NORWEST MINERALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
31 July 2020

ASX: NWM

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Highlights:

The Bulgera Gold Project

- **Norwest completed a 4,520 metre aircore drilling programme testing gold targets along the 5-kilometre Bulgera greenstone mine sequence.[1]**

- **The aircore drilling identified a new 800-metre gold anomaly located southwest of the Bulgera Mining Centre near recently collected high-grade gold surface samples.**

- **Follow-up reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed along the new 800-metre anomaly to test the gold mineralisation between surface and 100 vertical metres[2]. Significant RC intercepts include:**

    - **4m @ 2.5 g/t gold from 19m in hole BRC20011**
    - **1m @ 6.2 g/t gold from 49m in hole BRC20012**
    - **1m @ 5.4 g/t gold from 99m in hole BRC20006**
    - **1m @ 4.3 g/t gold from 110m in hole BRC20010**
    - **1m @ 3.0 g/t gold from 70m in hole BRC20005**

Norwest has agreed to the sale of its 100% owned, non-core, Warriedar Gold Project to Perth based private resource company Warriedar Mining Pty Ltd.[3]

Norwest's large 1,700 km² Arunta West project will undergo a tenement-wide review to evaluate the significant amount of drilling and geochemical data collected by the Company during 2019-20.

Norwest is debt-free with cash reserves of $1.5 million.

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[1] ASX Announcement NWM 03 June 2020: "Bulgera aircore drilling identifies new 800-metre gold anomaly, RC work commencing"

[2] ASX Announcement NWM 30 July 2020: "Norwest completes RC drill testing of an 800-metre gold anomaly at its 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project"

[3] ASX Announcement NWM 03 July 2020: "Warriedar Gold Project Divestment Option"

Norwest Minerals Limited – Activities Report for the Quarter ended 30 June 2020

Norwest Minerals Limited ("Norwest" or "the Company") (Australia ASX: NWM) presents its Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 June 2020.

During the quarter, the Company completed a 4,520-metre aircore (AC) exploration drilling programme designed to test gold targets along strike of the Bulgera Mining Centre located near the Plutonic Gold operation in Western Australia. The aircore drilling identified several gold anomalies to the southwest and northeast of the Bulgera Mining Centre including an 800-metre gold target intersected by 200-metre spaced line-traverses of 50-metre spaced holes drilled to varying depths from surface to bedrock.

A 2,423-metres, 27-hole RC drill programme was undertaken late in the June period to test the continuity and tenor of the new 800-metre gold anomaly from surface to approximately 100 vertical metres. The RC drilling encountered a new style of BIF related gold mineralization along a 400-metre gold zone located withing the 800-metre anomaly. Norwest is currently assessing the drill hole geology and associate gold mineralization to plan infill drilling of the current 100m x 50m RC drill pattern.

On 3 July 2020 Norwest announced it had agreed to sell the company's non-core Warriedar project to Warriedar Mining Pty Ltd, ('Buyer'). The key terms include a 45-day, $10,000 cash option payment followed by a $90,000 cash payment upon the option being exercise. The Buyer will make a further payment to the value of $100,000 in cash or listed shares. If within 5 years a 150,000-ounce JORC 2012 compliant gold resource is delineated, the buyer will pay Norwest a final amount of $100,000 in cash or listed shares.

Norwest will soon commence a project-wide review of its large 1,700 km² Arunta West project using the considerable amount of new field information collected during 2019-2020 to rank gold and base metal targets for future exploration. Norwest is in the process of recruiting a highly experienced geological consultant to review the entire Arunta West database and related historical information.

BULGERA GOLD PROJECT (100%)

Aircore exploration drilling results

A total of 124 holes for 4,520 metres of aircore (AC) and 1 hole for 76 metres of RC drilling tested gold targets along strike from the historic Bulgera Mining Centre. AC holes were drilled to blade refusal or until fresh rock was intersected with the AC hammer. The RC hole was drilled to its planned target depth of 76 metres. (figure 1)

The AC drilling was sampled as 4-metre composites and the RC hole at 1 metre intervals with the final consignment of the 1,254 gold assay results received mid-May from Genalysis laboratory in Perth. The laboratory required 3 weeks to complete the Norwest assay work due to a very large and unexpected number of jobs submitted to the lab by other exploration companies.

All 4-metre composite samples assaying ≥ 0.1 ppm gold were resampled at 1-metre intervals and assayed to confirm the accuracy of downhole grade location and gold tenor. A total of 257 x 1 metre resamples were collected and submitted for gold assay.

The AC drilling identified several anomalous gold zones at Bulgera South, including a new 800-metre gold anomaly located immediately south of where high-grade gold surface samples were collected by Norwest in March of this year[4]. Anomalous gold was also intersected at Rainbow Ridge South and Rainbow Ridge located to the north and northeast respectively of the Bulgera Mining Centre.

Bulgera South

Drilling in the Bulgera South area was designed to infill gaps in the historical drill coverage. The new AC holes encountered abundant massive amphibolite with pervasive weak fracturing and chlorite alteration. Several thin units of talc-rich weathered ultramafic were intersected on several of the drill lines. Saprolite was deepest on the south-eastern ends of the drill lines, and shallowest towards the north where rocks are nearly fresh from surface. A hard, siliceous cap was observed over most of the drilled area, similar to that seen around the historic pits located within the Bulgera Mining Centre. Mineralisation intersected includes the new 800 metre gold anomaly described above. Subsequent RC drilling confirmed much of the Bulgera South gold mineralisation is related to one or more Banded Iron Formation (BIF) units which is different from other styles of gold mineralisation at Bulgera and will be targeted by future exploration drilling.

Rainbow Ridge South

The aircore drilling at Rainbow Ridge South was planned to confirm gold intercepts recorded in historical rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. The new AC drilling encountered amphibolite with multiple zones of fracturing and hematite-rich shearing. Rocks in the area are highly ferruginous and include thick (>5 m) horizons of BIF and minor rhyodacitic porphyries. The Rainbow Ridge South aircore drilling returned several anomalous zones of gold mineralisation including 8-metres grading 1.06g/t gold.

Rainbow Ridge

Drilling at Rainbow Ridge was designed to infill gaps in the historical drill coverage. The new aircore drill holes encountered strongly hematite-altered granite in the southern drill lines with an abrupt contact to amphibolite and abundant weathered ultramafic. Several variably thick (<5 – 20 m) ultramafic horizons were observed with moderately schistose amphibolite, abundant thin bands of silcrete and minor granite. Saprolite was deepest to the south, and shallowed slightly towards the north of the lines. The area is covered by a thin ferruginous laterite cap and has minor shallow gypsum horizon in the upper saprolite. Drilling in the northern extension of Rainbow Ridge intersected several thin zones of discontinuous gold anomalism in the central portions of the drill lines. These weakly anomalous areas are seen in saprolite of weathered ultramafic units with the best intersection being 8 m at 0.54 g/t gold. This area will be considered for future RC exploration drilling in order to test for gold mineralisation in bedrock.

[4] ASX Announcement NWM 08 April 2020: "Bulgera Gold Resources Increase 43%, Aircore Drilling Underway"

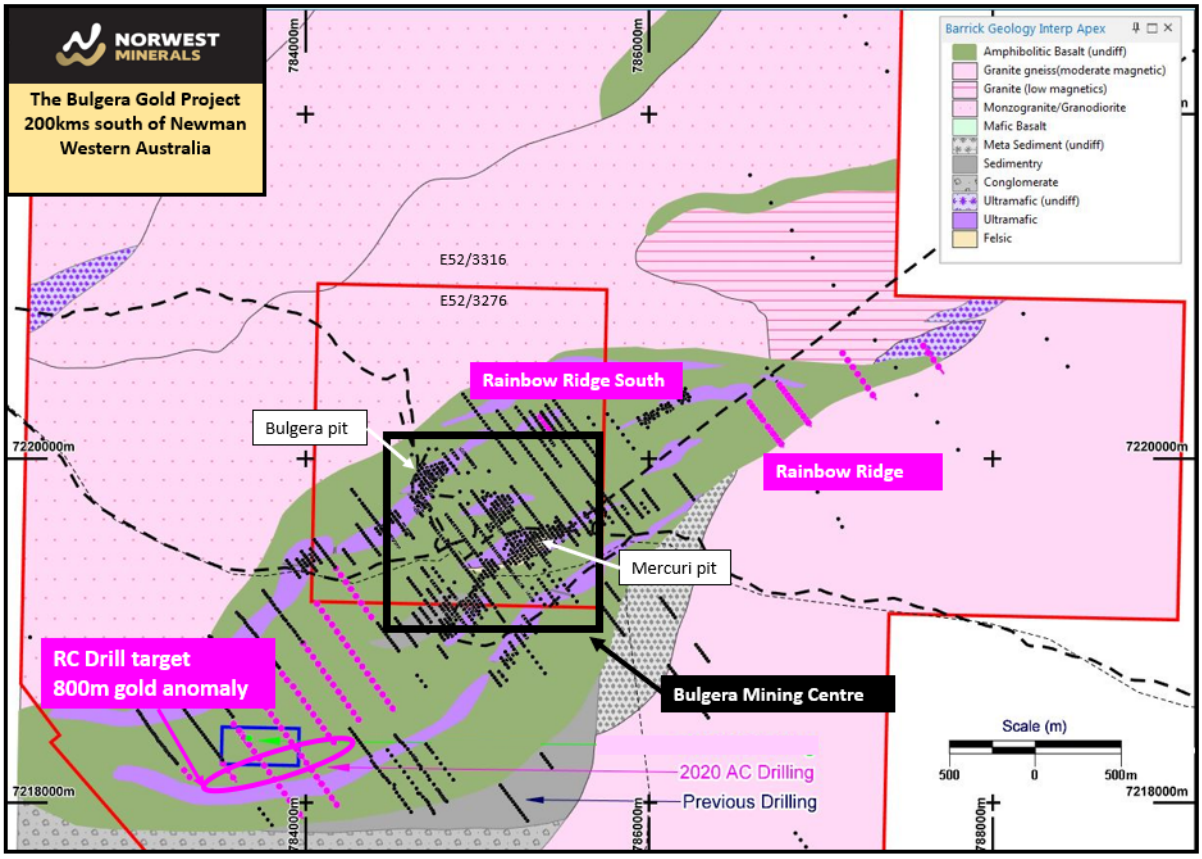


Figure 1 - Anomalous gold locations tested by April 2020 aircore drilling programme (violet dots = aircore collars).

RC drilling of the 800-metre Bulgera South gold anomaly

RC drilling to test an 800-metre gold anomaly previously identified by aircore drilling was completed late June 2020. HARMEC Drilling utilised an Edson 3000W track-mounted rig to drill a total of 27 holes for 2,423 metres. The drill pattern included 9 x 100 metre spaced lines, with each line hosting up to 4 RC holes spaced at 50-metre intervals (figure 2).

The RC drilling programme tested the continuity and tenor of the 800-metre gold anomaly from surface to approximately 100 vertical metres. The RC drilling encountered multiple units of narrow moderate to low-grade gold mineralization along a 400-metre zone located within the 800-metre anomaly.

Gold mineralisation is associated with a number of thin banded iron formation (BIF) units and quartz zones within a larger amphibolitic unit. Thin zones of ultramafic lenses and increased shearing have been noted down dip of the BIF units which is interpreted to be lenses off the main footwall ultramafic. This style of BIF related gold mineralisation is new and unique to the known styles of gold mineralisation at Bulgera.

The 400-metre zone of narrow, moderate to low grade gold mineralization is located between and including sections A-A' and B-B' (figure 2 below). Many of the significant intercepts are surrounded by sub-0.5g/t gold mineralization.

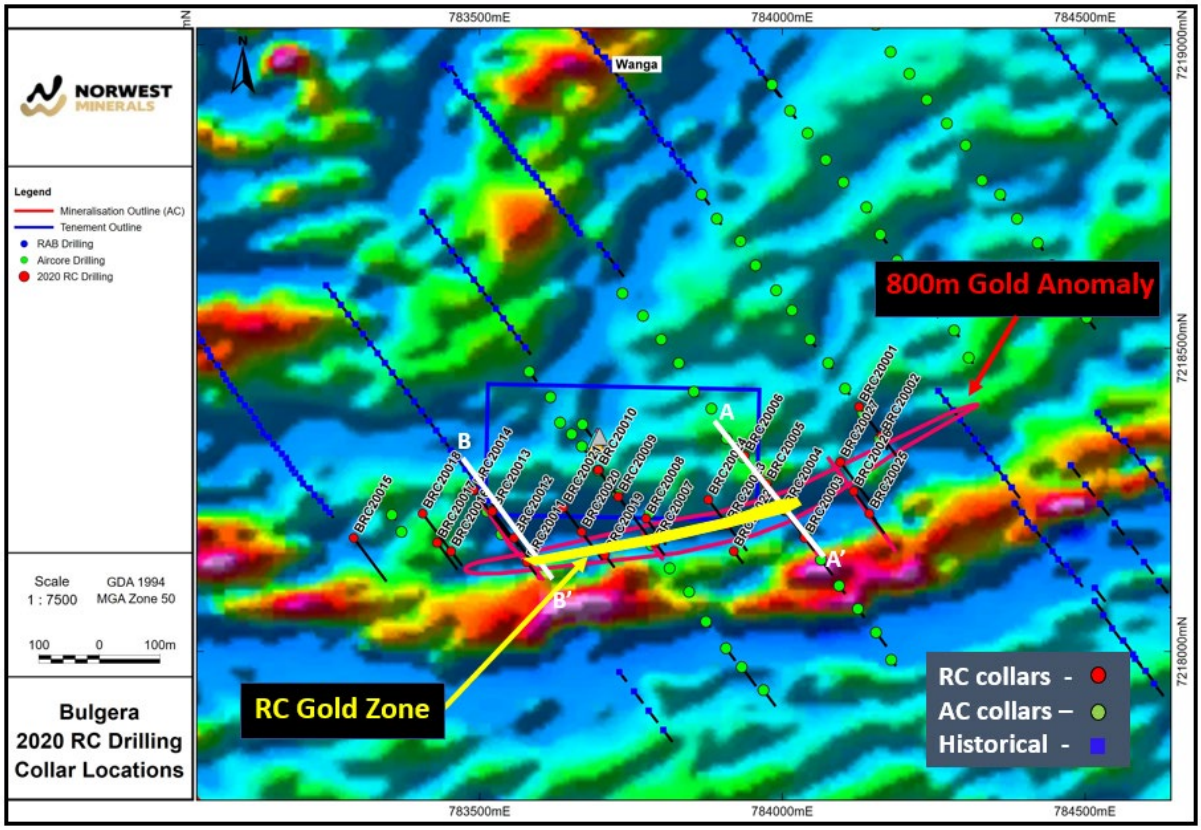


Figure 2 - Plan of the 27-hole RC drill programme testing the 800-metre gold anomaly defined by April AC drilling.

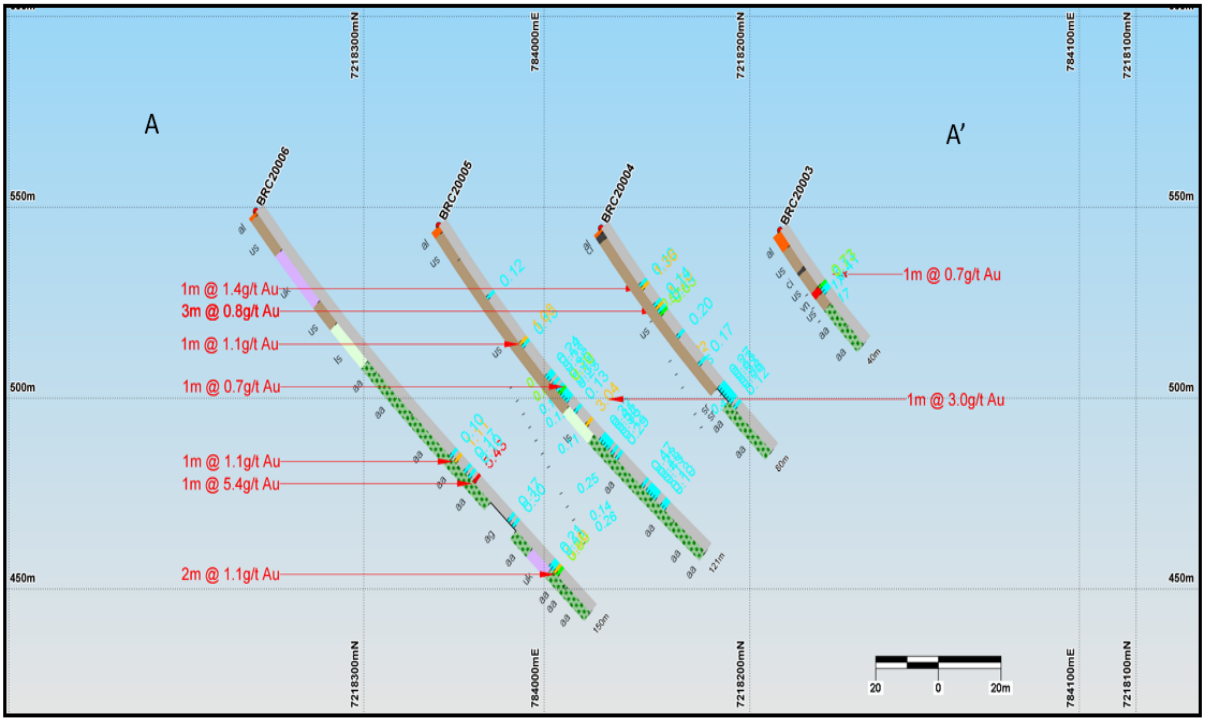


Figure 3 – Section A-A' showing significant RC intercepts, see drill hole collar plan figure 2 for section location.

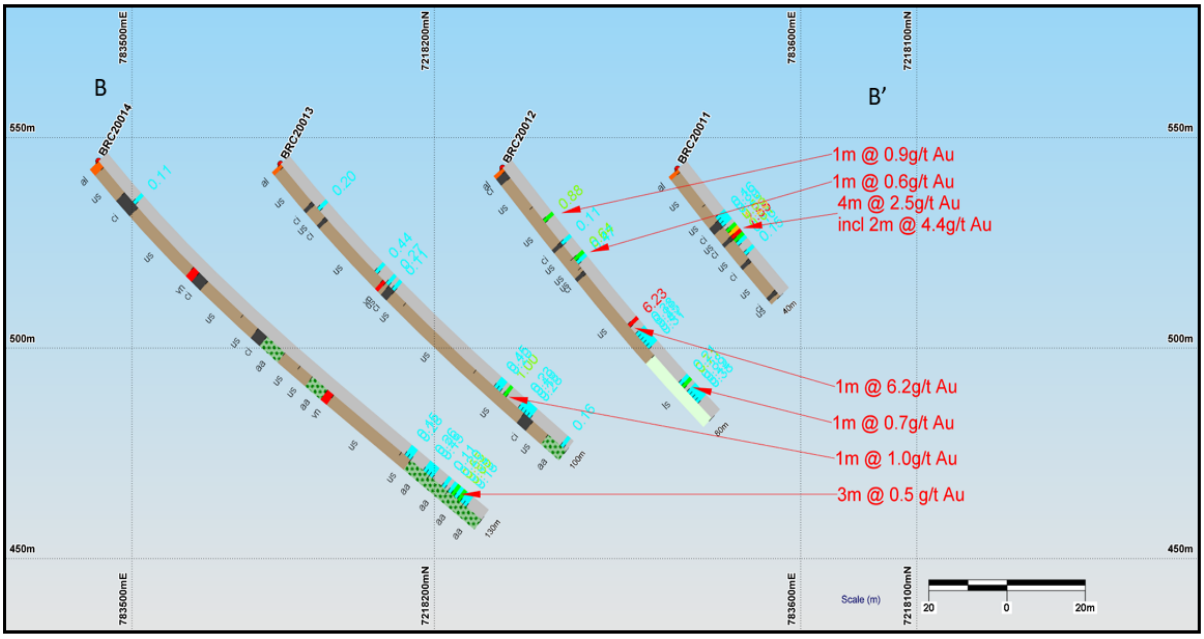


Figure 4 – Section B-B' showing significant RC intercepts, see drill hole collar plan figure 2 for section location.

Norwest is currently assessing the new RC drill hole geology and assay results with focus on the BIF associated gold mineralization. Infill RC drilling of the current 100m x 50m RC drill pattern and testing of other anomalous gold targets is being planned.

Of particular interest is the visual effect of banded iron on magnetic images which may assist future drill hole targeting at the Bulgera Gold project.

Upcoming Exploration at Bulgera

Over the next 3 to 6 months Norwest plans to continue drill testing down-dip of the many near-surface gold mineralisation intercepts at Bulgera. Historical drilling outside of the Bulgera Mining Centre has been almost exclusively into soft near-surface rock (~25 vertical metres) using either a Rotary Air Blast (RAB) or an aircore (AC) drill rig.

Norwest is currently planning holes to test the harder fresh rock immediately down dip of these historical near surface soft-rock gold intercepts using reverse circulation (RC) drilling with the aim of delineating one or more large gold resource deposits at depth.

For this work, Norwest intends utilising the low-cost Edson 3000W track-mounted rig which is capable to drilling targets to depths of 100 metres or more. This rig has a proven track record at Bulgera substantiated by its RC and AC work undertaken for the Company this year.

OPTION TO SELL THE WARRIEDAR GOLD PROJECT (100%)

On 3 July 2020 Norwest announced it had entered into an option sales agreement with Warriedar Mining ("Agreement"), the key terms of which are summarised below.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Warriedar Mining will pay the Company $10,000 for an exclusive 45-day due diligence period.

If during the due diligence period Warriedar Mining wishes to exercise the option and acquire the Warriedar Project, Warriedar Mining must pay Norwest $90,000 cash to proceed to completion.

Completion of the acquisition is conditional on:

- Warriedar Mining making a further payment to the Company to the value of $100,000 in cash or listed shares ("Completion Payment"); and
- Ministerial consent for the transfer of M59/755.

Further, where within 5 years a JORC 2012 compliant resource of 150,000 ounces of gold or more is delineated within the Warriedar Project tenements, Warriedar Mining must make a payment to the Company to the value of $100,000 in cash or listed shares.

The Agreement terminates where:

(a) the option is not exercised within the 45-day due diligence period; or
(b) Warriedar Mining does not issue a completion notice to Norwest on or before 31 December 2020 and proceed to make the Completion Payment to Norwest.

If the Agreement is terminated pursuant to (a) or (b) above the Company shall retain the $10,000 and $90,000 cash fees (as applicable) previously paid.

ARUNTA WEST GOLD & BASE METALS PROJECT

Arunta West Farm-in Joint Venture confirms 80% Norwest earn-in share

The Arunta West joint venture partner, Jervois Mining, has confirmed that the expenditure obligation required to earn Norwest a further 29% interest in the JV tenements has been met. Norwest now holds an 80% share in tenements E80/4986, E80/4987 and E80/4820 as well as a 100% share in tenements E80/5031 and E80/5032. Also, the Company has an 85% interest in tenement E80/5362 pending the finalisation of an Access Agreement with the Tjamu Tjamu group. (figure 5)

Project review

During the 2019 calendar year Norwest completed 1,524 metres (3-holes) of diamond drilling[5] as well as 12,330 metres (82-holes) of RC drilling on a 500 x 1000 metre grid over the large North Dovers iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) anomaly[6]. The locations of anomalous copper intercepts returned from the RC drilling, with two of the better copper results located at the margins of the wide-spaced RC drill pattern, are shown below in figure 6.

[5] ASX Announcement NWM 18 June 2019: "Drilling reaffirms Arunta West Project's iron-oxide-copper-gold potential"
[6] ASX Announcement NWM 31 January 2019: "Activities Report for the Quarter Ended 31 December 2019"

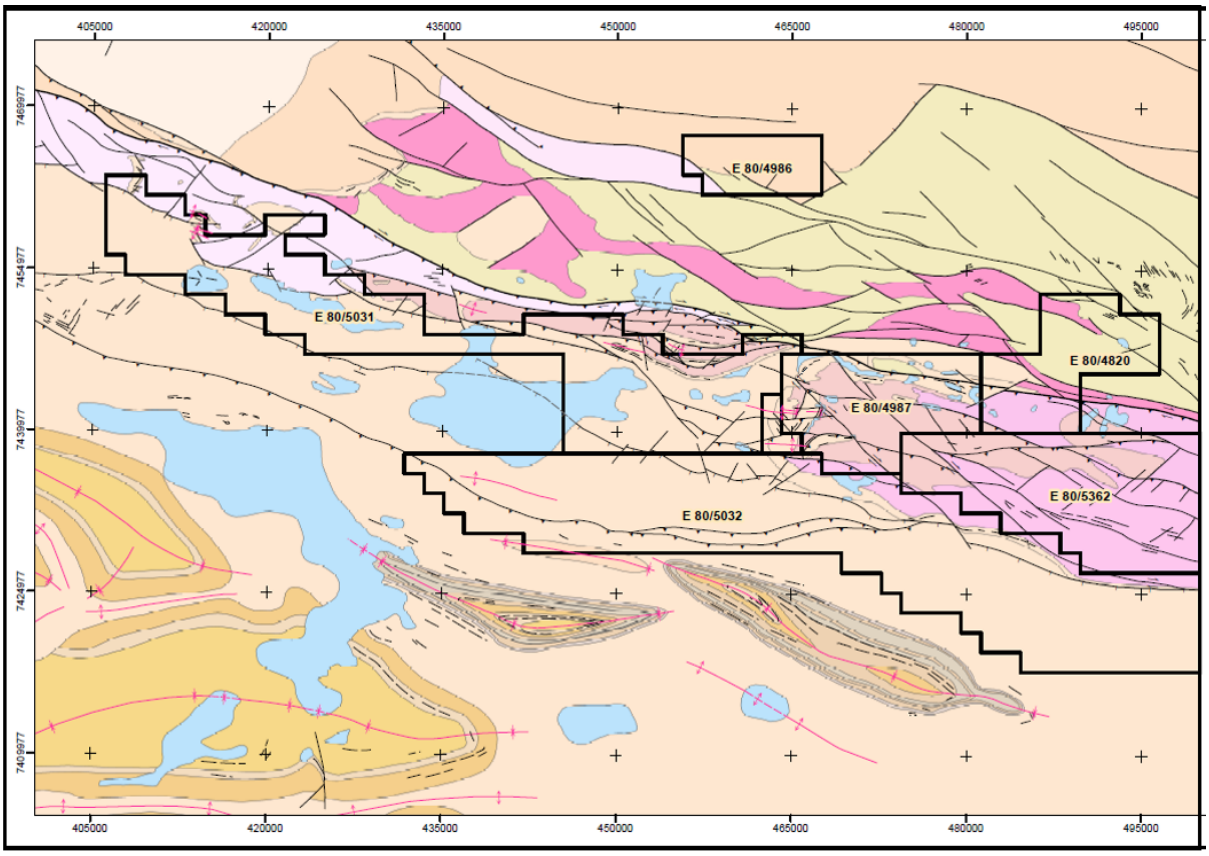


Figure 5 – Arunta West project's 1,700km² tenement area.

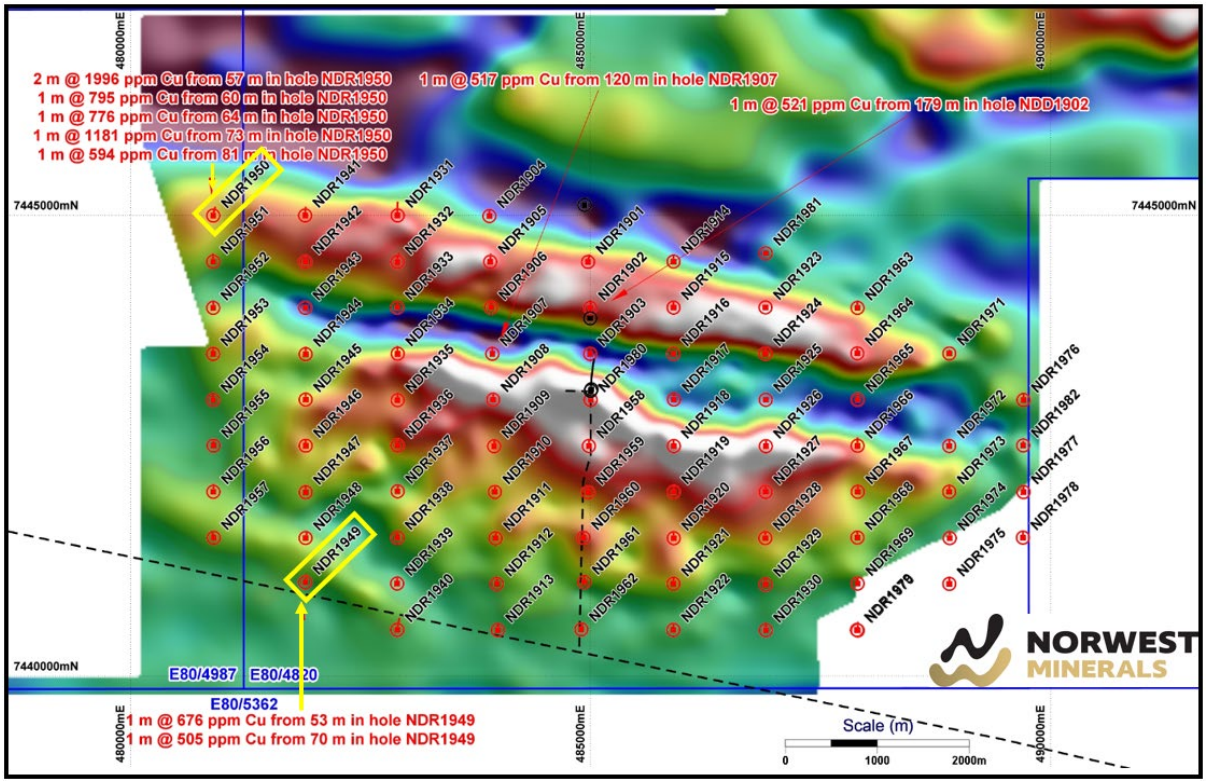


Figure 6 – Anomalous copper intercepts from reverse circulation drilling across the North Dovers IOCG target

Norwest also collected 3,330 soil samples across large target areas of the 1,700 square kilometres project. The soil samples were analysed in the field using XRF for a range of elements including copper, nickel, zinc and lead. In 2020 many of the soil samples were tested by Genalysis laboratories for part-per-billion (ppb) gold. (figure 7)

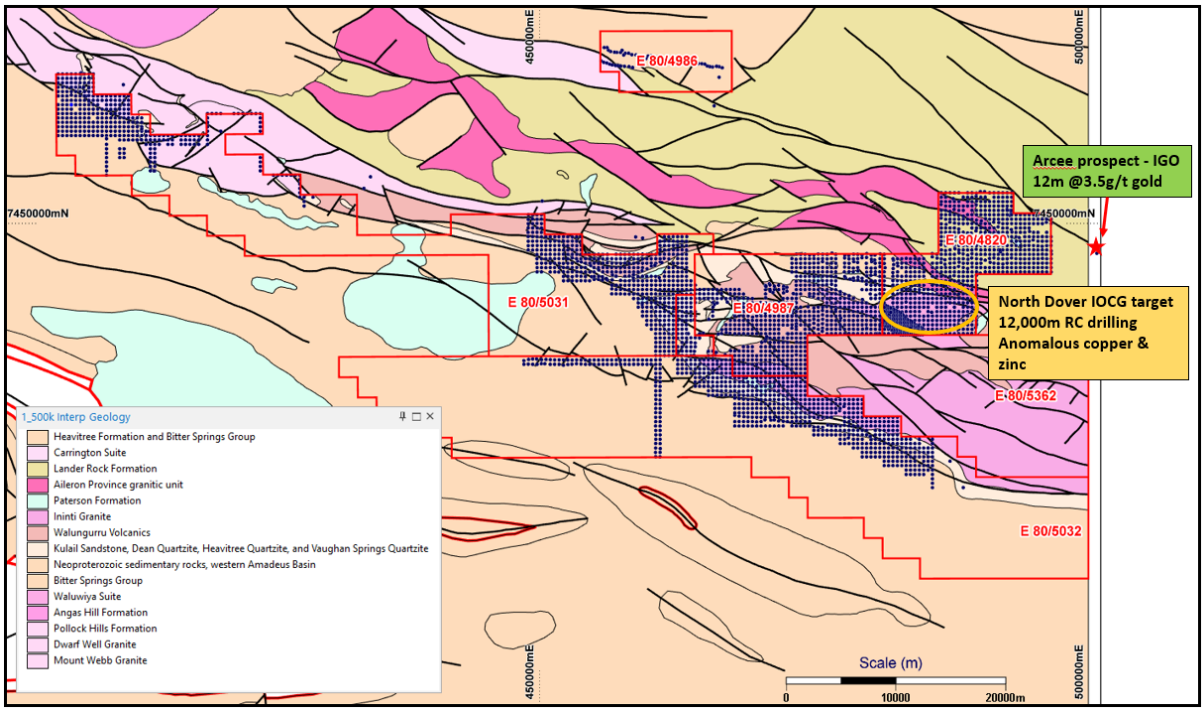


Figure 7 – Norwest soil sample coverage on 400m x 400m grid displayed as dark blue points.

Norwest will soon commence a project-wide review of the considerable amount of new field information with the aim of identifying and ranking Arunta West gold and base metal target for future exploration. Norwest will work alongside a highly experienced geological consultant to review the entire Arunta West database; new and old. The aims of the review are to:

- identify the most prospective areas for gold and base metal mineralisation
- plan and cost future exploration programme(s)
- rationalise the large project tenement holding

MARRIOTT NICKEL PROJECT (100%)

An updated resource model was developed for the Marriott nickel project in late 2019. Marriott is located 70 kilometres southeast of the nickel mining and processing centre of Leinster, Western Australia and comprises one Mining License (M 37/96) of approximately 0.16km² in area. The nickel resource modelling was undertaken by Hyland Geological Mining Consultants (HGMC) in accordance with the reporting guidelines of the JORC Code (2012).

Table 1
Mineral Resource estimate for the Marriott Nickel project (0.7% cut-off grade)

Classification	Tonnage (kt)	Ni (%)	Contained Ni metal (t)
Indicated	463	1.2	5600
Inferred	121	1.1	1300
Total	**584**	**1.18**	**6900**

A preliminary economic study was completed using the new HGMC model with results confirming the Marriott nickel project is uneconomic at the current Nickel price of ~US$6.20 per pound.

Other Norwest Projects:
No fieldwork was undertaken at the Company's Marymia, Ninghan and Bali projects due to circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic[7].

The Association of Mining and Exploration Companies (AMEC) is providing its members, including Norwest, with the latest COVID-19 updates. This includes recent information from the DMIRS regarding tenement expenditure relief *'Temporary guide on applying for exemption from expenditure conditions for exploration licences"* which can be accessed at:
http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Minerals/Exemption-for-Expenditure-5674.aspx

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

[7] Norwest was fortunate to locate traditional owners to undertake Heritage Studies at its Bulgers project thus allowing the two modest drilling programmes to proceed.

Tenement Information (Listing Rule 5.3.3)

Country	Location	Project	Tenement	Change in Holding (%)	Current Holding (%)
Australia	WA	Arunta West 1	E80/4820	0	80
Australia	WA	Arunta West 1	E80/4986	0	80
Australia	WA	Arunta West 1	E80/4987	0	80
Australia	WA	Arunta West	E80/5031	0	100
Australia	WA	Arunta West	E80/5032	0	100
Australia	WA	Arunta West	E80/5382	0	85
Australia	WA	Bali	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 2	E52/2394	0	81.07
Australia	WA	Marymia 2	E52/2395	0	81.07
Australia	WA	Bulgera	E52/3316	0	100
Australia	WA	Bulgera	E52/3276	0	100
Australia	WA	Marriott 3	M37/96	0	100

1.Under the terms of the Farm-in Joint Venture (FIJV) with Jervios Mining Limited Norwest has now earned an 80% share in the three (3) Arunta West JV tenements. The Office of State Revenue await a decision from Parliament regarding the determination of Duty charges against Farm-in style joint ventures thus the DMIRS transfer of the 80% share is currently delayed.
2. Norwest has earned 81.07% of the two Marymia tenements however the transfer of ownership awaits the Parliament decision regarding Duty charges for Farm-in style joint ventures
3. An Application for Objection and Application for Forfeiture has lodged a by 3rd party. Matters are listed for a mention hearing before the Perth Warden on 4 September 2020. A final hearing will be scheduled in Perth for late 2020 or early 2021.

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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like “will”, "progress", “anticipate”, “intend”, “expect”, “may”, “seek”, “towards”, “enable” and similar words or expressions containing same.

The forward-looking statements reflect the Company’s views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this announcement and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Neither the Company nor any other person, gives any representation, warranty, assurance, nor will guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement will actually occur. To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Company and each of its advisors, affiliates, related bodies corporate, directors, officers, partners, employees and agents disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

COVID-19

In early January 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) was notified of the COVID-19 virus and a pandemic was declared by mid-March 2020 after it was confirmed human-to-human transmission can occur. The Company has diligently monitored the status of COVID-19 and the State/Territory and Australian Government’s advice around social distancing and travel restrictions. Staff and contractors were kept informed of any updates to procedures to align with current recommendations. Following a risk assessment, Norwest’s Perth-based staff worked from home. The Company has endeavoured to mitigate impact on productivity during this time, with all corporate engagements during the quarter continuing via voice and video conferencing technology. The Company continues to progress project development but manages its workstreams to allow it to adapt to any change in market conditions.

APPENDIX I

Table 1
Significant Assays for Bulgera RC Drilling
(1m greater than 0.5 gram per tonne gold)

Hole ID	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Intersection
BRC20001	RC	110	111	1	0.683	1 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 110 m in hole BRC20001
BRC20002	RC					No Significant Intersections
BRC20003	RC	19	20	1	0.735	1 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 19 m in hole BRC20003
BRC20004	RC	20	21	1	1.364	1 m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 20 m in hole BRC20004
BRC20004	RC	27	28	1	1.696	1 m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 27 m in hole BRC20004
BRC20004	RC	29	30	1	0.627	1 m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 29 m in hole BRC20004
BRC20005	RC	40	41	1	1.084	1 m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 40 m in hole BRC20005
BRC20005	RC	58	59	1	0.703	1 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 58 m in hole BRC20005
BRC20005	RC	70	71	1	3.035	1 m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 70 m in hole BRC20005
BRC20006	RC	91	92	1	1.107	1 m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 91 m in hole BRC20006
BRC20006	RC	99	100	1	5.427	1 m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 99 m in hole BRC20006
BRC20006	RC	134	136	2	1.08	2 m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 134 m in hole BRC20006
BRC20007	RC	18	19	1	0.575	1 m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 18 m in hole BRC20007
BRC20007	RC	27	28	1	1.901	1 m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 27 m in hole BRC20007
BRC20008						No Significant Intersections
BRC20009	RC	112	113	1	0.618	1 m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 112 m in hole BRC20009
BRC20010	RC	108	109	1	0.598	1 m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 108 m in hole BRC20010
BRC20010	RC	110	111	1	4.291	1 m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 110 m in hole BRC20010
BRC20010	RC	126	127	1	0.55	1 m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 126 m in hole BRC20010
BRC20011	RC	19	23	4	2.48	4 m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 19 m in hole BRC20011
BRC20012	RC	16	17	1	0.883	1 m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 16 m in hole BRC20012
BRC20012	RC	28	29	1	0.644	1 m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 28 m in hole BRC20012
BRC20012	RC	49	50	1	6.232	1 m @ 6.2 g/t Au from 49 m in hole BRC20012
BRC20012	RC	69	70	1	0.71	1 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 69 m in hole BRC20012
BRC20013	RC	79	80	1	0.997	1 m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 79 m in hole BRC20013
BRC20014	RC	120	121	1	0.55	1 m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 120 m in hole BRC20014
BRC20014	RC	122	123	1	0.69	1 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 122 m in hole BRC20014
BRC20015	RC	37	39	2	0.766	2 m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 37 m in hole BRC20015
BRC20015	RC	49	50	1	0.729	1 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 49 m in hole BRC20015
BRC20015	RC	65	67	2	0.908	2 m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 65 m in hole BRC20015
BRC20015	RC	77	78	1	0.995	1 m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 77 m in hole BRC20015
BRC20016	RC	25	26	1	1.688	1 m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 25 m in hole BRC20016
BRC20017						No Significant Intersections
BRC20018	RC	81	82	1	0.742	1 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 81 m in hole BRC20018
BRC20019						No Significant Intersections
BRC20020	RC	28	29	1	2.056	1 m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 28 m in hole BRC20020
BRC20020	RC	35	36	1	0.913	1 m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 35 m in hole BRC20020
BRC20020	RC	76	77	1	1.921	1 m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 76 m in hole BRC20020
BRC20021						No Significant Intersections
BRC20022						No Significant Intersections
BRC20023	RC	37	39	2	0.688	2 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 37 m in hole BRC20023
BRC20024						No Significant Intersections
BRC20025						No Significant Intersections
BRC20026						No Significant Intersections
BRC20027						No Significant Intersections

Table 2
Drill Hole Information - Bulgera RC Drilling

Hole ID	East (GDA94z50)	North (GDA94z50)	Elev (m)	Depth (m)	Type	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BRC20001	784127	7218403	550	120	RC	-50	143
BRC20002	784164	7218355	549	81	RC	-50	143
BRC20003	784037	7218187	544	40	RC	-50	143
BRC20004	784003	7218233	544	80	RC	-50	143
BRC20005	783974	7218276	545	121	RC	-50	143
BRC20006	783938	7218322	549	150	RC	-50	143
BRC20007	783790	7218179	547	40	RC	-50	143
BRC20008	783775	7218219	548	80	RC	-50	143
BRC20009	783729	7218255	549	120	RC	-50	143
BRC20010	783696	7218299	549	150	RC	-50	143
BRC20011	783578	7218147	543	40	RC	-50	143
BRC20012	783557	7218187	543	80	RC	-50	143
BRC20013	783521	7218231	544	100	RC	-50	143
BRC20014	783490	7218266	544	130	RC	-50	143
BRC20015	783292	7218187	543	130	RC	-50	143
BRC20016	783453	7218165	543	45	RC	-50	143
BRC20017	783430	7218179	543	80	RC	-50	143
BRC20018	783406	7218227	548	100	RC	-50	143
BRC20019	783707	7218159	543	40	RC	-50	143
BRC20020	783669	7218197	543	80	RC	-50	143
BRC20021	783638	7218237	543	100	RC	-50	143
BRC20022	783920	7218165	543	40	RC	-50	143
BRC20023	783909	7218209	544	80	RC	-50	143
BRC20024	783878	7218250	544	120	RC	-50	143
BRC20025	784144	7218227	546	62	RC	-50	143
BRC20026	784118	7218264	545	90	RC	-50	143
BRC20027	784096	7218312	545	125	RC	-50	143

Table 3
Significant Assays for Bulgera Aircore Drilling
(4m composite ≥ 0.1 gram per tonne gold)

Hole ID	From	To	INTERVAL	Au_ppm
BAC20001	8	16	8	0.33
BAC20002	12	20	8	0.26
BAC20002	40	44	4	0.31
BAC20003	0	8	8	0.75
BAC20003	12	24	12	0.33
BAC20004	12	20	8	0.73
BAC20005	4	8	4	0.17
BAC20005	24	32	8	1.06
BAC20005	36	39	3	0.20
BAC20008	12	16	4	0.18
BAC20008	20	24	4	1.70
BAC20008	28	32	4	0.18
BAC20009	16	20	4	0.11
BAC20009	28	32	4	0.11
BAC20009	36	40	4	0.83
BAC20009	52	56	4	1.66
BAC20010	40	44	4	0.28
BAC20010	48	52	4	0.71
BAC20017	12	16	4	0.26
BAC20017	24	28	4	0.26
BAC20032	20	28	8	0.17
BAC20033	24	28	4	0.57
BAC20033	40	48	8	0.78
BAC20033	56	60	4	0.42
BAC20034	48	64	16	0.38
BAC20034	68	72	4	0.11
BAC20034	80	84	4	0.25
BAC20034	88	95	7	0.19
BAC20043	12	16	4	0.12
BRC20001	15	16	1	0.14
BAC20057	20	24	4	0.12
BAC20069	12	24	12	0.14
BAC20096	8	12	4	0.10
BAC20099	32	40	8	0.27
BAC20102	16	20	4	0.66
BAC20107	12	16	4	0.16
BAC20109	4	12	8	0.54
BAC20109	20	24	4	0.29
BAC20122	12	24	12	0.19
BAC20124	32	36	4	0.12
BAC20124	56	60	4	0.12

Table 4
Drill Hole Information - Bulgera Aircore Drilling

HoleID	East (GDA94Z50)	North (GDA94Z50)	Hole Depth (m)	Type	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BAC20001	785416	7220180	57	AC	-60	143
BAC20002	785407	7220195	54	AC	-60	143
BAC20003	785399	7220210	50	AC	-60	143
BAC20004	785382	7220226	35	ac	-60	143
BAC20005	785370	7220241	39	AC	-60	143
BAC20006	783371	7218197	20	AC	-60	143
BAC20007	783355	7218225	22	AC	-60	143
BAC20008	783580	7218150	71	AC	-60	143
BAC20009	783536	7218193	72	AC	-60	143
BAC20010	783512	7218231	53	AC	-60	143
BAC20011	783969	7217936	67	AC	-60	143
BAC20012	783933	7217974	79	AC	-60	143
BAC20013	783907	7218005	52	AC	-60	143
BAC20014	783874	7218049	24	AC	-60	143
BAC20015	783846	7218098	17	AC	-60	143
BAC20016	783814	7218137	19	AC	-60	143
BAC20017	783784	7218175	35	AC	-60	143
BAC20018	783781	7218228	21	AC	-60	143
BAC20019	783728	7218258	25	AC	-60	143
BAC20020	783696	7218298	23	AC	-60	143
BAC20021	783684	7218317	15	AC	-60	143
BAC20022	783669	7218338	27	AC	-60	143
BAC20023	783652	7218358	15	AC	-60	143
BAC20024	783633	7218377	12	AC	-60	143
BAC20025	783617	7218419	20	AC	-60	143
BAC20026	783582	7218461	42	AC	-60	143
BAC20027	784180	7217986	26	AC	-60	143
BAC20028	784155	7218031	58	AC	-60	143
BAC20029	784125	7218070	37	AC	-60	143
BAC20030	784094	7218108	34	AC	-60	143
BAC20031	784064	7218151	65	AC	-60	143
BAC20032	784038	7218190	37	AC	-60	143
BAC20033	784005	7218232	67	AC	-60	143
BAC20034	783974	7218278	95	AC	-60	143
BAC20035	783936	7218320	58	AC	-60	143
BAC20036	783908	7218351	20	AC	-60	143
BAC20037	783883	7218400	18	AC	-60	143
BAC20038	783854	7218428	21	AC	-60	143
BAC20039	783829	7218475	21	AC	-60	143
BAC20040	783800	7218514	10	AC	-60	143
BAC20041	783770	7218553	18	AC	-60	143
BAC20042	783736	7218590	11	AC	-60	143
BAC20043	784161	7218350	45	AC	-60	143
BAC20044	784133	7218393	23	AC	-60	143
BAC20045	784104	7218433	26	AC	-60	143

Table 4 (cont.)
Drill Hole Information - Bulgera Aircore Drilling

HoleID	East (GDA94Z50)	North (GDA94Z50)	Hole Depth (m)	Type	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BAC20046	784076	7218475	23	AC	-60	143
BAC20047	784046	7218514	31	AC	-60	143
BRC20001	783670	7218374	76	RC	-60	143
BAC20048	784016	7218562	14	AC	-60	143
BAC20049	783990	7218595	18	AC	-60	143
BAC20050	783956	7218636	12	AC	-60	143
BAC20051	783931	7218676	13	AC	-60	143
BAC20052	783892	7218713	25	AC	-60	143
BAC20053	783867	7218753	43	AC	-60	143
BAC20054	784308	7218484	25	AC	-60	143
BAC20055	784284	7218529	28	AC	-60	143
BAC20056	784249	7218562	30	AC	-60	143
BAC20057	784218	7218607	46	AC	-60	143
BAC20058	784190	7218644	46	AC	-60	143
BAC20059	784162	7218687	37	AC	-60	143
BAC20060	784139	7218732	22	AC	-60	143
BAC20061	784101	7218773	10	AC	-60	143
BAC20062	784072	7218810	11	AC	-60	143
BAC20063	784042	7218854	11	AC	-60	143
BAC20064	784013	7218891	33	AC	-60	143
BAC20065	783983	7218934	54	AC	-60	143
BAC20066	784503	7218550	48	AC	-60	143
BAC20067	784474	7218591	22	AC	-60	143
BAC20068	784446	7218636	44	AC	-60	143
BAC20069	784422	7218673	31	AC	-60	143
BAC20070	784388	7218713	11	AC	-60	143
BAC20071	784360	7218753	25	AC	-60	143
BAC20072	784330	7218776	16	AC	-60	143
BAC20073	784303	7218834	12	AC	-60	143
BAC20074	784272	7218870	12	AC	-60	143
BAC20075	784239	7218909	11	AC	-60	143
BAC20076	784210	7218952	9	AC	-60	143
BAC20077	784179	7218988	11	AC	-60	143
BAC20078	784154	7219033	21	AC	-60	143
BAC20079	784124	7219073	47	AC	-60	143
BAC20080	784096	7219117	17	AC	-60	143
BAC20081	784062	7219152	34	AC	-60	143
BAC20082	784379	7219077	24	AC	-60	143
BAC20083	784353	7219118	3	AC	-60	143
BAC20084	784323	7219160	6	AC	-60	143
BAC20085	784292	7219200	21	AC	-60	143
BAC20086	784264	7219245	6	AC	-60	143
BAC20087	784236	7219285	13	AC	-60	143
BAC20088	784207	7219321	9	AC	-60	143
BAC20089	784176	7219366	24	AC	-60	143

Table 4 (cont.)
Drill Hole Information - Bulgera Aircore Drilling

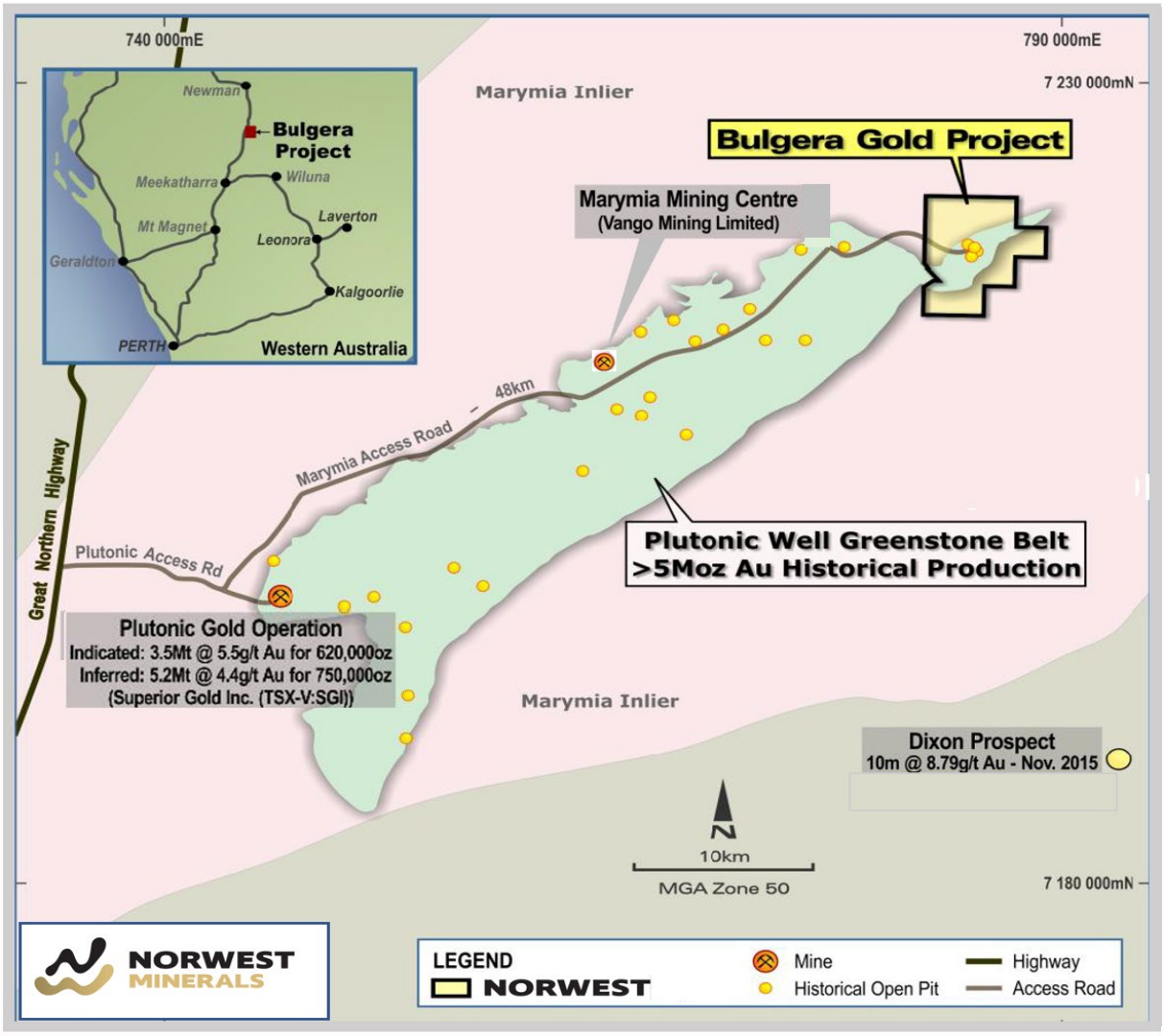
HoleID	East (GDA94Z50)	North (GDA94Z50)	Hole Depth (m)	Type	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BAC20090	786768	7220086	51	AC	-60	143
BAC20091	786757	7220102	50	AC	-60	143
BAC20092	786738	7220121	54	AC	-60	143
BAC20093	786721	7220145	51	AC	-60	143
BAC20094	786706	7220164	33	AC	-60	143
BAC20095	786693	7220185	60	AC	-60	143
BAC20096	786670	7220225	52	AC	-60	143
BAC20097	786646	7220243	55	AC	-60	143
BAC20098	786633	7220265	75	AC	-60	143
BAC20099	786618	7220282	66	AC	-60	143
BAC20100	786600	7220307	55	AC	-60	143
BAC20101	786584	7220328	43	AC	-60	143
BAC20102	786929	7220207	57	AC	-60	143
BAC20103	786916	7220226	72	AC	-60	143
BAC20104	786898	7220246	52	AC	-60	143
BAC20105	786886	7220268	57	AC	-60	143
BAC20106	786869	7220285	46	AC	-60	143
BAC20107	786854	7220307	40	AC	-60	143
BAC20108	786827	7220318	62	AC	-60	143
BAC20109	786825	7220348	45	AC	-60	143
BAC20110	786806	7220369	54	AC	-60	143
BAC20111	786792	7220391	52	AC	-60	143
BAC20112	786775	7220409	45	AC	-60	143
BAC20113	786757	7220425	42	AC	-60	143
BAC20114	787318	7220377	70	AC	-60	143
BAC20115	787280	7220412	29	AC	-60	143
BAC20116	787249	7220448	43	AC	-60	143
BAC20117	787221	7220493	34	AC	-60	143
BAC20118	787194	7220541	47	AC	-60	143
BAC20119	787156	7220573	29	AC	-60	143
BAC20120	787121	7220610	35	AC	-60	143
BAC20121	787684	7220534	108	AC	-60	143
BAC20122	787658	7220571	53	AC	-60	143
BAC20123	787627	7220619	76	AC	-60	143
BAC20124	787596	7220652	62	AC	-60	143

APPENDIX II

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 existing haul road from the operating Plutonic gold mine which has produced over 5.5 million ounces of gold since 1990. The Plutonic mine is owned by Toronto listed Superior Gold Inc. (TSX-V:SGI).

The 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.



Bulgera Gold Project location map.

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[8].

Vango Mining Ltd (ASX: VAN) is aggressively exploring the Marymia tenements along the mafic-ultramafic mine sequence where they have made a number of high-grade gold discoveries including the Trident deposit being 1.59Mt @ 8g/t gold for 410,000 ounces.

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 for $220,000 in July 2019 and in September 2019 reported a JORC resource of 2Mt @1.03g/t gold for 65,500 ounces.

The Bulgera Gold Resources were upgraded in April 2020 to:

Indicated = 2.06Mt grading 1.0 g/t for 66,230 ounces of gold
Inferred = 0.86Mt grading 1.0 g/t for 27,650 ounces of gold
Total = 2.92MT grading 1.0g/t for 93,880 ounces of gold

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

The Marriott Nickel Project
July 2020

Appendix III - 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.*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • Not all of the aspects relating to the quality of historical drilling and core sampling can be confirmed. The details of drilling and sampling procedures employed by historical explorers to generate the resource is outlined in the appropriate sections below. • Historic Exploration by WMC from 1969-1971 consisted of a diamond drilling program on an approximate 40mx40m grid with sampling from core initially using 10-foot intervals which was then reduced to 1 foot to better define the mineralized intervals. • The initial phase of drilling discovered 3 main mineralized zones • Australian Mines Ltd drilled 38 additional vertical RC precollars and diamond tails during 2006 and 2007 to close the drilling grid down to approximately 20x40m and noted generally excellent core recovery. • Australian Mines Ltd carried out core sampling on 1m intervals
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).*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • Some of the details relating to the early WMC diamond drilling was not recorded or is not available. Core size is not reported. • The additional 38 drill holes added by Australian Mined Ltd during 2006-2007 used RC hammer pre-collars followed by deeper drilling of diamond tails. • All drilling at Marriott was vertical except for 1 hole. • All drill-holes were collared from topographic surface.
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*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • Details of sample recovery from the historic WMC Diamond drilling has either not been recorded in historical reports or is not available or able to be located. • Australian Mines Ltd noted that during their 2006-2007 diamond

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	drilling program that core recovery was excellent in all holes and core loss was very minimal.
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.*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • The logging of diamond core was completed on site. Lithological codes were entered into the Australian Mines Ltd geological database. • Logging recorded the weathering / oxidation and 'top of fresh rock (TOFR) profile which was observed to be relatively shallow across the Marriott deposit area. • Australian Mines Ltd logging note that no 'discing' was observed in the core which suggests that Marriott is located in a geotechnical 'low stress' regime.
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.* •	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • Little detail is available regarding sample collection from either the historic WMC or Australian Mines Ltd Diamond drilling. If recorded in historical reports, this information is not able to be located or available. • The WMC Diamond Drilling samples were collected initially at 10-foot intervals with follow up 1-foot intervals used for gaining more detail in mineralized zones. • For the Australian Mines Ltd Diamond Drilling, samples were collected at 1m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • The early WMC diamond drill samples drilling For Marriott and were assayed WMC's Kalgoorlie laboratory. Upon an independent review in 1989, some questions raised over the accuracy of the original assay technique (due to possible partial digest of silicate minerals). • Australian Mined Ltd carried out assaying for both 'Total Nickel' and 'Sulphide Nickel for the 2006-2007 diamond drilling program. • • The Total Nickel analyses were carried out using AT Digest and ICPOES finish by Ultratrace Analytical Laboratories in Perth and Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth. The AT digest process: Samples are digested with Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrofluoric acids to near dry and then leached with Hydrochloric acid. • The Sulphide Nickel samples were processed using PA2 digest and Atomic Absorption Spectrometer finish (PA2 / AAS) at Genalysis Laboratory services in Perth. The PA2 Digest process included: Using Hydrogen peroxide in the presence of Ascorbic acid preferentially dissolving Ni present in sulphide minerals (eg pentlandite, pyrrhotite, millerite and cobalt-nickel-pyrite). Hydrogen peroxide oxidises sulphide minerals, converting S2- to SO_4^{2-} ions.
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.*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • Use of standard or duplicate samples by WMC is not recorded. • Australian Mimes Ltd record the use of 6 standards and 2 Blank samples for the 2006-2007 drilling program Australian Mines Ltd conclusion generally was that for the standards used for Laboratory assay checking that returned results were scattered either side of the expected result with a minor number plotting outside two standard deviations range.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • Details of surveying of the diamond holes drilled by WM were captured from Drill Hole logs. • Holes drilled by Australian Mines Ltd have been surveyed accurately in MGA94 Zone 51 using a DGPS instrument. • All diamond holes from the 2006-2007 program were surveyed by down hole gyro.
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.*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • The earlier WMC drilling was aligned according to an approximate 40mx40m grid. • Additional drilling carried out bey Australian Mines Ltd closed the WMC drilling pattern to 20mx40m in much of the Marriott deposit area.
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.*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • The diamond drilling at Marriott have been angled at -90 degrees (towards grid East) which adequately intersect the majority of mineralized lodes observed to be dipping towards grid North-East at approximately 40-45 degrees. • It is unlikely that any known bias has been introduced through the diamond drilling or sampling the known or additional possible structures. • Downhole Surveys to determine the extent of downhole deviations at Marriott has been carried out on the newer Australian Mines ltd drill holes with only minor deviations measured. Given most drill-holes are relatively short, the minor deviations observed have not caused any problems related to the precise sample locations down-hole.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • No details of historical measures to ensure sample security are available in open file reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)** • A small number of independent reports and reviews are available relating to aspects of drilling, drill-core retrieval, cutting, sampling selection or geochemical data acquisition have been following exploration by WMC and during operations carried out at the Marriott area by Australian Mines Ltd. • Norwest Minerals is currently reviewing all historical data and sampling techniques to determine additional data acquisition requirements as may be necessary for possible increasing and upgrading of the current reported mineral resource.

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 information in this release relates to the Marriott Nickel Project, on granted Mining Lease M37/96.* • *There are no existing to impediments to M37/96.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *WMC, 1969-71, Discovery & drilling, first diamond drilling programme was conducted* • *AUZ, 2006-7, Australian Mines Limited, conducted diamond drilling and metallurgical testwork and mineral resource estimate* • *AUZ, 2008, Australian Mines Limited purchased lease M37/96 which included the Marriott nickel deposit, 100% ownership*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Mt Clifford area and the Marriot's deposit are located within a large, lithologically complex area of dominantly mafic rocks 7 km west-north-west of Mt Clifford. • The ultramafic sequence extends 12 km north-west from Mt Clifford, but in the central section bulges out to the south-west. • In the southern section the stratigraphy is facing north with a dip of 30^{O} to 50^{O} towards magnetic north. • The thickened portion of the ultramafic sequence is a large

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dunite body. Above the dunite lies a gabbro and a succession of peridotitic flows which host the nickel sulphide mineralisation. • There is quite good preservation of cumulate and Spinifex textures in the drill core it was possible to interpret a sequence of relatively thin komatiitic flows above a gabbroic substrate. • Doctor Stephen Barnes of CSIRO interpreted the gabbro as having evolved at the top of a very thick ponded ultramafic flow. • The lowest komatiite flow unit at Marriott appears to have thermally eroded into the gabbroic substrate, and there is also a suggestion that some of the subsequent flows have thermally eroded the top of the underlying/preceding flow unit.

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.*
		• WMC Diamond drilling was undertaken in the area on a close space 40 metres by 40 metre drill pattern. The diamond core was sampled initially using 10-foot sample intervals. Intervals with nickel mineralisation were re-sampled using one-foot sample intervals.
		• A TEM survey using 400 ft loops covered the area of known mineralisation in early 1973, but as expected, no anomaly was detected. A further survey covering an area of I.P. response northwest of the mineralisation did however, detect a significant anomaly. Although this was thought to be most likely due to sulphides in the sediment overlaying the Marriott peridotite, it was tested by a diamond drill hole (MCD478).
		• Australian Mines drilled thirty-eight vertical RC precollars and diamond tails during 2006 and 2007.
		• All collars were surveyed using differential GPS, and all holes were cased with 50-millimetre PVC and surveyed down hole with a North Seeking Gyro. Core recovery was excellent in all holes.

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.*	• All reported drill assay results used in the estimation of this Mineral Resource are historical and are understood to have been previously reported and published in previous relevant releases or Mines Department Reports. • No metal equivalent values are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• At Marriott mineralization has a strike of approximately 125 degrees with a dip of approximately -40 to -45 degrees. • The vertical Drilling was oriented such that it was not quite perpendicular to the mineralized lode dip however enough intercepts area available to reliably determine the true width of mineralised zone / lodes. • Reported sample intervals are down-hole lengths; the true width is estimated to mostly approximate 70-75% of the down-hole widths, based on interpretation of mineralization with respect to 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.*	• The majority significant intercepts have been described in previous reports announcements although many of these records may not be immediately available due to their historical nature. The available reports clearly show detailed information relating to and including representative drill hole cross sections and related maps showing the distribution of significant mineralization.
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.*	• All drill assay results used in the estimation of this Mineral Resource have been sources from database compiled by the previous explores listed above, previous reports or from information published in previous releases.
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.*	• WMC conducted Flotation test work on 6 holes as follows: MCD102, MCD103, MCD112, MCD124, MCD102, MCD109, MCD120. • Only MCD102 is the only hole for which the author has located a table of metallurgical results. • MCD 102 showed that a high nickel (42.85 %) cleaner concentrate was produced from feed material assaying 1.57% Ni, with 28.2% of the nickel being contained within a magnetic concentrate assaying 2.67% Ni. • It was suggested that if pyrrhotite was present then a significant portion of the nickel may be incorporated in the magnetic spinel trevorite. • BHP Billiton carried out metallurgical testwork in 2006-2007 using 10 drill holes from the Australian Mines Ltd diamond drilling program • Samples from these 10 holes were divided into 21 ore intervals composites under Australian Mines Ltd direction. Waste dilution

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		was added at 15% where the ore interval was smaller than 5 metres and 10% for larger intervals • A widely variable flotation response was observed, with nickel recoveries ranging from as high as 84.90% to as low as 4.51%. • The average nickel recovery achieved was 62.2%. • Nickel concentrate grades achieved are high for the majority of composites, averaging 29.30%. This high concentrate grade is due to the low sulphur content of the ore, which also imposes a limit on the Fe/MgO achievable (with limited iron sulphides available for recovery). • The main nickel minerals were identified using XRD as millerite and polydimite with smaller amounts of pentlandite. • Marriott's ore has a lower nickel head grade than typical LNO feed and is deficient in sulphur. The non-sulphide nickel content has wide variability and averages 21.4% for the composites tested. This compares to a PUG average of just 4.5%. • Flotation performance is generally poor when compared to PUG, owing mainly to the higher non sulphide nickel values. Whilst concentrate nickel is high (averaging 29.3%), the Fe/MgO content limits the potential for Marriott's to make part of the feed blend. High arsenic values in the final concentrate add to this argument. • Australian Mines Limited contracted 'Dunstan Metallurgical Services' of Perth to perform independent metallurgical flotation tests on 14 composite samples for behalf of AUZ. • Conclusions were that both the Ammtec and BHP tests derived a consistently different feed grade for the same composite. • For most tests the Ammtec tests returned slightly higher Ni recoveries than the BHP tests. • The BHP 87% curve was selected to predict SNi recovery in the block model as it is the most conservative result.
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.*	• Further work will focus on assessing a viable mine plan and processing plant design as discussed in the announcement and additional resource drilling and exploration drilling to be undertaken on satellite resources. • Additional metallurgical testing (on different grind size material utilising both the same and new primary composite samples as per the previously reported work). Carry out additional verification drilling and use such drilling to access fresh samples for metallurgical test work.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The drill hole database is maintained by Norwest Minerals (In conjunction with Apex Geoscience). • The Competent Person has verified the internal referential integrity of the database. • All drill-holes (79) except 1 were drilled vertically (to intersect mineralization dipping at approximately 40 degrees) No other significant errors or concerns were encountered when importing or interrogating DH collar, survey and assay data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person consolidating the drilling and sampling data is a contractor to Norwest Minerals and has visited the site. • To date no recent site visit to the exact location of the Marriott deposit has been undertaken by the Competent Person responsible for the resource estimation. The competent person has however had extensive experience within the Leonora, Leinster and Mt. Keith region and is familiar with some of the nickel and gold projects nearby to the Marriott project location.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Mineralisation envelopes were interpreted in section from drill hole data. A nominal 0.3% Ni edge cut off was used to define the mineralisation. • The mineralisation envelope is interpreted to be contained within a specific geological package which is terminated by an underlying clearly define 'foot-wall' contact. • Since the BHP 87% recovery curve was selected it is appropriate to manipulate the drill hole data base so as to calculate SNi recovery for each 1 metre interval of core by applying the following formulae: If SNi >= 0.4% then SNi rec = 86.7% and if SNi <0.4% then SNi rec (%) = 405.44 x SNi (%). • This Nickel Recovered value was applied to the entire drilling database and was used for the new resource estimates carried out by Norwest Minerals Ltd.

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Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Marriott mineralised zone has an approximate 280 m strike containing the identified deposit lodes. Down-dip extents are approximately 200m with approximate average lode thicknesses of approximately 10-15m extending out to a maximum of thickness of approximately 20m. • Mineralization extends from topographic surface (440m RL) down to a depth of approximately 160m (280m RL). • Sulphide mineralization is understood to extend from within 10m of topographic surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Not all of the available diamond drilling data was used to define and model the mineralised domains for Nickel (Ni%). The historic WMC diamond holes were not included • The geological logging and assay data from this Diamond drilling data was used for mineralization interpretation and for guiding Mineral Resource estimation. • All drill-holes (collared at topographic surface) have had their collar positions surveyed. The survey control for collar positions is considered adequate for the estimation of resources as stated. • The mineralised domains were interpreted from the drilling data provided by Norwest. A pre-existing preliminary mineralization wire-frames along with of cross-sectional 3D strings on representative sections was also provided by Norwest. From these new set of wire-frames were generated throughout each deposit area. • The new wire-frame domains were used for statistical analysis (including generation of semi-variograms) and for grade estimation. • A set of wire-frame weathering surfaces were also modelled to highlight material type differences overprinting the mineralized zones. These codes are used to flag bulk global density differences. • Statistical and geostatistical analysis was carried out composited drilling data, composited to one metre down-hole intervals for gold. • One (1) block model was constructed for the Marriott deposit using 4.0m x 4.0m x 2.0m (E-W, N-S, Bench) block cells covering the entire extents the mineralisation. • The Block Model coordinate boundaries (Local Grid System) are; 302920-303780m E - (215 x 4.0m blocks) 6850800-6851440m N - (160 x 4.0m blocks) 240-460m RL - (110 x 2.0m benches)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method was used for the estimation of Nickel (Ni%) using variogram parameters defined from the geostatistical analysis. An outlier 'distance of restriction' approach was applied during the Au interpolation process in selected domains in order to reduce the influence of very high-grade outlier composite samples. • The kriging interpolated Nickel grades used different interpolation parameters as determined from an independent 'AREA' domain variographic analysis aligned to differences in mineralization geometry orientation. • Dry Bulk Density ("density") was assigned by material type 'oxidation state' designation with vales assigned representing the average bulk density derived from the available measured bulk density measurements from the historic drilling database. Locally within the mineralized zones bulk density levels were directly interpolated into the block model based on the bulk density measurements from the diamond drilling data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A 0.7% Ni cut off has been applied to reported tonnes and grade. This cut-off is considered in line with current nickel price in conjunction with resource reporting 'modifying factors' and certain mineral processing considerations.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the deposits will be mined using open pit mining methods. • Detailed grade control will refine resource and expected reserve detail prior to any mining activity.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of*	• Previous Project owners, Australian Mines Ltd in conjunction with BHP Billiton reviewed mineralization characteristics and noted that the low Iron Ni-sulphides (millerite, haezlewoodite and violarite) at Marriott. • Observations from floatation tests showed a widely variable flotation response, with nickel recoveries ranging from as high as 84.90% to as and to low as 4.51%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• This observation suggests that these sulphides responded well to flotation with similar reagent doses as used at Leinster. • Some reduced flotation recoveries were anticipated in the volumetrically small zones weathered / oxidized zones owing to predominance of non-sulphide nickel minerals being present.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The resource is located in an area of successful historic and current Nickel mining It is assumed no significant environmental factors would prevent establishment of a new mining operation at Marriott which would include waste dumps and tailings disposal if necessary.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Dry Bulk Density (DBD) has been determined from historical measurements taken from core samples. • Laboratory based Archimedes methods have been used to determine bulk density from the diamond core samples. The bulk densities derived appear appropriate for the rock material types described and for the various weathering and oxidation states and sulphide mineralization content. • The density measurements have been averaged in all deposit areas according to the geologically logged weathered or oxidized (or partially oxidized), transitional and fresh (sulphide) zones. The mineralized zones had a separate bulk density assignment process applied to them by way of direct interpolation of bulk density measurements from the diamond core drilling. This was done to ensure local bulk density variability was aligned with the increased levels of sulphide mineralization in these zones. • The bulk density values applied in the Marriott deposits are: Weathered/Oxide = 2.20; Oxide = 2.40; Transition = 2.60; Fresh (Sulphide) = 2.80 (default) - with local mineralization zone variability.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The classification was considered appropriate on the basis of drill hole spacing, sample interval numbers, geological interpretation, complexity of mineralization interpretation and representativeness of all available assay data. • The classification criteria have employed multiple 'ancillary' interpolation parameters including 'distance of composite to model block' (DIST1), 'number of composite available within the search ellipsoid' (COMP1) for each block interpolation and the local kriging

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		variance' (KERR1) for each block. The DIST1, COMP1 and KERR1 item values are 'condensed into a 'quality of estimate' (QLTY) which is the used a guide to refine a 'resource category' (RCAT) item used to assist with final resource reporting. • Classification of the resources has been assigned by the Competent Person and includes a series of project specific 'modifying factors' appropriate for the Resource estimation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The mineral Resource model and estimation has been reviewed in comparison with the previous historic estimation work on the project as acknowledged by Norwest resources. No major discrepancies or issues have been identified.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Competent Person considers the mineral resource to be a robust and accurate global estimate of the contained metal as the estimation has been constrained within defined mineralization wire-frames. • The Resource classification applied to the Resource reflects the Competent Person's confidence in the estimate.