KINGWEST RESOURCES LIMITED

Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

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HIGH GRADE GOLD DISCOVERY

VALIDATES KINGWEST STRATEGY AT MENZIES

Drilling at Menzies continues with recent drill access obtained for Lady Shenton and First Hit prospects. High-grade gold continues to be intersected in drilling.

Importantly the deepest drill hole at the high-grade Lady Shenton Historic Gold Mine (underground production of 191,000 Oz gold at 32 g/t Au) has returned high grade gold approximately 100 meters down plunge from the nearest drill hole. This is a significant result that proves the potential to delineate additional panels of high grade ore (Kingwest exploration model).

Highlights for tranche two of drilling results include;

- **1.5m @ 14.33g/t Au** from 291.5m, inc. **0.3m @ 71.3g/t Au** from 292.1m in KWD027 (extension of known and historically mined lode 100 metres below Lady Shenton underground workings)

- **2.9m @ 5.84g/t Au** from 52.1m, inc. **0.3m @ 45.8g/t Au** from 52.1m in KWD027 (discovery of a new lode west of Lady Shenton)

- **2.4m @ 14.75g/t Au from 562m** in DDH1 confirmed from previously unreported historical drilling at Yunndaga (deepest drilling in entire project) and KWR drilling of **2.00m @ 6.44 g/t Au** from 165.00m, inc. **0.64m @ 15.40 g/t Au** from 165.70m in KWD012 (Yunndaga)

- Access to Lady Shenton and First Hit (permits) obtained recently during the drilling programme which has allowed drilling to confirm extensions of high-grade gold at Lady Shenton and to shortly test for extensions of historical intercepts including **7m @ 42.8g/t Au** from 100m (MZP051) **and 6m @ 16.3 g/t Au** from 74m in MZP059 at First Hit

The exploration programme which commenced immediately after the general meeting to approve the transaction in September 2019 was designed to;

1) Understand the geological setting and develop a **structural model** for the control of gold mineralisation using oriented diamond drill core,
2) Confirm and **extend high-grade gold** intersections below historical workings, and
3) Validate the exploration potential to increase the near-surface, historical **JORC resources** estimated by prior explorers on some of the deposits (mined and unmined) within the Project.

CURRENT PROGRAMME UPDATE

To date the programme has been successful in achieving its objectives, with high-grade gold intercepts drilled beneath previous workings or historic drilling at Selkirk, Pericles, Yunndaga and Lady Shenton. A single historic 700 metre deep hole at Yunndaga (2.4m @ 14.75g/t Au from 562m in DDH1) remains the deepest hole at Yunndaga and the Menzies Gold Project (MGP). As such, all projects drilled remain open at depth with very high-grade gold continuing. This is assisting in the establishment of a structural control model at the MGP. Kingwest Resources ("KWR") notes other gold projects such as Bellevue which remained largely dormant for ~20 years post mining and which were re-interpreted by a new ownership group required similar drilling to be undertaken. This work will greatly benefit future drilling and KWR believes it will provide essential assistance in the planning of future resource definition drilling.

As part of this programme hole KWD027 intersected an extension to the historically mined Lady Shenton lode (1.5m @ 14.33g/t Au from 291.5m, inc. 0.3m @ 71.3g/t Au from 292.1m) approximately 100m downdip from any historical workings (Figure 1). These narrow high-grade lodes reconcile well with the company's expectations and compare favourably with the mineralisation widths at other highly profitable narrow high grade vein mines such as the east Kundana mining operation near Kalgoorlie which has mined widths averaging 0.65m.

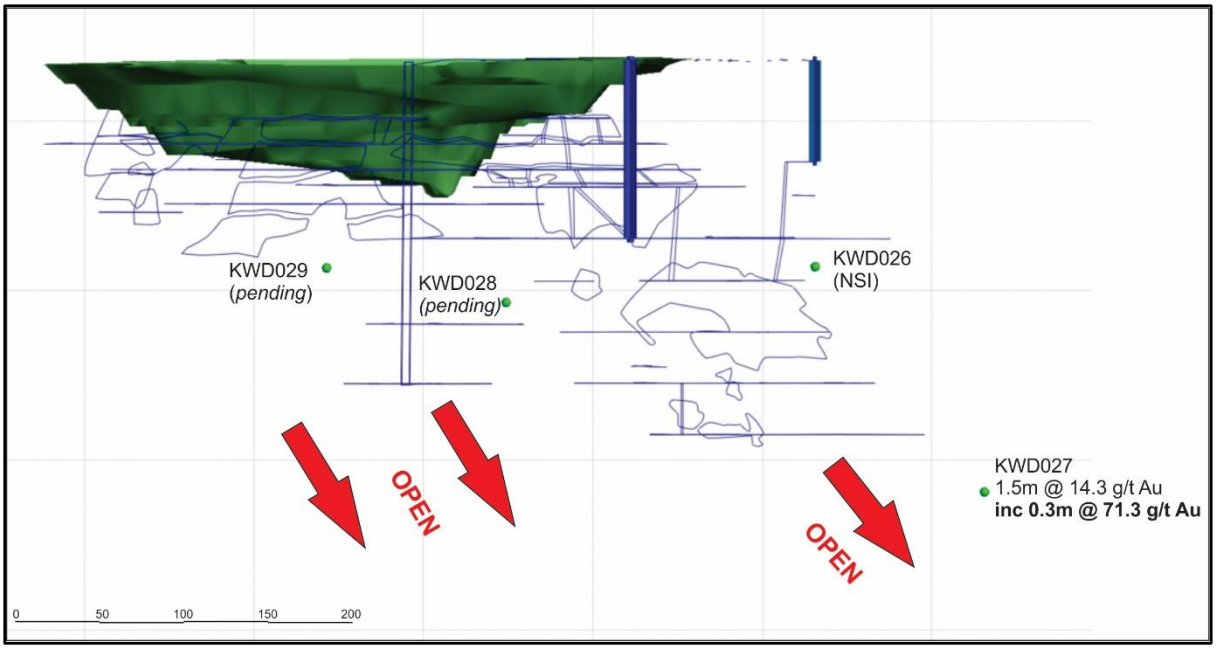


Figure 1: Lady Shenton long section showing historic underground and open cut workings and KWR 2019 drill intersection points (N.B. only Lady Shenton lode shown, footwall and hanging wall lodes not shown)

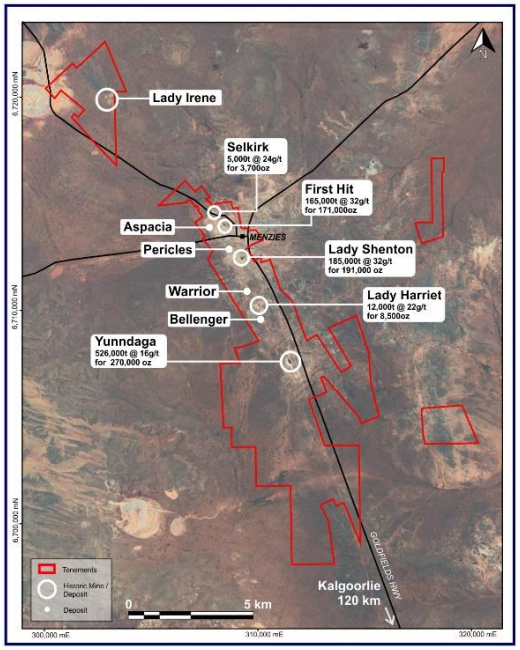
This highlights what KWR believes is the immense potential with drilling at major historic producers such as Yunndaga (270,000 oz Au @ 16 g/t Au) and Lady Shenton (191,000 oz Au @ 32 g/t Au) recording intercepts of 2.4m @ 14.75 g/t Au and 1.5m @ 14.3 g/t Au from the deepest drilling to date at each deposit respectively.

In addition drilling at Selkirk and Pericles (reported previously ASX release dated 25 October 2019) also recorded high-grade gold intercepts in the deepest holes to date at either deposit (0.78m @ 21.6 g/t Au from 106m in KWD003 and 0.93m @ 36.2 g/t Au from 127m in KWD008 respectively). Significant drilling intercepts are listed in Table 1.

Menzies is a gold field in which narrow, but extremely high-grade gold mineralisation is present, with reported historical underground production of 650,000 oz gold at 22.5 g/t Au illustrating this. The positive drilling results obtained in the deepest drilling at all prospects confirms the exploration potential.

JORC RESOURCES

Mineral Resources, compliant with the 2012 JORC Code, were estimated by previous explorers prior to KWR's acquisition of the MGP. These Resource (Table 3) have only been estimated for several of the known deposits (Figure 2). Significantly they do not include potential Mineral Resources at Lady Shenton, Selkirk, Lady Irene or First Hit, which KWR believes could be calculated based on the recent drilling, or any improvements to the Resources based on results from new drilling at Pericles or Yunndaga. KWR plans to review and update all current resource estimates and undertake new resource estimates where appropriate. There are no guarantees that the additional drilling will result in variations being made to the existing historical JORC resources.



Drill intercepts beneath existing resources or mine

Lady Irene
No JORC resource
Within 100m of base of pit intercepts include:
7m @ 45.8g/t Au (MDRC8)
3.95m @ 7.51g/t Au (LIRC002)

Selkirk
Deepest drilling to date and no JORC resource
0.78m @ 21.6g/t Au (KWD003)

Pericles
Deepest drilling to date and below JORC resource
0.93m @ 36.2g/t Au (KWD008)

First Hit
No JORC resource
7m @ 42.8g/t Au from 100m (MZP051)
6m @ 16.3g/t Au from 74m (MZP059)

Lady Shenton
Deepest drilling to date and no JORC resource
1.5m @ 14.3g/t Au from 291m (KWD027)
inc. 0.3m @ 71.3g/t Au

Lady Harriet
No JORC resource
2m @ 20.1g/t Au from 104m (MZRC0455)

Yunndaga
Deepest drilling to date and below JORC resource
2.4m @ 14.7g/t Au from 562m (DDH1)

Deposit	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
(>1g/t Au)	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz
Lady Irene	not yet estimated(*)								
Lady Shenton	not yet estimated(*)								
Selkirk	not yet estimated(*)								
Pericles	0.53	2.49	42,500				0.53	2.49	42,500
Yunndaga				1.58	2.03	103,000	1.58	2.03	103,000
Bellenger	0.24	2.63	19,900				0.24	2.63	19,900
Lady Harriet	not yet estimated(*)								
Goongarrie	not yet estimated(*)								
First Hit	not yet estimated(*)								
Aspacia	not yet estimated(*)								
Warrior				0.07	2.49	5,910	0.07	2.49	5,900
TOTAL	0.77	2.52	62,400	1.65	2.05	108,910	2.42	2.2	**171,310**

(*) There is no guarantee that a JORC resource will be estimated for these projects

Figure 2: MGP historic underground and open cut mine production, current Mineral Resource Estimates (2016) and deepest significant drill intersections

ONGOING DRILL PROGRAM

This initial drilling program is focused on five deposits (Selkirk, Pericles, Lady Shenton, Yunndaga and First Hit). The drill permits for Lady Shenton and First Hit have only recently been granted and drilling this year will be limited at both sites with more extensive drilling to follow in 2020.

To date 23 holes have been completed for 6,440 metres (918m of RC and 5,522m of core) (Figure 3). An additional nine RC pre collars have been completed for 558m at Lady Irene and Lady Shenton (See Table 2 for drill hole details). Diamond core extensions to these pre collars are planned for 2020.

N.B. Assay results for the first eight holes (KWD001 – KWD008) were previously reported on October 25.

A summary of recent results at each deposit follow:

At **Pericles** assays have been received for diamond core in KWD009 and KWD010. Significant results include **1.00m @ 6.52 g/t Au** from 147.70m in KWD010.

At **Yunndaga** nine holes have been completed (KWD011 - KWD016, KWD031 - 033) for a total of 2,955 metres. The first six holes were focussed on measuring stratigraphic and structural controls within the shear zone beneath the open cut in order to target possible high grade shoots at depth in the future. This area remains very poorly drilled and each hole returned valuable geological information that will assist with the future targeting.

Significant intersections include 5.27m @ 2.20g/t Au from 216.30m, including 0.50m @ 7.18g/t Au from 218.50m, in KWD011 and **2.00m @ 6.44g/t Au** from 165.00m, including **0.64m @ 15.40g/t Au** from 165.70m in KWD012. KWD031 – 033 are located closer to the historic Princess May lode which has been mined to 600 vertical metres. Assays for these holes are pending.

At **Lady Shenton** four holes for 1,428 metres (KWD026 – 029) have been completed along with seven RC pre collars for 408 metres (KWD020 – 025). The diamond core tails to these pre collars will be drilled in 2020. Assays are pending for KWD028 and KWD029.

KWD027 successfully targeted the down dip extension of the Lady Shenton lode despite deviating significantly to the south (Figure 1) and intersected **1.50m @ 14.33g/t Au** from 291.5m, inc. **0.30m @ 71.3g/t Au** from 292.1m. This hole appears to have caught the southern edge of the shoot approximately 100 metres below the base of historic underground workings. Another hole will be drilled this year further to the north targeting the centre of the shoot.

KWD027 also intersected a new lode over 100 metres to the west of the Lady Shenton lode. The **2.90m @ 5.84g/t Au** from 52.1m, inc. **0.30m @ 45.8g/t Au** from 52.1m may align with one of the Pericles lodes and follow up drilling will test for this possibility in 2020.

Although KWD026 did not intersect the Lady Shenton lode it did intersect a number of significant intersections down dip from the Big Babe lode which is a footwall lode (Table 1). The best of these was 3.40m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 253.57 metres.

Further results are expected before the end of the year and the drilling program should be completed within the next two weeks.

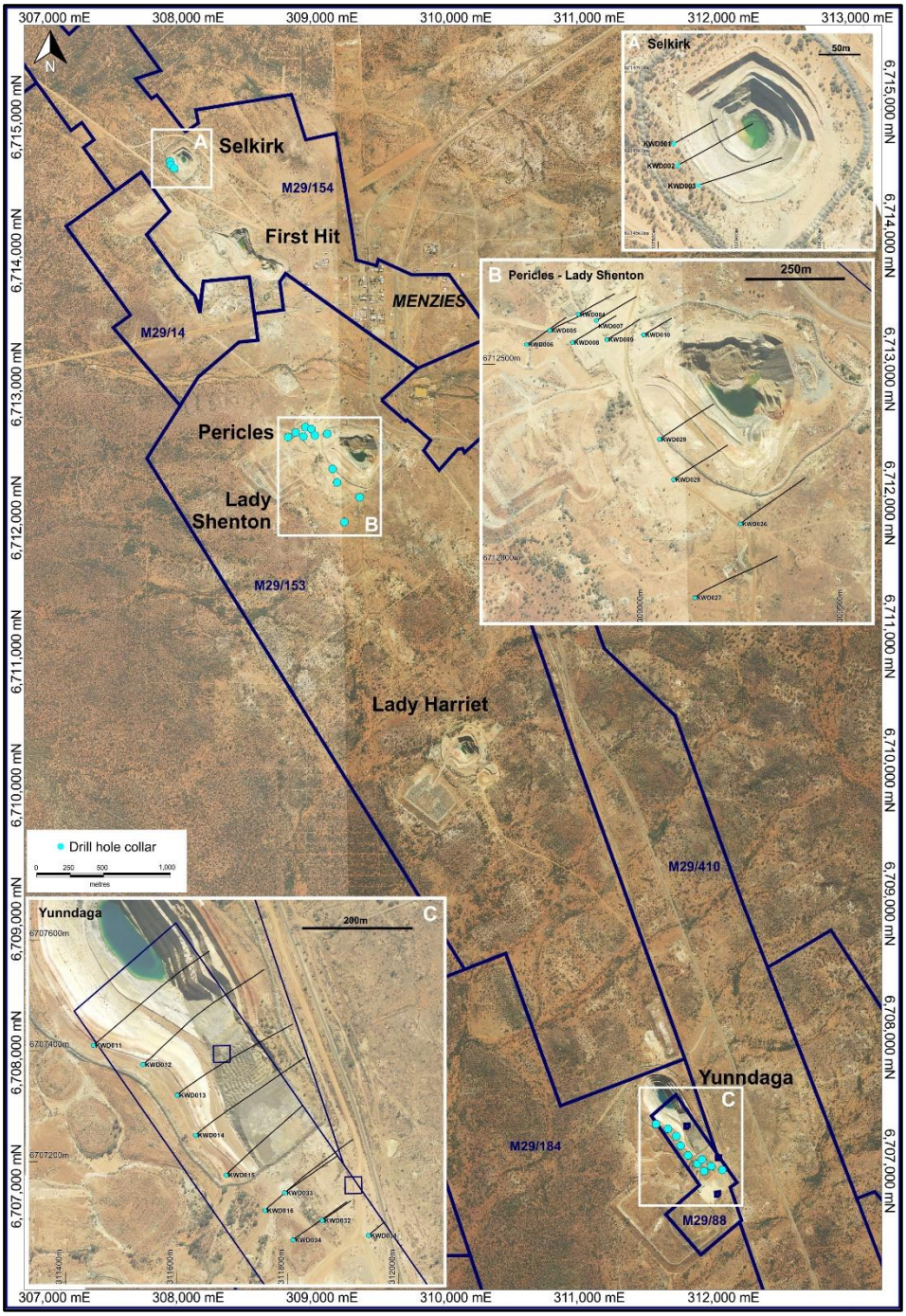


Figure 3: 2019 KWR drill hole location plan and drill traces

HISTORIC MINING AND DRILLING

A comprehensive review of all open file data is ongoing. This includes reviewing all historic exploration and mining data and reports available at the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). This review has revealed that more than 5,000 historic workings exist within the MGP (Figure 4) and therefore confirms the prospectivity of the project. Whilst many of these are shallow prospector workings a large number of deeper shafts and workings identify mineralised trends outside of the largest historical producing mines and these trends need to be followed up. Updated 3D geological models are being developed with surface geological mapping and logged

diamond core data being integrated into the models. Detailed aeromagnetic data will also be compared to the locations of the workings in order to better determine the structural controls of the mineralised lodes and trends.

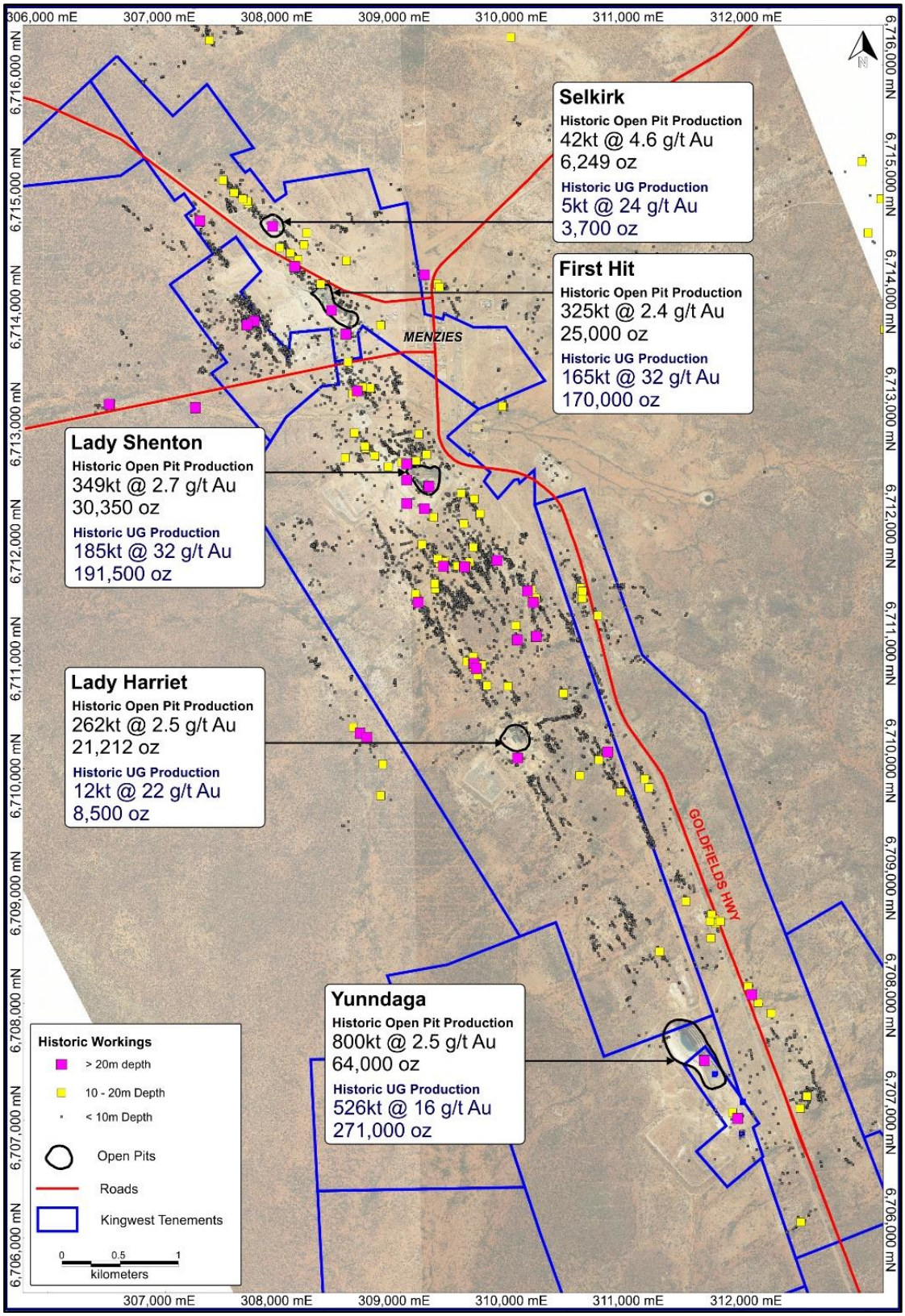


Figure 4: Historic workings and major producing mines in MGP

The open file data review also identified an historic 700-metre-deep vertical drill hole at Yunndaga that intersected **2.4m @ 14.7g/t Au from 562m** to the south of the Princess May Shoot workings (WAMEX report A12106 by Samantha Explorations NL, 1982). It should be noted that the hole (DDH1), which was drilled in the 1930's by the de Bernales organisation, is by far the deepest drill hole to date and was not surveyed downhole. Whilst the collar location has been validated the exact dip and azimuth of the hole cannot be confirmed and so the location of the significant intersection is estimated. Follow up oriented diamond core drilling will be required to confirm the exact location of mineralisation as well as for continuations further to the south where Yunndaga remains untested.

AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY

A very detailed aeromagnetic survey over the MGP has been completed with a total of 5,718-line kilometres flown at 25 metre line spacing. The survey was flown by MAGPSEC Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd.

Data will be interpreted in December and integrated with updated 3D geological models that are in the process of being compiled which in turn are including detailed geological information being collected in the current diamond drilling program. The objective of the survey is to delineate geological units and significant structures within and between know mineralised deposits in order to define the main structural controls and to help predict the most likely locations of undiscovered mineralised lodes. The 25-metre line spacing gives considerably improved magnetic and radiometric images compared to the previous 100 metre line spaced Government data as shown in Figure 5 below.

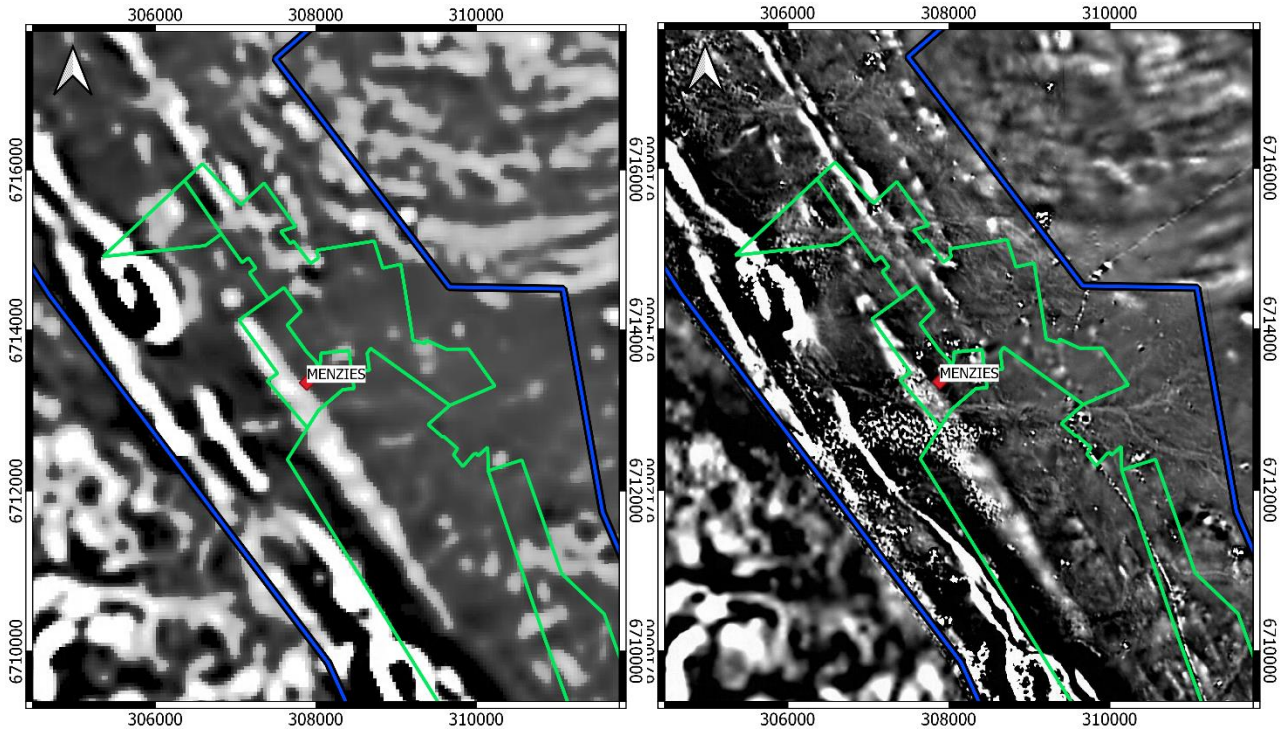


Figure 5: 100 metre lined spaced Government aeromagnetic survey on left and new 25 metre line spaced aeromagnetic survey on right (part of survey area only)

Significant gold intersections for assays received to date are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Significant drill intersections

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
KWD001	89.00	92.00	3.00	4.54
Inc.	90.29	91.43	**1.14**	**12.54**
KWD002	68.64	69.87	**1.23**	**13.60**
Inc.	69.37	70.27	**0.50**	**32.20**
KWD003	105.70	108.00	**2.30**	**8.36**
Inc.	106.22	107.00	**0.78**	**21.60**
KWD004	90.17	92.16	1.99	3.18
KWD004	97.00	98.00	1.00	1.44
KWD004	107.00	108.00	1.00	1.51
KWD005	82.77	84.50	1.73	2.15
KWD005	152.00	153.00	1.00	1.56
KWD005	154.00	155.00	1.00	1.06
KWD005	156.00	159.00	3.00	1.39
KWD006	113.86	115.59	1.73	4.93
KWD006	117.70	118.55	0.85	2.59
KWD006	197.80	198.65	**0.85**	**12.60**
KWD007	19.00	25.00	6.00	1.05
KWD007	75.91	78.10	2.19	1.38
KWD007	87.10	87.60	**0.50**	**7.78**
KWD007	223.20	223.70	**0.50**	**5.10**
KWD008	78.00	80.40	**2.40**	**5.45**
Inc.	79.00	80.00	**1.00**	**8.08**
KWD008	125.27	130.19	**4.92**	**8.44**
Inc.	126.27	127.20	**0.93**	**36.20**
KWD008	150.00	153.20	3.20	1.78
KWD009	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.49
KWD009	57.00	60.00	3.00	1.05
KWD010	35.00	36.00	1.00	2.28
KWD010	147.70	148.70	**1.00**	**6.52**
KWD011	216.30	221.57	5.27	2.20
Inc.	218.50	219.00	**0.50**	**7.18**
KWD012	165.00	167.00	**2.00**	**6.44**
Inc.	165.70	166.34	**0.64**	**15.40**
KWD013	155.79	157.00	1.21	1.15
KWD014	131.00	131.84	0.84	2.64
KWD014	399.50	400.52	1.02	1.45
KWD015	140.20	141.20	1.0	1.12
KWD015	142.09	142.96	0.87	1.38
KWD025	28.00	29.00	1.00	1.33
KWD025	39.00	40.00	1.00	1.95
KWD025	45.00	46.00	1.00	1.06
KWD026	236.00	237.55	1.55	1.56

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
KWD026	243.40	243.90	0.50	2.32
KWD026	253.57	256.97	3.40	2.12
KWD026	258.50	259.50	1.00	1.22
KWD026	260.10	261.10	1.00	1.44
KWD027	52.10	55.00	**2.90**	**5.84**
Inc.	52.10	52.40	**0.30**	**45.80**
KWD027	291.50	293.00	**1.50**	**14.33**
Inc.	292.10	292.40	**0.30**	**71.3**

N.B. Minimum intersection of 1.0 gm (ie. >1.0m @ 1.0g/t Au or 0.5m @ 2.0g/t Au). Maximum internal dilution of 2.0m < 1.0g/t Au

Table 2: Menzies 2019 drill hole details

Prospect	Drillhole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	RC Pre Collar (m)	DD core (m)	Total (m)
Selkirk	KWD001	307819	6714613	419	-60	60	0	120.8	120.8
Selkirk	KWD002	307824	6714587	419	-50	60	0	160.1	160.1
Selkirk	KWD003	307849	6714563	419	-50	70	0	162.7	162.7
Pericles	KWD004	308830	6712625	422	-60	60	54	148.1	202.1
Pericles	KWD005	308758	6712585	422	-60	60	52	182.9	234.9
Pericles	KWD006	308700	6712550	422	-60	60	80	170.2	250.2
Pericles	KWD007	308875	6712610	422	-60	60	60	180.9	240.9
Pericles	KWD008	308815	6712555	422	-60	60	80	167.0	247.0
Pericles	KWD009	308901	6712562	425	-60	60	60	141.8	201.8
Pericles	KWD010	308993	6712574	425	-60	60	50	106.0	156.0
Yunndaga	KWD011	311450	6707410	418	-60	50	90	385.3	475.3
Yunndaga	KWD012	311539	6707375	418	-60	50	90	391.4	481.4
Yunndaga	KWD013	311601	6707320	418	-65	50	90	364.3	454.3
Yunndaga	KWD014	311634	6707248	418	-60	50	45	388.3	433.3
Yunndaga	KWD015	311689	6707176	418	-60	50	48	328.2	376.2
Yunndaga	KWD016	311759	6707112	418	-60	50	48	337.3	385.3
Lady Irene	KWD017	302736	6719902	392	-60	50	70	0	70
Lady Irene	KWD018	302825	6719733	392	-60	50	70	0	70
Lady Irene	KWD019	302861	6719684	392	-60	50	70	0	70
Lady Shenton	KWD020	309355	6712347	429	-60	55	60	0	60
Lady Shenton	KWD021	309442	6712330	429	-60	55	60	0	60
Lady Shenton	KWD022	309323	6712245	429	-60	55	60	0	60
Lady Shenton	KWD023	309203	6712152	429	-60	55	48	0	48

Prospect	Drillhole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	RC Pre Collar (m)	DD core (m)	Total (m)
Lady Shenton	KWD024	309473	6712312	429	-60	55	60	0	60
Lady Shenton	KWD025	309355	6712195	429	-60	55	60	0	60
Lady Shenton	KWD026	309235	6712100	429	-60	55	30	344.4	374.4
Lady Shenton	KWD027	309121	6711915	429	-60	55	41.6	410.2	451.8
Lady Shenton	KWD028	309068	6712211	429	-60	55	0	300.6	300.6
Lady Shenton	KWD029	309033	6712312	429	-60	55	0	301.2	301.2
Yunndaga	KWD031	311945	6707067	413	-60	55	0	60.1	60.1
Yunndaga	KWD032	311862	6707094	414	-50	50	0	126.0	126.0
Yunndaga	KWD033	311794	6707144	414	-50	55	0	183.0	183.0

Table 3: MGP JORC Mineral Resource Estimates (2016)[1]

Deposit	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
(>1g/t Au)	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz
Pericles	0.53	2.49	42,500				0.53	2.49	42,500
Yunndaga				1.58	2.03	103,000	1.58	2.03	103,000
Bellenger	0.24	2.63	19,900				0.24	2.63	19,900
Warrior				0.07	2.49	5,910	0.07	2.49	5,900
TOTAL	**0.77**	**2.52**	**62,400**	**1.65**	**2.05**	**108,910**	**2.42**	**2.2**	**171,310**

Further information contact

Ed Turner,

CEO

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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 2019 Exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Spitalny who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Spitalny is a consultant Geologist to Kingwest Resources Limited. Mr Spitalny has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to pre 2019 Exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr David O'Farrell and Simon Coxhell. Both are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Farrell is a full time employee of Horizon Minerals Limited (formerly Intermin Resources Limited) and Mr Coxhell was a consultant to Intermin Resources Limited. Some information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since (unless indicated) to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The remaining exploration results and all of the information relating to resource estimates comply with JORC Code 2012. Mr O'Farrell and Mr Coxhell have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration, Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve s'. Mr O'Farrell and Mr Coxhell consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

References to ASX Releases

[1] As announced to the ASX on 9 July 2019 (ASX: KWR)

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation 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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The 2019 drilling program by Kingwest Resources (KWR) includes Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60° towards the north east. • Industry standard RC and DD drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the campaign. • RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples, with individual 1 metre samples later submitted for assay based on the initial composite assay result. • DD holes sample intervals ranged from 0.4m – 1.5m (averaging 0.5 m within mineralised zones and 1 m outside) and were based on geological logging. • Samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge. • Magnetic Susceptibility readings were taken of DD core at 5m intervals, using a Fugro RT-1 Mag Sus instrument.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Drilling by KWR was predominantly diamond core (DD) with Reverse Circulation (RC) pre collars. DD core is a mix of HQ and NQ diameter. All core was systematically oriented during drilling using a Reflex ACT Mk.3™ core orientation tool. Holes depths range from 140 to 480 m. • RC precollars used a 4 ¾ inch diameter face sampling hammer
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.*	• RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were routinely crossed checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. All samples were dry. In the CP's opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. • All DD core was measured for recovery, RQD

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and fracture intensity. Recovery was excellent at almost 100%. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified at the project to the date. It is possible that there may be some minor biases in the RC portions of the holes. Most mineralised intervals reported here are from DD drilling.
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.*	• RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. All drill core was logged geologically and geotechnically in detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, texture, veining, grain size, structure, alteration, hardness, fracture density, RQD, alteration, mineralisation, magnetic response • Logging was recorded either on standard logging descriptive sheets or directly into Excel tables. Drill logs were compiled into an Access database. • Logging is qualitative in nature. All core was photographed. • 100% of all meterage's were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the 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.*	• For RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. Duplicate splits were taken every 10 metres. • 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. The 1 metre split samples were later sent for assay based on the 4 m composite sample results. • No duplicate 4m samples were taken for RC samples. • All core was appropriately orientated and marked up for sampling by company geologists prior to core cutting. Sample widths range from 0.4m to 1.5m. Half core samples were submitted to the commercial laboratories in Kalgoorlie laboratory for analysis. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying • Samples volumes were typically 2.0-4.0 kg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. • Blank samples were routinely dispatched to the laboratory to monitor sample preparation. These generally performed within acceptable tolerances. • Duplicate coarse reject samples have been submitted for assay to cross check assay repeatability. Results show variation typically of coarse grain "nuggety" gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for gold. • Results from geophysical tools are not reported here. • KWR uses industry standard data collection and QC protocols. Laboratory QC (Quality Control) involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. Approximately 10% of samples submitted were QC samples. • QC assays reported within acceptable tolerances. Of note is that coarse reject duplicate assays show variation from the original primary assays typically of the "nuggety" style of gold mineralisation found at the project
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.*	• Significant intersections were cross checked against core photos and drill logs after drilling. • Several twin holes are planned to verify historic drilling intersections. • Data storage is as PDF/XL files which are then migrated into an Access database. • KWR is currently in the process of validating and cross-checking historical project data which will be migrated into a new project database. • No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Holes were drilled on a grid lines at some prospects and as one hole on different northings at other prospects. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography was relatively flat.

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		• Topography is almost flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation.
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.*	• Holes are variably spaced ranging from 5 metres to 100m spacing. • No resource is reported here. The data spacing is appropriate for the reporting of exploration results. • There has been no sample compositing done.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. Visitors need permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel for assaying. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No company or external audits of sampling techniques or data have been completed at the project to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements are owned 100% by KWR. There are no royalty agreements or joint ventures over the Menzies tenements. There is no native over the project area and no historical sites, wilderness or national parks. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources, Goldfields, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited

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		(now Horizon Minerals). Several open cut mines were drilled and commissioned in the 1980's and 1990's. • Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean quartz and shear hosted lode and supergene gold.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• A summary of the material drill holes is tabulated in the main body of this report.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled on the "first assay received" basis. Reporting cut-off grades. Significant intersections are reported for all intervals equivalent to 1m@1.0g/t Au or higher. Maximum internal dilution of 2m@<1.0g/t Au. • As above. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation is generally west dipping at about 50 degrees. • Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of the mineralised lodes. • Downhole widths reported in this announcement are believed to be generally close (80-100%) to the true width. Of note is that mineralisation widths from RC drilling results may potentially be overstated in some

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		instances as the minimum sampling interval is 1 metre which does not always correspond to the real mineralisation boundaries.
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.*	• Appropriate figures, tables, maps and sections are included with the report to illustrate the exploration results reported
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.*	• Results from all drill-holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.
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.*	• No other exploration data is reported here.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional drilling will be designed to test the depth and lateral extensions to the priority areas which will be determined upon completion of the full 2019 programs.