

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

03 February 2022

Norwest extends new high-grade gold lode at Bulgera

ASX: NWM

Highlights:

- First three Bulgera diamond drill holes extend new high-grade gold lode to beyond 400m down dip of the shallow Bulgera open pit
- Hole BDD21003 intersected gold mineralisation 11.3m @ 3.25g/t gold from 260m (downhole) inc. 4m @ 4.5g/t Au from 260m and 3.3m @ 5.3g/t Au from 268m
- Holes BDD21001 and BDD21002, drilled closer to surface, intersected gold zones including:
 - 16.5m @ 1.20g/t gold from 128m and 3.0m @ 4.10g/t gold from 166m (BDD21001)
 - 6.0 m @ 2.07g/t gold from 195m (BDD21002)
- Gold assay results from the remaining 4 deep diamond drill holes, BDD21004 to BDD21007, are expected within the coming weeks
- Resource modelling of the new Bulgera gold mineralisation will commence once all gold assays from the 7-hole maiden Phase 1 diamond drill program are received
- The Company is sourcing a rig to undertake the Phase 2 diamond drill program (targeting March/April 2022) which will test mineralisation to ~700m down-dip of the Bulgera open-pit.

Norwest Minerals Limited ("Norwest" or "the Company") (ASX: NWM) is pleased to announce that strong gold mineralisation has been intersected in the first three diamond drill holes at Company's 100% owned Bulgera Gold Project.

The drilling program tested the new high-grade gold lode from 200m to 400m extending downdip of the shallow Bulgera open-cut where high-grade gold was intersected by Norwest's March 2021 RC drilling program. Importantly, all 7 diamond holes have intersected the target shear zone with the drill core displaying widths and geological features consistent with the high-grade RC gold zones intercepts¹.

¹ ASX: NWM – Announcement 11 November 2021, 'Bulgera Gold Project – diamond drilling update'

Norwest's CEO, Mr. Charles Schaus commented: "Assay results from the first 3 diamond holes confirms that strong gold mineralisation extends beyond 400 metres down dip of the shallow Bulgera open pit. Once the gold assays from the remaining 4 diamond holes are received (over the coming weeks), the Company will commence re-modelling the Bulgera gold resources which should add considerably to the current, 94,000-ounce, gold resource reported in April 2020².

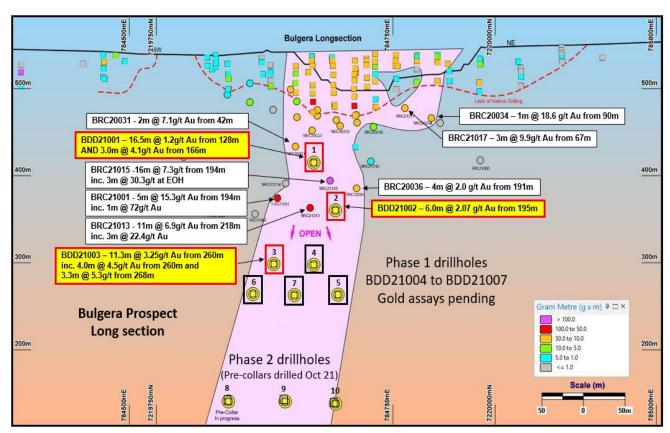


Figure 1 – Long section showing location of the 3 of 7 Phase 1 diamond drill intercepts (yellow labels) and other significant intersections (white labels).

Bulgera Diamond Drilling

The 7-hole Phase 1 drilling programme required 953 metres of RC pre-collars and 1,406 metres of HQ diamond core tails. The main broad mineralised zone was intersected by holes BDD21001 to BDD21007 where expected in relation to the surrounding mineralisation and corresponds with the interpreted shear seen in the geology logged up dip in the RC holes.

Holes BDD21001 to BDD21003 intersected two mineralised zones returning wide intercepts of moderate gold grades from within the main shear zone and high gold grades from a deeper, relatively narrow zone hosted by white quartz vein with low-moderate sulphides (0.5 % py+po). The wide shear and white quartz zones logged in these holes likely correspond to the two high-grade intercepts reported in hole BRC21015³ being 16m @ 7.3 g/t Au from 194m (main shear zone) and 3m @ 30g/t at end of the hole (white quartz zone with minor sulphides).

² ASX: NWM – Announcement 8 April 2020, 'Bulgera resources upgrade and aircore drilling'

³ ASX: NWM – Announcement 11 May 2021, 'High-grade lode identified at Bulgera Project'

The other five Phase 1 holes tested for gold mineralisation at or below 400m downdip of the Bulgera open pit, being well below any previous drilling undertaken across the Bulgera Project.

Diamond drill holes BDD21003 to BDD21007 intersected the shear zone at predicted depths and all displayed widths and geological features consistent with the geological logging of the RC holes intersecting the high-grade gold zone up-dip. The target shear zone intersected by the diamond drilling and hosting the RC gold mineralisation is identified as a sheared silica-sericite-biotite altered amphibolite (+/- sulphides) with patchy destructive silica flooding and intervals of late quartz veining.

Phase 2 diamond drilling is designed to test the continuation of the target shear zone a further 300m down-dip from the Phase 1 holes being over 700m down-dip from the Bulgera open pit. Final planning for the Phase 2 holes will be finalized following receipt of all geological information and gold assays from the Phase 1 drilling. The Company is sourcing a rig to undertake the Phase 2 diamond drill program which is currently targeted to commence in March/April 2022. Pre-collars for the Phase 2 holes were previously drilled in October 2021.

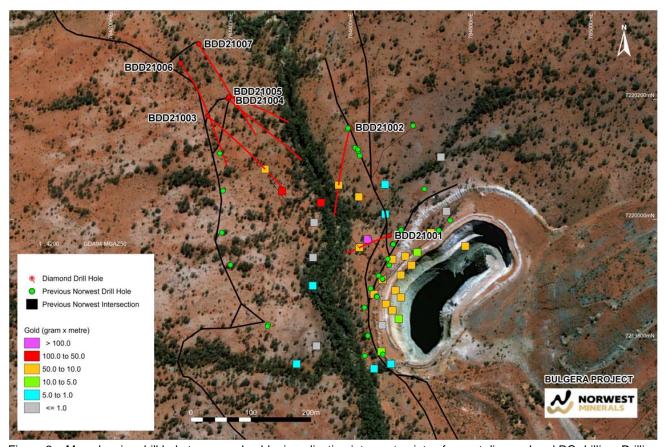


Figure 2 – Map showing drill hole traces and gold mineralisation intercept points of recent diamond and RC drilling. Drilling designed to avoid water course thus several holes drilled oblique to intersect the northwest dipping (-45°) shear zone targets.

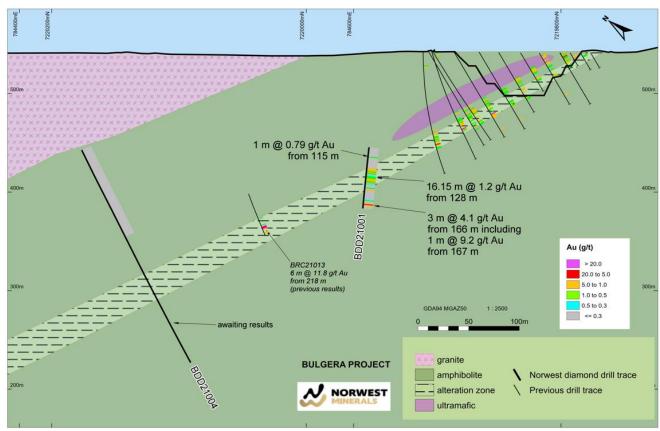


Figure 3 – Simplified geological cross-section showing gold intersection in diamond drill hole BDD21001 along with gold intersections of nearby RC drilling. Gold assay for BDD21004 pending.

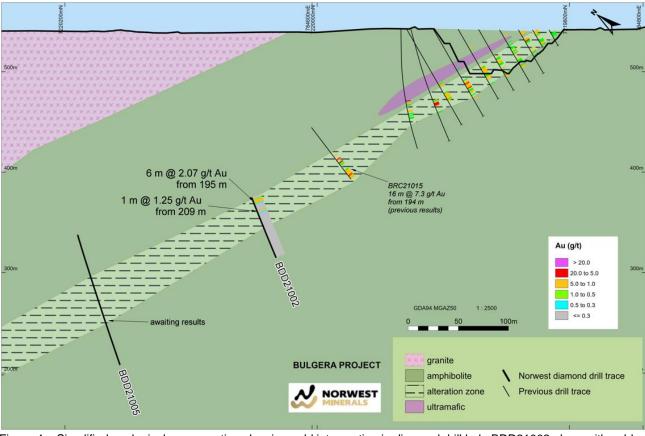


Figure 4 – Simplified geological cross-section showing gold intersection in diamond drill hole BDD21002 along with gold intersections of nearby RC drilling. Gold assay for BDD21005 pending.

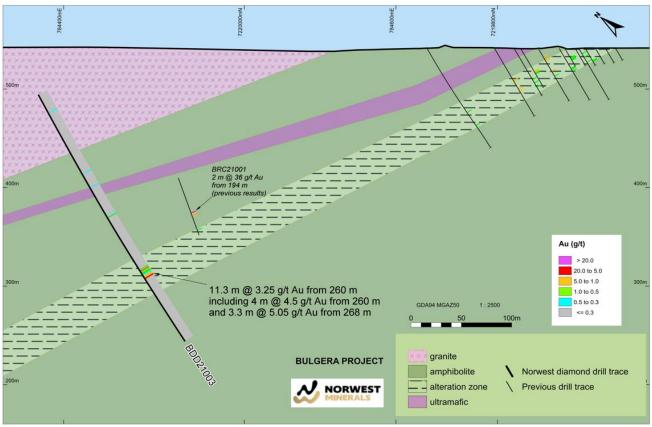


Figure 5 – Simplified geological cross-section showing gold intersection in diamond drill hole BDD21003 along with gold intersections of nearby RC drilling.

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 and Director
E: infor@norwestminerals.com.au

Table of Significant Assay Results – Bulgera Drilling

		East	North	Elev	Depth	Dip	Az	From	To	Width	Au
Prospect	Hole ID	(GDA94z50)	(GDA94z50)	(m)	(m)	(0)	(°)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
								42	44	2	7.1
						6 -80 1 2 -90 1 2 -90 1 2 -60 1 2 -58 3 3 -50 1 31 -65 1		72	73	1	1.3
								81	82	1	0.6
	BRC20031	784626	7219883	541	138	-80	142	85	86	1	0.6
								89	90	1	0.6
l								93	94	1	0.7
1								113	114	1	12.4
l								14	16	2	1.8
1								80	81	1	1.8
l	BRC20032	784638	7219908	543	126	-90	142	84	100	16	1.6
1								104	105	1	0.5
1								72	77	5	2.3
1	BRC20033	784654	7219937	543	132	-90	142	82	91	9	0.7
								41	49	8	0.5
							142	62	66	4	1.8
	BRC20034	784760	7219993	545	96	-60		69	70	1	0.7
								90	91	1	18.6
								52	53	1	0.6
								62	63		1.5
								72	73		0.8
l	BRC20035	784677	7219984	542	132	en	142	77	79	-	0.8
l	BRC20035	104011	1213304	542	132	-00	142	83	85		
								97	99		0.9
										1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 4 1 3	4.7
l								102 103	103 104		0.5
Bulgera								191	195		0.8
	PDC20026	704E01	7000151	EAA	220	-60 180	198	199		2.0	
	BRC20036	784591	7220151	544	228	-60	100				1.6
								206 214	209		1.2 0.7
								194	215 199	5	15.3
								134		1	71.9
	BRC21001	784380	7220048	542	276	-58	90	214	Including		
								214	215	1	0.8
	DDCC1000	704000	7010001	F40	200		100	233	234	1	0.5
	BRC21002	784380	7219981	542	299	-50	100	242	243	1	0.5
								90	91	1	1.1
1	BRC21005	784454	7219823	539	203	-60	143	107	109	2	2.0
1								157	158	1	1.4
	DD004000	704704	7000457		044	05	440	163	165	2	0.9
l	BRC21006	784701	7220157	544	241	-65	142	143	144	1	0.5
I	ppostoor	704704	7000440	F40	0.40		440	163	164	1	0.7
I	BRC21007	784701	7220116	543	243	-65	142	168	172	4	0.9
								224	225	1	1.3
	DD004040	704000	7000440	F.40	400	ا ہے ا	450	149	150	1	0.7
	BRC21012	784606	7220113	543	193	-48	156	168	171	3	1.3
I								185	186	1	1.4
I								210	211	1	0.6
I	BRC21013	784589	7220150	543	236	-53	201	218	224	6	11.8
l						"	201		Including	3	22.4
l								227	229	2	2.4
	BRC21014	784607	7220119	543	230	-45	211		NAS	j	

Table of Significant Assay Results – Bulgera Drilling (cont.)

D	Hole ID	East	North	Elev	Depth	Dip	Az	From	To	₩idth	Au
Prospect	поје јр	(GDA94z50)	(GDA94z50)	(m)	(m)	(0)	(0)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
								91	92	1	0.5
								175	176	1	1.2
	BRC21015	784612	7220106	543	210	-45	179	180	188	8	3.4
								194	210 (EOH)	16	7.3
									Including	3	30.3
								61	64		0.7
								67	70		9.9
									Including		27.8
								77	78	1	1.3
	BRC21017	784740	7219982	544	122	-77	250	81	82	(m) 1 1 8 16 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.3
								85	86		0.7
								92	94		0.8
								97	98	'	1.1
								109	110	· ·	0.6
							250	115	116	'	0.8
			7219969 542					128	144.15		1.2
	BDD21001	784657		542 201.9	11.9 -66.5		148.8	152		0.7	
								166	169	_	4.1
							incl.	167	168		9.2
	BDD21002	784592	7220153	543	300.8	-60	195	195	201		2.1
								209	210	'	1.2
							130	198	199		0.8
	BDD21003	784355	7220172	542	345.8	-63.2		260	271.3		3.2
							inol.	260	264		4.5
	BDD21004	704000	700001	E40	252.0	60.0	incl.	268	271.3		5.1
	BDD21004	784389 784390	7220201 7220204	542 542	353.6	-63.8	134 105		awaiting r		
				542 542	351.7	-75.2 -62.6	147		awaiting r		
	BDD21006	784310	7220260		402.6				awaiting r		
	BDD21007	784340	7220292	541	402.6	-63.3	149		awaiting r	esults	

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

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.

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).

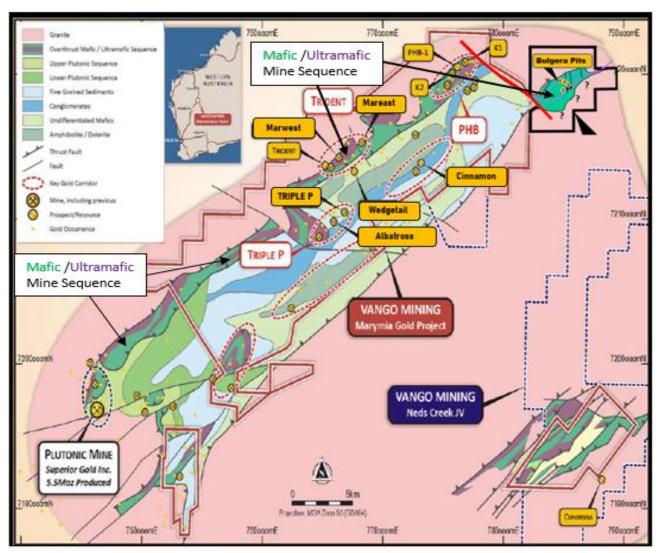
Bulgera Gold Project location map 740 000mE 790 000mE 7 230 000mN Marymia Inlier Bulgera **Bulgera Gold Project Project Marymia Mining Centre** Laverton (Vango Mining Limited) Mt Magi PERTH Western Australia Northern Plutonic Access Rd Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt >5Moz Au Historical Production Great Plutonic Gold Operation Indicated: 3.5Mt @ 5.5g/t Au for 620,000oz Inferred: 5.2Mt @ 4.4g/t Au for 750,000oz (Superior Gold Inc. (TSX-V:SGI)) Marymia Inlier **Dixon Prospect** 10m @ 8.79g/t Au - Nov. 2015 10km 7 180 000mN MGA Zone 50 NORWEST **LEGEND** Mine Highway NORWEST Historical Open Pit Access Road

Map of the Plutonic Well Greenstone belt showing the Bulgera Gold Project.

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.

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 structures⁴.

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. In June 2020 Vango announced a 1moz Marymia resource.



The Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt geology showing the mafic-ultramafic mine sequence (primary gold host) running along the northwest edge in contact with the granites.

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.

⁴ Richards, R., May 2016. Information Memorandum, Bulgera Gold Project, Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, WA

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 ounces⁵.

Following Norwest's maiden RC drilling programme at Bulgera in December 2019, the Gold Resources were upgraded in April 2020 to:

The JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource for the Bulgera Gold project applying a 0.6g/t lower Au cut-off

Indi	cated Resou	rces	Inferred Resources		Total Resources			
Mt	Au (g/t)	Ounces	Mt	Au (g/t)	Ounces	Mt	Au (g/t)	Ounces
2.06	1.0	66,230	0.86	1.0	27,650	2.92	1.0	93,880

The Bulgera gold trend is the extension of the Plutonic (+5.5moz)⁶ and Vango (+1moz)⁷ mafic-ultramafic mine sequence where drilling has shown that gold tenor increases with depth. Nearby, Vango's drilling within the mafic-ultramafic mine sequence has consistently shown that the highest gold grades are located below 100m which is evidenced by their many ASX announcement.

In May 2021 Norwest's announced RC drilling had successfully intersected high-grade extensions to gold mineralisation by drilling +150m down dip from the shallow Bulgera open pit⁸. In November 2021 Norwest completed the 7-hole Phase 1 diamond drill program with holes intersecting the target shear zone below 400m down dip of the Bulgera pit⁹. The gold assay results are pending.

⁵ ASX: NWM – Announcement 8 April 2020, 'Bulgera Gold Resources increase 43%, aircore drilling underway'

⁶ Superior Gold Inc., Website www.superior-gold.com & Resolute Ltd Marymia production

⁷ ASX: VAN – Announcement 20 May 2020, 'Marymia Minerals Resource Increases to One Million Ounces'

⁸ ASX: NWM - Announcement 11 May 2021, 'High-Grade Zone Developing at Bulgera'

⁹ ASX: NWM - Announcement 11 November 2021, 'Bulgera Gold Project - diamond drilling update'

Diamond Drilling- October 2021 Bulgera Project

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

(Criteria in this	s 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. 	 Reverse circulation and diamond drilling were conducted at Norwest Minerals' Bulgera Project, East Pilbara WA. Drilling included seven HQ diamond holes (7), six of which had reverse circulation pre-collars. Reverse circulation drill chip samples were collected from a rigmounted cone splitter in one-metre intervals (approx. 2-3 kg). Reverse circulation samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis Perth for analysis by 50-gram fire assay. Diamond core was submitted to Intertek Genalysis Kalgoorlie for cutting and half-core sampling for 50-gram fire assay analysis. Results have not been returned to date from either the reverse circulation or the diamond drilling. Drilling was supervised by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy.
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). 	 Reverse circulation drilling was completed by Strike Drilling Pty Ltd, of Cloverdale WA, with a 2018 Scramm T450 reverse circulation drill rig with 1000 cfm/430 psi onboard air capacity and external auxiliary compressor. The drilling used a 5-inch face sampling hammer and 4.5-inch rod string with two one-metre stabilizers added to the lead rod to negate hole deviation. Diamond drilling was conducted by DRC Drilling Pty Ltd, of Dubbo NSW, with a DE810 truck-mounted drill rig with standard HQ tubing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 and Reflex Act III core orientation tool. Reverse circulation pre-collars were drilled to variable depths based on the target depth and the hole survey deviation during drilling BDD21001 – No RC, diamond to 201.9 m BDD21002 – RC to 152 m, diamond to 300.8 m BDD21003 – RC to 53 m, diamond to 345.8 m BDD21004 – RC to 210 m, diamond to 353.6 m BDD21005 – RC to 162 m, diamond to 351.7 m BDD21006 – RC to 150 m, diamond to 402.6 m
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	 Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all reverse circulation drilling. Recovery estimates were based on the size of the sample. Diamond core recovery information was documented by the drillers on core blocks at the end of each run. These data have been confirmed and recorded by geological staff on three-metre intervals (a per-run basis). Overall, the diamond core recovery was excellent.
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 RC drill holes were logged on a one-metre basis for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation, and veining. Diamond drill holes were logged in detail for lithology, alteration, oxidation, mineralisation, veining and geotechnical data. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in 	 RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals through a cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone. The samples were collected as approximately 2 to 3 kg sub-sample splits. Intervals were selected for half-core sampling on the HQ diamond core based on geological/mineralogical boundaries, on intervals between 0.3 – 1.1 m length. The sample sizes and analysis type are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	 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. Quality Control for the diamond drilling included insertion of standards (2%) into the sample stream to verify lab assay accuracy. RC samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth for analysis for 50-gram lead collection fire assay. Diamond core was submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Kalgoorlie, for cutting by diamond saw, half-core sampling, and analysis by 50-gram fire assay.
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. 	 The prepared RC chip samples and cut diamond core samples underwent 50 g lead-collection fire assay for an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish (ICP-AES) The assay method and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique for RC chips and diamond core is designed to return precise precious metal recoveries. The Intertek Laboratories insert their own standards and blanks at set intervals 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. Industry certified Gannet standards were inserted in the RC and diamond core sample stream every 50 samples. The industry standards ranged from 0.2 g/t Au up to 7.07 g/t Au. All standards were scrutinized to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of sampling	 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 	 No twinned holes were drilled. Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd ("Apex"), were involved in the supervision and logging of the RC and diamond drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	 drill hole supervision, chip sample collection, diamond core sample selection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then imported into SQL database for long term storage and validation. The data chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 RC and diamond drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. Downhole surveys have been completed at 30 m stations (and start and end of hole) using downhole gyroscopic survey tools (AXIS). The holes were largely straight. All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94. Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 The drilling at Bulgera historic pit conforms with historical drilling lines (25-metre spacing). The completed drill spacing in conjunction with the historic RC drilling is spaced close enough to confirm continuity of mineralisation and is sufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. No compositing has been conducted.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	 Where possible, drill holes at Bulgera were angled to the southeast (142°), which is roughly across strike of the mineralisation and is generally considered the optimal drill orientation for this deposit. No orientation bias has been identified in the Bulgera data. Due to restrictions with positioning collars in the field, hole orientations had to be changed from the optimal 142°. These holes were orientated between 105° to 250°. Drill holes were angled (between 60-72°) to intersect the desired target locations from the available collar locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 RC chip samples were collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the Toll transport depot. Toll then delivered the samples to the laboratory. The diamond core was secured with metal strapping and transported from site to the lab in Kalgoorlie by RGR Road Haulage. Sample security and transport was supervised by Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd. The sample submissions were submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	 No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	 The current exploration is located within Exploration Licence 52/3276 held by Norwest Minerals Limited. The tenement E 52/3276 was granted on 18/08/2016 and is set to expire on 17/08/2021. Tenements E 52/3276 and E 52/3316 together make up the Bulgera Project combined reporting group. Several Registered Heritage Sites reside in tenement E 52/3276. A heritage survey was conducted with the appropriate parties prior to commencement of drilling activities. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	 Significant historical work has been completed over the tenements in question, including mining operations, drilling, geophysical surveys and surface sampling. Previous operators of the tenement areas include International Nickel, Marymia Canton P/L, Resolute Resources Limited, Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd. and Barrick Gold of Australia Limited. Most notably, the pits at Bulgera were mined by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resolute Resources Limited (1996-1997) and Barrick Gold of Australia Ltd (2003-2004).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	 The Bulgera Gold Project is situated in the northeast corner of the Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, which forms part of the Marymia Inlier. The gold deposits at Marymia are Late Archaean, epigenetic lode-gold deposits, which are synchronous with, or postdate by a short time, regional peak low to mid-amphibolite facies metamorphism. Gold was deposited in structures during a progressive compressional event. The Bulgera deposit consists of a shallow dipping sequence of amphibolite with narrow intercalated layers of ultramafic schist and metasediment. The Mercuri deposit also consists of a shallow dipping sequence, but lithologies consist of interlayered felsic volcanics, mafic volcanics, mafic sediments and minor felsic sediments underlain by an ultramafic unit. The Bulgera Trend is a broad mineralised shear structure which extends over a strike length of 550 m. It lies on the western side of the Bulgera Gold Project and represents the main mineralised area in the Bulgera pit.
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from 	A table of significant intersections and drill hole collar details have been included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregatio n methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 Length weighted intersections have been reported in the above-mentioned table of the release. No high cuts have been applied. Metal equivalent values are not being reported
Relationshi p between mineralizati on widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	 Drill holes were angled between 60°-72° and to the south or southeast, corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised strike, which dips 30-40° to the northwest. Some holes were drilled at non-optimal azimuths to comply with permitted pad locations from the heritage surveys. Results reported in down-hole length. True width is not known.
Diagrams	 Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release.
Balanced reporting	 Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	A table containing all anomalous RC chip and diamond core results to date has been included in the release.
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 is material at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	 Work is planned to extend zones of mineralisation beyond the major zones outlined by the pits, and to further test and infill down-dip extensions on the mineralised planes. Aircore drilling is planned along strike of the main area of resources to identify further gold targets where there has been not drilling to date. Norwest intends to follow up on the mineralisation identified in the current drilling with extensions and infill to further delineate plunge on the Bulgera pit mineralisation.