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W www.kingwestresources.com.au**1 June 2020****High-Grade Gold continues at deepest level yet in
Menzies Drilling**

Drilling continues at Menzies with a second rig now drilling at site. Results received to date have returned high-grade intercepts at each prospect drilled.

Highlights in the 2020 programme include:

- Yunndaga Deeps **1.0m @ 25.4g/t Au from 731.5m in KWRD014 (deepest hole drilled in the Menzies Gold Project to date) and confirmation of open-ended mineralisation at Menzies**
- **Wedge holes from KWRD014 in progress**
- Lady Shenton **0.9m @ 36.6g/t Au from 172.7m in KWD026**
- Yunndaga **0.8m @ 33.5g/t Au from 108.2m in KWRD019**
- **This compliments 3m @ 158.4g/t Au from 180m in KWR023 at First Hit.**
- **A second drill rig has been mobilised to site and a 4,000 metre RC program has commenced**

Kingwest Resources Ltd (ASX: KWR) (“Kingwest” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce additional results from the ongoing diamond core programme at Yunndaga and Lady Shenton systems and commencement of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling of the Central Zone at the Menzies Gold Project (MGP) see Figure 1.

Significant assay results include **1.03m @ 25.40g/t Au from 731.47m** in KWRD014 which is the deepest hole drilled to date at Yunndaga, and the MGP. This result is highly encouraging as it lies approximately 60m below the deepest workings at Level 21 which have been sampled and show wide intersections of high-grade gold (ASX release 6 February 2020). Results have reinforced the high-grade nature of gold mineralisation at Menzies and the open-ended nature of the gold deposits. Additional drilling is underway within the “Exploration Target” zone (Figure 2) previously described (ASX release 11 March 2020).

With the continued success of delineating gold mineralisation and a better understanding of the controls at MGP a second drill rig (RC) has been mobilised and has commenced drilling between Lady Shenton and Yunndaga and the newly discovered, near surface ‘Stirling Lode’ at Lady Shenton (Figure 3). This “Central Zone” (Figure 4) was identified following a detailed interpretation of



the aeromagnetic data acquired late in 2019 as well as a full review of the extensive historic workings and geology and from increased understanding gained in KWR work to date. It has not been effectively drill tested previously.

Ed Turner, CEO, commented that:

“The Yunndaga deep drilling has considerably extended high-grade gold beneath the historic workings. Yunndaga is significant because it was the deepest and largest producing gold mine in the MGP, with underground production of over 270,000 ounces of gold at 16g/t. Our vision to prove that the MGP holds much more very high-grade gold is coming together and this is a very exciting time in the Kingwests’ evolution. The remaining wedge holes from the KWRD014 parent hole will further test this Exploration Target and lead towards the estimation of a Mineral Resource at Yunndaga.”

Diamond core extensions to the 14 pre-collars reported to the ASX on 14 April 2020 have now been completed. These holes focus on two of the Exploration Targets within the MGP (Lady Shenton and Yunndaga). The third 2020 Target (First Hit) was tested with RC drill-holes only with assay results including **3m @ 158.40g/t Au from 180m** in KWR023 as previously announced on 14 April 2020.

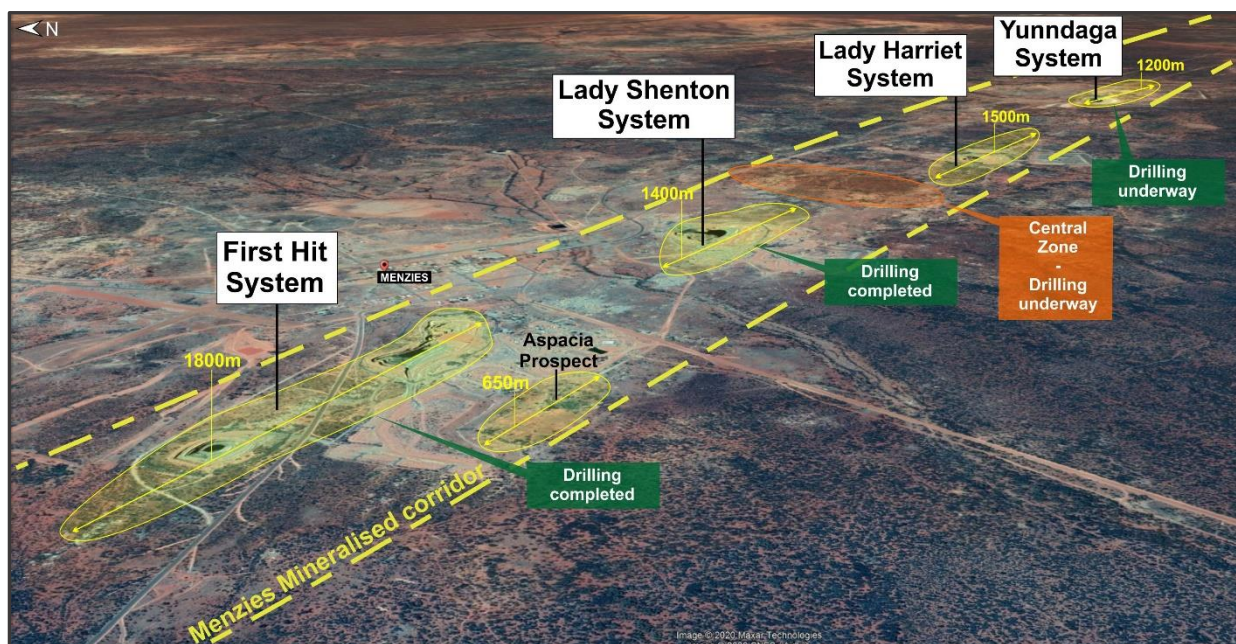


Figure 1: MGP main mineralised systems and drilling locations for the current programme

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

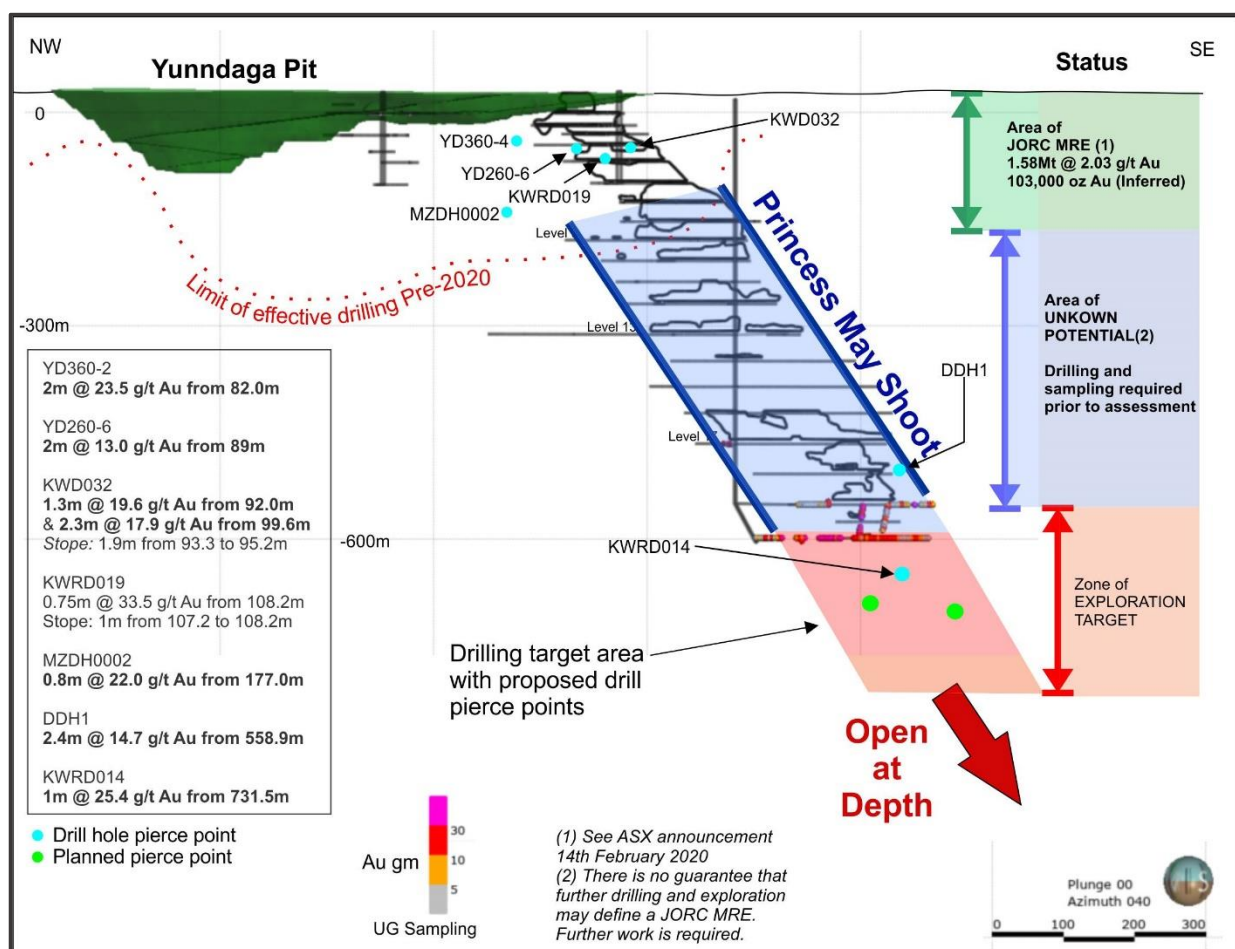
The results to date from the 2020 diamond core drilling again confirm the high-grade nature of the mineralisation at MGP. A full list of significant intersections is included in Table 1 and drill hole details in Table 2. Two more diamond core holes will be drilled beneath the Princess May workings at Yunndaga. These are expected to be completed in the next two weeks.



Yundaga

Eight diamond core tails (KWRD014 - KWRD020) have been completed with seven of these designed to test for remnant mineralisation in and around the upper levels of the Princess May Shoot underground workings. The best results were intersected in the footwall of the stope from 108.20m in KWRD019. This intersection was 0.75m @ 33.5g/t Au. A full list of significant intersections is included in Table 1 and drill hole details are included in Table 2.

KWRD014 was drilled beneath the lowest level of the Princess May shoot (Level 21) and returned **1.03m @ 25.40g/t Au from 733.47m** (see Figure 2). This is approximately 60m below Level 21 and very significant as it proves the high-grade mineralisation sampled on Level 21 continues at depth. This hole is the deepest drill hole every completed within the MGP. Two wedges will now be drilled off from KWRD014 to further test this target area.





predicted. The team believe that the continuation has been located and will be tested in later drilling. Nine diamond core tails were completed (KWRD005 – 011, KWD023 and KWD026). The pre-collars for KWD023 was drilled in 2019.

The best intersections were **0.94m @ 36.60g/t Au** from 172.66m in **KWD026** and **1.00m @ 9.11g/t Au** from 375.00m in **KWRD011** (see Figure 3).

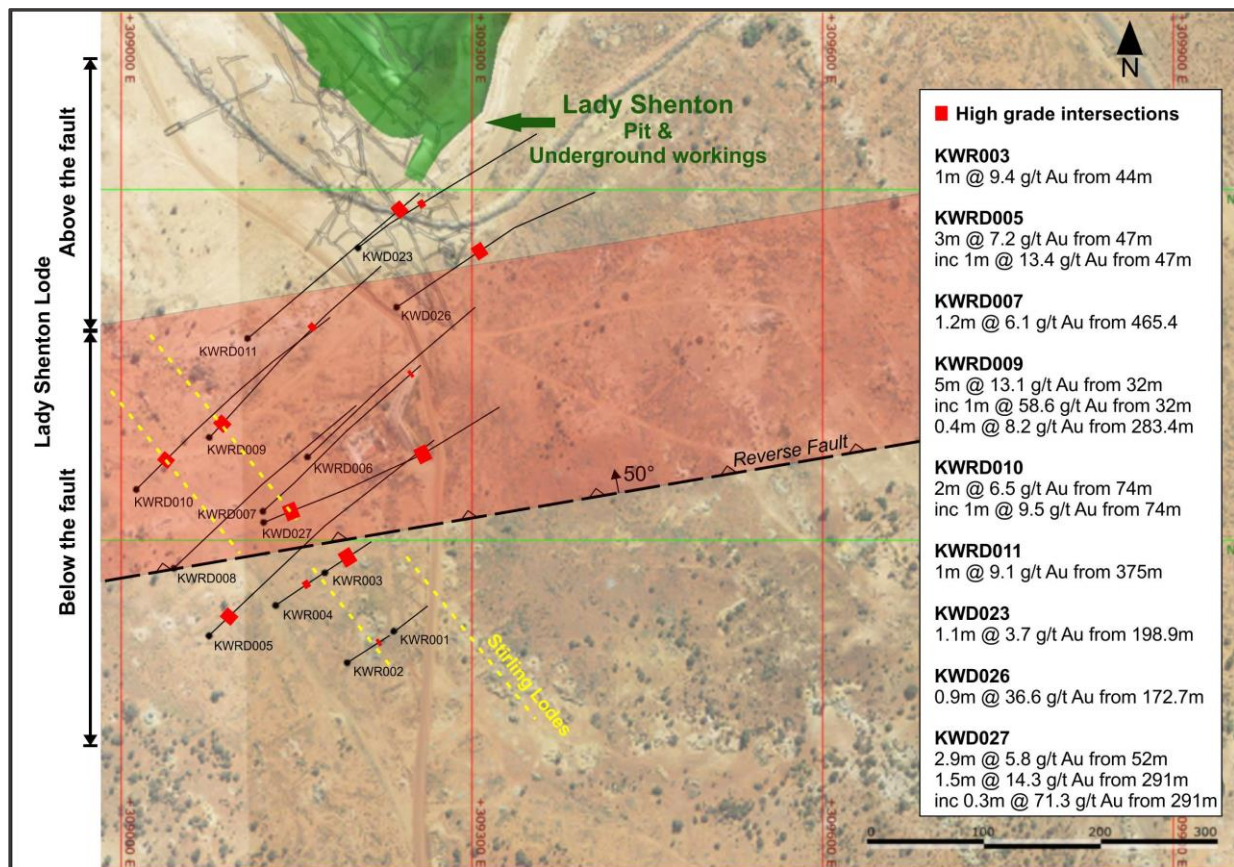


Figure 3: Drill hole traces at the Lady Shenton System (including the Stirling Lodes) and the fault position projected to surface

What is significant is the near surface mineralisation discovered in the Stirling Lode and repeat, parallel structures which have delivered high-grade, near surface. The RC drill rig now on site will further test these and Kingwest believes there is near term production potential if follow up drilling is successful in repeating results to date.

Central Zone Drilling

A 4,000 metre RC program has commenced within the Central Zone. The program is designed to test structural targets that are coincidental with numerous lines of historic workings and will comprise two lines of drill holes approximately 1,000 metres long (see Figure 4).

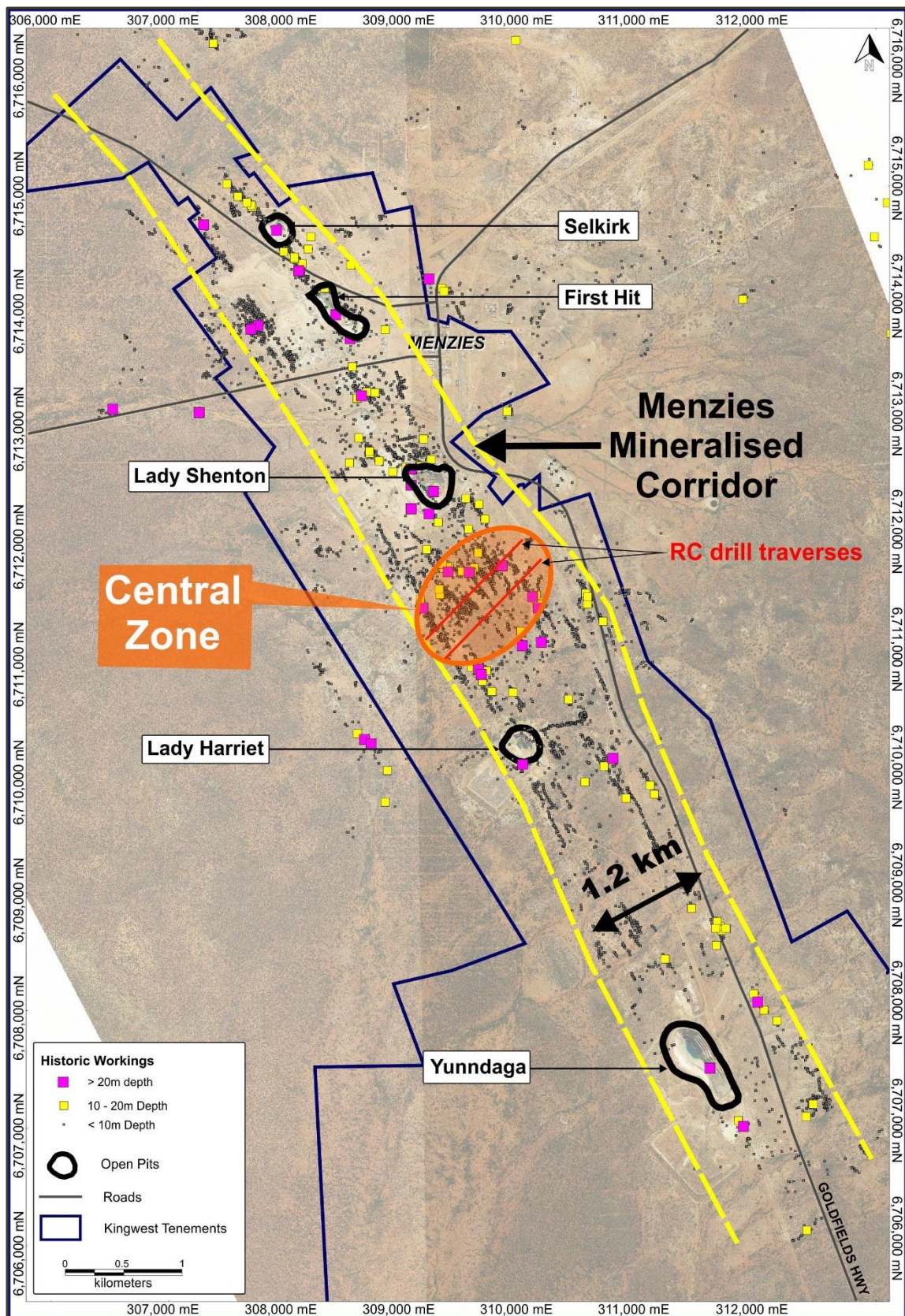


Figure 4: Planned Central Zone RC traverse on historic workings background



Table 1: Significant intersections (>1.0 g/t Au over 1.0m).

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Description
KWRD005	423.00	424.00	1.00	2.48	1.00m @ 2.48 g/t Au from 423.00m
KWRD006	300.00	301.53	1.53	1.65	1.53m @ 1.65 g/t Au from 300.00m
KWRD006	307.10	308.35	1.25	3.00	1.25m @ 3.00 g/t Au from 307.10m
KWRD007	293.25	295.00	1.75	1.38	1.75m @ 1.38 g/t Au from 293.25m
KWRD007	346.67	347.33	0.66	1.82	0.66m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 346.67m
KWRD007	379.11	380.46	1.35	1.03	1.35m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 379.11m
KWRD007	464.40	465.63	1.23	6.12	1.23m @ 6.12 g/t Au from 465.40m
Inc.	466.20	466.63	0.43	15.30	0.43m @ 15.30 g/t Au from 466.20m
KWRD008	288.60	289.10	0.50	11.30	0.50m @ 11.30 g/t Au from 288.60m
KWRD008	439.72	440.68	0.96	1.02	0.96m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 439.72m
KWRD009	283.37	283.72	0.35	8.20	0.35m @ 8.20 g/t Au from 283.37m
KWRD011	215.91	218.32	2.41	2.68	2.41m @ 2.68 g/t Au from 215.91m
KWRD011	251.00	252.00	1.00	1.10	1.00m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 251.00m
KWRD011	280.00	280.70	0.70	5.72	0.70m @ 5.72 g/t Au from 280.00m
KWRD011	372.30	376.00	3.70	3.30	3.70m @ 3.30 g/t Au from 372.30m
Inc.	375.00	376.00	1.00	9.11	1.00m @ 9.11 g/t Au from 375.00m
KWD023	131.19	131.64	0.45	5.01	0.45m @ 5.01 g/t Au from 131.19m
KWD023	198.92	202.00	3.08	1.93	3.08m @ 1.93 g/t Au from 198.9m
Inc.	198.92	200.00	1.08	3.71	1.08m @ 3.71 g/t Au from 198.92m
KWD023	321.40	322.00	0.60	2.21	0.60m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 321.40m
KWD026	150.50	151.50	1.00	1.01	1.00m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 150.50m
KWD026	172.66	173.60	0.94	36.60	0.94m @ 36.60 g/t Au from 172.66m
KWD027	263.18	263.42	0.24	4.86	0.24m @ 4.86 g/t Au from 263.18m
KWRD014	731.47	732.50	1.03	25.40	1.03m @ 25.40 g/t Au from 733.47m
KWRD015	125.21	126.07	0.86	5.90	0.86m @ 5.90 g/t Au from 125.21m
KWRD016	82.67	85.24	2.57	1.90	2.57m @ 1.90 g/t Au from 82.67m
KWRD017	96.80	97.80	1.00	1.69	1.00m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 96.80m
KWRD017	114.60	115.80	1.20	1.53	1.20m @ 1.53 g/t Au from 114.60m
KWRD018	112.96	114	1.04	2.13	1.04m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 112.96m
KWRD018	119.25	120.49	1.24	1.77	1.24m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 119.25m
KWRD019	87.00	88.00	1.00	1.43	1.00m @ 1.43 g/t Au from 87.00m
KWRD019	106.35	107.2	0.85	2.02	0.85m @ 2.02 g/t Au from 106.35m
KWRD019	108.20	108.95	0.75	33.47	0.75m @ 33.47 g/t Au from 108.20m
Inc.	108.65	108.95	0.30	79.40	0.30m @ 79.40 g/t Au from 108.65m
KWRD020	92.36	97.00	4.64	1.56	4.64m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 92.36m
KWRD020	124.40	125.30	0.90	4.78	0.90m @ 4.78 g/t Au from 124.40m
KWRD020	128.00	128.90	0.90	6.35	0.90m @ 6.35 g/t Au from 128.00m



Table 2: 2020 Completed drill hole details.

Prospect	Drillhole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m RL)	Dip	Azimuth	Completed depth	Comments
Lady Shenton	KWR001	309233	6711823	427	60	55	74	RC only
Lady Shenton	KWR002	309193	6711796	425	60	55	122	RC only
Lady Shenton	KWR003	309174	6711873	427	60	55	100	RC only
Lady Shenton	KWR004	309132	6711845	426	60	55	118	RC only
Lady Shenton	KWRD005	309075	6711819	424	60	45	452.54	RC with diamond tail
Lady Shenton	KWRD006	309159	6711972	426	60	45	397.06	RC with diamond tail
Lady Shenton	KWRD007	309121	6711926	429	67	45	492.05	RC with diamond tail
Lady Shenton	KWRD008	309045	6711877	423	65	45	484.27	RC with diamond tail
Lady Shenton	KWRD009	309075	6711989	427	60	45	447.78	RC with diamond tail
Lady Shenton	KWRD010	309013	6711944	426	60	45	450.85	RC with diamond tail
Lady Shenton	KWRD011	309108	6712073	426	60	50	428.07	RC with diamond tail
Yunndaga	KWR012	311950	6706988	408	-60	55	130	RC only
Yunndaga	KWR013	311923	6707030	413	-60	55	136	RC only
Yunndaga	KWRD014	311725	6706285	412	-72	30	835.10	RC with diamond tail
Yunndaga	KWRD015	311910	6707022	413	-70	55	100	RC with diamond tail
Yunndaga	KWRD016	311880	6707061	407	-50	55	148.00	RC with diamond tail
Yunndaga	KWRD017	311874	6707058	406	-60	55	160.32	RC with diamond tail
Yunndaga	KWRD018	311868	6707054	406	-70	55	172.41	RC with diamond tail



Prospect	Drillhole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m RL)	Dip	Azimuth	Completed depth	Comments
Yunndaga	KWRD019	311832	6707100	415	-55	50	169.35	RC with diamond tail
Yunndaga	KWRD020	311832	6707100	414	-65	50	169.28	RC with diamond tail
First Hit	KWR021	308382	6713641	424	67	60	322	RC only
First Hit	KWR022	308374	6713675	430	67	60	296	RC only
First Hit	KWR023	308367	6713703	424	67	65	296	RC only
First Hit	KWR024A	308339	6713725	429	65	70	320	RC only
Lady Shenton	KWD023	309203	6712152	429	60	55	344.50	RC (2019) with diamond tail
Lady Shenton	KWD026	309235	6712100	429	60	55	374.40	RC with diamond tail (2019)

-Ends-

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 2020 Exploration Results and the stated Exploration Targets 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.

With reference to previously reported Exploration and Mineral Resources 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.

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 5).

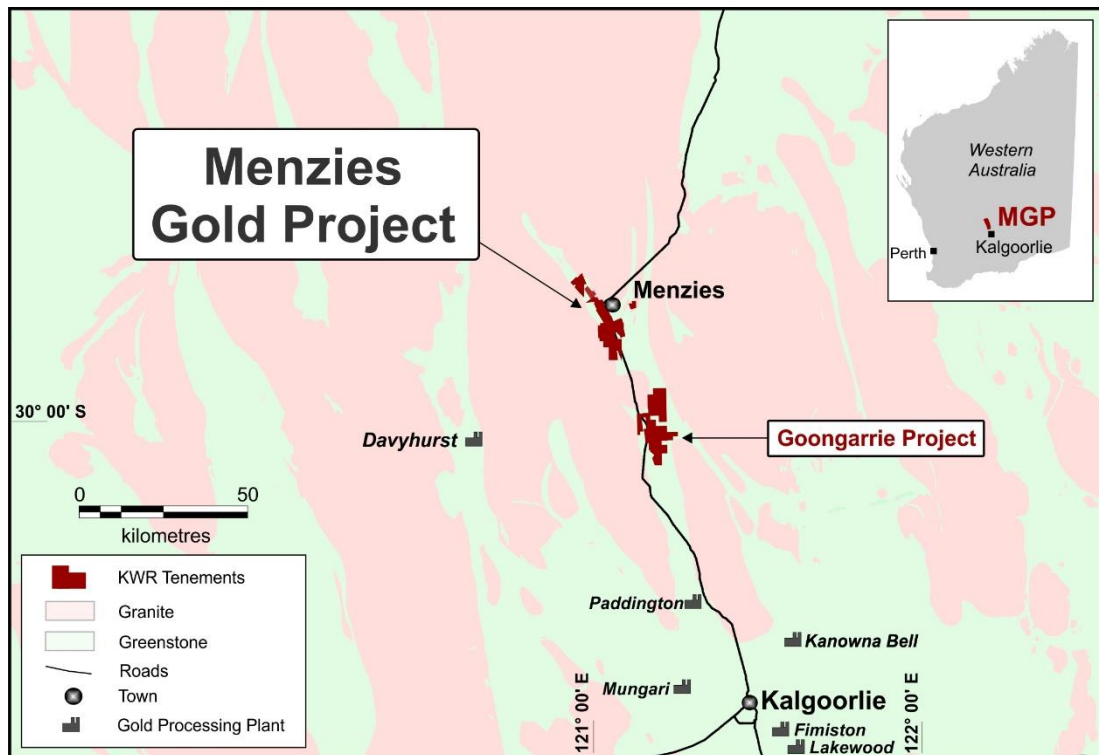


Figure 5: MGP location.

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 Au¹** from underground (U/G) between 1895 and 1943 plus **145,000 oz @ 2.6g/t Au¹** open cut between 1995 and 1999, for a total of **787,200 oz @ 18.9g/t¹ Au**.

Importantly the MGP lies only 130km north of Kalgoorlie on the Goldfields Highway, has power and water and is within trucking distance of numerous Gold Processing Plants.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The 2020 drilling reported here is all RC drilling. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 60 to 480 m. RC pre-collars used a 4 ¾ inch diameter face sampling hammer
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"> RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were routinely cross 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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All DD core was measured for recovery and RQD. 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 diamond core around the stope and in the RC portions of the holes. Most mineralised intervals reported here are from DD drilling.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or in LogChief. Drill logs were compiled into Datashed. Logging is qualitative in nature. All core was photographed. 100% of all meterage's were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 0.3m to 1.5m. Half core samples were submitted to the commercial laboratories in Kalgoorlie for analysis. Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or bulk pulverised 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	<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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC 1m split and 4m composite as well as the core samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FAA50) 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 or bulk pulverised 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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/XLS files which are then migrated into an Datashed database. KWR is currently in the process of validating and cross-checking historical project data which will be migrated into the new Datashed database. No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography was relatively flat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topography is almost flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. A high resolution (~1m) topography has been created following the latest magnetic survey.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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"> 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.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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"> 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. Visitors need permission to visit site. Collected samples were bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel for assaying. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All tenements are owned 100% by KWR. Original vendor retains a 1% NSR and the right to claw back a 70% interest in the event a single JORC compliant resource exceeding 500,000oz is delineated for a fee three times expenditure. There is no native over the project area and no historical sites, wilderness or national parks.



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaean quartz and shear hosted lode and supergene gold.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of the material drill holes is tabulated in the main body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, 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 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 <u>1m@1.0g/t Au</u> or higher. Maximum internal dilution of <u>2m@<1.0g/t Au</u>. As above. No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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



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<i>intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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').</i> 	<p>of the mineralised lodes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 instances as the minimum sampling interval is 1 metre which does not always correspond to the real mineralisation boundaries.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate figures, tables, maps and sections are included with the report to illustrate the exploration results reported
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from all drill-holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is reported here.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drilling will be designed to test the depth and lateral extensions to the priority areas which have been determined after completion of the 2019 and 2020 programs as well as the new exploration targets highlighted in these past programs.