

## High-Grade Gold Intersected at Marymia East – Strong Potential for Near Surface Resource Growth

PERTH, Western Australia - 25 February 2026 - Norwest Minerals Limited (ASX: NWM) (“Norwest” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the receipt of gold assay results from its recently completed Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling program at its Marymia East Gold Project.

### Highlights

- Marymia East, located less than 10 kms southeast of the Bulgera Gold Project, is being assessed as a potential satellite feed source for the Bulgera heap leach project study.
- The Marymia East project covers 230 km<sup>2</sup> of ground prospective for gold and base metal mineralisation.
- The recent RC / diamond drilling program at the Shiraz Prospect returned a high-grade gold intersection of **3m @ 7.93g/t Au from 48m inc. 1m @ 21.4g/t Au from 49m in Hole MRC02**.
- Historical drilling results confirm extensive shallow mineralisation across Shiraz and the nearby Chardoney prospects, with notable intersections including:
  - **18m @ 1.21g/t Au from 47m (BRC003)**
  - **3m @ 9.53g/t Au from 51m (BRC023)**
  - **11m @ 1.33g/t Au from 22m (BRC025)**
  - **3m @ 3.97g/t Au from 12m (BRC062)**
  - **5m @ 1.81g/t Au from 11m (BRC085)**
  - **5m @ 1.90g/t Au from 26m (BRC090)**
- The 2026 Bulgera gold mineral resource estimation update is underway with the new MRE expect within 3 weeks.

### **Norwest CEO, Charles Schaus, commented:**

“The high-grade near-surface gold drill intersections at Shiraz and Chardoney prospects validate our view that Marymia East hosts significant potential as a satellite feed source for a prospective Bulgera heap leach operation. This result, combined with extensive historical exploration data, sets the stage for establishing maiden resources at both Shiraz and Chardoney in the near term.”

# Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

## Marymia East (ME) – Project Overview

Marymia East is situated less than 10 kilometres southeast of Norwest’s Bulgera Gold Project and is being assessed as part of the Bulgera heap leach project study. The 230 km<sup>2</sup> Marymia Project tenure is highly prospective for gold and base metal mineralisation, with multiple exploration targets identified.

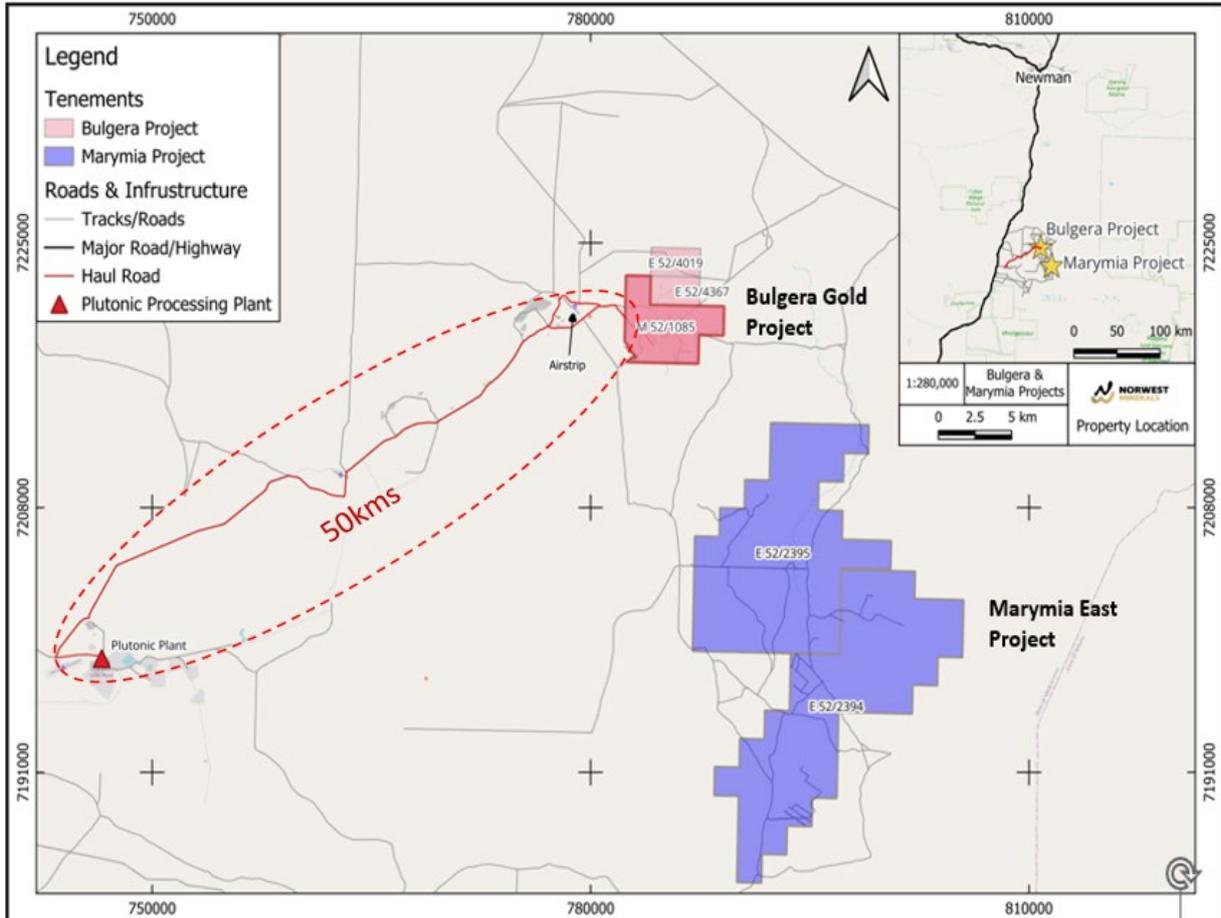


Figure 1 – Location map of Bulgera Gold Project (red) and adjacent Marymia East gold project tenements (blue).

A comprehensive targeting review conducted last year highlighted several historical gold zones drilled during the early to mid-1990s, including the Shiraz and Chardoney prospects. These zones are characterised by flat-lying, near-surface saprolitic gold mineralisation.

## Historical Context

In 1996, previous explorers drilled a 356m deep diamond hole that successfully intersected what is believed to be the source structure for the near-surface gold at Shiraz. The key result was 6m @ 4.2g/t Au approximately 215m below the saprolite zone. At the time, with gold trading near A\$370/oz, follow-up exploration did not proceed<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> JORC tables and significant intersections for the 1990s drilling at Marymia East are included in Norwest ASX announcement lodged 21 November 2025 ‘Marymia East and Bulgera Drilling Updates’.

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

### Recent RC and Diamond Drilling – Shiraz Prospect

Norwest’s drilling program was designed to test continuity of gold mineralisation associated with the historical high-grade intersection.<sup>2</sup>

The standout result, **3m @ 7.93g/t Au from 48m in MRC02**, was encountered roughly 50m west of shallow gold mineralisation intersected during 1990s drilling at the Shiraz prospect.

The near-surface high-grade results significantly enhance confidence in the potential for gold resource expansion and definition within the saprolite zones at both Shiraz and Chardonay.

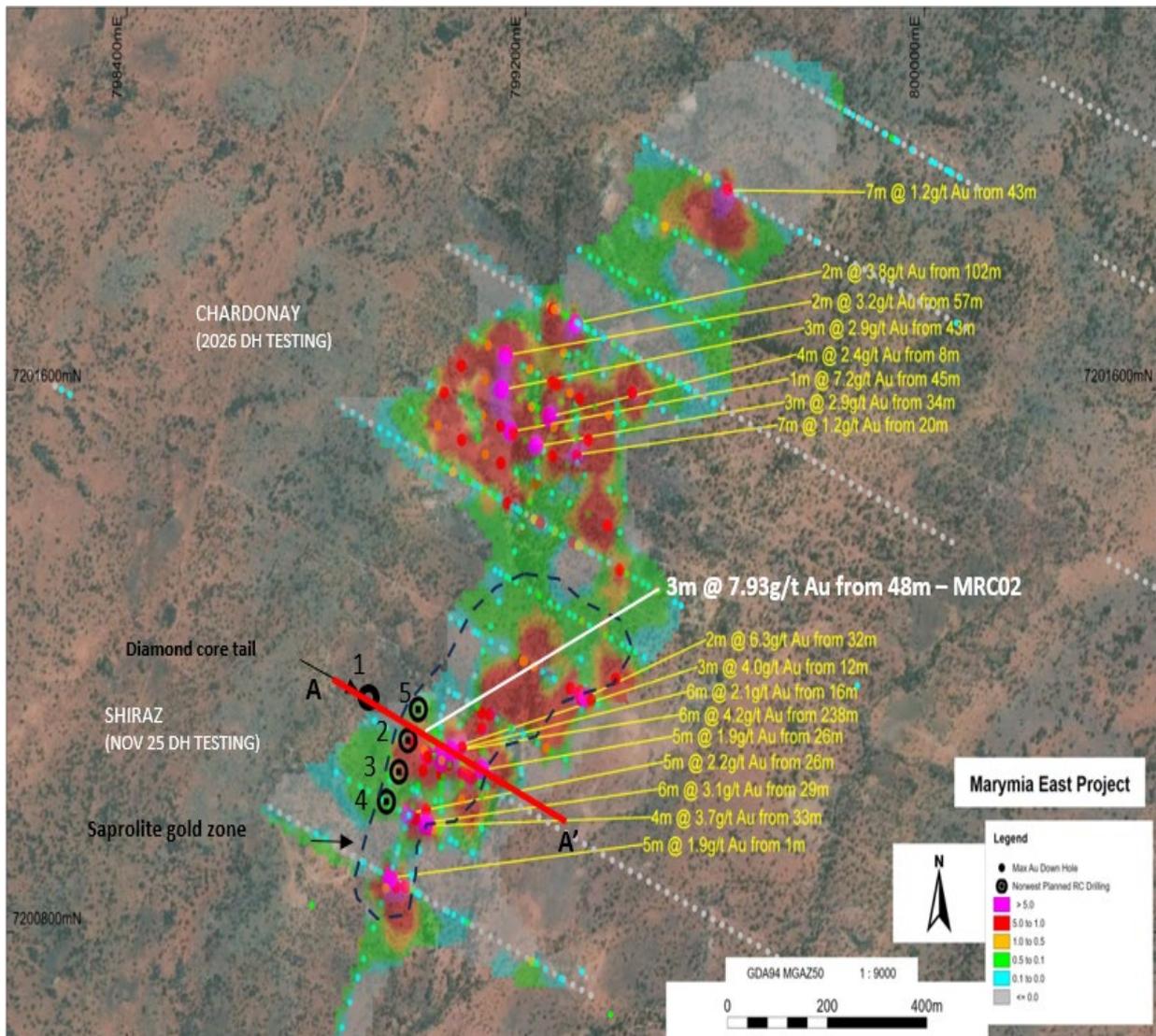


Figure 2 – Location of the Shiraz and Chardonay gold prospects. Collar location of 5 new drill holes and high-grade intersection (white) at Shiraz along with notable gold intersections from historical 1990s RC drilling (gold).

<sup>2</sup> ASX: NWM – Announcement 3 December 2025, Norwest Completes Marymia East and Bulgera Drilling Programs.

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

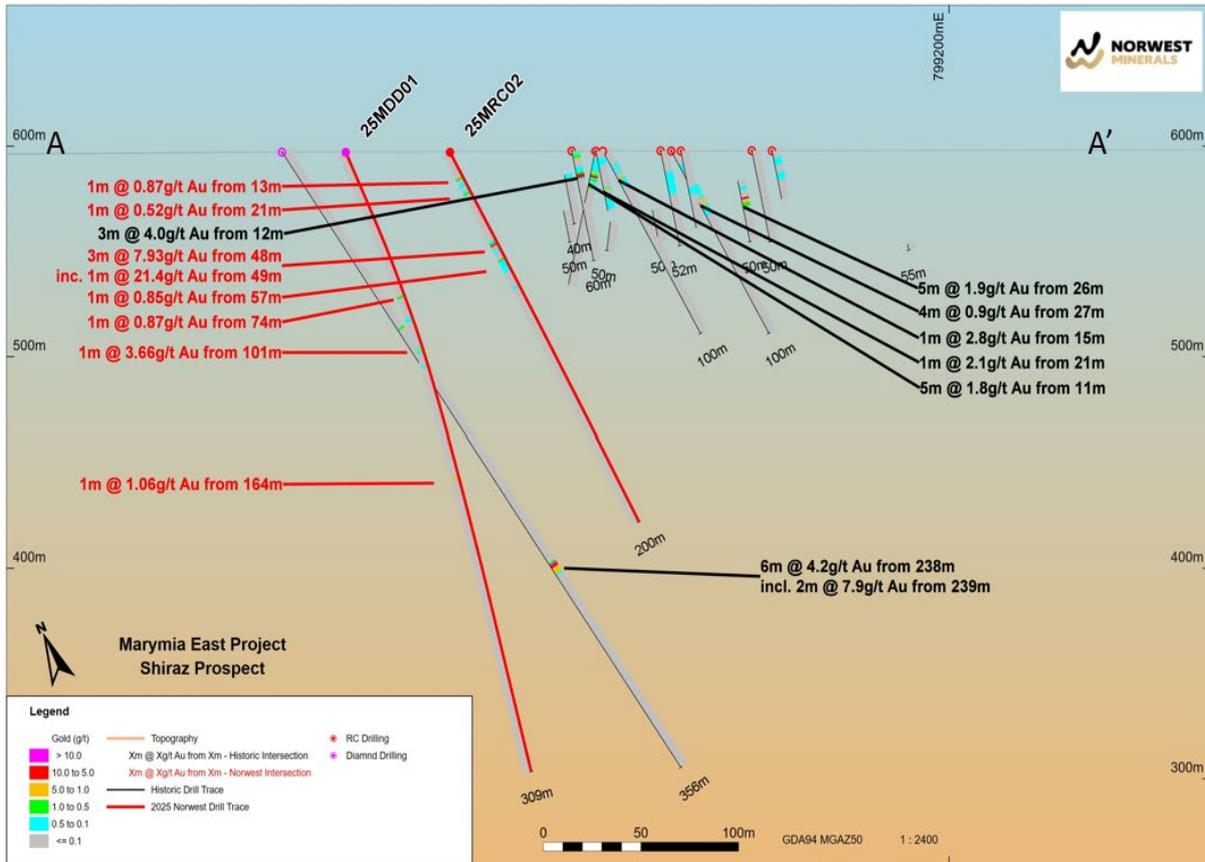


Figure 3 – Cross section with gold mineralisation intersected by new drill holes MDD01 and MRC02 (red) and historical drilling (black) .

### Next Steps

- Norwest will commence 3D modelling of gold exploration drill hole data from the Shiraz and Chardoney prospects.
- The modelling will support estimation of maiden gold mineral resources (MREs) for both prospects, expected to be reported prior to the end of April 2026.

**Table 1 - Marymia East - RC and HQ diamond drill collar information.**

Hole Id	Drill Type	East (GDA94z50)	North (GDA94z50)	Elev (STRM)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
25MDD01	RC/DD	798918	7201103	593	307.49	-65	114
25MRC02	RC	798968	7201084	590	200.00	-60	114
25MRC03	RC	798941	7201036	591	202.00	-60	113
25MRC04	RC	798921	7200996	591	200.00	-60	113
25MRC05	RC	798986	7201132	592	205.00	-60	114

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

**Table 2 – Significant Intersections >0.5g/t**

Hole Id	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
25MDD01	DD	74	75	1	0.87
25MDD01	DD	101	102	1	3.66
25MDD01	DD	164	165	1	1.06
25MRC02	RC	13	14	1	0.87
25MRC02	RC	21	22	1	0.52
25MRC02	RC	48	51	3	7.93
including		49	50	1	21.40
25MRC02	RC	57	58	1	0.85
25MRC03	RC	28	29	1	0.69

### End of Announcement

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Norwest Minerals Limited.

For further information, visit [www.norwestminerals.com.au](http://www.norwestminerals.com.au) or contact

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## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

### **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 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.

#### **Mineral Resource Estimate**

The information in this report relating 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.

## Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling– November 2025 Marymia Project

### Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

#### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling was conducted on the Marymia East Project, WA. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience which is an independent geological consultancy.</li> <li>• Drill holes on the project included four (4) reverse circulation (RC) holes and one (1) RC/NQ2 size diamond drill holes. RC samples were collected in one-metre intervals (approximately 2-3 kg) from a rig-mounted cone splitter, and diamond samples were collected at generally 1m intervals or as small as 0.5m to break out geological features of interest.</li> <li>• All of the core was half core sampled.</li> <li>• Samples from drilling were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis. Analysis of the samples were completed using a 50-gram fire assay.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RC drilling was conducted by Ranger Drilling Pty Ltd, with a KWL 700 rig mounted on a Mercedes Actros 8x8 truck equipped with a modern sampling system, onboard 500 psi / 1350 cfm compressor. The drill uses a modern face sampling hammer with inner-tube and sample hose delivery to cyclone-cone splitter sample assembly. RC</li> </ul>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer with a 4 ½-inch rod string.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The diamond drilling was conducted by Harmec Drilling. The core size was NQ2 and diamond drilled from the bottom of the RC pre collar which ended at 242m. The core was oriented with the bottom of the hole marked on the core for structural measurements to be collected.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all RC drill holes.</li> <li>The sample recovery for the diamond core was good. No concerns were noted.</li> <li>No relationships between sample recovery and grade are known at this stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC and Diamond drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience.</li> <li>Structural measurements were recorded for the diamond drilling as this only focussed on the oxide material.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RC drill 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.</li> <li>The NQ diamond core was half core saw sampled. All of the hole was sampled in its entirety.</li> <li>The sample sizes and analysis size 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.</li> </ul>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prepared RC chip samples and diamond samples underwent 50 g lead collection fire assay with a ICP OES finish. (FA50/OE04).</li> <li>• The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique for the RC and diamond chips were designed to return precise precious metal grades.</li> <li>• The Intertek 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.</li> <li>• Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest.</li> <li>• Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples (4%) to test lab repeatability, insertion of standards (4%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard was inserted every 20<sup>th</sup> sample and a duplicate was inserted every 25<sup>th</sup> sample. Blanks were inserted every 50<sup>th</sup> sample.</li> <li>• Quality Control on the Diamond drill rig included insertion of standards (4%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard was inserted every 20<sup>th</sup> sample. Blanks were inserted every 50<sup>th</sup> sample. No field duplicates were collected.</li> <li>• Samples were submitted to Intertek, all blanks, CRM's and duplicates performed well.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience (“Apex”), were involved in the logging of the RC and diamond drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. The entire chain</li> </ul>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then imported into SQL database for long term storage and validation.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC and diamond drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to <math>\pm 5</math> m.</li> <li>• Downhole surveys have been conducted at 10 m intervals for 3 out of 5 holes, with only collar and end of hole surveys being collected for 25MRC02 and 25MRC03. Surveys were collected using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool (AXIS). The holes largely stayed straight or dropped in dip. With the maximum amount of drop was five degrees over 200m. Holes 25MRC02, to 04 were largely straight.</li> <li>• All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94.</li> <li>• Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RC and DD drilling at Marymia conforms with historical drilling lines (50 metre spacing). RC/DD drilling was completed on 50m spaced sections. This drilling was designed to test under surface drilling and test mineralisation depth extensions.</li> <li>• This prospect is considered to be an early exploration stage and as such at this point in time there is insufficient information to confirm continuity of mineralisation and is insufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.</li> <li>• No compositing has been conducted.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill holes at Marymia were angled to the southeast (<math>114^{\circ}</math>), which is roughly across strike of the interpreted mineralization and is generally considered the optimal drill orientation for this mineralisation. No orientation bias has been identified in the Marymia data. It is interpreted that the mineralisation is steeply dipping to the NW and as such the drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation.</li> </ul>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sample security consisted of the RC chip samples and diamond samples being collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the laboratory by independent trucking company. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel.</li> <li>The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.</li> <li>The diamond core samples was cut and sampled by Intertek staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date.</li> <li>The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reported exploration is located within Exploration Licences E52/2395 and E52/2394-I, held by Audax Minerals Pty Ltd. The tenements are operated by Norwest Minerals Ltd.</li> <li>Tenement E 52/2395 was granted on 31/08/2010 and is set to expire on 30/08/2026.</li> <li>Tenement E 52/2394 was granted on 16/06/2010 and is set to expire on 15/06/2026.</li> <li>Drilling was conducted on E 52/2394.</li> <li>Both tenements make up the C144/2010 combined reporting group.</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been extensive work completed over the Marymia project over the years by Cyprus Gold (AC, RC), Reidal Resources (RAB, AC) AuDax (RAB, AC, RC and diamond drilling), Growth Resources (RAB, RC), Alkane Exploration (RAB), Australian Mines (AC, RC, Diamond),</li> </ul>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Plutonic Operations (RAB), Homestake (RAB) mainly from 1990.
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is uncertainty surrounding the geological terrane architecture covering the Marymia tenements, given the complicated structural contact between the Baumgarten greenstone belt (part of the Marymia Inlier) and the Paleoproterozoic Yerrida Basin sediments.</li> <li>• Magnetic imagery indicates that the Archaean Greenstone sequence extends, at shallow depth, beyond pre-existing mapping.</li> <li>• The Marymia area is prospective for Archaean lode gold, Proterozoic VMS, and Archean komatiitic or Archaean/Proterozoic intrusive nickel.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A table of drill hole locations has been included in this press release.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li>• <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A list of significant intersections greater than 0.5g/t Au with no more than 2m of consecutive internal waste has been included in this press release.</li> </ul>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marymia East Drilling Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	
<b>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At this stage there is no known relationship with width of mineralisation and intersections width.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A list of significant intersections greater than 0.5g/t Au with no more than 2m of consecutive internal waste has been included in this press release. This include any high grade intersections within the composited intervals.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other exploration data completed is material at this stage. Norwest only completed RC and diamond drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review assays and plan follow up RC drilling.</li> </ul>