



30 March 2022

## Norwest's Marriott Nickel Project Development Potential Confirmed

### Highlights:

- The Marriott nickel project (NWM: 100%) is located on a granted mining lease in the centre of Western Australia's Leinster-Laverton nickel region
- A 2019 mineral resource estimate reported 584,000 tonnes @ 1.18% Ni for 6,900 tonnes of contained Nickel when applying a 0.7% Ni cut-off. The resource estimate is complimented by significant metallurgical testwork
- Preliminary optimisation & economic work undertaken in 2022 shows mining and toll treatment of the near-surface Marriott nickel resource has potential for recovery of up to ~5,900 tonnes of Nickel, having regard to Marriott's close proximity to a number of operating nickel processing plants

Norwest Minerals Limited ("Norwest" or "the Company") (ASX: NWM) is pleased to announce the Company has commenced updating studies previously undertaken on its 100% owned Marriott nickel project, which is located on a granted mining lease in the centre of Western Australia's Leinster-Laverton nickel region (refer Figure 1).

A block model and mineral resource estimate was previously undertaken for Norwest by resource experts HGMC in 2019, which reported 584,000 tonnes @ 1.18% Ni for 6,900 tonnes of contained Nickel (including 463kt @ 1.2% Ni for 5,600 tonnes of contained Nickel in the indicated category).

Norwest has recently undertaken preliminary economic studies for the mining, trucking, and processing of the near-surface Marriott nickel resource through a plant located within 70 km of the Marriott mining lease. Norwest expects to commence discussions during the June quarter with prospective partners or purchasers to explore near-term opportunities to exploit the Marriott nickel deposit.

Norwest's CEO, Mr. Charles Schaus commented: *"The recent jump in nickel prices has significantly lifted the profile of our 100% owned Marriott nickel project to be a very attractive asset having near-term development potential. Norwest will soon commence discussions with parties interested in a toll treatment or purchase type arrangement."*

Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

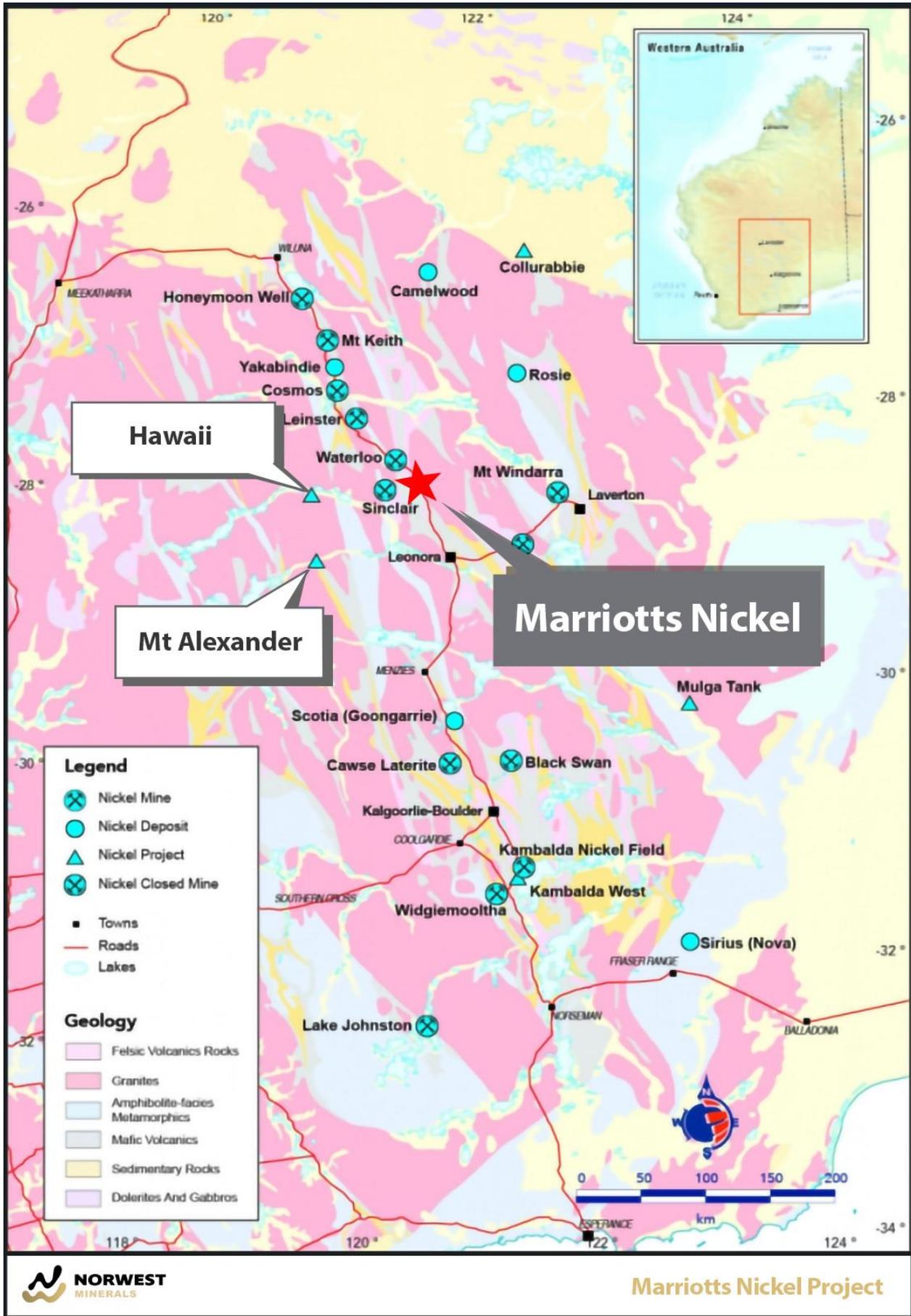


Figure 1 – Marriott Nickel project location map relative to the nickel centers of Leinster, Laverton, and Leonora.

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

### Marriott Nickel Project

The Marriott Project is located 70 kilometres southeast of the nickel mining and processing centre of Leinster, and 80 kilometres from Leonora. The project comprises a 100% interest in a single mining lease (M37/96), owned by Norwest Minerals Limited.

The Marriott nickel resource is defined by 79 vertical diamond drill holes completed in 2007 and no mining of the sub-outcropping deposit has been undertaken to date.

The Marriott deposit lies within a lithological area of predominately mafic and ultramafic rocks. The nickel sulphides mineralisation is hosted within a central equigranular meta-peridotite unit and sits above the basal contact with meta-gabbro. There are three north dipping sub-parallel shoots, with the main lens or central shoot being the most extensive of the three. It is considered that these shoots belong to individual flow units. The nickel sulphides occur as coarse interstitial blebs, or as fine disseminations, flecks and stringers in the equant olivine peridotite and minor amounts in the underlying skeletal peridotite.

The Marriott prospect was named after the prospector who first discovered the gossan in the area. The Mount Clifford area was actively explored by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) from 1969 to 1971 resulting in the discovery of the three mineralised shoots at the prospect. Diamond drilling was undertaken at Marriott during this time by WMC on a 40m x 40m pattern.

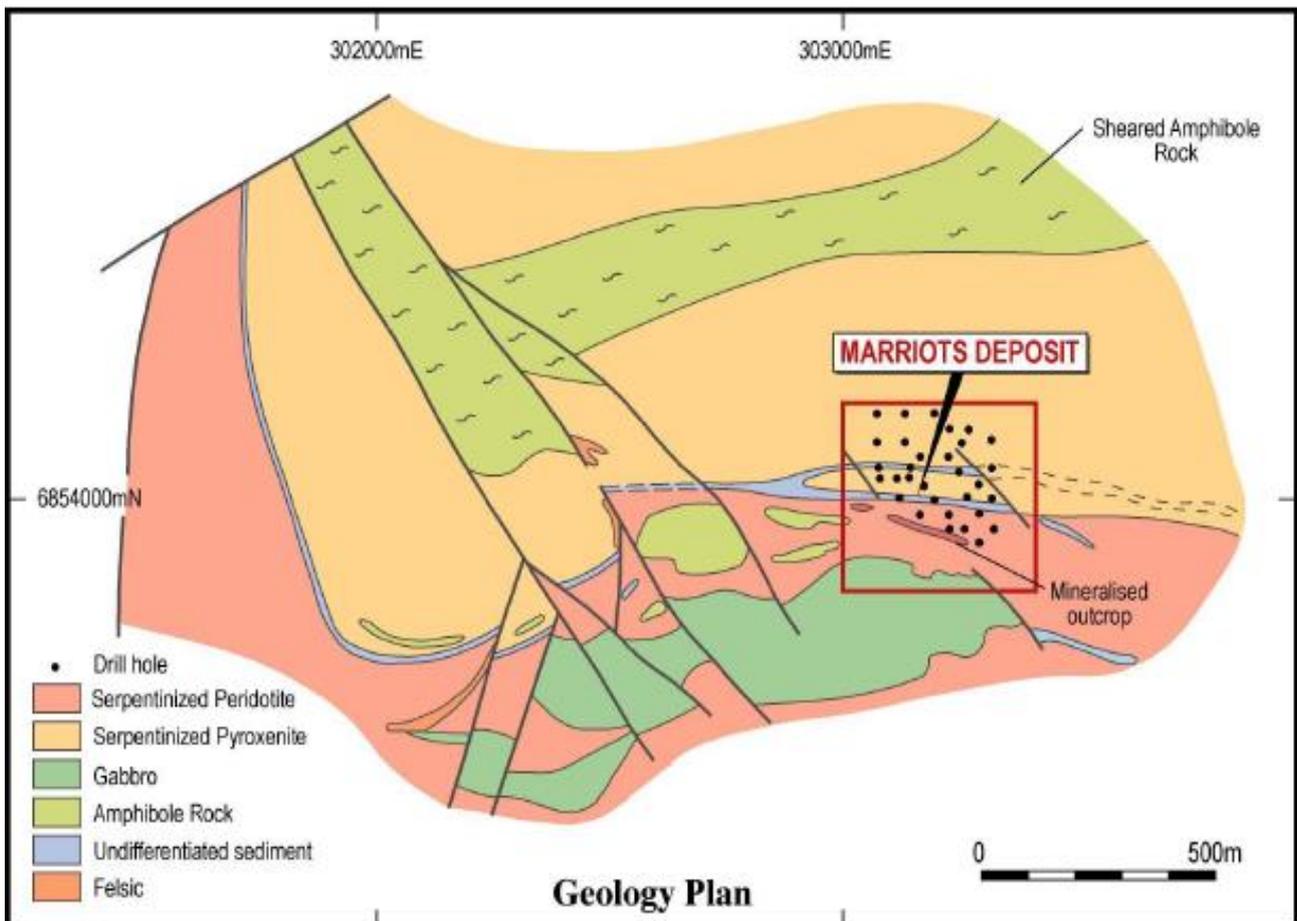


Figure 2 – Local geology of the Marriott area

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

In 2006, Australian Mines Limited (ASX: AUZ) acquired the project and drilled 38 diamond holes and analysed 1- meter samples from potentially mineralised intervals. Samples were analysed by ICP-OES for bulk and trace chemistry and sulphides nickel assay, 529 density determinations were made, and standard QA/QC protocols applied.

The current database includes all the results for all exploration stages including WMC and AUZ drilling. The data is summarized in the Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Summary of Marriott analytical data

Category	WMC holes	AUZ holes	Total
Drillholes	41	38	79
Metres drilled	6,730	4,876	11,606
Survey records	41	717	758
Assay records	3,888	4,192	8,080
Ni assays	3,880	4,190	8,070

There has been no further drilling at the Marriott nickel deposit.

### **Marriott Nickel Resource Estimate (October 2019)**

Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants (“HGMC”) was engaged by Norwest in late 2019 to create a new Marriott block model and prepare a nickel resource estimate. The new HGMC resource was completed on the data shown in Table 1.

Modelling of the entire Marriott nickel drill dataset was undertaken by HGMC using MineSight software to construct the block model wireframes and run geostatistical and variography calculations. Kriging algorithms were applied to determine block nickel percentages and resource confidence levels. Details of the nickel resource modelling and resource calculations are included in the JORC tables at the end of this announcement.

The JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource for the Marriott Nickel project applying a 0.7% nickel cut-off stands at:

Table 2 - Mineral Resource estimate for the Marriott Nickel project (0.7% Ni cut-off grade)

Classification	Tonnage (kt)	Ni (%)	Contained Ni metal (t)
Indicated	463	1.2	5,600
Inferred	121	1.1	1,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>6,900</b>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

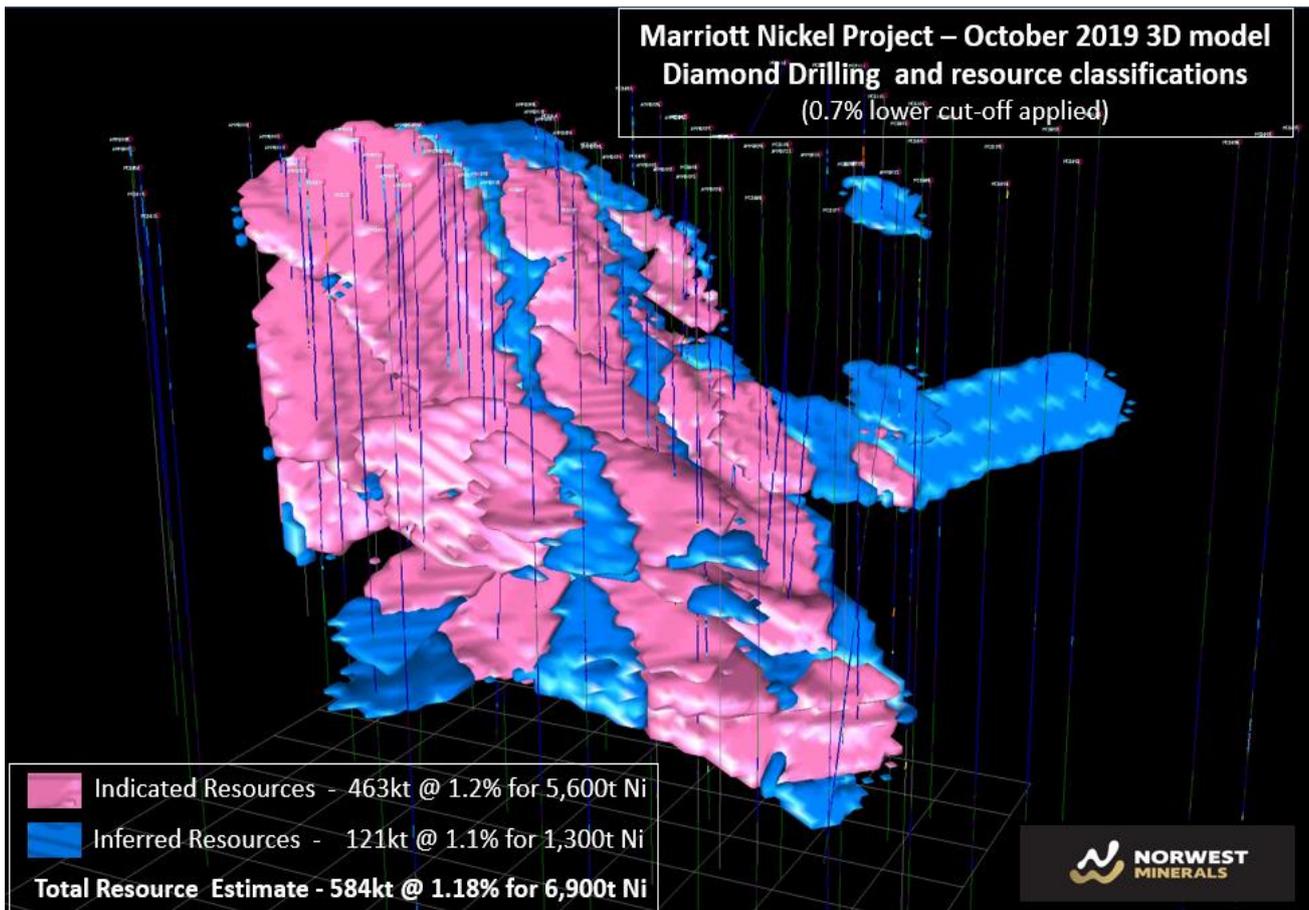


Figure 3 – 3D image of near-surface Marriott Nickel deposit.

### **Previous Metallurgical Test Work**

Several metallurgical studies have been undertaken since the discovery of the Marriott deposit. The most recent was comparative flotation testing in 2008 when 14 composite samples from 7 diamond drillholes were prepared by BHP in Leinster and portions forwarded to AMMTEC in Perth. This work determined that sulphide nickel in feed vs sulphide nickel recovery is similar for both data sets with the AMMTECH data predicting 93% of the sulphide nickel recovered by flotation when the feed grade exceeds 0.48% and BHP predicting 87% recovery of sulphide nickel when the feed grade exceeds 0.43%. Both BHP and AMMTECH predict that with lower sulphide nickel feed grades the sulphide nickel recovery will progressively decrease.

### **Preliminary Economic Work**

In March 2022, Orelogy Mine Consulting (“Orelogy”) were engaged by Norwest to run preliminary economics for a mine, truck, and process operation considering Marriott’s close proximity to a number of operating nickel processing plants. This included toll treating 1 million tonnes for 12 months at a plant approximately 70kms from the project. Orelogy employed the latest pit optimization software using the 2019 HGMC block model and 2022 industry cost figures. The work showed at current nickel prices (~US\$13 to US\$15 per pound) that Marriott has the potential to recover ~5,900 tonne of nickel.

Norwest is considering its Marriott exploitation options with regards to a partnership or sale arrangement with those parties having processing capabilities or assets in the area.

# Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

## **Update on Warden’s Court proceeding**

Further to Norwest’s ASX announcement of 28 January 2022, Warden McPhee has made a recommendation to the Minister that Norwest’s application for exemption from expenditure with respect to M37/96 be granted. It is Norwest’s expectation that in due course the Minister will accept the Warden’s recommendation, and that consequently Mr Van Blitterswyk’s forfeiture application against M37/96 will be discontinued<sup>1</sup>.

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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Chief Executive Officer and Director  
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## **Summary of JORC 2012 Table 1**

A summary of JORC Table 1 (included as Appendix 1) is provided below for compliance with the Mineral Resource and in-line with requirements of ASX listing rule 5.8.1.

### ***Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation***

The Marriott nickel Project is located 70 kilometres southeast of the nickel mining and processing centre of Leinster, and 80 kilometres from Leonora. The Marriott deposit lies within a lithological area of predominately mafic and ultramafic rocks. The nickel sulphides mineralisation is hosted within a central equigranular meta-peridotite unit and sits above the basal contact with meta-gabbro. There are three north dipping sub-parallel shoots, with the main lens or central shoot being the most extensive of the three. It is considered that these shoots belong to individual flow units. The nickel sulphides occur as coarse interstitial blebs, or as fine disseminations, flecks and stringers in the equant olivine peridotite and minor amounts in the underlying skeletal peridotite.

### ***Drilling techniques***

The drilling at Marriott was undertaken by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) 1969 to 1971 and by Australian Mines Ltd (AUZ) from 2006 to 2007. The drilling totalled 79 vertical diamond core holes with 42 being drilled by WMC and 38 by AUZ. Some of the details relating to the early WMC diamond drilling is not available. The 38 drill holes added by AUZ used RC hammer pre-collars followed by deeper drilling of diamond tails. All drilling at Marriott was vertical except for 1 hole and all were collared from topographic surface.

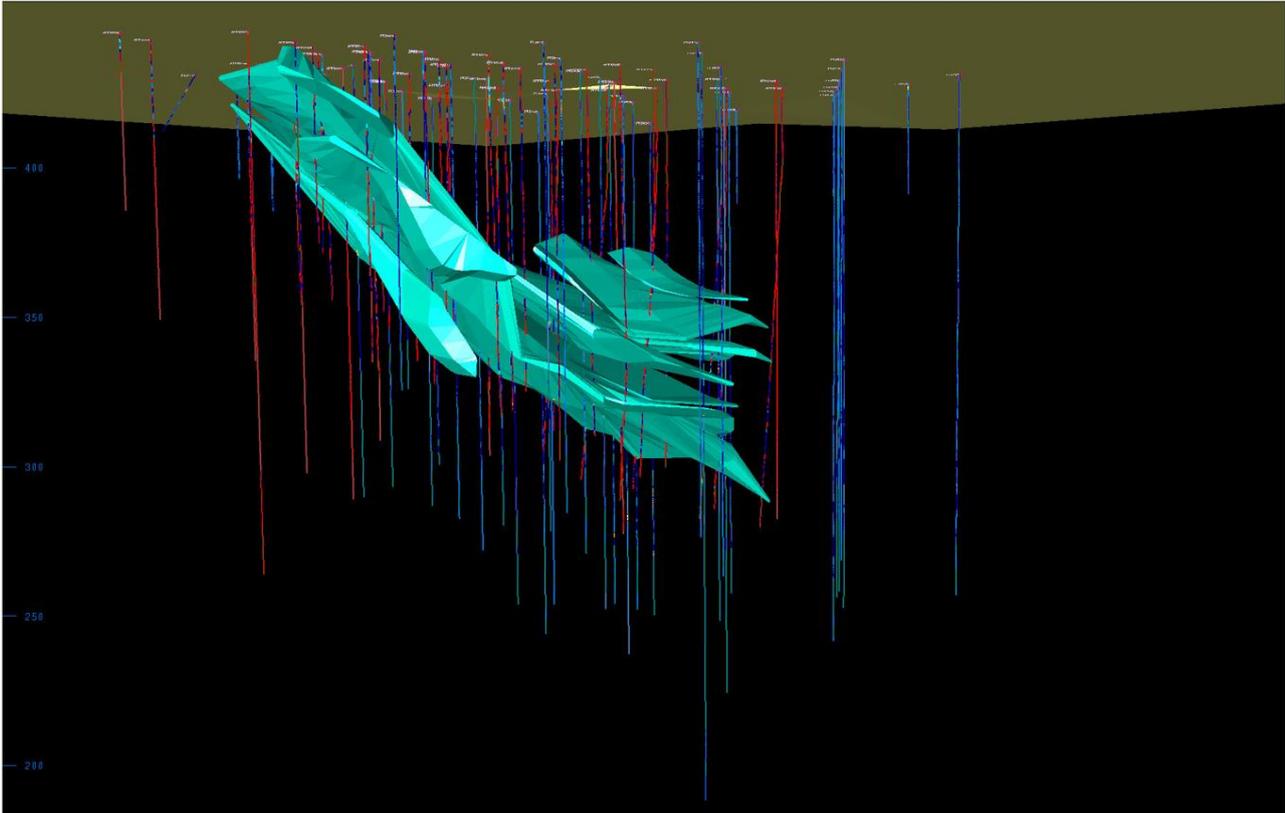
### ***Sampling techniques***

Not all the aspects relating to the quality of historical drilling and core sampling can be confirmed. Historic Exploration by WMC from 1969-1971 consisted of a diamond drilling program on an approximate 40m x 40m grid with sampling from core initially using 10-foot intervals which was then reduced to 1 foot to better define the mineralized intervals. AUZ drilled 38 additional vertical RC pre-collars and diamond tails closed the grid to approximately 20m x 40m and noted generally excellent core recovery. Australian Mines Ltd carried out core sampling on 1m intervals

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<sup>1</sup> ASX: NWM – Announcement 28 January 2022, ‘Activities Report for the Quarter ended 31 December 2021’

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update



Marriott project resource model showing 3D nickel mineralisation defined by 79 vertical diamond drill holes.

### ***Sampling analysis***

The early WMC diamond drill samples drilling For Marriott and were assayed at WMC's Kalgoorlie laboratory. Upon an independent review in 1989, some questions raised over the accuracy of the original assay technique (due to possible partial digest of silicate minerals). Australian Mined Ltd carried out assaying for both 'Total Nickel' and 'Sulphide Nickel' for the 2006-2007 diamond drilling program. The Total Nickel analyses were carried out using AT Digest and ICPOES finish by Ultratrace Analytical Laboratories in Perth and Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth. The AT digest process: Samples are digested with Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrofluoric acids to near dry and then leached with Hydrochloric acid. The Sulphides Nickel samples were processed using PA2 digest and Atomic Absorption Spectrometer finish (PA2 / AAS) at Genalysis Laboratory services in Perth. The PA2 Digest process included: Using Hydrogen peroxide in the presence of Ascorbic acid preferentially dissolving Ni present in sulphide minerals (eg pentlandite, pyrrhotite, millerite and cobalt-nickel-pyrite). Hydrogen peroxide oxidises sulphide minerals, converting  $S^{2-}$  to  $SO_4^{2-}$  ions.

### ***Mineral Resources Classification***

The classification of the Marriott nickel resources was considered appropriate based on drill hole spacing, sample interval numbers, geological interpretation, complexity of mineralization interpretation and representativeness of all available assay data. The classification criteria have employed multiple 'ancillary' interpolation parameters including 'distance of composite to model block' (DIST1), 'number of composite available within the search ellipsoid' (COMP1) for each block interpolation and the local kriging variance' (KERR1) for each block. The DIST1, COMP1 and KERR1 item values are 'condensed into a 'quality of estimate' (QLTY) which is the used a guide to refine a 'resource category' (RCAT) item used to assist with final resource reporting. Classification of the resources has been assigned by the Competent Person and includes a series of project specific 'modifying factors' appropriate for the Resource estimation.

# Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

## ***Estimation Methodology***

The mineralised domains were interpreted from the drilling data provided by Norwest. A new set of wire-frames were generated throughout each deposit area. The wire-frame domains were used for statistical analysis (including generation of semi-variograms) and for grade estimation. A set of wire-frame weathering surfaces were also modelled to highlight material type differences overprinting the mineralized zones. These codes are used to flag bulk global density differences. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was carried out composited drilling data, composited to one metre down-hole intervals for nickel. A single block model was constructed for the Marriott deposit using 4.0m x 4.0m x 2.0m (E-W, N-S, Bench) block cells covering the entire extents the mineralisation.

The Block Model coordinate boundaries (Local Grid System) are;

302920-303780 mE	- 215 x 4.0m blocks
6850800-6851440 mN	- 160 x 4.0m blocks
240-460 mRL	- 110 x 2.0m benches

The Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method was used for the estimation of Nickel (Ni%) using variogram parameters defined from the geostatistical analysis. An outlier 'distance of restriction' approach was applied during the Au interpolation process in selected domains in order to reduce the influence of very high-grade outlier composite samples. The kriging interpolated Nickel grades used different interpolation parameters as determined from an independent 'AREA' domain variographic analysis aligned to differences in mineralization geometry orientation.

## ***Cut-off Grades***

A 0.7% Ni cut off has been applied to reported tonnes and grade. This cut-off is considered in line with current nickel price in conjunction with resource reporting 'modifying factors' and certain mineral processing considerations.

## ***Mining Factors***

It is assumed the deposits will be mined using open pit mining methods. Detailed grade control will be used to refine resource geometry and expected reserve detail prior to any mining activity.

## ***Metallurgical Factors***

Several metallurgical studies have been undertaken since the discovery of the Marriott deposit. The most recent was comparative flotation testing in 2008 when 14 composite samples from 7 diamond drillholes were prepared by BHP in Leinster and portions forwarded to AMMTEC in Perth. This work determined that sulphide nickel in feed vs sulphide nickel recovery is similar for both data sets with the AMMTECH data predicting 93% of the sulphide nickel recovered by flotation when the feed grade exceeds 0.48% and BHP predicting 87% recovery of sulphide nickel when the feed grade exceeds 0.43%. Both BHP and AMMTECH predict that with lower sulphide nickel feed grades the sulphide nickel recovery will progressively decrease.

# Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

## **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.

# The Marriott Nickel Project

## July 2020

### 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>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all the aspects relating to the quality of historical drilling and core sampling can be confirmed. The details of drilling and sampling procedures employed by historical explorers to generate the resource is outlined in the appropriate sections below.</li> <li>• Historic Exploration by WMC from 1969-1971 consisted of a diamond drilling program on an approximate 40m x 40m grid with sampling from core initially using 10-foot intervals which was then reduced to 1 foot to better define the mineralized intervals.</li> <li>• The initial phase of drilling discovered 3 main mineralized zones</li> <li>• Australian Mines Ltd drilled 38 additional vertical RC pre-collars and diamond tails during 2006 and 2007 to close the drilling grid down to approximately 20m x 40m and noted generally excellent core recovery.</li> </ul> <p>Australian Mines Ltd carried out core sampling on 1m intervals</p>
<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>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of the details relating to the early WMC diamond drilling was not recorded or is not available. Core size is not reported.</li> <li>• The additional 38 drill holes added by Australian Mined Ltd during 2006-2007 used RC hammer pre-collars followed by deeper drilling of diamond tails.</li> <li>• All drilling at Marriott was vertical except for 1 hole.</li> <li>• All drill-holes were collared from topographic surface.</li> </ul>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of sample recovery from the historic WMC Diamond drilling has either not been recorded in historical reports or is not available or able to be located.</li> <li>• Australian Mines Ltd noted that during their 2006-2007 diamond drilling program that core recovery was excellent in all holes and core loss was very minimal.</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>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The logging of diamond core was completed on site. Lithological codes were entered into the Australian Mines Ltd geological database.</li> <li>• Logging recorded the weathering / oxidation and 'top of fresh rock (TOFR) profile which was observed to be relatively shallow across the Marriott deposit area.</li> <li>• Australian Mines Ltd logging note that no 'discing' was observed in the core which suggests that Marriott is in a geotechnical 'low stress' regime.</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, y 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> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little detail is available regarding sample collection from either the historic WMC or Australian Mines Ltd Diamond drilling. If recorded in historical reports, this information is not able to be located or available.</li> <li>• The WMC Diamond Drilling samples were collected initially at 10-foot intervals with follow up 1-foot intervals used for gaining more detail in mineralized zones.</li> <li>• For the Australian Mines Ltd Diamond Drilling, samples were collected at 1m intervals.</li> </ul>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The early WMC diamond drill samples drilling For Marriott and were assayed WMC's Kalgoorlie laboratory. Upon an independent review in 1989, some questions raised over the accuracy of the original assay technique (due to possible partial digest of silicate minerals).</li> <li>• Australian Mined Ltd carried out assaying for both 'Total Nickel' and 'Sulphide Nickel for the 2006-2007 diamond drilling program.</li> <li>• The Total Nickel analyses were carried out using AT Digest and ICPOES finish by Ultratrace Analytical Laboratories in Perth and Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth. The AT digest process: Samples are digested with Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrofluoric acids to near dry and then leached with Hydrochloric acid.</li> <li>• The Sulphide Nickel samples were processed using PA2 digest and Atomic Absorption Spectrometer finish (PA2 / AAS) at Genalysis Laboratory services in Perth. The PA2 Digest process included: Using Hydrogen peroxide in the presence of Ascorbic acid preferentially dissolving Ni present in sulphide minerals (eg pentlandite, pyrrhotite, millerite and cobalt-nickel-pyrite). Hydrogen peroxide oxidises sulphide minerals, converting S<sup>2-</sup> to SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> ions.</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> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of standard or duplicate samples by WMC is not recorded.</li> <li>• Australian Mines Ltd record the use of 6 standards and 2 Blank samples for the 2006-2007 drilling program Australian Mines Ltd conclusion generally was that for the standards used for Laboratory assay checking that returned results were scattered either side of the expected result with a minor number plotting outside two standard deviations range.</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> </ul>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of surveying of the diamond holes drilled by WM were captured from Drill Hole logs.</li> </ul>

## Norwest Minerals Limited – Marriott Nickel Project Update

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holes drilled by Australian Mines Ltd have been surveyed accurately in MGA94 Zone 51 using a DGPS instrument.</li> <li>All diamond holes from the 2006-2007 program were surveyed by down hole gyro.</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>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The earlier WMC drilling was aligned according to an approximate 40m x 40m grid.</li> <li>Additional drilling carried out by Australian Mines Ltd closed the WMC drilling pattern to 20m x 40m in much of the Marriott deposit area.</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>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The diamond drilling at Marriott have been angled at -90 degrees (towards grid East) which adequately intersects the majority of the mineralized lodes observed to be dipping towards grid North-East at approximately 40-45 degrees.</li> <li>It is unlikely that any known bias has been introduced through the diamond drilling or sampling the known or additional possible structures.</li> <li>Downhole Surveys to determine the extent of downhole deviations at Marriott has been carried out on the newer Australian Mines Ltd drill holes with only minor deviations measured. Given most drill-holes are relatively short, the minor deviations observed have not caused any problems related to the precise sample locations down-hole.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No details of historical measures to ensure sample security are available in open file reports.</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>	<p>Historical Drilling (WMC and Australian Mines Ltd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A small number of independent reports and reviews are available relating to aspects of drilling, drill-core retrieval, cutting, sampling selection or geochemical data acquisition have been following exploration by WMC and during operations carried out at the Marriott area by Australian Mines Ltd.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norwest Minerals is currently reviewing all historical data and sampling techniques to determine additional data acquisition requirements as may be necessary for possible increasing and upgrading of the current reported mineral resource.</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>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The information in this release relates to the Marriott Nickel Project, on granted Mining Lease M37/96.</li> <li>There are no existing impediments to M37/96.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WMC, 1969-71, Discovery &amp; drilling, first diamond drilling programme was conducted</li> <li>AUZ, 2006-7, Australian Mines Limited, conducted diamond drilling and metallurgical testwork and mineral resource estimate</li> <li>AUZ, 2008, Australian Mines Limited purchased lease M37/96 which included the Marriott nickel deposit, 100% ownership</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mt Clifford area and the Marriott's deposit are located within a large, lithologically complex area of dominantly mafic rocks 7 km west-north-west of Mt Clifford.</li> <li>The ultramafic sequence extends 12 km north-west from Mt Clifford, but in the central section bulges out to the south-west.</li> <li>In the southern section the stratigraphy is facing north with a dip of 30° to 50° towards magnetic north.</li> <li>The thickened portion of the ultramafic sequence is a large dunite body. Above the dunite lies a gabbro and a succession of peridotitic flows which host the nickel sulphide mineralisation.</li> <li>There is quite good preservation of cumulate and Spinifex textures in the drill core it was possible to interpret a sequence of relatively thin komatiitic flows above a gabbroic substrate.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doctor Stephen Barnes of CSIRO interpreted the gabbro as having evolved at the top of a very thick ponded ultramafic flow.</li> <li>• The lowest komatiite flow unit at Marriott appears to have thermally eroded into the gabbroic substrate, and there is also a suggestion that some of the subsequent flows have thermally eroded the top of the underlying/preceding flow unit.</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>• WMC Diamond drilling was undertaken in the area on a close space 40 metres by 40 metre drill pattern. The diamond core was sampled initially using 10-foot sample intervals. Intervals with nickel mineralisation were re-sampled using one-foot sample intervals.</li> <li>• A TEM survey using 400 ft loops covered the area of known mineralisation in early 1973, but as expected, no anomaly was detected. A further survey covering an area of I.P. response northwest of the mineralisation did however, detect a significant anomaly. Although this was thought to be most likely due to sulphides in the sediment overlaying the Marriott peridotite, it was tested by a diamond drill hole (MCD478).</li> <li>• Australian Mines drilled thirty-eight vertical RC pre-collars and diamond tails during 2006 and 2007.</li> <li>• All collars were surveyed using differential GPS, and all holes were cased with 50-millimetre PVC and surveyed down hole with a North Seeking Gyro. Core recovery was excellent in all holes.</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> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All reported drill assay results used in the estimation of this Mineral Resource are historical and are understood to have been previously reported and published in previous relevant releases or Mines Department Reports.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent values are used.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralization widths and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Marriott mineralization has a strike of approximately 125 degrees with a dip of approximately -40 to -45 degrees.</li> <li>• The vertical Drilling was oriented such that it was not quite perpendicular to the mineralized lode dip however enough intercepts area available to reliably determine the true width of</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>intercept lengths</b>	<i>should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	<p>mineralised zone / lodes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported sample intervals are down-hole lengths; the true width is estimated to mostly approximate 70-75% of the down-hole widths, based on interpretation of mineralization with respect to drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority significant intercepts have been described in previous reports announcements although many of these records may not be immediately available due to their historical nature. The available reports clearly show detailed information relating to and including representative drill hole cross sections and related maps showing the distribution of significant mineralization.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill assay results used in the estimation of this Mineral Resource have been sourced from database compiled by the previous explores listed above, previous reports or from information published in previous releases.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WMC conducted Flotation test work on 6 holes as follows: MCD102, MCD103, MCD112, MCD124, MCD102, MCD109, MCD120.</li> <li>Only MCD102 is the only hole for which the author has located a table of metallurgical results.</li> <li>MCD 102 showed that a high nickel (42.85 %) cleaner concentrate was produced from feed material assaying 1.57% Ni, with 28.2% of the nickel being contained within a magnetic concentrate assaying 2.67% Ni.</li> <li>It was suggested that if pyrrhotite was present then a significant portion of the nickel may be incorporated in the magnetic spinel trevorite.</li> <li>BHP Billiton carried out metallurgical testwork in 2006-2007 using 10 drill holes from the Australian Mines Ltd diamond drilling program</li> <li>Samples from these 10 holes were divided into 21 ore intervals composites under Australian Mines Ltd direction. Waste dilution was added at 15% where the ore interval was smaller than 5 metres and 10% for larger intervals</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A widely variable flotation response was observed, with nickel recoveries ranging from as high as 84.90% to as low as 4.51%.</li> <li>• The average nickel recovery achieved was 62.2%.</li> <li>• Nickel concentrate grades achieved are high for the majority of composites, averaging 29.30%. This high concentrate grade is due to the low sulphur content of the ore, which also imposes a limit on the Fe/MgO achievable (with limited iron sulphides available for recovery).</li> <li>• The main nickel minerals were identified using XRD as millerite and polydimite with smaller amounts of pentlandite.</li> <li>• Marriott's ore has a lower nickel head grade than typical LNO feed and is deficient in sulphur. The non-sulphide nickel content has wide variability and averages 21.4% for the composites tested. This compares to a PUG average of just 4.5%.</li> <li>• Flotation performance is generally poor when compared to PUG, owing mainly to the higher non sulphide nickel values. Whilst concentrate nickel is high (averaging 29.3%), the Fe/MgO content limits the potential for Marriott's to make part of the feed blend. High arsenic values in the final concentrate add to this argument.</li> <li>• Australian Mines Limited contracted 'Dunstan Metallurgical Services' of Perth to perform independent metallurgical flotation tests on 14 composite samples for behalf of AUZ.</li> <li>• Conclusions were that both the Ammtec and BHP tests derived a consistently different feed grade for the same composite.</li> <li>• For most tests the Ammtec tests returned slightly higher Ni recoveries than the BHP tests.</li> <li>• The BHP 87% curve was selected to predict SNi recovery in the block model as it is the most conservative result.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further work will focus on assessing a viable mine plan and processing plant design as discussed in the announcement and additional resource drilling and exploration drilling to be undertaken on satellite resources.</li> <li>• Additional metallurgical testing (on different grind size material utilising both the same and new primary composite samples as per the previously reported work). Carry out additional verification drilling and use such drilling to access fresh samples for metallurgical test work.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

### Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Database integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Data validation procedures used.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drill hole database is maintained by Norwest Minerals (In conjunction with Apex Geoscience).</li> <li>• The Competent Person has verified the internal referential integrity of the database.</li> <li>• All drill-holes (79) except 1 were drilled vertically (to intersect mineralization dipping at approximately 40 degrees)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No other significant errors or concerns were encountered when importing or interrogating DH collar, survey and assay data.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Site visits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i></li> <li>• <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Competent Person consolidating the drilling and sampling data is a contractor to Norwest Minerals and has visited the site. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To date no recent site visit to the exact location of the Marriott deposit has been undertaken by the Competent Person responsible for the resource estimation. The competent person has however had extensive experience within the Leonora, Leinster and Mt. Keith region and is familiar with some of the nickel and gold projects nearby to the Marriott project location.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Geological interpretation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i></li> <li>• <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li>• <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineralisation envelopes were interpreted in section from drill hole data. A nominal 0.3% Ni edge cut off was used to define the mineralisation.</li> <li>• The mineralisation envelope is interpreted to be contained within a specific geological package which is terminated by an underlying clearly define 'foot-wall' contact.</li> <li>• Since the BHP 87% recovery curve was selected it is appropriate to manipulate the drill hole data base to calculate S<sub>Ni</sub> recovery for each 1 metre interval of core by applying the following formulae:</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>If S<sub>Ni</sub> &gt;= 0.4% then S<sub>Ni</sub> rec = 86.7%</p> <p>and if S<sub>Ni</sub> &lt;0.4% then S<sub>Ni</sub> rec (%) = 405.44 x S<sub>Ni</sub> (%).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Nickel Recovered value was applied to the entire drilling database and was used for the new resource estimates carried out by Norwest Minerals Ltd.</li> </ul>
<b>Dimensions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Marriott mineralised zone has an approximate 280 m strike containing the identified deposit lodes. Down-dip extents are approximately 200m with approximate average lode thicknesses of approximately 10m -15m extending out to a maximum of thickness of approximately 20m.</li> <li>Mineralization extends from topographic surface (440m RL) down to a depth of approximately 160m (280m RL).</li> <li>Sulphide mineralization is understood to extend from within 10m of topographic surface.</li> </ul>
<b>Estimation and modelling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i></li> <li><i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i></li> <li><i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i></li> <li><i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></li> <li><i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i></li> <li><i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i></li> <li><i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i></li> <li><i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not all the available diamond drilling data was used to define and model the mineralised domains for Nickel (Ni%).</li> <li>The geological logging and assay data from this Diamond drilling data was used for mineralization interpretation and for guiding Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>All drill-holes (collared at topographic surface) have had their collar positions surveyed. The survey control for collar positions is considered adequate for the estimation of resources as stated.</li> <li>The mineralised domains were interpreted from the drilling data provided by Norwest. A pre-existing preliminary mineralization wire-frames along with of cross-sectional 3D strings on representative sections was also provided by Norwest. From these new set of wire-frames were generated throughout each deposit area.</li> <li>The new wire-frame domains were used for statistical analysis (including generation of semi-variograms) and for grade estimation.</li> <li>A set of wire-frame weathering surfaces were also modelled to highlight material type differences overprinting the mineralized</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i></li> </ul>	<p>zones. These codes are used to flag bulk global density differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistical and geostatistical analysis was carried out composited drilling data, composited to one metre down-hole intervals for nickel.</li> <li>One (1) block model was constructed for the Marriott deposit using 4.0m x 4.0m x 2.0m (E-W, N-S, Bench) block cells covering the entire extents the mineralisation.</li> <li>The Block Model coordinate boundaries (Local Grid System) are;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>302920-303780m E - (215 x 4.0m blocks)</li> <li>6850800-6851440m N - (160 x 4.0m blocks)</li> <li>240-460m RL - (110 x 2.0m benches)</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method was used for the estimation of Nickel (Ni%) using variogram parameters defined from the geostatistical analysis. An outlier 'distance of restriction' approach was applied during the Au interpolation process in selected domains in order to reduce the influence of very high-grade outlier composite samples.</li> <li>The kriging interpolated Nickel grades used different interpolation parameters as determined from an independent 'AREA' domain variographic analysis aligned to differences in mineralization geometry orientation.</li> <li>Dry Bulk Density ("density") was assigned by material type 'oxidation state' designation with vales assigned representing the average bulk density derived from the available measured bulk density measurements from the historic drilling database. Locally within the mineralized zones bulk density levels were directly interpolated into the block model based on the bulk density measurements from the diamond drilling data.</li> </ul>
<b>Moisture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All tonnages are reported on a dry basis.</li> </ul>
<b>Cut-off parameters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 0.7% Ni cut off has been applied to reported tonnes and grade. This cut-off is considered in line with current nickel price in conjunction with resource reporting 'modifying factors' and certain mineral processing considerations.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mining factors or assumptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assumed the deposits will be mined using open pit mining methods.</li> <li>Detailed grade control will refine resource and expected reserve detail prior to any mining activity.</li> </ul>
<b>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several metallurgical studies have been undertaken since the discovery of the Marriott deposit.</li> <li>The most recent was comparative flotation testing in 2008 when 14 composite samples from 7 diamond drillholes were prepared by BHP in Leinster and portions forwarded to AMMTEC in Perth.</li> <li>This work determined that sulphide nickel in feed vs sulphide nickel recovery is similar for both data sets with the AMMTECH data predicting 93% of the sulphide nickel recovered by flotation when the feed grade exceeds 0.48% and BHP predicting 87% recovery of sulphide nickel when the feed grade exceeds 0.43%.</li> <li>Both BHP and AMMTECH predict that with lower sulphide nickel feed grades the sulphide nickel recovery will progressively decrease.</li> <li>Observation suggested that the sulphide nickel responded well to flotation with similar reagent doses as used at Leinster.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental factors or assumptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The resource is located in an area of successful historic and current Nickel mining. It is assumed no significant environmental factors would prevent establishment of a new mining operation at Marriott which would include waste dumps and tailings disposal if necessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Bulk density</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dry Bulk Density (DBD) has been determined from historical measurements taken from core samples.</li> <li>Laboratory based Archimedes methods have been used to determine bulk density from the diamond core samples. The bulk densities</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i></li> </ul>	<p>derived appear appropriate for the rock material types described and for the various weathering and oxidation states and sulphide mineralization content.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The density measurements have been averaged in all deposit areas according to the geologically logged weathered or oxidized (or partially oxidized), transitional and fresh (sulphide) zones. The mineralized zones had a separate bulk density assignment process applied to them by way of direct interpolation of bulk density measurements from the diamond core drilling. This was done to ensure local bulk density variability was aligned with the increased levels of sulphide mineralization in these zones.</li> <li>The bulk density values applied in the Marriott deposits are: Weathered/Oxide = 2.20; Oxide = 2.40; Transition = 2.60; Fresh (Sulphide) = 2.80 (default) - with local mineralization zone variability.</li> </ul>
<b>Classification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i></li> <li><i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i></li> <li><i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The classification was considered appropriate on the basis of drill hole spacing, sample interval numbers, geological interpretation, complexity of mineralization interpretation and representativeness of all available assay data.</li> <li>The classification criteria have employed multiple 'ancillary' interpolation parameters including 'distance of composite to model block' (DIST1), 'number of composite available within the search ellipsoid' (COMP1) for each block interpolation and the local kriging variance' (KERR1) for each block. The DIST1, COMP1 and KERR1 item values are 'condensed into a 'quality of estimate' (QLTY) which is the used a guide to refine a 'resource category' (RCAT) item used to assist with final resource reporting.</li> <li>Classification of the resources has been assigned by the Competent Person and includes a series of project specific 'modifying factors' appropriate for the Resource estimation.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mineral Resource model and estimation has been reviewed in comparison with the previous historic estimation work on the project as acknowledged by Norwest resources. No major discrepancies or issues have been identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Competent Person considers the mineral resource to be a robust and accurate global estimate of the contained metal as the estimation has been constrained within defined mineralization wire-frames.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i></li> <li>• <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Resource classification applied to the Resource reflects the Competent Person's confidence in the estimate.</li> </ul>