Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

Shares on Issue
50,810,000

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ASX via Electronic Lodgement

Strong Initial aircore drilling results at Crawford and Emperor Projects

Exciting new drill target developed at King of the West with drilling to commence shortly

Recent drilling at the Emperor and Crawford project has intersected high grade gold mineralisation. The latest results include:

CRAWFORD PROJECT
Aircore drilling on the eastern margin of the Crawford resource area returns

- **3m @1.14 g/t Au from 33m in hole CAC001**
- **7m @ 13.04 g/t Au from 42m to end of hole in hole CAC005**
- **6m @ 0.65 g/t Au from surface in hole CAC010**

Drilling beyond the northern margin of the Crawford resource area returns

- **3m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 24m in hole CAC020**

Drilling locates new area of mineralisation 200m to the east of existing resource;

- **6m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 24m in hole CAC016**
- **3m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 12m in hole CAC024**

EMPEROR PROJECT
Aircore drilling along the projected trend of the Emperor Structure has located anomalous gold including:

- **6m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 27m in hole EMAC004**
- **3m @ 0.42 g/t Au from 30m in hole EMAC045**
- **6m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 60m in hole EMAC050**
- **6m @ 0.83 g/t Au from 63m in hole EMAC051**

GILMOUR PROSPECT
New area of mineralisation confirmed with anomalous gold rock chip samples up to 1.16 g/t Au.

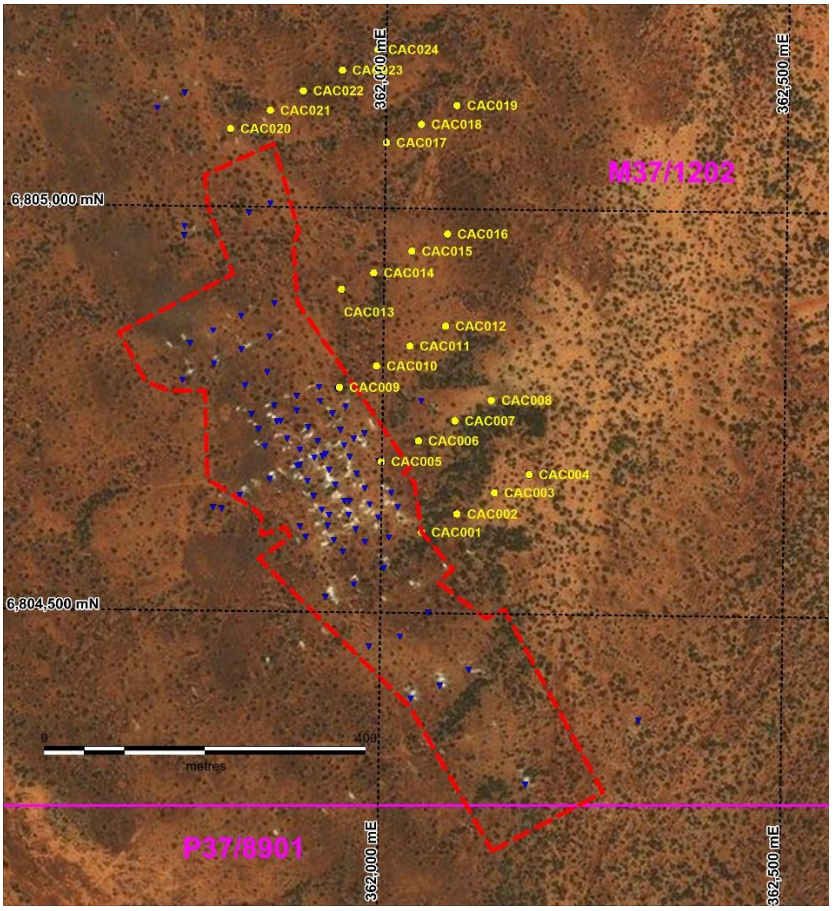
KING OF THE WEST PROJECT
Reprocessing of open file aero-magnetic data highlights demagnetised structures coincident with mapped lodes, high grade Au rock chips and visible gold. Reverse circulation drilling to commence pending receipt of government approvals.

CRAWFORD PROJECT

A programme of 24 angled aircore holes for 1,204m has been completed to the east of the inferred resource of 3.34Mt @ 0.96g/t Au for 104,000 ounces contained gold, (see Kingwest Resources Prospectus dated 24 May 2018), at the Crawford deposit. 12 of the 24 holes have returned anomalous to ore grade gold results in initial 3m composite assaying. Resplit sampling on 1m intervals will occur in the coming week to more accurately define the mineralisation. The attached Table 1 lists drill hole data and anomalous gold intercepts. The plan below shows the drill hole positions in relation to the currently defined resource. Significant mineralisation has been located in 3 specific areas.

i. On the eastern margin of the existing resource area where results of 3m @1.14 g/t Au from 33m in hole CAC001 and 6m @ 0.65 g/t Au from surface in hole CAC010 were returned. A high-grade interval of **7m @ 13.04 g/t Au** from 42m in hole CAC005 is particularly encouraging with mineralisation present to the end of hole at 49m.
ii. Drilling 40m beyond the northern margin of the resource area returned 3m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 24m in hole CAC020.
iii. A new area of mineralisation is present 200m to the east of existing resource with intercepts of 6m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 24m in hole CAC016 and 3m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 12m in hole CAC024.

It is intended that upon completion of assaying that mineralised material will be retained for metallurgical test work.



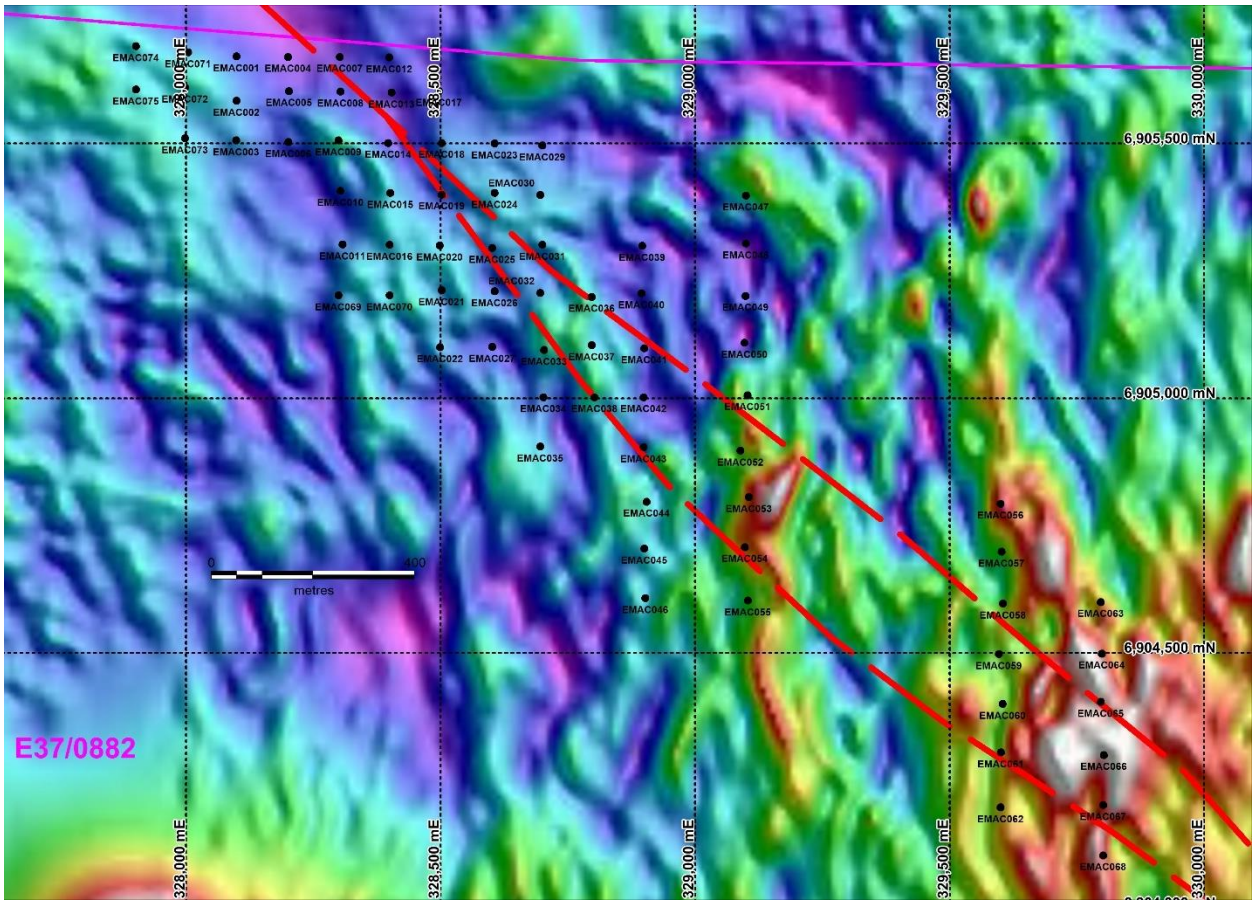
Satellite image over the Crawford Deposit showing resource outline, existing resource drill holes (blue triangles) and recent aircore holes (yellow dots). Map Grid Australia zone 51

EMPEROR PROJECT

A programme of 75 aircore holes, (EMAC001 to EMAC075) for 5,383m has been completed along extensions of the Emperor Structure. Results have been received for initial 3m composite sampling up to hole EMAC051. Assays remain pending for holes EMAC052 to EMAC075. The attached Table 2 lists drill hole data and anomalous gold intercepts.

Drilling intersected a well developed residual ferricrete and calcrete horizon, up to 40m thick, overlying dolerite and minor sandstone. Ferricrete thickness and weathering increases to the south east. Multiple holes intersected evidence of shearing proving that the Emperor Structure is present as a shear zone of significant width. Quartz veining was intersected in association with this shearing. The attached Table 2 lists drill hole data and anomalous gold intercepts received to date. Better intercepts include:

- 6m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 27m in hole EMAC004
- 3m @ 0.42 g/t Au from 30m in hole EMAC045
- 6m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 60m in hole EMAC050
- 6m @ 0.83 g/t Au from 63m in hole EMAC051



Emperor Prospect: Reduced to Pole magnetic image, Emperor Structure and completed aircore hole locations. Map Grid Australia zone 51

GILMOUR PROSPECT

The Gilmour Prospect is located 4km west of the Emperor Structure on lease E37/0882. The area has evidence of systematic metal detector prospecting and some minor prospector pits. No historic mine workings have been located. Most of the area is subcropping dolerite and gabbro with quartz ± tourmaline veining. Rock chip sampling has returned multiple values greater than 0.1ppm Au and up to 1.16ppm Au, associated with anomalous levels of pathfinder elements such as Ag, As, Cu, Sb, and Zn. Rock chip sample results to date are presented in Table 3.

Grid based soil sampling and follow up rock chip sampling in this area is ongoing.

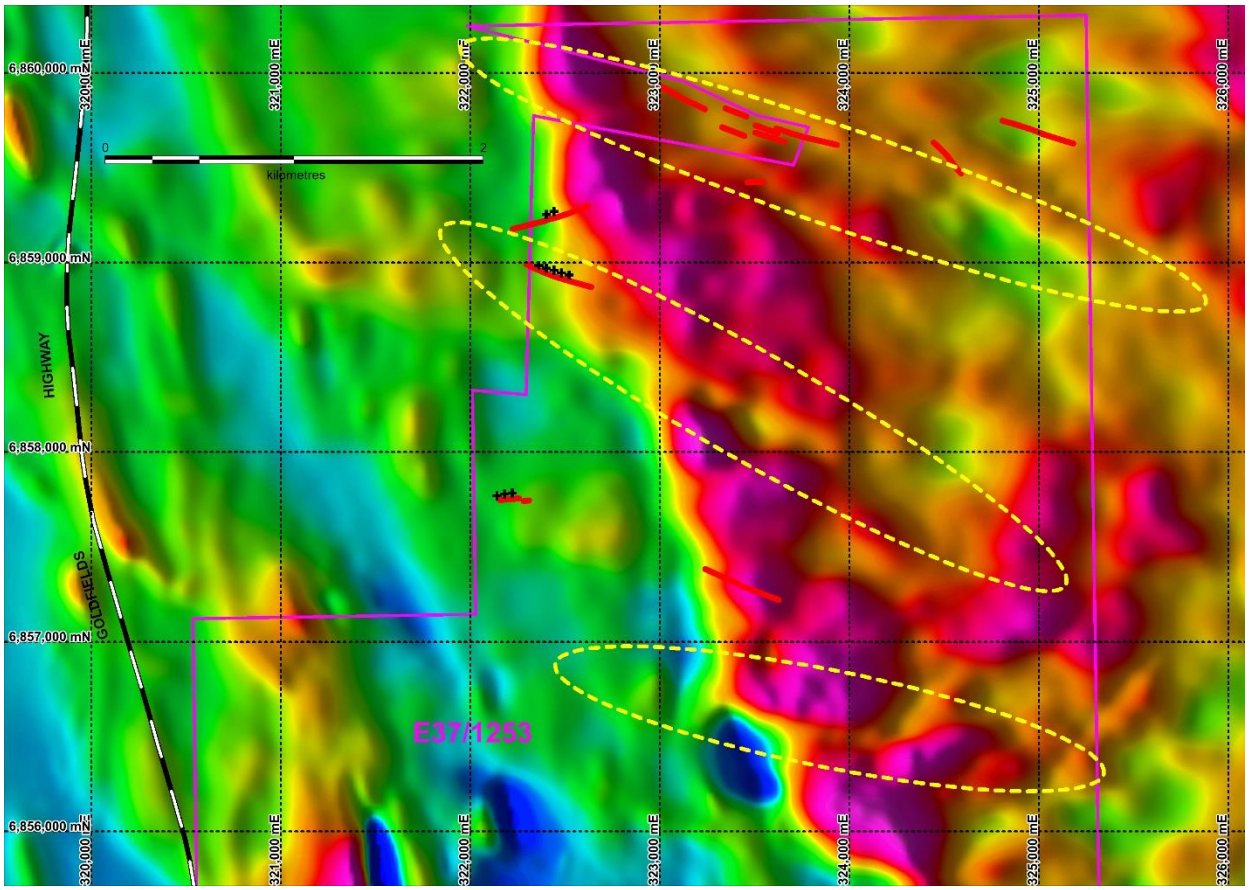
Gilmour Prospect with gold rock chip results in g/t Au. Map Grid Australia zone 51

KING OF THE WEST PROJECT

Existing aero-magnetic data has been reprocessed over the King of the West area. A number of WNW - ESE magnetic breaks are present that are parallel to mapped gold bearing lodes and shear zones. These are considered prime areas for exploration.

4km to the north of King of the West, the Wonder North Deposit occurs along a similar WNW – ESE trending shear zone with quartz veining. This deposit currently hosts a resource of 5.06Mt @ 2.4g/t Au, (see Bligh Resources Ltd. announcement of 4/5/2018).

A 10 hole (~1,000m), reverse circulation drilling programme to test under high grade gold rock chips along three of the lodes is intended to commence in the last week of November pending receipt of government approvals.



Reduced to Pole aero-magnetic image over the King of the West tenement showing mapped lodes, (red lines), planned drill sites, (black crosses), and WNW -ESE magnetic breaks.
Map Grid Australia zone 51

About Kingwest Resources Ltd.

Kingwest Resources Ltd. (ASX KWR) is a minerals exploration company established to explore for gold near Leonora, in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The company has an extensive tenement holding of over 900km^2 with projects that include:

- **Crawford Project,** with an inferred JORC compliant resource of 3.34Mt @ 0.96g/t Au for 104,000 ounces contained gold. The deposit is close to surface and remains open at depth and along strike.
- **Emperor Project**. Located at the southern end of the Yandal Greenstone Belt, this project sits to the south and west of the Darlot Mine. Several mineralised and anomalous trends are present that extend onto KWR's tenements.
- **Roman Well Project**. Situated on the northern continuation of the Mertondale Shear Zone and contains a 600m long, coherent Au, As, Cu, Zn soil anomaly.
- **King of the West Project**. Located adjacent to the Keith – Kilkenny Fault Zone this project contains multiple poorly tested, historic gold workings with surface sampling to 168g/t Au and 45g/t Ag.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Kingwest Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Kingwest believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian Cooper BSc(Hons) BE(Mining) MSc, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cooper has over 30 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Cooper is a full-time employee of Kingwest Resources. Mr Cooper has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Cooper consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 Crawford Deposit Anomalous Aircore Intercepts (0.1ppm Au cutoff)

HOLE_ID	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	RL	Dip	Mag. Az.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Intercept (m)	Au (ppm)	Comments
CAC001	362050	6804600	386	-60	60.0	60	3.0	6.0	3.0	0.12	initial composite assays
							27.0	57.0	30.0	0.29	initial composite assays; includes 9m internal waste
includes							*33.0*	*36.0*	*3.0*	***1.14***	initial composite assays
CAC002	362094	6804623	385	-60	60.0	40	No significant intercept				
CAC003	362140	6804650	386	-60	60.0	51	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.14	initial composite assays
CAC004	362183	6804673	387	-60	59.0	42	No significant intercept				
CAC005	361999	6804687	358	-60	60.0	49	18.0	49.0	31.0	**3.32**	initial composite assays; includes 12m internal waste; mineralised at EOH
includes							*24.0*	*27.0*	*3.0*	***2.18***	*initial composite assays*
includes							*42.0*	*49.0*	*7.0*	***13.04***	*initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH*
CAC006	362045	6804713	386	-60	61.5	68	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.17	initial composite assays
CAC007	362090	6804738	386	-60	59.5	62	No significant intercept				
CAC008	362135	6804764	389	-60	57.5	42	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.10	initial composite assays
CAC008							30.0	33.0	3.0	0.16	initial composite assays
CAC008							39.0	42.0	3.0	0.14	initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH
CAC009	361946	6804778	387	-60	58.0	57	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.15	initial composite assays
CAC009							27.0	57.0	30.0	0.18	initial composite assays; includes 12m internal waste; mineralised at EOH
CAC010	361992	6804805	384	-60	57.5	72	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.65	initial composite assays
CAC011	362033	6804830	384	-60	61.0	63	No significant intercept				
CAC012	362077	6804855	384	-60	62.0	59	No significant intercept				
CAC013	361947	6804899	388	-60	58.0	64	No significant intercept				
CAC014	361987	6804920	386	-60	62.0	65	No significant intercept				
CAC015	362034	6804947	384	-60	61.0	59	No significant intercept				
CAC016	362078	6804969	387	-60	60.0	38	18.0	30.0	12.0	**1.12**	initial composite assays; includes 3m internal waste
includes							*24.0*	*30.0*	*6.0*	***2.15***	*initial composite assays*
CAC017	362001	6805081	388	-60	62.0	39	No significant intercept				
CAC018	362044	6805104	388	-60	60.0	39	9.0	12.0	3.0	0.24	initial composite assays
CAC019	362088	6805128	387	-60	60.0	42	No significant intercept				
CAC020	361807	6805096	386	-60	62.0	24	21.0	24.0	3.0	0.60	initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH
CAC021	361856	6805119	384	-60	60.0	51	No significant intercept				
CAC022	361897	6805144	385	-60	60.5	42	No significant intercept				
CAC023	361945	6805170	383	-60	61.0	39	36.0	39.0	3.0	0.14	initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH
CAC024	361989	6805196	383	-60	63.0	37	3.0	15.0	12.0	0.39	initial composite assays; includes 3m internal waste
includes							*12.0*	*15.0*	*3.0*	***1.04***	*initial composite assays*
CAC024							33.0	36.0	3.0	0.22	initial composite assays

Table 2 Emperor Structure Anomalous Aircore Intercepts (0.1ppm Au cutoff)

HOLE_ID	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	RL	Dip	Mag. Az.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Intercept (m)	Au (ppm)	Comments
EMAC001	328099	6905671	451	-60	0	25	No significant intercept				
EMAC002	328099	6905584	451	-60	0	30	No significant intercept				
EMAC003	328098	6905506	451	-60	0	32	No significant intercept				
EMAC004	328200	6905670	450	-60	0	38	27.0	33.0	6.0	**0.54**	initial composite assays
EMAC005	328202	6905603	450	-60	0	39	No significant intercept				
EMAC006	328201	6905503	449	-60	0	42	No significant intercept				
EMAC007	328302	6905670	452	-60	0	59	51.0	54.0	3.0	0.12	initial composite assays
EMAC008	328303	6905602	451	-60	0	48	No significant intercept				
EMAC009	328299	6905506	451	-60	0	48	No significant intercept				
EMAC010	328303	6905407	451	-60	0	69	15.0	18.0	3.0	0.15	initial composite assays
EMAC011	328307	6905302	451	-60	0	68	No significant intercept				
EMAC012	328399	6905669	452	-60	0	31	No significant intercept				
EMAC013	328404	6905600	450	-60	0	44	No significant intercept				
EMAC014	328397	6905501	452	-60	0	42	No significant intercept				
EMAC015	328401	6905403	450	-60	0	62	57.0	62.0	5.0	0.30	initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH
EMAC016	328400	6905301	450	-60	0	72	No significant intercept				
EMAC017	328497	6905603	451	-60	0	31	No significant intercept				
EMAC018	328502	6905501	450	-60	0	24	12.0	15.0	3.0	0.11	initial composite assays
EMAC019	328502	6905400	450	-60	0	39	No significant intercept				
EMAC020	328498	6905300	451	-60	0	58	No significant intercept				
EMAC021	328502	6905212	450	-60	0	66	No significant intercept				
EMAC022	328499	6905100	450	-60	0	41	36.0	40.0	4.0	0.11	initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH
EMAC023	328606	6905500	450	-60	0	34	No significant intercept				
EMAC024	328606	6905403	448	-60	0	42	No significant intercept				
EMAC025	328601	6905295	450	-60	0	72	No significant intercept				
EMAC026	328606	6905210	446	-60	0	69	No significant intercept				
EMAC027	328601	6905101	448	-60	0	101	No significant intercept				
EMAC028	328694	9605601	448	-60	0	22	No significant intercept				
EMAC029	328700	6905496	448	-60	0	49	No significant intercept				
EMAC030	328696	6905399	448	-60	0	69	No significant intercept				
EMAC031	328700	6905301	449	-60	0	81	78.0	81.0	3.0	0.12	initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH
EMAC032	328696	6905207	445	-60	0	81	30.0	33.0	3.0	0.12	initial composite assays
							72.0	81.0	9.0	0.10	initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH
EMAC033	328703	6905095	446	-60	0	105	No significant intercept				
EMAC034	328702	6905002	448	-60	0	124	No significant intercept				
EMAC035	328696	6904905	447	-60	0	128	123.0	126.0	3.0	0.11	initial composite assays

HOLE_ID	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	RL	Dip	Mag. Az.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Intercept (m)	Au (ppm)	Comments
EMAC036	328797	6905199	452	-60	0	96	No significant intercept				
EMAC037	328797	6905104	447	-60	0	93	No significant intercept				
EMAC038	328802	6905002	444	-60	0	136	120.0	123.0	3.0	0.16	initial composite assays
EMAC039	328896	6905299	448	-60	0	103	6.0	18.0	12.0	0.09	initial composite assays; includes 6m internal waste
EMAC040	328895	6905206	450	-60	0	92	No significant intercept				
EMAC041	328900	6905098	450	-60	0	99	6.0	9.0	3.0	0.19	initial composite assays
							33.0	36.0	3.0	0.29	initial composite assays
							96.0	99.0	3.0	0.29	initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH
EMAC042	328899	6905002	448	-60	0	90	75.0	78.0	3.0	0.15	initial composite assays
EMAC043	328899	6904904	447	-60	0	92	No significant intercept				
EMAC044	328905	6904797	447	-60	0	86	78.0	87.0	9.0	0.14	initial composite assays; mineralised at EOH
EMAC045	328900	6904705	447	-60	0	88	30.0	33.0	3.0	0.42	initial composite assays
EMAC046	328902	6904608	447	-60	0	104	No significant intercept				
EMAC047	329100	6905398	447	-60	0	86	No significant intercept				
EMAC048	329100	6905304	447	-60	0	102	24.0	30.0	6.0	0.12	initial composite assays
							63.0	66.0	3.0	0.35	initial composite assays
EMAC049	329099	6905201	447	-60	0	84	21.0	24.0	3.0	0.12	initial composite assays
EMAC050	329097	6905109	450	-60	0	101	60.0	66.0	6.0	**1.01**	initial composite assays
							84.0	87.0	3.0	0.12	initial composite assays
EMAC051	329103	6905006	449	-60	0	103	63.0	69.0	6.0	**0.84**	initial composite assays

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Table 3

Gilmour Prospect Rock Chip Results

Sample ID	East	North	Rock type	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
EMP07	323609	6509145	vughy vein quartz + Feox	dump	0.005	-0.5	6	-2	9	-2	15
EMP08	323610	6509145	highly ferruginised dolerite	dump	0.006	-0.5	39	-2	81	6	44
EMP09	323708	6905186	sheared vein quartz + tourmaline+ironstone	float	-0.005	-0.5	9	-2	14	4	13
EMP10	323760	6905213	vein quartz + ironstone	float	**0.304**	-0.5	19	-2	48	20	135
EMP11	323828	6905217	metadolerite or gabbro	float	-0.005	-0.5	-5	-2	86	5	70
EMP12	323853	6905186	sheared vein quartz + ironstone	float	0.011	-0.5	43	-2	19	14	50
EMP13	324168	6905552	vein quartz + ironstone	subcrop	**0.112**	-0.5	44	-2	132	28	307
EMP14	324334	6905579	vein quartz + ironstone	subcrop	0.006	-0.5	8	2	20	3	59
EMP15	324446	6905636	banded vein quartz + Feox	outcrop	-0.005	-0.5	6	-2	34	4	5
EMP16	323591	6905490	laminated vein quartz + Feox	outcrop	**0.251**	1.2	59	-2	370	3	42
EMP19	324417	6905621	vein quartz + Feox	subcrop	-0.005	-0.5	5	-2	9	4	4
EMP20	323886	6905115	vein quartz + Feox	float	**1.160**	-0.5	21	-2	10	8	26
EMP21	323840	6905182	vein quartz + Feox	float	**0.213**	-0.5	23	-2	10	16	31
EMP22	323813	6905262	vein quartz + Feox	float	**0.175**	-0.5	57	5	17	9	108
EMP23	323834	6905094	vein quartz + Feox	float	**0.945**	-0.5	112	-2	32	10	32

Appendix 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data – Rock chip samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are* *Material to the Public Report.*	• Rock chip samples were collected during field inspection of the prospects. • Rock chip samples were collected from surface outcrops, mine dumps and floats. • Outcrop samples represent the resistant and exposed portions of the local geology. Dump samples are inferred to come from local excavations with no evidence of substantial transport. The float samples are inferred to have originated from the local area where they were found, with no evidence of substantial transport. • Submitted samples weigh from 0.5 kg to 3 kg. • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (Lab) to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP-AES finish & Fire Assay (Au) finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other*	• Not applicable – surface rock chip samples.
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.*	• Not applicable – surface rock chip samples.
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.*	• A short geological description of each sample was taken at the time of collection. • The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and style of occurrence.
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.*	• The sample preparation of rock chip samples followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the rocks followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using grinding. • Where possible, samples were selected to represent different parts of the mineral system as a whole. No field duplicate samples were collected. • Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were delivered to ALS Chemex, in Perth, W.A. • Average sample weight was ~2 kg. • Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays are initially by 30g fire assay with AAS finish (method Au-AA23). For samples with a gold value greater than 100ppm the sample is assayed by gravimetric method at ALS Kalgoorlie. Samples were digested using 4-acid digest (method GEO-4A01) and analysed for 33 elements using method ME-ICP61. • Internal ALS QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. • Internal ALS standards only used. Due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling no standards or duplicates employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay • The raw assay data were reviewed and verified by company's Principal Geologist.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 51. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets
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.*	• Only reconnaissance sampling completed – spacing is variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure • Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field. • No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples were taken according to geological observations at the time in the field.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were placed in tied calico bags with unique sample numbers. Once delivered from the field the samples were housed in secure premises prior to laboratory submission by Kingwest staff. Samples were placed in cable tied polyweave bags for transport to the assay laboratory. • Digital data was emailed to the Principal Geologist. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • Results data was emailed to the Principal Geologist.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audit has been completed on the samples being reported.
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.*	• King of the West prospect is within E37/1253. • Emperor and Gilmour Prospects are within E37/0882. • Tenements are 100% owned by Kingwest.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The King of the West area contains numerous small shafts and pits from the period 1898 to 1940. • The proximity of E37/1253 to 4 open pit mines and an underground mine means that there have been multiple companies explore in the area over the last 40 years. Mount Edon Gold Mines explored the area in the early 1990s and undertook detailed mapping which has so far been found to be accurate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kingwest tenements are located in the NE Goldfields region of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. • The King of the west and Emperor project areas are underlain by the Gindalbie Succession that comprises bimodal (basalt-rhyolite) volcanic complexes and calc-alkaline intermediate-silicic volcanic rocks associated with quartz-rich sedimentary rocks, mafic sills and layered mafic complexes These complexes all formed within an 18 Ma period around 2693 Ma. These rocks have been intruded by large granitic batholiths. • Mineralisation at King of the West Project consists of orogenic quartz lodes that often show evidence of shearing and brittle deformation. Mineralisation is observed to hosted in both quartz sandstone and granitic rocks. • Mineralisation at the Emperor project is associated with the Emperor Shear which has been mapped and interpreted from magnetics for a distance of over 10km. Mineralisation appears to occur as quartz vein swarms forming shoots along the shear, particularly where the shear intersects favourable host rocks such as dolerite.
Drillhole 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL of the drill hole collar*	• All results are reported as Table 1 within the body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No length-weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. • No metal equivalent values reported.
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.*	• Not applicable. Only rock chip (point data) is presented.
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*	• Refer to Figures in body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• All results are reported as Table 1
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,*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step- out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work on the reported exploration targets will involve: • Soil sampling program to assess extent of mineralisation • Review aeromagnetics and radiometrics data, to further assess the potential of the prospects. • Follow up reverse circulation drilling as appropriate.

Appendix 2 - Sampling Techniques and Data – Aircore Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore (AC) drill chips collected through a cyclone laid out on 1m intervals. Samples taken via a spear on 3m composite intervals. • Efforts made by driller to dry hole prior to progressing drilling deeper. • Submitted samples weigh from 0.5 kg to 2.5 kg. • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (Lab) to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by aqua-regia acid digest with an ICP- AES finish & Fire Assay (Au) finish. • Certified reference materials inserted every 30 samples. • At the Crawford Deposit, field duplicates were collected every 30 samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• 90mm diameter aircore holes angled at -60°
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Samples recovered into plastic bags with 5kg to 10kg of sample per metre. • Whether samples were wet or dry recorded. • Air core sampling equipment is cleaned regularly. • Drill rig cyclone is cleaned regularly during drilling and checked before commencing a new hole. • As sample recoveries are generally high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• For entire hole, lithology and mineralisation logged onto Microsoft Excel spreadsheets using standardised codes to a standard suitable for resource estimation. • The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and style of occurrence. Visual estimates of mineral percentages made at time of logging.
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.*	• 3m tube sample composites for initial sampling. Anomalous intervals resampled by tube sampling on 1m intervals. Effort made to ensure tube sampling covers all of the bagged sample volume. • Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples delivered to ALS Chemex, in Kalgoorlie, W.A. • Average sample weight was ~2 kg. • Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group). Gold assays are initially by 30g fire assay with AAS finish (method Au-AA25). Follow up assay of anomalous zones by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (method Au-AA26). Samples were digested using aqua-regia acid digest and analysed for up to 35 elements using method ME-ICP41. • Internal ALS QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. • Certified reference materials inserted every 30 samples. • At the Crawford Deposit, field duplicates were collected every 30 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay. • The raw assay data were reviewed and verified by company's Principal Geologist. • Assay standard and blank performance reviewed by company's Principal Geologist. Instances of poor performance resulted in reassay of intervals.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 51. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets
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.*	• Only reconnaissance drilling completed – spacing is variable and based prospectivity of area. Typical spacing of 100m x 100m at Emperor and 100m x 50m at Crawford. • Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field. • Initial sampling over 3m intervals.
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.*	• Mineralisation orientation poorly known. • At Emperor holes drilled north to cross general south dip of mineralisation at nearby Endeavour Prospect. • At Crawford holes drilled to 060° to cross resource modelled SW dip od veins.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were placed in tied calico bags with unique sample numbers. Once delivered from the field the samples were housed in secure premises prior to laboratory submission by Kingwest staff. Samples were placed in cable tied polyweave bags for transport to the assay laboratory. • Digital data was emailed to the Principal Geologist. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • While samples are being processed in the Lab they are considered to be secure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audit has been completed on the samples being reported.
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.*	• Emperor and Gilmour Prospects are within E37/0882 (100% owned by Kingwest). • Crawford Deposit is within mining lease M37/1202. This tenement is subject to a joint venture agreement between Kingwest Resources (75%) and Zinc of Ireland NL (25%) with Kingwest as operator.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Crawford** Considerable previous exploration has been completed by reputable companies including: Western Mining Corporation (1993) North Exploration (1993 – 1994) Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (1994 – 2002) Newcrest Mining Ltd (2002–2006) Golden States Resources Ltd (2006-2010) Messina Resources Ltd (2010-17) Roman Kings / Kingwest (2017-) As part of the 2017 resource estimation process all data was critically assessed and drill databases created. Historical data was confirmed by the 2017 RC drill programme. A total of 456 drill holes are contained in the Crawford Database. Approximately ¾ of these holes are shallow RAB drilling. **Emperor** Previous work includes aero-magnetic surveys and drilling of water bores in the Emperor Prospect area, but no record of sampling or logging of these bores has been located. No previous drilling is known or has been detected on the ground at the Gilmour Prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kingwest tenements are located in the NE Goldfields region of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. • The King of the west and Emperor project areas are underlain by the Gindalbie Succession that comprises bimodal (basalt-rhyolite) volcanic complexes and calc-alkaline intermediate-silicic volcanic rocks associated with quartz-rich sedimentary rocks, mafic sills and layered mafic complexes These complexes all formed within an 18 Ma period around 2693 Ma. These rocks have been intruded by large granitic batholiths. • Mineralisation at King of the West Project consists of orogenic quartz lodes that often show evidence of shearing and brittle deformation. Mineralisation is observed to hosted in both quartz sandstone and granitic rocks. • Mineralisation at the Emperor project is associated with the Emperor Shear which has been mapped and interpreted from magnetics for a distance of over 10km. Mineralisation appears to occur as quartz vein swarms forming shoots along the shear, particularly where the shear intersects favourable host rocks such as dolerite. • Crawford Deposit is hosted in the Late Archean Pig Well Graben. The Pig Well Graben is on the eastern margin of the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone (KKTZ); it extends over 60km in a NNW direction and is up to 8km in width. Within the graben, the dominant lithology is a coarse polymictic volcaniclastic conglomerate with minor amounts of other felsic volcaniclastic and epiclastic rocks. Mineralisation is interpreted as multiple west dipping lodes striking approximately 330° and dipping approximately 22° – 30° to the west, with the primary mineralisation, interpreted to show some structural imprint into the oxide and partially oxide weathering profiles.

Drillhole 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 of the drill hole collar*
		• All results are reported as tables within the body of this report.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. • No metal equivalent values reported. • Intervals of internal waste reported in results tables. • Due to preliminary nature of composite results standard length weighting used with 1m resample results to be reported when available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Relationship between drill hole orientation and mineralisation orientation unclear. All results reported as down hole widths.
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*	• Refer to Figures in body of text.
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*	• All results are reported as Table 1 for Crawford and Table 2 for Emperor. Further results yet to be received from Emperor.
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,*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step- out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work on the reported exploration targets will involve: • Soil and rock chip sampling program to assess extent of mineralisation. • Review aeromagnetics and radiometrics data, to further assess the potential of the prospects. • Follow up reverse circulation drilling as appropriate.