NORWEST MINERALS

ASX RELEASE
23 December 2024

ASX: NWM

Discovery at West Arunta - critical metals confirmation

- Multi-element assays report wide drill intersections of Silver-Copper-Lead-Zinc mineralisation in all 7 holes drilled below Dales Gossan outcrop.

Significant drill intersections include:

Silver (Ag)

RC14 **16m @ 24g/t** from 71m **inc. 6m @ 43g/t** from 72m
RC15 **12m @ 28g/t** from 96m **inc. 5m @ 42g/t** from 97m
RC16 **43m @ 22g/t** from 58m **inc. 12m @36g/t** from 58m and **6m @30g/t** fr 91m
RC17 **18m @ 42g/t** from 84m **inc. 8m @ 72g/t** from 84m

Copper (Cu)

RC14 **2m @ 0.19%** from 75m
RC15 **4m @ 0.11%** from 97m
RC16 **4m @ 0.14%** from 59m
RC17 **18m @ 0.12%** from 84m **inc. 8m @ 0.21% from 84m**

Lead (Pb)

RC05 **58m @ 0.56%** from 40m **inc. 8m @ 1.28%** from 43m **inc. 1m @ 1.78%** fr 76m
RC14 **21m @ 0.55%** from 65m **inc. 3m @ 1.56%** from 75m
RC15 **25m @ 0.81%** from 92m **inc. 8m @ 1.5%** from 105m
RC16 **58m @ 0.45%** from 49m **inc. 1m @ 1.49%** from 62m **inc. 5m @ 0.98%** fr 78m
RC17 **31m @ 0.36%** from 71m **inc. 1m @ 1.16%** from 90m

Zinc (Zn)

RC05 **36m @ 1.3%** from 60m **inc. 22m @ 1.6%** from 61m inc. 1**m @ 5.1%** fr 76m
RC06 **22m @ 1.0%** from 48m **inc. 11m @ 1.3%** from 57m
RC15 **12m @ 0.82%** from 105m **inc. 4m @ 1.0%** from 112m to EOH
RC16 **35m @ 0.5%** from 72m **inc. 3m @ 1.3%** from 104m to EOH

Gold (Au)

RC17 ***5m @ 0.07g/t gold*** *from 86m. Au content increasing with increasing Ag tenor*

Note: Due to difficult ground conditions, holes RC14 to RC17 were terminated just below the Ag-Cu-Pb fault breccia zone preventing full drill testing of the Zn mineralisation concentrated in the dacite rock located further downhole.

Norwest's CEO, Mr. Charles Schaus commented:

*"These silver-copper-lead-zinc intersections are **truly anomalous** and suggest Dales Gossan could be the next major West Arunta mineral discovery. Wide intervals of the shallow mineralisation are reported in all seven holes with the overall tenor clearly increasing with depth. Importantly, the Dale's Gossan outcrop is positioned on the regional Sandman fault which is the likely conduit for **metal rich hydrothermal fluids** originating from a deeper source. Follow-up RC drilling to test down dip and along strike of the new drill intersections will commence early next year. In the meantime, Norwest is revisiting all current and historical exploration data associated with the Sandman fault to determine the next steps including additional geophysics and geochemical studies along the fault's 9.2 km strike through the project tenement."*

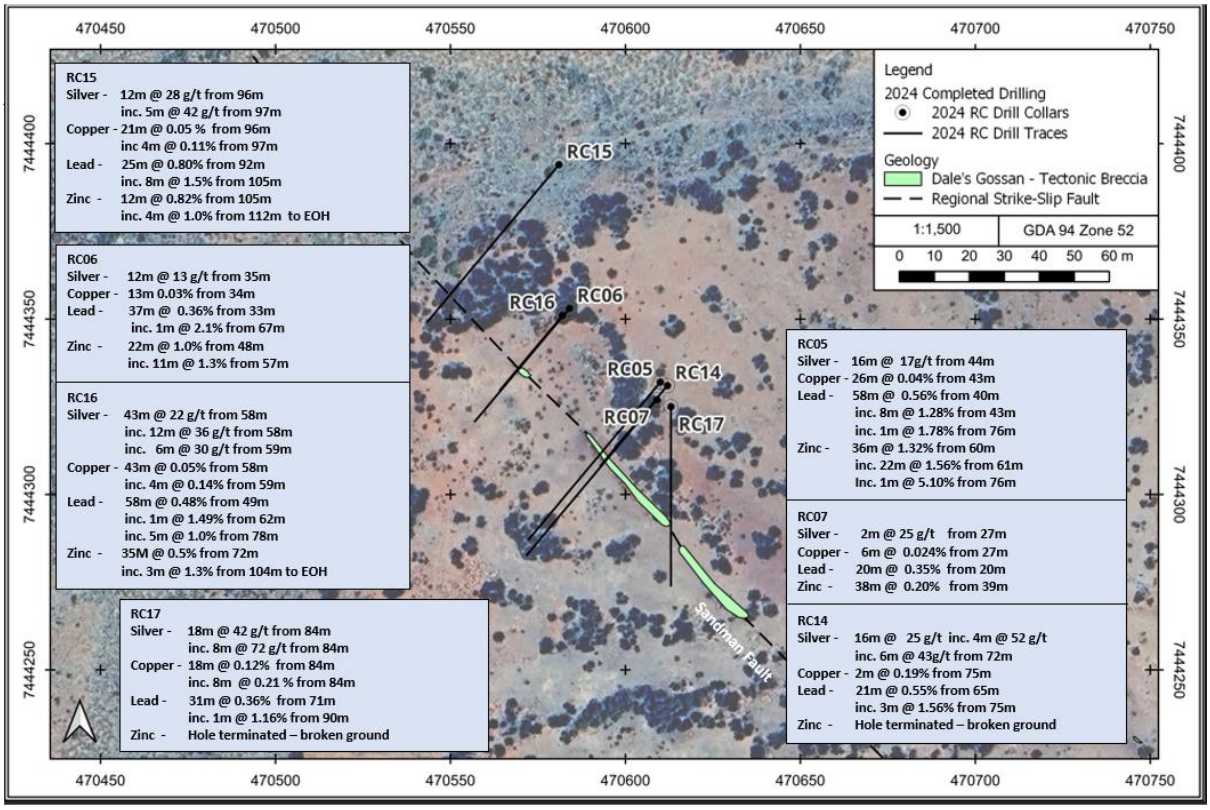

Figure 1 – Location map of all seven SLRC drill holes projected to surface and listing their anomalous silver-copper-lead-zinc grade intersections.

Norwest Minerals Limited (''Norwest'' or ''the Company'') (ASX: NWM) has received the multi-element assay results from its 7-hole, 704 metre slim line reverse circulation (SLRC) drilling program. The drilling tested below the Dales Gossan outcrop which is positioned on the regional Sandman fault in the West Arunta region of WA. The assay results reveal that significant silver, copper, and lead mineralisation occur within and alongside a vertical fault breccia zone with zinc mineralisation concentrated in the southwest dacite hanging wall. Overall, the tenor and width of the precious and base metal mineralisation is increasing with depth. A follow-up RC drilling program is being planned for early 2025.

Dales Gossan

Dale's Gossan is positioned on the northwest-southeast regional 'Sandman fault' which extends 9.2 kms across the project tenement. The **outcrop** is 100m long and up to 1m wide and was identified in 2020 by field mapping and pXRF[1] chip analysis recording anomalous lead, zinc, copper and silver. Dales Gossan is in close proximity to the Laguna IOCG prospect drilling and located less than 2 kilometres north of the main Gary Junction Road.

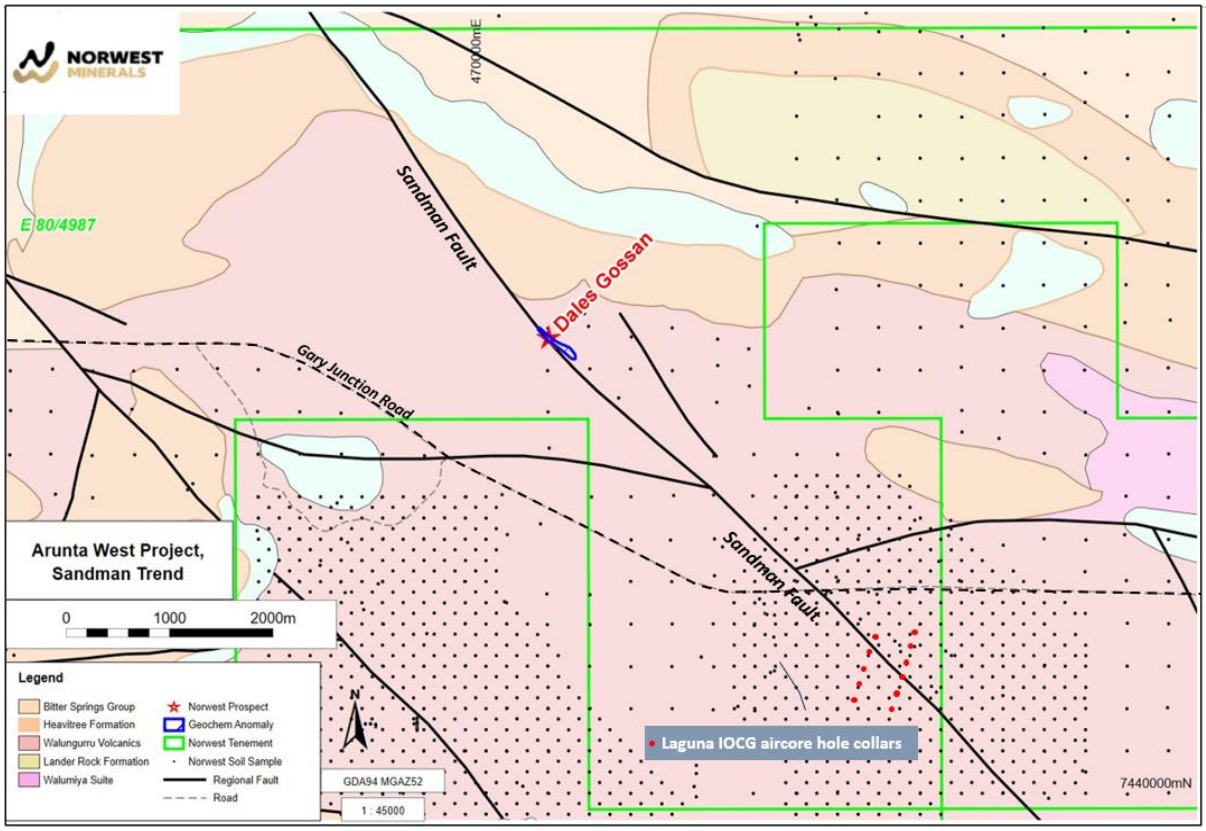

Figure 2 – Location of Dales Gossan, the Laguna IOCG anomaly aircore drill collars, and the Sandman fault cross-cutting 9.2-kilometres of the project tenement. The Gary Junction Road is located less than 2 kilometres south of Dales Gossan.

Seven SLRC drill holes were collared into an upper leached/weathered zone ranging from 12m to 29m deep. Below the leach zone is dacite[2] hosting highly anomalous silver-copper and lead-zinc within and adjacent to the Sandman fault breccia zone. The fault structure is near vertical with the breccia's true width increasing with depth.

Drilling through the dacite-fault breccia returned significant intervals of silver-lead and moderate copper mineralisation. The dacite on the southwest margin of the fault breccia zone returned wide concentrations of zinc mineralisation in several drill holes. However, four of the seven deeper holes did not fully test the zinc mineralisation due to the small SLRC rig's inability to keep the drill line clear of rock fragments after passing through the fault breccia material.

[1] Portable X-ray Fluorescence – handheld device used to detect elemental composition of materials in the field

[2] Dacite is a felsic extrusive rock that forms lava flows, dikes and in some cases intrusions in the centre of volcanos.

The fault breccia is depleted of zinc with lead mineralisation occurring inside and outside of the main structure. Lead mineralisation is strongest within the fault breccia but occurs sporadically throughout the drill holes. Analysis of the elements of interest reveal strong correlations of copper and silver however lead and zinc appear unrelated to one another or to the copper-silver mineralisation. This suggests multi-stage mineralisation and/or remobilisation fluid events. Zinc mineralisation is strongest in the hanging wall with late stringers of fine-grained pyrite, sphalerite and minor galena throughout the dacite host rock.

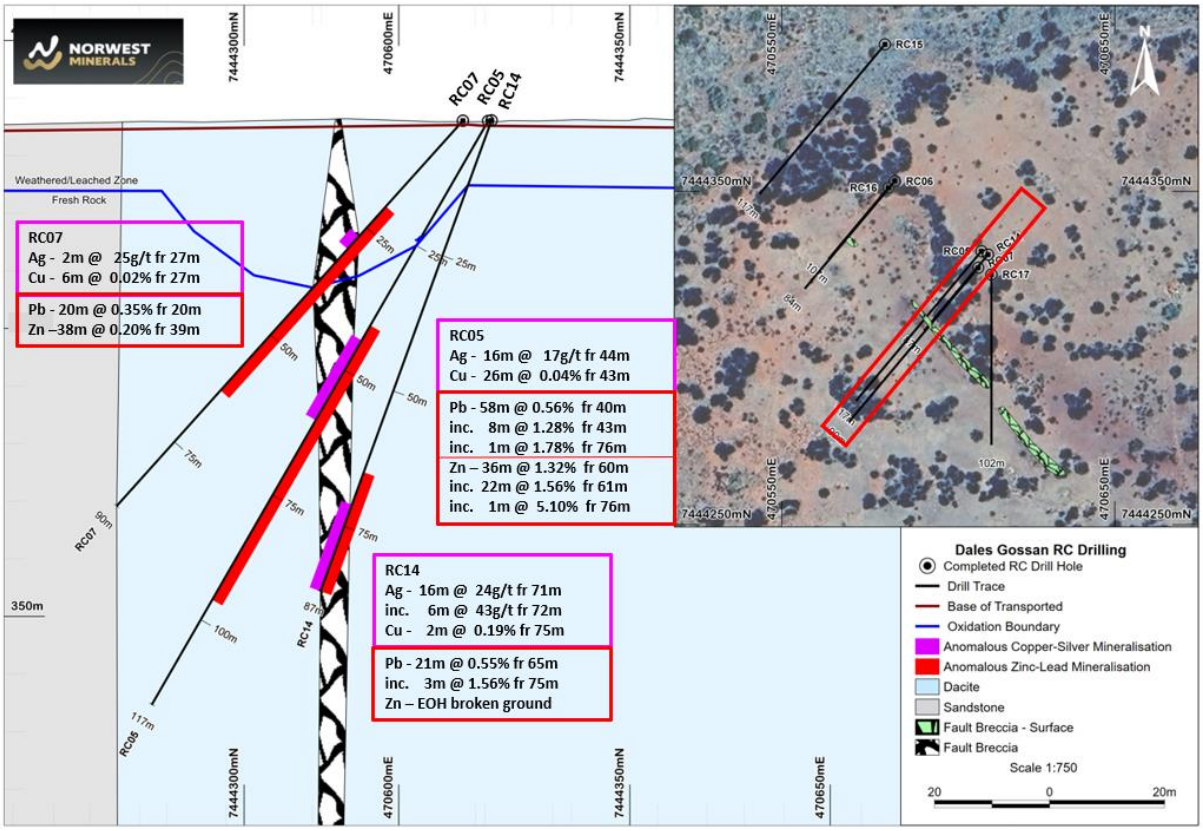

Figure 3 – Section showing SLRC holes RC05, RC07 & RC14 and key geologic features. Cu-Ag & Zn-Pb highlighted on drill trace with drill intersections listed alongside. Overall grade is increasing with depth of drilling.

The anomalous elements silver-copper-lead-zinc are often associated with Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits. The conceptual target encompasses a deep VMS system and it appears that remobilisation of mineralisation has occurred via the Sandman Fault. Norwest has commissioned Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) to complete an electromagnetic (EM) survey over the Dale's Gossan area in hopes of identifying conductors that may represent this deeper VMS system. This EM signature can later be used to identify additional metal mineralisation further along the Sandman's 9.2 kms strike through the project tenement. The EM work will commence in early 2025 as soon as an 8-day access window to dry ground is open at the Dales Gossan prospect.

Norwest has also commenced a detailed review of all historical and recent exploration work conducted along the Sandman fault. The results will be used for exploration planning including geophysics and soil geochemistry studies along the strike of the northwest trending Sandman fault extending either side of the new Dale's Gossan discovery.

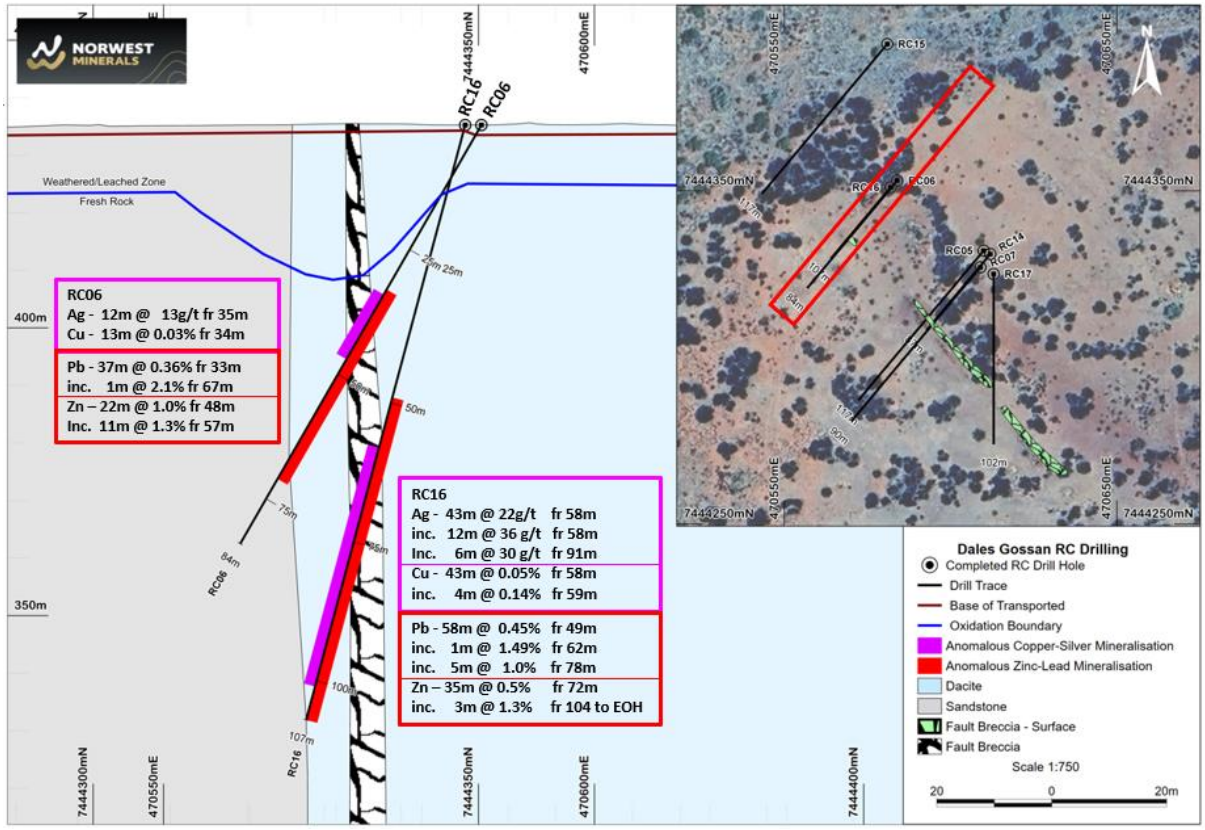

Figure 4 – Section showing SLRC holes RC06, & RC16 and key geologic features. Cu-Ag & Zn-Pb highlighted on drill trace with drill intersections listed alongside. Overall grade and width is increasing with depth of drilling.

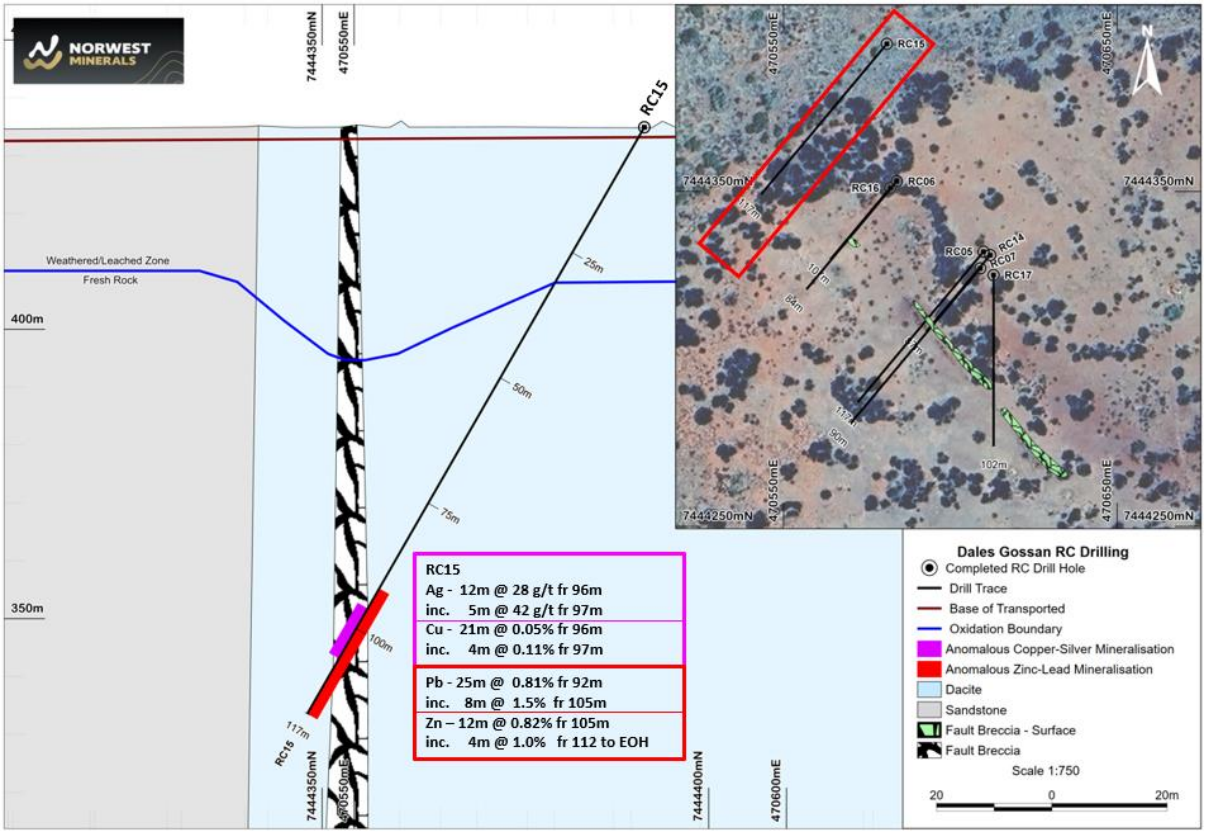

Figure 5 – Section showing SLRC hole RC15 and key geologic features. Position of anomalous Cu-Ag & Zn-Pb highlighted on drill trace with drill intersections listed alongside. RC15 successfully intersected the breccia fault zone where it extended northwest beneath the surface cover material.

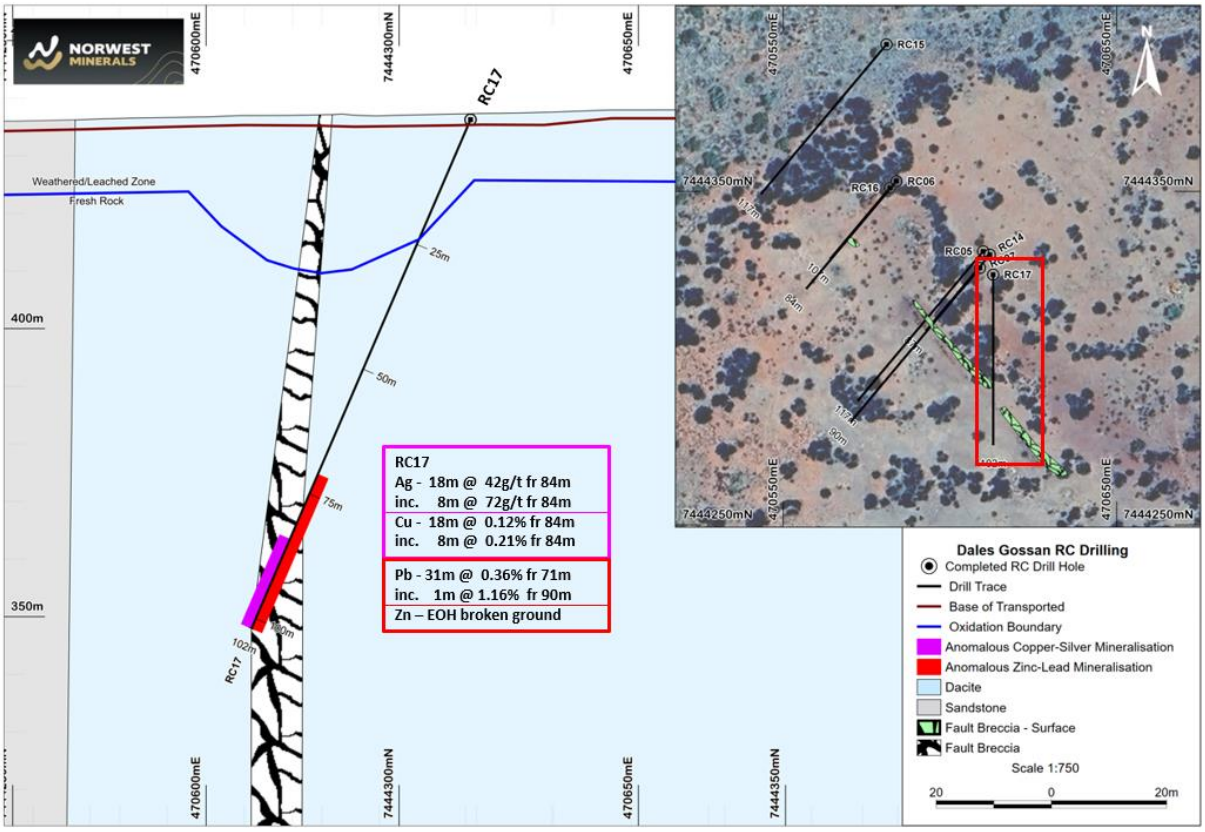

Figure 6 – Section showing SLRC hole RC17 and key geologic features. To test the mineralisation to the southeast, it was necessary to drill RC17 oblique to the gossan trend due to limited Heritage drill pad clearance. Highly anomalous Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation was intersected in this drillhole.

Tables of Significant Intersections

SILVER (Ag)

Significant Intersections silver > 10 g/t, upper threshold > 30 g/t, 2m internal dilution					
Drill Hole	**Type**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Ag g/t**
24ARC005	**RC05**	**44**	**60**	**16**	**17.5**
		76	77	1	11.3
24ARC006	**RC06**	**35**	**47**	**12**	**12.8**
		67	68	1	12.6
24ARC007	**RC07**	**27**	**29**	**2**	**25.1**
		38	39	1	11.2
24ARC014	**RC14**	**71**	**87**	**16**	**24.0**
	Including	**71**	**77**	**6**	**43.0**
		82	87	5	18.1
24ARC015	**RC15**	**96**	**108**	**12**	**27.5**
	Including	**97**	**102**	**5**	**42.0**
24ARC016	**RC16**	**58**	**101**	**43**	**22.0**
	Including	**58**	**70**	**12**	**36.0**
	Including	**91**	**97**	**6**	**30.0**
24ARC017	**RC17**	**84**	**102**	**18**	**42.0**
	Including	**84**	**92**	**8**	**71.9**

COPPER (Cu)

Significant Intersections copper > 0.03%, upper threshold > 0.1%, 2m internal dilution					
Drill Hole	**Type**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Cu (%)**
24ARC005	**RC05**	**43**	**69**	**26**	**0.04**
	Including	**44**	**45**	**1**	**0.21**
	Including	**48**	**49**	**1**	**0.10**
		54	55	1	0.03
		59	60	1	0.05
		102	103	1	0.04
24ARC006		34	35	1	0.04
	RC006	**44**	**47**	**3**	**0.07**
	Including	**46**	**47**	**1**	**0.14**
24ARC007		27	28	1	0.04
		29	30	1	0.03
24ARC014	**RC14**	**71**	**86**	**15**	**0.06**
	Including	**75**	**77**	**2**	**0.19**
		84	85	1	0.06
24ARC015		71	72	1	0.03
	RC15	**96**	**117**	**21**	**0.05**
	Including	**97**	**101**	**4**	**0.11**
		111	114	3	0.04
24ARC016		52	53	1	0.04
	RC16	**58**	**101**	**23**	**0.05**
	Including	**59**	**63**	**4**	**0.14**
	Including	**72**	**73**	**1**	**0.12**
		90	101	11	0.05
24ARC017		75	76	1	0.04
	RC17	**84**	**102**	**18**	**0.12**
	Including	**84**	**92**	**8**	**0.20**

ZINC (Zn)

Significant Intersections Zinc > 0.1%, upper threshold >1.0%, 2m internal dilution					
Drill Hole	**Type**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Zinc (%)**
24ARC005		18	19	1	0.11
		24	51	27	0.33
		54	60	6	0.16
	RC05	**60**	**96**	**36**	**1.30**
	Including	**61**	**83**	**22**	**1.60**
	Including	**76**	**77**	**1**	**5.10**
	Including	**85**	**86**	**1**	**1.09**
	Including	**93**	**96**	**3**	**1.30**
		100	116	16	0.13
24ARC006		44	48	4	0.14
	RC06	**48**	**70**	**22**	**0.95**
	Including	**53**	**54**	**1**	**1.08**
	Including	**57**	**68**	**11**	**1.25**
		78	79	1	0.11
		81	82	1	0.20

ZINC (cont.)

24ARC007		32	33	1	0.11
	RC07	**39**	**77**	**38**	**0.19**
24ARC014		27	39	12	0.21
		42	72	30	0.17
24ARC015		71	96	25	0.28
	RC15	**105**	**117**	**12**	**0.82**
	Including	**113**	**117**	**4**	**1.00**
24ARC016		19	23	4	0.10
		27	56	29	0.14
		62	63	1	0.14
	RC16	**72**	**107**	**22**	**0.43**
	Including	**104**	**107**	**3**	**1.33**
24ARC017		22	33	11	0.21
	RC17	**33**	**43**	**10**	**0.56**
	Including	**39**	**40**	**1**	**1.28**
		83	84	1	0.13
		92	101	9	0.20

LEAD (Pb)

Significant Intersections lead > 0.1%, upper threshold > 1.0%, 2m internal dilution					
Drill Hole	**Type**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Pb (%)**
24ARC005		33	40	7	0.18
	RC05	**40**	**98**	**58**	**0.56**
	Including	**43**	**51**	**8**	**1.28**
	Including	**49**	**51**	**2**	**2.17**
	Including	**76**	**77**	**1**	**1.78**
24ARC006	**RC06**	**33**	**70**	**37**	**0.36**
	Including	**44**	**45**	**1**	**1.14**
	Including	**67**	**68**	**1**	**2.12**
24ARC007	**RC07**	**20**	**40**	**20**	**0.35**
	Including	**26**	**33**	**7**	**1.30**
		75	76	1	0.11
24ARC014		29	33	4	0.13
		58	59	1	0.13
	RC14	**65**	**86**	**21**	**0.55**
	Including	**75**	**78**	**3**	**1.56**
24ARC015		81	83	2	0.14
	RC15	**92**	**117**	**25**	**0.81**
	Including	**93**	**94**	**1**	**1.33**
	Including	**105**	**113**	**8**	**1.46**
24ARC016	**RC16**	**49**	**107**	**58**	**0.48**
	Including	**62**	**63**	**1**	**1.48**
	Including	**78**	**79**	**1**	**1.22**
	Including	**82**	**83**	**1**	**1.05**
24ARC017		22	23	1	0.30
		33	43	10	0.16
		47	48	1	0.18
	RC17	**71**	**102**	**31**	**0.36**
	Including	**89**	**90**	**1**	**1.16**

The Laguna prospect - IOCG soil geochem target

The laboratory assay results for aircore drilling across the Laguna IOCG soil target have also been received. This anomaly, located approximately 4 kms southeast of Dales Gossan, was drill-tested with two parallel lines of 200m spaced aircore holes. The IOCG soil anomaly is located within the Walungurru Volcanics and crosscut by the Sandman regional fault. Of the 11 aircore holes completed, only one penetrated beyond 11m downhole due to the near surface hard rock. No significant precious or base metal mineralisation was reported in the multi-element assays.

Knowing that precious & base metals mineralisation at Dales is positioned on the Sandman fault below a 10m to 30m leached zone, the Company will refocus away from its IOCG exploration strategy and concentrate on locating precious and base metals along the Sandman fault and adjoining structures. The Laguna work will include reanalysing the close spaced fine fraction soil samples collected in 2020 with focus on matching anomalous Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn to geophysical results in the area of the Sandman fault.

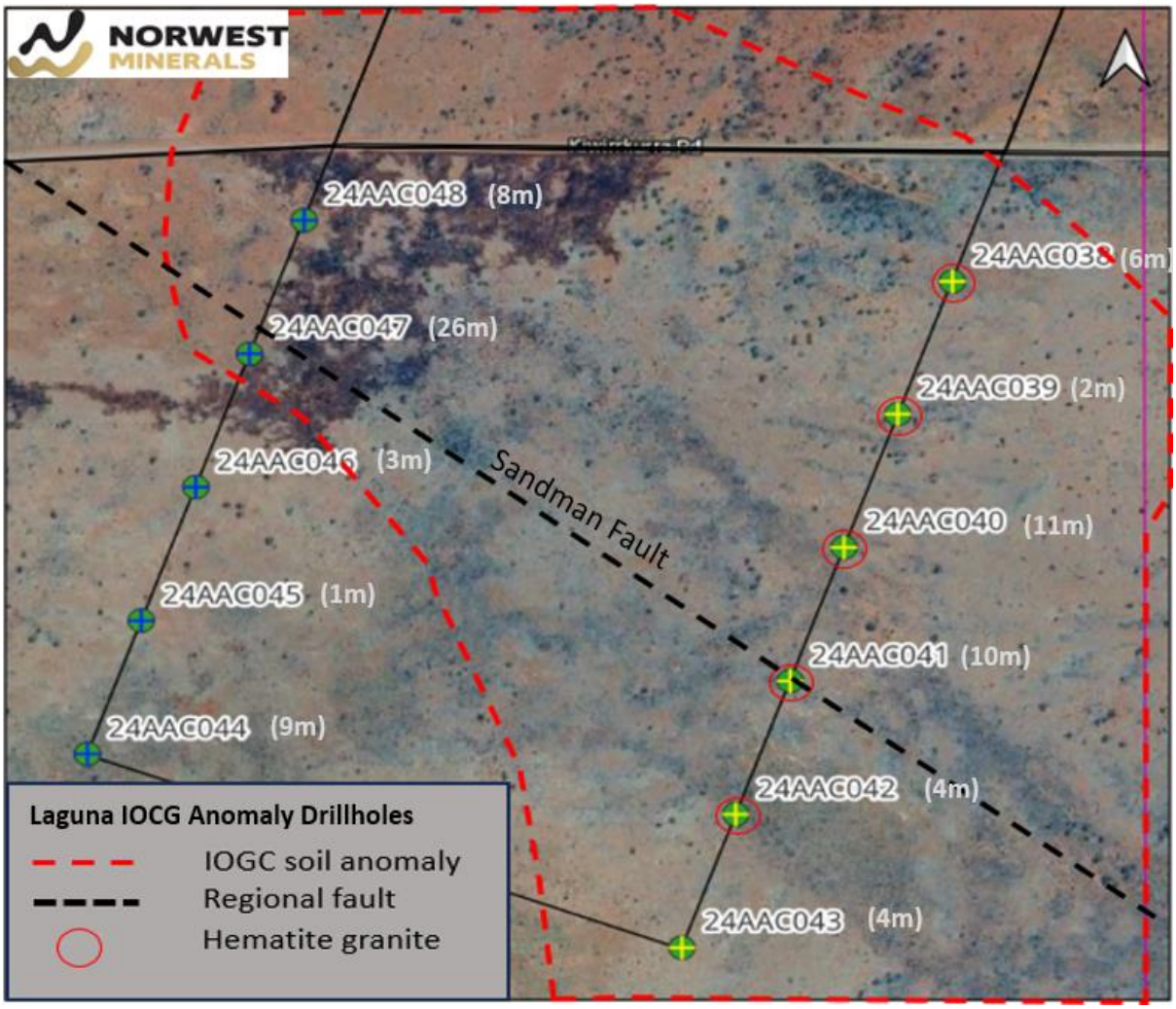

Figure 7 – Map showing locations and depths of aircore holes drilled across the Laguna IOCG target and Sandman fault.

The Tamba copper-gold soil geochem target

The laboratory assay results for the Tamba copper-gold drilling remain outstanding. These anomalies were identified from 200m x 100m spaced soil samples collected by Norwest's in early 2020. The 3km x 1.5km copper-in-soil footprint has an internal 2.5km x 0.5km gold-in-soil anomaly and is also associated with a suite of elevated elements related to iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) systems including U, Co, Ce, La, Ba, Bi, & K.

Norwest completed 3 north-south trending lines of drilling across the anomalous Cu-Au soils target area. The 37 aircore and 4 RC holes intersected a large number of stacked quartz veins containing sulphide. The bulk of the quartz-sulphide vein sets are located withing the gold soil anomaly. The pXRF analyser has detected scatted low-level copper among the drill samples but the analyser does not have the capacity to detect gold.

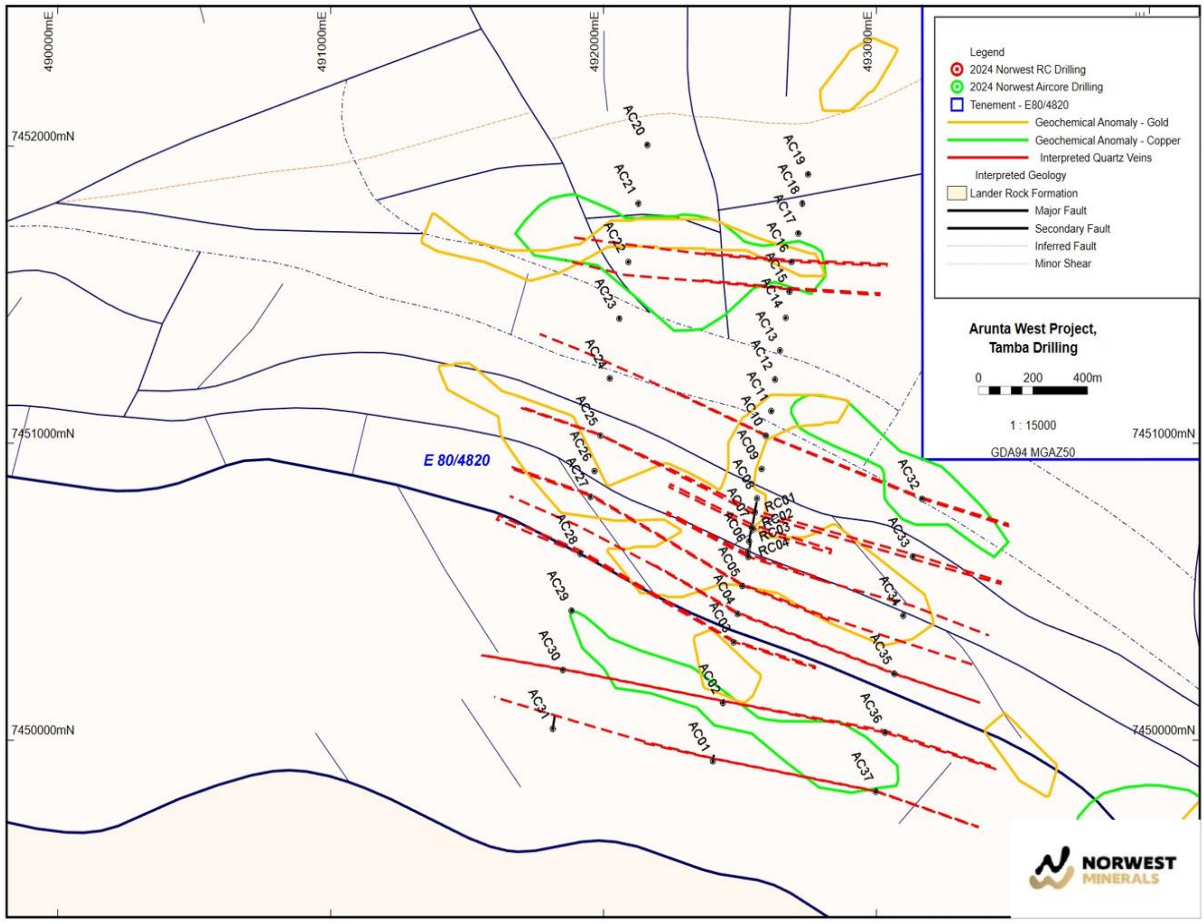

Figure 8 – Aircore and RC drilling across the Tamba copper-gold soil anomaly showing stacked quartz veins with sulphides clustered within the gold soil anomaly.

The Malibu and Duck geophysical & geochemical targets

At Malibu, Norwest completed 38 aircore and 6 SLRC holes to test the geophysical, geochemical and structural targets at Malibu. The multi-element lab assay results are expected to be reported within the next two weeks.

At Malibu, the primary target is an interpreted fold structure. Strong gravity and variable magnetics are located along 5 kilometres of the northern fold limb with a coincident high gravity / magnetic bullseye located at the fold hinge to the northeast. A large IOCG geochem feature defined in 2022 sits between the two geophysical zones highlighted by SGC.

The bullseye feature is intersected and confined to the south and west by large fault structures. A second IOCG geochemical anomaly is located within the bullseye and a third extends east-west along the southern fold limb just below a coincident gravity-mag high.

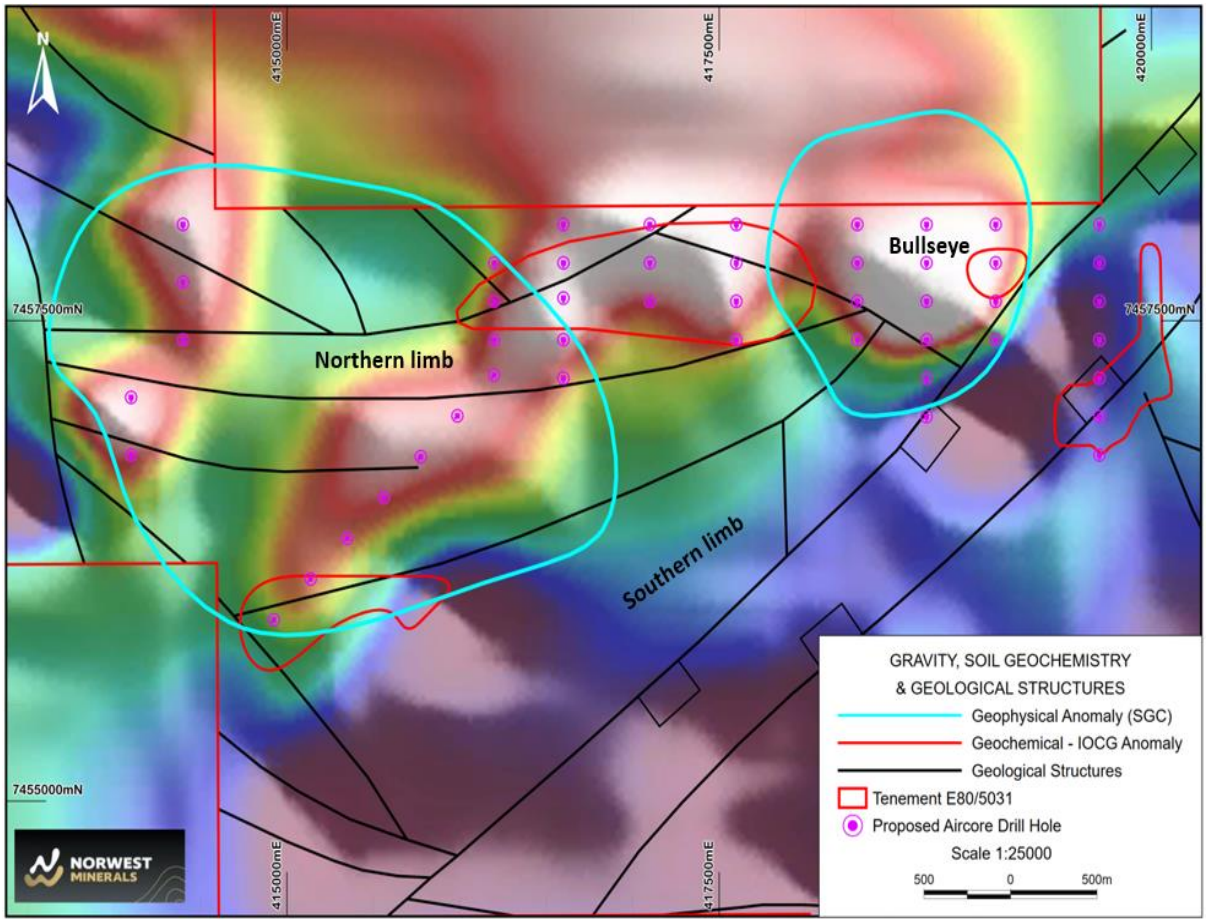

Figure 9 – Malibu prospect map showing planned critical mineral drill test locations with gravity, soil geochemistry and geological structures displayed.

At Duck, a single line of 6 aircore holes running north to south was completed as shown in figure 10 below. The holes targeted an area of multiple critical mineral anomalies including niobium, lithium and IOCG. Four of the holes exceeded their planned 50m depths with the other 2 ending at 20 and 34 metres. The multi-element lab assay results are expected to be reported within the next two weeks.

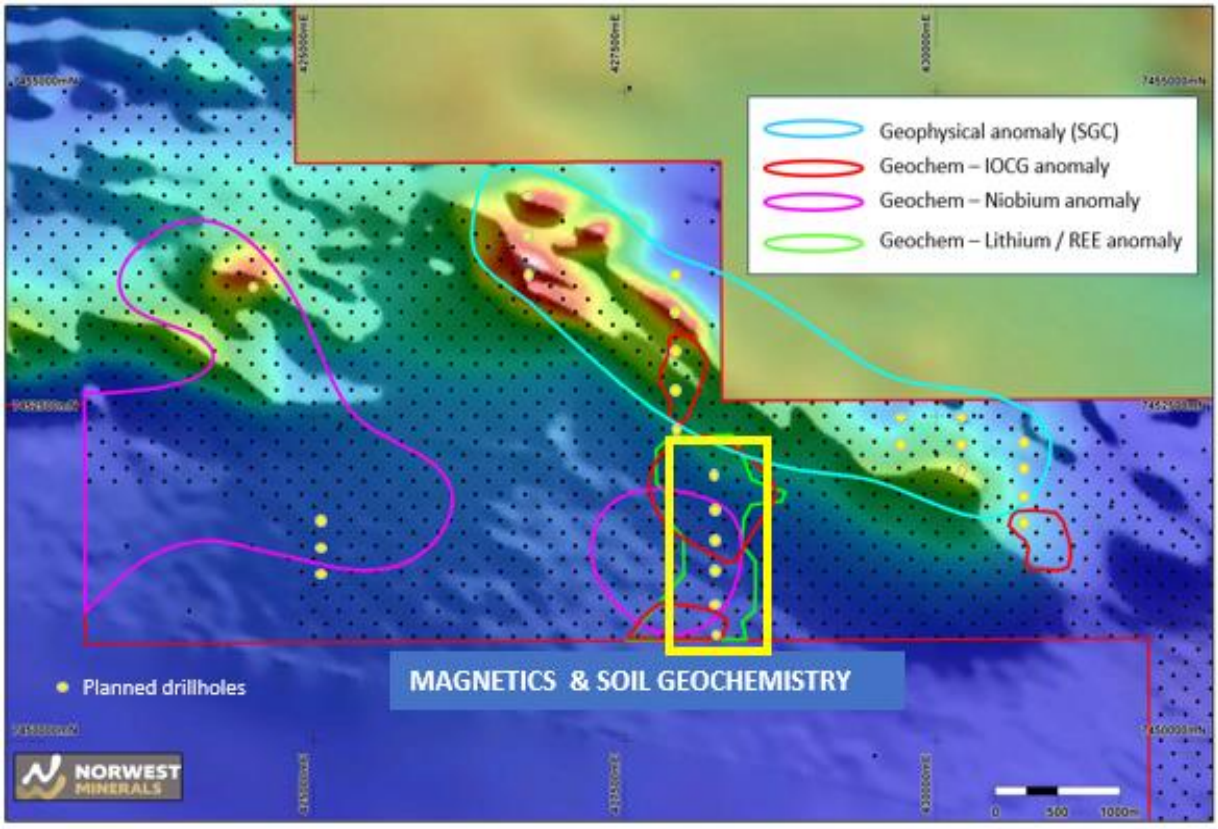

Figure 10 – Duck prospect map showing the six critical mineral drillhole locations designed to test the multiple soil geochemical anomalies.

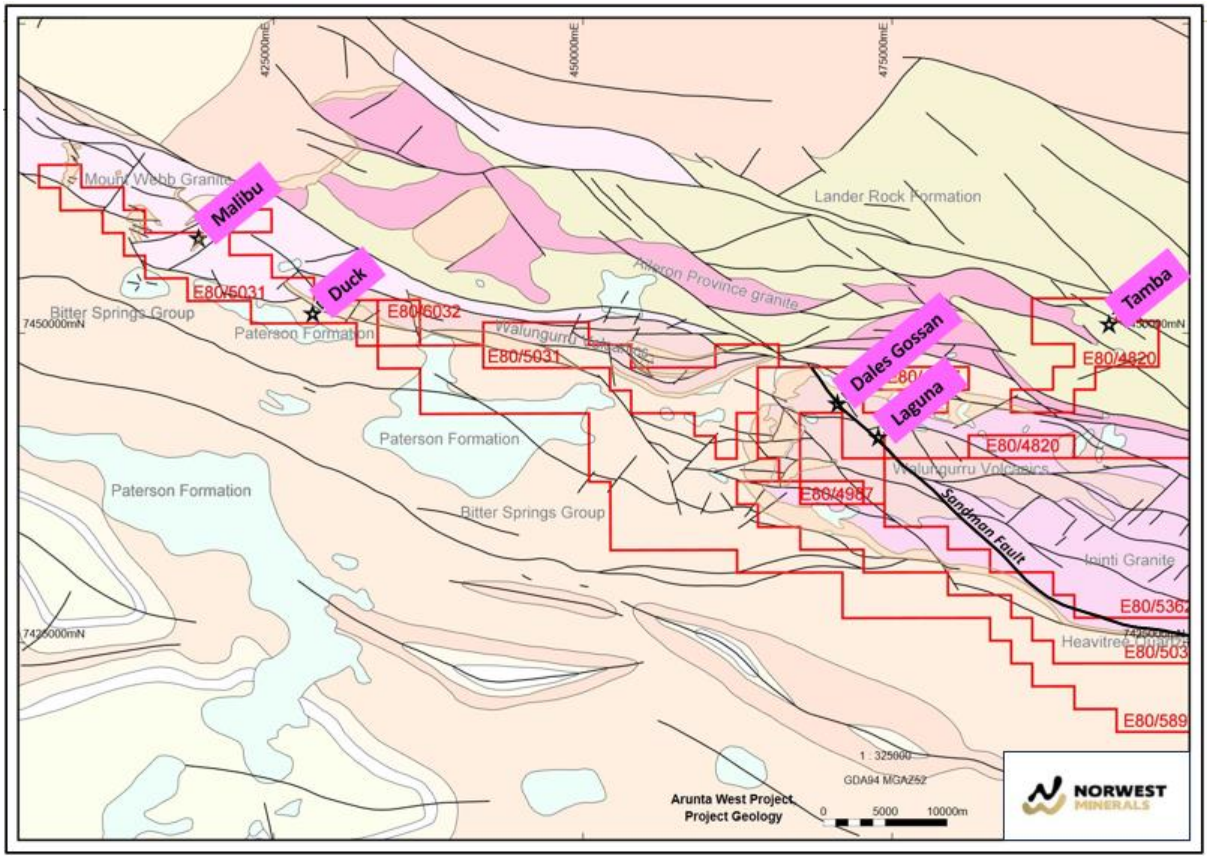

Figure 11 – Geological map showing the Company's Arunta West project tenements (100%), locations of the five (5) drill tested exploration prospects and the regional Sandman fault.

EIS Co-funding for Arunta West Project

Norwest was recently notified of its successful Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) application for co-funded RC drilling at its Arunta West project. The WA government scheme offers a 50% refund of direct drilling and mobilisation costs of up to $180,000. Norwest will apply the co-funding toward follow-up drilling of its highly prospective West Arunta targets in 2025. Norwest would like to thank the Western Australian Government for the EIS co-funding grant Round 30 which runs from 1 December 2024 to 30 November 2025.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Norwest Minerals Limited.
For further information, visit www.norwestminerals.com.au or contact
Charles Schaus
Chief Executive Officer
E: infor@norwestminerals.com.au

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.

COMPETENT PERSON’S STATEMENTS

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 40-year member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to its activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Schaus consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1: Drill hole Collar table.

Prospect	Hole Id	Type	East - GDA94z52 (m)	North - GDA94z52 (m)	Elev (STRM)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
Tamba	24AAC001	AC	492402	7449928	436	44	-60	10
	24AAC002	AC	492439	7450124	435	26	-60	10
	24AAC003	AC	492478	7450328	434	14	-60	10
	24AAC004	AC	492493	7450424	434	15	-60	10
	24AAC005	AC	492510	7450518	436	15	-60	10
	24AAC006	AC	492531	7450634	437	5	-60	10
	24AAC007	AC	492545	7450715	437	6	-60	10
	24AAC008	AC	492564	7450813	434	8	-60	10
	24AAC009	AC	492581	7450912	431	5	-60	10
	24AAC010	AC	492596	7451024	432	9	-60	10
	24AAC011	AC	492616	7451107	433	7	-60	10
	24AAC012	AC	492630	7451213	431	8	-60	10
	24AAC013	AC	492648	7451311	431	12	-60	10
	24AAC014	AC	492669	7451421	430	5	-60	10
	24AAC015	AC	492683	7451509	431	24	-60	10
	24AAC016	AC	492690	7451609	430	15	-60	10
	24AAC017	AC	492715	7451705	429	16	-60	10
	24AAC018	AC	492730	7451806	431	21	-60	10
	24AAC019	AC	492751	7451904	429	16	-60	10
	24AAC020	AC	492162	7452003	429	17	-60	10
	24AAC021	AC	492129	7451806	427	12	-60	10
	24AAC022	AC	492092	7451609	427	7	-60	10
	24AAC023	AC	492059	7451418	429	17	-60	10
	24AAC024	AC	492024	7451217	429	12	-60	10
	24AAC025	AC	491990	7451024	431	7	-60	10
	24AAC026	AC	491968	7450905	432	7	-60	10
	24AAC027	AC	491954	7450818	433	21	-60	10
	24AAC028	AC	491916	7450626	434	24	-60	10
	24AAC029	AC	491884	7450435	431	15	-60	10
	24AAC030	AC	491852	7450235	433	16	-60	10
	24AAC031	AC	491815	7450037	439	95	-60	10
	24AAC032	AC	493169	7450811	432	12	-60	10
	24AAC033	AC	493135	7450617	434	21	-60	10
	24AAC034	AC	493100	7450418	433	7	-60	10
	24AAC035	AC	493067	7450222	433	4	-60	10
	24AAC036	AC	493033	7450024	432	17	-60	10
	24AAC037	AC	492999	7449825	433	25	-60	10
	24ARC001	RC	492556	7450766	435	102	-60	10
	24ARC002	RC	492546	7450713	437	147	-60	10
	24ARC003	RC	492535	7450668	437	102	-60	10
	24ARC004	RC	492532	7450616	437	102	-60	10
Dales Gossan	24ARC005	RC	470610	7444332	444	117	-60	220
	24ARC006	RC	470584	7444353	443	84	-60	220
	24ARC007	RC	470609	7444327	444	90	-50	220
	24ARC014	RC	470612	7444331	443	87	-70	220
	24ARC015	RC	470581	7444394	443	117	-60	220
	24ARC016	RC	470582	7444351	443	107	-75	220
	24ARC017	RC	470613	7444325	443	102	-60	180

Prospect	Hole Id	Type	ast – GDA94z52 (m	north – GDA94z52 (r	Elev (STRM	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
Laguna	24AAC038	AC	474162	7441768	452	6	-60	20
	24AAC039	AC	474093	7441581	452	2	-60	20
	24AAC040	AC	474025	7441393	453	11	-60	20
	24AAC041	AC	473957	7441205	454	10	-60	20
	24AAC042	AC	473888	7441017	454	4	-60	20
	24AAC043	AC	473820	7440829	453	4	-60	20
	24AAC044	AC	473068	7441102	457	9	-60	20
	24AAC045	AC	473136	7441290	453	1	-60	20
	24AAC046	AC	473205	7441478	454	3	-60	20
	24AAC047	AC	473273	7441666	455	26	-60	20
	24AAC048	AC	473342	7441854	453	9	-60	20
Malibu	24AAC049	AC	419699	7457802	441	35	-60	180
	24AAC050	AC	419699	7458001	441	63	-60	180
	24AAC051	AC	419701	7456807	444	9	-60	180
	24AAC052	AC	419703	7457007	443	51	-60	180
	24AAC053	AC	419702	7457196	442	33	-60	180
	24AAC054	AC	419700	7457404	441	26	-60	180
	24AAC055	AC	419701	7457598	441	23	-60	180
	24AAC056	AC	419163	7457408	449	95	-60	180
	24AAC057	AC	418705	7456994	452	83	-60	180
	24AAC058	AC	419099	7457682	448	10	-60	180
	24AAC059	AC	419099	7457840	444	6	-60	180
	24AAC060	AC	419097	7457998	442	6	-60	180
	24AAC061	AC	418697	7457997	439	6	-60	180
	24AAC062	AC	418702	7457796	440	5	-60	180
	24AAC063	AC	418699	7457597	442	2	-60	180
	24AAC064	AC	418700	7457400	444	3	-60	180
	24AAC065	AC	418698	7457203	447	4	-60	180
	24AAC066	AC	418306	7457402	440	6	-60	180
	24AAC067	AC	418304	7457601	439	3	-60	180
	24AAC068	AC	418303	7457801	439	3	-60	180
	24AAC069	AC	418295	7458001	439	9	-60	180
	24AAC070	AC	417620	7457399	440	6	-60	180
	24AAC071	AC	417601	7457597	439	5	-60	180
	24AAC072	AC	417600	7457803	438	3	-60	180
	24AAC073	AC	417595	7457999	438	3	-60	180
	24AAC074	AC	417100	7457599	438	7	-60	180
	24AAC075	AC	417100	7457801	439	4	-60	180
	24AAC076	AC	417106	7457997	439	3	-60	180
	24AAC077	AC	416603	7457203	441	18	-60	180
	24AAC078	AC	416604	7457401	440	2	-60	180
	24AAC079	AC	416600	7457617	439	3	-60	180
	24AAC080	AC	416602	7457799	439	1	-60	180
	24AAC081	AC	416613	7458020	440	21	-60	180
	24AAC082	AC	416193	7457208	442	14	-60	225
	24AAC083	AC	416203	7457398	441	42	-60	180
	24AAC084	AC	416205	7457601	440	28	-60	180
	24AAC085	AC	416201	7457799	440	24	-60	180
	24ARC008	RC	419102	7457833	444	102	-60	180
	24ARC009	RC	418697	7457594	442	102	-60	180
	24ARC010	RC	418703	7457802	440	56	-60	180
	24ARC011	RC	418301	7457598	439	61	-60	180
	24ARC012	RC	418300	7457801	439	102	-60	180
	24ARC013	RC	417603	7457799	439	52	-60	180

Prospect	Hole Id	Type	East - GDA94z52 (m)	North - GDA94z52 (m)	Elev (STRM)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
Duck	24AAC086	AC	428213	7451065	439	34	-60	180
	24AAC087	AC	428219	7451316	439	67	-60	180
	24AAC088	AC	428217	7451556	439	92	-60	180
	24AAC089	AC	428217	7451814	439	69	-60	180
	24AAC090	AC	428216	7452061	439	60	-60	180
	24AAC091	AC	428219	7452288	439	20	-60	180

Appendix 3: 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 mineralisation 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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore and RC drilling was conducted at the Arunta West Project, Western Australia. • Drilling was supervised and drill samples were collected by geologists from APEX Geoscience (APEX), which is an independent geological consultancy. Drill holes at the Arunta West Project included 91 aircore (AC) and 19 reverse circulation (RC) holes. • Samples were collected with three – metre composites unless the pXRF base metal grade was greater than 1000ppm, in which case one-metre intervals (approximately 2-3 kg). 3m composites were collected using a scoop otherwise the 1m samples were collected from a rig-mounted cone splitter. • Samples from drilling were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Dawrin, NT for prep Perth, WA for analysis. Analysis comprised of a 50-gram fire assay for gold (FA50/OE04) and a four acid multi element analysis with a rare earth add on (4A/MS48R).
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 HARMEC Pty Ltd with an Edson 3000W track-mounted drill rig with 500 cfm/350 psi onboard air capacity. • The AC holes were drilled with a 90 mm blade. Where necessary, a 90 mm hammer was affixed to the drill rods to penetrate hardpan or silcrete near surface. The AC holes were drilled to blade refusal or until fresh rock was encountered with the hammer. The RC utilised a smaller RC hammer onto the same rod string, essentially SLRC.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Sample recovery and sample condition has been documented for every metre in each drill hole. There were areas where samples were either wet or poorer recovery but overall, the recovery and condition

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	were good. • At this stage there is no known relationship between recovery and grade.
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.*	• Drill holes were geologically logged for various attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation and veining. All drill holes were logged in full by APEX geologists. • The Norwest drill holes were qualitatively logged and registered by geologists from Apex Geoscience.
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 either collected as a 3m composite or as a 1m sample. This was determined by pXRF base metal results, if it was less than 1000 ppm then a 3m scoop composite was collected. If the scanned interval returned > 1000ppm then a 1m sample was collected. This was completed through use of a cone splitter mounted to the vertical cyclone, this portion was submitted for analysis. All RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the rig mounted splitter. The samples were collected as approximately 2 to 3 kg sub-sample splits. • The sample and analysis sizes are considered suitable for appropriately representing the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation present, 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. All standards passed, falling within the anticipated 2 standard deviations of the certified value. All field duplicates showed good repeatability compared with the original sample. • Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories, Perth for analysis.
Quality of assay data and	• *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 Norwest samples will be sent to the laboratory were crushed and pulverized before undergoing a four-acid digestion (ICP-OES) for multi-element plus REE add on and a 50 gram fire assay for gold analysis. The assay methods and laboratory procedures were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The Fire assay and ICP-OES techniques were designed to measure multi-element concentrations in the sample. 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. Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. These results are pending. • 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. • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. • Certified Reference Materials (CRM) were inserted in the AC and RC chip sample stream every 50 samples, and field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. Industry certified Geostats reference material was used. These CRM's are a combination of base metal, and gold standards that are suitable for the mineralisation style at the Arunta West Project. All standards passed, falling within the anticipated 2 standard deviations of the certified value. All field duplicates showed good repeatability compared with the original sample. • Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis was conducted using an Olympus Delta on 1m intervals. Based upon whether the base metal reading was greater than 1000ppm was used to decide on whether to submit the 1m rig mounted cone split sample or the 3m scoop composite for laboratory analysis.
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 ("Apex"), were involved in the logging of the AC and RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience. • The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then imported into SQL database for long term storage and validation. • There has been no adjustment to the assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Assay intersections received were verified with the observed logging of sulphides and XRF results.
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.*	• Drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • Downhole surveys were not collected. • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 52 datum GDA94. • Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model that was collected using a utilising a DJI Mavic Air 2S Drone.
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.*	• AC drilling was spaced at 200 m centres on minimum 600 m spaced drill lines. RC drilling was planned as top to tail at 50m spacing at Tamba, 30m lines drilling perpendicular to the gossan at Dale's Gossan and twinning AC holes with anomalous pXRF at Malibu. • AC drilling is insufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
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.*	• AC drill holes at Tamba and Laguna were oriented at -60º to 010º or 020º orientation which is believed to be perpendicular to stratigraphy, Malibu AC drill holes were oriented at -60º to 180º. The RC drilling was generally drilled at -60º to 010º or 180º except Dale's Gossan holes were between -48º to -75º; perpendicular to the orientation of Dales Gossan (140º). • No orientation bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples were collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into green bags for transport to the Toll transport depot. Toll then delivered the samples to the laboratory. The chain of custody for the samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by APEX personnel. • The sample 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 project is located within Exploration Licences, E80/5031, E80/4987 and E80/4820, held by Norwest Minerals Ltd. • The tenements were granted on 30/06/2016, 13/09/2017 and 14/11/2014 respectively. Tenement E80/5031 is due to expire 17/07/2027, tenement E80/4820 is due to expire on the 13/11/2024 and will be renewed and tenement E80/4820 is due to expire on the 12/09/2027. • The tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no historic exploration conducted by other parties in these areas.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Arunta West project is located on the western extents of the Proterozoic Arunta Orogen in WA. • The tenements straddle the Central Australian Suture (CAS) which separates the Aileron and Warumpi Provinces. • Tamba predominately is situated over the Lander Formation comprising interbedded psammitic and pelitic schist/sedimentary sequences. Dale's Gossan and Laguna are situated in the Warumpi volcanics which is dominated by dacite. Malibu is situated over Mount Webb Granites and Lander Formation. Duck is situated over the Bitter Springs Group comprising of dolomites, siltstone and sandstones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 the drill hole collar and significant intersections have been included in 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 of significant assay results have been reported in this press release. • All laboratory results have been returned to Norwest. • No high cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The mineralised gossan strikes at 138º and has a vertical dip. Six of the seven drill holes were oriented 220º which is perpendicular to mineralisation. The last drill hole (24ARC017) was oriented at 180º. These holes were angled between -48º to 75º. As such, overall the reported intersections are thought to be close to true width with the width in 24ARC017 may be thinner than reported. • Results reported in down hole length.
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 has been included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 RC drill sample results to date has been included in the release. Due to the number of samples collected, a table with all samples locations and grades could not be included.
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 has been completed besides what has been previously reported.
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 RC drilling, an electromagnetic (EM) survey are planned at Dale's Gossan.