Monday, 4th September 2023

Outstanding copper intervals and another new discovery at the Storm Copper Project, Canada

Initial assay results from the summer drilling program at the 2750N and 4100N Zones have returned outstanding near-surface high-grade copper intervals including:

- **Drill hole SM23-02 (4100N Zone) has intersected:**
  - **46m @ 2.2% Cu from 64m, including,**
    - **15.6m @ 4.2% Cu from 65m, including,**
      - **0.3m @ 42.8% Cu from 67m**
- **Drill hole SR23-21 (2750N Zone) has intersected:**
  - **27.4m @ 1.5% Cu from surface, including,**
    - **7.6m @ 4% Cu from 7.6m, and,**
  - **27.4m @ 1.3% Cu from 30.5m, including,**
    - **9.1m @ 2.15% Cu from 33.5m**
- **Further assays for the summer drilling program expected regularly over the coming weeks**

Another new discovery further expands the copper mineralisation footprint at Storm:

- **Exploration RC drill hole SR23-52 has intersected a total of 19m of strong visual copper sulphide mineralisation in two zones from 32m downhole, delivering a new discovery in an underexplored area of the Project**
- **The discovery is interpreted to be fault related and is located between the high-grade 2750N and 2200N Zones, which are located approximately 1km apart**
- **The new copper zone has been named 'Lightning Ridge'**
- **Over 10km of prospective structures have been identified in the immediate area with further potential across the Project tenure**

American West Metals Limited (**American West** or **the Company**) (ASX: AW1 | OTCQB: AWMLF) is pleased to report exceptional drill results that confirm thick, high-grade copper – including bonanza grades – over an expansive and growing footprint at the Storm Copper Project (**Storm** or **the Project**) on Somerset Island, Nunavut.

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

"We are very pleased to provide an update on the drilling activities at Storm with the initial assays for the 2023 summer resource drill program now received. The assays continue the theme of strong results from the 2023 spring program with more high-grade mineralisation confirmed at both the 2750N and 4100N Zones. These results further emphasise the outstanding resource potential at Storm.

"The continuity and consistency of mineralisation at the 4100N Zone has been confirmed by the latest drilling results, including extremely rich zones with assays up to 43% copper. This is the highest-grade assay result to date at the 4100N Zone. Importantly, it is located in a key area that will underpin the resource classification of this prospect.

"As expected from the 2750N Zone, the drilling also continues to highlight the very high grades of the prospect. Significantly, the latest drilling has also shown that the very strong mineralisation continues to surface, which supports the potential for a high-grade, near-surface deposit suitable as a starter pit.

"We are also very pleased to report another new discovery of near-surface mineralisation. Exploration drilling between the 2750N and 2200N Zones has defined two thick intervals of strong visual sulphides associated with a large fault system and historical EM anomaly.

"The new discovery has been named Lightning Ridge due to the exposure of massive chalcocite near the gully ridge, and continues to highlight the exploration and growth opportunities within the Storm area.

"We look forward to providing further updates in the coming weeks."

Figure 1: Drill core from resource diamond drill hole SM23-02 from the 4100N Zone showing chalcocite (dark grey) in dense brecciation, veining and faulting (now rubble). The interval is from approximately 62.85m to 78m downhole and contains an average grade of 6.4% Cu between 65m and 73.3m.

DRILL RESULTS HIGHLIGHT EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCE AND EXPLORATION POTENTIAL AT STORM

The first batch of assay results from the summer 2023 resource drilling program have been received which includes all drill holes from the 2750N Zone, and five additional drill holes at the 4100N Zone (assays are still pending for the remainder of the 4100N Zone drilling). The resource drilling has included both Reverse Circulation (RC) and shallow diamond drilling in key areas of the near-surface prospects.

The initial assays have defined the highest copper grades to date at the 4100N Zone. The results continue to highlight the resource potential of the 2750N and 4100N Zones with consistent copper grades and excellent lateral continuity of the known copper mineralisation.

A single exploration RC drill hole has made another discovery of near-surface mineralisation in a large, underexplored area between the 2750N, 2200N and Thunder prospects.

The new discovery has been named 'Lightning Ridge' and is located in an area of outcropping massive chalcocite and large-scale faulting. The discovery hole was targeting a previously untested historical airborne Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) anomaly. A number of other EM anomalies and more than 10km of prospective strike of similar faults have been identified in the southern graben area and remain untested by drilling.

These latest results highlight the excellent potential for further expansion of the high-grade, near-surface mineralisation within the Storm Project area.

Figure 2: RC Drill chips from RC drill hole SR23-52 from the Lightning Ridge Prospect. The interval is from 125ft (38m) to 155ft (47.2m) downhole. Chalcocite (80% copper) veins and chips are visible as dark grey, with malachite (copper oxide) seen as green.

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Azi	Inclination	Thickness Strong Mineralisation (m)
SR23-01	4100N	464991	8174285	137.2	180	-65	**28.9**
SR23-02	4100N	464990	8174157	140.2	180	-59	**21**
SR23-03	4100N	465041	8174251	151	178	-65	**52.5**
SR23-04	4100N	465045	8174166	152.4	179	-69	**25.9**
SR23-05	4100N	464899	8174146	131.1	180	-66	**21.3**
SR23-06	4100N	464899	8174261	166.1	180	-69	**13.7**
SR23-07	4100N	464805	8174203	137.2	180	-71	**7.7**
SR23-08	4100N	464726	8174286	118.9	180	-69	**6.1**
SR23-09	4100N	464726	8174206	164.6	180	-69	**13.8**
SR23-10	4100N	464638	8174315	125	180	-70	**12.2**
SR23-11	4100N	464667	8174223	140.2	180	-70	**18.2**
SR23-12	4100N	465115	8174317	149.4	179	-73	**10.6**
SR23-13	4100N	465051	8174321	175.3	180	-65	**29**
SR23-14	4100N	464948	8174227	160	180	-65	**25.9**
SR23-15	4100N	464853	8174167	121.9	180	-65	**10.7**
SR23-16	4100N	465138	8174247	132.6	180	-70	-
SR23-17	4100N	465139	8174173	129.5	180	-66	**19.8**
SR23-18	4100N	465186	8174280	182.9	180	-65	**9.2**
SR23-19	2750N	466176	8172771	70.1	180	-55	**7.6**
SR23-20	2750N	466231	8172821	97.5	196	-45	**13.7**
SR23-21	2750N	466277	8172792	59.4	180	-55	**54.8**
SR23-22	2750N	466230	8172820	114.3	150	-72	**25.9**
SR23-23	2750N	466276	8172791	79.3	090	-78	**7.6**
SR23-28	4100N	466184	8174210	149.4	180	-65	**12.2**
SR23-29	4100N	466233	8174254	132.6	180	-62	**3**
SR23-30	4100N	466231	8174174	120.4	180	-60	**3**
SR23-31	4100N	466268	8174115	125	182	-61	**32**
SR23-52	Lightning	466062	8172544	118.9	360	-45	**19**
SM23-01	2750N	466203	8172818	100	180	-50	**12**
SM23-02	4100N	465016	8174253	180	180	-45	**46**

Table 1: 2023 Resource and near-surface exploration drill hole 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.

LIGHTNING RIDGE COPPER DISCOVERY

Exploration Reverse Circulation (RC) drill hole SR23-52 was drilled to a depth of 119m and completed in a largely untested area of significant outcropping chalcocite (Figure 3). The drill hole was designed to test an untested airborne VTEM target in an area with a single, shallow historical drill hole (ST97-06 2.6m @ 6.83% Cu from 35.4m), midway between the high-grade 2750N and 2200N Zones.

The VTEM target was successfully tested and resulted in 44m of visual copper sulphides with a total 19m of strong visual copper sulphides. The copper sulphide mineralisation consists of dense breccia and vein-hosted chalcocite within two broad zones of mineralisation (Figure 5). The upper zone of sulphide is particularly strong and is interpreted to be the source of the VTEM anomaly.

The Lightning Ridge area is located to the south of the 2750N Zone, and across the main E-W gully. Outcropping massive chalcocite is visible on the steep slope near the gully ridge line and in boulders at the base of the scree slope. Its proximity to the gully and the style of mineralisation is strongly suggestive that the mineralisation is fault related and steeply dipping, similar to the high-grade 2750N and 2200N Zones.

Five significant, fault related and widely spaced copper prospects have now been confirmed by drilling in the southern graben area. All of these discoveries are located at, or close to surface and have only been tested to a depth of approximately 100 vertical metres. Further exploration will look to expand the search space deeper, and along the vast fault network in the area.

Over 10km of prospective structures have been identified in the southern graben area alone, highlighting the exploration potential along strike, and at depth below the known copper mineralisation (Figure 4). The Storm Graben faults can be also traced for over 6km southeast into the Tornado and Blizzard Prospect areas, where there is widespread copper geochemical anomalism at surface.

The Lightning Ridge discovery continues to highlight the effectiveness of EM as a targeting tool and the correlation with strong copper sulphides. Other high-priority EM targets have been tested during this drilling program with assay results pending.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Min	Description
SR23-52	0	18		Cape Storm Formation
	18	20	ml	Patchy ml on fractures
	20	26		Allen Bay dolomudstone
	26	29	ml	Patchy ml on fractures
	29	32	cc, ml	Trace cc veinlets and ml on fractures (0.2%)
	32	34	cc, ml	Veinlets of cc (2.5%)
	34	38	cc, ml, py	Trace cc veinlets and ml on fractures (0.4%)
	38	46	cc, ml, py	Veinlets of cc (2%)
	46	50	py	Trace and patchy py (0.2%)
	50	78		Dolomudstone
	78	87	cc, py	Veinlets of cc with trace py (1%)
	87	105	cc, py	Trace veinlets of cc and py (0.1%)
	105	119		Dolomudstone

Table 2: Summary geological log for drill hole SR23-52. Mineralisation key: cc = chalcocite, py = pyrite, ml = malachite. (5%) = visual estimation of sulphide content.

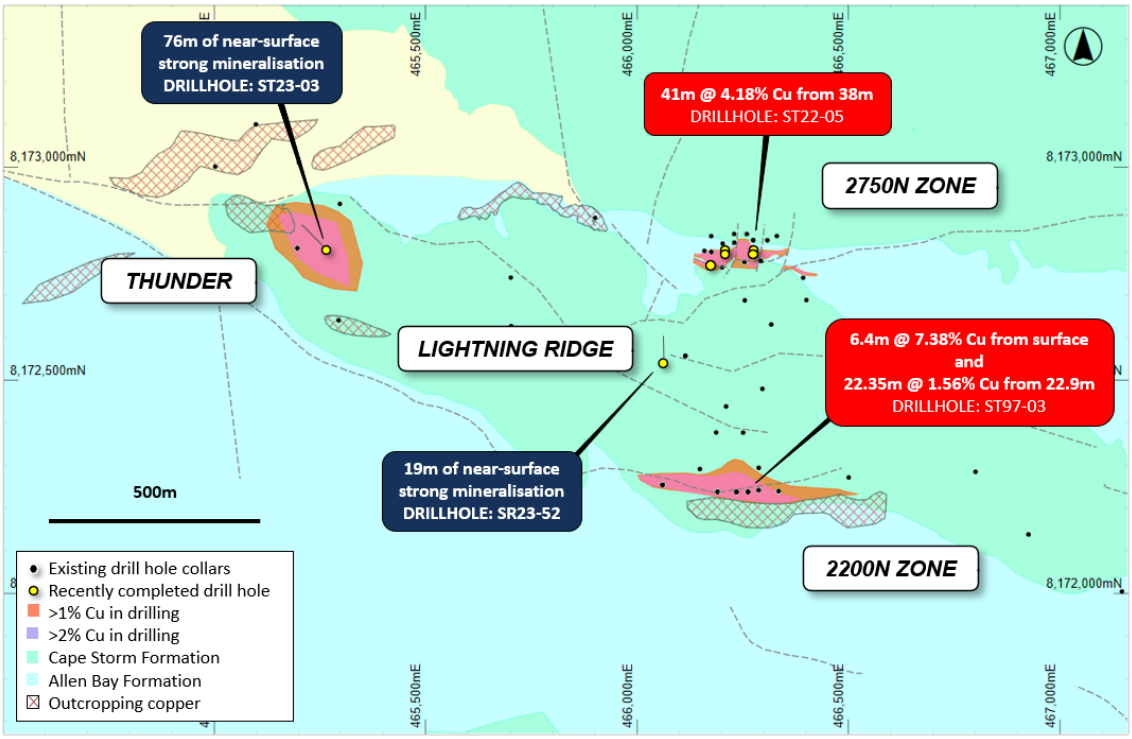

Figure 3: Plan view of the southern Storm area showing the known copper prospects, newly discovered copper prospects (Thunder and Lightning Ridge), interpreted copper mineralisation footprint (defined by drilling, MLEM and VTEM), and drilling overlaying regional geology.

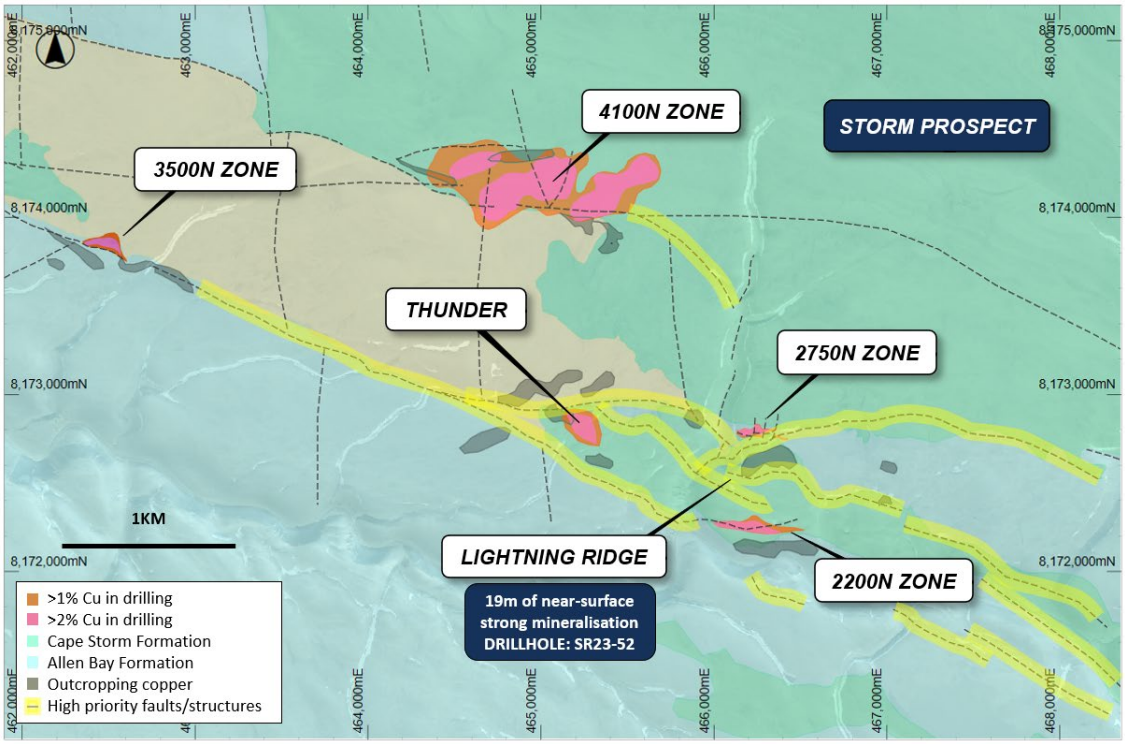

Figure 4: Plan view of the Storm area showing the known copper prospects and extensive network of high priority faults/structures (yellow) in the immediate Storm Area, overlaying regional geology.

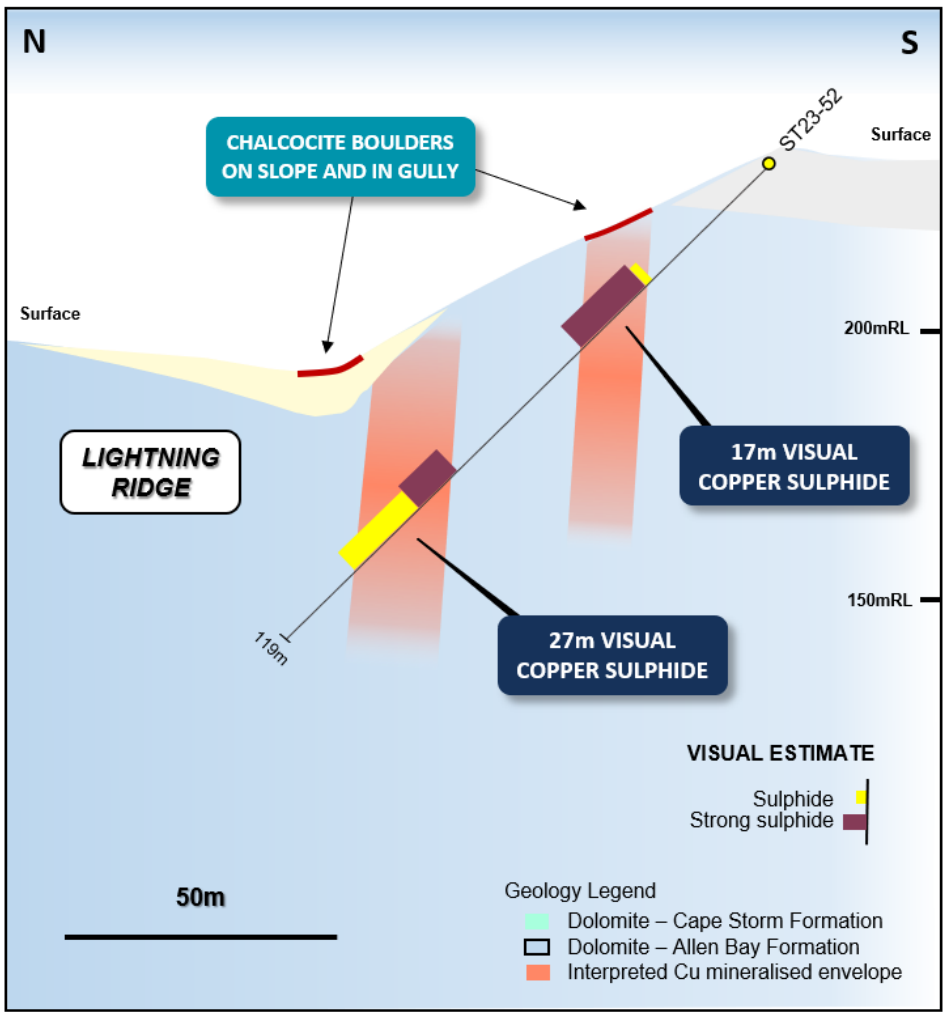

Figure 5: Geological section view at 466,060E showing drill hole SR23-52 details, the interpreted mineralisation envelopes, and outcropping chalcocite locations.

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 DETAILS – 2750N ZONE

Drill holes SR23-19, SR23-20, SR23-21, SR23-22, SR23-23 and SM23-01 have been successfully completed within the 2750N Zone. The drill holes were planned to infill key areas and to test the margins of the mineralisation for the maiden mineral resource estimation.

All five RC delineation holes intersected high-grade copper mineralisation. The drill holes were designed to use only three drill pads to aid the logistics and to speed up the movement times between drilling. The mineralisation encountered within the five drill holes is typical of that of the 2750N Zone with chalcocite dominant mineralisation in the core and western portion of the deposit, and with chalcopyrite and pyrite present in zones of faulting and toward the eastern margin.

Drill holes SR23-19 and SR23-21 were designed to test the upper, near-surface extensions of the high-grade copper mineralisation along key drill sections (Figure 6). SR23-19 intersected an interpreted fault zone along the southern margin of the mineralised trend and confirmed the vertical continuity of the main zone. Drill hole SR23-21 was drilled up dip of 2022 drill hole ST22-05 and has intersected two distinct zones of very strong mineralisation, potentially separated by a fault. The presence of faulting along the southern margin and an apparent bifurcation of the mineralisation in the southern 2750N Zone may indicate the potential for another parallel zone of mineralisation and further prospectivity to the south and east (Figure 6). These two drill holes confirm the extension of the high-grade mineralisation to surface.

Drill hole SR23-23 was drilled with an orientation to the east, along strike of the 2750N Zone and has intersected a fault zone with massive pyrite. There is copper mineralisation on either side of the fault and this is consistent with the geology observed in 2022 drill hole ST22-03.

Diamond drill hole SM23-01 was completed for resource infill and QAQC purposes. The drill hole was completed along section 466200E and designed to scissor 2022 drill hole ST22-02 (57m @ 2.5% Cu from 8m downhole). SM23-01 intersected several zones of discreet, chalcocite-dominant mineralisation with assay grades up to 12.8% Cu.

The recent drill holes further highlight the quality of the mineralisation, and have confirmed the steep orientation and potential for expansions to the known copper system.

Tables 3 – 8 below summarise the significant intersections in drilling. Intersections are expressed as downhole widths and are interpreted to be approximately 90-100% of true width. A cut-off grade of 0.5% copper is used to define a significant intersection and is based on ore mineralogy, mineralisation habit and expected beneficiation and processing performance.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SR23-19	**9.1**	**15.2**	**6.1**	1	-	4.8
Including	13.7	15.2	1.5	1.5	-	5
	65.5	**67**	**1.5**	2.1	-	8

Table 3: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-19 (>0.5% Cu).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SR23-20	**32**	**33.5**	**1.5**	1.6	-	26
	50.3	**53.3**	**3.1**	1.1	-	3.5
	62.5	**71.6**	**9.1**	1.4	-	8
Including	64	67.1	3.1	3.5	-	1.5

Table 4: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-20 (>0.5% Cu).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SR23-21	**0**	**27.4**	**27.4**	1.5	-	20
Including	7.6	15.2	7.6	4	-	62
	30.5	**57.4**	**27.4**	1.3	-	1.6
Including	33.5	42.6	9.1	2.2	-	1.7

Table 5: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-21 (>0.5% Cu).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SR23-22	**44.2**	**50.3**	**6.1**	1.8	-	9
Including	45.7	47.3	1.5	6.1	-	22
	61	**80.8**	**19.8**	1.1	-	7.5
Including	70.1	73.2	3.1	4.6	-	14

Table 6: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-22 (>0.5% Cu).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SR23-23	**0**	**6.1**	**6.1**	1.2	-	0.8
Including	3	6.1	3.1	2.1	-	1
	42.7	**44.2**	**1.5**	1.1	-	10

Table 7: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-23 (>0.5% Cu).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SM23-01	**24.7**	**25.5**	**0.8**	2.9	-	3
	41	**43**	**2**	1.1	-	3
	51.3	**66.5**	**15.2**	1	-	2.6
Including	51.3	51.6	0.3	12.8	0.2	3
And	56	57	1	2.4	-	1.5
And	59.3	60.3	1	4	-	2.2
	64.3	**66.5**	**2.2**	0.7	-	8.9
Including	64.3	65	0.7	1.1	-	9

Table 8: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SM23-01 (>0.5% Cu).

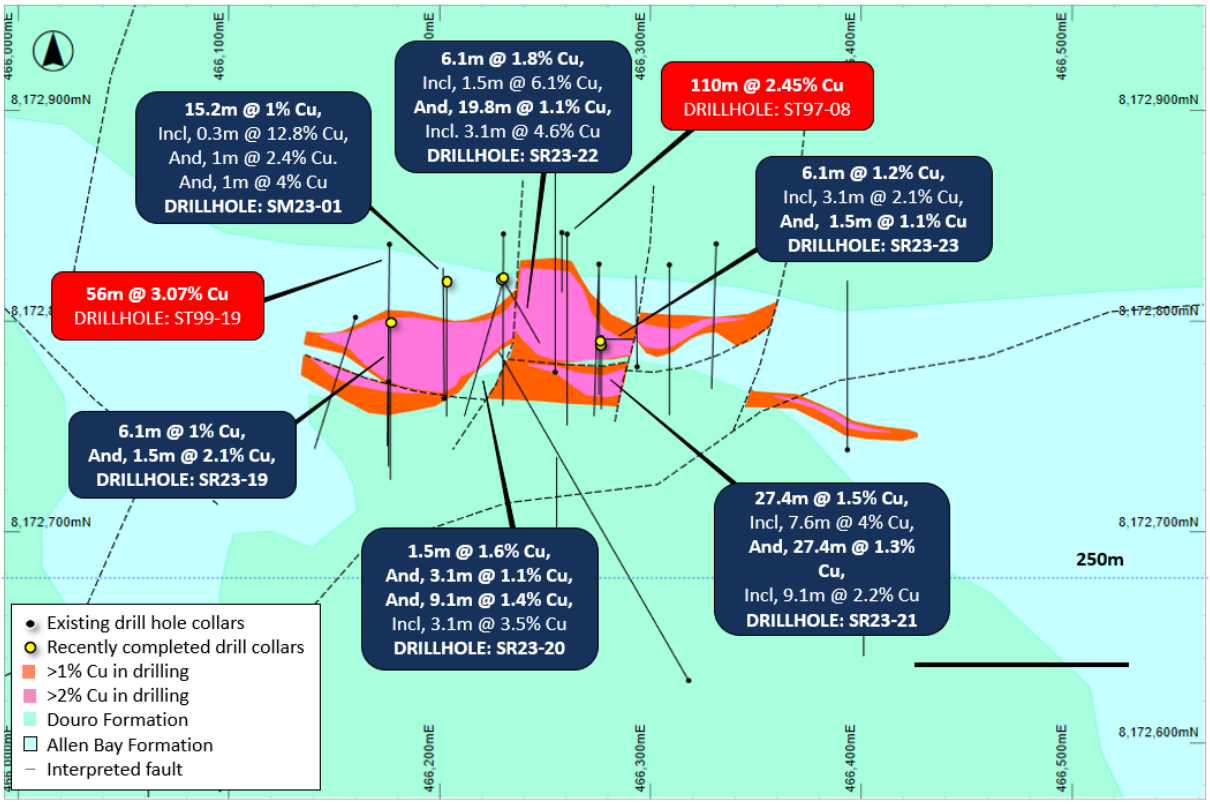

Figure 6: Plan view of the 2750N Zone showing interpreted copper mineralisation footprint (defined by drilling, MLEM and VTEM), historical and recent drilling details, overlaying regional geology.

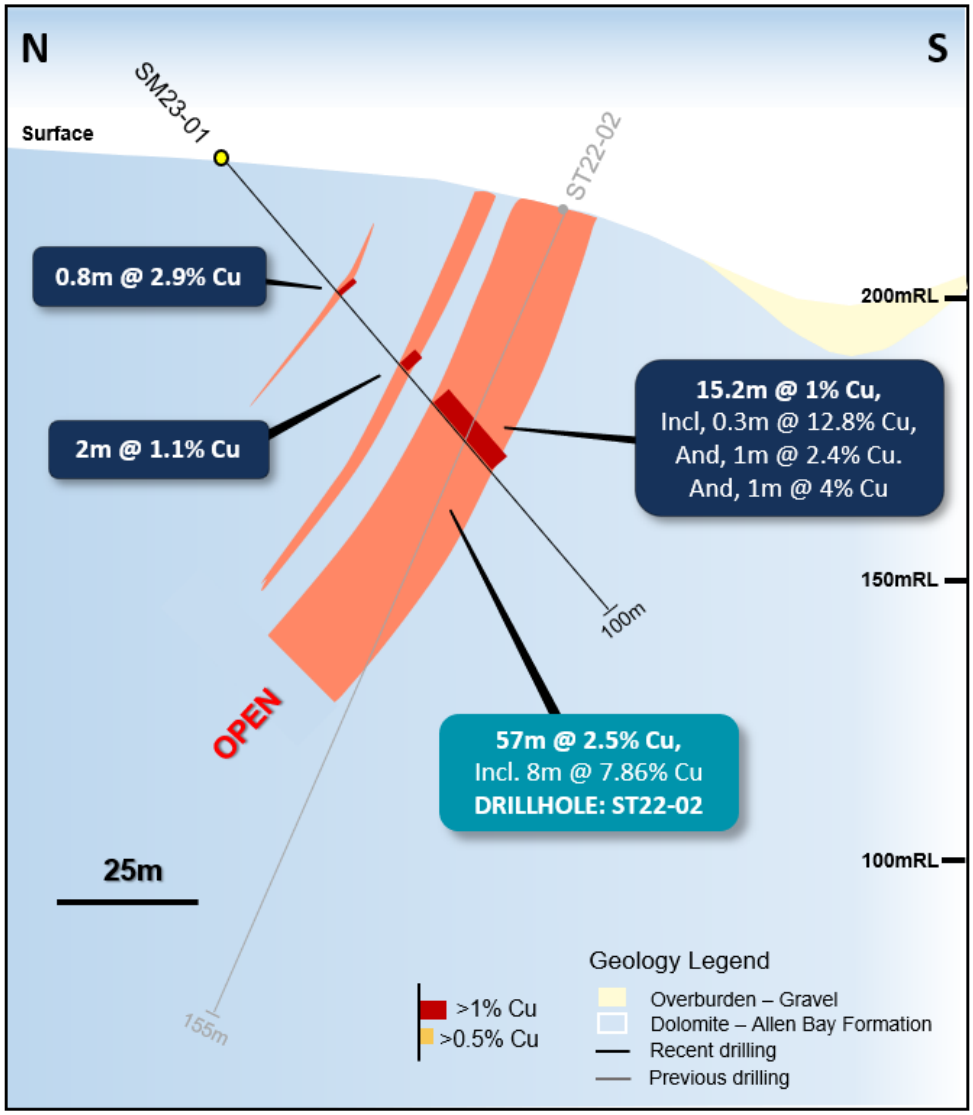

Figure 7: Geological section view at 465,015E showing drill hole SM23-01 details, the interpreted mineralisation envelopes (>1% Cu), and off-section previous drill holes on section 465050E.

DRILL HOLE DETAILS – 4100N ZONE

Drill holes SR23-28, SR23-29, SR23-30, SR23-31 and SM23-02 were successfully completed within the 4100N Zone. All drill holes have intersected copper sulphide mineralisation and were designed for resource definition work within, and on the margins of the known mineralisation.

Drill hole SR23-31 was completed within the southeastern margin of the 4100N Zone and intersected three zones of high-grade copper mineralisation. These zones contain a mix of copper sulphide minerals with the higher-grade zones containing chalcocite and bornite as the dominant copper minerals. This is an important resource drill hole that links the strong mineralisation in historical drill hole ST99-53 (4.8m @ 3.7% Cu from 20.3m and 4.4m @ 4.6% Cu from 38.6m) with the main zone of mineralisation (Figure 9).

Diamond drill hole SM23-02 was designed to infill and capture QAQC information within the central portion of the 4100N Zone and in an area of strong EM anomalism. The drill hole intersected an outstanding and very broad interval of 46m @ 2.2% Cu (including 15.6m @ 4.2% Cu). The mineralised interval contains bands of exceptionally rich copper mineralisation and include the highest-grades from the 4100N Zone to date, with assays up to 42.8% copper (from 67m downhole). Other bands contain individual grades of 13.2% Cu from 90.3m and 14.6% Cu from 91.4m downhole.

Given SM23-02 was drilled at a fairly shallow angle (-45 degrees), the true thickness of the intersection is interpreted to be approximately 37m (Figure 8). This intersection highlights the strong continuity and grade of the generally flat-lying 4100N Zone and will give very high confidence in the resource through the main zone of mineralisation.

The other three RC drill holes completed within the 4100N Zone (SR23-28, -29 and -30) were drilled in the eastern part of the 4100N Zone and in an area of less brecciation and sulphide veining. This area is characterised by more massive dolomudstone and with chalcopyrite as the dominant copper sulphide mineral. The area may represent a minor facies change in the sedimentary units which is common within sedimentary mineral systems. Historical drilling has confirmed that the copper mineralisation re-intensifies to the east of the massive dolomudstone zone (i.e., STOR-1601D intersected 16m @ 3.1% Cu from 93m downhole – Figure 9).

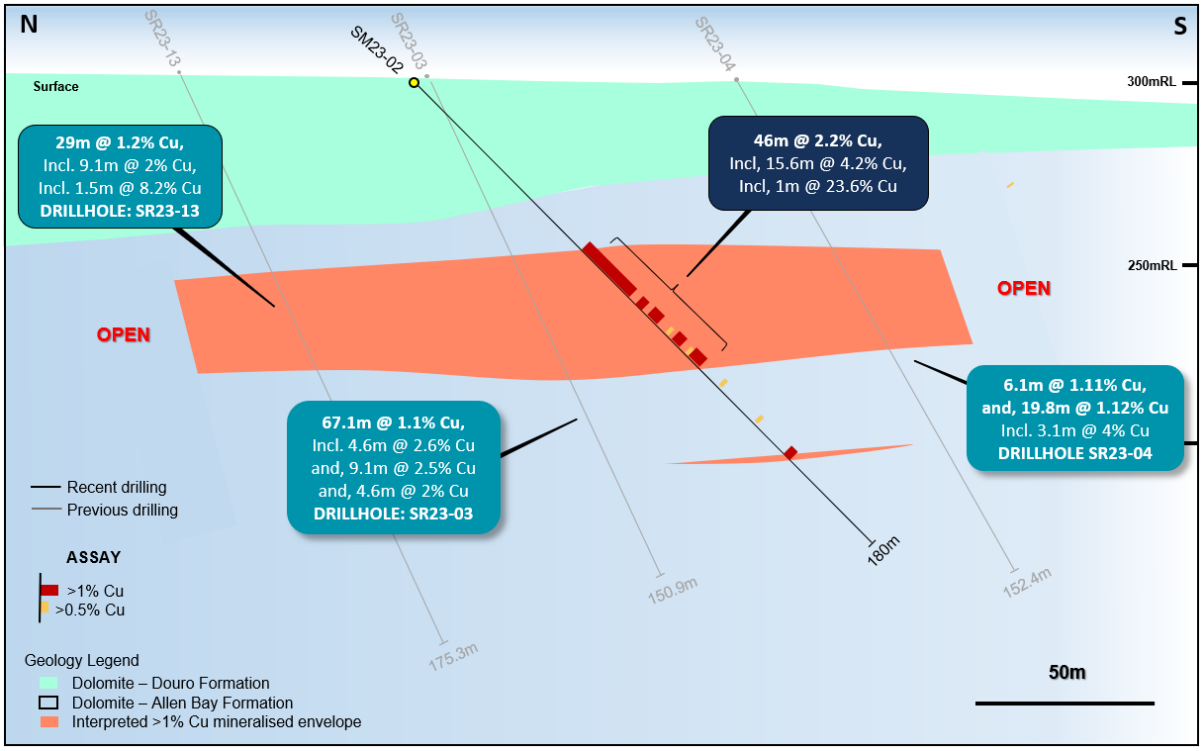

Figure 8: Geological section view at 465,015E showing drill hole SM23-02 details, the interpreted mineralisation envelopes (>1% Cu), and off-section previous drill holes on section 465050E.

Tables 9 – 13 below summarises the significant intersections in drilling. Intersections are expressed as downhole widths and are interpreted to be approximately 90-100% of true width, and 75-80% for drill hole SM23-02. A cut-off grade of 0.5% copper is used to define a significant intersection and is based on ore mineralogy, mineralisation habit and expected beneficiation and processing performance.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SR23-28	**59.4**	**70.1**	**10.7**	0.6	-	2
Including	64	65.5	1.5	1.1	-	2
And	67.1	68.6	1.5	1	-	1

Table 9: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-28 (>0.5% Cu).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SR23-29	**41.2**	**42.7**	**1.5**	0.6	-	3
	120.4	**121.9**	**1.5**	0.8	-	3

Table 10: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-29 (>0.5% Cu).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SR23-30	**32**	**33.5**	**1.5**	0.5	-	4
	38.1	**39.6**	**1.5**	0.5	-	2

Table 11: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-30 (>0.5% Cu).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SR23-31	**21.3**	**28.9**	**7.6**	1.1	-	2.9
Including	22.9	24.4	1.5	4.4	-	11
	42.7	**61**	**18.3**	0.5	-	1.5
Including	51.8	53.3	1.5	1.7	-	3
And	**59.4**	**60.9**	**1.5**	1	-	2
	71.6	**77.7**	**6.1**	2.7	-	6.5
Including	73.1	76.2	3.1	3.8	-	6.5

Table 12: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-31 (>0.5% Cu).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t
SM23-02	**64**	**110**	**46**	2.2	-	5.5
Including	65	80.6	15.6	4.2	-	10.8
Including	66.7	67.7	1	23.6	-	49.3
Including	67	67.3	0.3	42.8	-	76
And	89.9	91.7	1.8	6.1	-	10.1
And	106.4	110	3.6	2.4	-	5.9
	118.2	**118.6**	**0.4**	0.8	-	1
	131.8	**132.1**	**0.3**	0.8	-	36
	143.9	**145.8**	**1.9**	0.9	-	18.5

Table 13: Summary of significant drilling intersections for drill hole SR23-12 (>0.5% Cu).

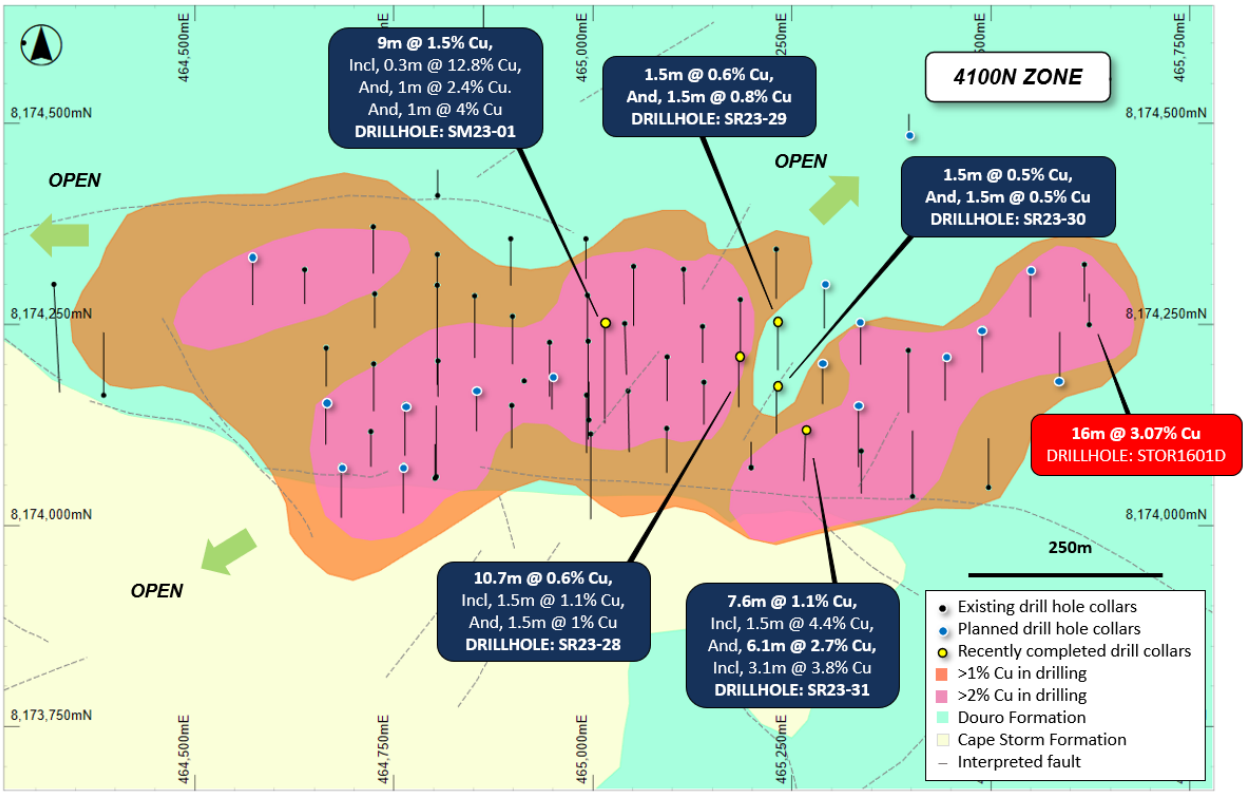

Figure 9: Plan view of the 4100N Zone showing interpreted copper mineralisation footprint (defined by drilling, MLEM and VTEM), historical and recent drilling details, overlaying regional geology.

FORWARD PROGRAM

- The field activities for the drilling and exploration program have been suspended due to the Yellowknife fires, which have evacuated the town and placed restrictions on airport access other than for emergency purposes.
- Assays for the outstanding drill holes are still pending and will continue to be received over the coming weeks.
- The ore sorting, beneficiation and process optimisation continues on a range of ore types from the 2750N and 4100N Zones.
- Resource modelling and estimation work for the Storm Project is continuing.
- A report on the Storm Project summer environmental program is being compiled.

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.

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.

AMERICAN WEST METALS LIMITED

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.

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.*	**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 Storm and Seal display classic features and is distinctive from the host and gangue lithologies • All intercepts are reported as downhole widths **Reverse Circulation Drilling** • 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 **Fixed Loop Electromagnetics (FLEM)** • 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
		Moving Loop Electromagnetics (MLEM) • 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. **Ground Gravity Surveys** • 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	• *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 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	• *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
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 • The logging is qualitive 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	• *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 along the length of the core for assay, qualitive 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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	• *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. 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	• *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 • 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 km^2, 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
		• 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 km^2 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
		completed at the Storm copper showings. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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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		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. • 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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*	• 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
	values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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	• *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.*	• Relevant maps and sections are included as part of this release
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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.*	• 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.