

16 November 2021

## Kingwest Resources Ltd

ASX: KWR

Shares on Issue  
241,610,525

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## Huge Potential at Lake Goongarrie Gold Discovery

### Highlights include:

- Initial result, from 29 of 80 holes drilled so far at Sir Laurence, demonstrates **significant mineralisation up to 800m south** and along strike of discovery line 5 including:
  - **28m @ 1.9 g/t Au** from 20m in KGA0627 (**16m in bedrock**)
  - **8m @ 2.2 g/t Au** from 12m in KGA0626
- Bedrock and alluvial gold mineralisation in holes on Lines A, B and C
- Bedrock mineralisation open to south and west of Line A
- Resampled vein quartz gravel from Line 5-hole KGA0409 assayed **31.0 g/t Au** and **5.4g/t Au** from 86m (within previously reported composite assay of **3m @ 6.5 g/t Au** from 86m<sup>1</sup>)
- 1,000m of Diamond Drilling at Sir Laurence to commence in 2 weeks
- 2,000m of Aircore drilling focussing on Lake Goongarrie targets outside Sir Laurence imminent

CEO, Ed Turner commented *"These excellent results including **28m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 20m** in follow up drilling at Sir Laurence, are very significant in that they are **800m south of, and along strike of, the discovery Line 5 but mineralisation is at a much shallower depth and includes bedrock mineralisation. Significant bedrock mineralisation has also been intersected on Lines B and C.** This reinforces our interpretation of Sir Laurence as having the potential to be a large mineralised system. Line A is the first line of drilling within the current program, and we eagerly anticipate results from all of the remaining drill holes within the Sir Laurence Prospect."*

### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

80 holes (KGA0615 – O694), have been completed in the current aircore drilling program for 6,064m (Figure 1). Assays have been received for 29 holes (KGA0615 – KGA0643 from Lines A, B and C (Figure 1) with the remainder pending. 13 more aircore holes are planned at Sir Laurence in the current programme to the north of Line I.

Drilling to date, which started on Line A, 800m to the south of Line 5, has intersected significant results in 10 holes including **28m @ 1.9 g/t Au** from

20m in KGA0627 and **8m @ 2.2 g/t Au** from 12m in the adjoining KGA0626 on Line A (Figure 2). Mineralisation in KGA0627 is partly in the conglomerate bedrock and partly in the overlying sediments. This mineralisation appears to be along strike from the mineralisation intersected on Line 5<sup>1</sup>, 800 metres to the north and therefore indicates the potential for a large mineralised system. Assays have also been received from Lines B and C with additional significant intersections in 8 holes including **16m @ 0.18 g/t Au** from 60m (alluvial) over **7m @ 0.16 g/t Au** from 76m (bedrock) in KGA0632, **4m @ 0.60 g/t Au** from 80m in KGA0639 and **4m @ 0.19 g/t Au** from 64m in KGA0642. All significant intersections are listed in Table 1 and drill hole information in Table 2.

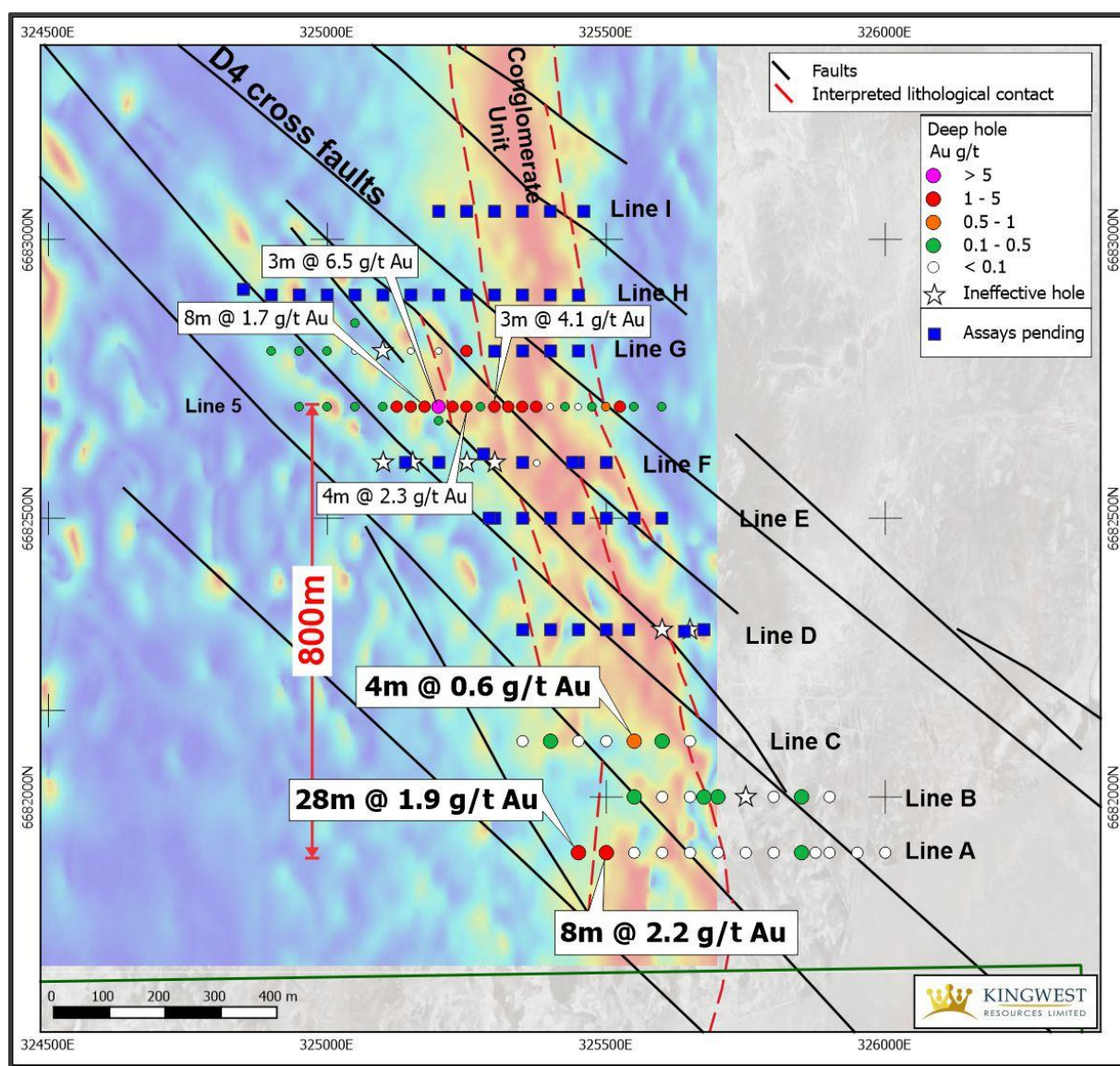
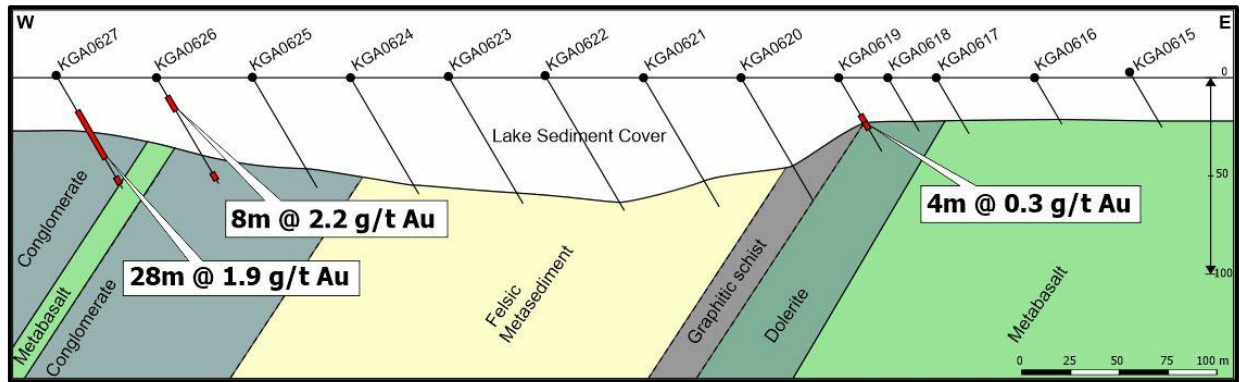


Figure 1: Significant drill results within the Sir Laurence Discovery on magnetics background



**Figure 2: Line A cross section**

Line A is the southernmost aircore line yet at the Sir Laurence gold discovery. It targeted the cross-faulted conglomerate unit where this has lobes of demagnetisation that may be areas of enhanced alteration. At its eastern end it also targeted the contact of the conglomeratic Black Flag metasedimentary sequence against a gabbroic dolerite sill.

The drilling intersected a 50m deep alluvial channel to the west of the dolerite sill, which appears to be a tributary of the 80m deep main Sir Laurence alluvial channel. The central part of the channel has a sequence of yellow and white clayey Tertiary sands which are partly equivalent to the shallower sands and clays in the Sir Laurence channel, but these are dry sediments in the Line A channel, and lack the hypersaline water charged running sands and basal channel-lag vein quartz gravels that characterise the deeper units of the main Sir Laurence channel.

The eastern side of the Line A channel shallows rapidly as the paleo topography rises over the resistant dolerite sill and meta-basalts to the east.

The western side of the channel also shallows, although the bedrock/alluvium interface is far less distinct and subjectively interpreted. The regionally developed upper 20m of lake clays is obviously alluvial, but below that the channel appears to be choked with a locally derived colluvium of ironstone, silcrete and clays

The underlying bedrock passes westwards from shallow fresh meta-basalts and dolerite sill in the east, followed by a fine grained graphitic metasedimentary unit, then a zone of schistose felsic metasediment to the west that is interpreted to be a 'wacke' metasediment by the GSWA, followed by the main conglomerate sequence in the west. The conglomerate sequence includes a narrow metabasalt unit that was intersected in the bottom KGA0627.

The main channel sediments lack the gold mineralised vein quartz gravels of the main channel on Line 5 and contain little gold, but the underlying bedrock is highly gold anomalous in six holes towards the eastern and western ends of Line A. Bedrock is clearly gold mineralised in these areas, and the mineralisation may be structurally associated with the basalt and dolerite units that are present there. This now presents a major gold exploration target.

**Table 1: Significant aircore intersections (>0.1 g/t Au) within Sir Laurence Discovery**

Line	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
A	KGA0619	24	28	4	0.11	Alluvial
A	KGA0619	28	32	4	0.31	Bedrock
A	<b>KGA0626</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>Alluvial</b>
A	KGA0626	56	60	4	0.10	Bedrock
A	<b>KGA0627</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>Alluvial</b>
A	<b>KGA0627</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>Bedrock</b>
A	KGA0627	56	60	4	0.17	Bedrock
B	KGA0629	32	34	2	0.13	Bedrock
B	KGA0632	60	76	16	0.18	Alluvial
B	KGA0632	80	87	7	0.16	Bedrock
B	KGA0633	68	72	4	0.18	Alluvial
B	KGA0636	68	72	4	0.11	Bedrock
C	KGA0638	80	81	1	0.14	Bedrock
C	KGA0639	40	44	4	0.15	Alluvial
C	<b>KGA0639</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>Bedrock</b>
C	KGA0642	64	68	4	0.19	Alluvial

#### **Vein Quartz Gravel Assay Results**

In addition, KWR resampled a mineralised single metre from the first round of aircore drilling in order to ascertain the exact material that contained the gold within the paleochannel sediments.

Two samples of individual vein quartz gravel clasts were hand-picked from the basal gravel intervals in KGA0409, which was drilled on Line 5 in the first round of drilling. An original composite assay of **3m @ 6.5g/t Au** from 86m was reported within KGA0409<sup>1</sup>. The quartz clasts were then washed in detergent and carefully rinsed to remove any fine detrital gold or gold-bearing clay adhering to them. Two samples of clasts were then submitted to SGS in Kalgoorlie for fire assay gold analysis. This was done to confirm if the gold in the alluvial channel was in the quartz gravels or in the clays that contain the gravels.

Sample RBS71119 returned **30.98g/t Au** and sample RBS71120 returned **5.38g/t Au**. The gold is therefore present within the actual vein quartz, rather than as fine-grained free gold within the associated alluvial clays. The presence of high gold values in the vein quartz clasts demonstrates that the gold in these gravels is being directly derived from high-grade, gold-bearing vein quartz reefs somewhere in the immediate vicinity. It confirms that the bedrock at the Sir Laurence gold discovery is gold mineralised and contains high grade auriferous quartz reefs. Deeper, more penetrative diamond and RC drilling is required to locate these reefs.

## Next Steps

Approximately **2,000m of aircore drilling** is planned to better test several targets outside of Sir Laurence (Figure 3). This will commence immediately following the current Sir Laurence extension lines.

Significant results were returned from first pass drilling in five targets including **11m @ 250 ppb Au from 15m in KGA0546**, 4km to the north of Sir Laurence, and **2m @ 260 ppb Au from 66m in KGA0586<sup>1</sup>**, 1.5km to the north of Sir Laurence. The KGA0546 gold intersection is open at depth and occurs in an intensely altered, chloritised, siliceous metasediment. It shows similarities to the Sir Laurence bedrock gold mineralisation and lies at the intersection of a NW-trending D4 fault zone with a magnetically prominent stratigraphic unit. Also of interest are the significant intersections in drill holes KGA0433 and KGA0594 which lie on the important Victorious Basalt/Black Flag Sediments contact that hosts numerous multimillion ounce deposits further to the south including the 1.7M oz Aphrodite Deposit.

Approximately **1,000m of diamond core drilling** is also planned to commence at Sir Laurence in late November to determine the three-dimensional controls of the primary mineralisation (Figure 1).



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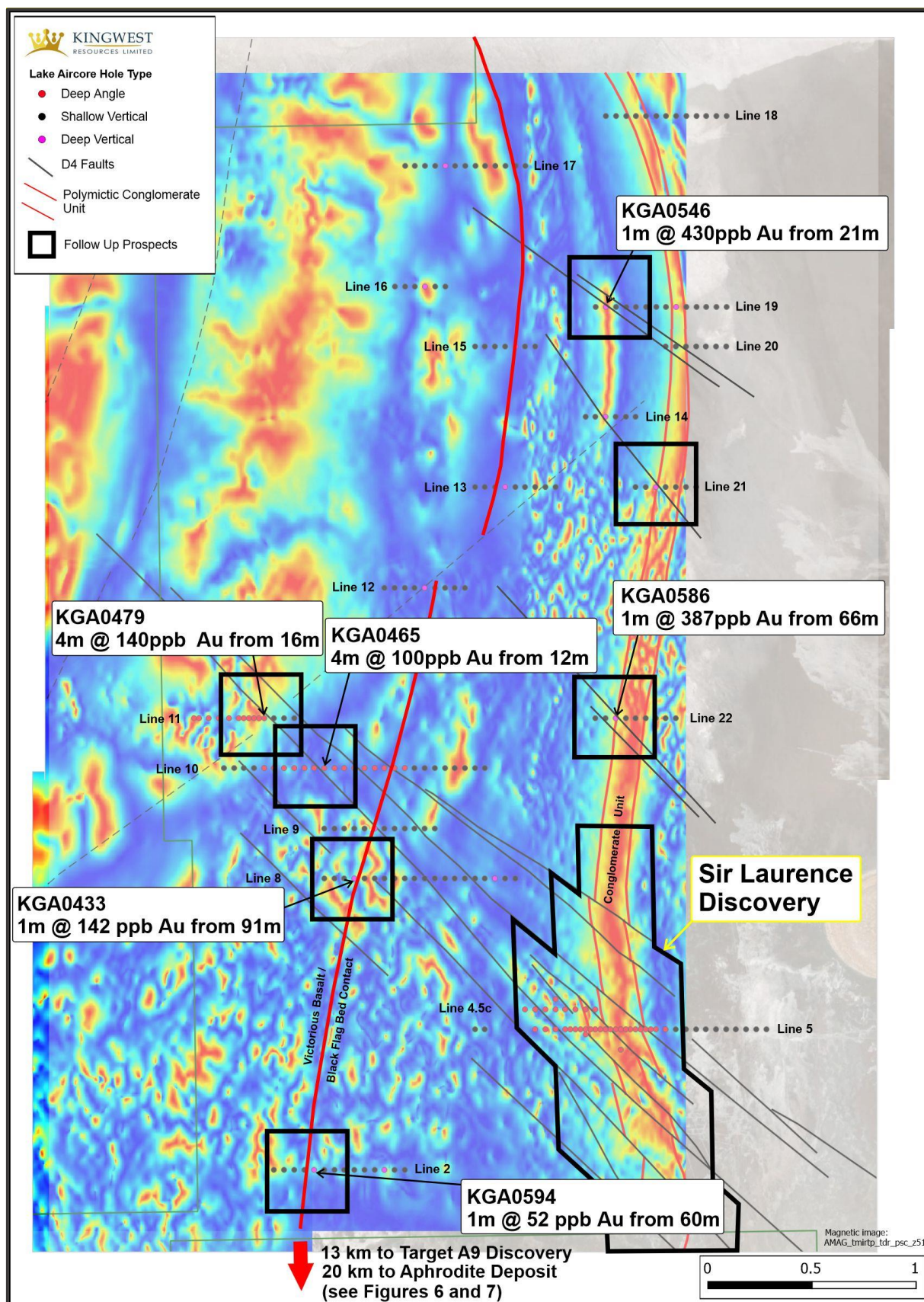


Figure 3: Location of all first pass aircore drill collars with significant intersections outside of Sir Laurence

Table 2: Completed drill hole collar table

Hole_ID	Grid ID	Easting	Northing	EOH	Azi	Dip	Line ID
KGA0615	MGA94_51	326000	6681900	30	90	60	Line A
KGA0616	MGA94_51	325950	6681900	28	90	60	Line A
KGA0617	MGA94_51	325900	6681900	33	90	60	Line A
KGA0618	MGA94_51	325875	6681900	32	90	60	Line A
KGA0619	MGA94_51	325850	6681900	44	90	60	Line A
KGA0620	MGA94_51	325800	6681900	73	90	60	Line A
KGA0621	MGA94_51	325750	6681900	77	90	60	Line A
KGA0622	MGA94_51	325700	6681900	79	90	60	Line A
KGA0623	MGA94_51	325650	6681900	75	90	60	Line A
KGA0624	MGA94_51	325600	6681900	69	90	60	Line A
KGA0625	MGA94_51	325550	6681900	65	90	60	Line A
KGA0626	MGA94_51	325500	6681900	63	90	60	Line A
KGA0627	MGA94_51	325450	6681900	68	90	60	Line A
KGA0628	MGA94_51	325900	6682000	39	90	60	Line B
KGA0629	MGA94_51	325850	6682000	34	90	60	Line B
KGA0630	MGA94_51	325800	6682000	72	90	60	Line B
KGA0631	MGA94_51	325750	6682000	33	90	60	Line B
KGA0632	MGA94_51	325700	6682000	83	90	60	Line B
KGA0633	MGA94_51	325675	6682000	80	90	60	Line B
KGA0634	MGA94_51	325650	6682000	74	90	60	Line B
KGA0635	MGA94_51	325600	6682000	67	90	60	Line B
KGA0636	MGA94_51	325550	6682000	72	90	60	Line B
KGA0637	MGA94_51	325650	6682100	88	90	60	Line C
KGA0638	MGA94_51	325600	6682100	81	90	60	Line C
KGA0639	MGA94_51	325550	6682100	85	90	60	Line C
KGA0640	MGA94_51	325500	6682100	81	90	60	Line C
KGA0641	MGA94_51	325450	6682100	79	90	60	Line C
KGA0642	MGA94_51	325400	6682100	79	90	60	Line C
KGA0643	MGA94_51	325350	6682100	81	90	60	Line C
KGA0644	MGA94_51	325650	6682300	76	90	60	Line D
KGA0645	MGA94_51	325600	6682300	84	90	60	Line D
KGA0646	MGA94_51	325675	6682300	82	90	60	Line D
KGA0647A	MGA94_51	325540	6682300	78	90	60	Line D
KGA0648	MGA94_51	325500	6682300	80	90	60	Line D
KGA0649	MGA94_51	325450	6682300	77	90	60	Line D

KGA0650	MGA94_51	325400	6682300	85	90	60	Line D
KGA0651	MGA94_51	325350	6682300	86	90	60	Line D
KGA0652	MGA94_51	325640	6682297	75	0	90	Line D
KGA0653	MGA94_51	325600	6682500	86	90	60	Line E
KGA0654	MGA94_51	325550	6682500	84	90	60	Line E
KGA0655	MGA94_51	325500	6682500	96	90	60	Line E
KGA0656	MGA94_51	325450	6682500	96	90	60	Line E
KGA0657A	MGA94_51	325400	6682500	82	90	60	Line E
KGA0658	MGA94_51	325350	6682500	78	90	60	Line E
KGA0659	MGA94_51	325300	6682500	80	90	60	Line E
KGA0660	MGA94_51	325290	6682500	76	0	90	Line E
KGA0661	MGA94_51	325500	6682600	87	90	60	Line F
KGA0662	MGA94_51	325450	6682600	99	90	60	Line F
KGA0663	MGA94_51	325440	6682600	79	0	90	Line F
KGA0664	MGA94_51	325350	6682600	85	90	60	Line F
KGA0665	MGA94_51	325300	6682600	83	90	60	Line F
KGA0666	MGA94_51	325250	6682600	81	90	60	Line F
KGA0667	MGA94_51	325200	6682600	97	90	60	Line F
KGA0668	MGA94_51	325150	6682600	85	90	60	Line F
KGA0669	MGA94_51	325100	6682600	72	90	60	Line F
KGA0670	MGA94_51	325140	6682600	78	0	90	Line F
KGA0671	MGA94_51	325280	6682615	89	0	90	Line F
KGA0672	MGA94_51	325450	6682800	76	0	90	Line G
KGA0673	MGA94_51	325400	6682800	80	0	90	Line G
KGA0674	MGA94_51	325350	6682800	86	0	90	Line G
KGA0675	MGA94_51	325300	6682800	86	0	90	Line G
KGA0676	MGA94_51	325450	6682900	81	0	90	Line H
KGA0677	MGA94_51	325400	6682900	81	0	90	Line H
KGA0678	MGA94_51	325350	6682900	86	0	90	Line H
KGA0679	MGA94_51	325300	6682900	80	0	90	Line H
KGA0680	MGA94_51	325250	6682900	90	0	90	Line H
KGA0681	MGA94_51	325200	6682900	83	0	90	Line H
KGA0682	MGA94_51	325150	6682900	82	0	90	Line H
KGA0683	MGA94_51	325100	6682900	78	0	90	Line H
KGA0684	MGA94_51	325050	6682900	78	0	90	Line H
KGA0685	MGA94_51	325000	6682900	84	0	90	Line H
KGA0686	MGA94_51	324950	6682900	85	0	90	Line H
KGA0687	MGA94_51	324900	6682900	76	0	90	Line H
KGA0688	MGA94_51	324850	6682910	76	0	90	Line H
KGA0689	MGA94_51	325200	6683050	72	0	90	Line I



KGA0690	MGA94_51	325250	6683050	77	0	90	Line I
KGA0691	MGA94_51	325300	6683050	86	0	90	Line I
KGA0692	MGA94_51	325350	6683050	79	0	90	Line I
KGA0693	MGA94_51	325400	6683050	83	0	90	Line I
KGA0694	MGA94_51	325460	6683050	79	0	90	Line I

#### 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 4). 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.

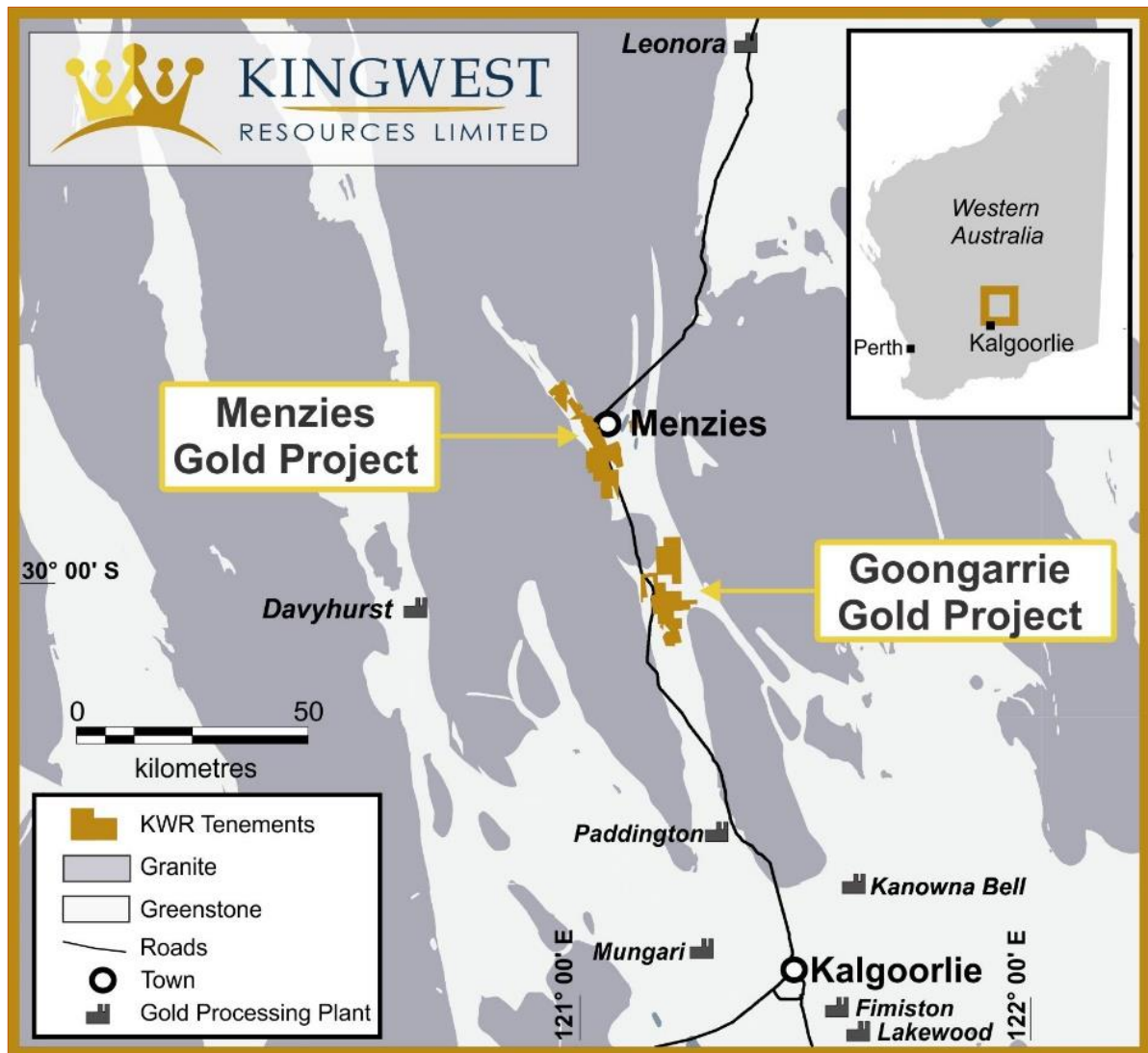
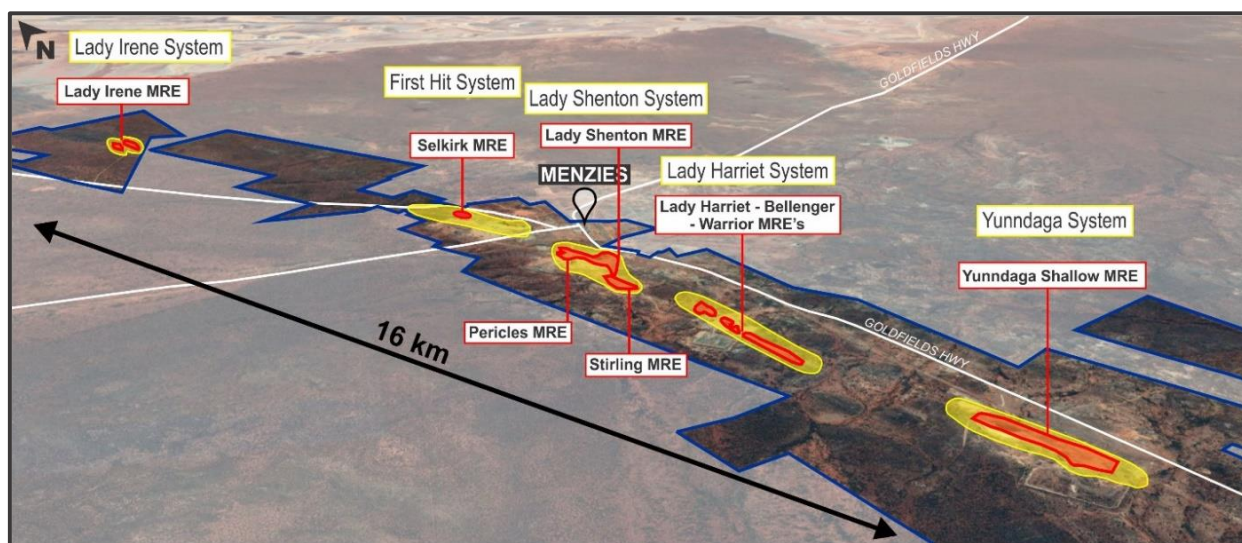


Figure 4: MGP and GGP locations

The **MGP** has recorded historical production of **643,200 oz @ 22.5g/t Au<sup>2</sup>** from underground (U/G) between 1895 and 1943 plus **145,000 oz @ 2.6g/t Au<sup>2</sup>** open cut between 1995 and 1999, for a total of **787,200 oz @ 18.9g/t<sup>2</sup> Au**.

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

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



**Figure 5: MGP aerial view showing the main mineralised systems as well as the MRE locations**

**Table 3: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, September 2021 above 0.5 g/t Au<sup>3</sup>**

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>188,300</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>286,700</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>475,100</b>

**Table 4: Menzies Project Mineral Resource Estimates, September 2021 above 1.0 g/t Au <sup>3</sup>**

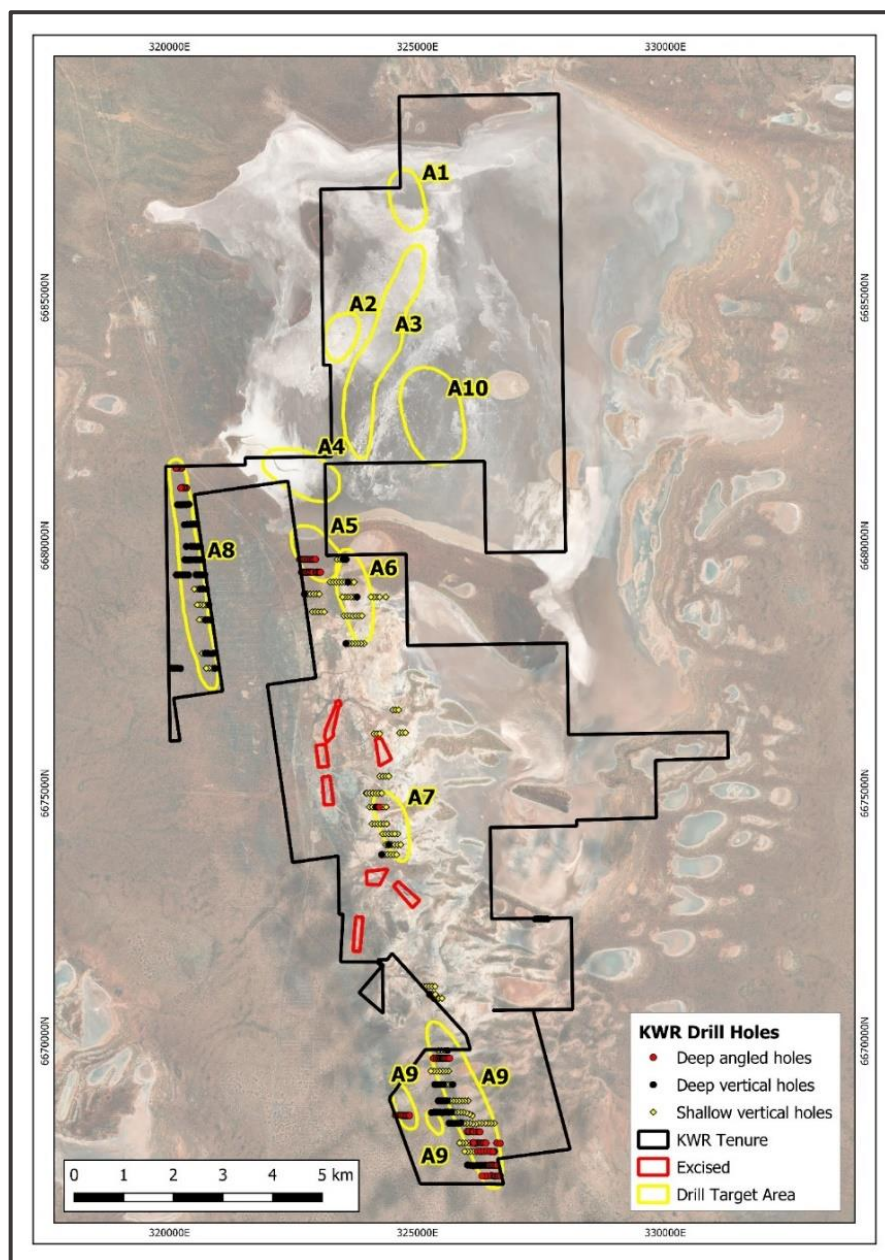
Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces
> 1.0 Au									
Yunndaga*	0.44	2.51	35,400	0.97	2.54	79,100	1.40	2.53	114,600
Pericles	1.16	1.82	68,000	0.83	1.67	44,300	1.99	1.76	112,300
Stirling	0.15	1.94	9,500	0.43	2.12	29,300	0.58	2.08	38,800
Lady Shenton	-	-	-	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>135,200</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>210,800</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>346,100</b>

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 require drill testing and five of these have undergone first pass testing to date (Figure 6).



**Figure 6: GGP target locations on satellite background**

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)<sup>4</sup>. 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 KGR007<sup>5</sup>. These lie 7km north of Bardoc Gold's 1.7M oz Aphrodite deposit (Figure 7).



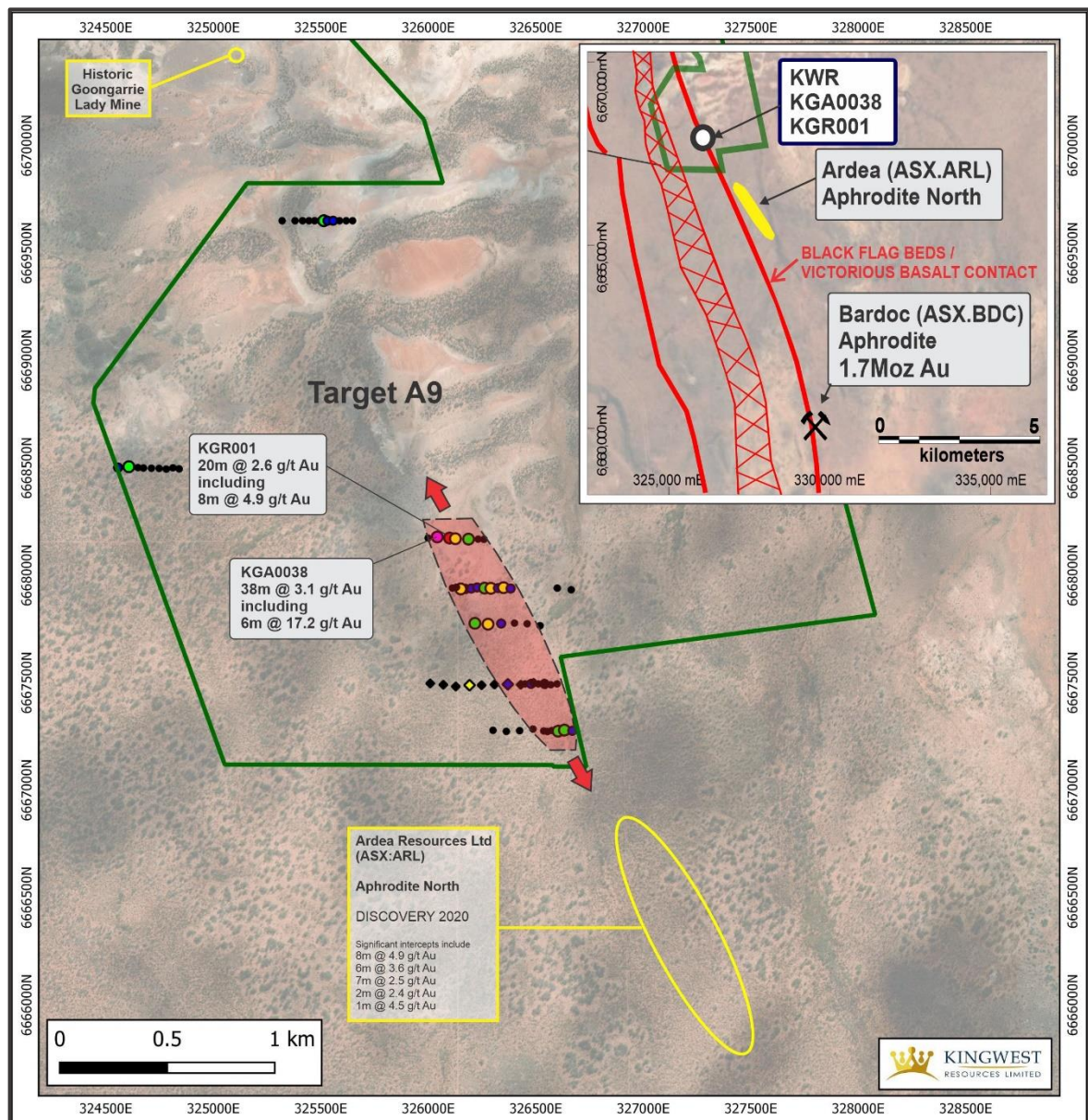


Figure 7: Location plan of KWR's target A9

## References

- <sup>1</sup> As announced to the ASX on 5 Oct 2021 (ASX:KWR)
- <sup>2</sup> As announced to the ASX on 9 July 2019 (ASX:KWR)
- <sup>3</sup> As announced to the ASX on 6 September 2021 (ASX:KWR)
- <sup>4</sup> As announced to the ASX on 1 February 2021 (ASX:KWR)
- <sup>5</sup> 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
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2021 lake aircore drilling program by Kingwest Resources (KWR) includes aircore (AC) drilling. The deep angled holes are drilled towards the east at -60.</li> <li>• Industry standard AC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the campaign.</li> <li>• Deep AC holes were sampled using 4m composite samples: hand grabbed due to the moisture of the sample, then following composite results, individual 1 metre samples were submitted for assay. In addition, interface samples were taken at the location determined by the geologist at the supposed contact of cover and bedrock.. The composite and their single split 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, the interface samples and shallow geochemistry samples were submitted to SGS Laboratory in Perth for multi-element assaying using techniques DIG133, ARM133, ARI133 for the following suite of elements (Au, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Hg, Ni, Te).</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling by KWR was entirely standard diameter Aircore (AC).</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 Plastic bag to decrease contamination due to the muddy surface of the lake and the moisture of the samples. The first five to thirty meters were wet red lake clays, and some intervals for alluvial sands with high amount of water (paleochannel) were crossed during the drilling. In the CP's opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable in relation to the drilling technique.</li> <li>• All grades are from AC drilling and from two</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		different sampling methods with samples of sufficient quantity to have a representative assay. Few samples were duplicated by both methods and return with similar grades. All mineralised intervals reported here are from aircore drilling.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips in detail sufficient to support Exploration. 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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Logging is qualitative in nature.</li> <li>100% of all meterage's were geologically logged.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composite samples were collected by hand by grabbing an approximate same size (~0.5kg – 1 hand full) from 4 consecutive metres or less. The interface samples were 1m interval collected by hand grab at a location determined by the geologist, at the contact between cover and bedrock. 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.</li> <li>4 metre composite samples were submitted for assay for all the intervals below the lake cover (between 0 and 40m depth), then following composites results and geology logging, 1meter split samples were submitted.</li> <li>Few duplicate 4m samples were taken for AC samples and returned within industry standards for this type of gold mineralisation.</li> <li>Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying.</li> <li>Composite samples volumes were typically 2.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. Interface samples were between 0.5 and 1kg which is the appropriate size for multi-element assaying.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blank samples were routinely dispatched to the laboratory to monitor sample preparation. These generally performed within acceptable tolerances.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The composite and their single split 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, the interface samples and shallow geochemistry samples were submitted to SGS Laboratory in Perth for multi-element assaying using techniques DIG133, ARM133, ARI133 for the following suite of elements (Au, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Hg, Ni, Te).</li> <li>Results from geophysical tools are not reported here.</li> <li>KWR uses industry standard data collection and QC protocols. Laboratory QC (Quality Control) involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material (gold and multi-elements), blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. Approximately 20% of samples submitted were QC samples.</li> <li>QC assays reported within acceptable tolerances.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant intersections were cross checked against drill logs after drilling.</li> <li>Additional aircore, diamond and RC drilling is planned in the area to follow up the targets.</li> <li>Data storage is in CSV and XML (Logchief format) files which are then migrated into a Dashed database where the data is then stored.</li> <li>No data was adjusted.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. All holes were drilled E-W grid lines.</li> <li>The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid.</li> <li>The topography is flat (lake surface).</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holes are variably spaced ranging from 25 metres to 50m spacing. The E-W lines are variably spaced from 100m to 800m.</li> <li>Aircore drilling does not produce samples considered appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. The data spacing is adequate for the geological understanding.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.</li> <li>No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. SGS Kalgoorlie was in charge of the transport of the samples to SGS Perth. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no native title over the project area and no historical sites, wilderness or national parks.</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous workers in the area include Western Mining Corporation (WMC).</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaean quartz and shear hosted lode and supergene gold.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of the material drill holes is tabulated in the main body of this report.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ hole length.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. Maximum internal dilution of 4m @ &lt;1.0g/t Au (except when stated otherwise).</li> <li>• As above.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent calculations were applied.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineralisation is generally west dipping at about 60 to 80 degrees.</li> <li>• Drillholes are penetrating only few meters within bedrock.</li> <li>• Downhole widths reported in this announcement are believed to be 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.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate figures, tables, maps and sections are included with the report to illustrate the exploration results reported</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results known to date from all drill-holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No other exploration data is reported here.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional drilling will be designed to test the depth and lateral extensions</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <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></li></ul>	<p>to the priority areas which have been determined after all assays have been received for this program.</p>