



18 February 2020

SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED BY MAIDEN RC DRILLING AT BULGERA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Highlights:

- Norwest completed a 46 hole, 5,860 metres reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme at the Bulgera Gold project designed to increase the current 65,500-ounce near-surface multi-lode gold resource.
- Significant intersections from the recent RC drilling include:
 - 3m @ 10.5 g/t Au from 84m (incl. 1m @ 29.3 g/t Au) in BRC19041
 - 4m @ 6.8 g/t Au from 71m in BRC19043
 - 2m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 37m in BRC19015
 - 3m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 67m in BRC19014
 - 2m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 96m in BRC19026
- All new gold intercepts are within 120 metres of surface providing cost effective open-cut access for future gold mining operations
- Resource experts, HGMC, are modelling the new RC data with an update to the current JORC gold resource of 2.0 Mt @ 1.03g/t expected March quarter 2020.
- Norwest is designing a follow-up RC drill programme to further test gold mineralisation down-dip and along strike of the historical open-cut pits
- A 5,000 metre aircore (AC) drilling programme at Bulgera will test gold targets identified along the 5-kilometre strike of the sheared greenstone mine sequence.

Norwest Minerals Limited (“Norwest” or “the Company”) (Australia ASX: NWM) is pleased to release the results of its first reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme at the Company’s 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project located near the large Plutonic Gold Mine in Western Australia.

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

The Norwest RC drilling intersected multiple lodes of gold mineralisation, grading up to **1m @ 29.3 g/t gold**, below and along the strike of the historical Bulgera and Mercuri open-cut pits. Shallow ore was last mined in 2004 as supplement feed for the Plutonic Mill with no further exploration fieldwork undertaken since that time. The Norwest RC drill data is being incorporated into the current resource model (2.0Mt @ 1.03g/t gold for 65,500 ounces) by resource consultants, HGMC, with an updated JORC gold resource announcement scheduled for release during the March quarter 2020.

Results of RC drilling

Norwest's maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme was completed during December 2019. The new RC drilling encountered multiple gold intersections down dip of the historical gold lodes modelled below and alongside the shallow Bulgera and Mercuri pits.

A total of 46 holes for 5,856 metres of RC drilling was completed prior to the holiday period with the drill samples submitted for gold analysis¹. Gold assay results for all 46 RC holes have now been received with significant intercepts (1 metre greater than 1g/t gold) listed in Table 1.

The Norwest RC drilling intersected gold mineralisation in 42 of the 46 RC holes drilled down-dip of both the Bugera and Mercuri open cut pits being within 120 metres of the surface. The overall tenor of gold mineralisation appears to be increasing with depth and similar to the gold mineralisation encountered by ASX-listed Vango Mining Limited (Vango) during their long-running drilling campaign at the Marymia Gold Project located along strike of the off-set Marymia-Bulgera mine sequence.

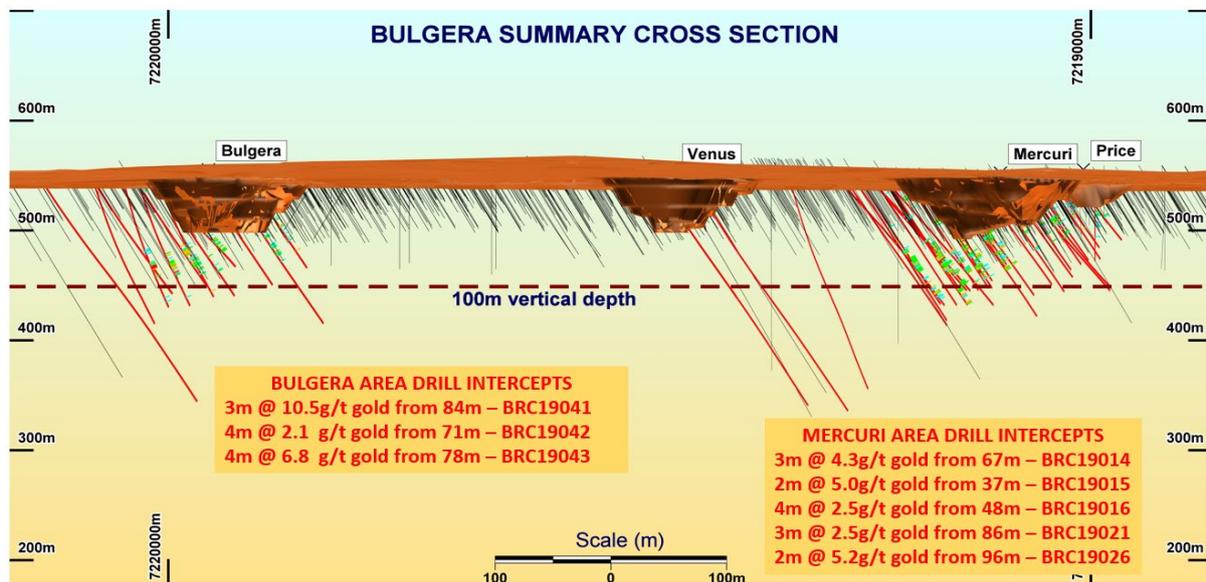


Figure 1 – Bulgera summary section showing drill coverage from historical drilling (black traces) and new Norwest RC drill holes (red traces).

¹ The original 8700m RC programme was cut short by the holiday period. Norwest plans to recommence RC drilling at the Bulgera pit area during the March quarter 2020.

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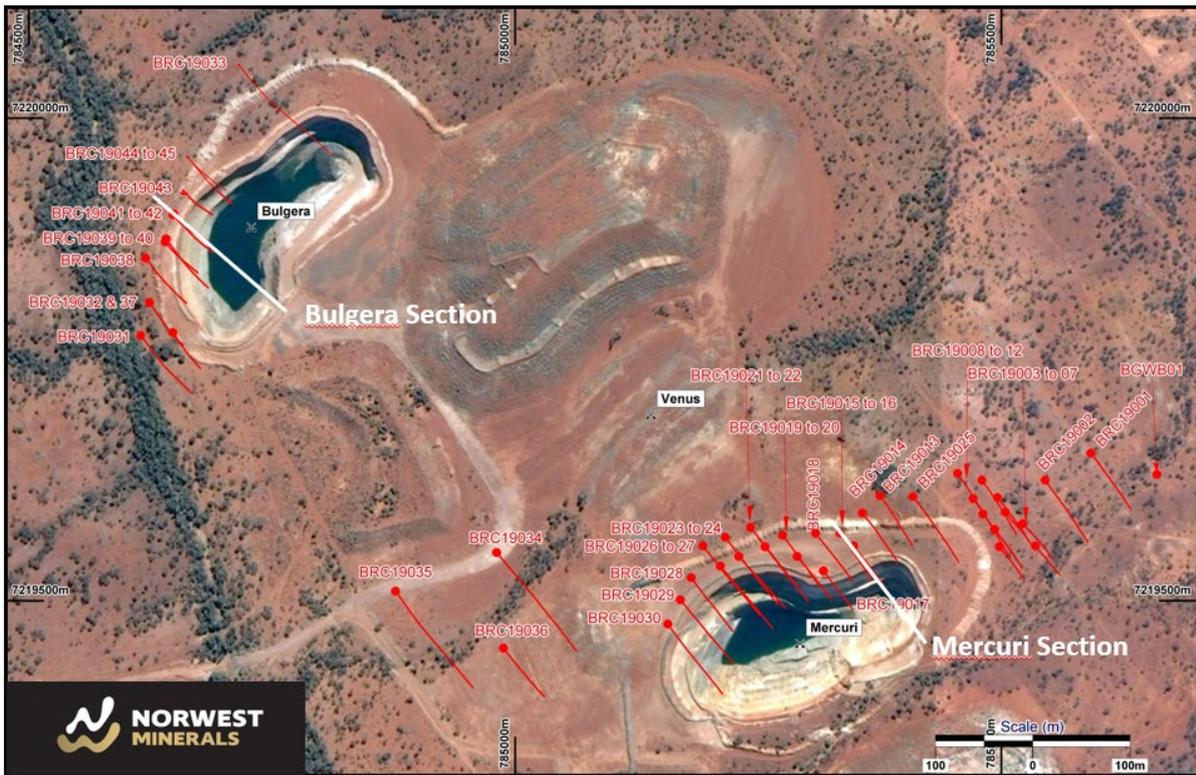


Figure 2 – Bulgera gold project - reverse circulation (RC) drill collar and section locations

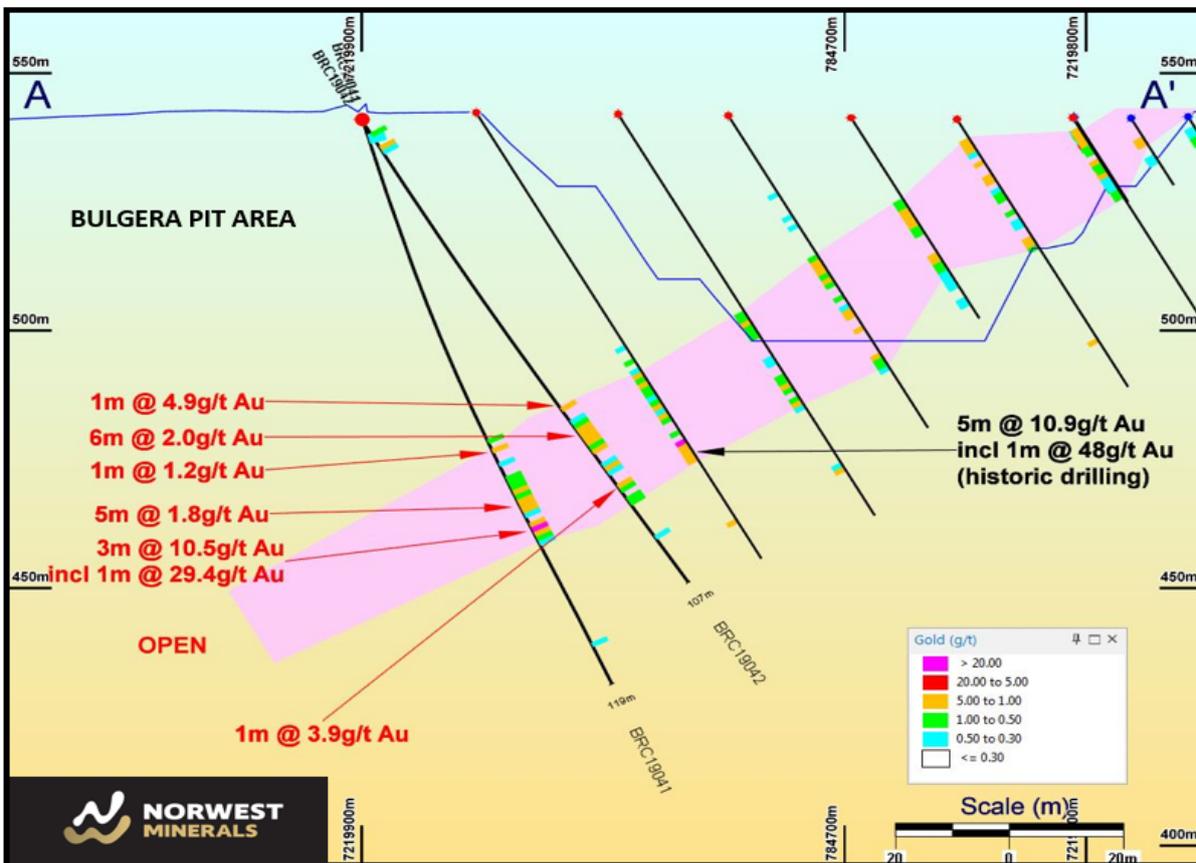


Figure 3 – Bulgera cross section showing gold intercepts from Norwest RC drilling below the Bulgera open cut.

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

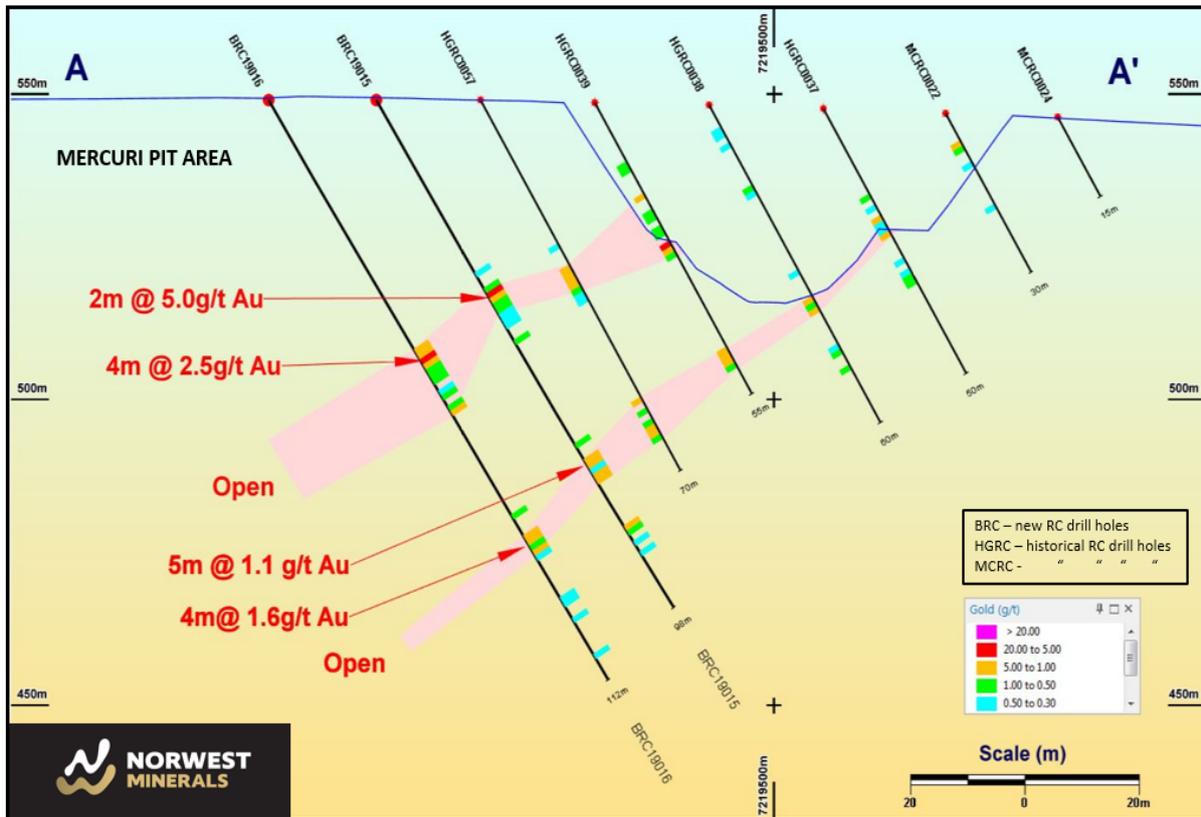


Figure 4 – Mercuri cross section showing gold intercepts from Norwest RC drilling below the Mercuri open cut.

The Bulgera greenstone package has been interpreted as a faulted extension of the Marymia mine sequence across a system of curved thrusts where Marymia and Bulgera are offset. This is supported by the similarity in lithologies between the deposits and the magnetics which show the drag of the Bulgera trends into the interpreted fault structures². Figure 5.

At Vango's Marymia Gold project a number of historical gold mines and newly discovered gold deposits and prospects are hosted within a mafic/ultramafic mine sequence. Many of these gold occurrences are located immediately west of where the host sequence is offset to the southeast and continues eastward as the Bulgera Gold project. For the past 3 years, Vango has been drill targeting gold mineralisation within the Marymia mine-sequence; primarily below 100 vertical metres. Their deeper drilling has proven very successful with wide high-grade gold drill intercepts being announced to the ASX on a regular basis.

At the Bulgera project, the historical drilling includes 422 RC holes for 21,380 meters. Prior to the Norwest RC drilling, only 8 RC holes penetrate below the 100 vertical metre level. Past open-cut mining at Bulgera extracted 441kt @ 1.65g/t and last supplied ore to the large Plutonic Gold mine in 2004. The recent Norwest RC work is the first drill programme to be undertaken at Bulgera since that time.

² Richards, R., May 2016. Information Memorandum, Bulgera Gold Project, Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, WA

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The limited drilling deeper into the Bulgera project mine sequence presents Norwest with the opportunity to intersect significant gold mineralisation below 100 metres when considering the rich history of discovery within, what is interpreted as, the equivalent mineralised mine sequence at Marymia. Norwest's recent RC drilling has intersected the down dip extension of near surface gold mineralisation. The planned March quarter 2020 programme will target both down dip extensions of recently intersect gold lodes and potential westerly plunging higher grade gold structures recently identified below the Bulgera pit area.

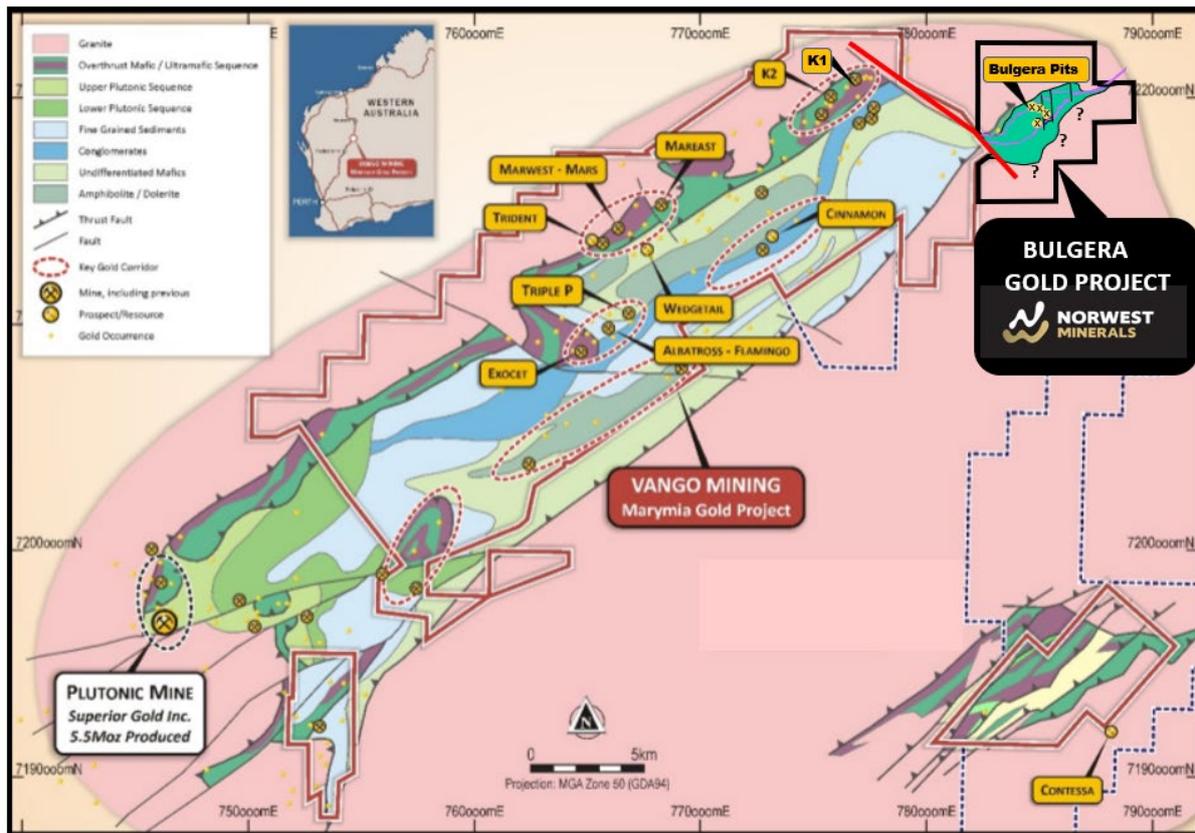


Figure 5 – Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt showing numerous Marymia gold prospects along the sheared mafic-ultramafic sequence and where this unit is offset southeast and continues as the Bulgera mine sequence.

The primary mafic units at the Bulgera prospect area are largely homogenous. Broad low-level gold mineralisation (15-20 metres; 1-1.5 g/t gold) weakly correlates with increased pyrite concentration. Thin, higher grade gold zones (2-3 metres 10-15 g/t gold) within the lode are found with minor inauspicious quartz veining but not unique to the mineralized intervals. An 8 to 10-metre thick ultramafic unit was intersected in the southern holes around the western edge of the Bulgera pit, above the mineralized zone. Figure 6.

Gold mineralisation in and around the Mercuri pit area is hosted by broad rhyodacite units, with higher-grade gold associated with fracturing/quartz veining within the rhyodacite and along the contacts of felsic units within the surrounding amphibolite. Figure 7.

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

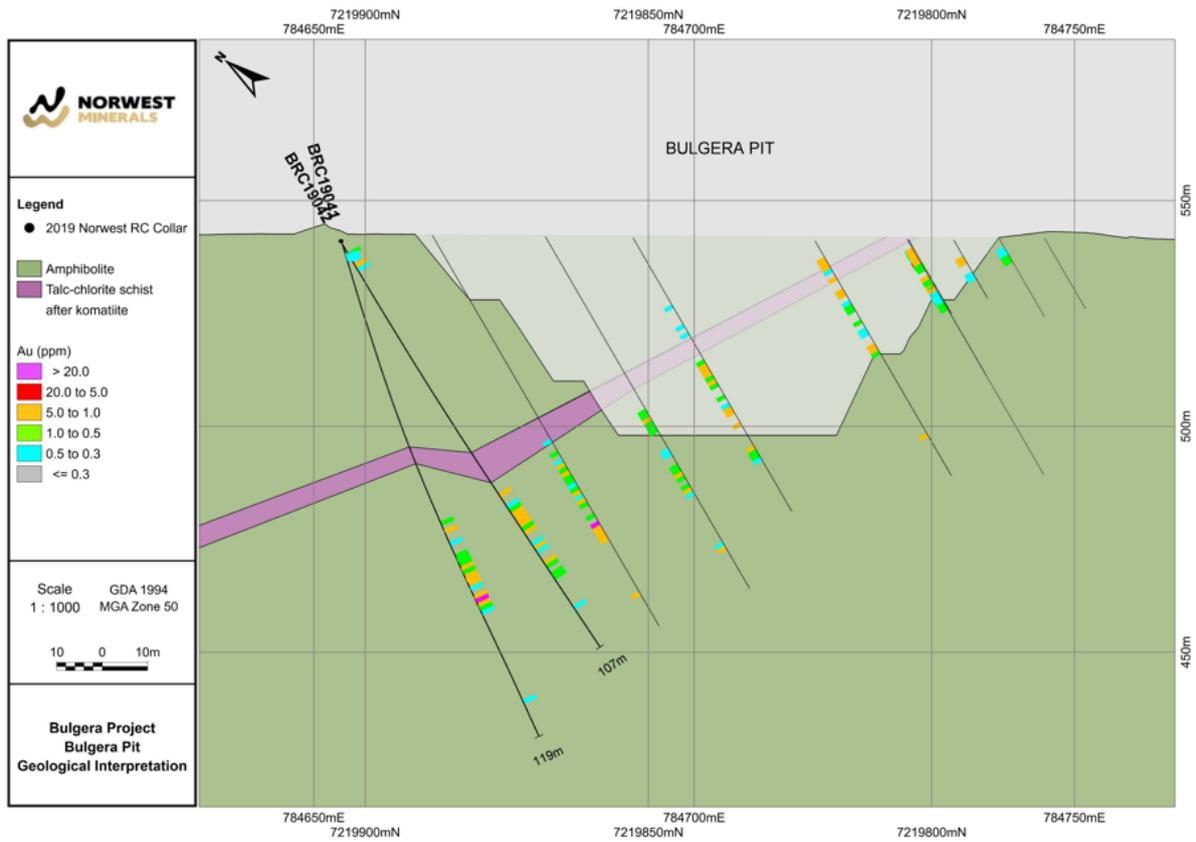


Figure 6 – Schematic geological interpretation of cross section through the Bulgera pit area.

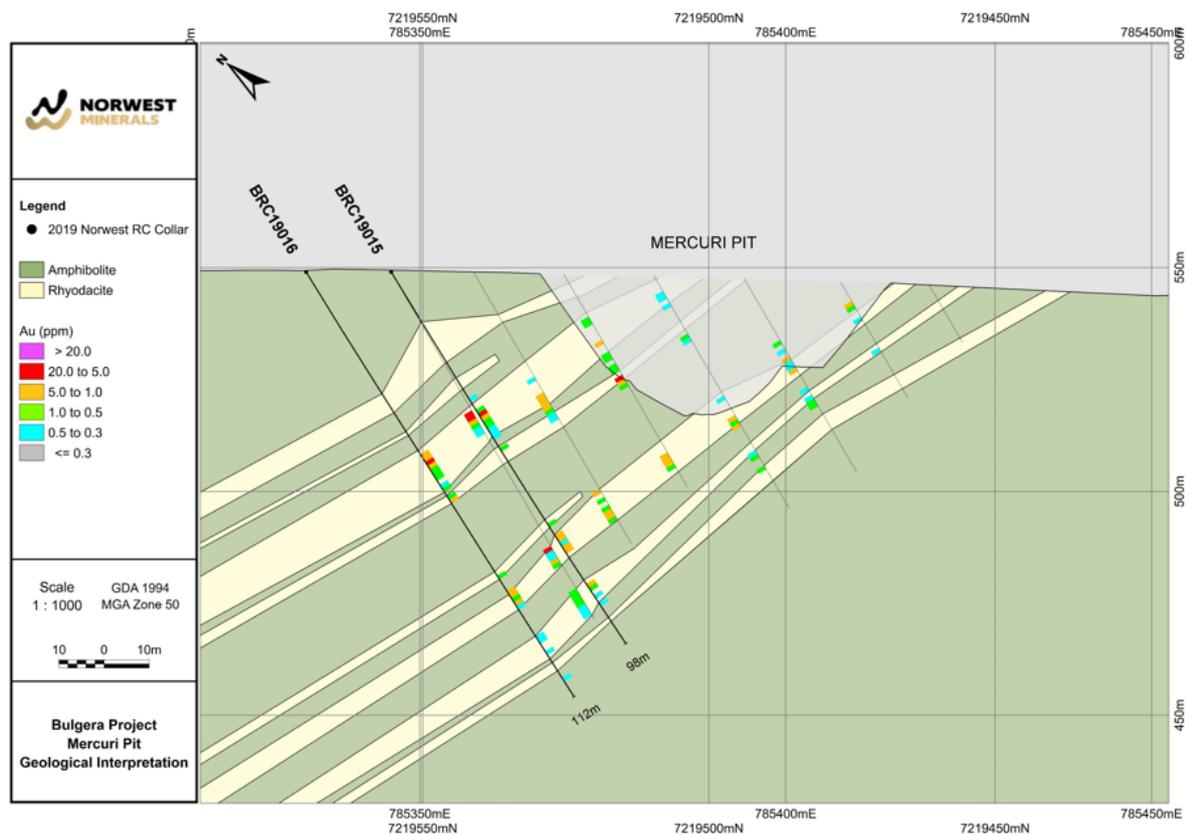


Figure 7 – Schematic geological interpretation of cross section through the Mercuri pit area.

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

Resource modelling to incorporate new RC drilling data

Hyland Geological & Mining Consultants (HGMC) was contracted last year by Norwest to produce a JORC compliant gold resource using historical drilling and geological data acquired between 1995 and 2004 by previous Bulgera tenement holders. The HGMC resource modelling delineated a JORC compliant resource of 2 million tonnes grading 1.03 g/t gold for 65,500 ounces³.

HGMC is currently incorporating the new Norwest RC drilling and geological data into an updated resource model database. The aim is to produce and report a new JORC compliant resource during the March 2020 quarter. This work will be followed by engineering studies including pit optimisation which will assist in determining future drill hole placement as well as develop potential cashflow scenarios. Figure 8.

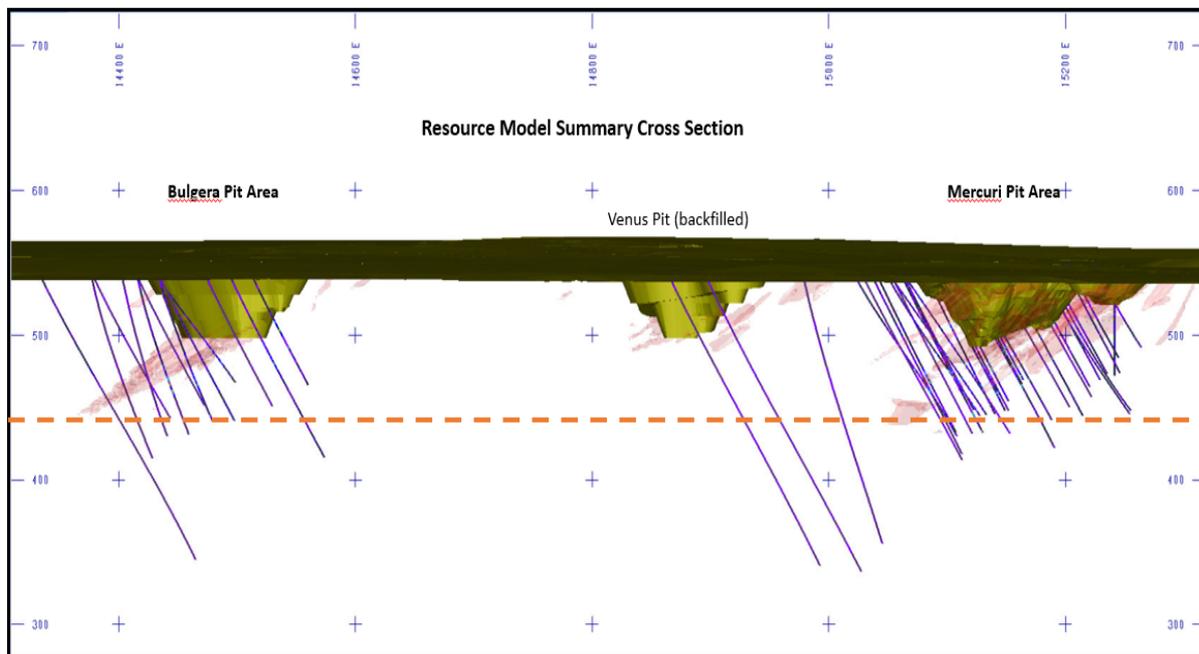


Figure 8– Bulgera modelled gold lodes (pink) defining current gold resource (2Mt @ 1.03g/t Au) with new Norwest RC drill traces showing potential gold resource increase with March 2020 model update.

Aircore Exploration Drilling

Norwest has planned and cleared (DMIRS & Heritage) areas to undertake a 5,000 metre aircore (AC) drill programme to test numerous targets, away from the mining centre, along the 5-kilometre strike of the Bulgera sheared greenstone package. Targets include geophysical features, anomalous gold-in-soil zones and areas where thick transport cover has likely masked anomalous gold in historical surface sampling programmes. Figure 9.

³ ASX Announcement NWM, 11 September 2019, 'Norwest completes Bulgera database review – announces maiden Gold Resource'

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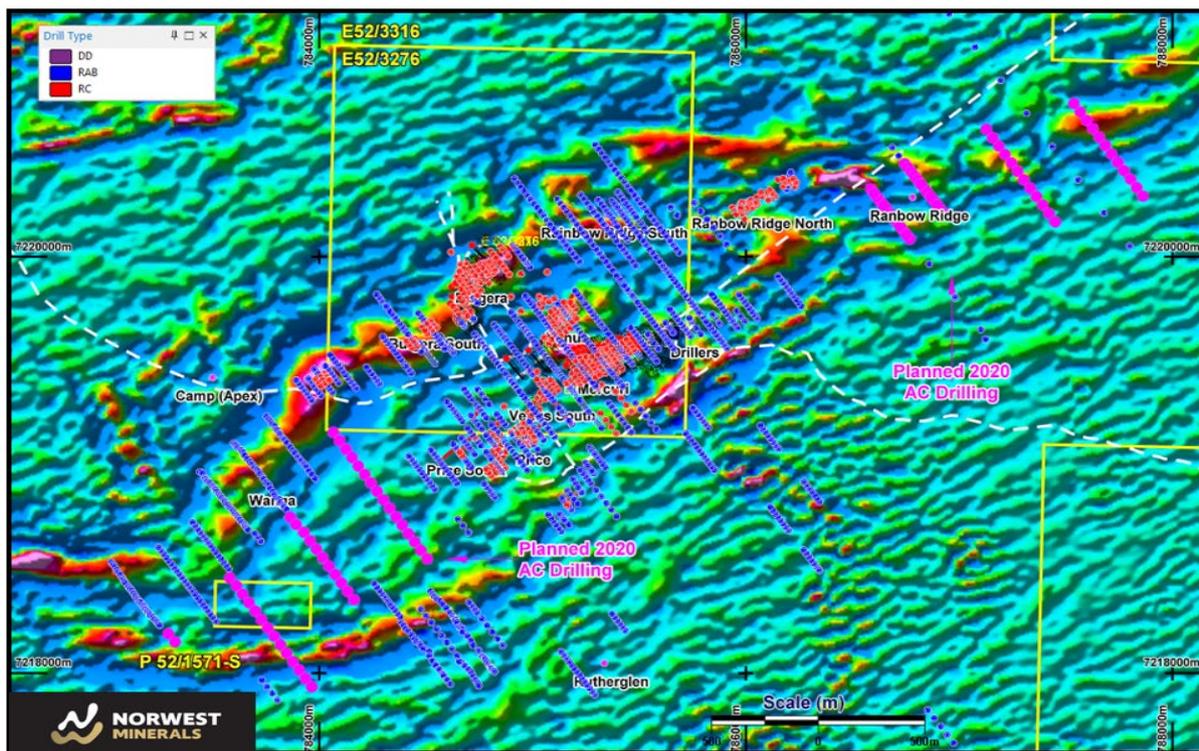


Figure 9– Aircore drill collar locations (bold violet) for regional Bulgera project exploration commencing early 2020.

Norwest Minerals CEO, Charles Schaus commented: “The results of Norwest’s maiden RC drilling programme at Bulgera speak for themselves. The down-dip extension of the multi-lode gold mineralisation has been confirmed in almost every new drill hole with the majority occurring above 100 vertical metres of surface. The positive economics of mining multiple, shallow dipping gold lodes has the potential to develop into a win-win situation for Norwest and those operating hungry mills in the area. Norwest is certainly looking forward to the restart of drilling at Bulgera during the March quarter 2020.”

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by Charles Schaus, Chief Executive Officer of Norwest Minerals Limited

For further information, visit www.norwestminerals.com.au or contact:

Charles Schaus
Chief Executive Officer
E: info@norwestminerals.com.au

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

Table 1
Significant Assays for Bulgera RC Drilling
(1m greater than 1 gram per tonne gold)

Hole ID	From	To	INTERVAL	Grade g/t Au
BRC19001	33	34	1	2.1
"	47	48	1	1.6
BRC19002	52	53	1	1.7
"	59	60	1	1.2
BRC19003	12	13	1	1.2
BRC19004	57	58	1	1.0
BRC19005	30	31	1	1.2
BRC19006	42	43	1	1.0
"	44	45	1	1.6
"	50	52	2	1.3
"	55	56	1	1.0
BRC19007	38	39	1	2.1
"	61	62	1	2.1
"	66	67	1	1.3
"	68	69	1	1.1
"	80	82	2	2.2
BRC19008				NSR
BRC19009	19	21	2	3.6
BRC19010	33	34	1	1.2
"	51	52	1	1.5
BRC19011	45	47	2	1.4
"	55	57	2	1.4
"	62	63	1	1.0
"	77	78	1	1.0
BRC19012	77	79	2	1.8
"	96	97	1	1.4
BRC19013	71	72	1	1.1
"	98	100	2	1.3
"	107	108	1	1.5
BRC19014	67	70	3	4.3
"	94	95	1	2.9
"	108	109	1	1.6
BRC19015	37	39	2	5.0
"	69	71	2	1.1
"	72	74	2	1.5
"	82	83	1	1.6
BRC19016	48	52	4	2.5
"	60	61	1	1.5
"	84	86	2	2.2
"	87	88	1	1.3

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

Significant Assays for Bulgera RC Drilling (cont.)

Hole ID	From	To	INTERVAL	Grade g/t Au
BRC19017	29	30	1	1.1
"	56	57	1	1.1
"	61	62	1	2.7
"	63	65	2	1.9
"	91	92	1	1.8
BRC19018	47	48	1	3.2
"	89	91	2	1.6
"	101	102	1	1.1
"	113	114	1	1.4
"	116	117	1	2.3
BRC19019	39	41	2	2.6
"	72	73	1	1.4
"	78	79	1	1.2
"	80	81	1	1.2
BRC19020	95	96	1	1.4
"	102	103	1	1.9
"	104	105	1	1.8
BRC19021	86	89	3	2.5
"	93	94	1	1.4
"	98	100	2	1.7
"	120	121	1	1.8
"	126	128	2	1.7
"	134	136	2	2.4
BRC19022	101	102	1	1.1
"	103	104	1	1.0
"	108	109	1	1.0
"	113	114	1	1.2
"	141	142	1	1.4
"	151	152	1	3.4
BRC19023	128	130	2	4.2
"	131	132	1	2.4
BRC19024	61	62	1	1.7
"	94	97	3	1.6
"	103	104	1	3.7
"	106	108	2	1.1
"	109	113	4	1.5
"	140	142	2	1.8
"	143	144	1	1.4

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

Significant Assays for Bulgera RC Drilling (cont.)

Hole ID	From	To	INTERVAL	Grade g/t Au
BRC19025	50	51	1	1.0
"	63	64	1	3.7
"	70	71	1	1.0
"	72	73	1	1.3
"	99	100	1	1.6
"	101	102	1	1.1
BRC19026	91	92	1	1.4
"	93	94	1	1.2
"	96	98	2	5.2
"	116	117	1	3.4
BRC19027	78	79	1	3.0
"	91	92	1	1.0
"	102	103	1	2.4
"	129	130	1	1.4
"	135	136	1	1.2
BRC19028	91	92	1	1.9
"	93	94	1	1.8
"	112	113	1	1.2
"	123	125	2	1.8
BRC19029	45	46	1	1.7
"	81	83	2	2.4
"	102	103	1	1.3
"	109	110	1	1.9
BRC19030	30	31	1	3.3
"	84	86	2	1.3
"	96	97	1	2.1
BRC19031				NSR
BRC19032	43	45	2	1.2
"	58	59	1	1.1
"	70	71	1	4.3
BRC19033				NSR
BRC19034	163	164	1	1.7
"	166	167	1	1.1
BRC19035	38	39	1	4.4
"	235	236	1	1.3
BRC19036	26	27	1	1.1
"	29	30	1	1.3
"	84	85	1	1.2
"	180	181	1	1.0
"	183	184	1	1.4

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

Significant Assays for Bulgera RC Drilling (cont.)

Hole ID	From	To	INTERVAL	Grade g/t Au
BRC19037	61	62	1	1.4
"	65	66	1	5.8
BRC19038				NSR
BRC19039	73	74	1	3.0
"	83	84	1	1.4
"	107	108	1	1.7
BRC19040	5	6	1	7.7
"	61	62	1	1.7
"	70	71	1	1.2
BRC19041	68	69	1	1.2
"	77	78	1	2.0
"	79	82	3	2.2
"	84	87	3	10.5
"	85	86	1	29.4
BRC19042	6	7	1	1.1
"	66	67	1	4.9
"	71	75	4	2.1
"	76	77	1	2.8
"	80	81	1	1.1
"	84	85	1	3.9
BRC19043	75	76	1	1.4
"	78	82	4	6.8
BRC19044	79	80	1	1.2
"	81	82	1	4.0
"	88	89	1	7.5
BRC19045	77	78	1	1.2
"	79	82	3	2.6
"	86	87	1	1.9
"	88	89	1	1.2

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

Table 2
Drill Hole Information - Bulgera RC Drilling

Hole ID	East (GDA94z50)	North (GDA94z50)	Hole Depth (m)	Type	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BGWB01	785660	7219631	76	RC	-90	0
BRC19001	785592	7219653	124	RC	-60	142
BRC19002	785545	7219625	130	RC	-60	142
BRC19003	785535	7219557	70	RC	-60	142
BRC19004	785522	7219580	89	RC	-60	142
BRC19005	785504	7219592	95	RC	-60	142
BRC19006	785496	7219607	110	RC	-60	142
BRC19007	785480	7219625	119	RC	-60	142
BRC19008	785498	7219556	77	RC	-60	142
BRC19009	785493	7219574	91	RC	-60	142
BRC19010	785481	7219590	101	RC	-60	142
BRC19011	785471	7219606	125	RC	-60	142
BRC19012	785455	7219632	130	RC	-60	142
BRC19013	785375	7219609	119	RC	-60	142
BRC19014	785357	7219591	119	RC	-60	142
BRC19015	785348	7219557	98	RC	-60	142
BRC19016	785334	7219570	112	RC	-60	142
BRC19017	785317	7219531	95	RC	-60	142
BRC19018	785309	7219570	121	RC	-60	142
BRC19019	785290	7219546	105	RC	-60	142
BRC19020	785275	7219568	119	RC	-60	142
BRC19021	785257	7219556	137	RC	-60	142
BRC19022	785242	7219576	153	RC	-60	142
BRC19023	785230	7219546	137	RC	-60	142
BRC19024	785216	7219566	161	RC	-60	142
BRC19025	785409	7219608	152	RC	-60	142
BRC19026	785211	7219536	133	RC	-60	142
BRC19027	785193	7219557	149	RC	-60	142
BRC19028	785181	7219524	135	RC	-60	142
BRC19029	785170	7219501	131	RC	-50	142
BRC19030	785157	7219476	146	RC	-50	142
BRC19031	784615	7219775	147	RC	-60	142
BRC19032	784648	7219778	89	RC	-60	142
BRC19033	784716	7220055	239	RC	-60	142
BRC19034	784981	7219550	245	RC	-60	142
BRC19035	784877	7219510	239	RC	-60	142
BRC19036	784988	7219451	197	RC	-75	142
BRC19037	784624	7219809	107	RC	-60	142
BRC19038	784620	7219855	119	RC	-60	142
BRC19039	784640	7219872	113	RC	-70	142
BRC19040	784641	7219875	101	RC	-50	142
BRC19041	784648	7219900	119	RC	-75	142
BRC19042	784649	7219901	107	RC	-60	142
BRC19043	784659	7219925	119	RC	-75	142
BRC19044	784663	7219960	137	RC	-75	142
BRC19045	784664	7219959	119	RC	-60	142

Norwest intersects near-surface, high-grade gold at 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENTS

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to mineral resource estimation is based on work completed by Mr. Stephen Hyland, a Competent Person and Fellow of the AusIMM. Mr. Hyland is Principal Consultant Geologist with Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants (HGMC) and holds relevant qualifications and experience as a qualified person for public reporting according to the JORC Code in Australia. Mr Hyland is also a Qualified Person under the rules and requirements of the Canadian Reporting Instrument NI 43-101 Mr Hyland consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

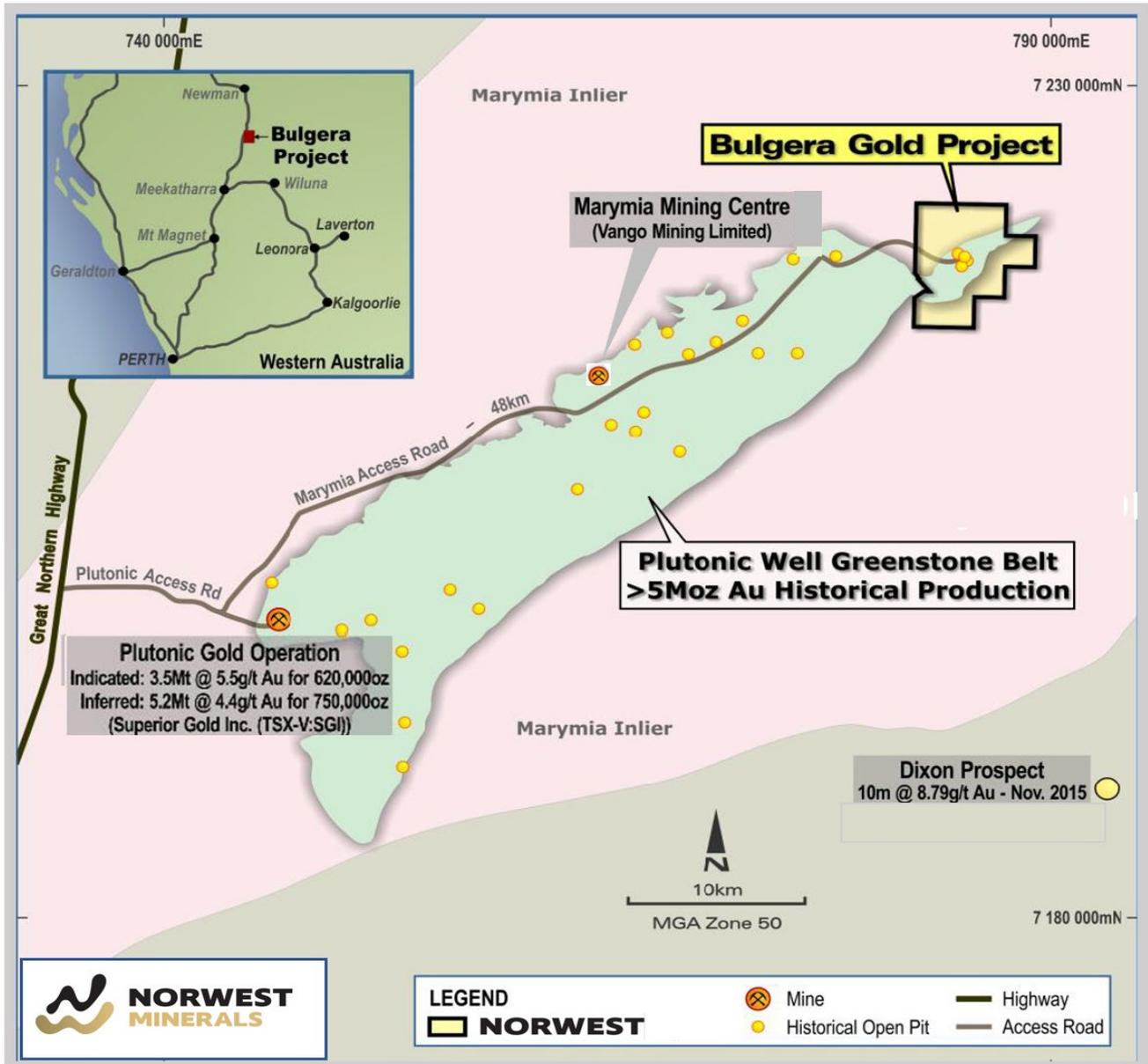
Exploration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Charles Schaus (CEO of Norwest Minerals Pty Ltd). Mr. Schaus is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to its activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Schaus consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

APPENDIX I

About the Bulgera Gold Project

The Bulgera Gold Project comprises two granted exploration licences, E52/3316 and E52/3276, covering 36.8km² over the northeast end of the Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, 200km northeast of Meekatharra. The project is located 20km northeast of the Marymia mining centre and 48km via road from the operating Plutonic gold mine which has produced over 5 million ounces of gold since 1990. The Plutonic mine was recently purchased by Toronto listed Superior Gold Inc. (TSX-V:SGI).



Bulgera Gold Project location map

The Bulgera gold project contains four shallow open pits that have undergone two phases of mining between 1996 and 1998 and again between 2003 and 2004. Mining of the four pits being Bulgera, Mercuri, Venus and Price produced a reported 440,799 tonnes of ore @ 1.65 g/t Au for 23,398 ounces. The ore was treated at the Marymia mining centre during the first phase and the Plutonic processing facility during the second phase.

Vango Mining Ltd (ASX: VAN) is aggressively exploring the Marymia tenements along the mafic-ultramafic Marymia mine sequence where they have made a number of economic gold discoveries include the high-grade Trident deposit being 1.59Mt @ 8g/t gold for 410,000 ounces. The Bulgera mine sequence which includes the four pits, is interpreted as the south-easterly offset and continuation of the Marymia mine sequence.

Bulgera is located at the north eastern end of the Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, which is approximately 50km long and 10km wide and hosts the numerous Plutonic and Marymia gold deposits. The greenstone belt comprises mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, fine to coarse clastic sediments, and felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks, which generally dip to the north west at shallow to locally steep dips. Multiple suites of felsic to intermediate porphyries intrude the greenstone sequence and swarms of dolerite dykes locally crosscut the strata.

The gold mineralisation at both Mercuri and Bulgera occurs within a broad shear zone which is about 45m thick. The shear zone contains multiple lodes which can be up to 140m long down dip. The gold mineralisation is associated with silica-biotite alteration of the host rock, and occurs in quartz veins.

The Bulgera Gold Project location is endowed with infrastructure including the large Plutonic Gold Mine operating nearby, 2 x gas-fired power stations, overhead transmission power lines, bore fields, airstrip and camp facilities.

Norwest acquired 100% ownership the Bulgera Gold Project in July 2019.

APPENDIX II

JORC TABLES

Reverse Circulation Drilling– November-December 2019

Bulgera Project

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling was conducted on the Bulgera Project, WA. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. • Drill holes on the project included 46 reverse circulation (RC) holes. Samples were collected in one-metre intervals (approximately 2-3kg) from a rig-mounted cone splitter. The sample weights were approximately 2 kg in size. • Samples from drilling were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Intertek in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis. Analysis of the samples were completed using a 50-gram fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<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"> • The drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling, with a Schramm T450 RC drill rig with auxiliary compressor. This drill uses a modern face sampling hammer with inner-tube and sample hose delivery to cyclone-cone splitter sample assembly. RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes.
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 drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd.
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"> • The drill samples were collected at 1m intervals through a cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone. The samples were collected as approximately 2 to 3 kg sub-sample splits. • The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on the style of mineralization, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. • Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples (2%) to test lab repeatability, insertion of standards (2%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard or duplicate was inserted every 25th sample. • Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Perth for analysis.
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 including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prepared RC chip samples underwent 50 g lead collection fire assay for inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. The fire assay and ICP-OES techniques for the RC chips were designed to return precise precious metal recoveries. • The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples. A standard or duplicate was inserted every 25th sample.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. • Industry certified Gannet standards were inserted in the RC chip sample stream every 50 samples, and field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. The industry standards ranged from 2.54 ppb Au up to 7.07 g/t Au. All standards were scrutinized to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</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"> • Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience, were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex. • Five out to the 46 completed holes were designed as twin holes to confirm the mineralisation reported in the historic drill hole database. • The drill hole data was logged in a locked down excel logging template and then imported into SQL database for long term storage and validation. • Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. • All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release.
<p>Location of data points</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"> • RC drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • Downhole surveys have been completed at 30 m stations (and start and end of hole) using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool (REFLEX). The holes were found to be migrating at the beginning of the program, so a stabilizer was added to the hammer to prevent gross movement. There was still significant deviation in some holes. Examination of the downhole surveys show the maximum azimuth

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		<p>deviation in drilling to have been 12.2° over 30 m. The drill holes also experienced dip variation (most significant deviation 5.4° over 30 m), with an average maximum dip deviation of 4.4° per hole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94. • Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.
Data spacing and distribution	<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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling at Mercuri and Bulgera historic pits was spaced at 25 metres to conform with the historic drill lines. • The completed drill spacing in conjunction with the historic RC drilling is spaced close enough to confirm continuity of mineralisation and is sufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. • No compositing has been conducted.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes at Bulgera were angled to the southeast (142°), which is roughly across strike of the mineralization and is generally considered the optimal drill orientation for this deposit. No orientation bias has been identified in the Bulgera data. • Drill holes were angled (largely 50-60 degrees) according to the apparent dip of lithostratigraphy as indicated by previous drilling and the open pits. Certain drill holes were angled steeply (70-75 degrees) to test down-dip intersections from the same pad as a shallower angled hole (e.g. BRC19044 and BRC19045)
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample security consisted of the RC chip samples being collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the Toll transport depot. Toll then delivered the samples to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel. • The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. • The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current exploration is located within Exploration Licence 52/3276, held by Norwest Minerals Limited. • The tenement E 52/3276 was granted on 18/08/2016 and is set to expire on 17/08/2021. Together with tenement E 52/3316, these tenements make up the Bulgera Project combined reporting group. • Several Registered Heritage Sites reside in tenement E 52/3276. A heritage survey was conducted with the appropriate parties prior to commencement of drilling activities. • The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant historic work has been completed over the tenements in question, including mining operations, drilling, geophysical surveys and surface sampling. Previous operators of the tenement areas include International Nickel (INCO), Marymia Canton P/L, Resolute Resources Limited (Resolute), Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd. (Homestake) and Barrick Gold of Australia Limited (Barrick). Most notably, the pits at Bulgera were mined by Resolute Resources (1996-1997) and Barrick Australia (2003-2004).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bulgera Gold Project is situated in the northeast corner of the Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, which forms part of the Marymia Inlier. The gold deposits at Marymia are Late Archaean, epigenetic lode-gold deposits, which are synchronous with, or postdate by a short time, regional peak low to mid-amphibolite facies metamorphism. Gold was deposited in structures during a progressive compressional event. • The Bulgera deposit consists of a shallow dipping sequence of amphibolites with narrow intercalated layers of ultramafic schist and metasediment. The Mercuri deposit also consists of a shallow dipping sequence, but lithologies consist of interlayered felsic volcanics, mafic volcanics, mafic sediments and minor felsic sediments underlain by an ultramafic unit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • The Bulgera Trend is a broad mineralised shear structure which extends over a strike length of 550m. It lies on the western side of the Bulgera Gold Project and represents the main mineralised area in the Bulgera pit. • A table of significant intersections and drill hole collar details have been included the release.
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"> • Length weighted intersections have been reported in the above-mentioned Table of the release. • No high cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralization 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 mineralization 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"> • Drill holes at the project were angled at 50-60° and to the southeast, corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized strike, which dips 30-40° to the northwest.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<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"> • An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release.
Balanced reporting	<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"> • A table containing anomalous RC chip results to date has been included in the release. All locations are shown on the attached plans.
Other substantive exploration data	<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 completed is material at this stage. Norwest only completed RC drilling.
Further work	<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"> • Work is planned to extend zones of mineralisation beyond the major zones outlined by the pits, and to further test and infill down-dip extensions on the mineralised planes. • Aircore drilling is planned along strike of the main area of resources to identify further gold targets where there has been not drilling to date.