WINDWARD
RESOURCES LTD

Brookman Gold Prospect – Exploration Update

Further to its announcement of 5 October 2016, Windward Resources Ltd (ASX: WIN) advises that it has completed and received all assay results from the 1,500m Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at the Brookman gold prospect, located on its Fraser Range North tenements in WA (see Figure 1).

A total of five RC drill holes were completed on variable drill spacings ranging from 540m to 2,200m and covering a 5km strike of the Brookman gold anomaly, which extends for approximately 7km (see Figure 2). Drilling returned a maximum assay result of of **1m @ 1.02 g/t gold** (16BKRC001) from 212m down-hole (see Table 1).

The program was designed to test at depth for gold mineralisation which had been identified from earlier, shallower drilling. Previous drilling (aircore, RAB and RC) had identified multiple, stacked weakly mineralised horizons dipping shallowly to the south-east.

The anomalous elemental suite identified (Au, Bi,Te,S, Cu-Mo) is similar to that more commonly recognised within Archaean Terranes. The drilling was aimed at testing these structures at depth (approximately 260m below surface), well below weathering and any possible supergene enrichment.

The bedrock lithology intersected was consistent throughout, comprising a biotite/muscovite/garnet bearing schist (regional metasediment). Quartz veining was common throughout, associated with a slight increase of disseminated pyrite which was noted within restricted intervals (2-6m) throughout the drilling. The southernmost hole 16BKRC005 was noticably lacking in garnet.

The drilling has demonstrated that the grade and /or width of the auriferous horizons do not increase at depth. Based on the outcomes of this drilling it can be assumed that there has been a component of supergene upgrading of these horizons (planes) closer to the surface.

No further drilling is planned at the Brookman prospect at this stage.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Non-Executive Directors
Matt Dusci
Scott Steinkrug
Joanne McDonald
Stuart Fogarty
George Cameron-Dow

Company Secretary
Stephen Brockhurst

FAST FACTS

Issued Capital:	108m
Options Issued:	1.2m
Debt:	Nil
Cash (Approx.):	$4.74m

(as at 30 September 2016)

CONTACT DETAILS

Level 1, 8 Kings Park Road
West Perth 6005

PO Box 599
West Perth 6872
E: admin@winres.com.au

T: +61 8 9321 6667
F: +61 8 9322 5940

www.winres.com.au

ACN: 158 432 270

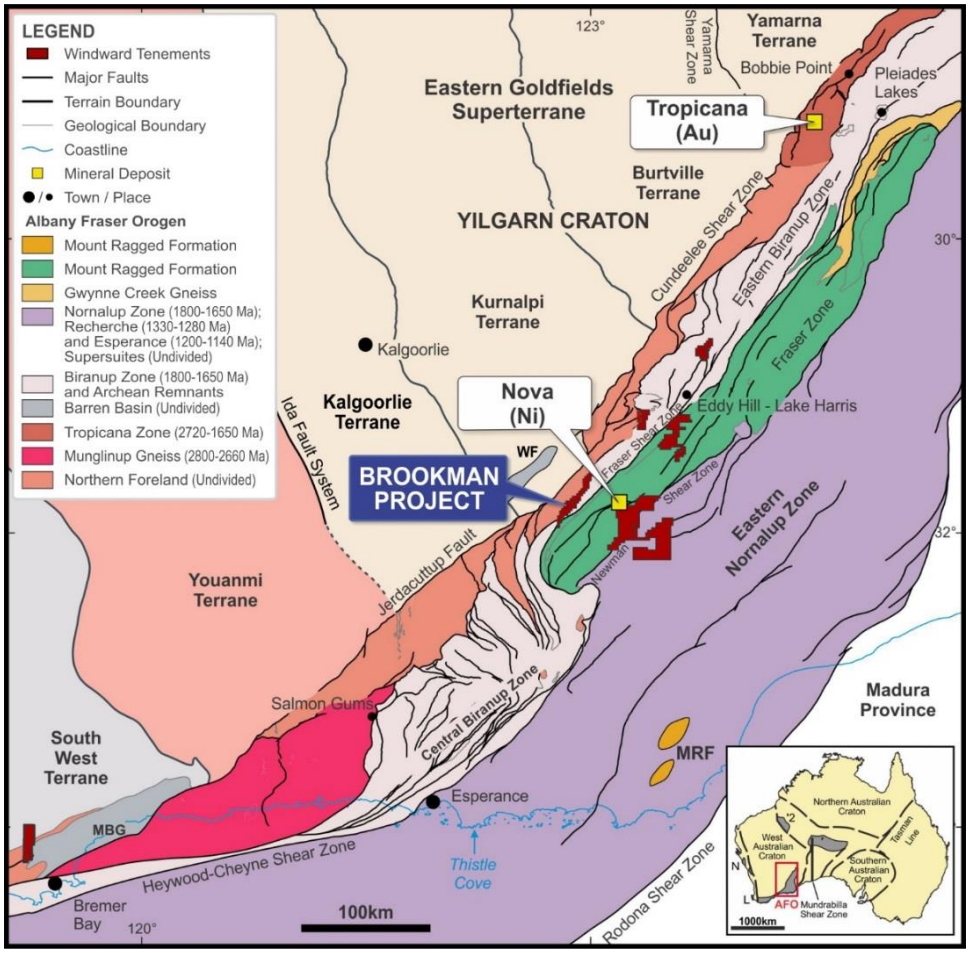

Figure 1: Location of Brookman Gold Prospect

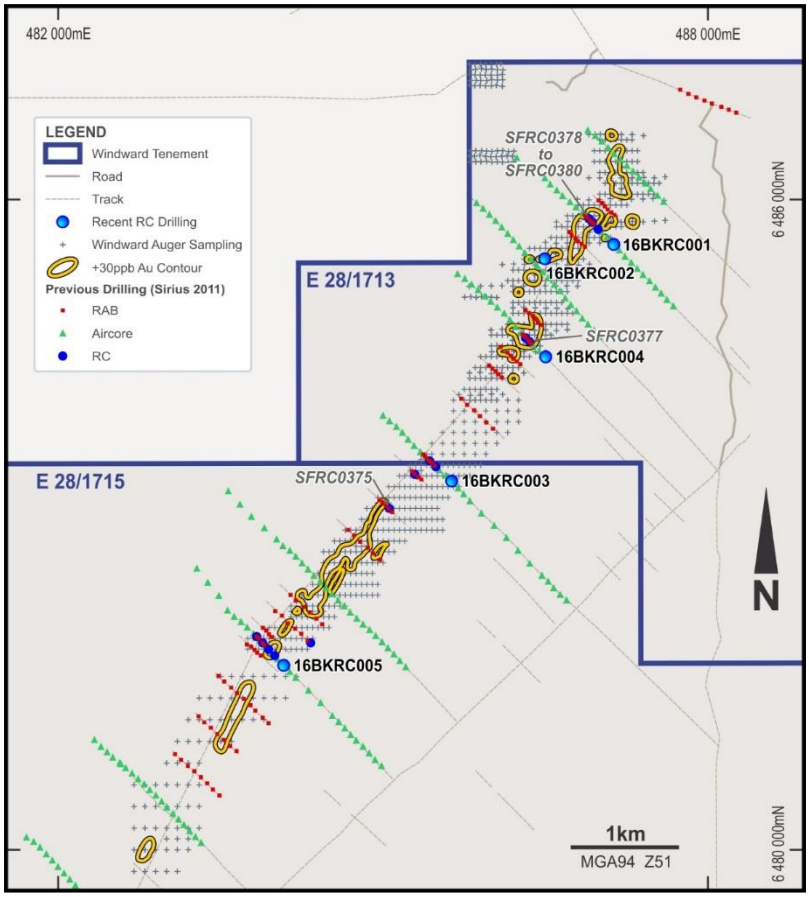

Figure 2: Location of RC Drill Collars – Brookman Project – October 2016.

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au g/t	Sample Type
16BKRC001	206	207	1	0.33	1m Split
	208	209	1	0.16	1m Split
16BKRC001	212	213	1	1.02	1m Split
16BKRC002				NSA	
16BKRC003	77	78	1	0.12	1m Split
16BKRC004	216	220	4	0.17	4m composite
16BKRC004	220	224	4	0.03	4m composite
16BKRC004	224	228	4	0.26	4m composite
16BKRC005	104	108	4	0.23	4m composite
16BKRC005	232	236	4	0.13	4m composite

Table 1: List of Significant Assays (>0.10g/t Au) – Brookman RC Drilling - October 2016

Prospect	Tenement	Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	MaxDepth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Brookman	E28/1713	16BKRC001	487116	6485595	318	300	-60	312
Brookman	E28/1713	16BKRC002	486495	6485455	318	300	-60	312
Brookman	E28/1715	16BKRC003	485635	6483402	318	300	-60	312
Brookman	E28/1713	16BKRC004	486503	6484546	318	300	-60	312
Brookman	E28/1715	16BKRC005	484082	6481702	318	300	-60	312

Table 2: Drill Hole Collar Details – RC Drilling Brookman Project – October 2016
Note: Drill holes surveyed using a hand held GPS (+/- 5m) and expressed in GDA94, Zone 51 coordinates.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Alan Downie, a Consultant to Windward Resources Limited. Mr Downie is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Downie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Windward Resources
+61 8 9 321 6667

Media
Paul Armstrong/Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 8 9388 1474

- ENDS -

Appendix 1: JORC CODE 2012 Table 1. Windward Resources Ltd – RC Drilling Results at the Brookman Prospect October 2016 (E28/1713 & E28/1715).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Brookman prospect was drilled with RC drilling during October 2016 by Windward Resources on gold targets determined by RAB, aircore and RC drilling. • All RC drill samples were collected using a spear as 4 metre composites. Other composites of 2 metre and 3 metres were collected where required to match the end of hole Drill samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories (Kalgoorlie). • Industry standard sampling was completed with the RC drilling. Subsamples (<3kg) are collected by both rotary splitter (1m samples) and using the spear technique to collect representative composite samples for assay.
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).*	• Drilling technique used was reverse circulation using a 5.25 inch down the hole hammer bit and completed by Topdrill of Kalgoorlie.
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.*	• Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre by the supervising rig geologist. • The cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod (6m) and at other selected intervals when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade. Insufficient data is available to determine if there is a sample bias.
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*	• Basic geological information has been recorded including regolith, lithology, minerals, veining, weathering and color • Drill logging is qualitative in nature. Reference samples are collected and stored for each metre. • Drill holes were logged every metre for the entirety of each hole.

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core drilling was undertaken. • All RC drill samples were collected using a spear as 4 metre composites. Other composites of 2 metre and 3 metres were collected where required to match the end of hole. Selected 1m samples were also collected using a rotary splitter and assayed. It is assumed that both wet and dry samples were collected. • The samples are dried and pulverized before analysis. • Duplicate samples were taken at approximately 1 per drill hole. • QAQC reference samples and blanks were routinely submitted with each sample batch. • The size of the sample is considered appropriate for mineralisation styles sought and for the analytical technique used.
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.*	• RC drill samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories using fire assay technique for the determination of Au. This is considered an appropriate technique for the determination of gold within the primary zone where sulphides are present. • No Handheld geophysical or XRF instruments were used. • QAQC standard samples were routinely inserted within each sample batch by the Laboratory at a ratio of approximately 1 every 30 samples. • The RC drill assays were completed by ALS laboratory (Kalgoorlie) using AA26 method which is a Fire Assay technique utilising a 50gm subsample charge with a AA finish to a lower detection limit of 10ppb.
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.*	• The significant RC drill intersections are defined as greater than 0.10g/t Au and have been tabulated in the body of the report. These have been verified by alternate company personnel. • No twinned RC holes were completed with this drilling. • Logging was carried out in the field on a Toughbook using a Windward Resources Excel spreadsheet which has drop down lists of validated logging codes.

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. Assay results have been sorted and collated in Excel to generate the significant intersections for this release. • All electronic data is stored in MS Excel spreadsheets and MS Access database within the Perth office. Hard copy data is returned to Perth office for scanning and filing. • No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All RC drill collars are surveyed using a handheld GPS unit with a considered accuracy of + or – 5 metres horizontally and + or – 10 metres vertically. Down hole surveys were completed approximately every 30m down hole. • All coordinates are expressed in GDA 94 datum, Zone 51. • The considered accuracy for the RC drill collar height data is + / - 10m.
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 nominal drill spacing is determined at a prospect level and drill hole coordinates are detailed in the body of this report. • This is early stage exploration and is not applicable • Sample compositing has been applied to the RC drilling. Standard 4m composites have been undertaken. Other composites of 2 metre and 3 metres were collected where required to match the end of hole. Selected 1m samples were also collected and assayed.
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 orientation of the drilling traverses is considered to achieve an unbiased sampling at these broad spacing's given it is an early stage of exploration. • Based on the work completed to date it is considered that no sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were collected by senior industry professionals and delivered directly to the Laboratory by Windward contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques have been completed by Windward.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The Brookman prospect is located on tenements E28/1713 and E28/1715which is now owned 70% Windward Resources and 30% Lake Rivers Gold Pty Ltd. It is located on vacant crown land. These tenements are located within Native Title Determination WCD2014/004 of the Ngadju People. • The tenements E28/1713 and E28/1715 were granted on 24 September 2007 and expire on the 23 September 2017. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Brookman Gold Project has had previous exploration completed by Lake Rivers Gold Pty Ltd and Sirius Resources in JV with Lake Rivers Gold from the period of 2007 to 2013. The work completed has included extensive (tenement wide) calcrete auger sampling, aeromagnetic survey, Heritage Survey, Induced Polarisation survey, RAB, aircore and RC drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• At the Brookman prospect the exploration target is a Tropicana style gold deposit.

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.*
		• The RC drill intercepts that are referred to in the report have the collar details tabulated using the GDA94 datum and their location is shown on an appropriate diagram.

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*	• Weighted averaging (based on sample interval) has not been used in the reporting of the RC drilling results. Composite sample intervals and individual 1m assays have been reported and are clearly marked in the table presenting the results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation of results has been undertaken. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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').*	• The geometry of anomalous gold assays with respect to the RC drilling angle and orientation is unknown. • All drill hole intercepts are measured in down hole metres
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.*	• Appropriate plans have been included in the body of the report.
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.*	• Other than expressed in the table of significant results (greater than 0.10 g/t Au) for the RC drilling in the body of the report the remaining assays are all below 0.10 g/t Au.
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.*	• Previous exploration at the Brookman Prospect completed by Windward (Nov 2013 to present) has included infill calcrete auger sampling over the main Brookman gold trend and the completion of field checking of all previous drilling. Two RC drill holes were also completed (November 2013) on separate IP anomalies at the southern extremity of the Brookman gold trend and returned no significant assays.
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.*	• Based on the results of this latest RC drilling no further drilling is planned at the Brookman Prospect at this stage.