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ASX: KWR

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14 February 2020

Pericles Gold Resource almost doubles at Menzies

- **A new Mineral Resource Estimate of 0.63 Mt at 1.8 g/t Au (Indicated) and 0.78 Mt at 1.7 g/t Au (Inferred) for 79,500 ounces**
- **87% increase in contained gold at Pericles**
- **Total near surface resources at Menzies now 3.29 Mt at 2.0 g/t Au for 208,300 ounces**
- Pericles pit optimisation and economic studies planned for H1, 2020
- Other existing near surface Menzies resource estimates are being updated and new resource estimates in progress for other near surface deposits
- Pericles is the first of numerous deposits to be reviewed as potential near term open pit exploitable resources
- **Kingwest maintains its key focus on drilling of and proving up high-grade gold mineralisation suitable for potential underground mining**

Kingwest Resources Limited ("Kingwest" or "KWR") is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Pericles Prospect at its Menzies Gold Project (MGP). The new estimate is 0.63 Mt at 1.8 g/t Au (Indicated Resource) and 0.78 Mt at 1.7 g/t Au (Inferred Resource) for a combined total of 1.4Mt at 1.8 g/t Au (79.5K oz Au). This represents an 87% increase in contained Au metal over the previous estimate in March 2016.

JORC Resource Classification	**Tonnes** kt	**Average Au Grade** g/t	***Au Metal Content*** thousand oz
Indicated	63	1.8	35.8
Inferred	78	1.7	43.7
Total	***1.40***	***1.8***	***79.5***

The Pericles resource is shallow, extending from surface to 120 metres below surface and has potential to be exploited as an open pit. KWR plans to undertake pit optimisation and economic studies in the coming months to evaluate the potential for open pit mining of the resource.

Kingwest CEO Ed Turner commented that *"this is another great result with limited amount of drilling late in 2019 contributing to an impressive increase in the Pericles resource estimate. Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth and therefore further increases in the future are possible."*

Pericles February 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Pericles February 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) has been prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The new estimate is based on new drilling by Kingwest Resources in 2019 and re-evaluation and remodelling of the deposit. The new geological interpretation and resource estimate has been complete by Don Maclean, a consultant to Kingwest Resources.

Mineralisation at Pericles is hosted in two main stratigraphy-parallel gold mineralised shear/fracture zones within a highly metamorphosed sequence of mafic, ultramafic, metasedimentary and felsic schists. A distinctive porphyritic granodiorite sill intruded along the eastern most shear and is mineralised. Mineralised zones and stratigraphy strike northwest and dip moderately southwest. The depth of weathering in this area is variable but weathering and oxidisation typically extend down to between 30 to 45 metres below surface.

The MRE is based on geological assay data from 182 RC and 5 diamond core drill holes completed up to the end of December 2019. RC drilling was completed by previous project operators. RC holes were typically logged, sampled and assayed for gold by either aqua regia digest or fire assay. Kingwest drilled five diamond holes, which were RC pre-collared and then diamond tailed using NQ core. Core holes were geologically logged, photographed, cut and then ½ core samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Samples were oven dried, crushed, pulverised and assayed by fire assay using a 50g charge. Industry standard sampling and QAQC protocols were used.

Geological modelling utilised Leapfrog Geo 3D software (Version 5.0.3). Data from geological logging, structural data and core photography was used to assist in the interpretation. A 3D geological model was developed for the major regolith and geological units. The 3D geological model was used to guide the mineralisation interpretations. Of note is that many of the historic holes have no geological logging information. However, there is sufficient coverage of holes with logging on which to build a geological model appropriate for the MRE classification.

In the absence of comprehensive geological logging data set, mineralisation wireframes are largely based on gold assays. For the various gold lodes a ~ >0.5 g/t Au cut-off edge cut-off was used in selecting intersections in the interpretation. This cut-off is based on boundary analysis which suggests there is a natural break in gold assay populations around this point. In addition, it corresponds with a reasonable cut-off for open pit mining assessment. A total of seven lodes were interpreted and used in the estimate.

The Pericles resource block model was compiled using Leapfrog Edge resource modelling software. Grade estimation was via ordinary kriging of one metre downhole composites. Grade estimation was constrained to lode domains from the geological model. Kriging parameters were based on back transformed experimental variograms created in Leapfrog. Lode domain boundaries were treated as hard grade boundaries during grade estimation. A check estimate was also run using inverse distance squared interpolation for validation and comparison.

A block size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL was employed for grade estimation. Domain boundaries were represented using subcells of 2.5 mE by 2.5 mN by 1.25 mRL. Drill spacing is variable ranging from a nominal 25 by 25m spacing in the shallower parts to 50 metres by 25 metres, and greater than 50 metres by 50m at depth.

Gold (Au) was the only element estimated as it is the primary metal of economic significance. Samples were composited to one metre intervals which it the most common sample interval.

A high yield limit was used to limit the influence of outlier high grade values. Composite values greater than 10g/t Au were only allowed to be used in the interpolating blocks within 20% of the search radius (i.e. 6 to 12 metres). For the inverse distance check estimate a top cut of 15 g/t Au was applied which corresponds with a 99th percentile cut-off.

The sample search strategy varied by domain. The primary search was based upon ranges from variography and was around 60m depending on the domain. The search orientation was variable based on the local strike/dip of the domain. No more than four composites were allowed to contribute to a block grade estimate from any single drill hole. A minimum of four and maximum of twenty composites was used to estimate each block. A single search pass was used for the estimate. Model grades were validated visually, by whole of domain grade comparison and using swath plots.

Bulk densities were assigned by regolith type. A bulk density 2.7t/m^3 was used for fresh rock based on 64 measurements from drill core in 2019. No bulk density data was available for oxide or transitional material so a density of 1.8t/m^3 was used for oxide material and 2.3t/m^3 for transitional material. These values are based upon other similar Eastern Goldfields gold deposits. Collection of further bulk density data is recommended for KWR's 2020 exploration program.

The deposit is classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource and Inferred Mineral Resource. Classification is based upon review of geological and grade continuity, data density and estimate quality. Based on this review the lodes within upper parts of the deposit which have drill spacings of 25 by 25m spacing or less have been classified as Indicated. All other areas/lodes have been classified as Inferred.

The Resource estimate has been prepared assuming mining and processing can be economically undertaken using open pit mining methods and conventional CIL/CIP processing. No metallurgical testwork is available for Pericles but it is geological continuation of the Lady Shenton open pit two hundred metres to the south which was successfully mined and processed in the late 1990s using conventional CIL/CIP.

The resource is reported below at an 0.5 g/t and 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grades which are likely mining cut-off grades depending on the scale/style of open pit mining extraction (Table 1). Check estimate (inverse distance interpolation) details are reported in Table 2. Figure 1 shows a 'grade tonnage' curve for the for reference. Figure 2 and Figure 3 show cross section and plan view of the block model. Figure 4 shows the distribution of Indicated and Inferred Resources in plan view.

Table 1: Pericles Mineral Resource Ordinary Kriged estimate (February 2020 Resource Estimate)*

Au cut-off g/t	**JORC Resource Classification**	**Tonnes** kt	***Average Grade*** **AU_OK** g/t	***Metal Content*** **AU_OK** thousand oz
0.5	Indicated	1.09	1.3	46.9
	Inferred	1.43	1.3	59.5
	Total	***2.52***	***1.3***	***106.4***
1.0	Indicated	63	1.8	35.8
	Inferred	78	1.7	43.7
	Total	***1.40***	***1.8***	***79.5***

**Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.*

Table 2: Pericles Mineral Resource Inverse Distance check estimate*

Au cut-off g/t	**JORC Resource Classification**	**Tonnes** kt	***Average Grade*** **Au_ID^2** g/t	***Metal Content*** **Au_ID^2** thousand oz
0.5	IND	1,060	1.4	46.79
	INF	1,290	1.4	58.10
	Total	***2,349***	***1.4***	***104.90***
1.0	Indicated	593	1.9	35.80
	Inferred	738	1.9	44.91
	Total	***1,332***	***1.9***	***80.71***

**Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.*

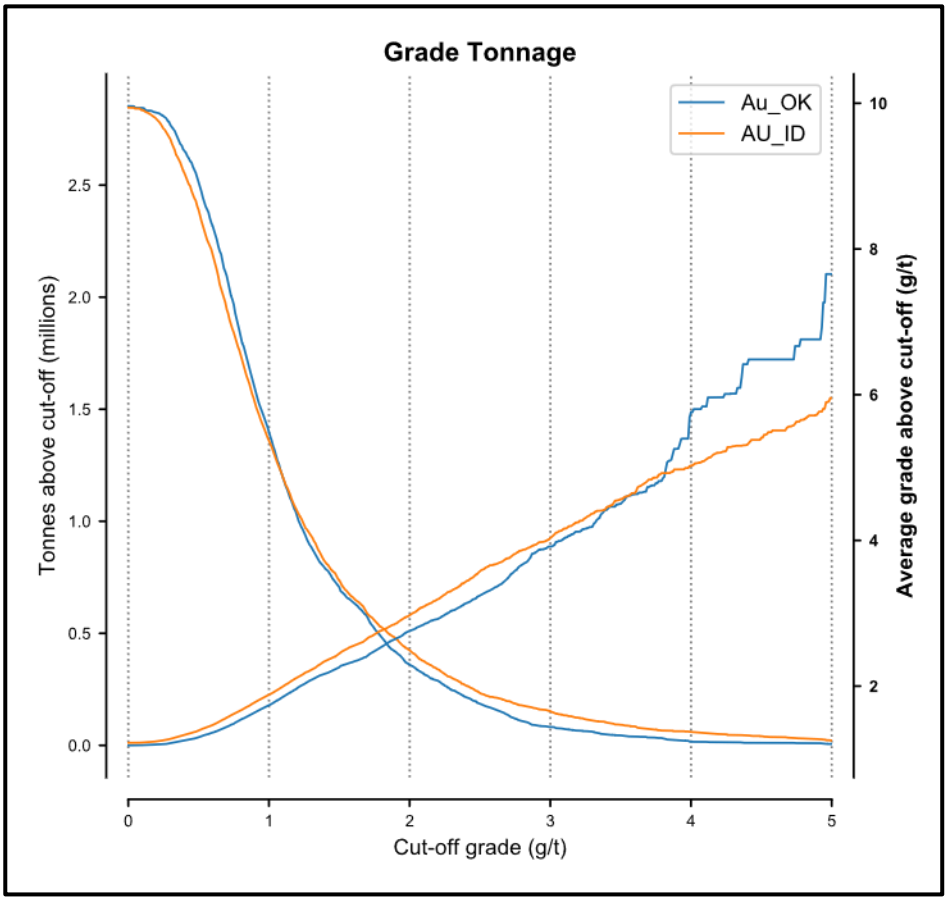


Figure 1: Pericles 2020 Resource – Total Resource 'grade tonnage' curve (ordinary kriged (OK) and inverse distance (ID2) estimates).

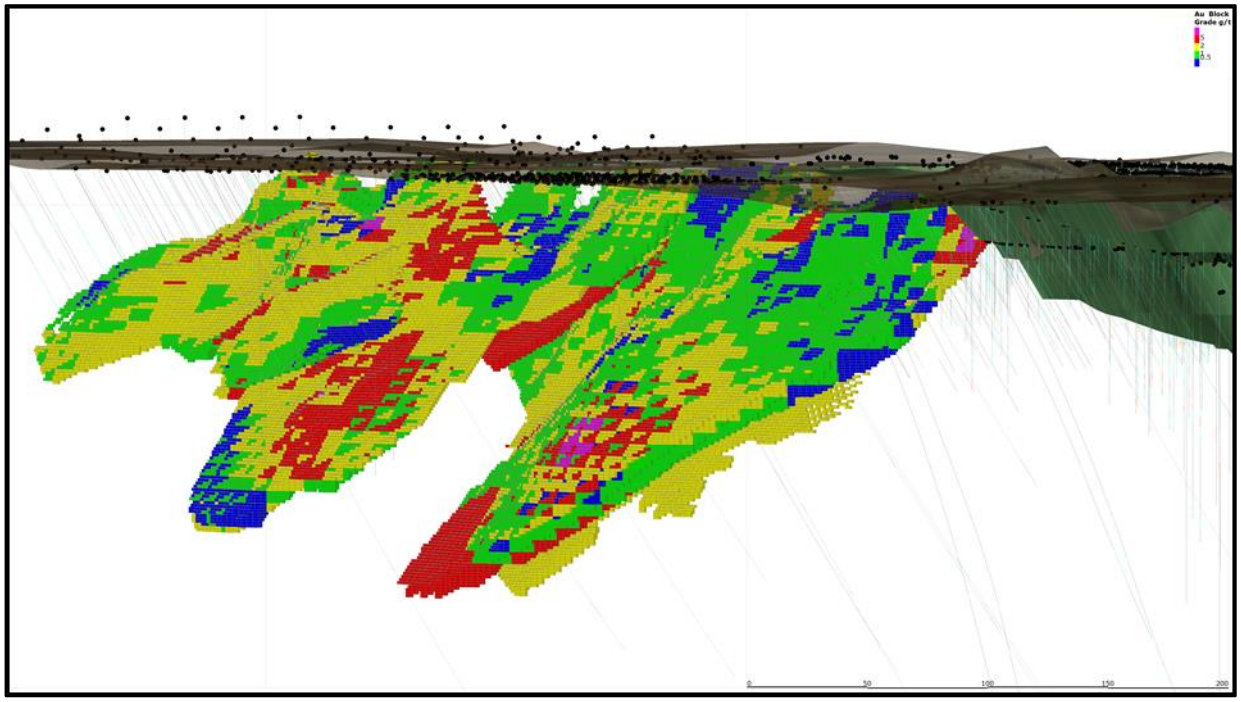


Figure 2: 3D oblique sectional view looking N of Pericles showing block model Au grades (blue = < 0.5 g/t Au, green = 0.5 to 1.0 g/t Au, yellow = 1.0 to 2.0 g/t Au, red = 2.0 to 5.0 g/t Au, pink = >5.0 g/t Au).

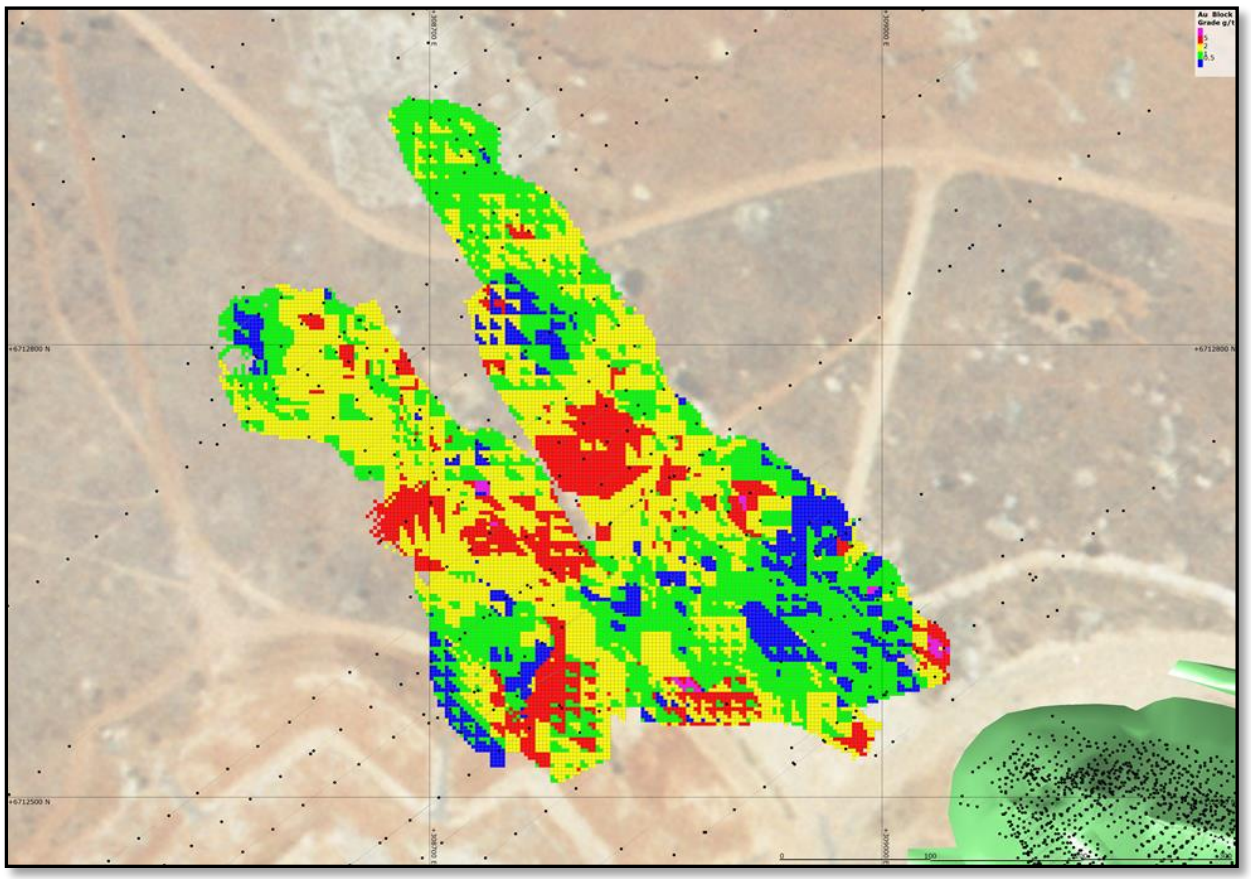


Figure 3: Plan view of Pericles resource showing Au block grades (blue = < 0.5 g/t Au, green = 0.5 to 1.0 g/t Au, yellow = 1.0 to 2.0 g/t Au, red = 2.0 to 5.0 g/t Au, pink = >5.0 g/t Au).

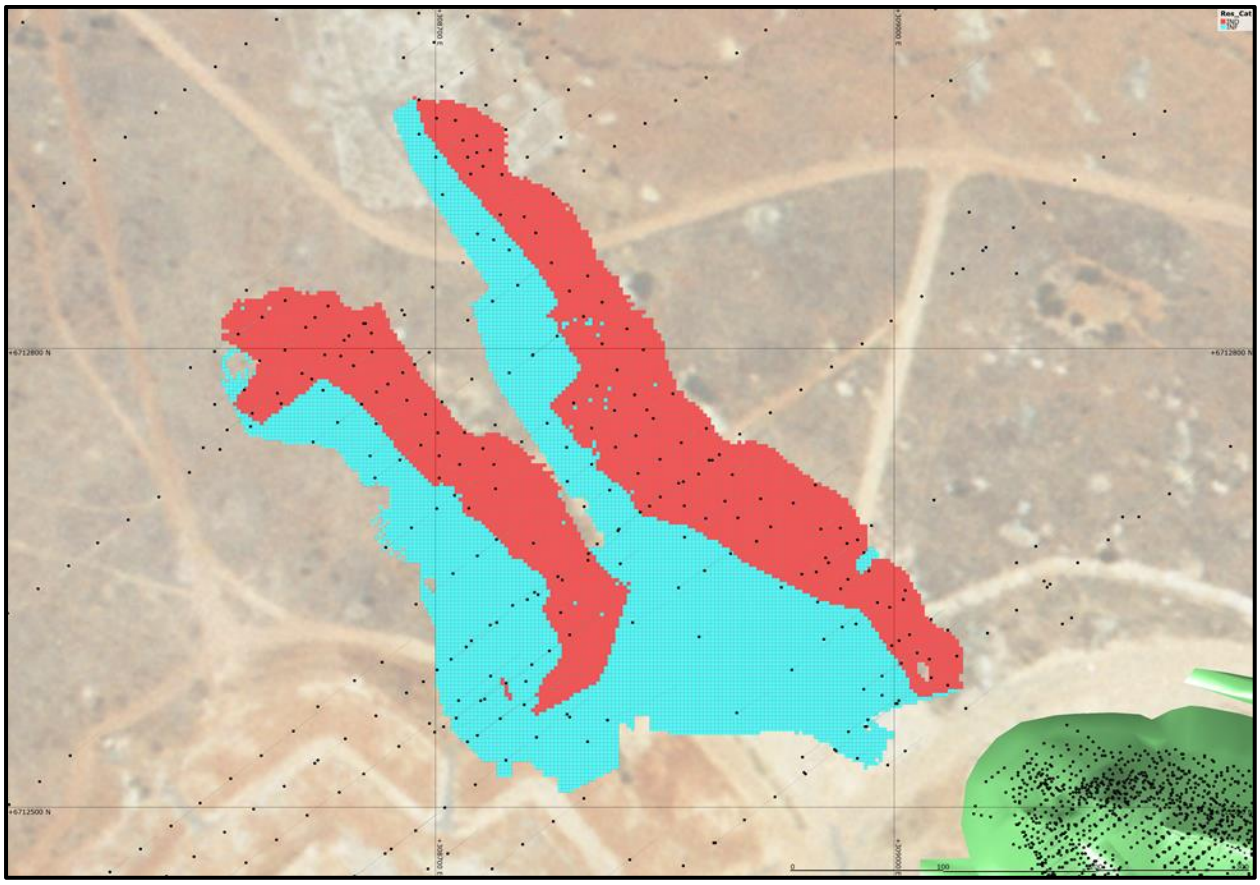


Figure 4: Plan view of Pericles resource showing resource classification (red = Indicated, blue = Inferred).

Comparison to Previous Estimates

Resource were previously reported under JORC (2012) in March 2016 by Intermin Resources Limited[1] (Table 3). The estimate was completed by CoxRock Pty Ltd using inverse distance cubed interpolation, with gold grades top-cut to 15 g/t Au. All resources were classified as Indicated. No Inferred resources were reported.

Table 3: Pericles February 2016 Resource Estimate

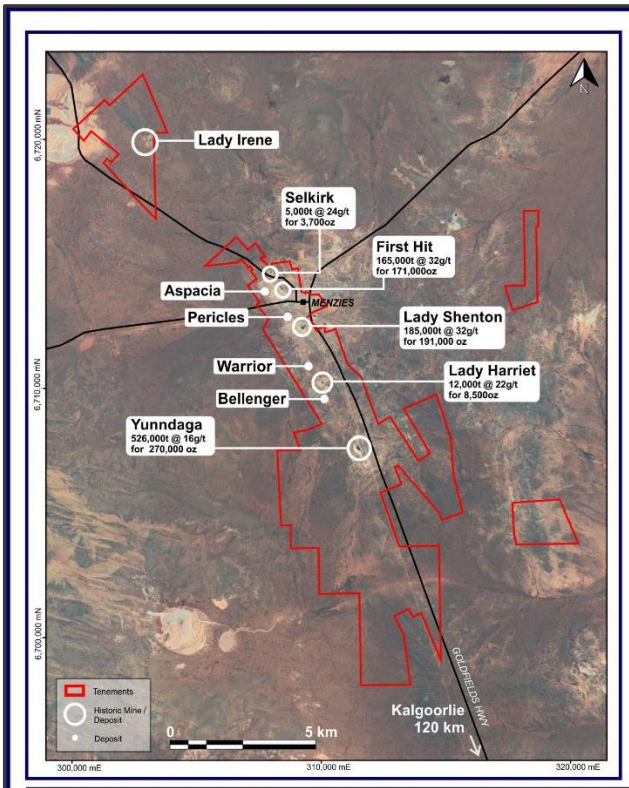
Resource Category	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces
Indicated (1g/t Cut off)	530,000	2.49	42,500
Indicated(0.5g/t Cut off)	852,000	1.83	50,100
Indicated (Global)	986,000	1.63	51,550

The new February 2020 estimate for Pericles globally contains significantly higher tonnages and contained gold ounces at lower grades than the February 2016 estimate. This difference can be attributed to differences in domaining, classification, additional drilling and differences in bulk density values used.

Pericles is not the only JORC resource in the MGP. Other resources at Yunndaga[2], Bellenger[2] and Warrior[2] bring the total to **208,300 oz @ 1.96 g/t Au** and numerous other deposits have potential for resource

estimates to be calculated (Figure 5). KWR is in the process of reviewing these existing and potential resources.

At the same time KWR continues to focus on proving up high-grade deeper mineralisation at multiple deposits as evidenced by recent ASX announcements on 6 February and 12 February that highlight the existence of high-grade mineralisation existing at the lowest levels of both the Yunndaga and Lady Shenton historic underground workings.



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	0.63	1.80	35,800	0.78	1.70	43,700	1.40	1.80	79,500
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 *								
First Hit	not yet estimated *								
Aspacia	not yet estimated *								
Warrior				0.07	2.49	5,910	0.07	2.49	5,900
TOTAL	**0.87**	**1.98**	**55,700**	**2.43**	**1.95**	**152,610**	**3.29**	**1.96**	**208,300**

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

Figure 5: Summary table of JORC 2012 resources in the MGP and deposits with potential for mineral resources to be estimated.

ABOUT THE MGP

Menzies is one of Western Australia's major historic gold fields. Located 130km north of the globally significant gold deposits of Kalgoorlie (Figure 6).

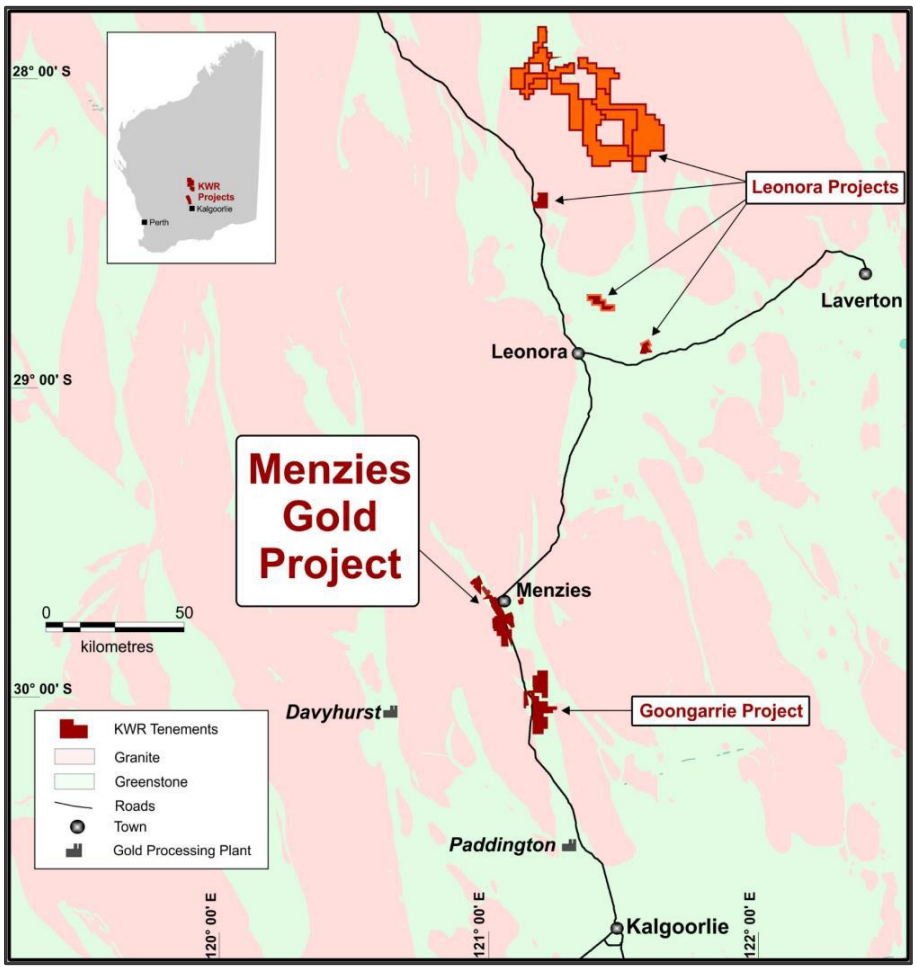


Figure 6: KWR Project locations

The MGP covers a contiguous land package over a strike length in excess of 15km. Within the MGP a series of structurally controlled high-grade gold deposits have been historically mined and display extensive exploration potential for high-grade extensions. Modern exploration since closure over 20 years ago has been limited.

The MGP is hosted along the Menzies Shear Zone. All deposits lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR.

The MGP has recorded historical production of **643,200 oz @ 22.5g/t Au**[2] from underground (U/G) between 1895 and 1943 plus **145,000 oz @ 2.6g/t Au**[2] open cut between 1995 and 1999, for a total of **787,200 oz @ 18.9g/t Au**[2].

References to ASX Releases

[1] As announced to the ASX on 8 March 2016 (ASX: IRC)
[2]As announced to the ASX on 9 July 2019 (ASX: KWR)

The Board of Directors of Kingwest Resources Limited authorised this announcement to be given to ASX.

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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 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 Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Don Maclean who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Registered Professional Geologist (Exploration and Mining). Mr Maclean is a consultant Geologist to Kingwest Resources Limited. Mr Maclean 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.

With reference to previously reported Exploration results, 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.

-Ends-

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 estimate is based on geological assay data from 182 RC and 5 diamond core drill holes drilled in numerous campaigns by several different companies up to the end of December 2019. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60° towards the north east. The 2019 drilling program by Kingwest Resources (KWR) includes Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling. • Industry standard RC and DD drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits appear to have been utilised throughout the campaigns. • RC holes were typically 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. • Historic samples were submitted to several different assay laboratories. Kingwest's 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).*	• Most holes used for the resource estimate were RC holes drilled with a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer. 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^{TM} core orientation tool. Holes depths range from 60 to 480 m. • RC pre-collars 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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 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.
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. Of note is that many holes have no geological logging information. However the Competent Person is of the opinion that there is sufficient geological information for the MRE. 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*	• 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. • Duplicates, Blanks and Standards were inserted into the sample stream of 1 metre split RC samples. • All core was appropriately orientated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grain size of the material being sampled.	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 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.*	• Historic gold assaying is a mixture of Aqua Regia (partial digest) and fire assay (near total digest). • For KWR drilling 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. • Most historic pre-KWR drilling appears to have used industry standard data collection and QC protocols. For KWR drilling 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company*	• For KWR drilling significant intersections were cross checked against core photos and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	*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.*	drill logs after drilling. • No twin holes have been drilled at the prospect. • Data storage is as PDF/XLS 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. Most holes were later more accurately surveyed using a DGPS or similar instrument. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • Topography is almost flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on interpreted mineralisation widths. There are some several metre discrepancies in some holes collar elevations. A more accurate site dtm is recommended.
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. • Most holes are spaced on 25 m centres or less and there is sufficient data on which to establish grade and geological continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification. • 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. Most holes are drilling perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 (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.*
		• All drilling information on which the mineral resource reported here is based has been previously released to the ASX by Kingwest and it predecessors.
		• The exclusion of this information does not, in the opinion of the Competent Person, detract from the understanding of this report.

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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 exploration results are reported here. • No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled on the "first assay received" basis. • 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. • Exploration drilling results are not reported here so true versus downhole width information is not applicable.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate.
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.

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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 is planned to infill Inferred Portions of the resource and to obtain material for bulk density and metallurgical testwork. Pit optimisation studies and further economic evaluation of the project is planned. A new site DTM will also be obtained.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drilling data was compiled into an Access database from historical data and merged with Kingwest drilling data. • Cross checks of data integrity were made upon import into Leapfrog. • All data was visually validated on import.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The CP for the Mineral Resource Mr Don Maclean is a consultant to KWR and visited the site in October 2019. This visit included a review of project geology, drilling, drill core and drilling/sampling procedures. • The CP is the opinion that this work has all been completed to an appropriate standard for the mineral resource reported.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretation is based upon geological logging an and assay data from diamond drill core for the Pericles deposit. • Geological modelling utilised Leapfrog Geo 3D software (Version 5.0.3). Data from geological logging, structural data and core photography was used to assist in the interpretation. A 3D geological model was developed for the major regolith and geological units. The 3D geological model was used to guide the mineralisation interpretations. Of note is that is that many of the historic holes have no geological logging information. However there is sufficient coverage of holes with logging on which to build a

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		reasonable model appropriate for the MRE classification. In the absence of comprehensive/consistent geological logging data, mineralisation wireframes are largely based on gold assays. For the various gold lodes a ~ >0.5 g/t Au cut-off edge cut-off was used in selecting intersections in the interpretation. A total of seven lodes were interpreted and used in the estimate. The current interpretation is believed to be the best fit based on the current level of understanding of the deposit.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Resource estimate encompasses all of the Pericles prospect which extends for 550m along strike and 200m across strike. The resource lies from surface to 120 metres below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• Grade estimation was via ordinary kriging of one metre downhole composites. Grade estimation was constrained to lode domains from the geological model. Kriging parameters were based on back transformed experimental variograms created in Leapfrog. Lode domain boundaries were treated as hard grade boundaries during grade estimation • A check estimate was also run using inverse distance squared interpolation for validation and comparison. No mining production has been reported from the prospect. • No assumptions are made regarding recovery of by-products. The model contains estimated values for gold only • A block size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL was employed for grade estimation. Domain boundaries were represented using subcells of 2.5 mE by 2.5 mN by 1.25 mRL. Drill spacing is variable ranging from a nominal 25 by 25m spacing in the shallower parts to 50 metres by 25 metres, and greater than 50 metres by

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	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	50m at depth. • The sample search strategy varied by domain. The primary search was based upon ranges from variography and was around 60m depending on the domain. The search orientation was variable based on the local strike/dip of the domain. No more than four composites were allowed to contribute to a block grade estimate from any single drillhole. A minimum of four and maximum of twenty composites was used to estimate each block. A single search pass was used for the estimate. • No assumptions have been made regarding selective mining units • Gold (Au) was the only element estimated as it is the primary metal of economic significance. Samples were composited to one metre intervals which it the most common sample interval. • A high yield limit was used to limit the influence of outlier high grade values. Composite values greater than 10g/t Au were only allowed to be used in the interpolating blocks within 20% of the search radius (i.e. 6 to 12 metres). For the inverse distance check estimate a top cut of 15 g/t Au was applied which corresponds with a 99th percentile cut-off. • Model grades were validated visually, by whole of domain grade comparison and using swath plots. • No mining has occurred at Pericles
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Model estimates are done on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A range of cut-off grades are reported which are believed to be appropriate for open pit mining scenarios.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects*	• No specific assumptions were made on mining method during the Mineral Resource estimate apart from the expectation that mining will be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	undertaken using conventional open pit mining methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical testwork is available for Pericles but it is a geological continuation of the Lady Shenton open pit two hundred metres to the south which was successfully mined and processed in the late 1990s using conventional CIL/CIP.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a Greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental factors/issues have been identified to date.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk densities were assigned by regolith type. A bulk density 2.7t/m^3 was used for fresh rock based on 64 measurements from drill core in 2019. No bulk density data was available for oxide or transitional material so a density of 1.8t/m^3 was used for oxide material and 2.3t/m^3 for transitional material. These values are based upon other similar Eastern Goldfields gold deposits. Collection of further bulk density data is recommended for KWR's 2020 exploration program.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken*	• The deposit is classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource and Inferred Mineral Resource. Classification is based upon

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	of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	review of geological and grade continuity, data density and estimate quality. Based on this review the lodes within upper parts of the deposit which have drill spacings of 25 by 25m spacing or less have been classified as Indicated. All other areas/lodes have been classified as Inferred. • In the competent persons opinion the MRE presented in the report is a fair view of the project.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits or reviews have been completed on the January 2020 MRE. The data, methodology and resulting estimate are believed to have been completed to appropriate industry standards and represent a fair reflection of the current understanding of the Pericles deposit.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource is considered to be a global estimate of element grades. Due to the smoothing in the model the local grade estimates are considered to be less reliable and this is reflected in the categorisation of the Mineral Resource as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classes. • The MRE is a combination of Indicated (local) and Inferred (global). • The accuracy of the Indicated Mineral Resource is estimated to be accurate to a quarterly level of reporting on a feasibility study schedule. • No mining has been undertaken at the project so no comparison to the resource can be undertaken.