4 July 2011

Company Announcements Officer
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Attention: Ms Lux Wigneswaran

COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT – EPM18007 AERIAL SURVEY REPORT

CWH Resources Ltd
A.C.N. 009 230 111

Suite 1503, Level 15
97-99 Bathurst Street
Sydney NSW 2000

website
www.cwh.com.au
tel
+61 2 9268 0555
fax
+61 2 9268 0155

CWH Resources Ltd (ASX:CWH) is pleased to announce it has engaged the services of R,F.G.T. Australia Pty Ltd to carry out a aerial survey of EPM18007 located about 150kms North East of Cloncurry, Queensland.

This aerial survey was carried out by R.F.G.T. Australia Pty Ltd on 6 May 2011.

The report from this aerial survey has been provided to CWH Resources Ltd and is now released to the market.

Two prospective areas of EPM18007 (Area D) were selected for this aerial survey.

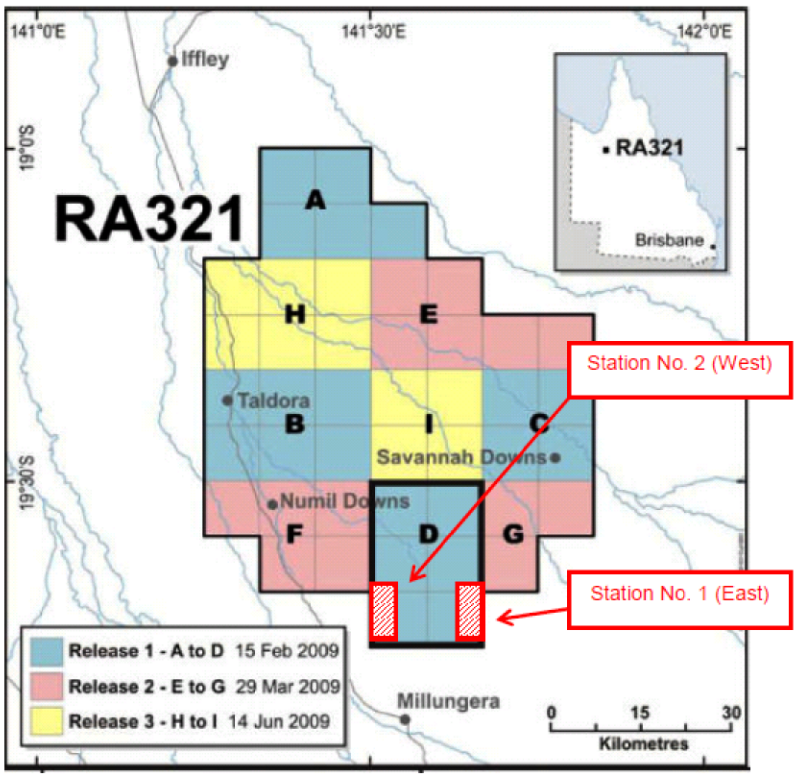


Figure 1: Area D (blue) within RA321 and two areas (Station 1 & 2) over which the aerial surveys were conducted in red.

Station 1 and Station 2 (see figure 1 of the report) were the two areas selected for this aerial survey. Each of this area is approximately 9 X 6 kilometers. This survey was carried out by R.F.G.T. Australia Pty Ltd using helicopter which was flown at an altitude of approximately 100 meters at an average speed of 60 kilometers per hour.

The report from this aerial survey indicated that no significant gold (Au) values were detected for Station No.1 (East). Numerous anomalous gold values were detected in Station 2 (West) on the western side of the study area. The report has made an estimated amount of gold contained within Station 2 (West) of between 5 and 7 tones.

For full details of this aerial survey, please read the full report prepared by Andrew Graham BAppSc (App Geo) MEcoGeol QMCErt MIQ MAusIMM.

This aerial survey report has been compiled by Andrew Graham who is a 20 year member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Graham has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code 2004. Mr. Graham consents to the release of the information compiled in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

By order of the Board,

Eng Chuan Ow CPA
Company Secretary

CWH Resources Ltd
A.C.N. 009 230 111

Suite 1503, Level 15
97-99 Bathurst Street
Sydney NSW 2000

website
www.cwh.com.au
tel
+61 2 9268 0555
fax
+61 2 9268 0155

For further information please contact:

OFFICE MANAGER

Lawrence Zhao
CWH Resources Ltd
Suite 1503, Level 15, 97-99 Bathurst Street,
Sydney NSW 2000
T: 61 2 9268 0555
F: 61 2 9268 0155
E: office@cwh.com.au
W: www.cwh.com.au

COMPANY SECRETARY/ACCOUNTANT

Eng Chuan Ow (Owen) CPA
Kingston ECT, Certified Practising Accountants
Suite 1004, Level 10, 309 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T: 61 2 9267 5633
F: 61 2 9267 5521
E: owen@kingstonect.com.au
W: www.kingstonect.com.au

CWH Resources Ltd
A.C.N. 009 230 111

Suite 1503, Level 15
97-99 Bathurst Street
Sydney NSW 2000

website
www.cwh.com.au
tel
+61 2 9268 0555
fax
+61 2 9268 0155

The use of Resonance Frequency Geo-Technology (R.F.G.T.) for determining gold (Au) potential within an Exploration Permit held by China West International Holdings Limited, 150 kms NE of Cloncurry, Qld.

June 2011

Compiled by: Andrew Graham
For R.F.G.T. Australia Pty Ltd
Phone: +61 402 764 444
Email: anthony@rfgtaustralia.com
Web: www.rfgtaustralia.com

CONTENTS

DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in this Report have been based on the information supplied to the author (Andrew Graham) by RFGT Australia Pty Ltd (RFGT) and are provided in response to a specific request from RFGT to undertake the work contained herein. The author has exercised all due care in reviewing the information and data supplied and has been led by RFGT's technical experts in relation to the conclusions provided. The author does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the supplied information and does not accept any consequential liability arising from commercial decisions or actions resulting from them.

Mr. Graham has relied on the extensive technical expertise of the developers of the RFG Technology as well as their accumulated exploration experience over the past 20 years to provide a general relationship between the high level data acquired from the aerial survey and the nature of the mineralisation within the Cloncurry region.

The information in this report has been compiled by Andrew Graham who is a 20 year member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Graham has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code 2004. Mr. Graham consents to the release of the information compiled in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

China West International Holdings Limited (ASX: CWH) engaged the services of R.F.G.T. Australia Pty Ltd to undertake an aerial survey of two sections (Station 1 & 2) of their Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) located at Area D of Restricted Area (RA) 321 which was released by the Department of Mines and Energy, Queensland in February 2009.

Area D of RA321 is located in northern Queensland, approximately 150 kilometres north-east of Cloncurry and 1,200 kilometres north-west of the major city of Brisbane (Figure 1).

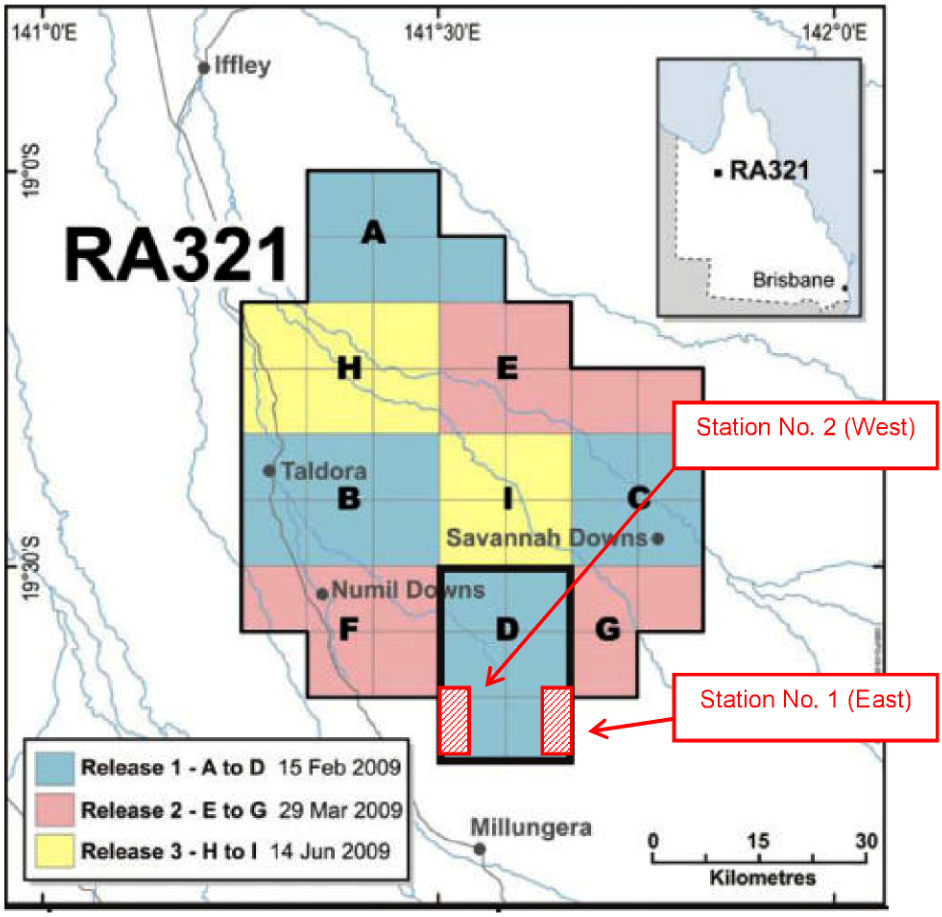


Figure 1: Area D (blue) within RA321 and the two areas (Stations 1 & 2) over which the aerial surveys were conducted in red (each approximately 9 x 6 kilometres in size).

China West International Holdings Limited (CWH) considers this area to be highly prospective for gold (Au) and base metals across a range of mineralisation styles. Of particular interest are Iron-Oxide Copper Gold ("IOCG") deposits, intrusion-related gold deposits and structurally-controlled gold and / or base metal deposits.

R.F.G.T. Australia Pty Ltd targeted gold (Au) mineralisation within the study areas and calibrated the equipment specifically for this purpose. The aerial surveys were conducted on May 6, 2011 at an altitude of 100 metres and an average flight speed of 60 km/h.

At Station No. 1 (East) no gold anomalies were detected and as a result no further work was conducted on this area. At Station No. 2 (West) gold anomalies were detected and these also extended into the adjoining areas to the west and north- west.

Given the highly discriminating capabilities of the RFG technology an estimate was placed on the amount of gold contained within the Station No. 2 (West) area of between 5 and 7 tonnes. To the west and north-west of the Station No. 2 (West) area a significant additional gold resource of between 16 and 18 tonnes was delineated, indicating that the major mineralisation is outside of the CWH exploration permit.

An area showing a high reading in terms of anomalous gold (PS1) was subjected to depth sensing which indicated that the anomalous gold existed at depths of 240 to 435 metres below ground level (Figures 2 and 3).

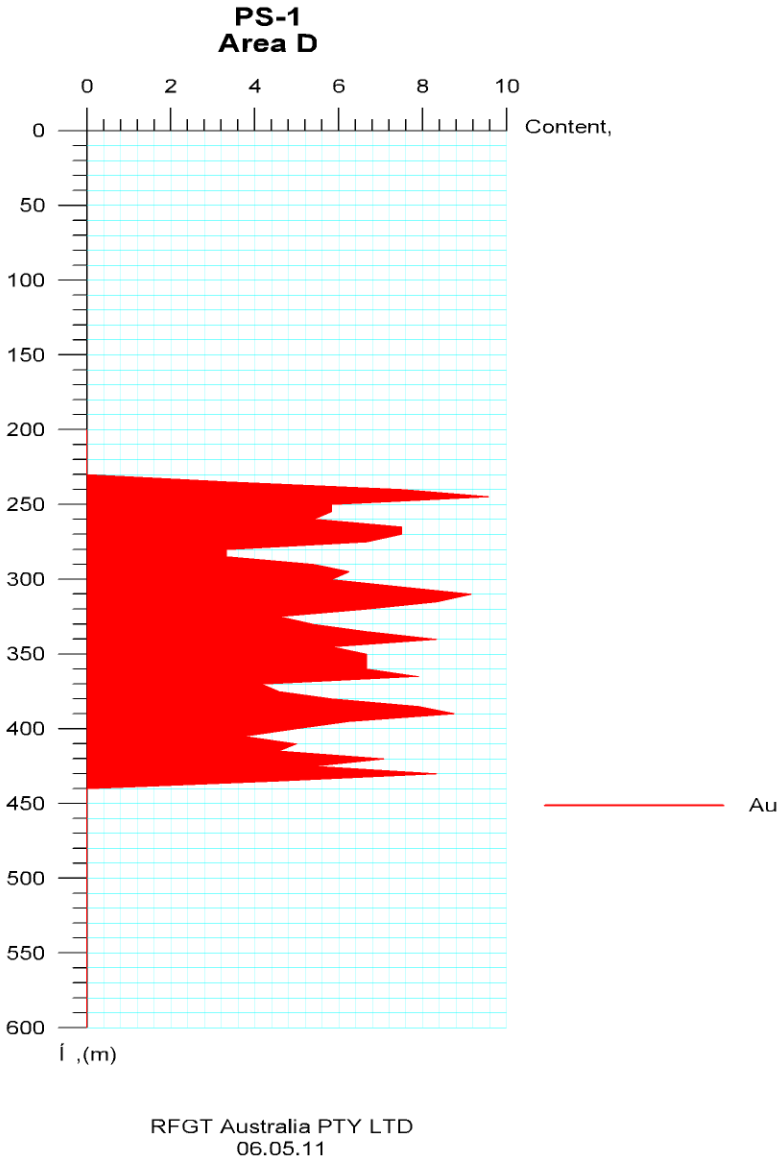


Figure 2: Depicts depth below ground level of gold mineralisation at a selected location (PS1) depicted by red star on plan (Figure 3).

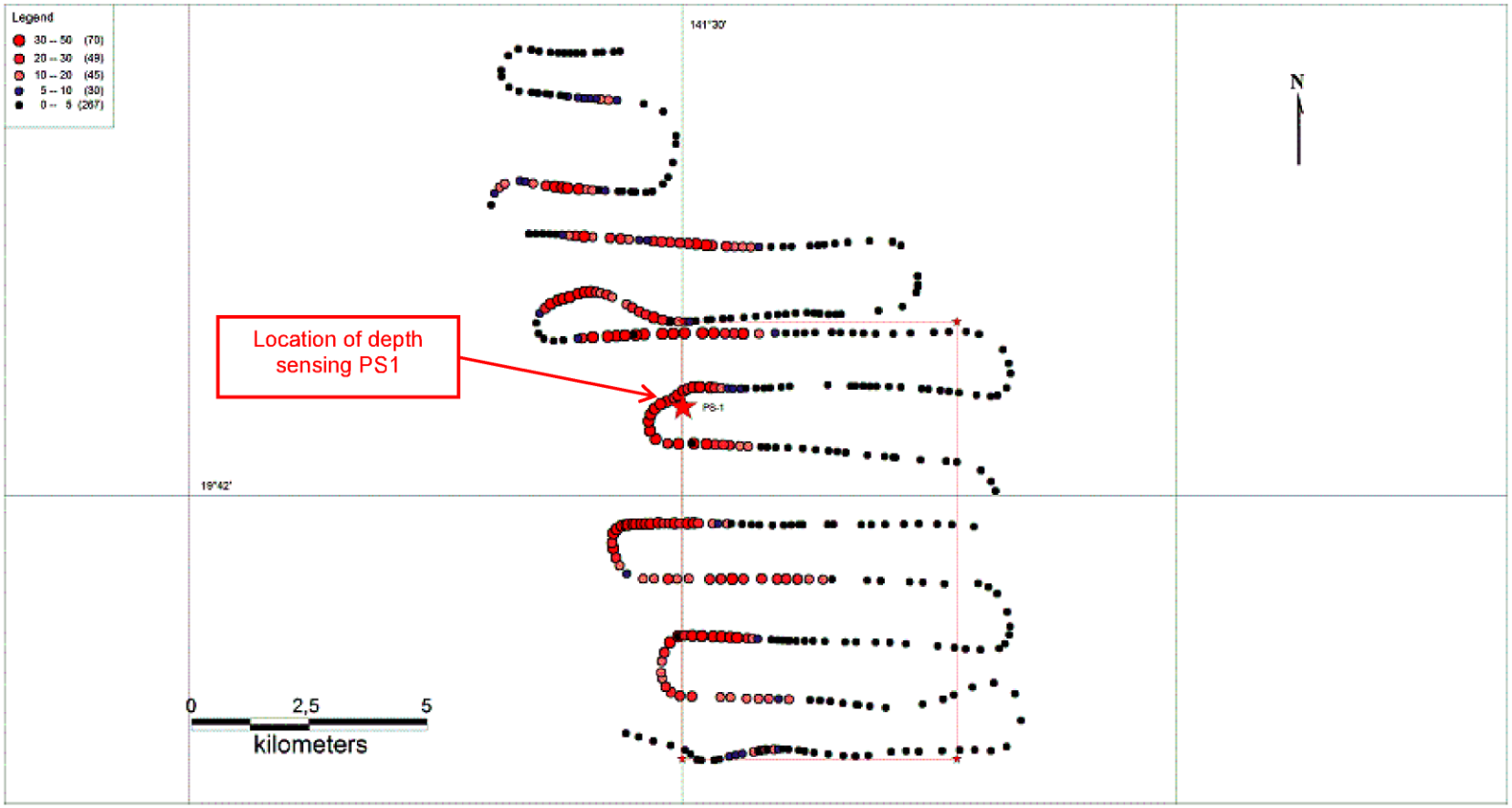


Figure 3: Aerial trace showing anomalous gold readings with the location of depth sensing depicted by red star (PS1).

2. INTRODUCTION

The RFG technology is an innovative, completely non-invasive and highly rapid means of exploring, assessing and mapping the subsurface environment in terms of its chemical, mineralogical and structural components.

This technology has been developed over the past 20 years by undertaking geophysical work involving original research and accepted applied geodynamics. These methods and the resulting technology were originally developed and applied to determine how and where catastrophic geologic processes (landslides and related damage) would most likely occur and use this information to reduce their impact on human and infrastructure receptors.

The technology has been recently applied to the exploration and assessment of hard rock and soft rock (oil, gas and coal) natural resources, groundwater systems and environmental issues, such as groundwater contaminant plumes.

The RFG technology utilises the natural electromagnetic field of the earth (NEMFE) that is generated by various geologic objects.

The RFG technology delivers accurate subsurface information with details far exceeding that provided through traditional technologies due to the enormous increase in resolution capabilities offered by this technology.

The benefits of the RFG technology over traditional geophysical methods include:

- Rapid assessment of large areas;
- No depth restrictions (accurate vertical profiling to depths greater than 6 kilometres);
- Highly accurate and detailed assessment and mapping;
- Identification of relative concentrations of items / minerals of interest;
- Non-invasive, non-destructive methods (no physical impact on areas assessed);
- Costs savings due to speed of process and accuracy;
- Competitive business advantage;
- Remote and hard to reach areas are readily mapped and assessed;
- Open water assessment and mapping is easily performed; and,
- Little or no drilling or well construction required.

Depending on the scale of the project, tasks involved and the specific working conditions, the RFG technology can be carried out on foot or by vehicular means including car, truck, helicopter, airplane and water craft.

This versatility has enabled the RFG technology to be used for highly detailed and accurate exploration, assessment and mapping over vast areas, difficult to reach areas, complex environments (e.g. lots of infrastructure) and even over open water in relatively short periods of time.

3. INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

Given the remoteness of the investigation area and the nature of the terrain it was determined that a helicopter would be the most appropriate means by which to conduct the survey.

The survey comprised two areas of approximately 9 x 6 kilometres each which were located 10 kilometres apart (Figure 1).

The eastern area was called Station No. 1 (East) and the western area was called Station No. 2 (West).

The helicopter was flown at an altitude of approximately 100 metres at an average speed of 60 kilometres per hour. Data was acquired at the rate of approximately 30 measurements per minute or 1,800 measurements per hour.

The flight lines were numbered from 1 – 1' through to 10 – 10' and the location of a depth sensing conducted on the largest gold anomaly signal (Station No. 2 survey run) is shown by the label PS1 (Figure 5).

4. OVERVIEW OF GEOLOGICAL SETTING

A report completed for China West International Holdings Limited by SRK Consulting in February, 2009 entitled, "Application for Exploration Permit for Minerals – Area D of Restricted Area 321" gave a sound overview of the regional, local and structural geology in the study area.

The main area of investigation, Station No. 2 (West) sits on the boundary between the Mt. Isa Inlier and Georgetown Inlier and is divided by a major interpreted N-S curvilinear fault structure (Figure 4).

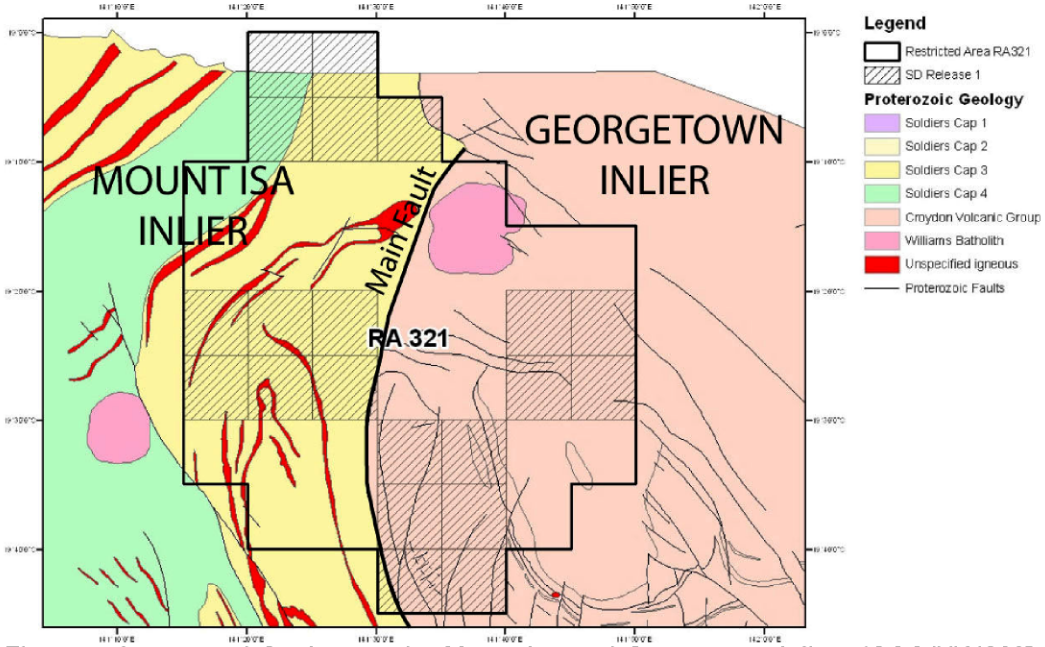


Figure 4: Interpreted Geology of the Mount Isa and Georgetown Inliers (GSQ/NWQMP Project (QDME et al., 2000).

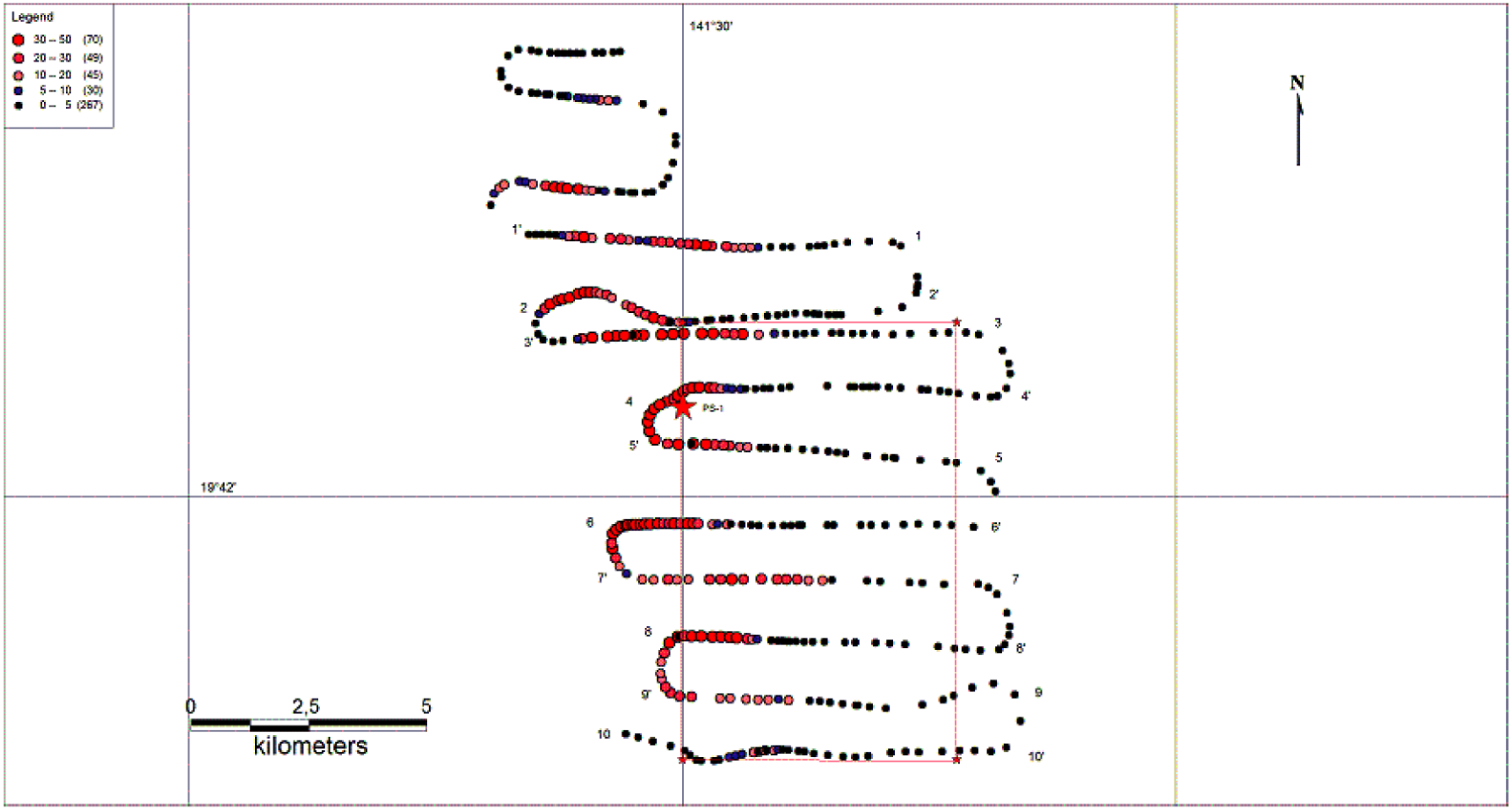


Figure 5: Aerial trace of Station No. 2 (West) showing readings and orientation of flight lines 1 – 1' to 10 – 10'.

According to SRK Consulting, it is not certain whether or not this structure is a major terrain boundary fault, separating rocks of the Croydon Volcanic Group (Georgetown Inlier) to the east, from rocks of the Mt Isa Inlier (Eastern Fold belt) to the west. However, for the sake of this report it is considered to be the dividing line between the two Inliers. Both Inliers are intruded by a number of interpreted granite and granodiorite bodies.

This N-S curvilinear fault, named the Main Fault (Figure 4), has been interpreted as a shallow, east dipping structure (probable thrust fault).

In terms of the overall geology, the North West Queensland Mineral Province (NWQMP) study (QDME et al., 2000) interpreted the rocks to the west of the Main Fault as equivalents to those in the Eastern Succession of the Mount Isa Inlier, namely Soldiers Cap Group (SCG); and to the east of the Main Fault as belonging to the Croydon Volcanic Group, which is included in the Esmeralda Supersuite of the Georgetown Inlier.

As previously stated by SRK Consulting the Proterozoic basement rocks are those that are being targeted for precious and base metal mineralization by CWH.

In the NWQMP Report (QDME et al., 2000), SCG sequence 3 (Mt. Isa Inlier) is interpreted to form part of the basement underlying Area D of RA 321 (Figure 4). Soldiers Cap Group 3 is host to a number of mineral deposits within the Mount Isa Inlier, including the rich Cannington Ag-Pb-Zn mine.

The Eastern Succession of the Mount Isa Inlier is intruded by the Williams-Naraku Batholith intrusive suite, which has been dated as 1530 – 1493 Ma. These intrusions are generally oxidised, felsic, I-type, moderately – strongly fractionated and high K, and consist of porphyritic biotite, and hornblende-biotite granite. The Williams-Naraku intrusives are associated with widespread metasomatism (Na, Na-Ca and Fe) in SCG 3 sequences, and most importantly, with a number of deposits of Au and base metals (SRK Consulting, 2009).

In the Georgetown Inlier, the Esmeralda Supersuite is interpreted to form the western part of the Georgetown Inlier, beneath (Area D) RA 321 (Budd et al., 2001). The Esmeralda Supersuite includes the extrusive Croydon Volcanic Group, which hosts mineralisation in the historic Croydon Goldfields area to the east of RA 321 (SRK Consulting, 2009)

The Croydon Volcanic Group consists of intermediate and felsic extrusive rocks that are approximately 1548 – 1560 Ma. They are grey, graphitic, and variably crystal-bearing ignimbrite, which has been mostly recrystallised (SRK Consulting, 2009).

In exposed areas of the Georgetown Inlier, intrusives of the Esmeralda Supersuite have been dated as 1558 ± 4 Ma, and are described as granites and monzogranites with lesser granodiorites (Budd et al., 2001). The intrusives are felsic, fractionated, may be both oxidised and reduced and contain magnetite, as well as garnet, muscovite and graphite inclusions. The intrusives are co-magmatic with the Croydon Volcanic Group extrusives (Budd et al., 2001).

In summary, the western part of the Georgetown Inlier, underlying the RA 321, appears to consist of a series of nested granitic plutons of unknown age that may be part of the Esmeralda Supersuite (SRK Consulting, 2009).

The Mesozoic-age Carpentaria Basin overlies Middle to Upper Proterozoic basement of both the Mount Isa and Georgetown Inliers. Much of current understanding of the basin has been derived from water bores. Generally, the Basin is comprised of dominantly quartzose sandstone sequences conformably overlain by mudstone sequences. These sequences are not regarded to be prospective for precious minerals or base metals (SRK Consulting, 2009).

RA 321 is covered by an approximately 60m thick Quaternary sequence consisting of alluvial sands, fluviatile sands and gravels, and some Cainozoic sandstones and siltstones. These are not considered to be prospective for mineral exploration (SRK Consulting).

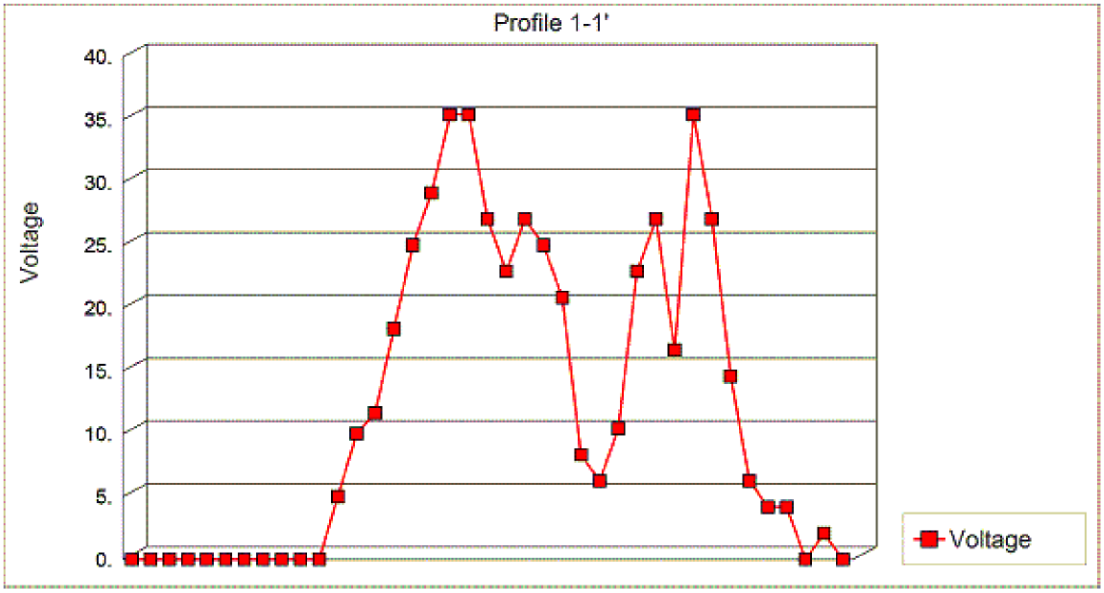
5. SURVEY RESULTS

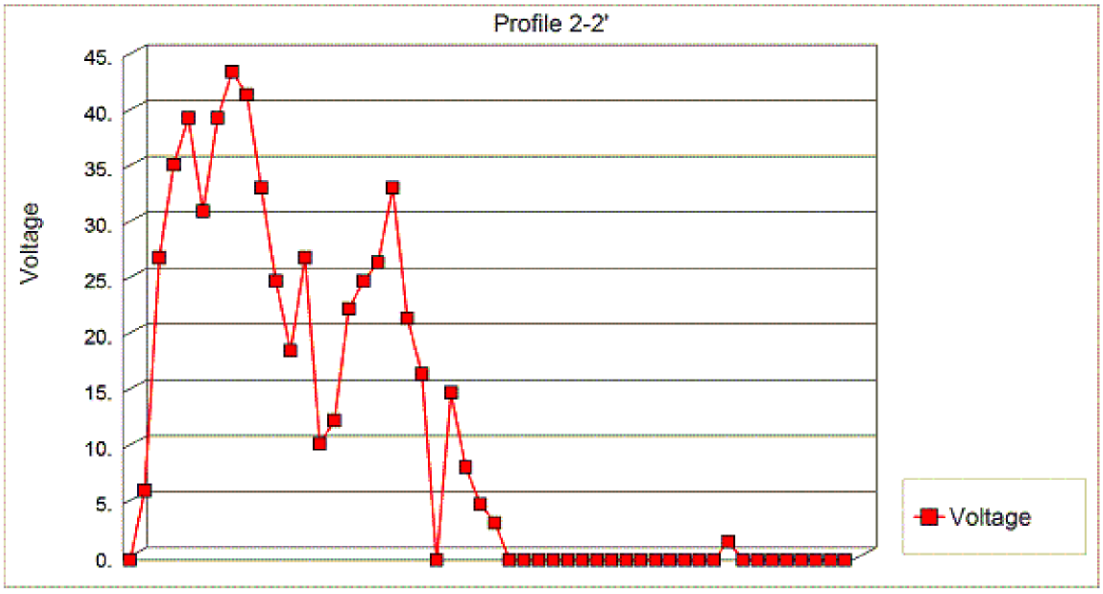
There were no significant gold (Au) values detected for the Station No. 1 (East) area so it was not subjected to any further analysis as part of this investigation.

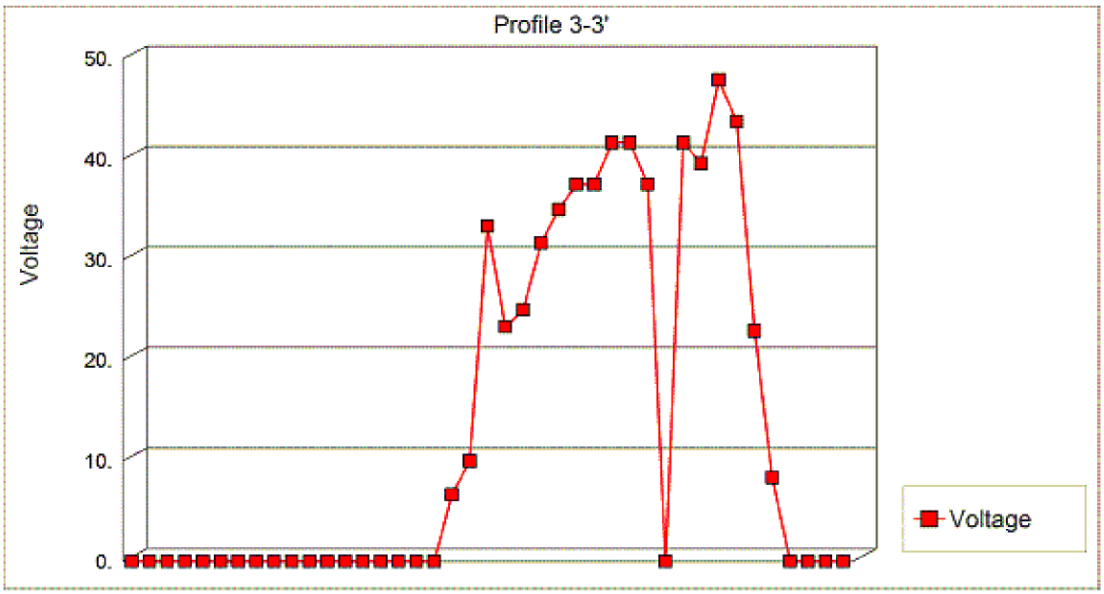
Numerous anomalous gold values were detected in the Station No. 2 (West) area on the western side of the study area, and in the adjoining areas to the west and north-west where there was some overlap with the flyover.

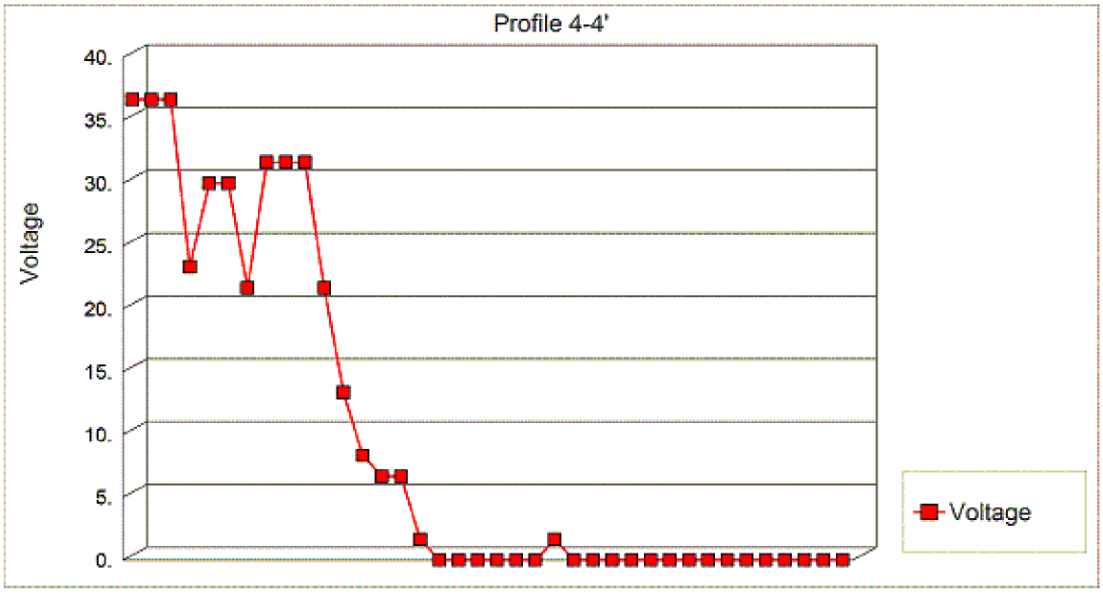
The RFG technology had been specifically calibrated for the area to enable a high level of detection irrespective of the amount of cover sequence. Figure 5 shows both the flight lines (1-1' to 10-10') and the intensity of the resonance frequency anomalies expressed as voltage differentials following calibration for gold-only detection within the specific region.

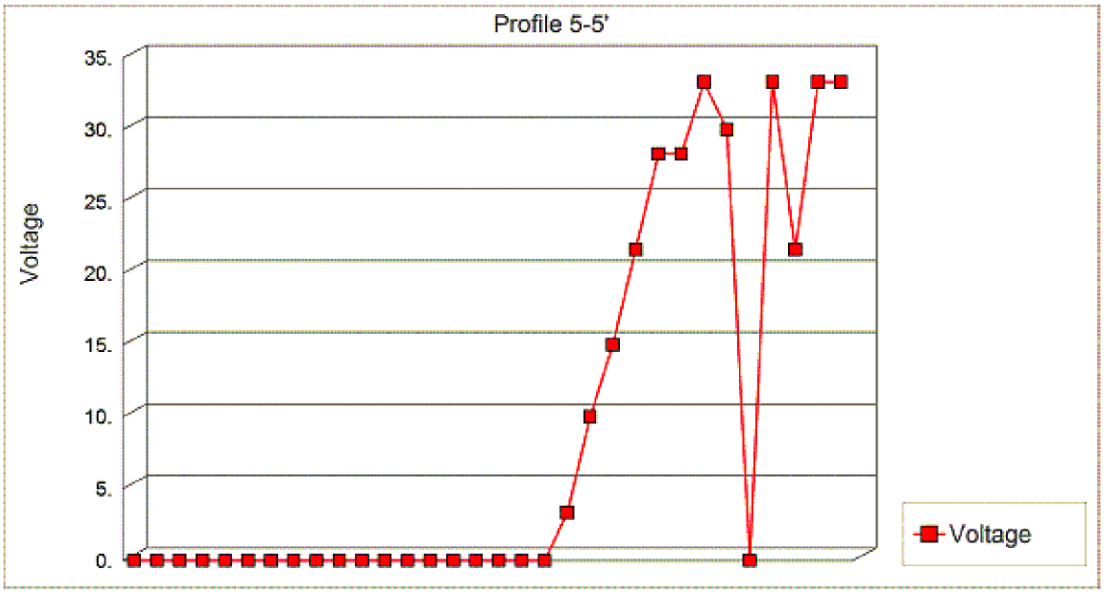
Individual graphs showing the intensity of the resonance frequency anomalies were generated for each flight line and are shown below:

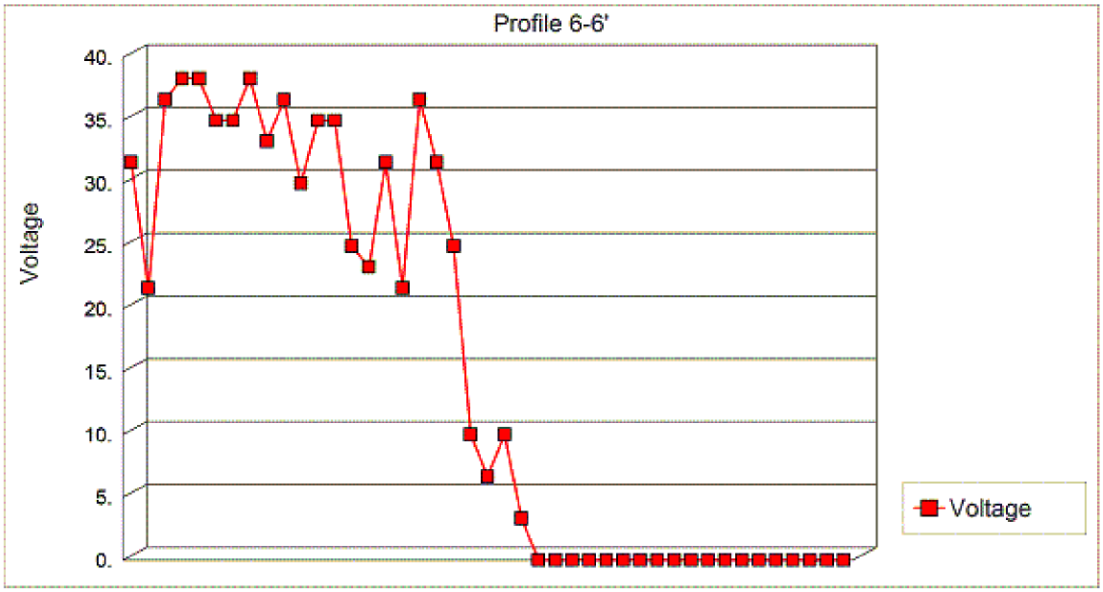


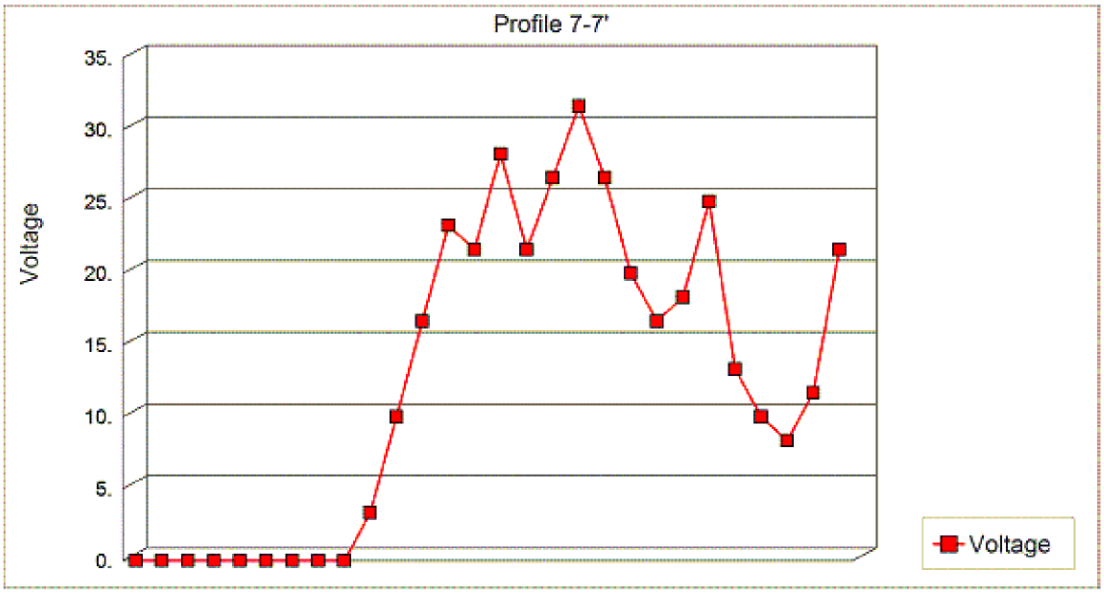

Profile 2-2'
Voltage
45.
40.
35.
30.
25.
20.
15.
10.
5.
0.
Voltage

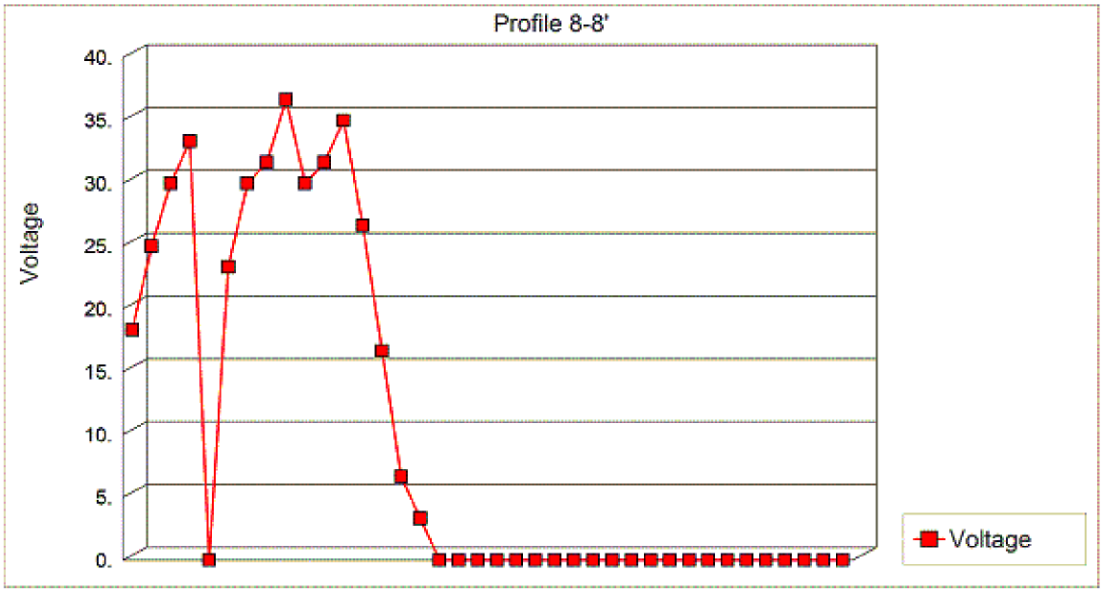

Profile 3-3'
Voltage
50.
40.
30.
20.
10.
0.
Voltage

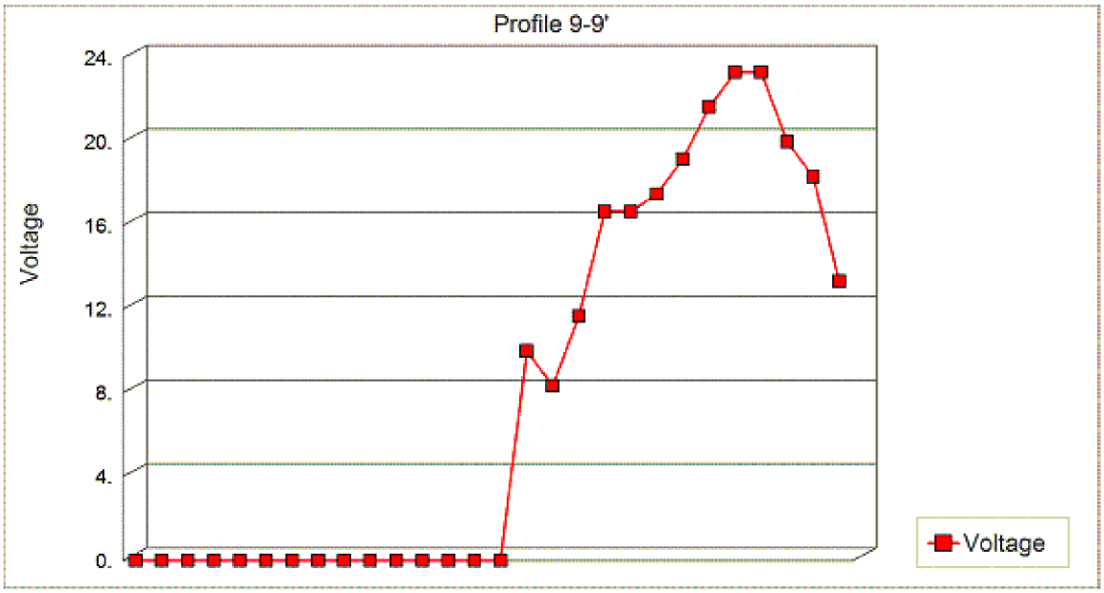

Profile 4-4'
Voltage
40.
35.
30.
25.
20.
15.
10.
5.
0.
Voltage

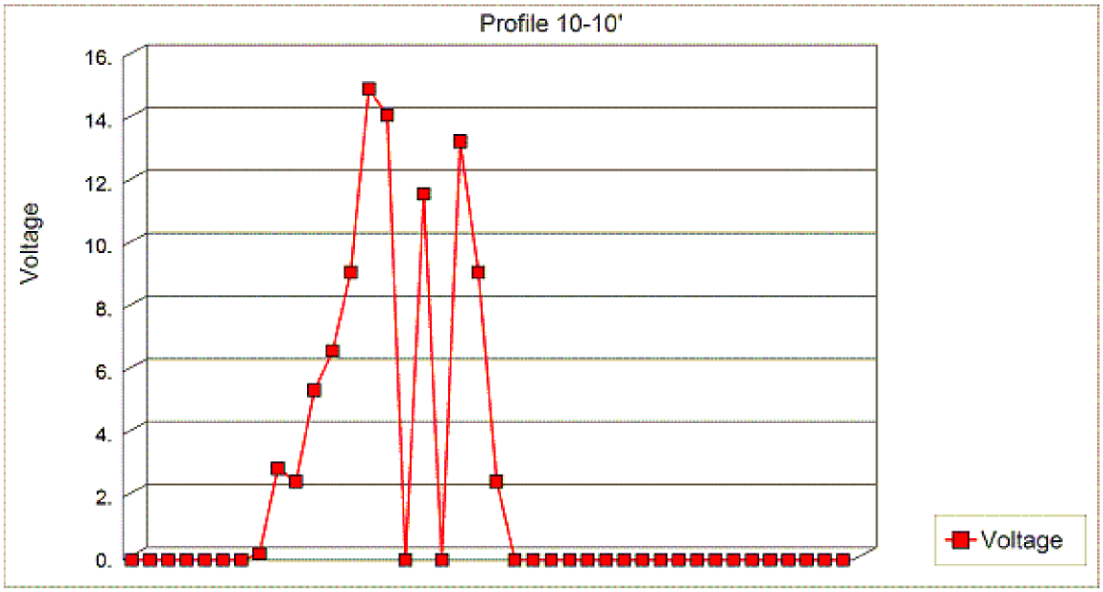

Profile 5-5'
Voltage
35.
30.
25.
20.
15.
10.
5.
0.
Voltage


Profile 6-6'
Voltage
40.
35.
30.
25.
20.
15.
10.
5.
0.
Voltage


Profile 7-7'
Voltage
35.
30.
25.
20.
15.
10.
5.
0.
Voltage


Profile 8-8'
Voltage
40.
35.
30.
25.
20.
15.
10.
5.
0.
Voltage


Profile 9-9'
Voltage
24.
20.
16.
12.
8.
4.
0.
Voltage



As can be seen from the graphs the presence of gold, when present, is readily discernable by the RFG technology when it has been calibrated specifically for that purpose.

The detection limits of this innovative technology are many orders of magnitude greater than that which is available through other geophysical techniques and has been the reason why the RFG technology has found strong industry acceptance in Europe.

Where the readings were at their highest a depth sensing measurement was also conducted to determine the depth to gold mineralisation. The location of this reading is shown on Figure 5 as PS1 and the trace (in the form of a graph) is shown in Figure 6 (below) and indicates that the gold anomaly occurs between 240 and 435 metres below the ground surface.

Based on previous work conducted in a similar geological setting the RFG technology technical experts placed a total volume of gold within Area D of between 5 and 7 tonnes of gold (approximately 150,000 – 210,000 ozs). A significantly larger resource, based on trace information, was identified to the west and north-west of Area D and was estimated to be in the region of 16 tonnes of gold (approximately 500,000 ozs).

Of course these results do not, as yet, equate to a JORC compliant resource but it should be noted that based on the extensive use of this technology and the high level of accuracy of the results achieved in Europe that there is a good likelihood of there being a substantial gold resource associated with Area D (and areas to west and north-west) of RA321.

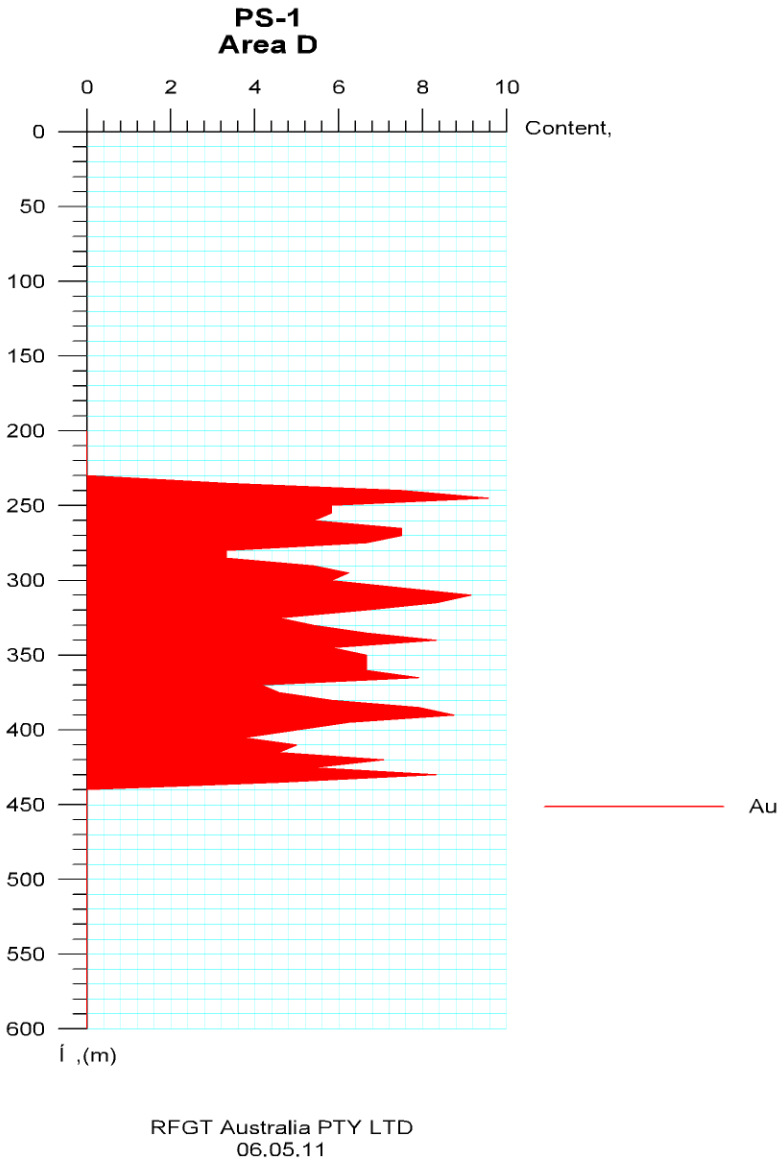


Figure 6: Depicts depth below ground level of gold mineralisation at a selected location (PS1) depicted by red star on plan (Figure 3). The width of the trace indicates the relative amount of gold present at each depth reading.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The RFG technology provided a clear indication of the presence of gold mineralisation on the western edge of Area D of RA321 which is held by China West International Holdings Limited.

The RFG technology boasts a level of resolution that has yet to be achieved with other currently available fly over technologies and as such the technical experts have indicated that they have a high level of confidence in the presence of this gold mineralisation (which is at depth).

Based on the information, both historical and current, supplied to the author in relation to the RFG technology and this style of mineralisation it would appear as though the mineralisation that has been identified within Area D of RA321 is too deep and of insufficient size to warrant any significant further investigation.

However, the aerial survey did identify additional mineralisation to the west and north–west of the current Area D of RA321 and as such, if these areas were able to be acquired a sufficient target may be identifiable.

If China West Holdings (CWH) were seeking additional clarification in relation to the gold mineralisation then a single drillhole located at PS1 (see Figure 5) would be the best location from which to acquire further geological and mineralogical information.

Any drillhole results could be fed back into the RFG Technology to enable the equipment to be calibrated with even greater accuracy to provide improved discrimination and enhance the overall definition of any mineralisation present. Of course, this decision rests entirely in the hands of China West Holdings.

Andrew M Graham
BAppSc (App Geo) MEcoGeol QMCert MIQ MAusIMM

7. REFERENCES

Budd, A., Wyborn, L. A. I., Bastrakova, I. V. (2001). *The Metallogenic Potential of Australian Proterozoic Granites*. Geoscience Australia Record 2001/12.

Queensland Department of Mines and Energy, Taylor Wall & Associates, SRK Consulting Pty Ltd, and ESRI Australia (2000). *North-West Queensland Mineral Province Report*. Queensland Department of Mines and Energy, Brisbane.

RFGT Australia Pty Ltd. Various internal reports.

SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (2009). *Application for Exploration Permit for Minerals – Area D of Restricted Area 321*. China West International Holdings Limited, Sydney.