ 1.08g/t from 23m (inc. 1m @ 9.84g/t) and 5m @ 1.42g/t from 13m (inc 1m @ 2.83g/t)

Figure 1 illustrates the mineralisation styles at Gambier Lass North.

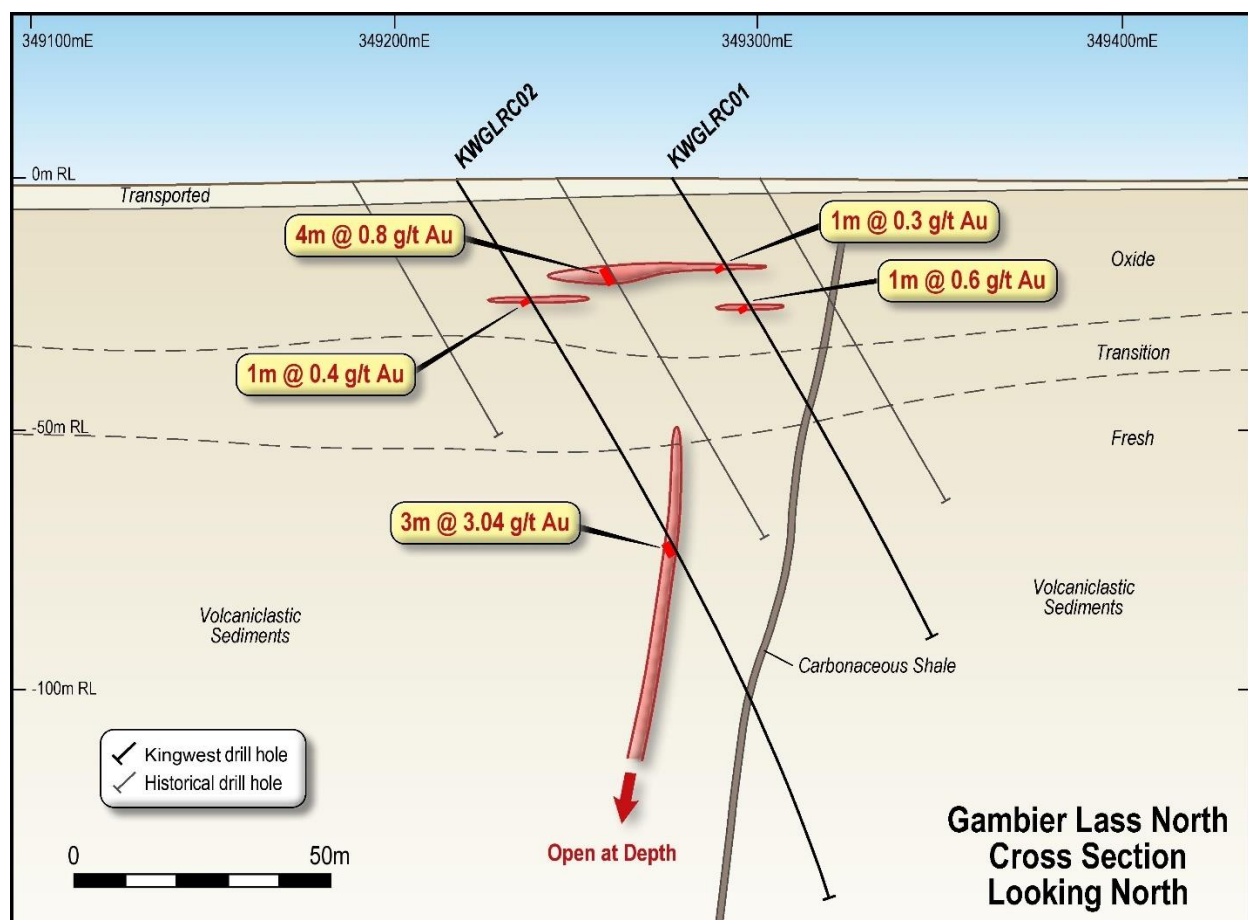


Figure 1: Cross-section through Gambier Lass North drilling

The KWR RC drilling lies north of the historic Gambier Lass mine, with production recorded as 11,000t @ 25g/t, producing 8,500oz. In addition to the primary quartz hosted mineralisation, shallow supergene mineralisation was also delineated in the drilling. This mineralisation appears to form a blanket over the primary gold lodes. The historic RAB drilling intersections are all interpreted as supergene mineralisation in the oxide zone.

¹ Details can be found in the ASX announcement dated 22 August 2018



Figure 2: Mineralised interval in KWGLRC02 showing quartz vein, 3m @ 3.04g/t

High-grade primary mineralisation was intersected in the southern most line drilled (Figure 2). This quartz lode is interpreted as a continuation of the historic Gambier Lass mine located 600m to the south east (not on Kingwest tenement, see Figure 3)

Drill spacing in the southern part of the lease is 200m. Follow up infill drilling will be required to delineate additional primary and supergene mineralisation. Figure 3 shows the location of the historic Gambier Lass mine and the interpreted northern extension into the Kingwest tenement. The lode is interpreted to continue under cover therefore excluding surface exposure.

Future work programs will focus on extending the known mineralisation to the north west and south east of the current drill hits.

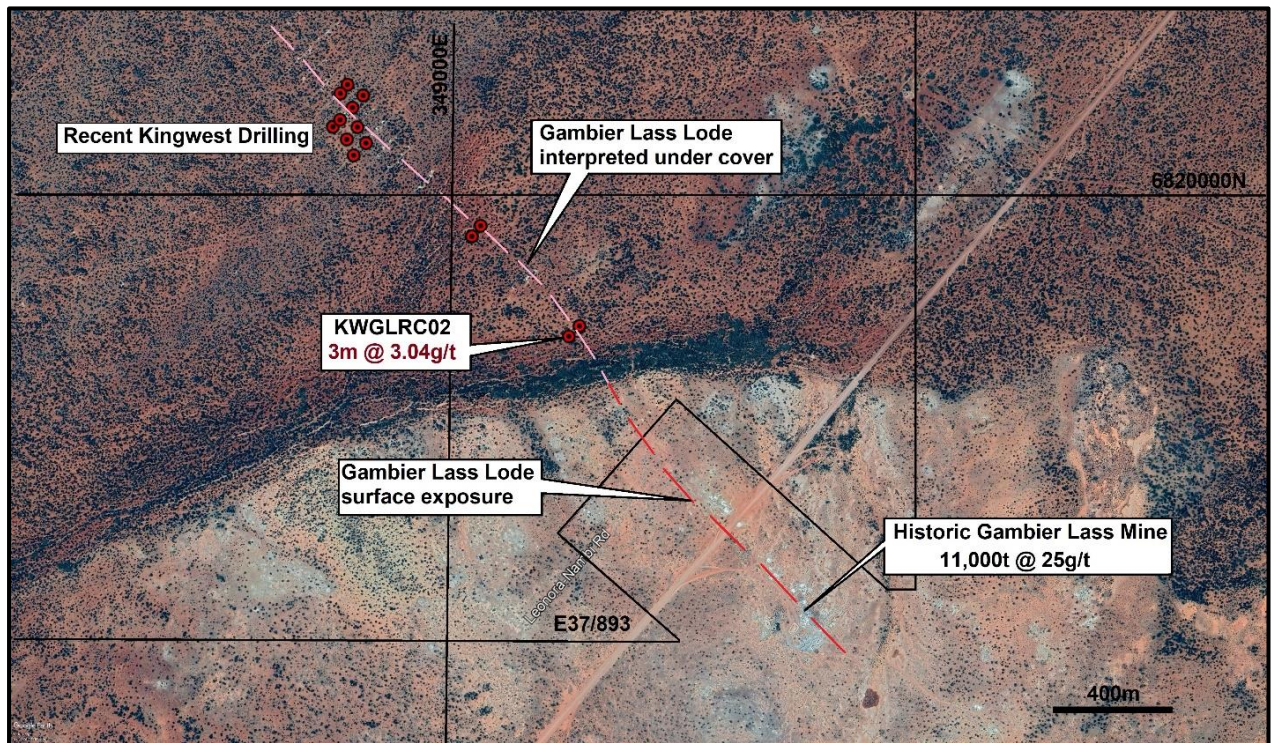


Figure 3: Plan of Gambier Lass North Project with Kingwest drilling and historic Gambier Lass mine

Crawford

A drilling program of 13 holes totalling 2,073m was completed at the Crawford deposit.

The recent drilling combined with an exercise in re-logging available historic holes has resulted in an updated geological interpretation for the Crawford mineralisation. Previously, mineralisation was interpreted as a series of shallow, west dipping, stacked lodes. The recent drilling program was targeting down dip extensions to these lodes, however several holes failed to intersect gold mineralisation in the primary, fresh zone. It is now apparent that the bulk of gold mineralisation at Crawford represents remobilised, secondary mineralisation within the lower oxide zone.

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the re-interpretation from the recent drilling program, resulting in a bulk near surface free-digging ore body. Figures 5 illustrates that the mineralised zone within the lower oxide region of the ore body remains open to the east.

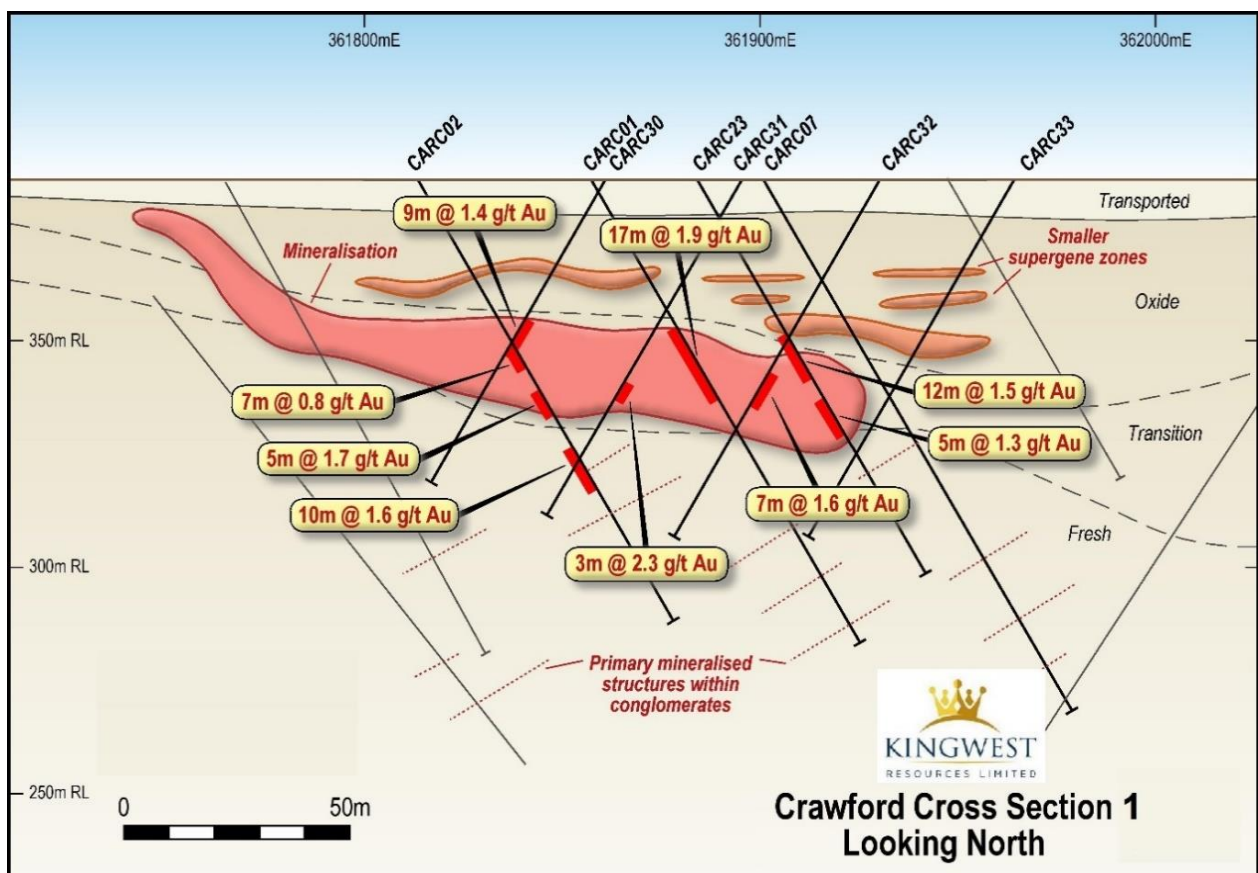


Figure 4: Cross section 1 through Crawford

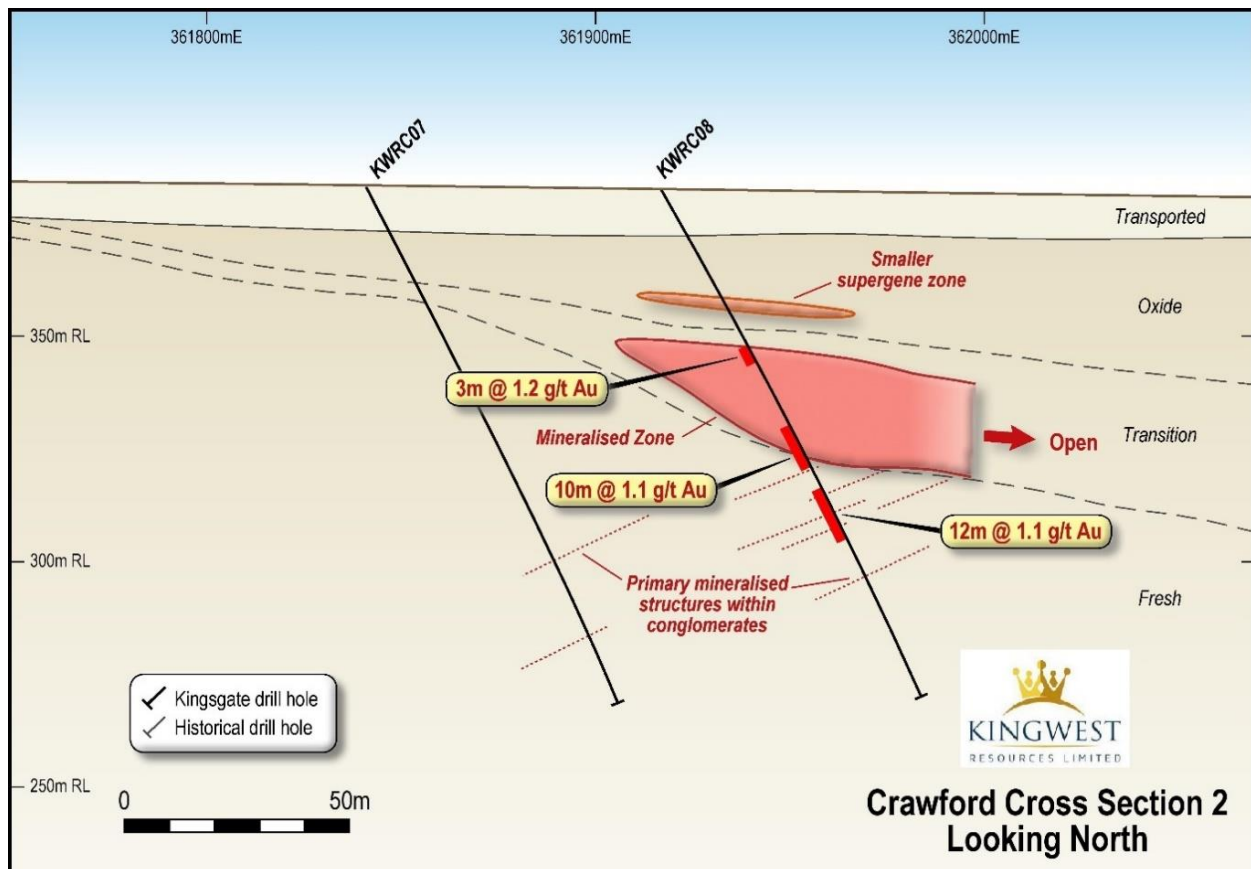


Figure 5: Cross section 2 through Crawford

The host rock is a sequence of sediments and conglomerates with mineralisation in the primary zone restricted to favourable conglomerate zones. These favourable sequences may or may not be continuous along strike or dip. Figure 6 shows primary mineralisation intersected in hole KWRC08. The host conglomerates are altered and bleached with trace pyrite; apparent is the erratic distribution of gold mineralisation. This is typical of the primary mineralisation.

The oxidised mineralisation shows increased continuity due to remobilisation of the gold and this is the main exploration target.

83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
3.62g/t	0.73g/t	0.07g/t	0.23g/t	1.48g/t	0.16g/t	0.03g/t	0.04g/t	5.01g/t
84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
								

Figure 6: Mineralised interval in KWCRC08, part of 12m @ 1.08g/t 80m-92m

Previous drilling has been targeting depth extensions in the fresh rock as they dip towards the west. It is now apparent that mineralisation may continue to the east as the weathering profile deepens. Figure 7 shows the location of all RC and diamond drilling collars. The bulk of drilling has focussed on the core area with little to the north and south along strike.

With this new information and updated geological understanding, work on a new Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) has commenced. This will involve re-modelling the oxide interpretation as it now appears that this does form a relatively continuous zone above the primary lodes. The previous interpretation had a series of stacked lodes continuing into the oxide zone and this will now be re-modelled. It is anticipated that this will be complete early in the September quarter.

Upon completion of this updated model it is planned to move towards a mining study focussing on the open-pittable oxide mineralisation. Crawford is well placed near major infrastructure and is located on a granted mining lease, allowing KWR to expedite any mining plans if the mining study proves to be positive.

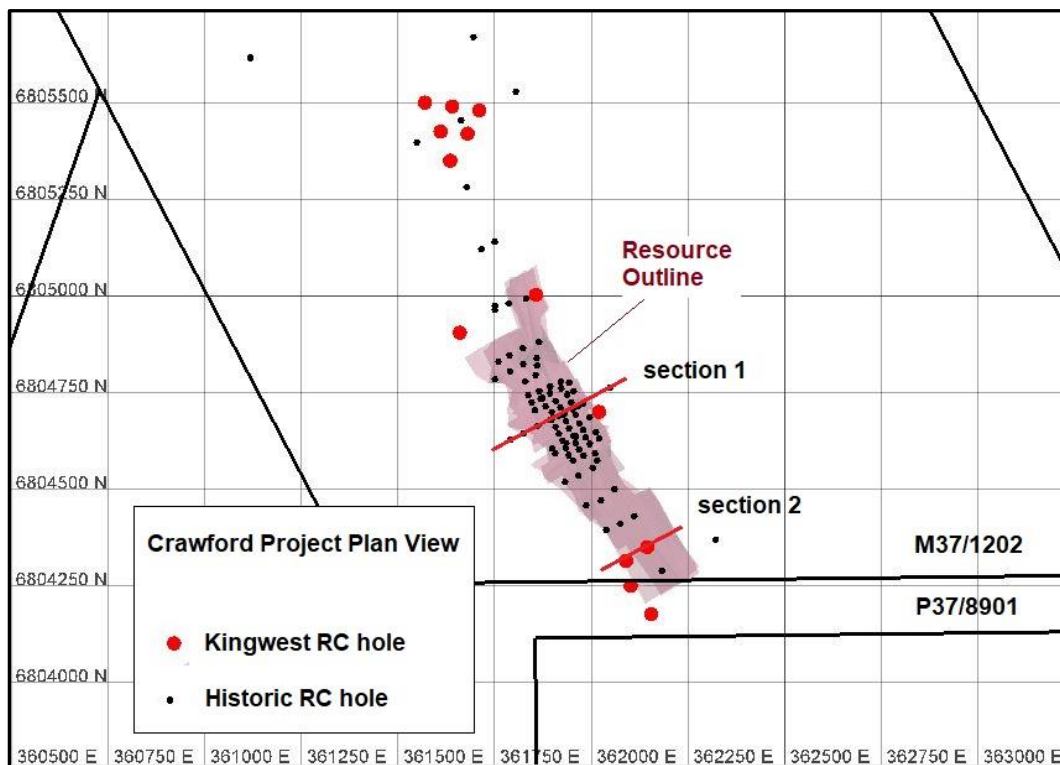


Figure 7: Map of Crawford Resource area and completed RC drill holes

Six holes were drilled to the north of the current resource area. Four of these holes intersected an un-mineralised mafic intrusive. This has been interpreted as a later stage Proterozoic mafic dyke.

There is no RC drilling north of this area and this remains a prime target for future exploration.

King of the West

A program of 7 holes totalling 980m was completed targeting high grade mineralisation beneath old workings. Drilling targeted the King of the West and Queen of the West vein systems.

Two holes were drilled into the King of the West lode targeting extensions to the previously announced high grade intersection in hole KWRC007; 15m @ 9.18g/t from 60m. The two holes were drilled either side of, and below, the high-grade intersection. Neither hole intersected significant gold mineralisation.

Drilling into the Queen of the West lode targeted extensions at depth of old, shallow workings where high grade chip samples were collected. Chip samples of 7.08g/t, 2.41g/t and 17.4g/t were collected in August 2018 (see ASX announcement 6 September 2018). Five holes were drilled with none of them intersecting significant gold mineralisation.

Corporate

As partial consideration for the drilling services provided in this recent drilling campaign, the Company has agreed to issue 606,060 fully paid ordinary shares to a supplier. The shares will be issued at a deemed issue price of \$0.165 per share (deemed value of \$100,000) in lieu of cash payment. The shares will be issued in due course using the Company's ASX Listing Rule 7.1 Placement Capacity.

Table 1: Drillhole details

Hole	Project	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From m	To m	Length m	Grade g/t
KWGLRC01	Gambier Lass North	349320	6819630	-60	42	103	NSI			
KWGLRC02	Gambier Lass North	349290	6819600	-60	42	163	81	84	3	3.04
KWGLRC03	Gambier Lass North	349035	6819910	-60	42	103	45	48	3	1.98
KWGLRC04	Gambier Lass North	349010	6819880	-60	42	184	78	81	3	0.6
KWGLRC05	Gambier Lass North	348705	6820140	-60	42	103	77	78	1	1.21
							48	51	3	0.72
KWGLRC06	Gambier Lass North	348670	6820105	-60	42	103	63	68	5	0.74
KWGLRC07	Gambier Lass North	348680	6820185	-60	42	102	23	35	12	1.08
							61	62	1	2.84
KWGLRC08	Gambier Lass North	348650	6820150	-60	42	101	49	52	3	0.72
KWGLRC09	Gambier Lass North	348695	6820275	-60	42	103	NSI			
KWGLRC10	Gambier Lass North	348665	6820240	-60	42	102	13	18	5	1.42
KWGLRC11	Gambier Lass North	348630	6820205	-60	42	102				
KWGLRC12	Gambier Lass North	348610	6820185	-60	42	182	33	35	2	0.43
KWGLRC13	Gambier Lass North	348650	6820305	-60	42	102	76	81	5	0.2
KWGLRC14	Gambier Lass North	348630	6820280	-60	42	140	NSI			
KWCRC01	Crawford	361640	6805490	-60	60	182	NSI			
KWCRC02	Crawford	361710	6805480	-60	60	102	NSI			
KWCRC03	Crawford	361610	6805425	-60	60	182	NSI			
KWCRC04	Crawford	361680	6805420	-60	60	157	38	44	6	0.38
							54	55	1	4.41
							67	71	4	0.35
KWCRC05	Crawford	361570	6805500	-60	60	182	NSI			
KWCRC06	Crawford	361635	6805350	-60	60	182	NSI			
KWCRC07	Crawford	362090	6804315	-60	60	180	153	154	1	2.76
KWCRC08	Crawford	362145	6804350	-60	60	180	28	31	3	0.67
							40	43	3	1.17
							48	49	1	1.34
							60	70	10	1.10
							80	92	12	1.08
KWCRC09	Crawford	361857	6805003	-60	60	120	NSI			
KWCRC10	Crawford	362102	6804250	-60	60	182	NSI			
KWCRC11	Crawford	362155	6804177	-60	60	182	NSI			
KWCRC12	Crawford	362020	6804700	-60	240	122	91	97	6	0.91
KWCRC13	Crawford	361660	6804905	-60	60	120	NSI			
KWRC08	King of the West	322500	6858975	-55°	180°	197	NSI			
KWRC09	King of the West	322540	6858960	-55°	180°	194	NSI			
KWRC10	King of the West	323360	6857360	-55°	180°	117	NSI			
KWRC11	King of the West	323400	6857350	-55°	180°	118	NSI			

Hole	Project	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From m	To m	Length m	Grade g/t
KWRC12	King of the West	323520	6857295	-55°	180°	118	111	112	1	0.5
KWRC13	King of the West	323560	6857275	-55°	180°	118	NSI			
KWRC14	King of the West	323600	6857265	-55°	180°	118	NSI			

Table 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angled 125mm diameter reverse circulation holes
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. 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"> 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	<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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Selected field duplicates were taken for mineralised zones with very good correlation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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-AA26). Internal ALS QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. Certified reference materials inserted every 30 samples with no significant bias interpreted.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only reconnaissance drilling completed – spacing is variable and based on prospectivity of area. Samples were taken at 1m intervals. No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 laboratory they are considered to be secure.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal audit has been completed on the samples being reported.

Table 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Gambier Lass North (E37/893) and Crawford (M37/1202, P37/8903) are in JV with Zinc Mines of Ireland with KWR retaining 70% ownership.
<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"> 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 have 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. Gambier Lass North has been drilled by previous companies on wide spaced 80m RAB drill lines Crawford was discovered in the 1990's and has been drilled by Goldfields Ltd, Newcrest and Golden State Resources
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kingwest tenements are located in the NE Goldfields region of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. 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 \pm epidote. Observed ore minerals include gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena Gambier Lass North consists of narrow, steeply dipping quartz lodes with a sedimentary sequence. Supergene mineralisation is found in the oxide zone Crawford in hosted in conglomerates with secondary enrichment in the oxide/transitional zone.
<i>Drillhole information</i>	<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 collar elevation or RL of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and interception depth hole length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are reported as tables within the body of this report. Collar coordinates by handheld GPS to \pm 3m. Down hole survey by Reflex "Ezy Gyro", a north seeking gyroscope system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Relationship between mineralisation 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 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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"> Refer to Figures in body of text.
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"> All results are reported as Table 1.
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 method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Further work on the reported exploration targets may involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Follow up drilling as appropriate.

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 900km² 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.

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Richard Maddocks BAppSci, MSc, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Maddocks 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 Maddocks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this report referring to Historic Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is extracted from the reports entitled 'Prospectus – Kingwest Resources Ltd' released on August 22 2018, 'High Grade Rock Chip Results' released to the ASX on 6 September 2018, 'Exploration Update' released on 21 November 2018 and 'Exceptional Mineralisation from Initial KOW Drilling Program' , released on January 7 2019, all available to view on www.kingwestresources.com.au or the ASX website under the code KWR. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.