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Tuesday, 12th July 2022

Further strong assay results highlight the resource growth potential of the West Desert Deposit

- **High-grade zinc and copper mineralisation intersected in WD22-05 across multiple intervals, including:**
  - **17.22m @ 1.04% Cu, 0.58g/t Au, 12.46g/t In from 325.21m**
  - **3.05m @ 2.58% Cu, 0.91g/t Au, 10.7g/t Ag, 36.31g/t In from 362.39m, including;**
    - **1.83m @ 4.12% Cu, 1.47g/t Au, 16.58g/t Ag, 56.49g/t In from 363.61m**
  - **10.67m @ 1.04% Cu, 0.27g/t Au, 4.68g/t Ag, 15.61g/t In from 384.03m**
  - **6.34m @ 10.71% Zn, 4.3g/t Ag, 53.94/t In from 561.87m, including:**
    - **3.44m @ 14.06% Zn, 0.14% Cu, 6.2g/t Ag, 59.13g/t In from 564.77m**
  - **16.76m @ 3.58% Zn, 0.1% Cu, 94.85g/t In from 665.04m, including;**
    - **3.05m @ 6.19% Zn, 0.13% Cu, 0.11g/t Au, 208.18g/t In from 668.09m, and**
    - **3.04m @ 5.98% Zn, 81.23g/t In from 678.76m**
- **Broad zones of copper-gold mineralisation intersected outside of the current resource envelope supporting the potential to increase the historical resource estimate of the West Desert Deposit**
- **Outstanding zinc-indium grades confirmed within the Deep Zone, increasing confidence for the resource modelling**
- **Resource modelling and update incorporating these new drill results has commenced**

American West Metals Limited (**American West** or **the Company**) (ASX: AW1), a low-footprint, North American-focused base metals explorer, is pleased to announce further strong assay results from the diamond drill program at the West Desert Project in Utah (**West Desert** or the **Project**).

Dave O'Neill, Managing Director of American West Metals commented:
"We are very excited to announce more strong assay results that continue to demonstrate the quality of the West Desert Deposit.

"The results from WD22-05 are important for the resource upgrade currently underway as they have identified significant volumes of copper and gold mineralisation outside of the current resource model as well as confirming strong grades within the Deep Zone of the deposit.

"The drill program is continuing to exceed our expectations and our assumptions about the outstanding growth and higher-grade development potential of West Desert.

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"We look forward to reporting on the results for the remaining drill holes in the coming weeks."

WD22-05 – DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Drill hole WD22-05 was designed to test the continuity of mineralisation on the western edge of the Main Zone, and within the Deep Zone of the West Desert Deposit. WD22-05 is the first drill hole by American West that has intersected the central portion of the Deep Zone.

WD22-05 was drilled to a depth of 739.7m and has successfully intersected a number of thick, massive and semi-massive zinc and copper sulphide dominant zones contained within broad lower-grade intervals (Figure 2). The intersections herein are expressed as downhole widths and are interpreted to be close to true widths within the porphyry and skarn, and approximately 80-90% within the CRD mineralisation.

WD22-05 was selected as the fourth drill hole for assaying to prioritise information on the Deep Zone mineralisation for the ongoing geological and resource modelling.

Figure 1: Photo of chalcopyrite and bornite (copper sulphide) within magnetite skarn In from approximately 363.91m (1194ft) downhole in drill hole WD22-05.

Growth potential in copper

The upper mineralised intervals within WD22-05 are interpreted to form the western edge of the Main Zone of the West Desert Deposit, and are comprised of magnetite rich skarns hosted within dolomite and limestone.

The first major zone contains magnetite skarn/hornfels and the bulk of the mineralisation in this area of the deposit is disseminated, and generally lower grade than the core of the Main Zone. However, strong intervals with abundant sphalerite and galena were encountered between 249 and 269m downhole. Lead and silver are present in higher volumes (i.e., 4.69% Pb, 3.97% Zn, 69.87g/t Ag from 259.37 – 259.68m) than what is typically seen elsewhere within the West Desert Deposit.

The second major skarn (between approximately 294 and 350m downhole) contains variable amounts of chalcopyrite within the entire interval. A narrow, strongly silica altered porphyry with high-grade molybdenum intrudes the skarn between approximately 298 and 302m. Further copper-rich magnetite skarns with bornite (Figure 1) are located directly below the above interval between 350 and 365m, and 382 and 396m downhole.

The strong copper sulphide dominant mineralisation was encountered where the skarn is in contact with the quartz monzonite porphyry. This geological association is common within other large porphyry related mineral systems in the district (i.e., Bingham Canyon). Most of this mineralisation lies outside of the current copper resource shell and is further evidence of the resource growth potential at West Desert.

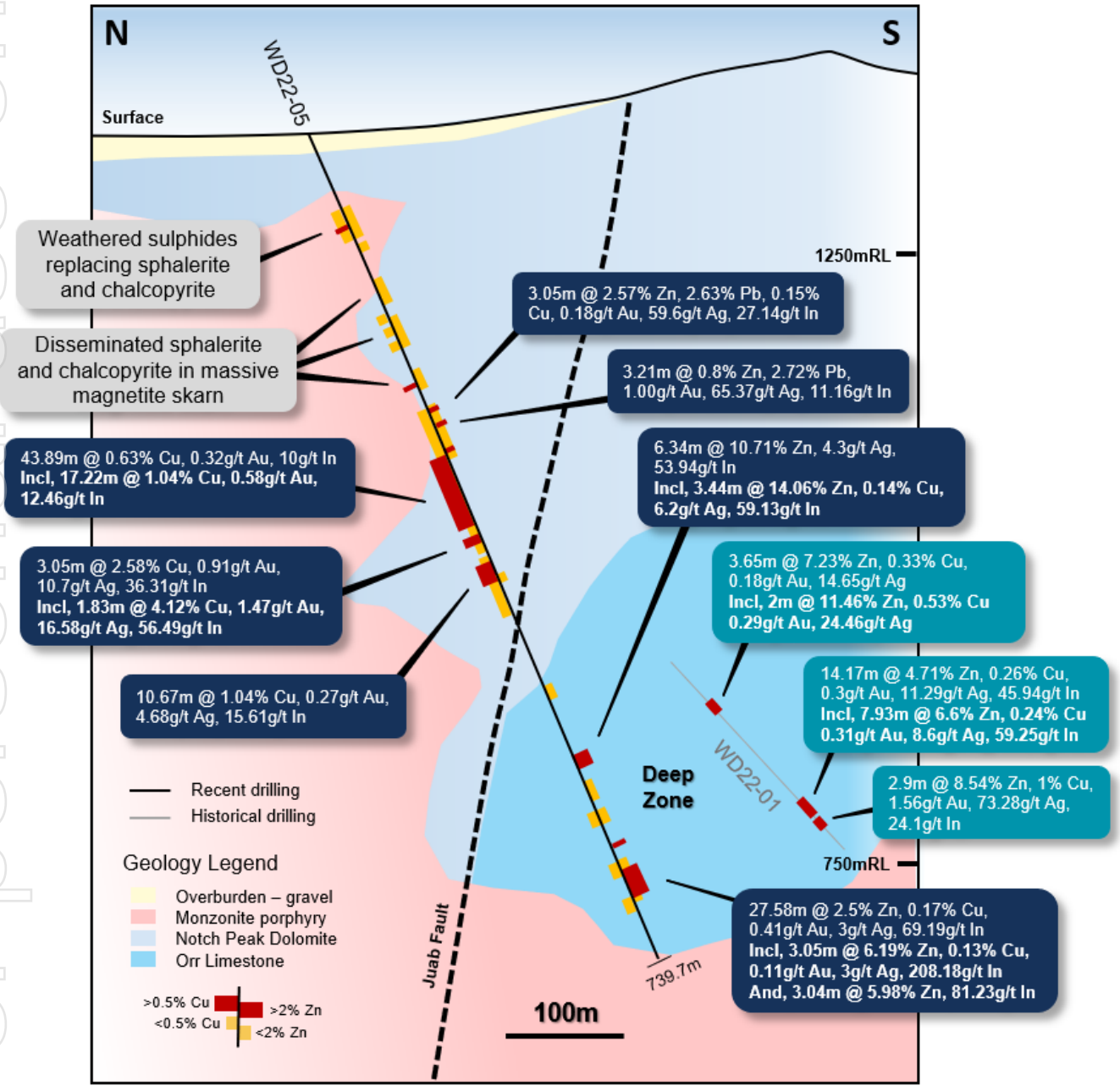

Figure 2: Schematic geological section at 288810E showing the zinc and copper dominant mineralisation intersected in WD22-05 and WD22-01 (approx. 40m east of WD22-05).

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Deep Zone continuity confirmed

Four thick intervals were encountered within the lower portion of WD22-05 and show similarities to typical mineralisation in the Deep Zone, where stratiform magnetite rich skarn and CRD is hosted within steeply dipping carbonate sediments of variable thickness. There is very limited drilling of this part of the West Desert Deposit and WD22-05 provides important information on continuity of the ore within this zone.

The upper most interval contains bands of almost black massive sphalerite within massive magnetite between 561.87 and 568.21m downhole (Figure 3) with grades that have exceeded estimates of mineralisation in the initial logging of the drill hole. One interval within this zone contains 15.35% Zn and 30g/t In (between 567.20 – 568.21m).

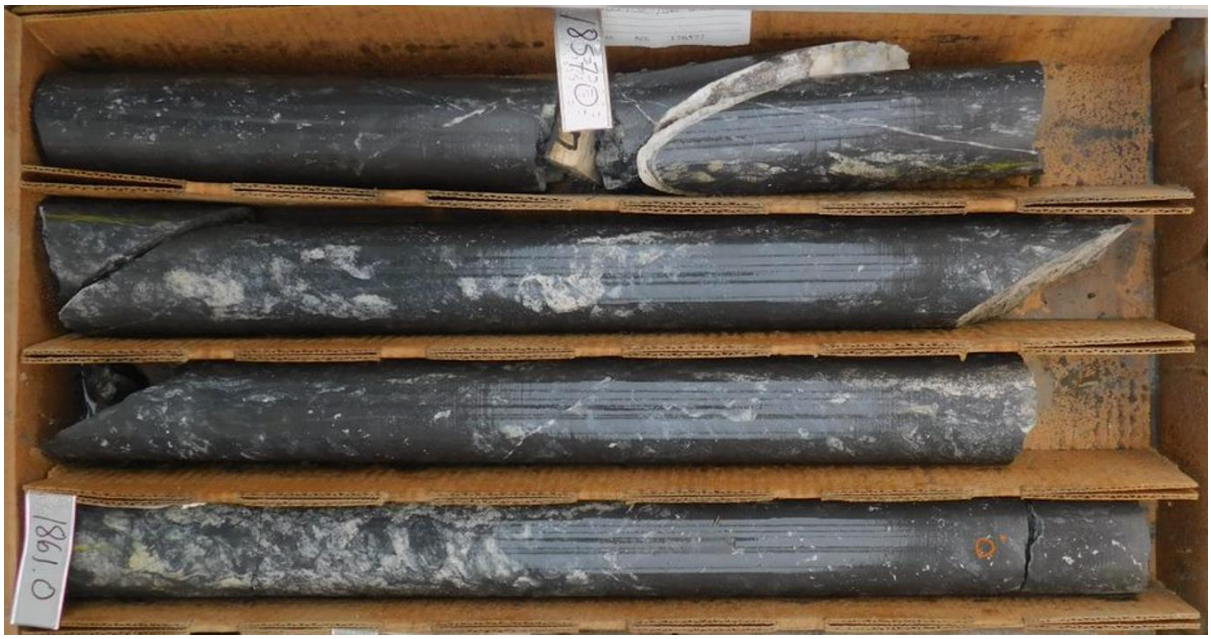

Figure 3: Photo of massive sphalerite (zinc sulphide – black/brown) and magnetite (black) in drill hole WD22-05 at approximately 566 – 567.2m (1857 – 1861ft) downhole.

The second zone (between 613 and 637m) is mostly comprised of massive magnetite, with zones of weakly disseminated chalcopyrite. One interval is more strongly enriched in copper and gold and contains 1.16% Cu and 0.75g/t Au (615.06 - 616.58m).

The third zone (between 638 and 661m) is also primarily comprised of massive magnetite, with localised, sphalerite enriched CRD banding up to 3.18% Zn. This zone is located proximal to the porphyry contact and is intruded by high grade molybdenum rich quartz veins with the highest grade assay of 0.44% Mo (633.04 – 634.56m).

The lower zone within WD22-05 is a 27m interval containing semi-massive sphalerite within localised thickenings of CRD style mineralisation. The zinc grades within this interval correlate directly with the abundance of CRD banding, which is locally variable, but show broader continuity at the mine scale.

The two main zinc and indium mineralised intervals within the Deep Zone highlight the quality of mineralisation in this part of the West Desert orebody, which has yet to be drilled systematically. Future work will aim to expand these zones with further drilling and downhole geophysics.

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Zn %	Pb%	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	In g/t	Mo %
WD22-05	**249**	**250.84**	**1.84**	1.81	1.83	0.1	31.17	0.19	22.17	-
	258	**261.05**	**3.05**	2.57	2.63	0.15	0.18	59.6	27.14	-
	266.53	**269.74**	**3.21**	0.8	2.72	-	1.00	65.37	11.16	-
	297.78	**302.04**	**4.26**	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11
	303.41	**347.30**	**43.89**	-	-	0.63	0.32	-	10	-
Including	325.21	342.43	17.22	-	-	1.04	0.58	-	12.46	0.03
	362.39	**365.44**	**3.05**	-	-	2.58	0.91	10.7	36.31	-
Including	363.61	365.44	1.83	-	-	4.12	1.47	16.58	56.49	-
	384.03	**394.7**	**10.67**	-	-	1.04	0.27	4.68	15.61	-
	561.87	**568.21**	**6.34**	10.71	-	-	-	4.3	53.94	-
	564.77	568.21	3.44	14.06	-	0.14	-	6.2	59.13	-
	631.52	**636.09**	**4.57**	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18
Including	633.04	634.56	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44
	637.00	**638.53**	**1.53**	3.18	-	0.11	-	2.37	40.56	-
	655.75	**683.33**	**27.58**	2.5	-	0.17	0.41	3	69.19	-
Including	665.04	681.8	16.76	3.58	-	0.1	-	-	94.85	-
Including	668.09	671.14	3.05	6.19	-	0.13	0.11	3	208.18	-
	678.76	681.8	3.04	5.98	-	-	-	-	81.23	-

Table 1: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole WD22-05 (>2% Zn, >0.5% Cu and >0.1% Mo)

FORWARD PROGRAM

The cutting and sampling of drill core from the current program has been completed and assays from the remaining three drill holes are expected over the coming weeks.

The assay results from drill hole WD22-01C are expected next, followed by those from WD22-04. Both of these drill holes targeted further extensions to the higher-grade copper mineralisation on the margins of the West Desert Deposit, and both intersected strong visual skarn and porphyry related mineralisation (see ASX announcements: *Strong Copper Intersected in Second Drill Hole – West Desert* dated 3rd March 2022, and *Drilling Continues to Deliver at West Desert* dated 4th May 2022). These results will be used in the estimation of the maiden JORC compliant resource for the West Desert Deposit.

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The assay results for exploration drill hole WD22-19 – which intersected significant skarn mineralisation >250m west of the West Desert Deposit (see ASX announcement: *New Mineralised Zone Discovered at West Desert* dated 25th May 2022) – will follow the results for the above-mentioned resource drill holes.

Metallurgical test work continues on oxide, transitional and fresh ore samples from drill holes WD22-01, WD22-02 and WD22-03. An update on the progress of this test program will be also be given in the coming weeks.

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Azi	Dip
WD22-01	West Desert	288849	7745308	792.56	182.2	-56.4
WD22-01C	West Desert	288849	7745309	776	184	-78
WD22-02	West Desert	288834	4415234	233.8	181	-52
WD22-03	West Desert	289038	4415272	550	181	-65
WD22-04	West Desert	288990	4415270	754.8	210	-80
WD22-05	West Desert	288810	4415310	739.7	181	-67
WD22-19	West Desert	288395	4414986	628.5	156	-65

Table 2: Drill hole details

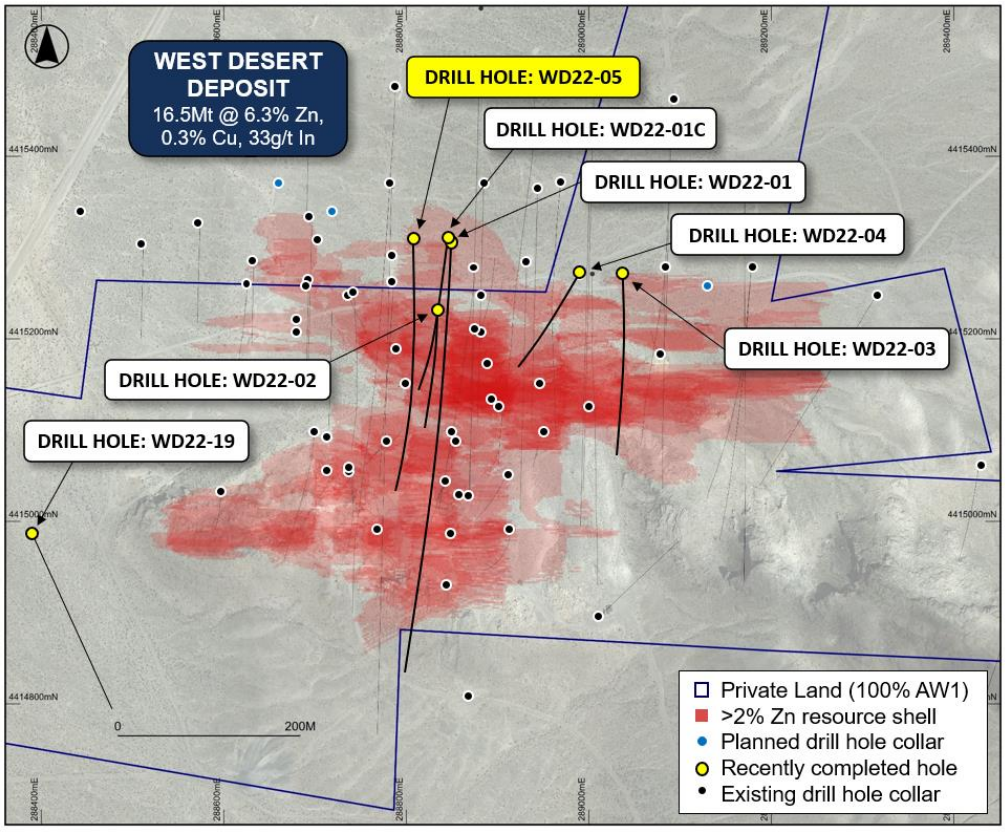

Figure 4: Plan view of the high-grade core of the West Desert Deposit (Red shading showing current >2% Zn ore blocks) and historical and recent drilling.

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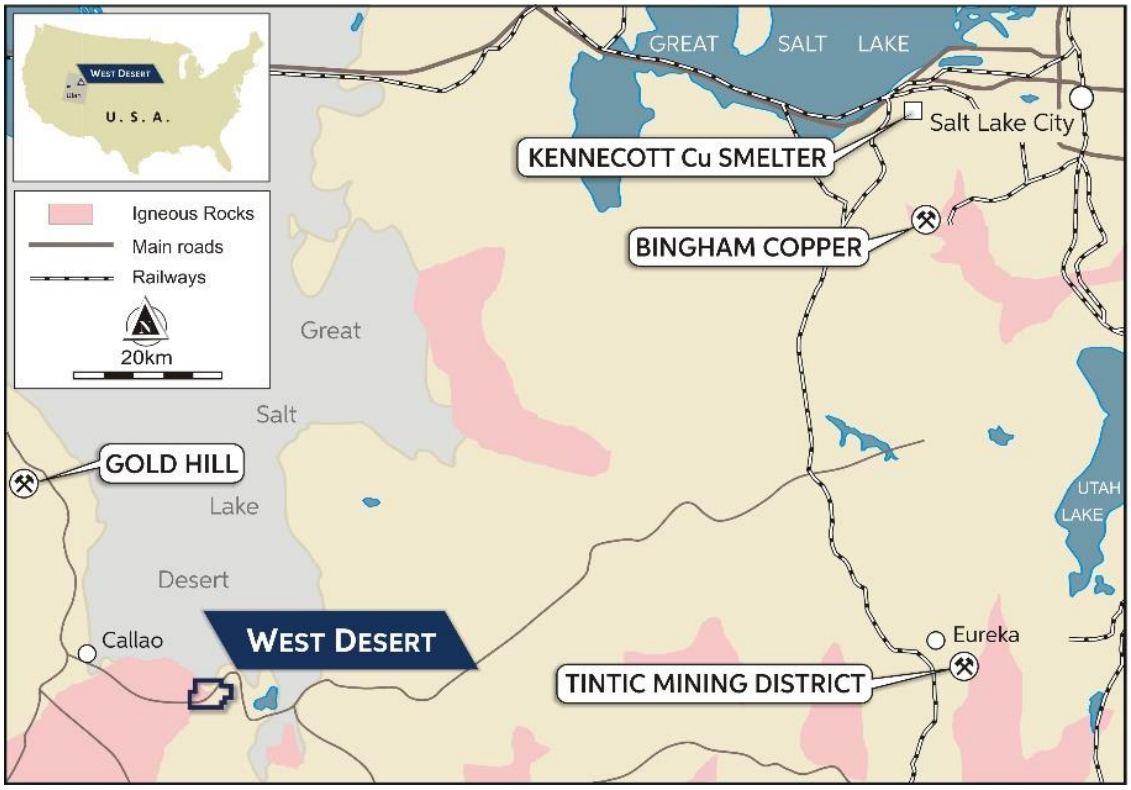
ABOUT THE WEST DESERT PROJECT, UTAH

The West Desert Project is located 160km southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah, within the heart of the Sevier Orogenic Belt which hosts the world class Bingham Canyon copper deposit and Tintic Mining District. The Project comprises 330 acres of private land, 336 unpatented lode mining claims and a single State Metalliferous Mineral Lease, for a total land holding of approximately 32km^2.

The West Desert Deposit is 100% owned by American West Metals, and contains a historical and foreign resource (Ni 43-101 compliant) of over **59Mt**, which contains a higher-grade core of approximately **16.5Mt @ 6.3% Zn, 0.3% Cu and 33g/t In** (1.03Mt Zn, 45Kt Cu and 545t In).

The deposit is classified as a polymetallic skarn and carbonate replacement deposit (CRD) that contains large volumes of **zinc, copper, lead, indium, silver, gold, and molybdenum**. The skarn and CRD mineralisation is believed to be related to a large, district scale molybdenum rich porphyry system. The mineral system is open and geophysics has identified numerous West Desert 'look alike' targets in the near mine areas.



This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of American West Metals Limited.

For enquiries:

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ASX Listing Rule 5.12

The Company has previously addressed the requirements of Listing Rule 5.12 in its Initial Public Offer prospectus dated 29 October 2021 (released to ASX on 9 December 2021) (**Prospectus**) in relation to the West Desert Project. The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the West Desert Project that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimates or the Company's ability to verify the estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company confirms that the supporting information provided in the Prospectus continues to apply and has not materially changed.

This ASX announcement contains information extracted from the following reports which are available on the Company's website at https://www.americanwestmetals.com/site/content/:

- 29 October 2021 Prospectus

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results included in the Prospectus. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Prospectus.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results for the West Desert Project is based on information compiled by Mr Dave O'Neill, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Neill is employed by American West Metals Limited as Managing Director, and is a substantial shareholder in the Company.

Mr O'Neill has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr O'Neill consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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ABOUT US

American West Metals Limited

ABOUT AMERICAN WEST METALS

AMERICAN WEST METALS LIMITED (ASX: AW1) is an Australian company focused on growth through the discovery and development of major base metal mineral deposits in Tier 1 jurisdictions of North America.

We are a progressive mining company focused on developing mines that have a low-footprint and support the global energy transformation.

Our portfolio of copper and zinc projects include significant existing resource inventories and high-grade mineralisation that can generate robust mining proposals. Core to our approach is our commitment to the ethical extraction and processing of minerals and making a meaningful contribution to the communities where our projects are located.

Led by a highly experienced leadership team, our strategic initiatives lay the foundation for a sustainable business which aims to deliver high-multiplier returns on shareholder investment and economic benefits to all stakeholders.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The samples and geological data are sourced using Diamond Drilling • Sampling and geological intervals are determined visually by geologists with relevant experience • The intervals of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and then recorded for cutting and sampling. • The mineralisation at the West Desert Deposit displays classic features and is distinctive from the host and gangue lithologies • All intercepts are reported as downhole widths
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Diamond Drilling was completed by Major Drilling America Inc. using a LF230 core drilling rig • Drilling is completed using PQ and HQTT diameter core • Downhole directional surveys are completed every 100ft (30.5m) • Drill core is oriented using a EZ Gyro
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill recoveries are recorded by the driller and verified by the logging geologist • To minimise core loss in unconsolidated or weathered ground, split tubes are used until the ground becomes firm and acceptable core runs can be achieved • No relationship has been determined between core recovery and grade and no sample bias is believed to exist

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded • A preliminary summary log is produced at the rig for daily reporting purposes • The logging is qualitive and quantitative • The drill core is marked up and photographed wet and dry • 100% of all relevant intersections and lithologies are logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The core is cut onsite into 1/2 and two 1/4s along the length of the core for assay, qualitive analysis and metallurgical sampling • Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues • Sample preparation is completed at the laboratory. Samples are weighed, dried, crushed to better than 70% passing 2mm; sample was split with a riffle splitter and a split of up to 300g pulverised to better than 85% passing 75µm • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Diamond core samples are assayed at American Assay Laboratories, Reno, Nevada • Samples are assayed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr using the ICP5AM-48 method • Assays with over limits are re-assayed using ore grade ORE-5a analysis • Sample are assayed for Au using Fire Assay • The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements require • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates • A **Niton XL5 Plus** portable X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analyser is used to assist in the visual identification of ore mineralogy and lithology.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• XRF reading locations are based on geology and mineralogy with reading times of 90 seconds. Field standards are used daily to calibrate the analyser. • Portable XRF results are used for preliminary assessment and reporting of mineralogy prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. The XRF results are not used in the estimation of width and grade of mineralised intervals.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff and a suitably qualified Competent Person • No twinned holes have been drilled or used • Primary data is captured onto a laptop spreadsheet and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is validated and entered into the American West Metals server in Perth, Australia • No assay data is adjusted
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The WGS84 UTM Zone 12N coordinate system is used • Drill hole collars are located with a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drilling results in this report are not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. • No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drill holes are designed to intersect the mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill core is handled by company personnel or suitable contractors • All core cutting and handling follows documented procedures
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of the sampling protocol have yet been completed

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• West Desert property consists of 336 unpatented lode mining claims; all or part interest in 20 patented mining claims covering 330 acres, which are now private land; and one state mineral lease. The property has an aggregate area of approximately 32km^2. • All tenements and permits are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Pinnacle completed conducted heavy-metal geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and a VLF-EM geophysical survey during 1958–59, including two core drill holes totalling 228.6m (C-1 and C-2). • From 1961 to 1985, Utah drilled 39 core holes totalling 16,555.8 m and eight RC holes totalling 609.5 m. The Main Zone sulphide zinc and oxide deposits were discovered during this time. • Noble Peak purchased the property in 1985 from Utah, carried out a small soil and rock geochemical survey, and sampled the old drill core and mine dumps for their potential to support a silver leaching operation. • In 1990, a joint venture between Cyprus and Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. (Mitsui) obtained an option to earn a 50% interest in the property from Noble Peak. Cyprus completed 15.3 line-km of gradient-array IP resistivity and 3.2 line-km of dipole-dipole IP surveying along with surface geological mapping. This led to identification of the main West Desert anomaly, its continuation to the east toward and under the Galena and Utah mines, and a new doughnut-shaped anomaly in the north-eastern quadrant of the survey area. By the end of 1991, Cyprus had completed 17 DD holes totalling 9,434.6m and two RC holes totalling 670.6m and had undertaken preliminary metallurgical studies. Cyprus relinquished its option on the property to Noble Peak in 1993. • In 1994, Noble Peak carried out a small prospecting and surface rock geochemical program to investigate the possibility of zone(s) of gold enrichment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• In 1998, Noble Peak changed its name to Vaaldiam Resources Ltd (Vaaldiam), began to concentrate on diamond exploration, and optioned the property to Sierra Gigantes Resources Inc. (Sierra). Sierra carried out an enzyme leach soil sampling survey prior to relinquishing its option. • In 2001, EuroZinc Mining Corporation (EuroZinc) purchased the West Desert property from Vaaldiam by purchasing a 100% equity interest in N.P.R. (US), Inc., a Nevada corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Vaaldiam whose sole asset was the mineral title to the West Desert property. Other than compiling some of the historical results in a computer database, EuroZinc did not conduct any work. • In 2005, Lithic purchased N.P.R. (US), Inc. from EuroZinc, thereby acquiring the West Desert property. • From 2006, Lithic has conducted exploration that included photogrammetry, a helicopter-borne magnetic survey and a pole-dipole IP survey. • In 2007–08, Lithic completed 10,639m of core drilling, and undertook preliminary metallurgical test work. • In 2009, Lithic completed metallurgical test work to evaluate recovery of zinc and copper in both the oxide and sulphide portions of the orebody. • In 2013, Lithic completed test work to evaluate magnetite recovery. • In February 2014, the company changed its name from Lithic to InZinc Mining Ltd. • In 2018, InZinc (formerly Lithic Resources Ltd) completed 5 DD holes totalling 3,279m to test and expand the mineralisation model created by MDA in 2014.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Base metal mineralisation discovered to date on the West Desert property consists of sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite. molybdenite, galena occurring in a series of concordant to discordant magnetite-bearing skarns and replacement bodies in carbonate rocks south of, and adjacent to, a quartz monzonite intrusive complex. • Two main types of skarn have been distinguished on the basis of mineralogy, generally reflecting the chemistry of the host rock: a) the most common type is magnesian, consisting of humite ± magnetite ± phlogopite along with lesser spinel, periclase, actinolite, forsterite and tremolite (humite and forsterite may be partly retrograded to serpentinite, brucite and/or talc) and b) less common type of skarn/carbonate replacement deposit (CRD) is more calcareous in composition. It generally exhibits a less disrupted character, with preserved bedding replaced by alternating bands of reddish-brown grossularite garnet separated by bands of fine-grained diopside and potassium feldspar, probably reflecting a protolith of thinly bedded limestone with shaly partings. Magnetite is occasionally present. • The Main Zone mineralisation has been traced with drilling over a length of about

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		525m, a width of about 150m, and to a depth of 575m, and remains open to the west and to depth. • The Main Zone has been oxidised to an average depth of about 250m. • The Deep Zone is located immediately south of the Juab Fault and is hosted predominantly in thinly bedded limestones and shaley members of the Orr Formation. • Within the Deep Zone, three separate CRD style mineralised horizons have been identified through drilling over an area of about 330m by 225m at depths from about 450m to 750m. They remain open to the west, south, and east.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See body of this announcement • Historically drilling and significant intercepts have been independently compiled by Entech and can be found in the Independent Geologist's Report • Supporting drillhole information (easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth, down hole length) is supplied within Appendix E of the Independent Geologist's Report
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Where historical intersections are noted, the nominal lower cut-off is 2% Zinc. Lower grade mineralisation is not shown. • Weighted average grades are used for reporting drill intersections. The intersection begins at the start of the first selected sample and ends after the last sample in the interval. • The cut=off grade for the reporting of intersections is >2% zinc, >0.5% copper and >0.1% molybdenum. Precious metal content is not reported to cut-off grades. • Where individual grades are quoted, the sampling depth is shown. • No metal equivalents are used. • Visual mineralisation is reported as the dominant mineral habit and abundance for the given interval. Intervals may include minor types of other styles of mineralisation.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill*	• All intervals are reported as down hole lengths. • Given the geometry of mineralisation and drill hole design, the intervals are expected to be close to true widths

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widths and intercept lengths	*hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A prospect location map and cross section are shown in the body of the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All known explorations results have been reported • Reports on other exploration activities at the project can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website www.americanwestmetals.com
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Metallurgical test work on oxide, transitional and fresh ore types from recent Diamond Drilling is currently underway • Resource modelling and estimation using recent and historical drill hole data is currently underway. • Subsequent activities are being planned and include the testing geophysical targets and other high priority exploration targets within the project area.

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