

Wednesday, 2nd August 2023

Major copper discovery at the Storm Copper Project, Canada

- **Diamond drilling of large gravity target intersects thick intervals of copper sulphides**
- **The discovery drill holes show similarities to many of the world's major sediment-hosted copper systems, including the deposits of the Kalahari Copper Belt and Central African Copper Belt.**
- **Total of 45.5m of visual sulphides intersected in drill hole ST23-01 comprising:**
 - **30.5m of breccia-style visual copper sulphide (dominantly chalcocite) within three zones associated with the shallow copper mineralisation of the 4100N Zone between 45m and 86m downhole, and**
 - **15m of visual breccia and vein-style copper sulphide (dominantly chalcopyrite) between 332m and 347m downhole – the first discovery intersection**
- **Diamond drill hole ST23-02 has intersected a second and more impressive discovery intersection:**
 - **37m of visual breccia-style copper sulphide (dominantly chalcocite) between 333m and 370m downhole**
- **The two diamond drill holes are located 680m apart – the continuity of the mineralised horizon and the size of the gravity anomaly (>5km long and up to 1km wide) suggests that drilling has potentially identified a very large copper deposit**
- **Mineralisation was intersected in both holes at the top of the modelled gravity anomaly, highlighting the effectiveness of the technique for exploration targeting**
- **Gravity targets similar to that intersected by these initial diamond drill holes cover an extensive area at Storm and remain untested by drilling, supporting the potential for a major, regional-scale copper system**
- **Diamond drilling continues on high-priority copper targets with first assays expected in the next 4 weeks**
- **Reverse circulation resource definition drilling is also underway on near-surface copper targets with results from the 2750N and 2200N Zones expected shortly**

American West Metals Limited (**American West** or **the Company**) (ASX: AW1 | OTCQB: AWMLF) is pleased to provide an update on the diamond drilling activities at the Storm Copper Project (**Storm** or **the Project**) on Somerset Island, Nunavut.



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Dave O'Neill, Managing Director of American West Metals commented:

"We are very excited to announce that the diamond drilling has had immediate success and produced spectacular results confirming the presence of a major copper system within the Storm Project.

"These outstanding results are the product of systematic and persistent exploration, and further highlight the quality and huge exploration potential of the landholding.

"The first two drill holes have discovered a new copper deposit below the near-surface mineralisation with both holes intersecting thick intervals of copper sulphide at the same stratigraphic horizon.

"The drill holes were targeting the first of a series of extensive gravity anomalies that were defined earlier this year, and have intersected a thick, sulphide and organic-rich unit. We believe this to be the source of the gravity anomalism, and given the large spacing between drill holes and size of the modelled gravity anomalies, the potential volume of mineralisation is very significant. This is a major copper discovery.

"The scale of the opportunity is enormous, with airborne and ground gravity anomalies that extend for over 10km to the east into our Blizzard and Tornado Prospect areas.

"The RC drilling on the high-grade near surface deposits is also advancing rapidly, and we plan to give an update on the 2750N and 2200N Zone results shortly.

"We look forward to providing regular news flow on this exciting drilling program."



Figure 1: Strong chalcocite (dark grey) breccia fill and veining in drill hole ST23-02 from approximately 358.2m downhole. Chalcocite is a copper sulphide mineral and contains approximately 79.8% copper.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Laboratory assays are required to determine the presence and grade of any contained mineralisation within the reported visual intersections of copper sulphides. Portable XRF is used as an aid in the determination of mineral type and abundance during the geological logging process.

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DIAMOND DRILLING HITS THICK AND EXTENSIVE COPPER SYSTEM

Diamond drill holes ST23-01 and ST23-02 have been completed at the Storm Project with both holes intersecting thick intervals of visual copper sulphides. The drill holes were designed to test the outstanding gravity targets that were defined beneath the near-surface mineralisation at Storm (see ASX announcement dated 9 June 2023: *Breakthrough Gravity Results at Storm Copper*).

ST23-01 and ST23-02 were completed in key locations below, and to the west of the near-surface, high-grade copper 4100N Zone (Figure 2 & 3). The drill holes have intersected 15m and 37m of visual copper sulphides (respectively) within what is interpreted to be the same mineralised stratigraphic horizon. The copper mineralisation consists of chalcocite and chalcopyrite and is hosted within a vuggy, organic-rich sequence that has a higher density than the surrounding stratigraphy, and is interpreted to be the source of the gravity anomalism. This is the first intersection of the high-copper content mineral chalcocite (79.8% copper) at this stratigraphic interval. Chalcocite is typical in sediment hosted copper deposits, including the deposits of the Kalahari Copper Belt and Central African Copper Belt, and is an important and high-value copper ore mineral.

Drill hole ST23-01 was also designed to test the northern margin of the near-surface copper mineralisation at the 4100N Zone and intersected a total 30.5m of breccia and vein style visual copper sulphides within three distinct zones. The sulphides are very similar to the known high-grade mineralisation at the 4100N Zone and it remains open to the north.

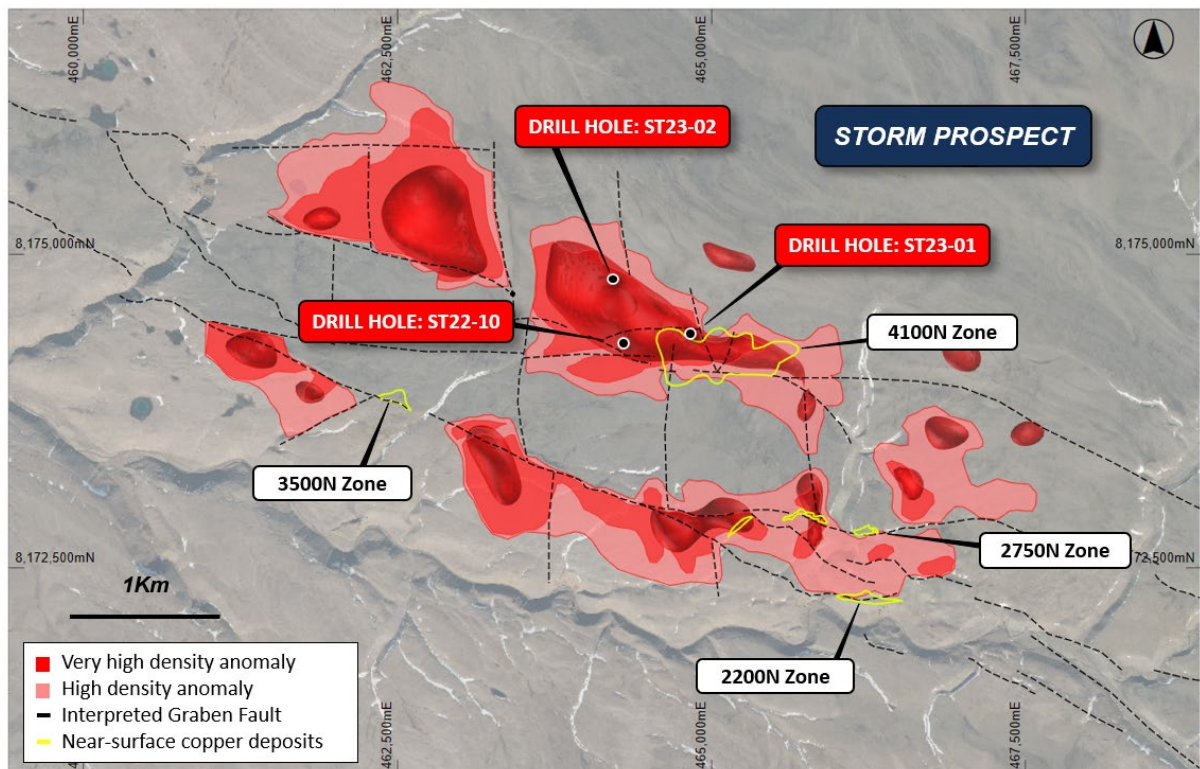


Figure 2: Plan view of the Storm area showing the gravity data interpretation, known copper deposit footprints (yellow), major faults, and diamond drill hole locations as discussed in this report.

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The distinctive mineralised horizon encountered at depth within ST23-01 and ST23-02 (Figure 7) is interpreted to correlate with the stronger copper mineralisation intersected in 2022 drill hole ST22-10. The holes are located approximately 680m apart and approximately 500m to the north of ST22-10. The large spacing between these drill holes, and scale of the gravity anomalies are strong evidence of a very large, laterally extensive copper system in the Storm Project area.

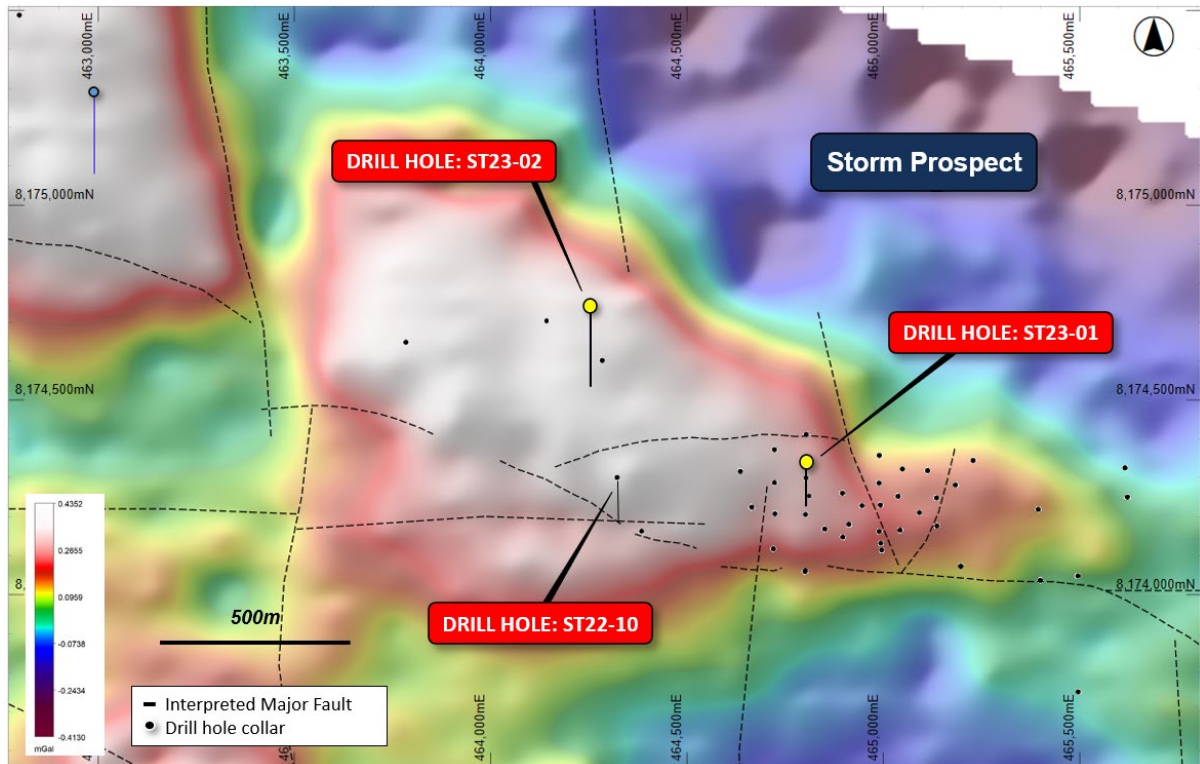


Figure 3: Total bouguer gravity image of the 4100N area, fault architecture and drill hole locations.

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Azi	Inclination
ST23-01	4100N	464805	8174335	416	180	-75
ST23-02	EXPL.	464255	8174741	602	180	-70

Table 1: 2023 diamond drilling program details.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Laboratory assays are required to determine the presence and grade of any contained mineralisation within the reported visual intersections of copper sulphides. Portable XRF is used as an aid in the determination of mineral type and abundance during the geological logging process.

DRILL HOLE ST23-01 DETAILS

ST23-01 was drilled to a downhole depth of 416m and intersected two main zones of visual copper mineralisation (Figure 7). The drill hole was designed to test the northern extent of the high-grade 4100N Zone, and to test the large gravity anomaly at depth, below the near-surface copper mineralisation.

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The first zone of copper mineralisation encountered within ST23-01 is located near-surface within the 4100N Zone and consists of 30.5m of breccia and fracture hosted chalcocite and minor chalcopyrite (Figure 10) over three major intervals from 45m downhole. This mineralisation is typical of the near-surface copper mineralisation at the 4100N Zone, and indicates that the mineralisation remains open to the north.

The deeper zone of mineralisation was intersected at 332m downhole. The mineralised interval is 15m thick and consists of mosaic breccia and replacement-style chalcopyrite cement (Figure 5). Minor sphalerite (zinc sulphide) is present within the lower part of the sequence.

The sulphides are hosted within a sequence of organic-rich and vuggy dolomudstone. The mineralised zone has a higher specific gravity than the host stratigraphy, which indicates that the drill hole has likely intersected the interpreted source of gravity anomalism.

The mineralisation and stratigraphy within the deeper intercept in ST23-01 are visually very similar but contains more chalcopyrite than the mineralisation encountered within drill hole ST22-10 (see ASX announcement dated 28 September 2022: *New Copper System Confirmed at the Storm Project*). Drill hole ST22-10 is located 500m southwest from ST23-01 and indicates that the stratigraphy is laterally extensive.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Min	Description
ST23-01	0.0	45		Cape Storm Formation
	45	58	cc, cp, py	4100N Zone – veinlets (1%)
	58	59	cc, cp, py	4100N Zone – breccia cement (2-5%)
	59	68	cc	4100N Zone – (1.2%)
	68	75.5		Dolomudstone
	75.5	78	cc	4100N Zone - veinlets of cc throughout (1-2%)
	78	81		Dolomudstone
	81	86	cc	4100N Zone - veinlets and breccia (2-5%)
	86	100		Dolomudstone with occasional floatstone
	100	101	ml, cc	Localized breccia with cc, ml cement (0.1%)
	101	299		Dolomudstone, some cherty units
	299	300		Doloboundstone with stromatoporoid
	300	322		Dolofloatstone with coral and stromatoporoid
	322	344	cp	Dolomudstone with chalcopyrite veins/vugs (1%)
	344	347	cp, sph	Organic rich with mosaic breccia cp (1%)
	347	359		Bioturbated and fractured dolomudstone
	359	416		Dolomudstone with occasional floatstone

Table 2: Summary geological log for drill hole ST23-01. Mineralisation key: cc = chalcocite, cp = chalcopyrite, br = bornite, py = pyrite, Cu = native copper, ct = cuprite, ml = malachite, sph = sphalerite, ga = galena. (5%) = visual estimation of sulphide content.



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Figure 4: Chalcopyrite (brassy) in vugs and veinlets in drill hole ST23-01 from approximately 342m downhole.

DRILL HOLE ST23-02 DETAILS

Drill hole ST23-02 was drilled to a downhole depth of 602m and intersected a continuous 37m thick zone of visual copper mineralisation from 333m downhole (Figure 7).

The mineralised interval is variably brecciated and fractured with chalcocite as the dominant copper sulphide mineral. The lower section of the interval contains very strong mineralisation with 1-5% visual sulphide and localised breccias containing up to 30% chalcocite. Rare native copper and sphalerite (zinc sulphide) along with pyrite are present within the lower part of the mineralised sequence.

The copper mineralisation is hosted within bioturbated mudstones within a broader interval of fossiliferous carbonates. The geology and mineralisation are very similar to drill holes ST23-01 and ST22-10, and located at a similar depth (Figure 7). The presence of chalcocite suggests that drill hole ST23-02 is potentially vectoring to the higher-grade portions of the copper system.





Figure 5: Chalcocite (dark grey) breccia fill in drill hole ST23-02 from approximately 354.7m downhole.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Min	Description
ST23-02	0.0	47.5		Cape Storm Formation
	47.5	58		Allen Bay Formation
	58	62	cp, py	fine disseminated along fractures py/cp (0.1%)
	62	78.5		Dolomudstone
	78.5	109	py	Trace and blebby pyrite (0.1%)
	109	239		Dolomudstone with rare pyrite
	239	239.5	sph	Fault breccia with clay and anomalous zinc
	239.5	310		Dolomudstone
	310	322		Crystalline dolowackestone
	322	333		Coral floatstone with stromatolite
	333	353	cc	Fractured/brecciated with trace cc (0.1%)
	353	356	cc, py	Breccia fill cc (1-2%) with thicker bands (30%)
	356	357	cc	Silty band with cc (2-5%), thicker bands (20%)
	357	360	cc, py	Breccia fill cc (1-2%) with thicker bands (30%)
	360	370	Cu, sph	Local floatstone with native Cu (1%)
	370	381		Muddy laminated limestone
	381	441		Dolomudstone with occasional floatstone
	441	455	py	Massive dolomudstone with py (0.1%) filled vugs
	455	602		Dolomudstone with occasional floatstone

Table 3: Summary geological log for drill hole ST23-02. Mineralisation key: cc = chalcocite, cp = chalcopyrite, br = bornite, py = pyrite, Cu = native copper, ct = cuprite, ml = malachite, sph = sphalerite, ga = galena. (5%) = visual estimation of sulphide content.



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Figure 6: Chalcocite (dark grey) breccia fill in drill hole ST23-02. The interval shown is approximately 352-359m downhole.



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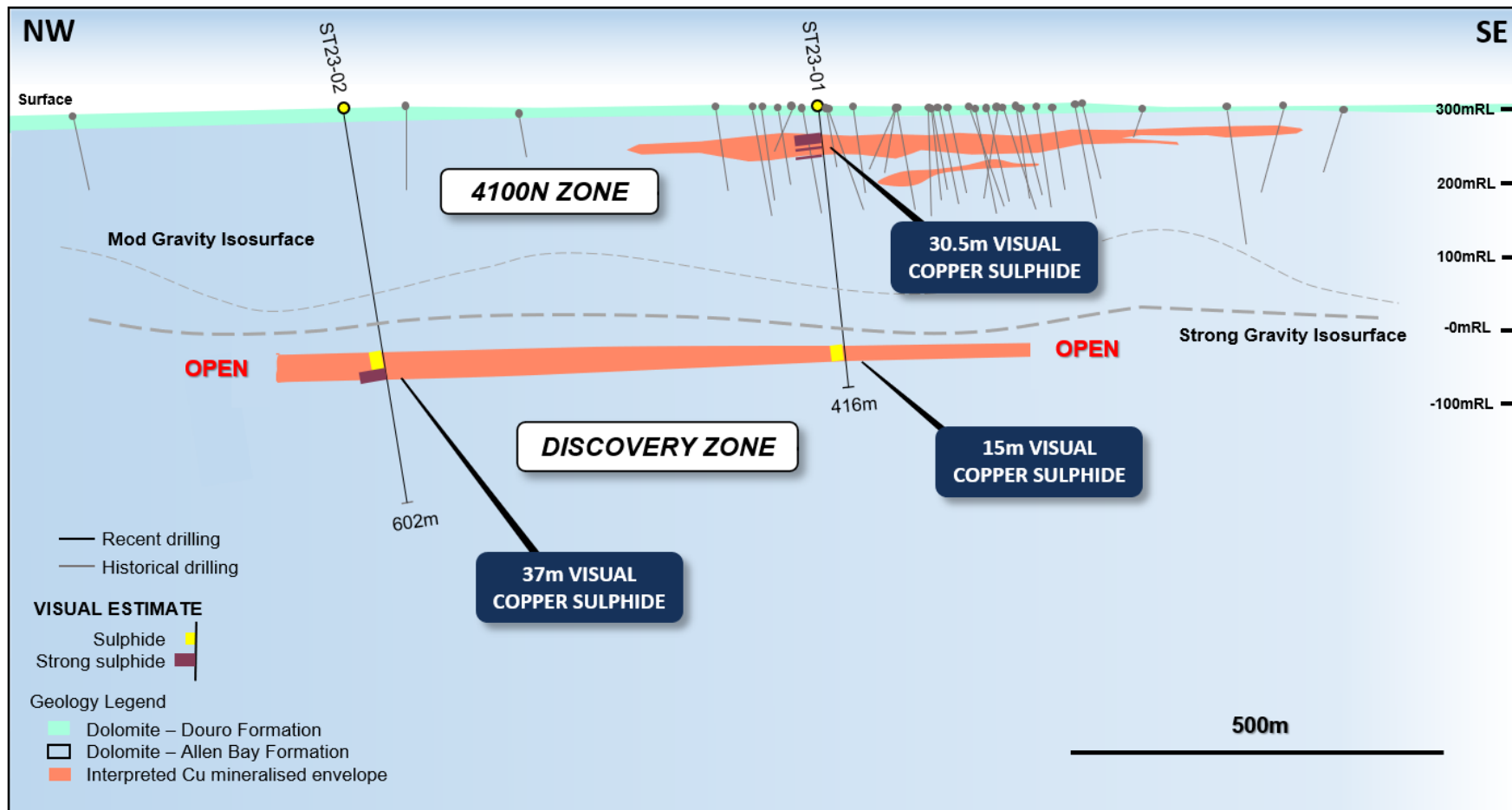


Figure 7: NW – SE long section through drill holes ST23-01 and ST23-02. The mineralised horizon is flat-lying, laterally extensive and open.



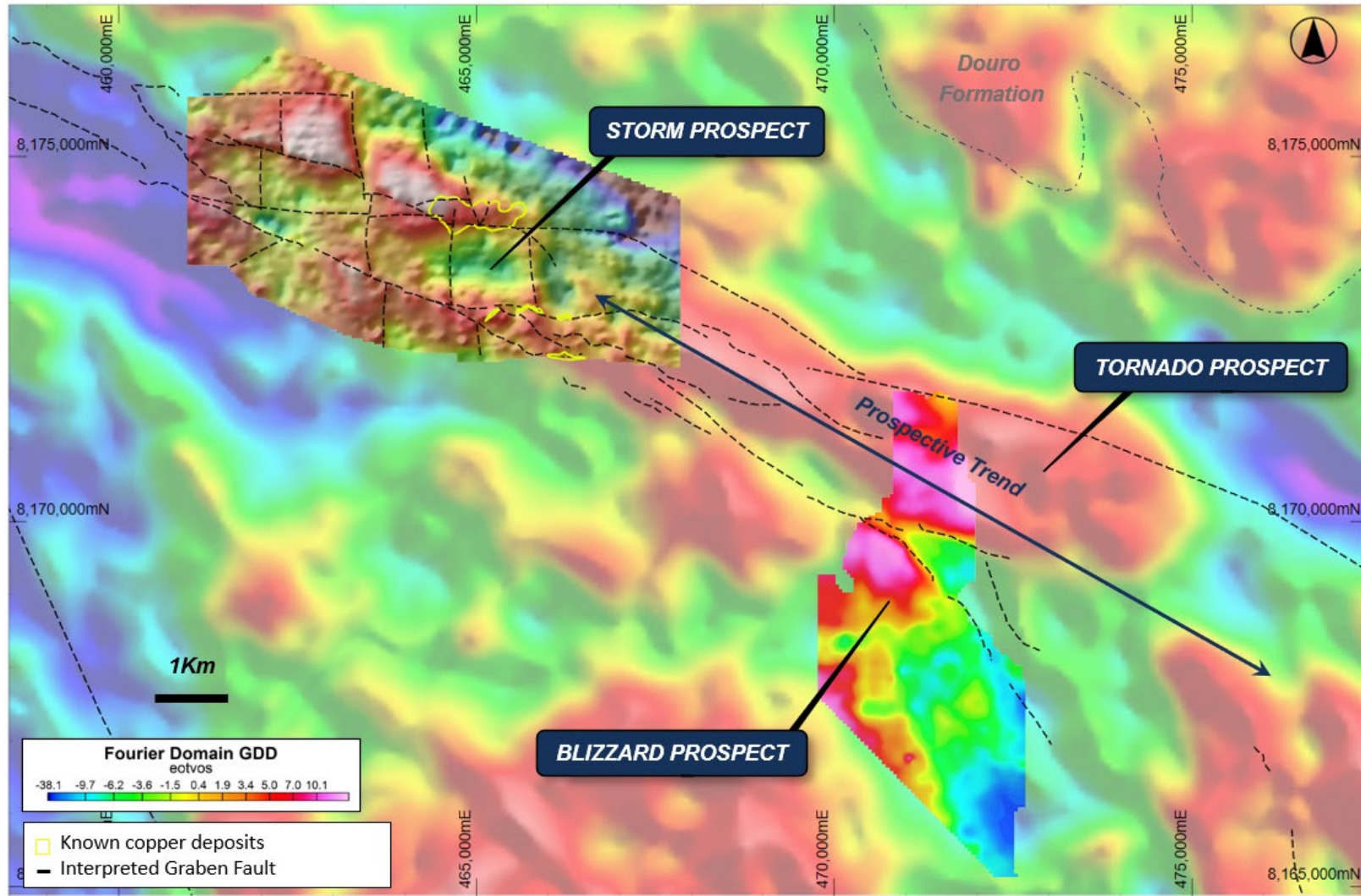


Figure 8: Map of the Storm and Tornado/Blizzard areas showing the ground gravity survey data over Storm (2023 survey) and Tornado/Blizzard (2015 survey), overlaying the regional airborne gravity survey data (2017 Falcon Survey).

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EXTENSIVE COPPER SYSTEM AT STORM

The copper mineralisation and geology within drill holes ST23-01, ST23-02 and ST22-10 are highly similar and suggest that the stratigraphy of the mineralised system is laterally very extensive. The geometry of the host package is interpreted to be relatively flat-lying and predictable, with thick sequences of altered sediments comprised of dolomudstone and carbonate rocks.

The geology of the mineralised sequence displays all the elements required in the sediment-hosted ore forming processes which include permeable carbonate rocks to act as a fluid conduit and host mineralisation, hydrocarbons to reduce metal-bearing fluids and force metal precipitation, a sulphur source from bitumen and sour gas, and a favourable structural setting to act as a plumbing system for metal-bearing fluids.

The metal and minerals show distinct zonation with a large copper-rich core (chalcocite, bornite and covellite) that gives way laterally and vertically to thinner peripheral zones of copper-iron (chalcopyrite), iron (pyrite), zinc (sphalerite) and minor lead (galena).

The Storm area shows clear similarities to many of the world’s major sediment-hosted copper systems, including the deposits of the Kalahari Copper Belt (Botswana) and Central African Copper Belt (DRC, Zambia). These copper deposits typically have metre scale thicknesses and kilometre scale strikes of the ore zones.

A series of extensive gravity, EM and IP anomalies have been defined underneath the near-surface copper mineralisation in the Storm area. The three drill holes completed to date targeted only one of the gravity features, with the majority of the extensive system remaining untested. These gravity targets cover an area of over 7.5 square kilometres, giving significant potential for the Storm area to host a world class scale copper system.

The regional potential continues outside of the Storm area, with airborne gravity targets (Falcon Survey) that can be traced over 10km to the east along the graben and into the Tornado/Blizzard Prospects, where copper is exposed at surface (Figure 8).

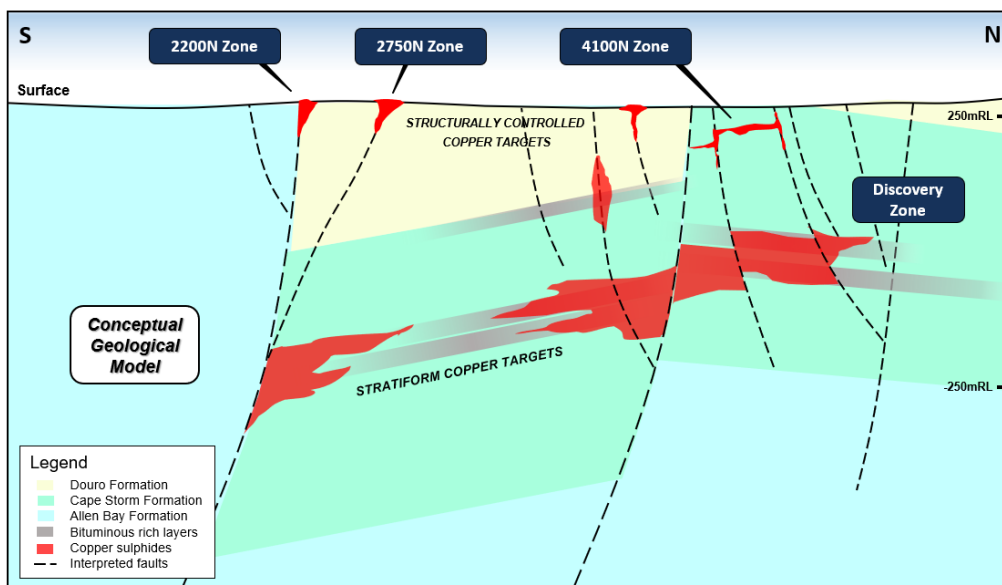


Figure 9: Conceptual geological and exploration targeting model for the Storm Project, showing depth of current drilling and conceptual copper system at depth.

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FORWARD PROGRAM

- The diamond drilling is continuing to test key geophysical and geological copper targets in the Storm area. The third exploration drill hole is underway and is collared approximately 1.7km south of ST23-02, and 1km west of the high-grade 2750N Zone. The hole is testing a large gravity anomaly and EM conductor in an area with limited previous drilling. Initial assays for the diamond drilling are expected in the next 4 weeks.
- The Reserve Circulation (RC) drilling is continuing in the Storm area with the results from the 2750N and 2200N Zones expected shortly. Drilling will also focus on expansion of the 4100N Zone and testing several new, near-surface copper targets. Initial assays are expected in the next 2-3 weeks.
- The ore sorting, beneficiation and process optimisation continues on a range of ore types.
- An environmental baseline survey will begin in mid-August 2023.



Figure 10: Dense veins of chalcocite (dark grey) in drill hole ST23-01 from the 4100N Zone. The drill core shown is from approximately 76m downhole.



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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Storm Copper and Seal Zinc-Silver Projects 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.

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 2014 Foreign West Desert MRE at 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.



Forward looking statements

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance, and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance, or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management’s good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company’s business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company’s business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company’s control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events, or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements, or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.



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ABOUT AMERICAN WEST METALS

AMERICAN WEST METALS LIMITED (ASX: AW1) is an Australian clean energy mining company focused on growth through the discovery and development of major base metal mineral deposits in Tier 1 jurisdictions of North America. Our strategy is focused on developing mines that have a low-footprint and support the global energy transformation.

Our portfolio of copper and zinc projects in Utah and Canada 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Storm and Seal display classic features and is distinctive from the host and gangue lithologies • All intercepts are reported as downhole widths <p>Reverse Circulation Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling and geological intervals are determined visually by geologists with relevant experience • The sampling interval is 5ft. • The mineralisation at the Storm and Seal display classic features and is distinctive from the host and gangue lithologies • All intercepts are reported as downhole widths <p>Fixed Loop Electromagnetics (FLEM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Electromagnetic (EM) surveys were completed by Initial Exploration Services, Canada. • The surveys were completed using a Geonics TEM57 MK-2 transmitter with TEM67 boosters. An ARMIT Mk2.5 sensor and EMIT SMARTem 24 receiver were used to measure and collect vertical (Z) and horizontal (X and Y) components of the B-Field and its partial derivative dB/dt. • The surveys were completed in conventional Fixed Loop (FLEM) configuration, with sensors placed both in and out of the loops.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Moving Loop Electromagnetics (MLEM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Electromagnetic (EM) surveys were completed by Geophysique TMC, Canada. The surveys were completed using dual Crone PEM transmitters - 9.6kW. Crone surface coil sensors and CRONE CDR4 24 receivers were used to measure and collect vertical (Z) and horizontal (X and Y) components of the secondary field dB/dt. The surveys were completed using both an inloop and slingram (MLEM) configuration, with sensors placed both in and out of each loop. <p>Ground Gravity Surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ground gravity surveys were completed by Initial Exploration Services, Canada. The surveys were completed using a Scintrex Autograv CG-6 gravity meter. The surveys were completed along N-S orientated survey lines with a nominal 150m line spacing and 50m station spacing.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling is completed by Top Rank Diamond Drilling using a Zinex A5 drilling rig Reverse Circulation drilling is completed by Northspan Explorations Ltd using a Hornet heli portable drilling rig. NQ2 diameter drill core is used in diamond drilling Downhole directional surveys are completed every 30m
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded The logging is qualitative and quantitative The drill core is marked up and photographed wet and dry Representative RC chips are stored in chip trays 100% of all relevant intersections and lithologies are logged The level of detail is considered sufficient to support future mineral resource estimations, and mining and metallurgical studies

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core is cut onsite into 1/2 along the length of the core for assay, qualitative analysis and metallurgical sampling • RC samples are captured within a cyclone via a hose from the drill rig and then split through a riffle splitter for sample representivity. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are assayed for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, ,Tl, U, V, W, Zn using the ME-ICP61a method and the ME-OG62 secondary analysis for ore grade samples • Sample are assayed for Au where appropriate 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
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A handheld global positioning system (GPS) is used to determine positioning for the FLEM, MLEM, Gravity surveys and all drill collar locations (within 5m). • The grid system used is NAD83 / UTM zone 15N • The handheld GPS has an accuracy greater than +/-5m for topographic and spatial control. • Terrain and bouguer corrections were used in the processing of gravity data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Weighted average grade calculations are used for drilling intercepts. • The Storm FLEM loops were 1,000m by 1,000m, orientated to 0 degrees, and used stations spacings of 100m with 50m infills. • The Storm MLEM loops are 100m x 100m, surveying complete with a N-S line direction, with a line spacing of 100m and station spacings of 50m. • The gravity surveys were completed along N-S orientated survey lines with a nominal 150m line spacing and 50m station spacing. • The gravity 3D inversion was completed using a 40 x 40 x 20 mesh in VOXI.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill core is handled by company personnel or suitable contractors • All core cutting and handling follows documented procedures
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits of the sampling protocol have yet been completed • A review of the FLEM data was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) who considered to surveys to be effective for these styles of mineralisation.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nunavut property contains the Seal zinc-silver deposit and multiple copper showings, collectively known as the Storm copper prospect. The property comprises 134 contiguous mineral claims, 124 of which are named AB 1 to AB 82, AB 84 to AB 125 and 10 of which are named ASTON 1 to ASTON 10, as well as 12 prospecting permits, numbered P-12 to P-17 and P-26 to P-31. The total area covered by the project tenure is 414,537.9 ha. Aston Bay Ltd currently holds 100% interest in all mineral claims and prospecting permits. American West Metals Ltd has entered into an option agreement on the property with the potential to acquire an 80% interest. The Seal zinc-silver deposit lies within claim number AB 1 and the Storm copper prospect showings lie within claims AB 32, AB 33, AB 36 and AB 37. All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration work in the areas around Aston Bay and the Storm property has been carried out intermittently since the 1960s. Most of the historical work at the Storm property was undertaken by, or on behalf of, Cominco. In 1966, Cominco conducted stream geochemical sampling with a sample density of 1 sample per 6.2 km², with three samples taken from the area around Seal showings. In 1970, J.C. Sproule and Associates Ltd conducted photogeological mapping, limited reconnaissance prospecting and stream sediment geochemical sampling. The geochemical survey included areas of the far eastern side of the current Storm property and returned some anomalous copper assay values. In 1973, Cominco conducted geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling in the Aston Bay area as a follow-up to 1966 work. Anomalous soil and rock samples were described, with zinc values up to 5% in rubble at the main Seal showings. In 1974, Cominco conducted geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling on the Aston Bay property (Seal showings) with 15 soil samples collected and analysed for zinc and lead. In 1978, Esso Minerals conducted prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical surveys and an airborne radiometric survey exploring for uranium mineralisation at Aston Bay. In 1993, Cominco conducted stream sediment geochemistry and prospecting in the Aston Bay area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1994, Cominco conducted various exploration activities, including detailed geological mapping on Seal Island and the North and South peninsulas of Aston Bay. A total of 168 line-km of induced polarisation (IP) and 62 line-km of gravity geophysical surveys were conducted on Seal Island and the North Peninsula. Soil geochemical sampling was conducted along the Seal Island and North Peninsula geophysical grids. Soil sampling, prospecting and mapping were done on the South Peninsula, with a total of 434 soil samples and 65 rock grab samples analysed, returning anomalous zinc grades >1% for some samples. Helicopter reconnaissance and heavy minerals sampling were conducted south of Aston Bay. • In 1995, Cominco completed 14 DD holes (AB95-1 to AB95-14) on the North Peninsula for a total of 2,465.7 m. Drill intersections of up to 10.5% Zn and 28 g/t Ag over an 18 m core length were obtained for the Seal zinc-silver deposit. • In 1996, Cominco completed 10 DD holes (AB96-15 to AB96-24), totalling 1,733.0 m on the North and South peninsulas. Best results were from the North Peninsula drill holes, including 1.8% Zn with 14 ppm Ag over 0.5 m in hole AB96-17 and 2.8% Zn, with 10 ppm Ag over 1 m and 2.2% Zn over 1 m in hole AB96-17. Cominco geologists discovered large chalcocite boulders in Ivor Creek, about 20 km east of Aston Bay, at the subsequently named 2750 Zone at the Storm copper showings. Copper mineralisation, hosted by Palaeozoic dolostone and limestone, was found over a 7 km structural trend. • In 1997, Sander Geophysics Ltd, on behalf of Cominco, conducted a high-resolution aeromagnetic survey over a 5,000 km² area of northern Somerset Island. A total of 89 line-km of IP and 71.75 line-km of HLEM surveys were completed, and 536 soil samples were collected at the Storm copper showings. In addition, 17 DD holes, for a total of 2,784 m, were completed in the central graben area of the Storm zone. Assay highlights included 49.71% Cu with 17.1 ppm Ag over 0.6 m and 19.87% Cu over 1.1 m in hole ST97-02; 4.67% Cu over 4.8 m and 4.13% Cu over 1.4 m in hole ST97-03; and 14.62% Cu with 23.5 g/t Ag over 1.3 m and 4.41% Cu with 12.4 g/t Ag over 1.4 m in hole ST97-13. • In 1998, Cominco completed a total of 44.5 line-km of IP survey and 2,090 soil samples were collected at the Storm zone. In total, 851 soil samples were collected along the IP grid and 1,239 base-of-slope samples were collected during regional drainage prospecting traverses. An area 700 m by 100 m on the soil grid was found to contain >500 ppm Cu, trending parallel to the graben structure. • In 1999, Cominco completed a total of 57.7 line-km of IP survey in the Storm copper zone. A total of 750 soil samples were collected at the main Storm grid. The maximum copper and zinc values achieved in the main grid were 592 ppm and 418 ppm, respectively. To test IP resistivity anomalies, 41 DD holes, for a total of 4,560.8 m, were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>completed at the Storm copper showings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1999, Noranda Inc. (Noranda) entered into an option agreement with Cominco whereby Noranda could earn a 50% interest in the Storm property package (48 claims) by incurring exploration expenditures of \$7 million over a four-year period, commencing in 1999. An airborne hyperspectral survey completed by Noranda identified 26 airborne electromagnetic and magnetic (AEM/MAG) and 266 colour anomalies. • In 2000, Noranda flew a 3,260 line-km GEOTEM electromagnetic and magnetic airborne geophysical survey over the property at 250–300 m line spacings. Ground geophysical surveys were carried out as a follow-up to the airborne surveys, including 100.5 line-km of UTEM, 69.2 line-km of gravity, 11 line-km of magnetics, and 6.5 line-km of HLEM surveys. Eleven DD holes, for a total of 1,885.5 m, were completed; eight of the holes, for a total of 1,348.5 m, were completed within the current Storm property, at the 4100N zone showing. • In 2001, Noranda added the Aston Bay claims (7 claims) to the original option agreement with Cominco. Reconnaissance follow-up work on selected airborne targets from the 1999 and 2000 airborne surveys was completed. Six DD holes, for a total of 822 m, were completed on the Seal zinc showings. Assay highlights for 2001 drilling include 7.65% Zn with 26.5 g/t Ag over 1.1 m in hole AB01-29. • In 2008, Commander was issued prospecting permits 7547, 7548 and 7549, comprising the Storm property. Fieldwork included traversing geological contacts at the Seal 2200N, 2750N, and 4100N showings to evaluate the accuracy of previous mapping. Verification of historical drilling results was undertaken with core stored at the former Aston Bay camp site selectively sampled. Seven holes were sampled, including two from the Seal occurrence and five from the Storm copper showings. Duplicate analyses for the Storm holes corresponded well with original results. • In 2011, Geotech Ltd, on behalf of Commander, conducted a helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM plus) and aeromagnetic survey over the Storm property: a total of 3,969.7 line-km. The primary VTEM survey flight lines were oriented 030/210 at a 150 m spacing, with parallel infill lines at 75 m spacing and orthogonal tie lines at 1,500 m spacing. • In 2012, APEX completed an interpretation of the 2011 VTEM and aeromagnetic survey by Intrepid Geophysics. Modelling of the historical drill hole data in 3D was undertaken to identify trends within the mineralised envelopes of the known showings. This was followed by a site visit, prospecting, surface sampling, sampling intervals of historical DD core that had not been previously sampled or had been sampled but the assays were not made available to Aston Bay, and ground-truthing of the VTEM anomalies by

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		<p>APEX and Aurora personnel. Remnant half-core was quarter cored for resampling purposes. Prospecting confirmed the presence, location and extent of known historical zinc and copper mineralisation at the Seal zinc and Storm copper showings, respectively, and their correlation with geophysical anomalies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2016, Aston Bay’s exploration program comprised diamond drilling, borehole electromagnetic geophysical surveys, logging of historical drill core, prospecting and soil sampling to provide broad, systematic coverage of the prospective geological units within the Aston Bay property. A total of 2,005 soil samples and 21 rock samples were collected. Twelve exploration diamond drill holes, totalling 1,951 m, were completed at the 2750N, 3600N and 4100N zones at the Storm prospect, and associated Tornado and Hurricane target areas. Downhole time-domain electromagnetic surveys were completed on 5 of the 12 drill holes, and 119 core samples were sent to Zonge International Inc. for petrophysical measurements. No drilling was conducted at the Seal zinc-silver deposit. In 2017, Aston Bay completed a surface geological reconnaissance program and undertook core review. A property-wide Falcon Plus airborne gravity gradiometry survey was also completed by CGG Multi-Physics, with over 14,672 line-km flown at a 200 m line spacing. A historical/foreign Mineral Resource Estimation by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. was initiated. In 2018, P&E Mining Consultants Inc., on behalf of Aston Bay, completed a historical/foreign Mineral Resource Estimate on the Seal zinc-silver deposit. The Seal zinc-silver deposit was estimated to contain 1.006 Mt at a grade of 10.24% Zn and 46.5 g/t Ag, using a 4.0% ZnEq cut-off. The estimate is based on diamond drilling conducted by Teck (previously Teck-Cominco) in 1995–96.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property contains two significant mineral showings: the Seal zinc-silver prospect in Ordovician mixed carbonate-siliciclastic rocks and the Storm copper prospect in Silurian shelf carbonate rocks. The Seal zinc-silver mineralised zone determined from outcrop and drill core observations is centred on a sandstone bed near the base of the Ship Point Formation. Dominant sulphides in the drill core and in surface expression are marcasite and pyrite. Iron sulphides appear to be replaced or intergrown with minor dark (‘blackjack’) sphalerite. The known mineralized zone at the Seal zinc-silver deposit extends for approximately 400 m along strike and is 50–100 m wide (Cook and Moreton, 2009); the true thickness of the mineralised zone appears to be approximately 20 m. The Storm copper mineralised zones all occur within the upper 80 m of the Allen Bay

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		<p>Formation and to a lesser extent in the basal Cape Storm Formation, and are referenced by their UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) northings: 2200N, 2750N, 3500N and 4100N. The first three zones outcrop at surface whereas zone 4100N is blind, covered by a veneer of the Cape Storm Formation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Storm copper sulphide mineralised zones examined in drill core occur within the zones of ferroan carbonate alteration and extend beyond them for at least a few metres. Copper sulphides and later copper carbonates occur within fractures and a variety of breccias, including most commonly crackle breccias as well as lesser in-situ replacive and apparent solution breccias, are present. Sulphides and copper oxides infill the fractures and form the matrix of breccias. Sulphides have sharp contacts with wall rock, both ferroan carbonates and unaltered dolostone. At the Storm copper prospect, chalcocite is the most common copper sulphide observed at surface and in drill core.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. All new drill hole data is tabulated as part of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically significant intercepts have been independently compiled by Entech for the Independent Geologist’s Report. Downhole weighted averaged were calculated using a minimum of 1% Copper over a 1 metre interval with exclusion of internal waste greater than 10 metres. True width was not calculated as the mineral asset is currently an exploration prospect without certainty on mineralisation orientation or geometry. No metal equivalents were utilised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intervals are reported as down hole lengths. • The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not known and therefore downhole lengths were reported only. True widths are not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant maps and sections are included as part of this release
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling at the Storm Copper Prospects is ongoing with a focus on resource definition and exploration work. Diamond drilling will commence in Q2 2023. • Exploration will be rolled out into untested areas at the Tornado, Blizzard and Tempest Prospects. • An airborne magnetic survey has been planned but is yet to be executed. • A baseline environmental survey is planned during summer. • Beneficiation test work on Storm copper ores is ongoing.