NORWEST MINERALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT ASX: NWM

31 January 2020

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Highlights:

- **Norwest completed a 46 hole, 5,860 metres reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme at the Bulgera Gold project designed to extend the current 65,500-ounce shallow multi-lode gold resource; assays pending**
- **In early 2020, 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 completed RC drilling of 82 holes across the large North Dovers geophysical target for a total of 12,330 metres; analysis of anomalous copper and zinc drill intercepts underway.**
- **Norwest has identified a 3 x 6-kilometre gold-in-soil anomaly at Arunta West along strike from the Arcee gold prospect (12m @ 3.5g/t gold) recently discovered by the Independence Group JV**
- **Norwest is debt-free with cash reserves of $2.7 million**

Norwest Minerals Limited ("Norwest" or "the Company") (Australia ASX: NWM) is pleased to present its Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 December 2019.

During the period, Norwest completed its first RC drilling programme at the company's 100% owned Bulgera Gold project located near the large Plutonic Gold Mine. The drilling targeted multiple lodes of gold mineralisation below and along the strike of the historical Mercuri and Bulgera pits where shallow ore was last mined in 2004 as supplement feed for the Plutonic Mill. The gold assay results are not yet available for the 46 RC holes drilled down dip and along strike of the historical Mercuri and Bulgera open cut pits. (Figures 1 and Table 1)

In early 2020, Norwest will commence a 5,000 metre aircore (AC) drill programme to test numerous targets 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 5).

At Arunta West (51%, earning 80%) a 12,330 metre, 82-hole RC drilling programme was completed across the large North Dovers (8 x 4-kilometre) coincident magnetic-gravity anomaly targeting iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) style mineralisation. Multi-element assaying of the RC samples identified anomalous copper in hole NDR1950 (2m @ 1996 ppm) and anomalous copper & zinc in NDRC1949 (4m @ 891 ppm Zn & 1m @ 676ppm Cu). These holes are located at the northwest and southwest extent of the drilling grid as shown in figures 6 & 7.

Last year 3,330 soil samples were collected on a 400 x 400 metre grid across large areas of the Company's 1,700 km² Arunta West landholding and analysed by XRF in the field for base metal anomalism. These samples are currently being reanalysed by Genalysis laboratories for low level part-per-billion (ppb) gold. The results to date have identified several large anomalous gold zones including a 3 x 6-kilometre gold-in-soil anomaly located west along strike of the new Arcee gold prospect[1]. In early 2020 Norwest will conduct 200m x 50m infill soil sampling across its new 3 x 6 km gold anomaly to identify potential gold drill targets. (Figure 8)

The discovery of Arcee was announced by the Independence Group (IGO) and JV partners in October 2019 being identified by low-level ppb gold-in-soil work. Follow-up RC drilling into the Arcee anomaly by the IGO JV resulted in several gold intercepts including 12m @ 3.5 g/t gold.

THE BULGERA GOLD PROJECT

Resource Extension Drilling

Norwest's maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme at Bulgera was completed 17 December 2019. The RC drill programme targeted multiple near-surface gold lodes along strike and extending below the historic Mercuri and Bulgera open cut pits. Figure 1.

A total of 46 holes for 5,856 metres of RC drilling was completed prior to the holiday period with the drill samples submitted to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for gold analysis. Thus far, the gold assays results are pending due to the massive backlog of samples received by the laboratory just prior to the Christmas holiday period.

The aim of the RC drilling is to increase the Bulgera gold resource beyond the current 2 million tonnes grading 1.03 g/t gold for 65,500 ounces thereby improving the potential to generate a near-term income stream for Norwest. Collar locations from the new RC drilling are displayed in figure 1 and listed in Table 1 below.

1 ASX:PRX – Lake Mackay JV Update: New Gold Prospect Identified, 16 October 2019

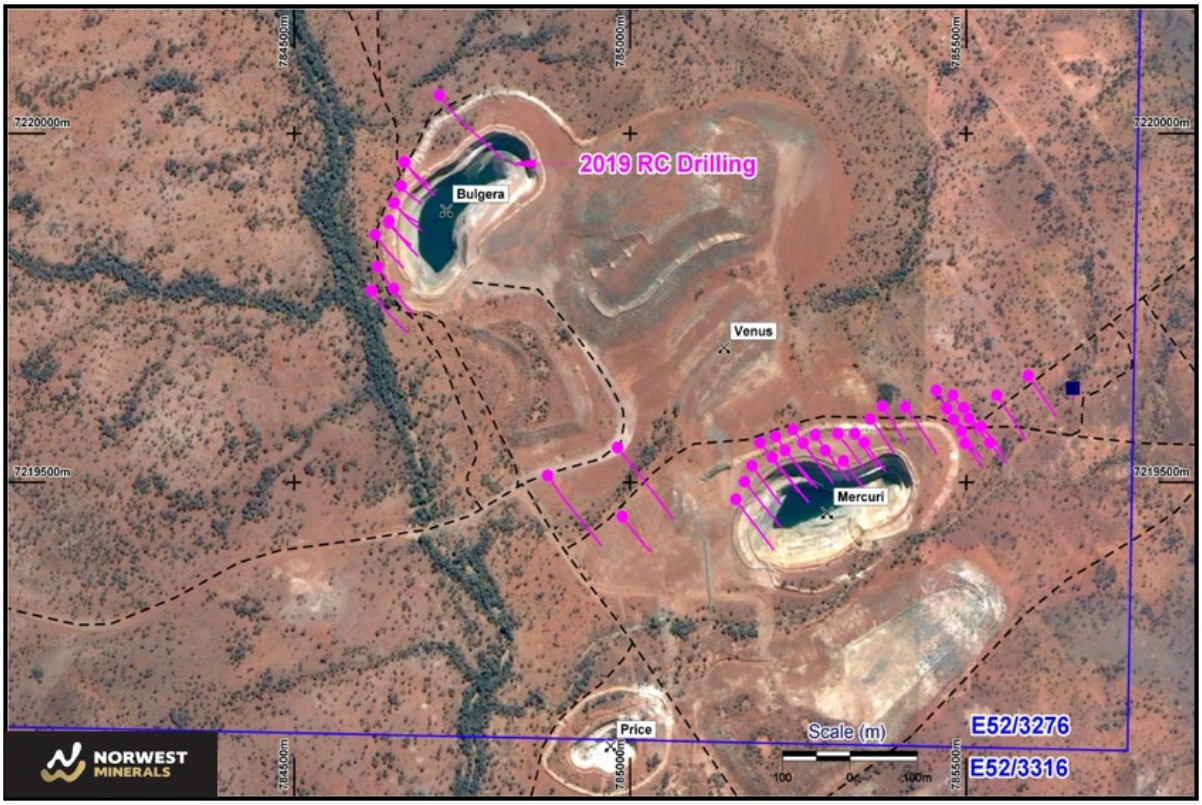


Figure 1 – Bulgera gold project - reverse circulation (RC) drill collar locations for all 46 holes.

At Bulgera, the historical drilling includes 422 RC holes for 21,380 meters. Of these, just 140 holes extend below 50 vertical meters and 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. (Figures 2 & 3).

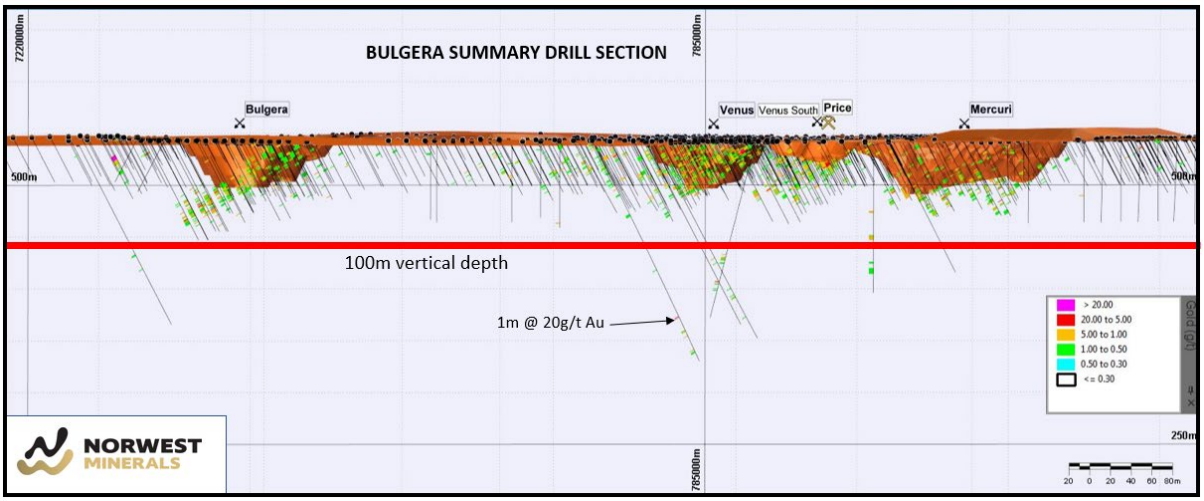


Figure 2 – Bulgera summary section with historical drill hole traces showing the lack of drill testing below 50 and 100 vertical metres depth.

A new JORC 2012 gold resource was estimated last year from the historical Bulgera drill hole database to delineate 2 million tonnes grading 1.03 grams per tonne gold for 65,500 ounces. The new RC drill programme is designed to significantly expand the gold resource by drilling down dip of the modelled multi-lode gold mineralisation and in-fill zones along strike near the historical Mercuri and Bulgera pits where only wide-spaced drilling currently exists. (Figure 3)

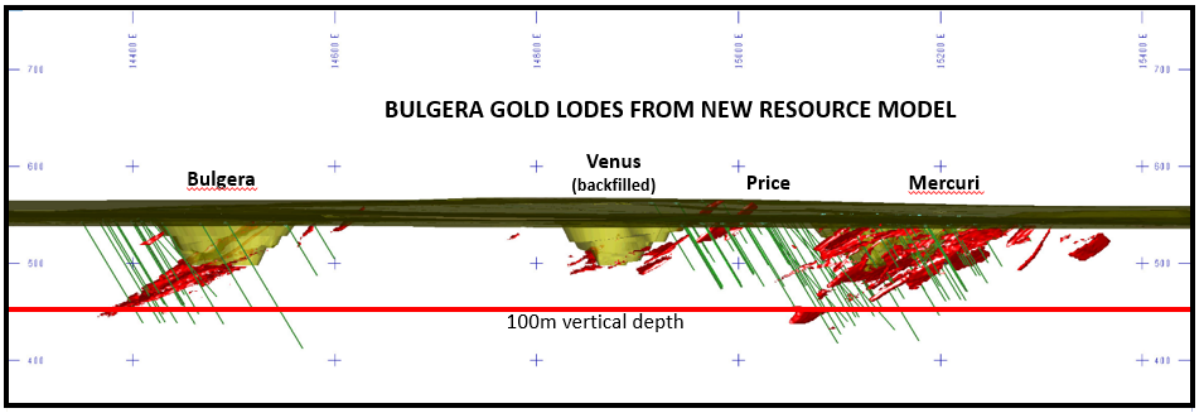


Figure 3 – Bulgera modelled gold lodes defining new JORC 2012 resource with RC drill traces

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 structures[2]. (Figure 4)

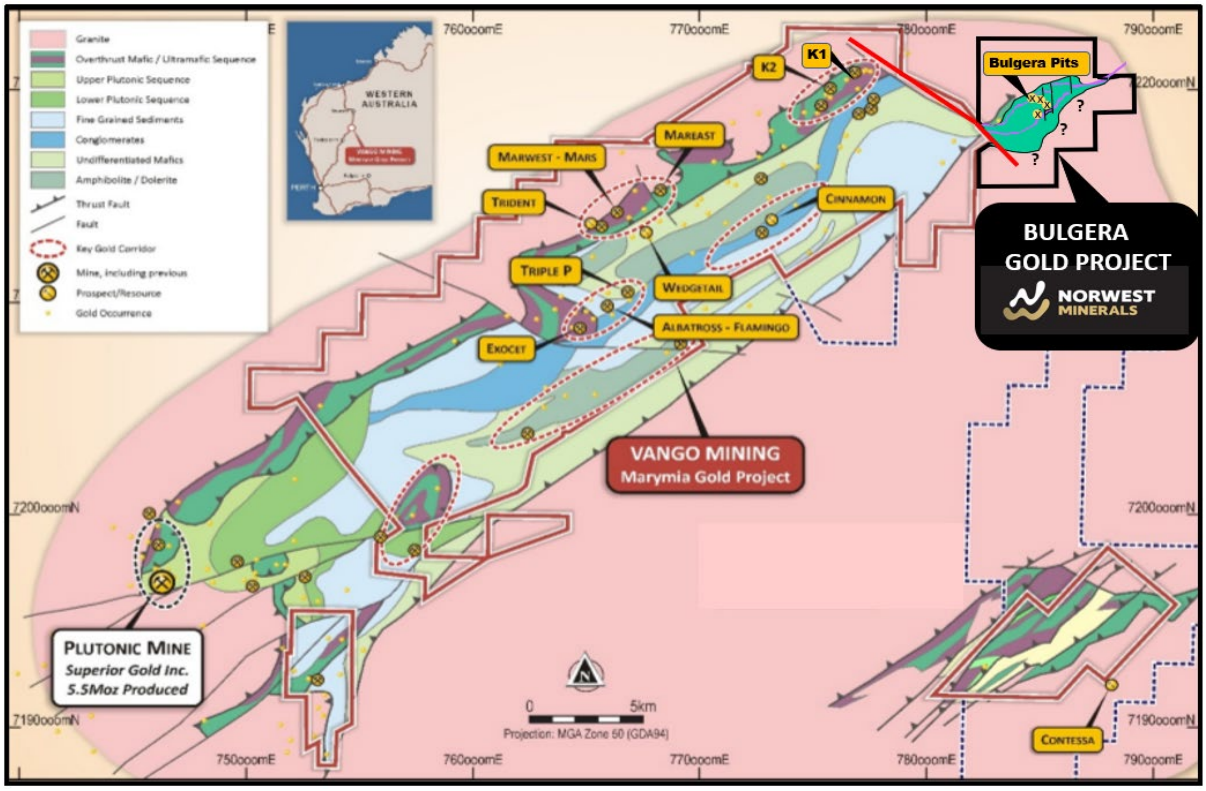


Figure 4 – Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt showing numerous Marymia gold prospects in the mafic/ultramafic mine sequence and where this unit is offset southeast and continues as the Bulgera mine sequence.

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

At the Marymia Gold project held by Vango Mining Limited (Vango), a number of historical gold mines and newly discovered gold deposits and prospects are hosted within the main mafic/ultramafic mine sequence. A number 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.

The limited drilling of the Bulgera 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 sequence at Marymia.

AC Exploration Drilling

In early 2020, Norwest will commence a 5,000 metre aircore (AC) drill programme to test numerous targets 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 5.

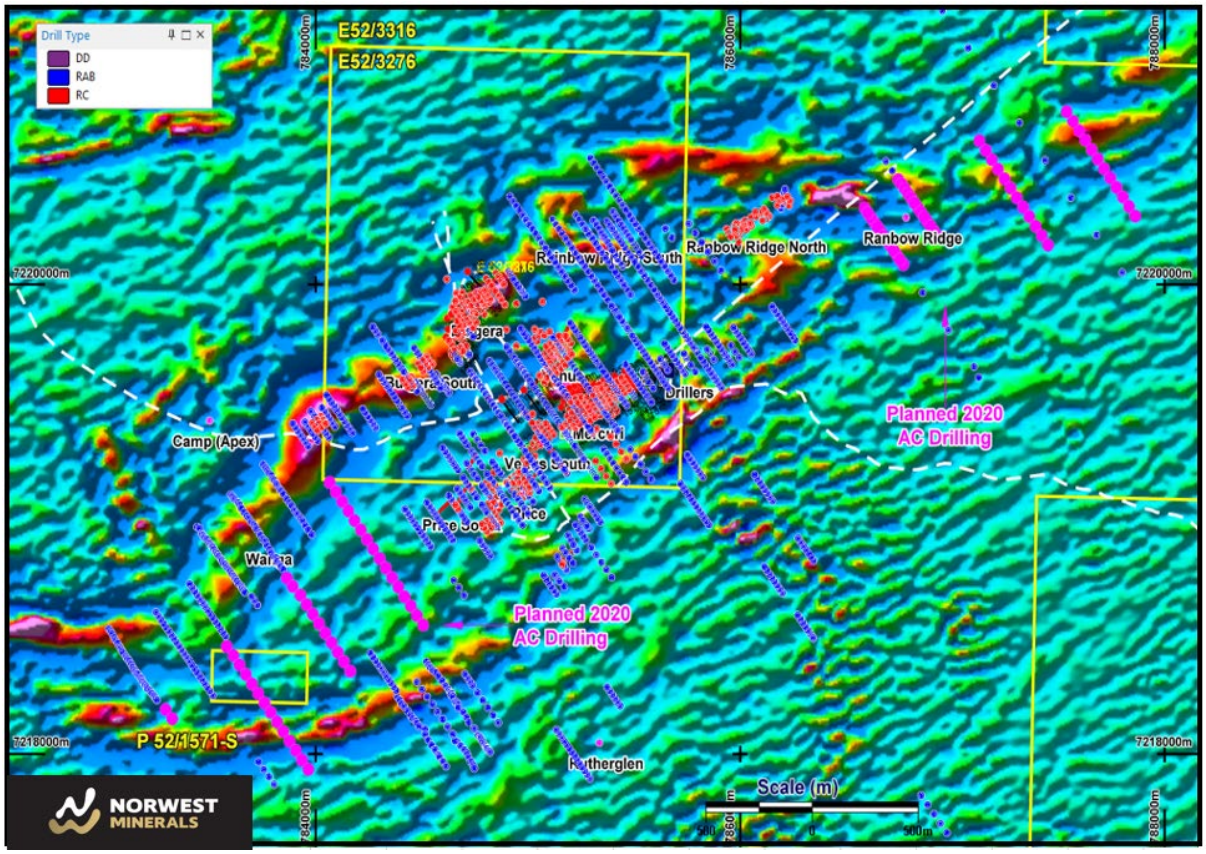


Figure 5– Aircore drill collar locations (bold violet) for regional Bulgera project exploration commencing early 2020.

Table 1
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

ARUNTA WEST - RC DRILLING AT NORTH DOVERS

RC Exploration Drilling

In May of this year, three diamond holes totalling 1,524 metres were drilled into the North Dovers iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) target. The HQ and NQ drill core shows encouraging signs of IOCG potential including hematite altered granites located adjacent to highly magnetic diorite units plus minor amounts of chalcopyrite (primary copper mineralisation), sphalerite (primary zinc mineralisation), and pyrite (iron sulphide)[3].

Norwest followed-up the North Dovers diamond drilling with RC drilling which was spaced to cover the entire North Dovers target zone using a 1000m x 500m grid pattern. In September, Norwest commenced RC drilling and in December received the final multi-element assay results from the 82 hole, 12,330m programme covering the large 8 x 4 kilometre magnetic-gravity anomaly.

Multi-element assaying of the RC samples identified anomalous copper values including 2m @ 1966 ppm copper from 57 metres in hole **NDR1950** located at the northwest corner of the drilling grid. Hole **NDRC1949**, located at the most southern edge of the grid, intersected anomalous values of copper and zinc within 70m of surface as displayed on maps 9 & 10. All significant intercepts are listed in Table 3 below.

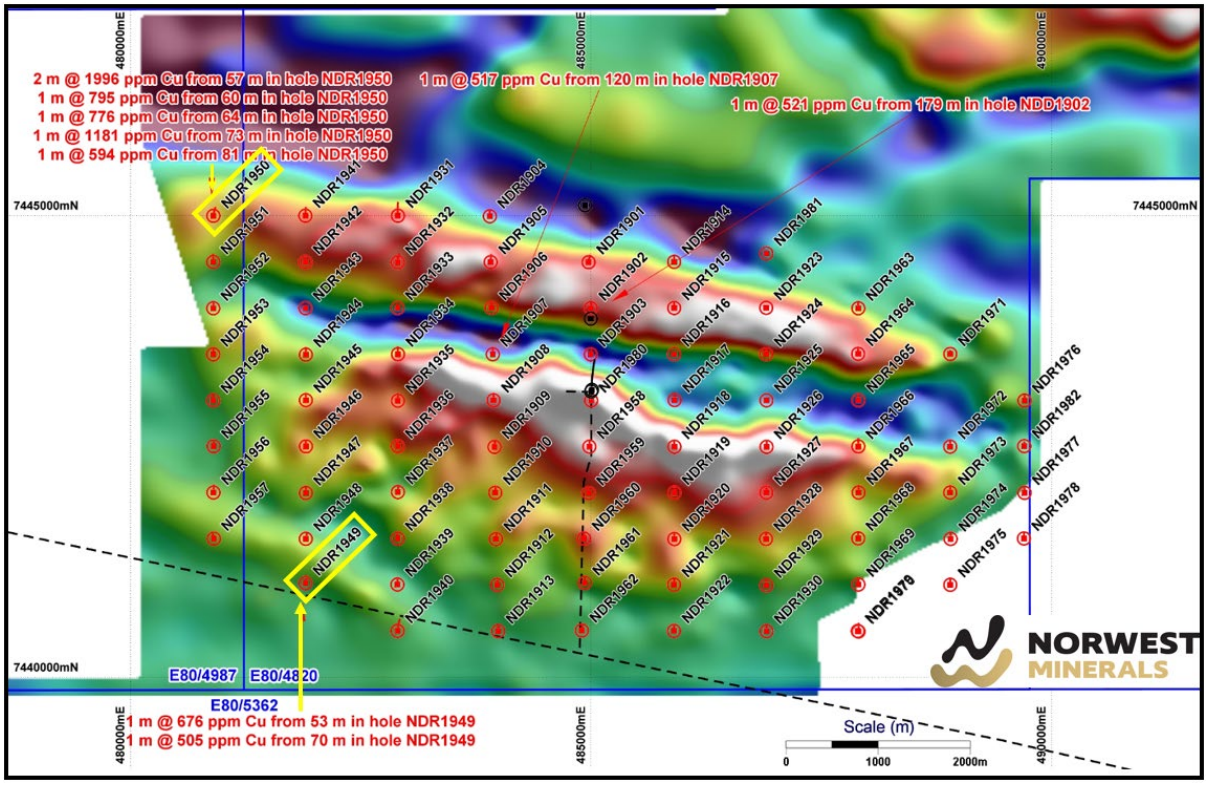


Figure 6– Plan map of RC drill collars and location of anomalous **Copper** drill intercepts across the North Dovers coincident magnetic-gravity target anomaly. Map displays gravity only.

[3] ASX Announcement NWM 18 June 2019: "Drilling reaffirms Arunta West Project's iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOGC) potential"

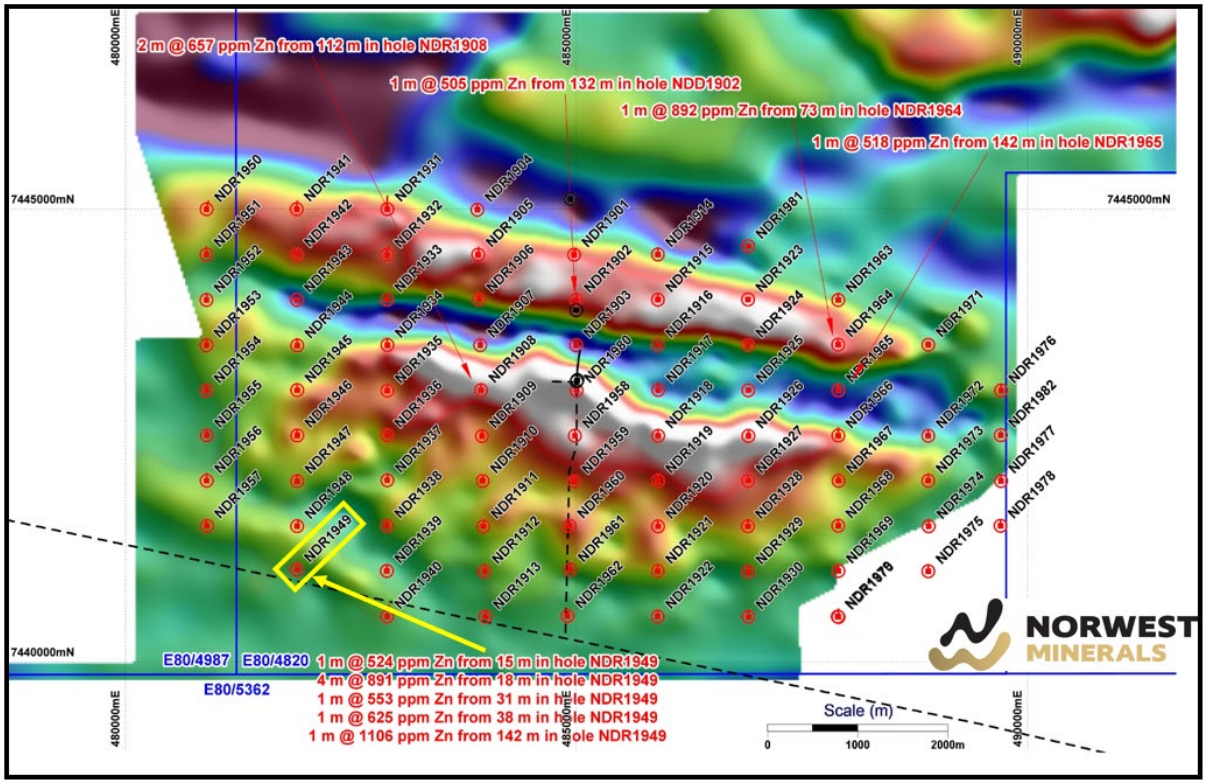


Figure 7– Plan map of RC drill collars and location of anomalous **Zinc** drill intercepts across the North Dovers coincident magnetic-gravity target anomaly. Map displays gravity only.

Although the RC drilling encounter significant hematite altered granites, large structures and anomalous copper & zinc mineralisation, it did not intersect the brecciation and massive sulphides critical for hosting an IOCG deposit. Nevertheless, the widely spaced (1000 x 500 metre) drill pattern leaves significant area between the drill centres to host a substantial IOCG system.

Norwest is currently merging the new drilling information with existing geological and geophysical data to enhance the technical information to be use in drill targeting IOCG and other styles of gold & base metal mineralisation at North Dovers.

Low Level Gold-in-Soils Sampling

Last year at the Company's Arunta West project, 3,330 soil samples were collected on a 400 x 400 metre grid and analysed by XRF in the field for base metal anomalism. These samples are currently being reanalysed by Genalysis laboratories for low level (part per billion-ppb) gold.

To date the ppb gold-in-soil analysis has identified several significant anomalies including a large 3 x 6-kilometre target area located west along strike of the new Arcee gold prospect discovered by the Independence Group JV (IGO) from their low-level gold-in-soil work.

In early 2020 Norwest plans to conduct a 200m x 50m infill soil sampling programme across the new (3 x 6-km) gold anomaly to identify potential drill targets. Importantly, IGO used this pattern and ppb gold analysis to identify the Arcee where follow-up RC drilling returned intersections up to 12m @ 3.5g/t gold.

Several additional gold anomalies at Arunta West have been identified from the ppb gold analysis work. Based on these positive results, the decision was made to submit all the remaining Arunta West soil samples for ppb gold analysis. See figure 11 below.

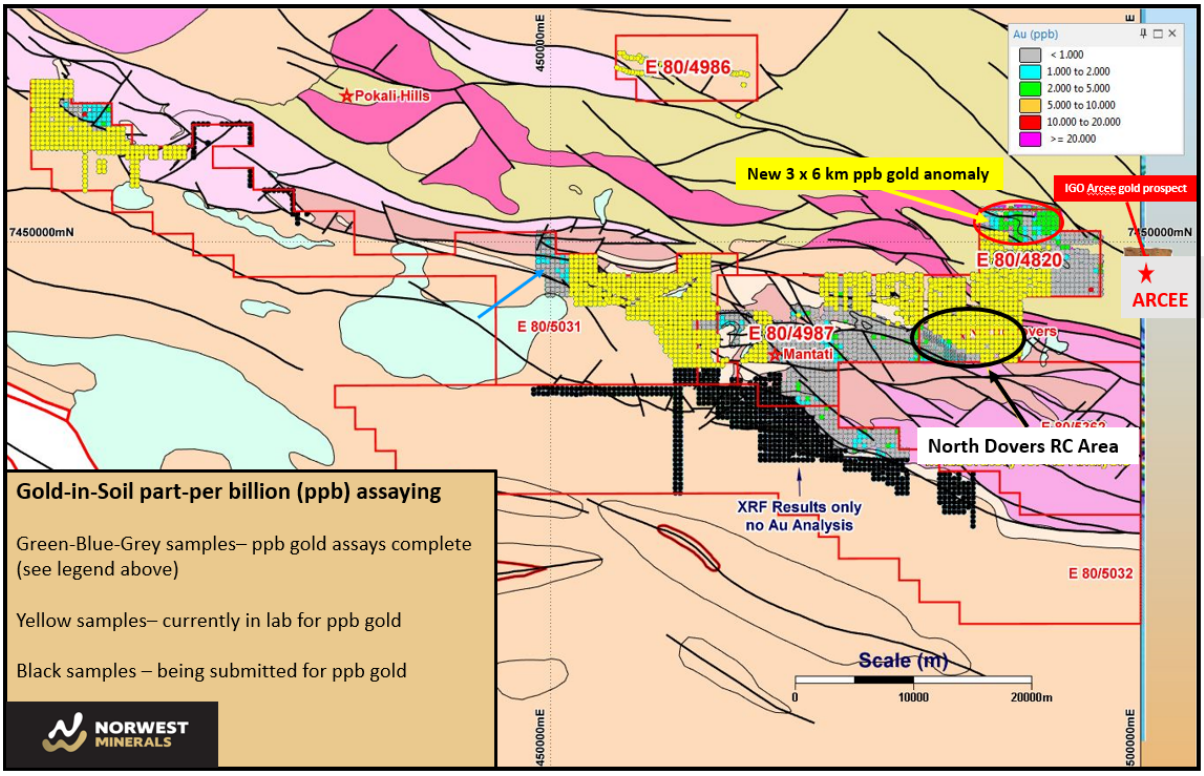


Figure 8 – Arunta West part-per-billion (ppb) gold-in-soils summary map.

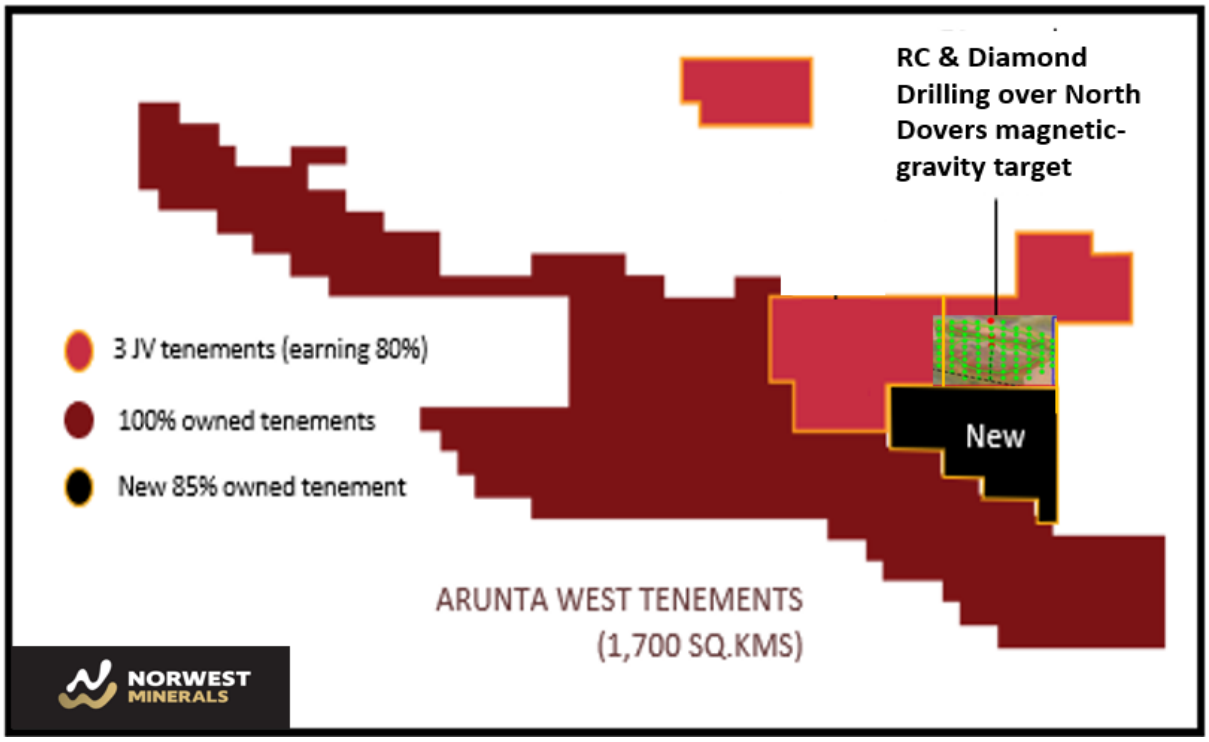


Figure 9 –The 1700 km² Arunta West project tenement holdings as at 31 December. 2019

The Arunta West project is a joint venture with Jervois Mining Limited (ASX:JRV 49%) (ASX:NWM 51%-manager, earning 80%), and takes in three tenements covering 345 km² of the prospective Lake Mackay district of Western Australia. Norwest also holds 100% interest in two tenements adjoining the Arunta West JV area covering an additional 1,100 square kilometres. Norwest has recently acquired 85% of a 250km² tenement located immediately south of the North Dovers anomaly as displayed in figure 12 above.

Independence Group (IGO) along with their smaller joint venture partners hold a 19,000km² ground position immediately east of Norwest's Arunta West project with their western tenements surrounding the North Dover IOCG anomaly. The IGO joint venture has reported multiple strikes of gold (Au), copper (Cu), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) as well as nickel (Ni)-cobalt (Co) at prospects along strike of Norwest's Arunta West project tenements[4]. The IGO JV recently announced the identification of the Arcee gold prospect from low level gold-in-soil sampling with follow-up RC drilling intersecting 12m @ 3.5g/t gold from 112 metres.

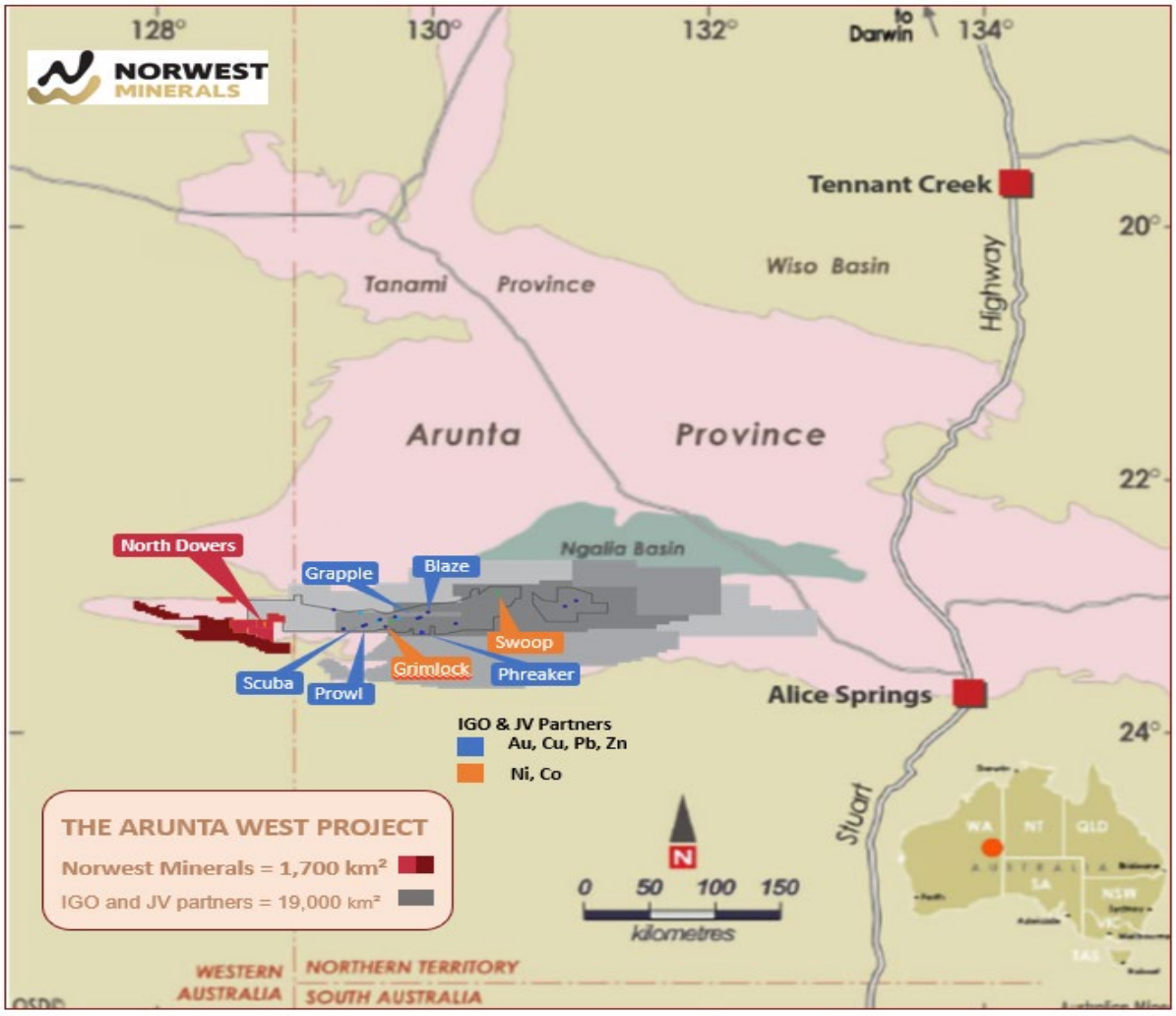


Figure 10 – Tenement holding of Norwest vs Independence Group and their joint venture partners.

4 ASX:PRX - Quarterly Report for the 3 months ended 30 June 2019

Table 2
Significant Multi-Element Assays
North Dovers RC Drilling

Copper >500ppm.

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu_PPM
NDD1902	179	180	1	521
NDR1907	120	121	1	517
NDR1949	53	54	1	676
NDR1949	70	71	1	505
NDR1950	57	59	2	1996
NDR1950	60	61	1	795
NDR1950	64	65	1	776
NDR1950	73	74	1	1181
NDR1950	81	82	1	594

Lead >500ppm.

HoleID	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Interval (m)	Pb_PPM
NDR1908	64	65	1	529
NDR1956	87	89	2	728
NDR1956	92	93	1	548
NDR1961	146	147	1	674
NDR1970	144	145	1	666

Zinc >500ppm.

HoleID	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Interval (m)	Zn_PPM
NDD1902	132	132.85	0.85	505
NDR1908	112	114	2	657
NDR1949	15	16	1	524
NDR1949	18	22	4	891
NDR1949	31	32	1	553
NDR1949	38	39	1	625
NDR1949	142	143	1	1106
NDR1964	73	74	1	892
NDR1965	142	143	1	518

Table 3
Drill Hole Information - North Dovers RC Drilling

Hole ID	East (GDA94z52)	North (GDA94z52)	Hole Depth (m)	Type	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
NDR1901	484972	7444499	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1902	484996	7444000	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1903	484995	7443500	114	RC	-60	360
NDR1904	483900	7444997	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1905	483909	7444500	160	RC	-60	360
NDR1906	483918	7444003	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1907	483932	7443501	136	RC	-60	360
NDR1908	483941	7443003	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1909	483951	7442497	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1910	483959	7442001	151	RC	-60	360
NDR1911	483966	7441498	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1912	483980	7441002	151	RC	-60	360
NDR1913	483991	7440501	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1914	485901	7444503	140	RC	-60	360
NDR1915	485901	7444003	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1916	485900	7443501	60	RC	-60	360
NDR1917	485905	7443005	130	RC	-60	360
NDR1918	485904	7442499	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1919	485903	7442002	172	RC	-60	360
NDR1920	485903	7441499	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1921	485900	7441004	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1922	485899	7440503	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1923	486900	7444005	178	RC	-90	360
NDR1924	486900	7443502	166	RC	-60	360
NDR1925	486903	7443002	112	RC	-90	360
NDR1926	486904	7442498	166	RC	-60	360
NDR1927	486902	7442002	166	RC	-60	360
NDR1928	486898	7441500	160	RC	-60	360
NDR1929	486902	7440996	160	RC	-60	360
NDR1930	486904	7440500	160	RC	-60	360
NDR1931	482902	7445003	238	RC	-60	360
NDR1932	482900	7444498	214	RC	-60	360
NDR1933	482899	7444003	106	RC	-60	360
NDR1934	482903	7443502	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1935	482902	7442998	154	RC	-60	360
NDR1936	482900	7442506	152	RC	-60	360
NDR1937	482902	7442008	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1938	482901	7441504	154	RC	-60	360
NDR1939	482897	7441006	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1940	482899	7440504	202	RC	-60	360
NDR1941	481898	7445003	160	RC	-60	360

Drill Hole Information - North Dovers RC Drilling (cont.)

Hole ID	East (GDA94z52)	North (GDA94z52)	Hole Depth (m)	Type	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
NDR1942	481899	7444501	136	RC	-60	360
NDR1943	481899	7444001	130	RC	90	360
NDR1944	481903	7443497	160	RC	-60	360
NDR1945	481903	7443004	148	RC	-60	360
NDR1946	481904	7442503	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1947	481903	7441998	148	RC	-60	360
NDR1948	481902	7441501	118	RC	-60	360
NDR1950	480899	7445002	147	RC	-60	360
NDR1951	480898	7444502	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1952	480898	7444000	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1953	480898	7443500	154	RC	-60	360
NDR1954	480898	7443000	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1955	480902	7442504	148	RC	-60	360
NDR1956	480900	7442003	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1957	480904	7441503	148	RC	-60	360
NDR1958	484981	7442500	154	RC	-60	360
NDR1959	484974	7441997	160	RC	-60	360
NDR1960	484922	7441504	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1961	484931	7441023	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1962	484899	7440508	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1963	487900	7444000	154	RC	-60	360
NDR1964	487898	7443506	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1965	487901	7443003	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1966	487900	7442502	180	RC	-60	360
NDR1967	487903	7442003	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1968	487899	7441506	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1969	487901	7441006	154	RC	-60	360
NDR1970	487903	7440497	190	RC	-60	360
NDR1971	488898	7443505	82	RC	-60	360
NDR1972	488897	7442500	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1973	488897	7442003	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1974	488902	7441500	156	RC	-60	360
NDR1975	488898	7441003	156	RC	-60	360
NDR1976	489704	7443000	156	RC	-60	360
NDR1977	489704	7442000	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1978	489698	7441505	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1979	487894	7440502	150	RC	-90	360
NDR1980	485000	7443001	150	RC	-60	360
NDR1981	486903	7444593	150	RC	-90	360
NDR1982	489701	7442506	101	RC	-60	360

Warriedar Project (100%)
Modelling of a small gold resource is nearing completion for the Mount Laws prospect located withing the Warriedar project area.

Marymia Project (81%)
No work has been undertaken on the Marymia project tenements during the December 2019 quarter.

Ninghan Project (100%)
No work has been undertaken on the Ninghan project tenements during the December 2019 quarter.

Bali Project (100%)
No work has been undertaken on the Bali project tenement during the December 2019 quarter.

Marriotts Nickel Project (100%)
Remodelling work is underway on the historical Marriotts nickel resource.

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.

Tenement Information (Listing Rule 5.3.3)

Country	Location	Project	Tenement	Change in Holding (%)	Current Holding (%)
Australia	WA	Arunta West 1	E80/4820	0	51% earning 80%
Australia	WA	Arunta West 1	E80/4986	0	51% earning 80%
Australia	WA	Arunta West 1	E80/4987	0	51% earning 80%
Australia	WA	Arunta West	E80/5031	0	100
Australia	WA	Arunta West	E80/5032	0	100
Australia	WA	Arunta West 4	E80/5382	85	85
Australia	WA	Bali 2	E08/2894	0	100
Australia	WA	Warriedar	E59/1696	0	100
Australia	WA	Warriedar	E59/1723	0	100
Australia	WA	Warriedar	E59/1966	0	100
Australia	WA	Warriedar	E59/2104	0	100
Australia	WA	Warriedar	M59/755	0	100
Australia	WA	Warriedar	P59/2070	0	100
Australia	WA	Ninghan	E59/1692	0	100
Australia	WA	Ninghan	E59/2080	0	100
Australia	WA	Ninghan	E59/2103	0	100
Australia	WA	Ninghan	P59/2060	0	100
Australia	WA	Marymia 3	E52/2394	0	81.07
Australia	WA	Marymia 3	E52/2395	0	81.07
Australia	WA	Bulgera	E52/3316	100	100
Australia	WA	Bulgera	E52/3276	100	100
Australia	WA	Marriotts	M37/96	0	100

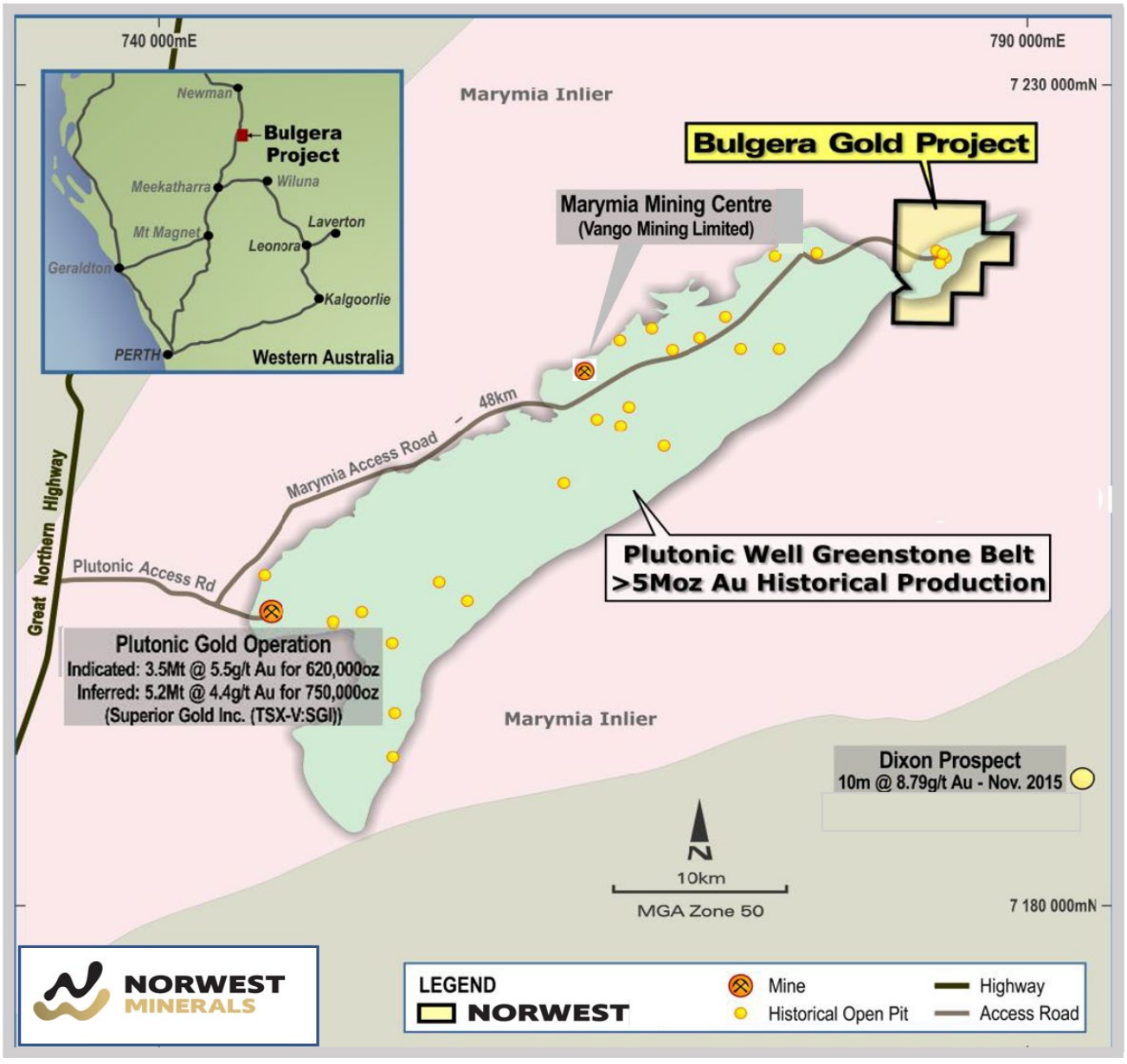
1.JV with Jervios Mining Limited (49%) - transfer of 51% tenement interest from Australian Mines Limited to Norwest Minerals awaiting Office of State Revenue assessment.
2. Transfer of tenement interest (100%) from TasEx Pty Ltd to Norwest Minerals in progress following the Bali purchase in late November 2018, assessment with OSR.
3. JV with Riedel Mining Limited and owns 100% of Audax - transfer of tenement interest (81.07%) from Australian Mines Limited to Norwest Minerals awaiting Office of State Revenue assessment.
4. Newly acquired Arunta West tenement – transfer in progress

DMIRS fees, rents and expenditure obligations current and in good standing.

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 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	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• 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	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, 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).*	• 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	• *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.*	• Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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,*	• 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
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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. • 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Drill holes at Bulgera were angled to the southeast (142^0), 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• 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
		• 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.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (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.*
		• A table of significant intersections and drill hole collar details have been included the release.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• 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	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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	• *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.*	• An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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	• *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.*	• No other exploration data completed is material at this stage. Norwest only completed RC drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 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.

Reverse Circulation Drilling– September-October 2019
Arunta Project – North Dovers

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	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• Drilling was conducted on the Arunta Project – North Dovers Prospect, 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 82 reverse circulation (RC) holes. Samples were collected in one-metre intervals (approximately 2-3kg) from a rig-mounted cone splitter. • Samples from drilling were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Intertek in Alice Springs, WA for sample preparation and then sent to Perth for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, 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).*	• The drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling, with a KWL700 RC drill rig with a Sullair auxiliary compressor and a B7/1000 Atlas Copco booster. 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	• *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.*	• Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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,*	• The prepared RC chip samples underwent Aqua Regia digestion for inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). This was a multi element analysis (33 elements sweet). Intertek code was AR10/MS33 • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set 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. • 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 selected comprised a variety of base metal ranges and standards. All standards were scrutinized to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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. • Drilling was wide spaced in nature with spacing on 1km line spacing with 500m centres along the lines. No twin drilling was completed as there was no historic drilling to be verified. • 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.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		movement. There was still significant deviation in some holes but due to the drilling being designed as scout wide spaced reconnaissance drilling this was deemed acceptable. • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 52 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	• *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.*	• The drilling at North Dovers was spaced on 1km line spacing with 500m centres along the drill lines. • The completed drill spacing is not close enough to define mineralisation continuity and is not 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	• *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.*	• Drill holes at North Dover's were angled at -60^0 to the north. As this is the first pass drilling in the area and being so wide spacing in nature the exact orientation and control on mineralisation is unknown at this stage. As such it is not known if drill orientation has biased any identified mineralisation. • No relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation orientation is known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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 Alice Springs laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel and contractors employed by Norwest Minerals. • The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. • The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories 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	• *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.*	• The current exploration is located within Exploration Licences 80/4820 held by Jervois Mining Limited (Jervois). Norwest Minerals Limited are the controlling company (51%) of a joint venture arrangement with Jervois. • The tenement E 80/4820 was granted on 14/11/2014 and has just been extended for another term and is set to expire on 13th of November 2024. Together with E 80/4987, these tenements make up the Arunta Project combined reporting group C 152/2018. • Tenement E 80/4820 is situated on the Tjamu Tjamu land. A mineral exploration and land access deed of agreement has been compiled and signed with Norwest Minerals Limited. There is one heritage place of interest in the south eastern corner of the tenement. This is 3.5km from the drilling. • The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been little drilling in the area. BHP between 1996 to 2000 identified the area as having IOCG potential with the identification of a co incident magnetic and gravity anomaly. Additionally, a strong potassium-thorium ratio anomaly, which spans the majority of target area, suggests there is coincident intrusive and/or dense alteration-related mineralisation zone located above the North Dovers target body. BHP completed on hole 2km to the North Dovers anomaly. This hole was terminated early due to excess water.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Arunta Project lies within a geologically complex region, where it straddles the Central Australian Suture (CAS). The CAS is a major structural zone that marks where the east-west-trending Warumpi Province (interpreted as an exotic terrane) was accreted to the North Australian Craton (NAC) along the southern margin of the older Arunta Region (Aileron Province) ca 1640 Ma during the Liebig Orogeny. The suture itself is strongly re-worked, defined by a series of faults and thrusts that include the Desert Bore Shear Zone, Redbank Thrust and Charles River Thrust in the Northern Territory, and the Mt Webb Shear Zone in Western Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The drilling collared into up to 2m of quaternary sand cover before drilling into a variably magnetic diorite unit with varying grainsize, texture and mafic mineral composition. Deeper into the sequence drilling intersected a sharp contact with a monzo to syeno granite which transitioned into a biotite syeno granite. These units were variably altered to magnetite-chlorite and hematite-sericite-chlorite varying relative to structural features. Alteration is generally stronger but more localised in the diorite and more pervasive and diffuse in the granite. Trace to low levels of disseminated/vein salvage chalcopyrite and pyrite were noted. Within the second hole a sedimentary sequence of quartzite, meta-sandstone, meta-siltstone, meta shale and graphitic shale was intersected. The graphitic shale contains extensive pyrite and minor disseminated chalcopyrite.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (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.*
		• A table of significant intersections and drill hole collar details have been included the release.

Data aggregation methods	• *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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All reported mineralisation are reported as down hole widths. • The geometry of mineralisation is unknown at this stage due to this being recognisance drilling.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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	• *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.*	• No other exploration data completed is material at this stage. Norwest only completed RC drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No immediate plans for work are planned at the North Dovers project, however further soil sampling on E80/4820 are planned in 2020.