8 October, 2024

Juggernaut VHMS Copper-Gold Target

Field Work Identifies Highly Prospective Copper-Gold Target Within the Yerrida North Project

Key Points

- **Highly prospective Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) copper-gold target, Juggernaut, has been identified within the Yerrida North Project, located 70kms south-east of the DeGrussa and Monty Copper-Gold Deposits.**
- **The Juggernaut VHMS copper-gold target was defined by numerous field work programmes, that included geological mapping, surface sampling, and modelling.**
- **Juggernaut is defined by a zoned lead-zinc to copper geochemical anomaly, with geological mapping defining sedimentary and volcanic rocks, indicative of a deep seafloor environment with syngenetic volcanism, with structural modelling having determined the rock units at Juggernaut were formed within a rift structural setting.**
- **The high prospectivity of the Juggernaut copper-gold target is evidenced by the confluence of coincident attributes, including geochemical anomalism, mapped geological units and associated textures, and modelled structural regime. These attributes are interpreted by the Company to have high potential for a VHMS type mineral system to be defined, similar to DeGrussa in the nearby Bryah Basin.**
- **Great Western is commencing preparations for drilling this exciting copper-gold target, with a heritage clearance indicatively scheduled for November 2024.**

Great Western Exploration (ASX: GTE) is pleased to announce the identification of Juggernaut, a highly prospective Volcanic Massive Sulphide Mineralisation (VHMS) copper-gold target, with potential for copper-lead-zinc-silver-gold mineralisation to be defined similar to the nearby DeGrussa and Monty Copper-Gold Deposits.

The Juggernaut target is within the Company's Yerrida North Project, located on the western portion of the Yerrida Basin, and located approximately 800km north-east of Perth and 70kms south-east of the DeGrussa and Monty Cu-Au VHMS deposits, shown in Figure 1.

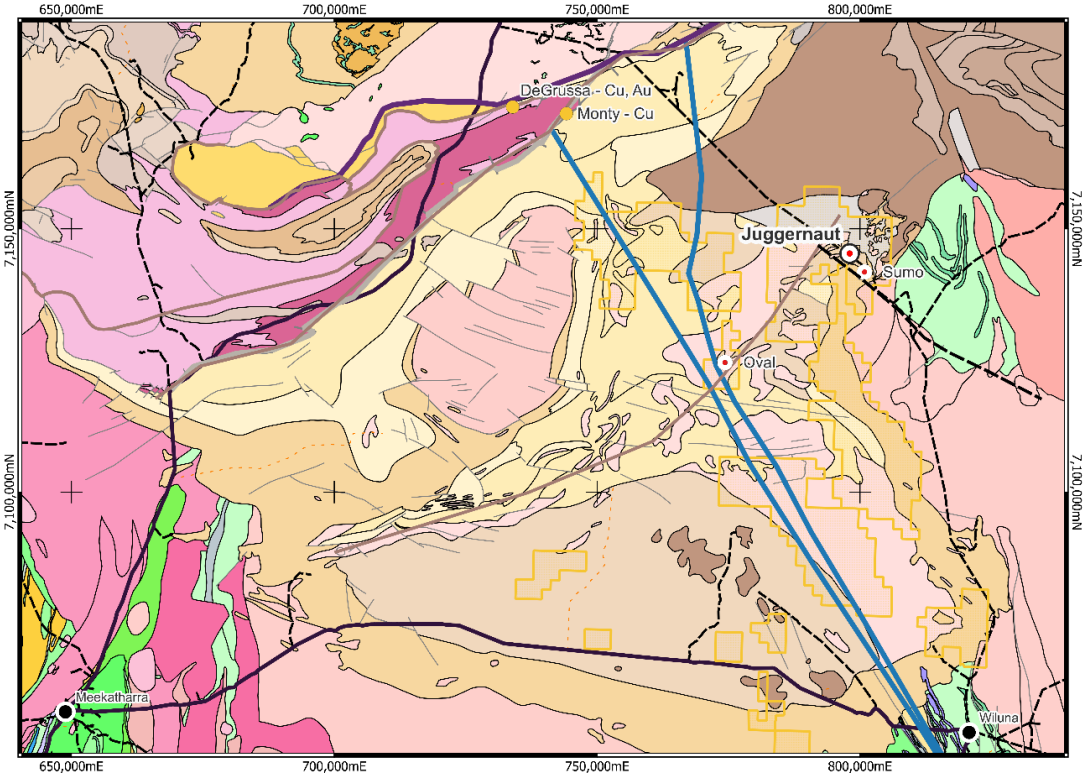

Figure 1: Location of the Juggernaut VHMS Target in relation to Great Western Tenements within the Yerrida Basin, the Company's Oval Copper-gold and Sumo Niorbium Targets, and the DeGrussa and Monty copper-gold VHMS deposits.

Review of legacy lag and soil sampling data completed by Xstrata in the mid to late 2000s identified a large lead-zinc lag soil anomaly that was not drill tested. Great Western completed considerable additional lag soil sampling west and north of this identified zone of anomalism, that extended the lead-zinc anomaly footprint and, importantly, identified copper anomalism to the north (Figure 2). The two anomalous zones were interpreted to represent one broad and zoned geochemical anomaly, indicative of a number of types of mineralisation systems (for example: VHMS, Cobar type).

Field mapping and rock-chip sampling was then undertaken to ground truth the soil anomalism, with geological units mapped including sedimentary rocks (siltstones, sandstones, cherts/exhalates) and basaltic volcanic rocks (Figure 3), of the Killara Formation. The basaltic units included pillow and pepperite textures (Figure 4), representing sub aqueous deposition. The association between sedimentary and volcanic rocks suggest a deep seafloor geological environment with syngenetic volcanic activity, particularly evident by pillow and pepperite textures within the basaltic units.

The Killara Formation has been determined by previous studies to be the equivalent of the DeGrussa Formation, host to the DeGrussa and Monty copper-gold VHMS Deposits in the adjacent Byrah Basin. The Killara Formation is thought to be of similar age with similar types of sedimentary and volcanic rock units of the DeGrussa Formation (Hawke et al., 2015).

Rock-chip sampling completed at Juggernaut recorded significant results that included: silver (ranging between 0.24g/t to 20g/t), lead (range: 145ppm – 4,460ppm), zinc (range: 682ppm – 4,850ppm), and copper (range: 427ppm – 850ppm).

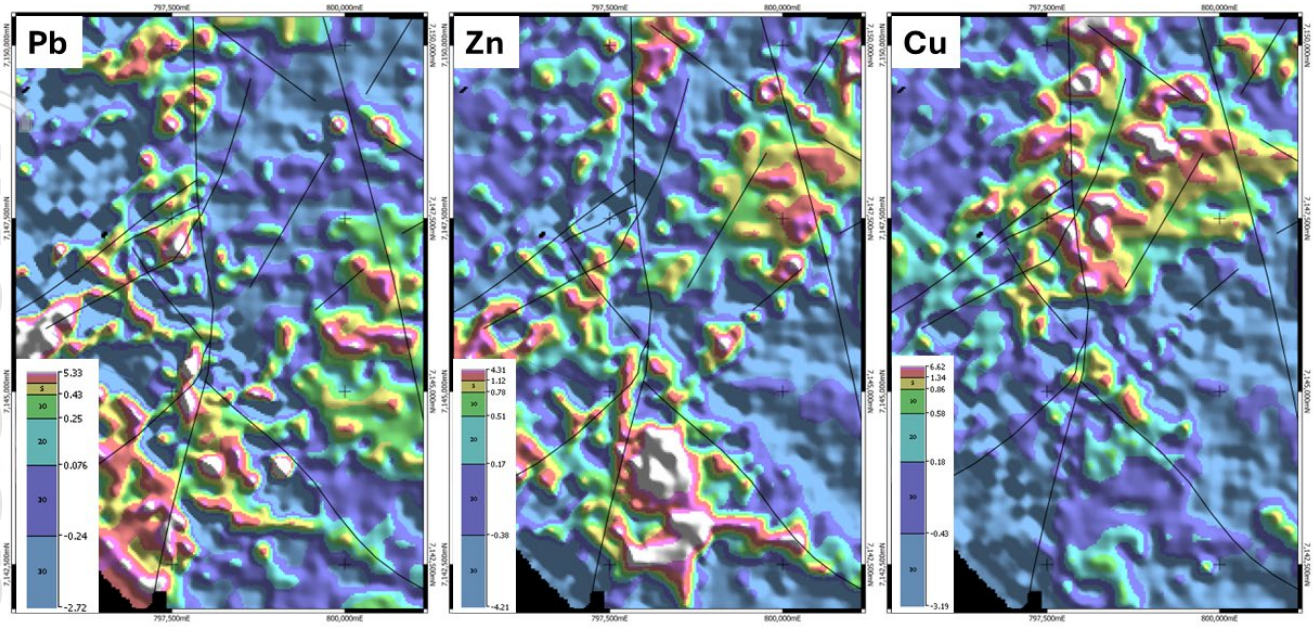

Figure 2: Levelled Z-Score lag soil heat maps for lead, zinc, and copper respectively. Note the coincident lead zinc anomalism in the south of the Juggernaut target area, with results transitioning to in copper anomalism in the north (interpreted to be one broad zoned geochemical anomaly). Also note anomalism appears closely associated with mapped and interpreted faults (black lines).

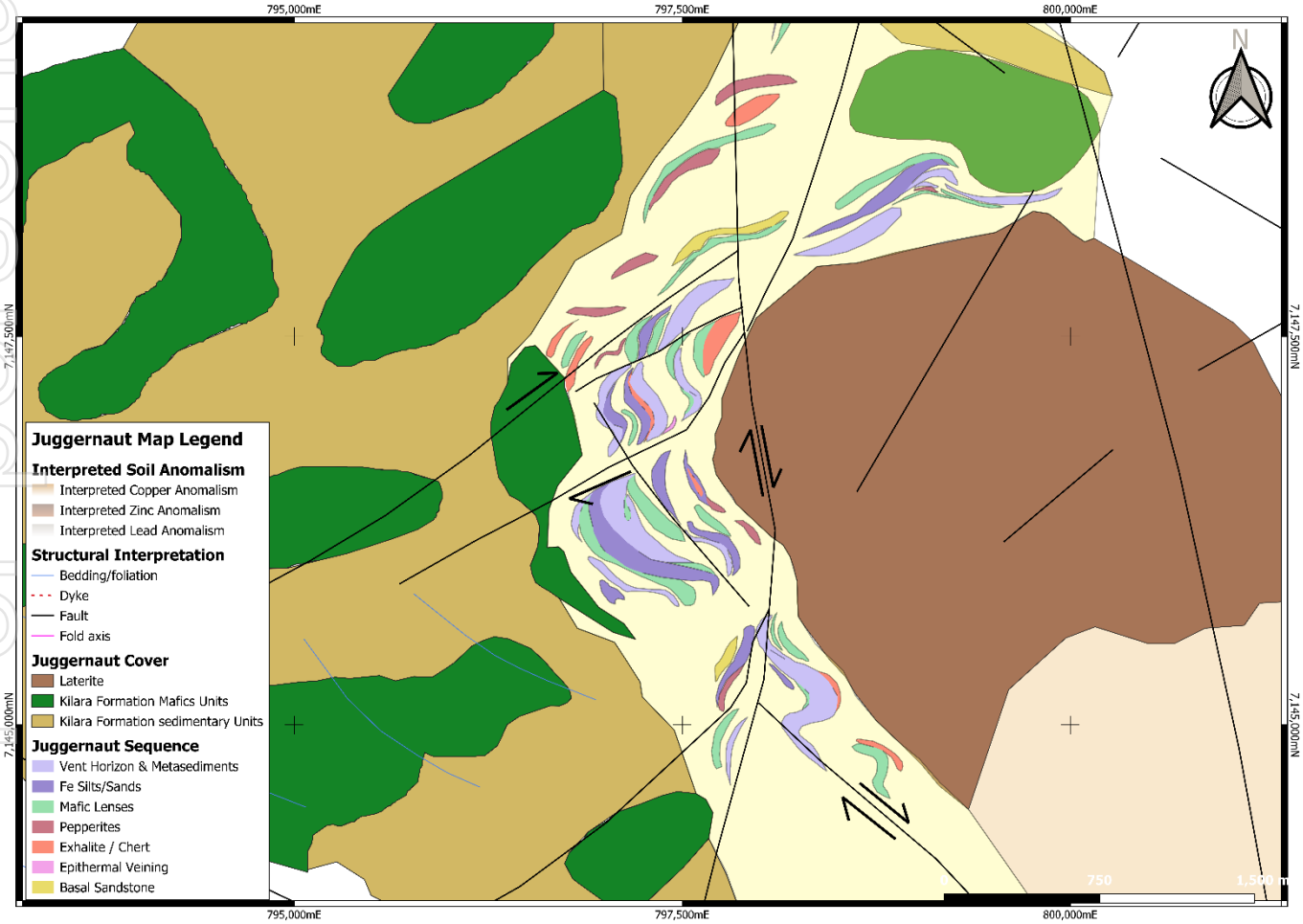

Figure 3: Geological Map of the Juggernaut VHMS Target, overlaid with interpreted levelled copper, zinc, and lead anomalism. The central volcanic and sedimentary rocks are interpreted to be highly prospective for VHMS mineralisation.

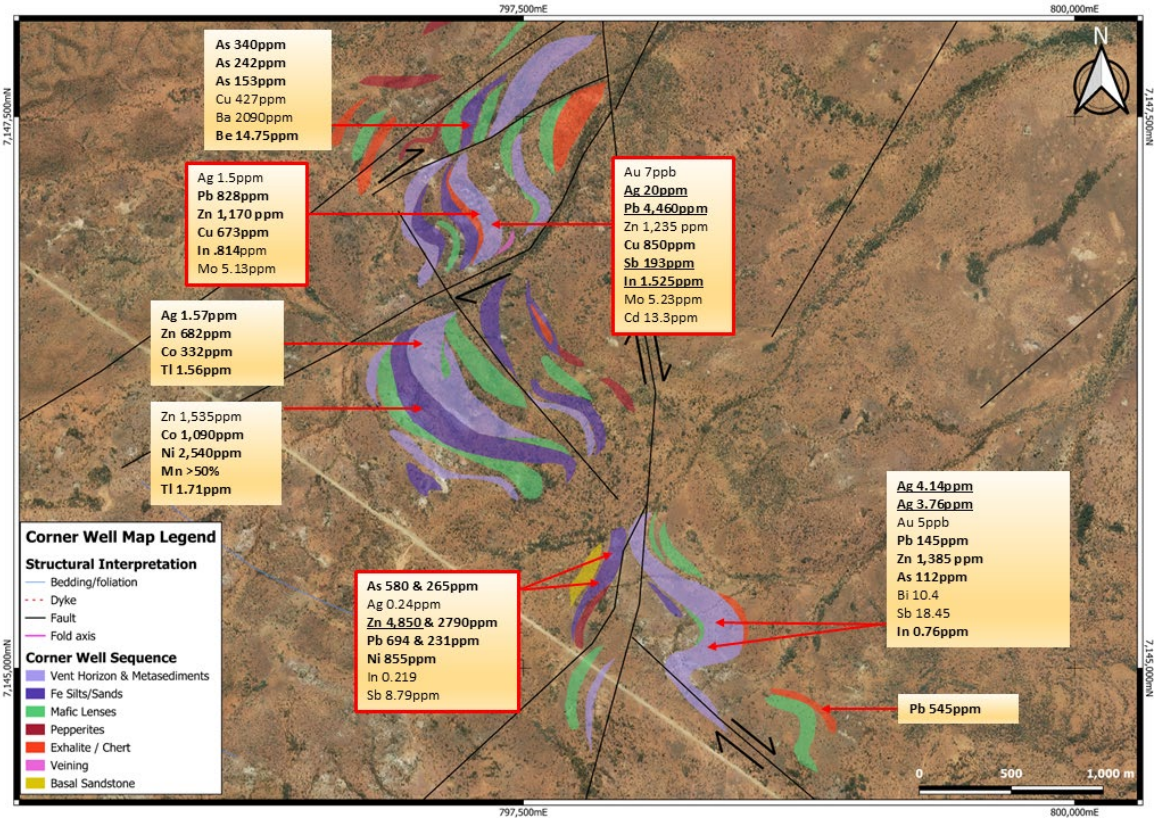

Figure 4: Anomalous rock chip samples taken from prospective VHMS horizons. Peak results included 850ppm copper, 20g/t silver, 0.45% lead, and 0.49% Zinc. Note high levels of Indium, which can be an indicator for VHMS mineralisation systems.

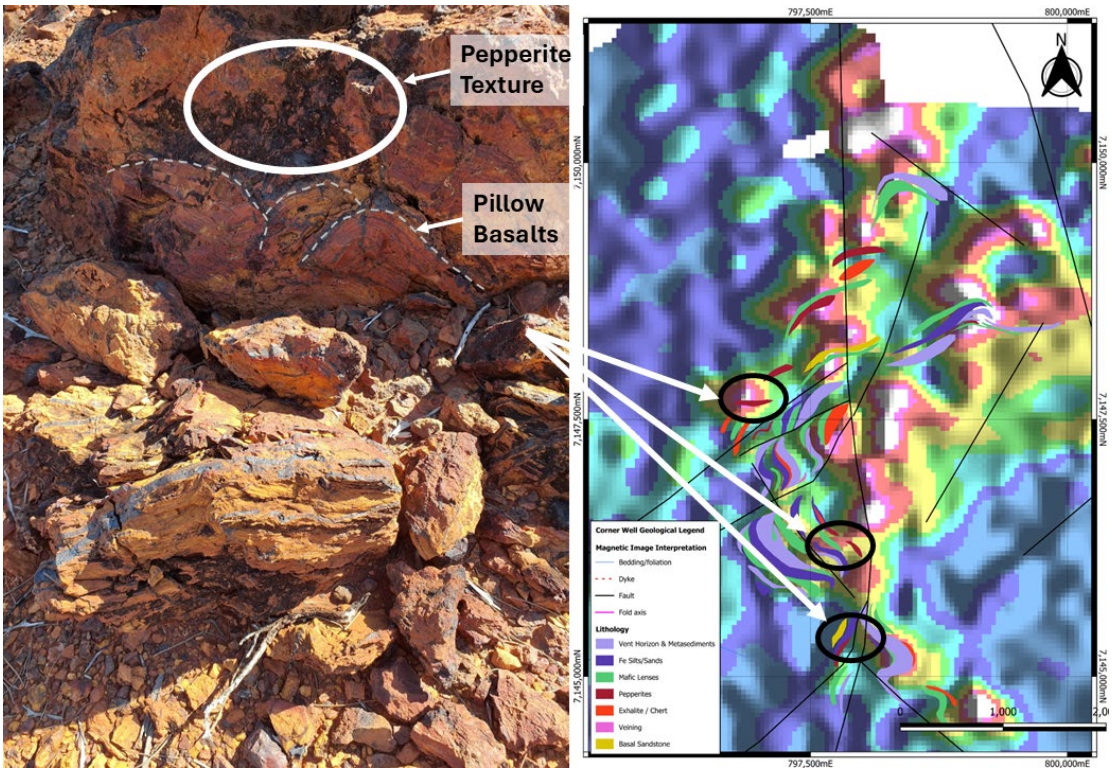

Figure 5: Picture on left is pillow basalt and pepperite textures mapped throughout the Juggernaut Target area, and indicative of a deep seafloor environment with concurrent volcanism. Image on right is copper lag soil anomalism, with locations of pillow basalts and pepperites; potentially evidence of a VHMS mineralisation environment.

The Company interprets that the zoned lag soil lead-zinc and copper anomalism together with the mapped geological association between sedimentary and volcanic rocks suggests a deep seafloor geological environment, represents a highly prospective VHMS mineralisation system at Juggernaut. The Company believes the mapped geological units at surface represent a position outboard from a volcanic vent, with potential at depth to define copper mineralisation below a black smoker position of a VHMS system, as shown in Figure 6. The association between the mapped fault and interpreted fault structures and lag soil copper anomalism is considered potential leakage of mineralisation at depth.

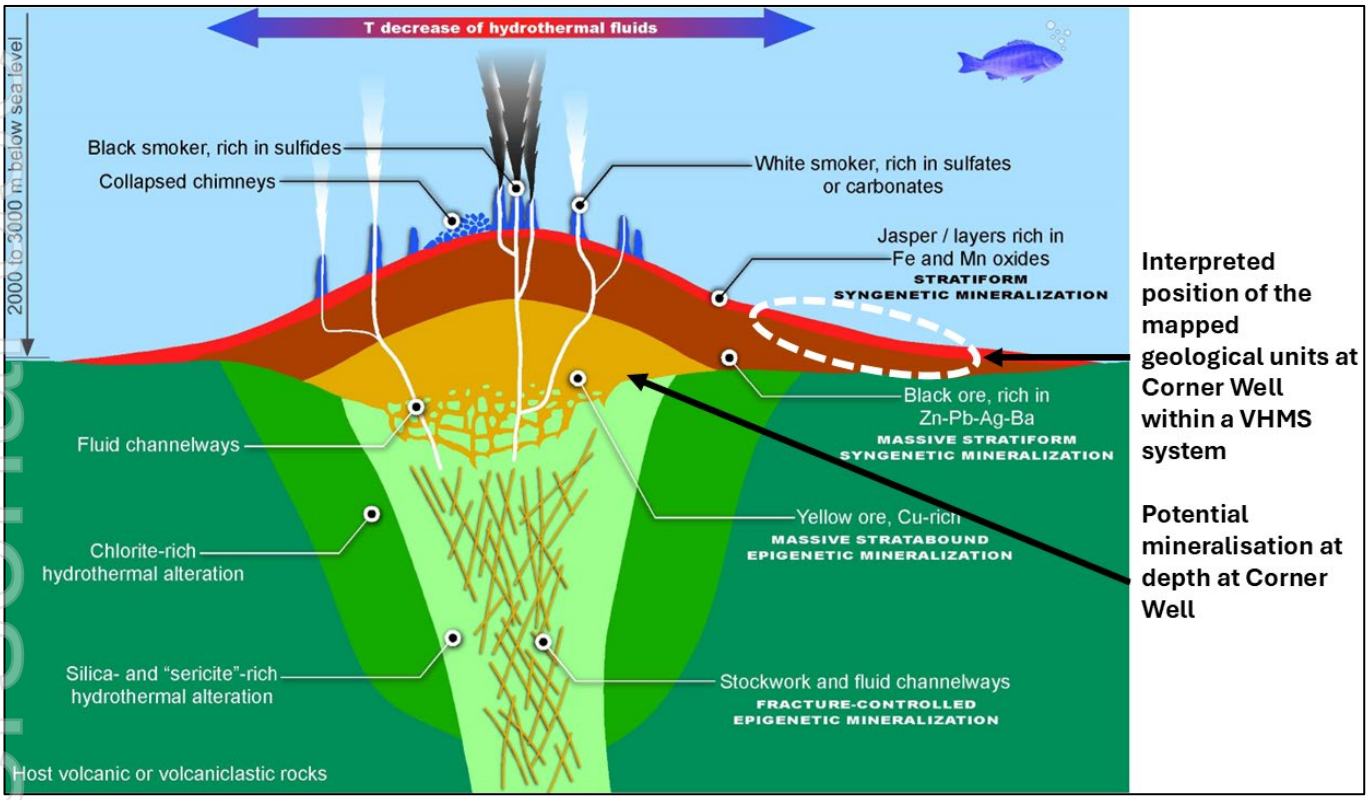

Figure 6: Schematic diagram of a volcanic hosted massive sulphide system (VHMS), and the interpreted mapped position of Juggernaut at surface (after Colin-Garcia et al, 2016). The Juggernaut Target is highly prospective, with potential preserved VHMS copper mineralisation below surface.

Great Western is commencing preparations for drilling this exciting copper-gold target, with a heritage clearance indicatively scheduled for November 2024.

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Great Western Exploration Limited.

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Previous ASX Releases – GTE.ASX

1. 17 August 2023 Great Western Assumes 100% of Yerrida North.
2. 4 October 2023 Giant Copper Targets at Oval and Oval South.
3. 12 September 2024 Large Compelling Niobium Soil Anomaly Identified in WA.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Shane Pike who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Pike is an employee of Great Western Exploration Limited 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Pike consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Company's Exploration Results is a compilation of Results previously released to ASX by Great Western Exploration (17/08/2023, 4/10/2023, and 12/09/2024). Mr. Shane Pike consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr. Pike has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

References

Colin-García M, Heredia-Barbero M, Cordero G, Camprubí A, Ortega-Gutiérrez F, Negron A, Bernal S. 2016, Hydrothermal vents and prebiotic chemistry: A review. Boletin de la Sociedad Geologica Mexicana. 68. 599-620.

Hawke, Margaret & Meffre, Sebastien & Stein, Holly & Hilliard, Paul & Large, Ross & Gemmell, Bruce. 2015. Geochronology of the DeGrussa Volcanic-Hosted Massive Sulfide Deposit and Associated Mineralisation of the Yerrida, Bryah and Padbury Basins, Western Australia. Precambrian Research. 267. 250-284. 10.1016/j.precamres.2015.06.011.

About Great Western Exploration

Great Western Exploration (GTE.ASX) is a copper, gold and nickel explorer with a world class, large land position in prolific regions of Western Australia. Great Western's tenements have been under or virtually unexplored.

Numerous work programmes across multiple projects are underway and the Company is well-funded with a tight capital structure, providing leverage to exploration success.

Appendix 1
Surface Sampling Summary Statistics and Location Map

Jubilee Mines NL - Lag Assay Statistics

Element	Units	Detection Limit	Number	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	P25	P50	P75	P97.5	Contrast (P97.5/P50)	Contrast (Max/P97.5)
Ag	ppm	0.01	2814	BD	2.70	0.27	0.17	0.10	0.30	0.40	0.60	2.0	4.5
As	ppm	1	2814	BD	297	24	13	14	25	32	47	1.9	6.4
Ba	ppm	1	2814	10.0	4338.0	229.5	274.3	102.0	154.5	250.8	929.5	6.0	4.7
Cr	ppm	1	2814	3	1288	413	217	229	447	561	831	1.9	1.5
Cu	ppm	0.1	2814	14.9	989.9	125.2	65.1	85.6	119.5	151.5	292.2	2.4	3.4
Fe	%	0.01	2814	1.00	60.00	41.17	13.08	39.36	45.36	49.27	55.65	1.2	1.1
Mn	ppm	1	2814	58	16607	953	1205	424	658	952	4136	6.3	4.0
Mo	ppm	0.1	2814	0.1	29.3	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.8	1.8	7.7
Pb	ppm	0.1	2814	2.5	845.5	32.2	22.6	23.5	33.0	38.8	58.8	1.8	14.4
Zn	ppm	1	2814	7	1207	96	74	57	88	114	269	3.1	4.5

*BD: Below Detection Limit (for statistical calculations half of the DL is used for assay results below detection).
Note: Other analytes reported in GTE ASX announcement 12 October 2024, *"Large Compelling Niobium Soil Anomaly Identified in WA"*.

Great Western EXPLORATION

Xstrata Nickel Corner Well - Soil Sampling Statistics

Element	Units	Detection Limit	Number	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	P25	P50	P75	P97.5	Contrast (P97.5/P50)	Contrast (Max/P97.5)
Ag	ppm	0.1	1902	BD	3.900	0.104	0.096	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	1.0	39.0
As	ppm	1	1902	2.0	18.0	5.5	1.8	4.0	5.0	6.0	10.0	2.0	1.8
Au	ppm	0.1	1902	BD	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0
Ba	ppm	1	1902	100.0	7180.0	284.1	440.6	176.0	210.0	253.0	945.5	4.5	7.6
Cr	ppm	0.1	1902	48	148	87	10	81	87	94	107	1.2	1.4
Cu	ppm	0.1	1902	19.6	118.3	46.5	13.5	37.6	43.8	53.6	79.7	1.8	1.5
Fe	%	0.01	1902	3	9	5	1	5	5	6	7	1.4	1.3
Mn	ppm	1	1902	124.0	2258.0	593.5	302.5	352.0	577.5	776.5	1202.9	2.1	1.9
Mo	ppm	0.1	1902	0.30	2.00	0.81	0.22	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.30	1.6	1.5
Pb	ppm	0.1	1902	5.70	247.40	16.70	12.07	12.90	15.20	17.70	31.30	2.1	7.9
Zn	ppm	1	1902	21.0	722.0	65.9	39.7	46.0	58.0	75.0	152.0	2.6	4.8

*BD: Below Detection Limit (for statistical calculations half of the DL is used for assay results below detection).

Great Western Corner Well - Lag Sampling Statistics

Element	Units	Detection Limit	Number	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	P25	P50	P75	P97.5	Contrast (P97.5/P50)	Contrast (Max/P97.5)
Ag	ppm	0.01	1021	0.01	0.52	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.13	4.3	4.0
As	ppm	0.2	1021	1.0	100.50	7.83	8.70	3.30	5.70	9.30	25.75	4.5	3.9
Au	ppm	0.001	1021	0.001	0.014	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	3.0	4.7
Ba	ppm	10	1021	10	1280	153	152	70	110	170	605	5.5	2.1
Cr	ppm	1	1021	6	383	103	56	61	89	130	233	2.6	1.6
Cu	ppm	0.2	1021	17.2	485.0	90.2	43.6	66.7	80.3	102.0	204.5	2.5	2.4
Fe	%	0.01	1021	4.58	45.10	15.94	7.62	9.09	14.85	21.20	32.70	2.2	1.4
Mn	ppm	5	1021	62	33300	1426	1802	702	993	1440	5945	6.0	5.6
Mo	ppm	0.05	1021	0.17	10.65	0.85	0.66	0.49	0.72	0.96	2.26	3.1	4.7
Sb	ppm	0.05	1021	0.05	8.06	0.68	1.01	0.18	0.28	0.60	3.76	13.4	2.1
Pb	ppm	0.2	1021	2.0	432.0	15.0	21.9	8.1	11.5	15.9	43.1	3.7	10.0
Zn	ppm	2	1021	10	611	91	62	58	74	100	253	3.4	2.4

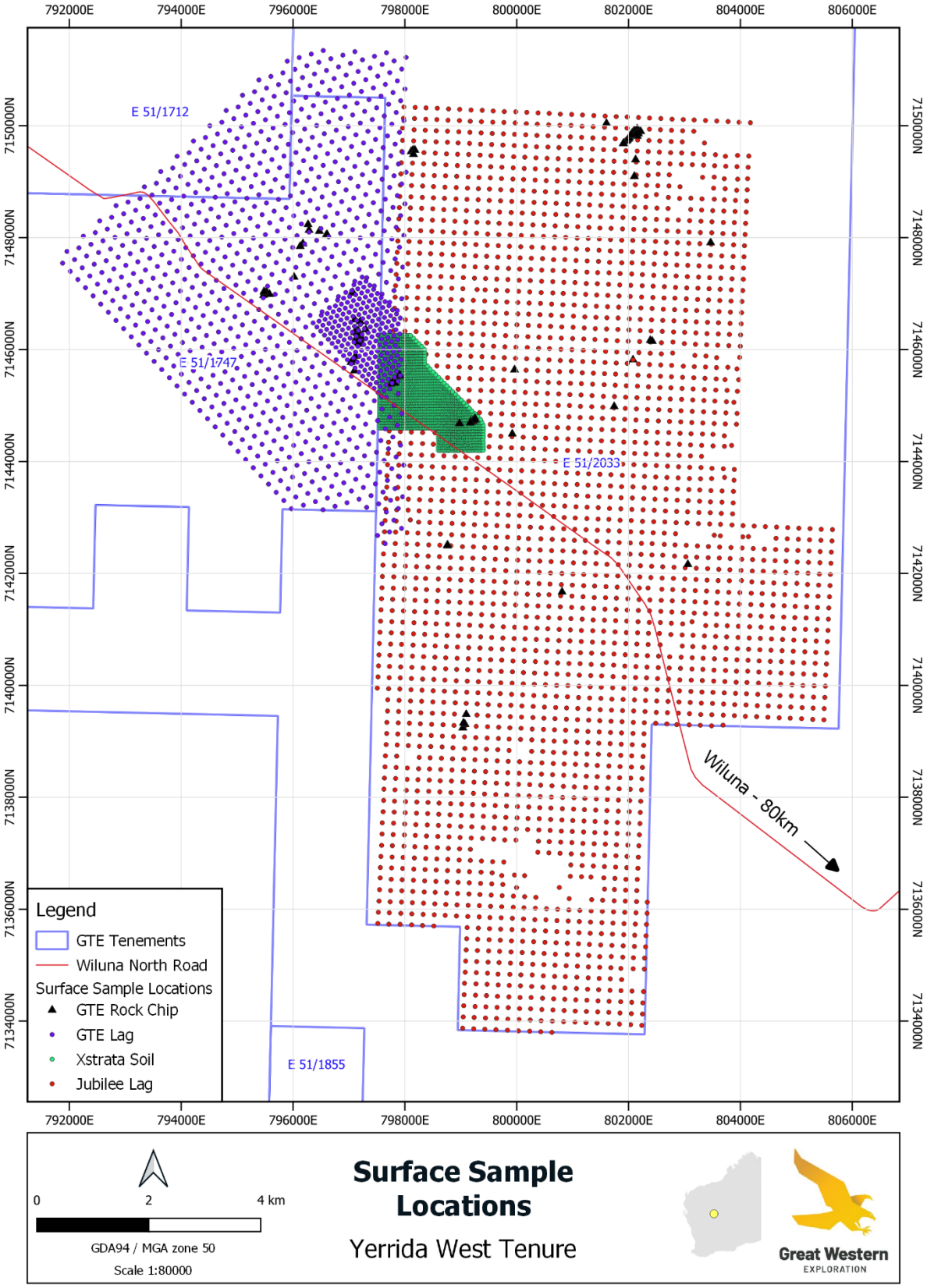
*BD: Below Detection Limit (for statistical calculations half of the DL is used for assay results below detection).

Great Western EXPLORATION

Great Western Corner Well - Rock Chip Sampling Statistics

Element	Units	Detection Limit	Number	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	P25	P50	P75	P97.5	Contrast (P97.5/P50)	Contrast (Max/P97.5)
Ag	ppm	0.01	80	BD	20.00	0.45	2.29	0.02	0.04	0.09	3.77	94.2	5.3
As	ppm	0.2	80	0.2	340.00	20.35	50.45	1.38	4.20	11.53	136.70	32.5	2.5
Au	ppm	0.005	80	0.003	0.037	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.007	2.9	5.1
Ba	ppm	10	80	10	3630	456	601	118	265	538	2111	8.0	1.7
Be	ppm	0.05	80	0.06	14.75	1.38	2.14	0.47	0.72	1.52	5.72	8.0	2.6
Bi	ppm	0.01	80	BD	10.40	0.22	1.16	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.88	44.1	11.8
Cd	ppm	0.02	80	0.02	13.35	0.49	1.67	0.04	0.09	0.22	3.62	40.2	3.7
Cr	ppm	1	80	3	176	40	35	16	30	54	146	4.9	1.2
Cu	ppm	0.2	80	6.8	850.0	148.5	154.2	46.2	100.0	211.3	600.8	6.0	1.4
Fe	%	0.01	80	0.68	49.70	24.84	18.04	7.93	28.60	43.80	49.13	1.7	1.0
In	ppm	0.005	80	0.006	1.525	0.086	0.206	0.017	0.040	0.079	0.765	19.1	2.0
Mn	ppm	5	80	26	8800	1219	1843	121	222	1620	5983	27.0	1.5
Mo	ppm	0.05	80	0.17	8.45	1.24	1.54	0.44	0.65	1.29	5.26	8.2	1.6
Ni	ppm	0.2	80	4.7	855.0	75.7	108.1	20.3	43.8	89.8	265.2	6.1	3.2
Tl	ppm	0.02	80	BD	1.57	0.11	0.22	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.52	17.5	3.0
Sb	ppm	0.05	80	0.1	193.0	3.8	21.6	0.1	0.3	1.4	10.0	31.2	19.3
Pb	ppm	0.5	80	1.2	4460.0	97.7	507.3	5.3	11.3	19.6	649.6	57.5	6.9
Zn	ppm	2	80	6	2790	256	423	38	114	243	1263	11.1	2.2

*BD: Below Detection Limit (for statistical calculations half of the DL is used for assay results below detection).



Appendix 2
JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Corner Well Geochemistry

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.*	<u>Jubilee Mines lag sampling</u> • Surface lag sampling completed by *Jubilee Mines NL* (incorporating *Sir Samuel Mines NL)* in 2007 (see Wamex report: A76325). Samples were sieved in-field with the -6mm/+2mm fraction collected for analysis. • Duplicate samples were collected at a rate on 1:25. CRMs were inserted at a rate of 1:25. • Analysis was undertaken by ACME Laboratory in Vancouver using the 1GEX method. <u>Xstrata soil sampling</u> • Surface soil sampling completed by *Xstrata Nickel Australasia Pty Ltd* (nee *Jubilee Mines NL / Sir Samuel Mines NL)* in 2008 (see Wamex report: A80197). Samples were sieved in-field with the -250um fraction collected for analysis. • Duplicate samples were collected at a rate on 1:25. CRMs were inserted at a rate of 1:25. • Analysis was undertaken by ACME Laboratory in Vancouver using the 4-acid digest and ICP-MS finish (1EX method). <u>Great Western lag sampling</u> • Lag samples were sieved in-field with the -6mm/+2mm fraction collected for analysis. • Duplicates samples and CRMs were taken and inserted at a rate of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1:50. • Analysis undertaken by ALS Perth utilising an aqua regia gold/multielement (AuME-TL44) method. Samples are pulverised and a 50g subsample assessed. <u>Great Western rock-chip sampling</u> • A total of 80 rock-ship samples were collected. • Duplicate samples were collected in-field by GTE but not assayed. • Gold and multielement assays conducted by ALS Perth. Samples pulverised and a 50g sub-sample taken for fire assay (Au-AA24) and a 0.25 sub-sample taken for ME analysis via 4-acid digest (ME-MS61).
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).*	• Not applicable: No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• Not applicable: No drilling undertaken.
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)*	<u>Jubilee Mines lag / Xstrata soil sampling</u> • A basic description of the sample location (surface, slope and terrain) was recorded by field staff. <u>Great Western lag sampling</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A basic description of the sample (regolith, grainsize and colour) was recorded. <u>Great Western rock-chip sampling</u> • Rockchip samples were logged in-field by a qualified company geologist. Field measurements were collected where appropriate and each sample photographed. Logging is qualitative in nature.
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 representativity 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.*	<u>Jubilee Mines lag sampling / Xstrata soil sampling</u> • Field sampling was completed by a Jubilee sub-contractor, *Jeandrex Field Services.* • A procedure was provided by Jubilee/Xstrata for the collection of the samples. • Sub-sampling has been completed by ACME Laboratory prior to analysis. • Field duplicate samples have been collected at a rate of 1:25. • Sample sizes are appropriate for surface sample method. <u>Great Western lag sampling</u> • Collection of samples undertaken in-line with Company procedures. • Sub-sampling has been completed by ALS Laboratory prior to analysis. • Field duplicate samples have been collected at a rate of 1:50. • Sample sizes are appropriate for surface sample method. <u>Great Western rock-chip sampling</u> • Collection of samples undertaken in-line with Company procedures. • Sub-sampling has been completed by ALS Laboratory prior to analysis. • Where possible duplicate rock chips have been taken with the secondary sample stored by Great Western. • Samples recorded as being “in-situ” or otherwise by geologists in-field.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample sizes are appropriate for surface sample method.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	<u>Jubilee Mines lag sampling / Xstrata soil sampling</u> • ACME Laboratory in Vancouver was selected by Jubilee to conduct low-detection-limit 1GEX method (42 elements). Reported assay results suggest a 4-acid digestion which quantitatively dissolves most geological materials. • No QAQC issues were noted by Jubilee. <u>Great Western lag sampling</u> • Samples were assayed by ALS Perth (WA) for a 53-element suite using method ME-MS41L, an aqua regia digestion with 'super trace' best detection limits available using ICP-MS. • Field introduced CRMs have been inserted at an average rate of 1:50. These are Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been demonstrated and no bias noted. Internal laboratory QAQC protocols have also been relied upon to assess the quality of the data. This has also been reviewed by GTE and deemed acceptable. <u>Great Western rock-chip sampling</u> • Samples assessed by ALS Perth (WA). Au assessed by AA24; a 50g fire-assay fusion with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Other analytes assessed via the 48-element suite multi-element 'ultra trace' method ME-MS61. A 4-acid digest is performed on a 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis by ICP-AES and ICP-MS. • No field CRMs assessed. Internal laboratory QAQC protocols relied upon to assess the quality of the data. This has been reviewed by GTE and deemed acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Assay results and interpretation have been reviewed internally by company geologists and an external consultancy *Geochemical Services Pty Ltd*. • Non-GTE collected data has been accessed directly from the Wamex government database, checked, and transferred to GTE's secure database. GTE field data has been recorded electronically before being transferred to the Company's database. • To compare and interpret the lag and soil geochemistry sample data it has been normalised utilising the "Power Transformation" option within ioGAS. This is a transformation method which is applied to optimally de-skew data into a more normal or symmetrical form. This power transformation used by ioGAS is detailed in Howarth R. J. and Earle S. A. M. 1979, "Application of a generalised power transformation to geochemical data", *Mathematical Geology*, 11(1), pp. 45-62. The transform is: (x ^L -1)/L where x is a data value, and the fixed value L (usually called Lambda) is chosen to make the data as close to normal as possible. (The method of determining L is from Box-Cox, see Johnson and Wichern, *Applied Multivariate Statistical Analysis*, 2002, p. 195)
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.*	<u>Jubilee Mines lag sampling /Xstrata soil sampling</u> • All sample locations recorded using a DGPS (centimetre scale accuracy). • The grid system used was GDA94 MGA zone 50. <u>Great Western lag / rock-chip sampling</u> • All sample locations were recorded by with GPS, accuracy +/-3m. GTE has utilised publicly available SRTM data to assign rLs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample location data is in GDA94 MGA zone 50.
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.*	<u>Jubilee Mines lag sampling</u> • Surface lag samples were collected on a 200m x 200m grid. <u>Xstrata soil sampling</u> • Surface lag samples were collected on a 50m x 25m grid. <u>Great Western lag sampling</u> • Data spacing was undertaken at 200m x 200m grid, with a tighter spaced infill section of 100m x 100m. <u>Great Western rock-chip sampling</u> • Rock-chip sampling has been undertaken where outcrop is available and at the discretion of the mapping geologist. • Results reported herein are for early-stage exploration, designed to determine target zones for the next stages of exploration activities. • No sample compositing has been undertaken. • See Appendix 1 for sample locations.
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.*	<u>Jubilee Mines lag sampling / Xstrata soil sampling</u> • Surface lag samples have been collected on a N-S/E-W grid. No bias was introduced. <u>Great Western lag sampling</u> • Orientation of survey SW-NE / NW-SE was designed to transect the strike extent of previous explorers' work, with even grid spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	<u>Jubilee Mines lag sampling / Xstrata soil sampling</u> • Measures taken to ensure legacy sample security are unknown. <u>Great Western lag / rock-chip sampling</u> • Drill samples are securely packed on site and delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth, WA) by the commercial freight carrier, Macmahon Burnett.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	<u>Jubilee Mines soil sampling</u> • Assay data has been reviewed internally by GTE geologists and externally by *Geochemical Services Pty Ltd*. The data is deemed to be of good quality however a reporting error is noted in the Jubilee Wamex report A76325. In the report an aqua regia assay method is detailed, however the assay data is consistent with 4-Acid assay analysis. <u>Great Western lag / rock-chip sampling</u> • Assay data has been reviewed internally by GTE geologists and externally by *Geochemical Services Pty Ltd*. The data is deemed to be of good quality.

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.*	

Tenement No:	E 51/2033
Tenement Type:	Exploration License, Western Australia
Status:	Granted – 24/09/2021
Location:	Wiluna District
Size (km2)	176
Ownership:	Great Western Exploration Limited (100%)
Native Title:	1. Yugunga Nya People #2 (WC2022/003): Determined (89%). Access agreement in place. 2. Yugunga-Nya Part A (WCD2021/008) – Determined (11%). Access agreement in place. 3. Gingirana #4 (WC2020/003) – Claim (89%). Competing claim with the YN#2.
Other Agreements:	None
Non-State Royalties:	None
Other Encumbrances:	None
Historical Sites:	None
National Parks:	None
Environment:	None
Tenement Security:	In good standing, no known impediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Tenement No:	E 51/1747
		Tenement Type:	Exploration License, Western Australia
		Status:	Granted – 3/05/2017
		Location:	Wiluna District
		Size (km2)	58.7
		Ownership:	Great Western Exploration Limited (100%)
		Native Title:	Yugunga Nya People #2 (WC2022/003): Determined (100%). Access agreement in place.
		Other Agreements:	None
		Non-State Royalties:	None
		Other Encumbrances:	None
		Historical Sites:	None
		National Parks:	None
		Environment:	None
		Tenement Security:	In good standing, no known impediments.
		Tenement No:	E 51/1712
		Tenement Type:	Exploration License, Western Australia
		Status:	Granted – 28/05/2017
		Location:	Wiluna District
		Size (km2)	105
		Ownership:	Great Western Exploration Limited (100%)
		Native Title:	1. Yugunga Nya People #2 (WC2022/003): Determined (86%). Access agreement in place.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>2. Yugunga-Nya Part A (WCD2021/008) – Determined (14%). Access agreement in place.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Agreements:</td><td>None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-State Royalties:</td><td>None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Encumbrances:</td><td>None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Historical Sites:</td><td>None</td></tr>
<tr><td>National Parks:</td><td>None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environment:</td><td>None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tenement Security:</td><td>In good standing, no known impediments.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Rio Tinto:
• Exploration for nickel sulphides.
• Geophysical surveys and RC drilling completed (Wamex: A64750).
Xstrata Nickel (nee Jubilee Mines / Sir Samuel Mines):
• Targeting mafic-ultramafic intrusions associated with Ni-Cu-PGEs.
• Lag sampling, soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys completed (Wamex: A76325, A80197, A85331, A85331 and A89209).
Sandfire Resources:
• Exploring for gold and base metals.
• Regional lag sampling, airbourne geophysical surveys, ground geophysical surveys.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The exploration target is hosted within the Yerrida Basin, a region comprised of Palaeoproterozoic rocks located in the Capricorn region of Western Australia. • The proposed exploration model is a volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) style of mineralisation however sedimentary-hosted copper or Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) mineralisation styles could be possible.

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.*
		• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.

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*	• No weighted averaging techniques completed. • No data aggregation conducted. • Metal equivalents not utilised/reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metal equivalent 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').*	• Not applicable for geochemistry results.
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 available in the body of the announcement. • Surface sample locations are shown in Appendix 1.
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.*	• Individual assays not reported. Results for each surficial geochemistry dataset have been summarised within Appendix 1.
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.*	• No other substantive exploration data available.
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*	• The next exploration stage may involve first-pass reverse circulation (RC) exploration drilling. • Diagrams displaying areas for further exploration are published in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	