

11 November 2020

Drilling at Menzies continues to extend high-grade Mineral Resources

HIGHLIGHTS

Exceptional gold intersections returned in Stirling Deposit Mineral Resource drilling at Menzies including:

- **2m @ 37.71 g/t Au** from 63m in KWR124
- **1m @ 56.54 g/t Au** from 56m in KWR123
- **5m @ 9.83 g/t Au** from 40m, **inc 1m @ 38.75 g/t Au**, from 43m in KWR122
- **5m @ 4.26 g/t Au** from 38m, **inc 1m @ 16.15 g/t Au**, from 38m in KWR118
- **1m @ 21.99 g/t Au** from 30m in KWR113
- **1m @ 8.35 g/t Au** from 26m in KWR115

Additional single metre re-splits from earlier drilling at Selkirk and Pericles included:

- **2m @ 10.24 g/t Au** from 78m in KWR082
- **1m @ 9.08 g/t Au** from 43m in KWR097

Initial composite assays from Lady Harriet Resource Definition drilling also include **4m @ 11.57 g/t Au** from 16m in KWR144

Kingwest Resources Limited (“Kingwest” or “KWR”) is pleased to announce further significant gold intersections in Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programmes still in progress at its Menzies Gold Project (MGP).

A further 38 Resource Definition and exploration RC holes (KWR126 – KWR136, KWR136A, KWR137 – KWR162) for 3,200 metres have been completed since our last announcement to the ASX (26 October 2020). These included Resource Definition drilling within the Lady Shenton and Lady Harriet Systems (Figure 1) as well as exploration drilling in the Central Zone.

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Assays have now been received for KWR109 - KWR125. Assays are pending for KWR126 – KWR162.

The Resource Definition program has again been extended with a further 48 RC holes for approximately 7,000 metres remaining to be drilled as well as approximately 1,400 metres of exploration drilling at various Menzies targets. All are planned to be completed in 2020.

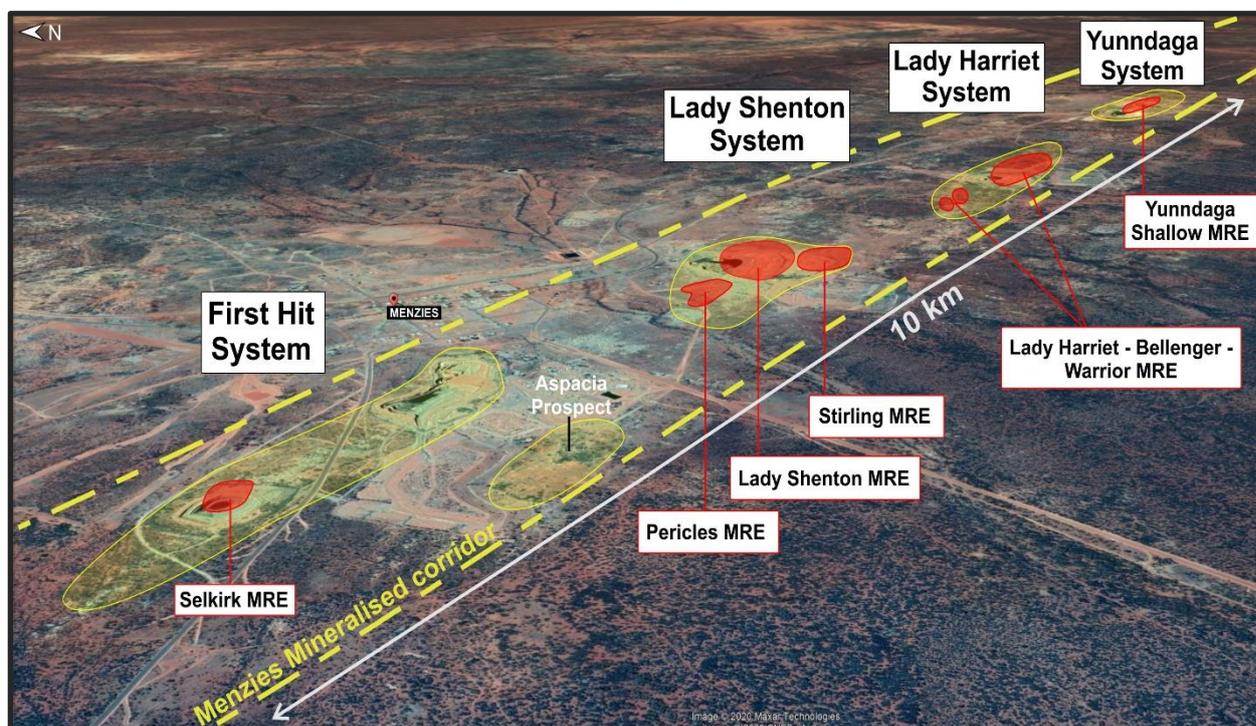


Figure 1: Menzies Gold Project (MGP) aerial view showing the main mineralised systems as well as the Stirling and Lady Harriet MRE locations

Discussion of Results

Kingwest is in the process of completing Resource Definition drilling (infill and extensional) as well as exploration drilling at the MGP. This is designed to upgrade the category level and size of the Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE's), which currently total **319,900 ounces @ 2.1g/t Au** (Table 3), mostly in the Inferred category, as well as to discover new gold lodes with the exploration drilling.

Resource Definition drilling was planned for the First Hit, Lady Shenton, Lady Harriet and Yundaga Systems although drilling at Yundaga is yet to commence. Exploration drilling has been completed at the First Hit System and in the Central Zone so far with other exploration targets to be tested over the next month.

To date 110 RC holes (KWR053 – KWR162) have been completed for a total of 10,084 metres. Results from KWR058 - KWR069 and KWR072 – KWR077 were reported on 6 October 2020 to the ASX and results from KWR078 – KWR108 were reported on 26 October to the ASX. These were from within the First Hit and Lady Shenton Systems. Table 1 summarises all significant intersections not previously reported, and

Table 2 is a Collar Table for all holes completed since 26 October 2020. These tables are included at the end of this announcement.

Within the **Lady Shenton System** an additional 7 RC holes (KWR132 – KWR136, KWR136A, KWR137) have been drilled for 746 metres at the **Pericles** Deposit (Figure 2). Assays are pending. All of these holes were drilled outside of the current Pericles MRE and were designed to test the gap between Pericles and Lady Shenton resources. Further holes are planned at Pericles to test for depth extensions to the high grade zones.

Assays have been received for all of the **Stirling** Resource Definition drilling reported on 6 October 2020 with numerous very high-grade results including **2m @ 37.71 g/t Au** from 63m in KWR124, **1m @ 56.54 g/t Au** from 56m in KWR123, **5m @ 9.83 g/t Au** from 40m, **inc 1m @ 38.75 g/t Au** from 43m, in KWR122, **5m @ 4.26 g/t Au** from 38m, **inc 1m @ 16.15 g/t Au** from 38m, in KWR118, **1m @ 21.99 g/t Au** from 30m in KWR113, **1m @ 8.35 g/t Au** from 26m in KWR115, **1m @ 6.30 g/t Au** from 89m in KWR113 and **1m @ 6.23 g/t Au** from 46m in KWR123 (Figure 3).

The significance of the results, from KWR123 and KWR124, is that they lie on the southern edge of the Mineral Resource and therefore the resource is expected to grow significantly. These intersections were also of a much higher grade than the estimated resource blocks in this position so this could possibly lead to an increase in the overall grade in an updated MRE. Drilling to date has only focussed on shallow mineralisation (less than 100 vertical metres) which remains open at depth. Additional drilling has been planned to test for further strike and depth extensions.

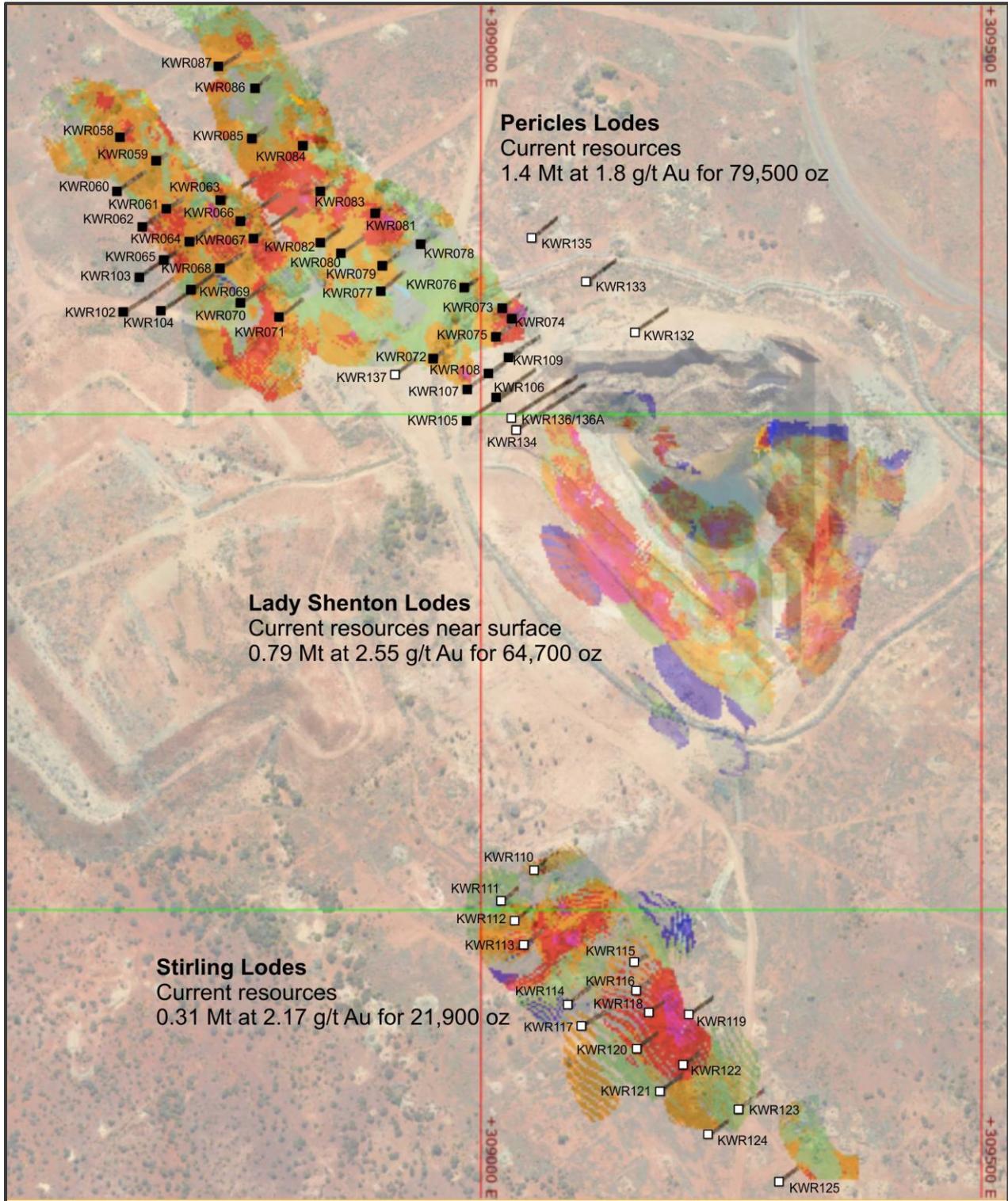


Figure 2: Plan showing all new drill holes (white squares) at Pericles and Stirling on resource block model background

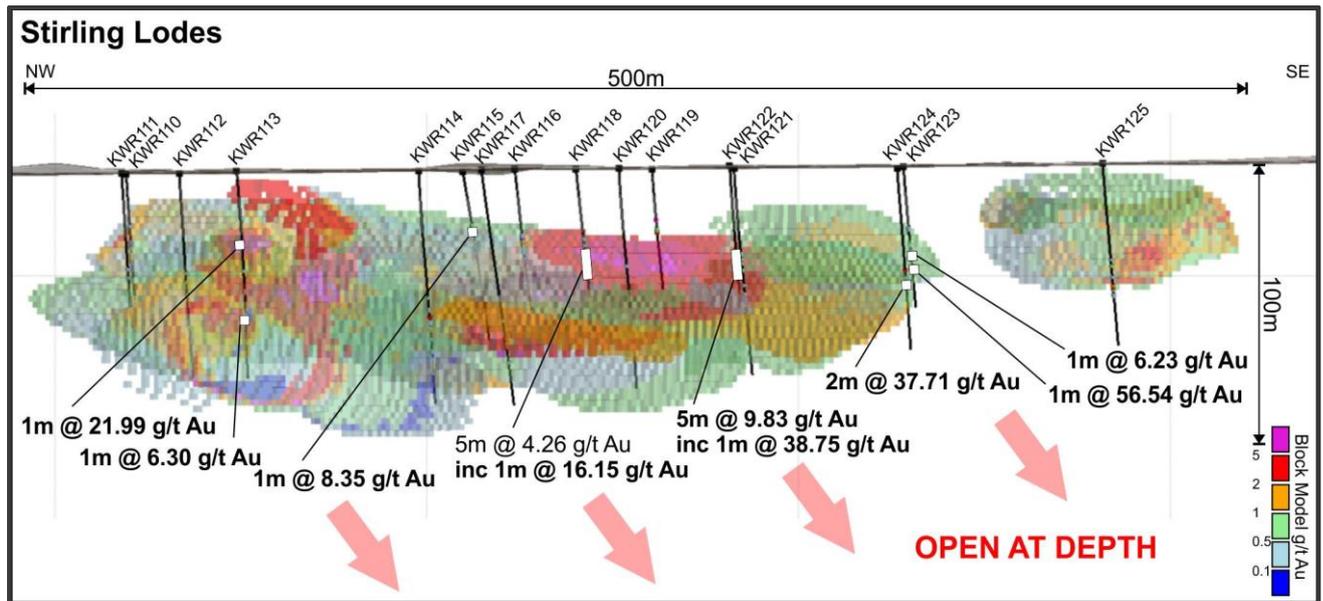


Figure 3: Long section at Stirling showing new holes with selected high-grade intersections and current resource block models

Within the **Lady Harriet System** 25 Resource Definition RC holes (KWR138 – KWR162) have been completed for 1872 metres (Figure 4). All were designed as infill drillholes to increase the level of confidence in the resource rather than to extend the current resource limits. They included the Warrior, Lady Harriet and Bellenger Deposits.

Final single metre assays are pending however some composite assays have been received and these include **4m @ 11.57 g/t Au** from 16m in KWR144 which reinforces the high-grade nature of mineralisation within this system. This intersection lies to the south of the Lady Harriet Pit. Single metre split assays will replace this composite assay when received.

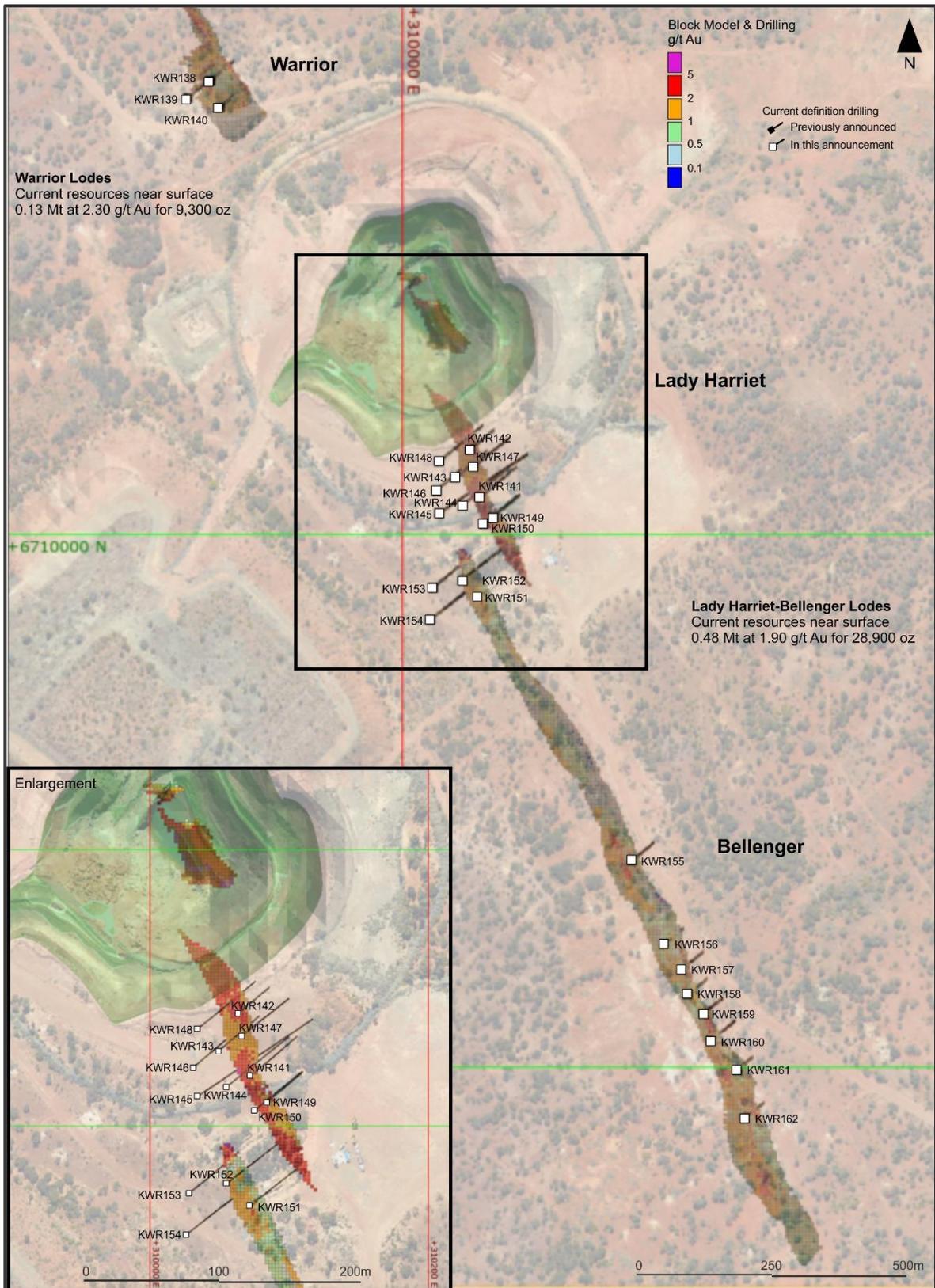


Figure 4: Plan views of the Lady Harriet System showing new holes and current resource block models

At the **Central Zone** six RC exploration holes (KWR126 - KWR131) were drilled for 582m. The Central Zone lies between the Lady Shenton and Lady Harriet Systems. Final assays are pending for all holes.

NEXT STEPS

Drilling is ongoing with additional Resource Definition drilling planned to test for extensions at **Stirling** before the rig moves to **Lady Irene** for exploration drilling. Lady Irene is located approximately 5km to the north west of the First Hit System.

Prior to Kingwest acquiring the Menzies Gold Project, limited drilling has been completed in recent years at the **Lady Irene Deposits**, prior to Kingwest acquiring the project, returned significant intersections including:

39.3m @ 4.27 g/t Au from 159m in LIRD003¹

3.95m @ 7.51 g/t Au from 124m in LIRD002¹

There was no historic underground production at Lady Irene, and it sits under transported overburden which acts as a blanket to hide mineralisation at depth. This means the prospectors more than 100 years ago could not detect the mineralised veins just one to two metres below the surface. Open cut production during the 1990's comprised **47,721t @ 4.77g/t for 6,502 oz** to 34m depth¹. Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

The newly granted Kingwest Prospecting Licences (as announced to the ASX on 5 February 2020) between the First Hit System and Lady Irene deposits also lie beneath transported overburden and have not been effectively drill-tested. Before the end of 2020, Kingwest intends to complete first-pass aircore drilling within these licences to test structural targets interpreted from the results of the detailed aeromagnetic survey it commissioned in 2019.

Table 1: Significant drill intersections not previously reported

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Description
Pericles	KWR082	53	54	1	2.81	1m @ 2.81 g/t Au from 53m
Pericles	KWR082	78	80	2	10.24	2m @ 10.24 g/t Au from 78m
Lady Sherry	KWR093	67	68	1	1.48	1m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 67m
Selkirk North	KWR095	35	36	1	2.07	1m @ 2.07 g/t Au from 35m
Selkirk North	KWR097	43	44	1	9.08	1m @ 9.08 g/t Au from 43m
Selkirk	KWR099	51	52	1	1.55	1m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 51m
Selkirk	KWR100	69	70	1	1.10	1m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 69m
Selkirk	KWR100	72	73	1	2.19	1m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 72m
Selkirk	KWR100	82	83	1	1.15	1m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 82m
Selkirk	KWR101	93	94	1	1.23	1m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 93m
Selkirk	KWR101	136	137	1	1.32	1m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 136m
Pericles	KWR102	32	33	1	2.10	1m @ 2.10 g/t Au from 32m
Pericles	KWR102	56	57	1	1.54	1m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 56m
Pericles	KWR102	81	82	1	1.26	1m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 81m
Pericles	KWR103	67	68	1	2.18	1m @ 2.18 g/t Au from 67m
Pericles	KWR103	106	107	1	1.46	1m @ 1.46 g/t Au from 106m
Pericles	KWR103	109	110	1	1.04	1m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 109m
Pericles	KWR105	46	48	2	2.05	2m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 46m
Pericles	KWR105	54	55	1	3.30	1m @ 3.03 g/t Au from 54m

Pericles	KWR105	96	101	5	1.97	5m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 96m
Pericles	Inc.	100	101	1	7.18	inc 1m @ 7.18 g/t Au from 100m
Pericles	KWR106	11	12	1	1.05	1m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 11m
Pericles	KWR106	93	94	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 93m
Pericles	KWR107	30	32	2	1.49	2m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 30m
Pericles	KWR107	35	37	2	1.23	2m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 35m
Pericles	KWR107	66	67	1	1.82	1m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 66m
Pericles	KWR107	83	84	1	1.79	1m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 83m
Pericles	KWR107	88	89	1	6.16	1m @ 6.16 g/t Au from 88m
Pericles	KWR108	70	72	2	2.98	2m @ 2.98 g/t Au from 70m
Pericles	KWR108	73	74	1	5.49	inc 1m @ 5.49 g/t Au from 73m
Stirling	KWR110	10	11	1	3.12	1m @ 3.12 g/t Au from 10m
Stirling	KWR111	6	7	1	1.87	1m @ 1.87 g/t Au from 6m
Stirling	KWR111	37	38	1	4.99	1m @ 4.99 g/t Au from 37m
Stirling	KWR112	73	74	1	1.13	1m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 73m
Stirling	KWR112	80	81	1	7.24	1m @ 7.24 g/t Au from 80m
Stirling	KWR113	30	31	1	21.99	1m @ 21.99 g/t Au from 30m
Stirling	KWR114	68	69	1	2.28	1m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 68m
Stirling	KWR114	74	75	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 74m
Stirling	KWR115	26	27	1	8.35	1m @ 8.35 g/t Au from 26m
Stirling	KWR115	32	33	1	1.13	1m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 32m
Stirling	KWR116	32	35	3	2.69	3m @ 2.69 g/t Au from 32m
Stirling	Inc.	32	33	1	5.46	inc 1m @ 5.46 g/t Au from 32m
Stirling	KWR117	77	80	3	1.90	3m @ 1.90 g/t Au from 77m
Stirling	Inc.	78	79	1	3.41	inc 1m @ 3.41 g/t Au from 78m
Stirling	KWR118	38	43	5	4.26	5m @ 4.26 g/t Au from 38m
Stirling	Inc.	38	39	1	16.15	inc 1m @ 16.15 g/t Au from 38m
Stirling	KWR119	23	24	1	5.38	1m @ 5.38 g/t Au from 23m
Stirling	KWR119	29	30	1	4.24	1m @ 4.24 g/t Au from 29m
Stirling	KWR121	62	63	1	3.18	1m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 62m
Stirling	KWR121	68	69	1	1.88	1m @ 1.88 g/t Au from 68m
Stirling	KWR122	40	45	5	9.83	5m @ 9.83 g/t Au from 40m
Stirling	Inc.	43	44	1	38.75	inc 1m @ 38.75 g/t Au from 43m
Stirling	KWR123	41	42	1	2.07	1m @ 2.07 g/t Au from 41m
Stirling	KWR123	56	57	1	56.54	1m @ 56.64 g/t Au from 56m
Stirling	KWR124	47	48	1	2.15	1m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 47m
Stirling	KWR124	63	65	2	37.71	2m @ 37.71 g/t Au from 63m
Stirling	KWR125	56	58	2	2.87	2m @ 2.87 g/t Au from 56m

N.B. Minimum 1m @ 1.00g/t Au with maximum 4m of internal dilution

Table 2 : Collar Table for RC drill-holes completed since 26/10/2020

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
Central Zone	KWR126	309977	6711635	436	50	60	120
Central Zone	KWR127	309966	6711661	436	50	60	102
Central Zone	KWR128	309962	6711693	435	50	60	96
Central Zone	KWR129	309953	6711732	434	50	60	78
Central Zone	KWR130	309715	6711631	437	50	60	84
Central Zone	KWR131	309602	6711710	436	50	60	102
Pericles	KWR132	309154	6712583	426	50	60	72
Pericles	KWR133	309106	6712633	425	50	60	72
Pericles	KWR134	309035	6712484	426	55	60	168
Pericles	KWR135	309051	6712677	423	50	60	66
Pericles	KWR136	309030	6712496	425	55	60	102
Pericles	KWR136A	309030	6712496	425	55	60	134
Pericles	KWR137	308914	6712540	424	55	60	132
Warrior	KWR138	309820	6710427	429	50	60	60
Warrior	KWR139	309800	6710411	427	50	60	60
Warrior	KWR140	309829	6710402	425	50	60	60
Lady Harriet	KWR141	310072	6710036	431	50	60	90
Lady Harriet	KWR142	310063	6710081	432	50	60	60
Lady Harriet	KWR143	310049	6710054	432	50	60	78
Lady Harriet	KWR144	310055	6710028	431	50	60	120
Lady Harriet	KWR145	310034	6710021	430	55	60	120
Lady Harriet	KWR146	310031	6710042	432	50	60	102
Lady Harriet	KWR147	310066	6710065	431	50	60	84
Lady Harriet	KWR148	310034	6710070	434	50	55	90
Lady Harriet	KWR149	310084	6710017	430	50	60	66
Lady Harriet	KWR150	310075	6710011	430	50	60	84
Lady Harriet	KWR151	310072	6709942	430	50	60	96
Lady Harriet	KWR152	310055	6709958	430	50	55	114
Lady Harriet	KWR153	310028	6709951	429	50	60	96
Lady Harriet	KWR154	310026	6709921	429	50	60	96
Bellenger	KWR155	310214	6709695	426	50	60	48
Bellenger	KWR156	310243	6709616	424	50	60	48
Bellenger	KWR157	310260	6709592	424	50	60	54
Bellenger	KWR158	310266	6709569	424	50	60	48
Bellenger	KWR159	310280	6709551	424	50	60	48
Bellenger	KWR160	310287	6709525	424	50	60	60
Bellenger	KWR161	310311	6709498	424	50	60	42
Bellenger	KWR162	310318	6709453	423	50	60	48

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person Statement

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

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Lady Shenton, Pericles, Stirling, Lady Harriet-Bellinger and Warrior Deposits is based on information compiled by Mr Don Maclean who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Registered Professional Geologist (Exploration and Mining). Mr Maclean is a consultant Geologist to Kingwest Resources Limited. Mr Maclean has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

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

-Ends-

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

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ABOUT THE MGP and GGP

Menzies is one of Western Australia's major historic gold fields. Located 130km north of the globally significant gold deposits of Kalgoorlie (Figure 5). 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 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**.

The MGP is hosted along the Menzies Shear Zone. All deposits lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR. **Current mineral resources total 320,000 oz @ 2.1g/t Au** (Table 3).

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

The GGP is located approximately 40km south of KWR's Menzies Gold Project (MGP) and 90km north of Kalgoorlie.

The GGP is a contiguous land package covering approximately 125 square km over a strike length in excess of 25km. Within the GGP a series of structurally controlled high-grade gold deposits have been historically mined and these display extensive exploration potential for high-grade extensions. Modern exploration since closure of the mines over 20 years ago has been limited.

The GGP sits within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone (BTZ) which extends south to Kalgoorlie and north to Menzies. All resources lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR.

Importantly the GGP lies only 75km north of Kalgoorlie on the Goldfields Highway and is within trucking distance of numerous Gold Processing Plants.



Figure 5: MGP and GGP locations

Table 3: Kingwest Mineral Resource Estimates July 2020.

MENZIES PROJECT									
Deposit (>1g/t Au)	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz
Yundaga Shallow ¹				1.58	2.00	103,000	1.58	2.03	103,000
Lady Shenton Shallow ²				0.79	2.60	64,700	0.79	2.55	64,700
Stirling ²				0.31	2.20	21,900	0.31	2.17	21,900
Pericles ³	0.63	1.80	35,800	0.78	1.70	43,700	1.40	1.80	79,500
Lady Harriet-Bellenger ⁴	0.30	1.80	17,400	0.18	2.10	11,500	0.48	1.90	28,900
Selkirk ⁴				0.09	4.50	12,600	0.09	4.50	12,600
Warrior ⁴				0.13	2.30	9,300	0.13	2.30	9,300
Lady Irene							<i>Not</i>	<i>yet</i>	<i>estimated</i>
First Hit Deeps							<i>Not</i>	<i>yet</i>	<i>estimated</i>
Yundaga Deeps							<i>Not</i>	<i>yet</i>	<i>estimated</i>
TOTAL	0.93	1.80	53,200	3.86	2.15	266,800	4.78	2.08	319,900

*All resources reported using 1 g/t Au lower cut off

References

- ¹ As announced to the ASX on 9 July 2019 (ASX: KWR)
- ² As announced to the ASX on 23 July 2020 (ASX: KWR)
- ³ As announced to the ASX on 14 February 2020 (ASX: KWR)
- ⁴ As announced to the ASX on 16 March 2020 (ASX: KWR)

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The H2 2020 drilling program by Kingwest Resources (KWR) includes Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60° towards the north east. • Industry standard RC 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 submitted for assay. • 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.
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling by KWR was Reverse Circulation (RC). • RC pre-collars used a 5.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<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. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified at the project to the date. All mineralised intervals reported here are from RC drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips in detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, texture, veining, grain size, alteration, mineralisation. • Logging was recorded directly into Excel tables or in LogChief. Drill logs were compiled into Datashed. • Logging is qualitative in nature. All sieved wet RC chips were photographed. • 100% of all meterage's were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<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 1 metre split samples were immediately sent for assay for the intervals correlating to the existing MRE resource blocks. 4 metre composites were submitted for assay for the remaining intervals. • No duplicate 4m samples were taken for RC samples. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying • Samples volumes were typically 2.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. • Blank samples were routinely dispatched to the laboratory to monitor sample preparation. These generally performed within acceptable tolerances. • Duplicate coarse reject 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"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC 1m split and 4m composite 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

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	<p><i>including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Samples have been submitted to an umpire laboratory for verification of the reliability of assay results received from the primary laboratory.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<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 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 a 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.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<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. Most holes were drilled on grid lines, with some holes completed off-grid to test lodes interpreted to have unusual orientations. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography is almost flat. • 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) digital topography layer has been created from Landgate imagery to enable precise 3D modelling.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are variably spaced ranging from 5 metres to 50m spacing depending on the location of previous MRE drill holes. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>procedures and classifications applied, which led to the stated estimates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample compositing has not been utilised within Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of sampling techniques and investigation by re-split sampling has confirmed that samples have been collected effectively and are reliably representative, with assay variations related to mineralisation characteristics.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 500,000z is delineated for a fee three times expenditure. There is no native over the project area and no historical sites, wilderness or national parks. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<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). Drilling in the 1980's and 1990's led to several open cut

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		<p>mines being commissioned in the 1990's.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaean quartz and shear hosted lode and supergene gold.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<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"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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 1m@1.0g/t Au or higher. Maximum internal dilution of 4m @ <1.0g/t Au. • As above. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <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> 	<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 of the mineralised lodes. • Downhole widths reported in this announcement are believed to be generally close (80-100%) to the true width. Of note is that mineralisation widths from RC drilling results may potentially be overstated in some instances as the minimum sampling interval is 1 metre which does not always

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.