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ASX: KWR

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242,973,025

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Sir Laurence Gold Discovery Continues to Grow

- 62 aircore holes for 4,065m prove further extensions to the Kanowna Belle style Sir Laurence Discovery at Lake Goongarrie
- Significant bedrock mineralisation in three different host rocks over + 2km strike length and +1km laterally
- Significant gold intercepts on every line of drilling, including:
 - 24m @ 0.6 g/t Au inc. 4m @ 3.2 g/t Au in KGA0811
 - 13m @ 0.9 g/t Au inc. 1m @ 4.5 g/t Au in KGA0781
 - 4m @ 1.0 g/t Au in KGA0782
 - 3m @ 1.1 g/t Au in KGA0799
- Mineralisation remains open in all directions
- Initial, expanded 4,000m diamond core drilling programme to follow

CEO, Ed Turner commented *"This extensional aircore drilling has continued to grow the Sir Laurence Gold Discovery and we have still not defined the limits of gold mineralisation. It is very encouraging to intercept bedrock mineralisation as well as alluvial gold mineralisation over such a large area and in different host rocks. This demonstrates the significant size of the mineralised system and the growth potential remains."*

The planned initial diamond core drilling program has been expanded to 4,000m as a result of these successful aircore drill results and a further expansion is foreseeable. However, the start of the program continues to experience delays due to ongoing Covid related personnel and equipment related issues which are being experienced across the industry. Drilling will commence as soon as the necessary lake terrain modifications to the rig are complete. This next phase of drilling will be a critical programme in delineating the primary mineralised controls within Sir Laurence so we will be in a position to potentially define economic gold resources in the future."

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

62 additional aircore drillholes (KGA0754 – KGA0814, KGA0798B) were drilled for 4,065 metres (Figure 1). **N.B. The oval shape labelled “Sir Laurence Gold Discovery” in Figure 1 outlines the approximate limits of significant gold mineralisation defined by the 2021 drilling. The 2022 programme comprised extensional (step out) drilling of the Sir Laurence Prospect and therefore many of these new results are outside of this shape.**

All assays have been received and significant intersections are included in Table 1.

These holes intersected additional gold mineralisation beyond the limits of that previously defined mineralised area, which remains open to the north, south, east and west. Gold mineralisation is now being found in at least three different bedrock rock types, is associated with a variety of different interpreted geological structures, and also occurs throughout the overlying alluvial sequence.

Significant gold results continue to be present on all aircore lines drilled to date, and **gold has now been intersected over an east-west width of 1.1km and a north-south strike of 2km.** The new intersection of **24m at 0.6 g/t Au, including 4m @ 3.2 g/t Au**, on Line LS demonstrates the potential continuity of gold mineralisation between the 500m spaced previous Lines K and L.

These new aircore gold results are adding further targets to the imminent diamond drilling program and more precisely defining these present targets.

Figure 1 and Table 1 show the gold highlights over 0.1g/t Au for the current phase of aircore drilling. Lines are labelled A to L in black on Figure 1. Drillholes referred to in this announcement are represented with larger coloured dots whereas drillholes completed in 2021 are represented with smaller colour dots.

Table 2 summarises the bedrock geological setting of the gold highlights on Figure 1. This illustrates the variety of rock types and structural settings that are gold mineralised. All drillhole collar information is included in Table 3.

In addition there is significant gold in the overlying alluvium, both within the proximal basal gravels and at higher levels in the Tertiary alluvial sequence. Some of the source areas for this alluvial gold appear to lie outside the limits of present area of drilling, just ‘upstream’ to the immediate west and northwest, of Sir Laurence. These areas lie beneath the least accessible, deeply boggy central area of Lake Goongarrie which the aircore rig and backup vehicle have struggled to access. These will be accessed and drilled more effectively by the purpose-built lightweight diamond drill rig when it arrives onsite.

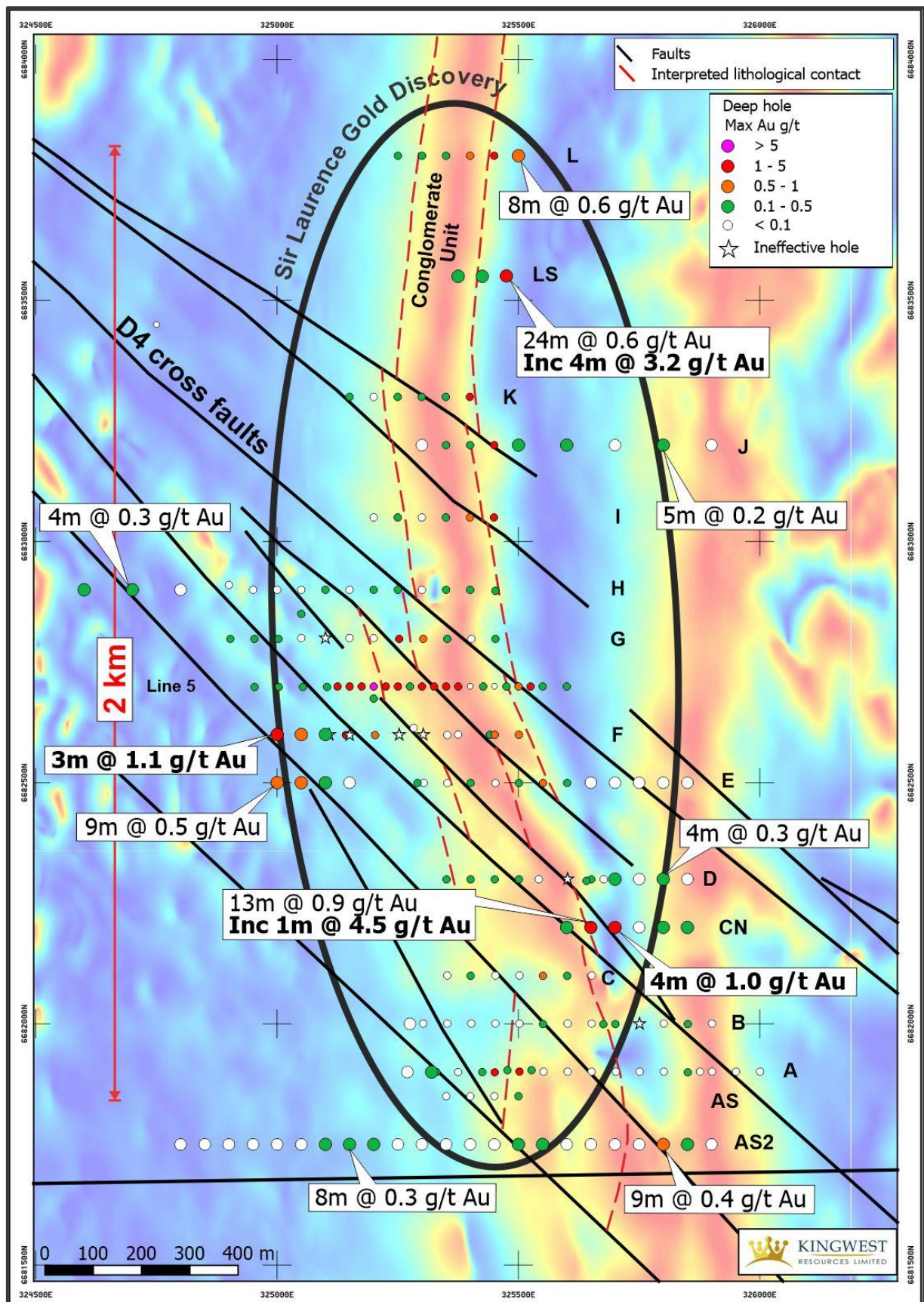


Figure 1: Significant 2022 Sir Laurence aircore drill results on magnetics background. 2022 holes are represented by larger dots, 2021 holes by smaller dots. Oval shape represents the 2021 limits of mineralisation.

Table 1 : Significant 2022 drill intersections (> 0.1 g/t Au)

Line	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment	Description
AS2	KGA0755	44	48	4	0.12	Bedrock	4m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 44m
AS2	KGA0756	28	32	4	0.16	Bedrock	4m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 28m
AS2	KGA0756	64	73	9	0.43	Bedrock	9m @ 0.43 g/t Au from 64m
AS2	KGA0761	48	51	3	0.20	Bedrock	3m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 48m
AS2	KGA0762	44	45	1	0.11	Bedrock	1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 44m
AS2	KGA0768	40	44	4	0.19	Bedrock	4m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 40m
AS2	KGA0769	52	60	8	0.26	Bedrock	8m @ 0.26 g/t Au from 52m
AS2	KGA0770	60	61	1	0.18	Bedrock	1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 60m
A	KGA0778	44	48	4	0.17	Bedrock	4m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 44m
CN	KGA0780	52	56	4	0.11	Alluvial	4m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 52m
CN	KGA0781	32	36	4	0.13	Alluvial	4m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 32m
CN	KGA0781	60	73	13	0.88	Alluvial/bedrock	13m @ 0.88 g/t Au from 60m
CN	Inc.	72	73	1	4.54	Bedrock	1m @ 4.54 g/t Au from 72m
CN	KGA0782	64	68	4	1.02	Alluvial	4m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 64m
CN	KGA0782	72	76	4	0.27	Bedrock	4m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 72m
CN	KGA0784	52	56	4	0.14	Alluvial	4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 52m
CN	KGA0785	32	36	4	0.39	Alluvial	4m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 32m
D	KGA0787	68	72	4	0.28	Alluvial/bedrock	4m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 68m
D	KGA0789	56	60	4	0.13	Alluvial	4m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 56m
D	KGA0789	68	72	4	0.14	Alluvial/bedrock	4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 68m
E	KGA0796	68	72	4	0.33	Alluvial/bedrock	4m @ 0.33 g/t Au from 68m
E	KGA0796	72	75	3	0.14	Bedrock	3m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 72m
E	KGA0797	72	77	5	0.33	Bedrock	5m @ 0.33 g/t Au from 72m
E	KGA0798B	72	76	4	0.65	Alluvial/bedrock	4m @ 0.65 g/t Au from 72m
E	KGA0798B	76	81	5	0.40	Bedrock	5m @ 0.40 g/t Au from 76m
F	KGA0799	72	75	3	1.10	Alluvial/bedrock	3m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 72m
F	KGA0800	68	72	4	0.62	Alluvial	4m @ 0.62 g/t Au from 68m
F	KGA0800	72	76	4	0.15	Bedrock	4m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 72m
F	KGA0801	72	76	4	0.10	Alluvial	4m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 72m
H	KGA0802	80	84	4	0.12	Alluvial	4m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 80m
H	KGA0803	12	16	4	0.10	Alluvial	4m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 12m
H	KGA0803	36	40	4	0.14	Alluvial	4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 36m
H	KGA0803	68	72	4	0.25	Alluvial	4m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 68m
J	KGA0806	72	76	4	0.24	Alluvial	4m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 72m
J	KGA0807	68	72	4	0.17	Alluvial/bedrock	4m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 68m
J	KGA0809	52	57	5	0.18	Bedrock	5m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 52m
LS	KGA0811	48	72	24	0.62	Alluvial	24m @ 0.62 g/t Au from 48m
LS	Inc	60	64	4	3.22	Alluvial	Inc 4m @ 3.22 g/t Au from 60m
LS	KGA0811	76	80	4	0.16	Bedrock	4m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 76m
LS	KGA0812	36	40	4	0.14	Alluvial	4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 36m
LS	KGA0812	56	68	12	0.12	Alluvial	12m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 56m
LS	KGA0813	32	52	20	0.16	Alluvial	20m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 32m
L	KGA0814	64	68	4	0.93	Alluvial/bedrock	4m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 64m
L	KGA0814	68	72	4	0.33	Bedrock	4m @ 0.33 g/t Au from 68m

Table 2 : Geological setting of new significant intersections

Line	Hole IDs	New Assay Highlights	Bedrock Geological Setting
AS2 East	KGA0754 - 0764	9m @ 0.4 g/t Au	Sheared dolerite/Black Flag metasediment contact. D3 NE structure. D4 NW Structure
AS2 West	KGA0765 - 0776	8m @ 0.3 g/t Au	Interpreted D3 NNW regional splay shear cutting Black Flag metasediments.
A	KGA0777 - 0778		D4 NW and D3 NE structures cutting Black Flag conglomerates
B	KGA0779		D4 NW and D3 NE structures cutting Black Flag conglomerates
CN	KGA0780 - 0785	13m @ 0.9 g/t Au incl. 1m @ 4.5 g/t Au and 4m @ 1.0 g/t Au	D4 NW structures cutting Black Flag metasediments. Sheared dolerite/Black Flag metasediment contact.
D	KGA0786 - 0789	4m @ 0.3 g/t Au	Sheared dolerite/Black Flag metasediment contact. D4 NW Structure
E West	KGA0795 - 0798B	9m @ 0.5 g/t Au	D4 NW and D3 NE structures cutting Black Flag conglomerates
F West	KGA0799 - 0801	3m @ 1.1 g/t Au	D4 NW structures cutting Black Flag conglomerates
H West	KGA0802 - 0804	4m @ 0.3 g/t Au	D4 NW and D3 NE structures cutting Black Flag felsic metasediments
LS	KGA0811 - 0813	24m @ 0.6 g/t Au incl. 4m @ 3.2 g/t Au	D3 NNE structure cutting quartz-veined Black Flag felsic metasediments
L	KGA0814	8m @ 0.6 g/t Au	D3 NNE structure cutting quartz-veined Black Flag felsic metasediments

Table 3 : 2022 Drill hole collar table

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH	Azi	Dip	Line ID
Sir L	KGA0754	325900	6681750	35	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0755	325850	6681750	65	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0756	325800	6681750	73	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0757	325750	6681750	66	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0758	325700	6681750	57	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0759	325650	6681750	60	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0760	325600	6681750	62	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0761	325550	6681750	51	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0762	325500	6681750	45	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0763	325450	6681750	39	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0764	325400	6681750	37	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0765	325350	6681750	56	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0766	325300	6681750	42	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0767	325250	6681750	47	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0768	325200	6681750	52	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0769	325150	6681750	65	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0770	325100	6681750	61	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0771	325050	6681750	63	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0772	325000	6681750	51	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0773	324950	6681750	37	0	-90	AS2

Sir L	KGA0774	324900	6681750	32	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0775	324850	6681750	23	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0776	324800	6681750	17	0	-90	AS2
Sir L	KGA0777	325270	6681900	41	0	-90	A
Sir L	KGA0778	325320	6681900	62	0	-90	A
Sir L	KGA0779	325275	6682000	59	0	-90	B
Sir L	KGA0780	325600	6682200	69	0	-90	CN
Sir L	KGA0781	325650	6682200	73	0	-90	CN
Sir L	KGA0782	325700	6682200	83	0	-90	CN
Sir L	KGA0783	325750	6682200	58	0	-90	CN
Sir L	KGA0784	325800	6682200	90	0	-90	CN
Sir L	KGA0785	325850	6682200	79	0	-90	CN
Sir L	KGA0786	325850	6682300	89	0	-90	D
Sir L	KGA0787	325800	6682300	96	0	-90	D
Sir L	KGA0788	325750	6682300	88	0	-90	D
Sir L	KGA0789	325700	6682300	80	0	-90	D
Sir L	KGA0790	325850	6682500	92	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0791	325800	6682500	73	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0792	325750	6682500	77	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0793	325700	6682500	79	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0794	325650	6682500	76	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0795	325150	6682500	71	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0796	325100	6682500	75	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0797	325050	6682500	77	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0798	325000	6682500	72	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0798B	324997	6682500	81	0	-90	E
Sir L	KGA0799	325000	6682600	75	0	-90	F
Sir L	KGA0800	325050	6682600	76	0	-90	F
Sir L	KGA0801	325100	6682600	79	0	-90	F
Sir L	KGA0802	324600	6682900	88	0	-90	H
Sir L	KGA0803	324700	6682900	76	0	-90	H
Sir L	KGA0804	324800	6682900	84	0	-90	H
Sir L	KGA0805	325300	6683200	73	0	-90	J
Sir L	KGA0806	325500	6683200	78	0	-90	J
Sir L	KGA0807	325600	6683200	72	0	-90	J
Sir L	KGA0808	325700	6683200	66	0	-90	J
Sir L	KGA0809	325800	6683200	57	0	-90	J
Sir L	KGA0810	325900	6683200	49	0	-90	J
Sir L	KGA0811	325475	6683550	82	0	-90	LS
Sir L	KGA0812	325425	6683550	79	0	-90	LS
Sir L	KGA0813	325375	6683550	74	0	-90	LS
Sir L	KGA0814	325500	6683800	81	0	-90	L

Next Steps

Approximately 4,000 metres of diamond core drilling to test the Sir Laurence primary bedrock mineralised lodes for their orientation, grade and continuity. This drilling is imminent although an exact start date is yet to be confirmed.

ABOUT KINGWEST'S MENZIES GOLD PROJECT (MGP) AND GOONGARRIE GOLD PROJECT (GGP)

The **MGP** is one of Western Australia's major historic gold fields. Located 130km north of the globally significant gold deposits of Kalgoorlie (Figure 2). 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.

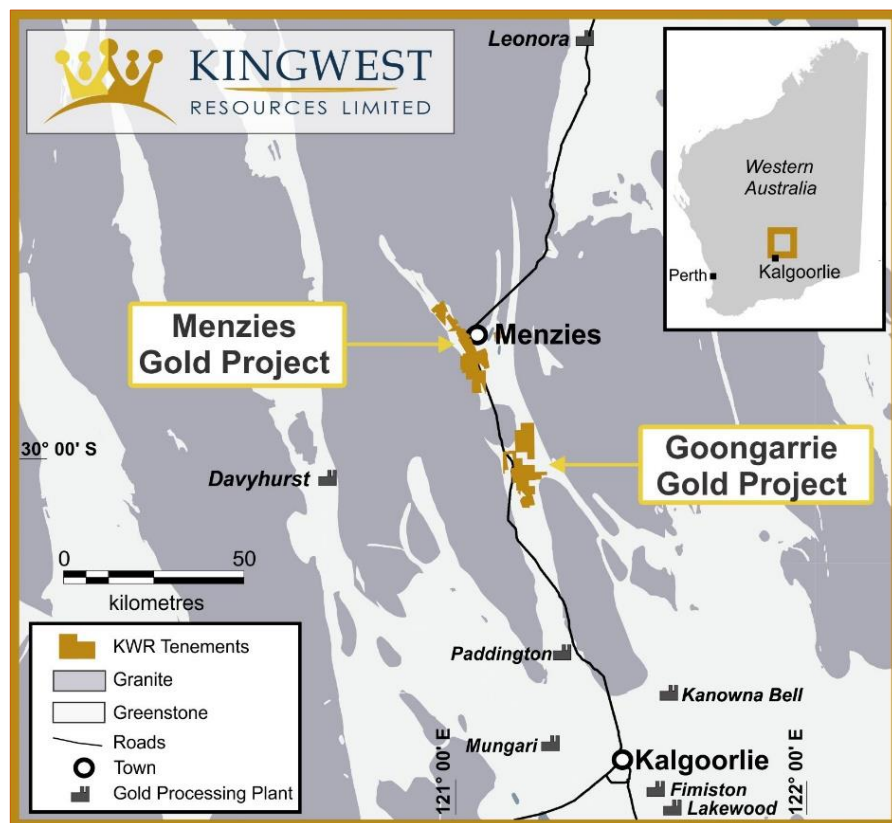


Figure 2: MGP and GGP locations

The **MGP** has recorded historical production of **643,200 oz @ 22.5g/t Au²** from underground (U/G) between 1895 and 1943 plus **145,000 oz @ 2.6g/t Au²** open cut between 1995 and 1999, for a total of **787,200 oz @ 18.9g/t² Au**.

The MGP is hosted within the Menzies Shear Zone. All deposits lie within granted Mining Leases and are 100% owned by KWR (Figure 3). **Current JORC mineral resources total 475,100 oz @ 1.35 g/t Au³** using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off (Table 4) **or 346,100 oz @ 2.06 g/t Au³** using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off (Table 5).

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

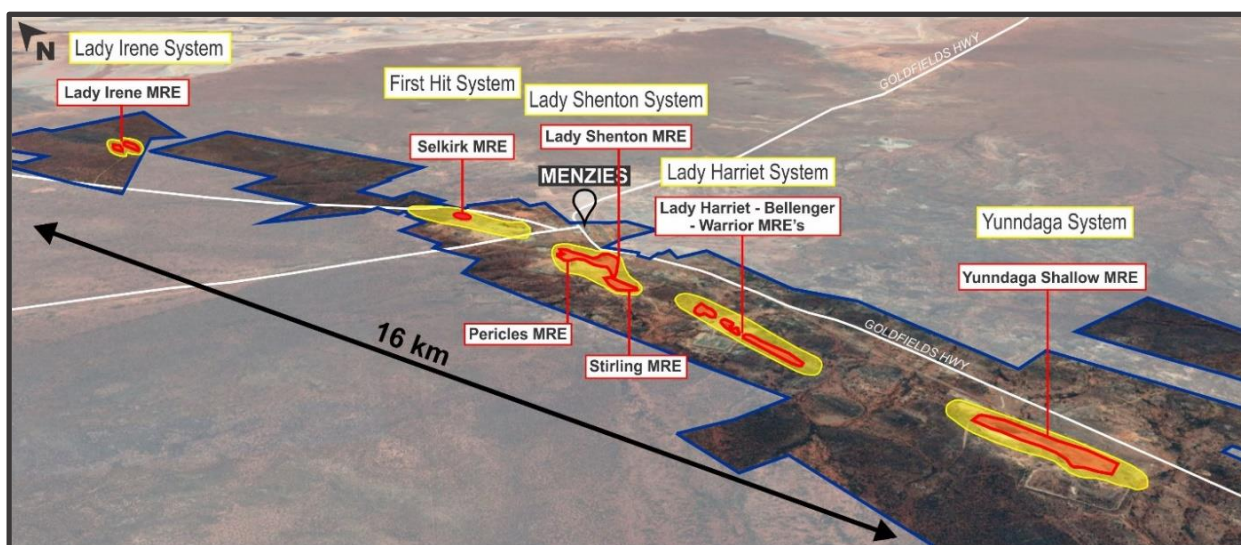


Figure 3: MGP aerial view showing the main mineralised systems as well as the MRE locations

Table 4: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, September 2021 above 0.5 g/t Au³

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces
> 0.5 Au									
Yunnadaga*	1.27	1.31	53,600	2.50	1.40	111,600	3.76	1.36	165,300
Pericles	2.31	1.27	94,600	1.64	1.21	63,900	3.95	1.25	158,500
Stirling	0.24	1.48	11,500	0.74	1.52	36,300	0.98	1.52	47,800
Lady Shenton				0.85	1.59	43,300	0.85	1.59	43,300
Lady Harriet	0.17	2.11	11,800	0.32	1.14	11,600	0.49	1.48	23,300
Bellenger	0.32	0.92	9,400	0.08	0.89	2,400	0.40	0.91	11,800
Selkirk	0.03	6.25	6,200	0.14	1.21	5,300	0.17	2.15	11,500
Warrior	0.03	1.37	1,200	0.19	1.11	6,700	0.22	1.15	8,000
Lady Irene				0.10	1.73	5,600	0.10	1.73	5,600
Total	4.37	1.34	188,300	6.56	1.35	286,700	10.92	1.35	475,100

Table 5: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, September 2021 above 1.0 g/t Au³

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces
> 1.0 Au									
Yunnadaga*	0.44	2.51	35,400	0.97	2.54	79,100	1.40	2.53	114,600
Pericles	1.16	1.82	68,000	0.83	1.67	44,300	1.99	1.76	112,300
Stirling	0.15	1.94	9,500	0.43	2.12	29,300	0.58	2.08	38,800
Lady Shenton	-	-	-	0.63	1.87	38,000	0.63	1.87	38,000
Lady Harriet	0.13	2.62	10,700	0.13	1.68	7,000	0.26	2.14	17,700
Selkirk	0.03	6.35	6,200	0.03	2.95	3,200	0.06	4.55	9,400
Bellenger	0.09	1.43	4,400	0.02	1.24	1,000	0.12	1.39	5,400
Warrior	0.02	1.93	1,000	0.09	1.55	4,400	0.10	1.61	5,400
Lady Irene	-	-	-	0.06	2.40	4,500	0.06	2.40	4,500
Total	2.02	2.08	135,200	3.19	2.05	210,800	5.20	2.06	346,100

The **GGP** is located approximately 40km south of the 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 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 90km north of Kalgoorlie on the Goldfields Highway and is within trucking distance of numerous Gold Processing Plants. Kingwest has so far delineated 10 main target areas that justified drill testing. Two of these have already resulted in new discoveries, **these being within Target A9 and Target A10**, which has now been named **Sir Laurence** (Figure 4).

First pass aircore drilling in February returned stellar gold intersections within **Target A9** including **6m @ 17.2 g/t Au** from 94m within **38m @ 3.1 g/t Au** from 62m in KGA038 to end of hole (blade refusal) and **4m @ 2.5 g/t Au** from 74m within **8m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 74m in KGA 039 (adjacent hole, 60m east of KGA038)⁴. Follow up RC drilling intersected **20m @ 2.55 g/t Au** incl. **8m @ 4.94 g/t Au** from 72m in KGR001, **4m @ 2.18 g/t Au** from 64m in KGR004, **8m @ 1.43 g/t Au** from 44m in KGR007⁵. These lie 7km north of Bardoc Gold's 1.7M oz Aphrodite deposit (Figure 5).

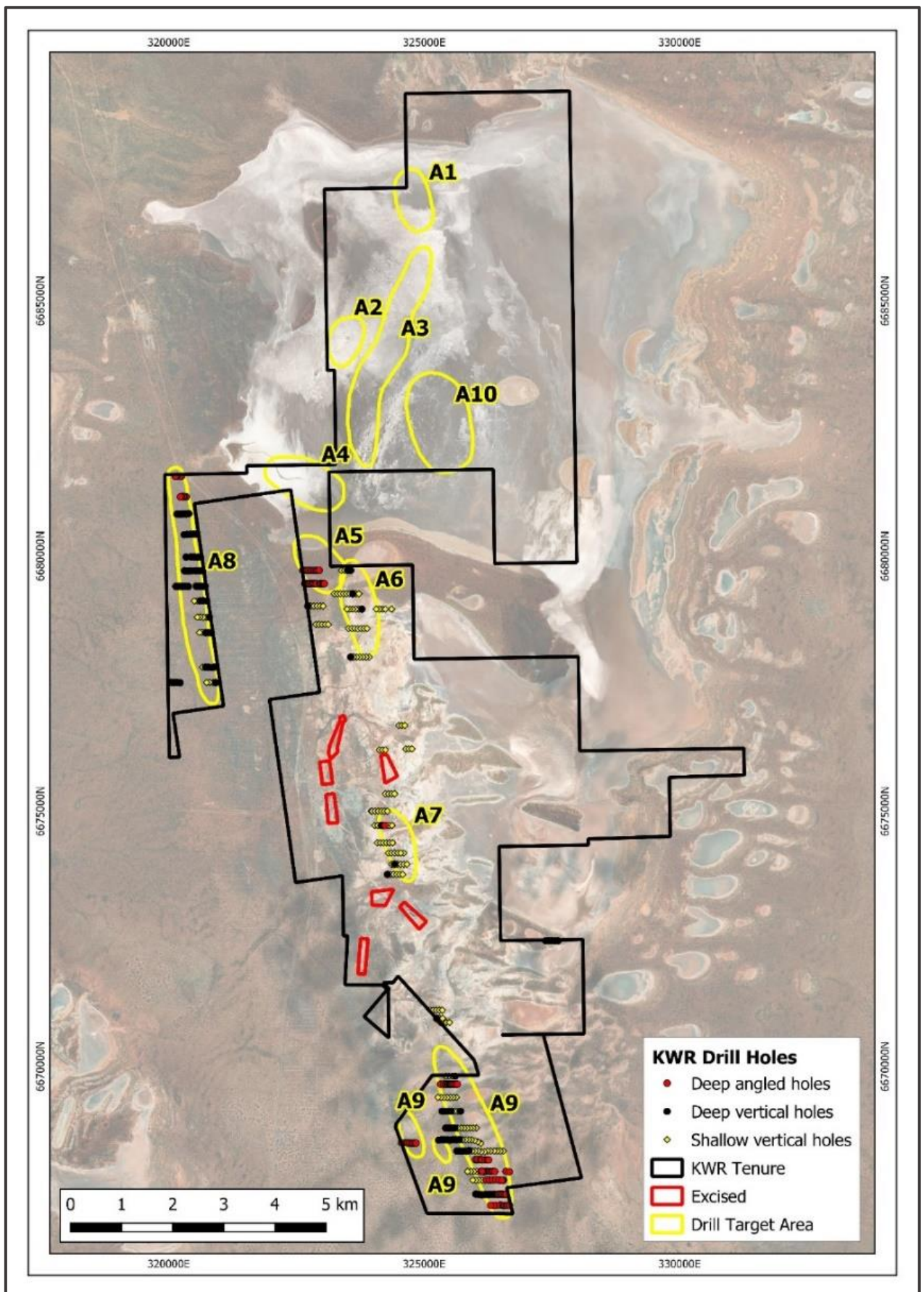


Figure 4: GGP gold target locations on satellite background

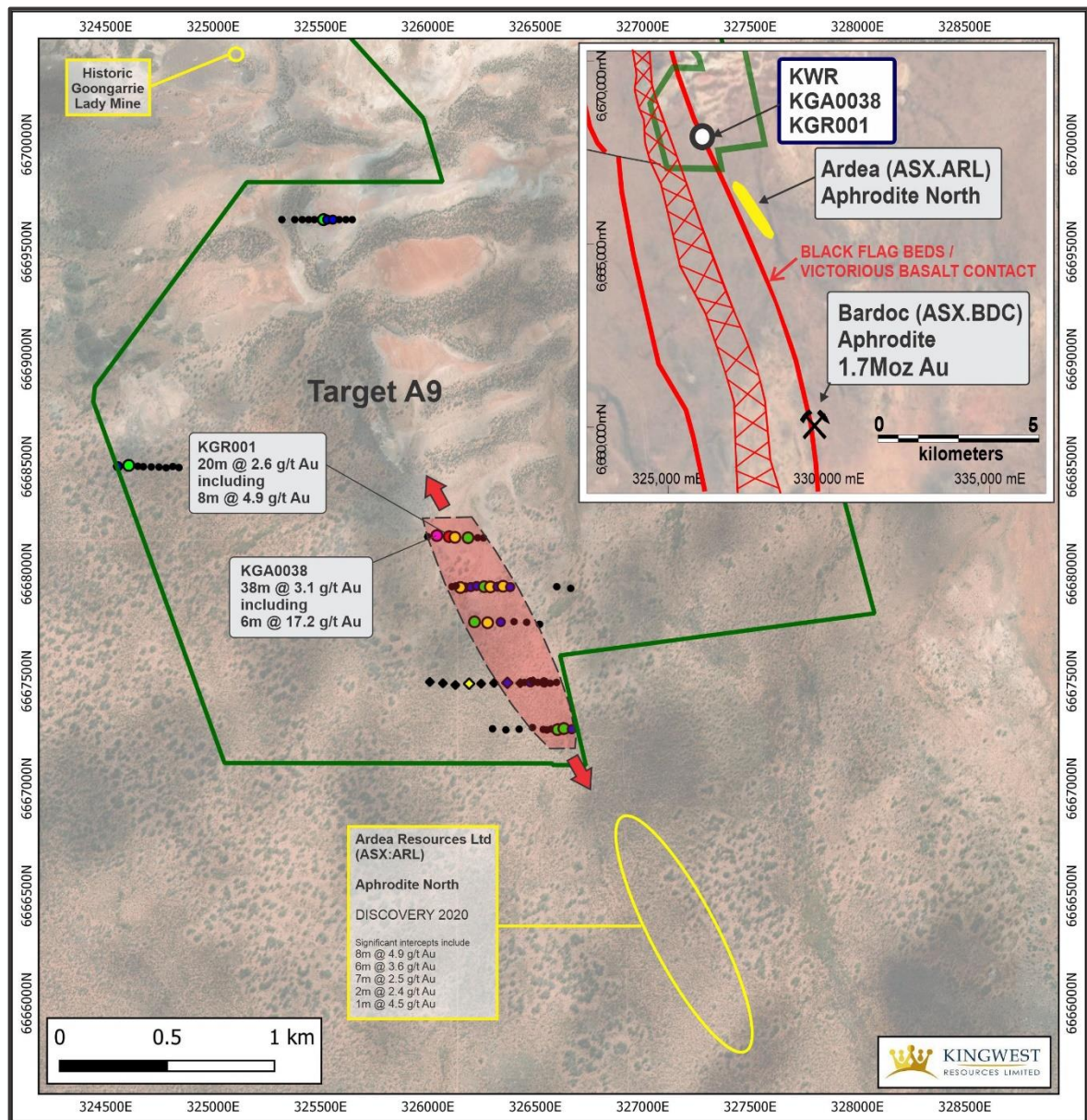


Figure 5: Location plan of KWR's target A9

References

- ¹ As announced to the ASX on 14 December 2021 (ASX:KWR)
- ² As announced to the ASX on 9 July 2019 (ASX:KWR)
- ³ As announced to the ASX on 6 September 2021 (ASX:KWR)
- ⁴ As announced to the ASX on 1 February 2021 (ASX:KWR)
- ⁵ As announced to the ASX on 29 July 2021 (ASX:KWR)

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 Laurence Kirk who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Kirk is a Consultant Geologist to Kingwest Resources Limited. Mr Kirk 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration results and mineral resources, the company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

-Ends-

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

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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 2021 and 2022 lake drilling program by Kingwest Resources (KWR) includes only aircore (AC) drilling. The deep holes are either drilled towards the east at -60 or vertical (-90) due to the thickness of the lake cover. Industry standard AC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the campaign. Deep AC holes were sampled using 4m composite samples from the top of the hole: hand grabbed due to the moisture of the sample. The composite 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 for gold.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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 entirely standard diameter Aircore (AC).
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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"> AC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were routinely cross-checked every rod (3m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. All samples were bagged into Green Enviro bag to decrease contamination due to the muddy surface of the lake and the moisture of the samples. In the CP’s opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable in relation to the drilling technique. All grades are from AC drilling with samples of sufficient quantity to have a representative assay. All mineralised intervals reported here are from aircore drilling.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips in detail sufficient to support Exploration.

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	<p><i>Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>Aircore drill samples are not considered of sufficient quality and size to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, texture, veining, grain size, alteration, mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging was recorded onto a notebook at the rig then entered into LogChief, the sampling was recorded into excel. All drill logs were compiled into Datashed. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • 100% of all meterage's were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composite samples were collected by hand by grabbing an approximate same size (~0.5kg – 1 hand full) from 4 consecutive metres or less. The samples were all hand grab due to the moisture of the samples, hand grab was of less contamination than other sampling methods. All samples were sent to assays within the next five days. • The entire drill hole was sampled with 4 metre composite. • No field duplicate were taken but lab duplicate returned within industry standards for this type of gold mineralisation. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Composite 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The composites were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge for gold. • Results from geophysical tools are not reported here. • KWR uses industry standard data collection and QC protocols. Laboratory QC (Quality Control) involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material (gold), blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. Approximately 20% of samples submitted were QC samples.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QC assays reported within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections were cross checked against drill logs after drilling. Additional aircore and diamond drilling is planned in the area to follow up the targets. Data storage is in CSV and XML (Logchief format) files which are then migrated into a Datashed database where the data is then stored. No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. All holes were drilled on E-W grid lines. The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography is flat (lake surface).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are variably spaced ranging from 25 metres to 50m spacing. The E-W lines are variably spaced from 100m to 800m. Aircore drilling does not produce samples considered appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. The data spacing is adequate for the geological understanding.
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

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<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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"> There is no native title over the project area and no historical sites, wilderness or national parks. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<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 Western Mining Corporation (WMC).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaean quartz and shear hosted lode and supergene gold.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of the material drill holes is tabulated in the main body of this report.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled on the “first assay received” basis. Reporting cut-off grades. Significant intersections for composites are reported for all intervals above 1m@0.1g/t Au. As above. No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is generally west dipping at about 60 to 80 degrees. Drillholes are penetrating only few meters within bedrock. Downhole widths reported in this announcement are believed to be

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	<i>statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	approximately half (50-60%) of the true width. This is a first pass drilling program focused on locating anomalous gold mineralisation and not to define mineral resources so the exact widths are not expected to be estimated.
<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 known to date 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.