ASX Announcement

3 March 2022

Gold in-Soil Anomalies Defined over Structural Targets at Golden Corridor

Highlights

- Great Western previously identified a number of bedrock structural gold targets under shallow cover within its Golden Corridor Project, initially named GC1, GC2, GC3 & GC4
- In October 2021 these structural target areas were the subject of an extensive broad scale Ultrafine+ soil sampling programme, the results of which have defined gold in soil anomalies coincident with each of GC1, GC2, GC3 & GC4. These results exceed all expectations
- The identification of an unexplored greenstone sequence with large regional scale faults, under relatively shallow cover that coincides with anomalous gold in Ultrafine+ soils is a strong indication that the sequence is highly prospective for significant gold mineralisation
- Infill Ultrafine+ sampling and an extensive passive seismic survey will commence next month, to be followed by a maiden drill programme

Golden Corridor Project (100% GTE)

Great Western Exploration (ASX: GTE) ("the Company", "Great Western") holds 1,100 km^2 of terrane north of the 11Moz Wiluna gold deposit, all within the "Golden Corridor", which extends from Kambalda in the south to Plutonic in the north and is host to many of the largest gold deposits in Australia(see **Figure 1**).

Historically it has been perceived that there is a significant depth of cover north of Wiluna. However together with its consultants Newexco[1] and Resource Potentials, Great Western has identified extensive areas with little to no cover using HVSR passive seismic, and by the modelling of 3D magnetics.

Within those areas, Great Western and Newexco identified and defined bedrock gold targets GC1, GC2, GC3 & GC4; large, structurally complex zones where modelling has indicated shallow cover.

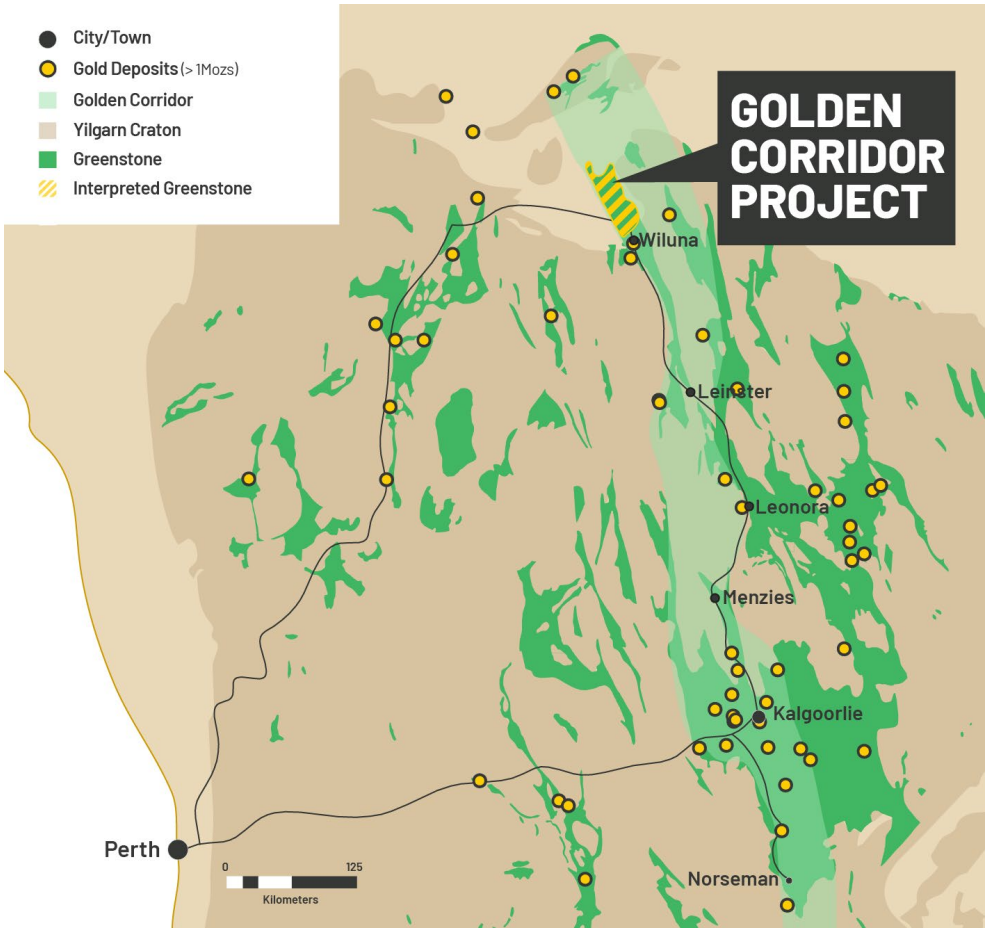

Figure 1 *The Golden Corridor is Australia's most important gold terrane and host to many of Australia's largest gold deposits.*

Within the Golden Corridor, the vast majority of the gold is found in structurally complex settings within mineralised fault zones.

The Company has now completed a broad spaced Ultrafine+ soil sampling programme that covered the previously identified structural targets GC1 to GC4 and the broader Golden Corridor Project area, consisting of 1,257 (plus duplicates) samples. The programme was completed at a nominal 1,200m x 400m spacing. Ultrafine+ is a recently developed geochemical soil sampling method developed by CSIRO and carried out by Labwest.

Excitingly, a number of gold in-soil anomalies have been defined coincident with the GC1 to GC4 structural targets. The coincident gold anomalism (**max 8.7 ppb Au**) defined across all four large structurally complex bedrock targets (see **Figure 2**) has provided Great Western with results that have exceeded all expectations.

The gold anomalism correlates strongly with structural breaks within the Golden Corridor trend that runs NNW from Wiluna, and areas of shallower interpreted Proterozoic cover. The gold anomalism highlighted within the soils is significant given the interpreted cover over the Archaean bedrock targets, and that this cover may subdue any geochemical signature of the underlying Archaean bedrock targets.

The identification of an unexplored greenstone sequence with large regional scale faults, under relatively shallow cover that coincides with anomalous gold in Ultrafine+ soils is a strong indication that the sequence is highly prospective for significant gold mineralisation.

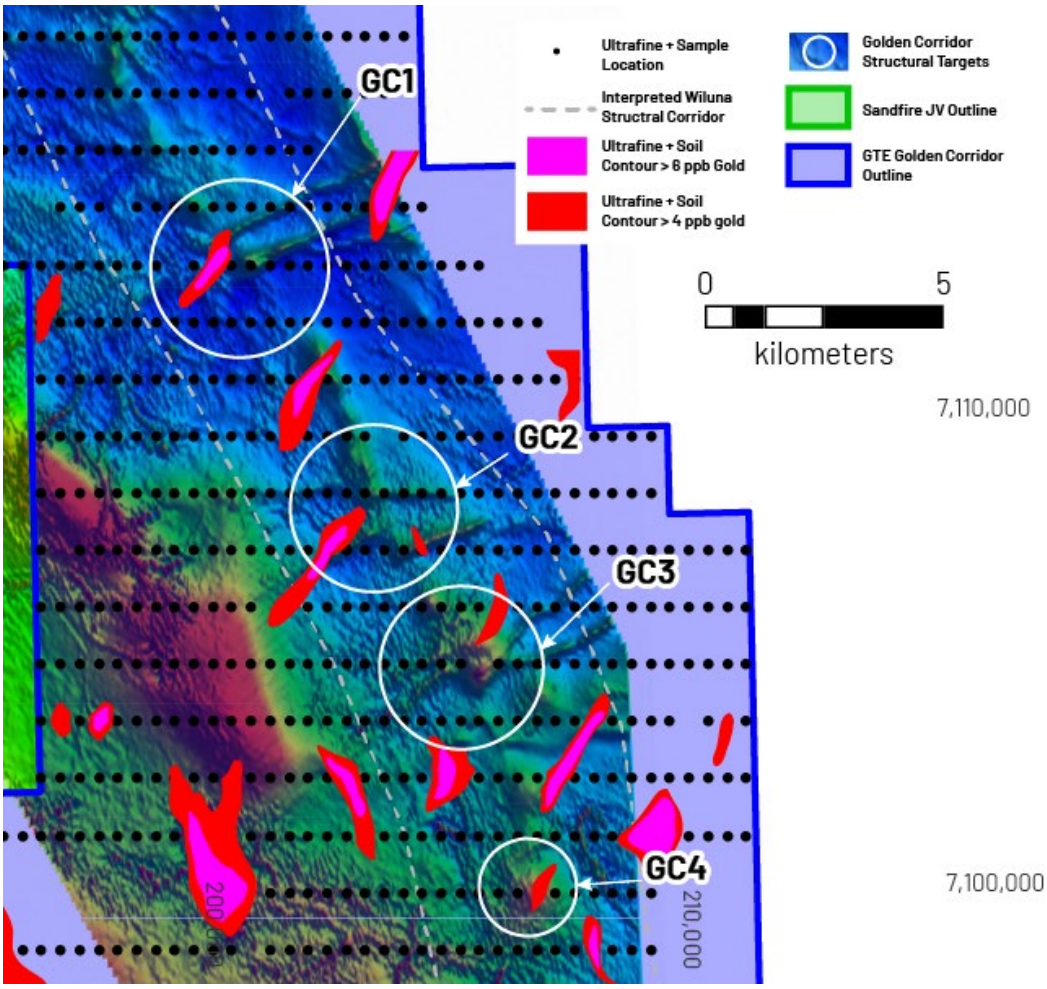

Figure 2. The upgraded GC1 to GC4 aeromagnetic structural targets in relation to the anomalous gold contours. These coincident areas will be the initial focus of follow-up work.

Further field work by Great Western will initially focus on the upgraded GC1 to GC4 target areas, where the company has already acquired detailed aeromagnetic data and preliminary passive seismic HVSR surveys have been completed. Infill Ultrafine+ soil sampling and additional passive seismic HVSR surveys are planned to commence in April 2022, followed by a maiden drill programme..

Other Areas of Interest Identified

In addition to the outstanding results at GC1, GC2, GC3 & GC4 the Ultrafine+ soil sampling programme tested areas of the Golden Corridor that sit outside of the previously defined structural targets. The results have highlighted a number of gold in-soil anomalies (**max 12.7ppb Au**) within the Wiluna structural corridor that appear coincident with more subtle aeromagnetic features, along with a large number of gold-in-soil anomalies defined outside of the high-resolution aeromagnetic data.

Infill Ultrafine+ soil sampling at the high priority anomalous areas to a 600m x 100m spacing and additional passive seismic HVSR surveys will commence in April 2022. Additionally geological

mapping, and further geophysical surveys (airborne magnetics) will be completed where appropriate, prior to a maiden drilling programme in respect of these other areas.

Fieldwork Summary

Great Western is currently progressing a number of field work programmes across areas of the Company's substantial tenure, that the Company expects will result in some prospects evolving into drill ready targets. This work includes:

- Soil and lag sampling at a number of areas considered prospective for copper, nickel and/or gold;
- Geophysical surveys;
- Drill planning across a number of target areas including at Yandal West (6 priority VMS or sulphide associated lode gold targets, refer ASX announcements 6/10/2021 and 25/10/2021); and
- A geophysical review of existing data and a targeting report, currently underway by Great Western's consultants Newexco across a number of the Company's Project areas.

Great Western looks forward to updating shareholders, in what will be a very busy CY2022.

Authorised for release by the board of directors of Great Western Exploration Limited.

Tony Walsh
Company Secretary
Great Western Exploration Limited
Tel: 08 6311 2852
Email: enquiries@greatwestex.com.au

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. Thomas Ridges who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Ridges 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. Ridges consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

References

1 Great Western Announcement: GTE Secures the Finlayson Gold Prospect – 06/11/2017

2 Great Western Announcement: Five New Gold Targets Identified at Golden Corridor Project – 4/08/2020

3 Great Western Announcement: Finlayson Assays & Copper Ridge Drilling – 26/05/2021

Appendix 1:

Ultrafine+ Soil Sample

Sample Medium: Soil; B horizon or >10 cm depth.

Sample Collection: ~200g sample collected using metal tools passing through 0.9mm sieve into sample pouches and submitted to LabWest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd for Ultrafine Analysis. Industry standard procedures used to minimise sample site contamination.

Golden Corridor Sample Spacing: Nominal 400m x 1200m for first pass regional sampling.

No of Samples: 1,257 (plus duplicates).

QAQC: Duplicate sample collected every 50; no Company submitted standards; laboratory reported standards.

Analysis: Ultrafine+ (UFF) analysis (recently developed geochemical method developed by CSIRO and carried out by Labwest).

Sample Preparation: 2 g of 2-micron size fraction sieved from sample the remaining sample discarded.

Sample Analysis: Microwaved assisted aqua regia with ICP-MS/OES

Elements & Detection Limits:

Table 1. List of Elements analysed with units and Detection Limit

Element	Units	Detection Limit	Element	Units	Detection Limit	Element	Units	Detection Limit
Ag	ppm	0.003	Hf	ppm	0.002	Sc	ppm	0.2
Al	ppm	10	Hg	ppm	0.001	Se	ppm	0.05
As	ppm	0.5	In	ppm	0.001	Sn	ppm	0.02
Au	ppb	0.5	K	ppm	10	Sr	ppm	0.1
Ba	ppm	0.2	La	ppm	0.05	Ta	ppm	0.001
Be	ppm	0.01	Li	ppm	0.05	Te	ppm	0.001
Bi	ppm	0.002	Mg	ppm	10	Th	ppm	0.02
Ca	ppm	10	Mn	ppm	0.5	Ti	ppm	2
Cd	ppm	0.004	Mo	ppm	0.03	Tl	ppm	0.003
Ce	ppm	0.05	Nb	ppm	0.01	U	ppm	.003
Co	ppm	0.01	Ni	ppm	0.2	V	ppm	1
Cr	ppm	2	Pb	ppm	0.05	W	ppm	0.001
Cs	ppm	0.03	Pt	ppb	1	Y	ppm	0.05
Cu	ppm	0.1	Rb	ppm	0.1	Zn	ppm	0.2
Fe	ppm	50	Re	ppm	0.0001	Zr	ppm	0.1
Ga	ppm	0.05	S_	ppm	5			
Ge	ppm	0.05	Sb	ppm	0.001			

Table 2. Golden Corridor Ultrafine+ Analysis Statistics:

Element	Units	Detection Limit	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	P25	P50	P75	P97.5	Contrast (P97.5/P50)	Contrast (Max/P97.5)
Ag	ppm	0.003	0.006	1.400	0.022	0.040	0.016	0.020	0.024	0.042	2.1	33.3
As	ppm	0.5	1.9	26.6	7.1	1.5	6.4	7.2	7.9	9.6	1.3	2.8
Au	ppb	0.5	BD	12.7	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.4	6.3	3.7	2.0
Ba	ppm	0.2	14.7	735.0	63.0	45.2	41.1	51.6	69.7	155.0	3.0	4.7
Ca	ppm	10	20	42000	416	1637	55	94	230	3528	37.5	11.9
Cd	ppm	0.004	0.005	0.416	0.036	0.037	0.016	0.022	0.040	0.140	6.4	3.0
Cu	ppm	0.1	18.5	157.0	65.0	17.2	54.0	63.7	74.5	102.0	1.6	1.5
Fe	ppm	50	18400	135000	74536	10723	69200	75200	80400	93200	1.2	1.4
Hg	ppm	0.001	0.002	0.120	0.018	0.017	0.008	0.012	0.021	0.065	5.4	1.8
Mo	ppm	0.03	0.19	3.68	1.32	0.34	1.15	1.38	1.53	1.87	1.4	2.0
Ni	ppm	0.2	7.0	95.6	29.5	10.2	22.8	27.0	34.0	57.1	2.1	1.7
Pb	ppm	0.05	4.06	44.70	19.25	4.53	16.60	19.60	22.00	28.24	1.4	1.6
Pt	ppb	1	BD	25	4	2	2	3	4	8	2.7	3.1
Zn	ppm	0.2	14.4	147.0	63.5	20.7	47.7	59.4	77.0	108.0	1.8	1.4

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

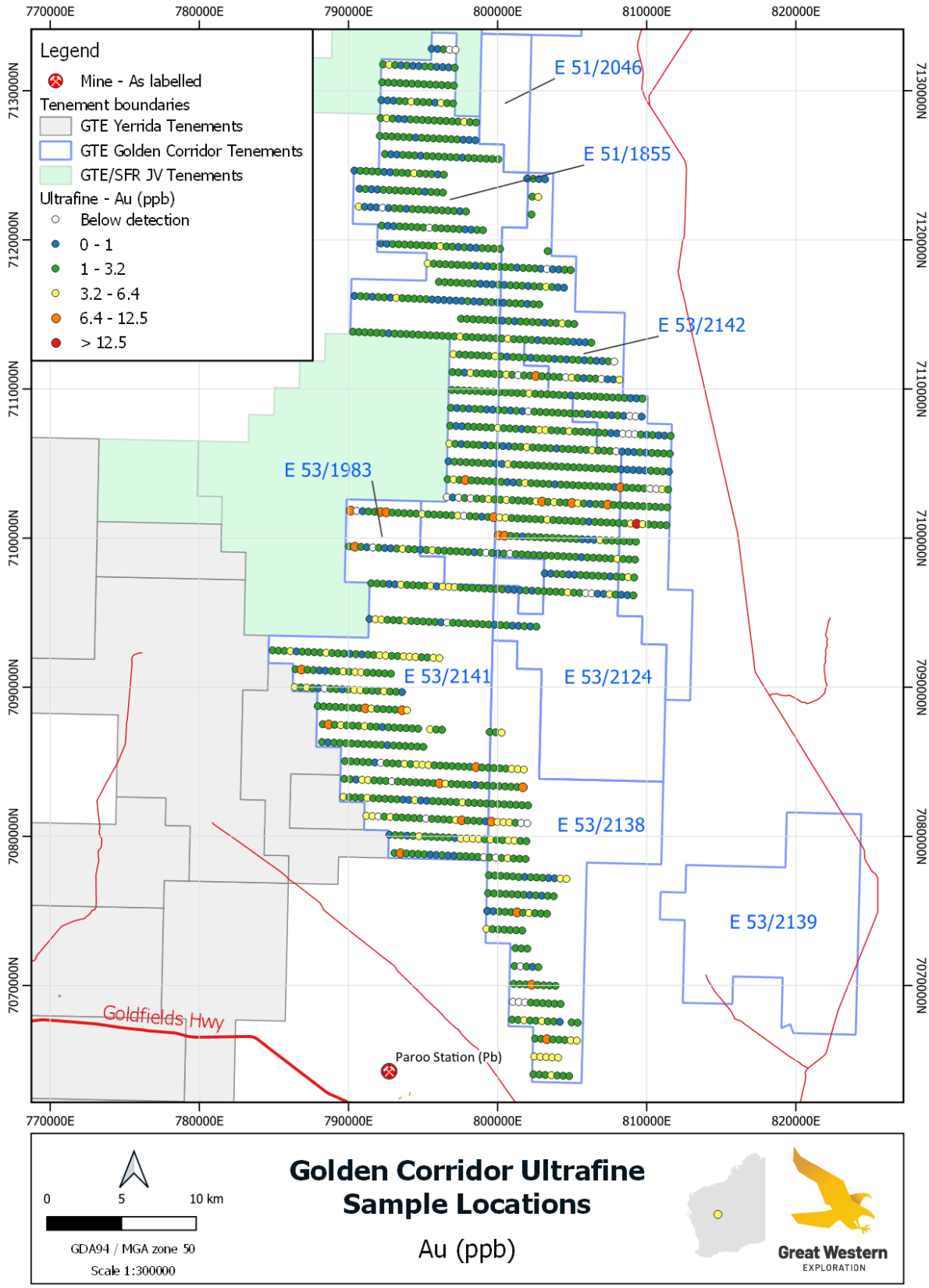

***Figure 3**. Golden Corridor Ultrafine+ soil sample locations with gold assays*

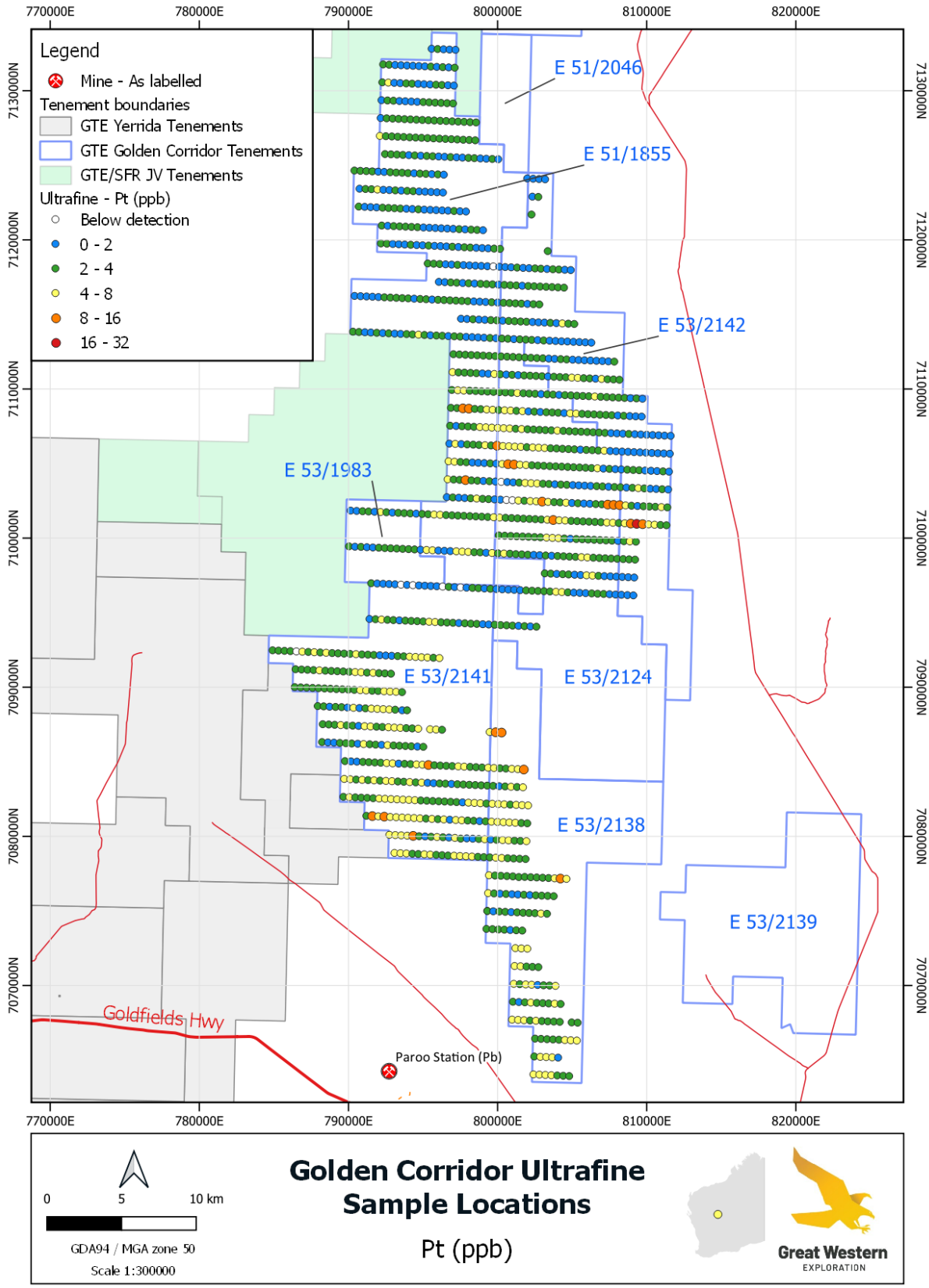

***Figure 4**. Golden Corridor Ultrafine+ soil sample locations with platinum assays*

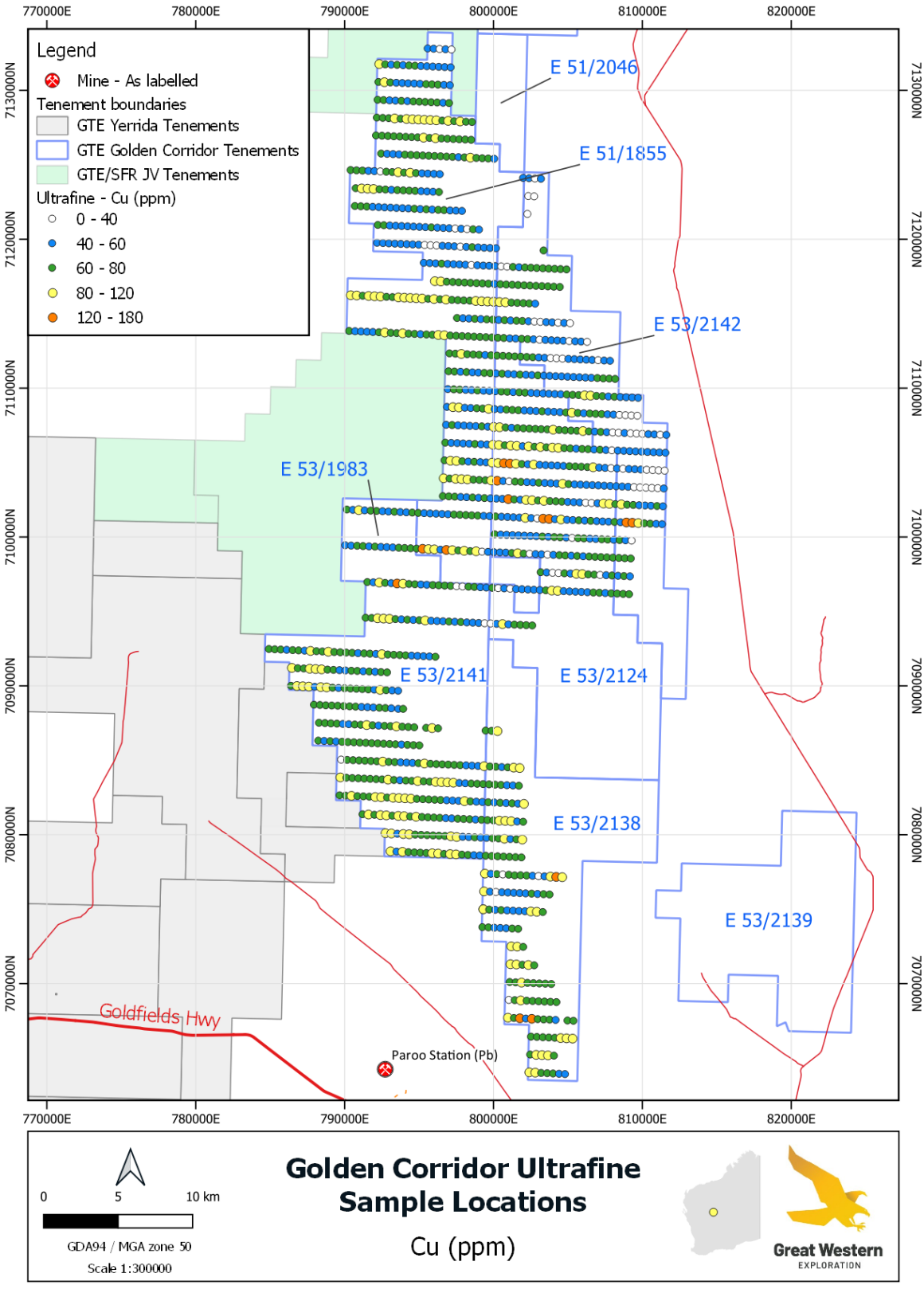

***Figure 5**. Golden Corridor Ultrafine+ soil sample locations with copper assays*

Appendix 2:

Passive Seismic Survey

A trial passive seismic survey was carried out using the horizontal to vertical spectral ratio (HVSR) method at the northern end of Great Western Exploration Limited's Golden Corridor Project. The HVSR survey was recommended by independent geophysical consultants Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd ("Newexco") in order to determine if the technique could provide good estimates of the thickness of Cainozoic and Proterozoic cover sediments overlying Archaean bedrock.

A total of 84 HVSR station recordings were acquired along 2 survey lines located within exploration licenses E 51/1855, E 53/2124 and E 53/2142 (see **Figure 6**). The data were acquired using Tromino® seismometers. The passive seismic HVSR survey raw data was sent to Resource Potentials Pty Ltd ("ResPot"), who then carried out data QA/QC, editing, final data processing and depth conversion, with HVSR amplitude-depth cross-sections generated for both survey transects (Figure 5). Drilling data from historical reverse circulation (RC) drillholes located near HVSR Line 01 were supplied by GTE, which assisted with shear wave velocity analysis required for the depth conversion process. The HSVR cross sections have highlighted an undulating acoustic impedance contrast interface response or "acoustic bedrock" on both survey lines, which is interpreted to be an erosional unconformity forming the interface between Cainozoic regolith and indurated Proterozoic rock units in the west, and an interface between Proterozoic rock units and Archean basement in the eastern portion of survey Line01. Modelled depths to the acoustic bedrock range from 18 m to 106 m, where the deeper zones are interpreted to be cause by incised paleochannels filled with sediments, and there is an overall average cover thickness of 42 m across both survey lines (see **Figure 7**).

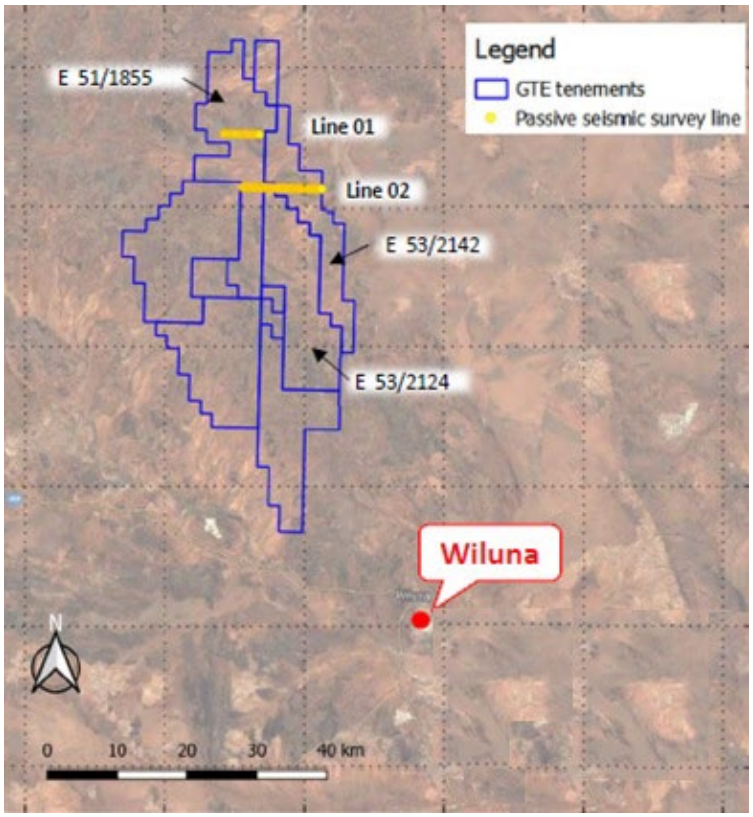

Figure 6. *Location of Passive Seismic survey lines at the Golden Corridor Project*

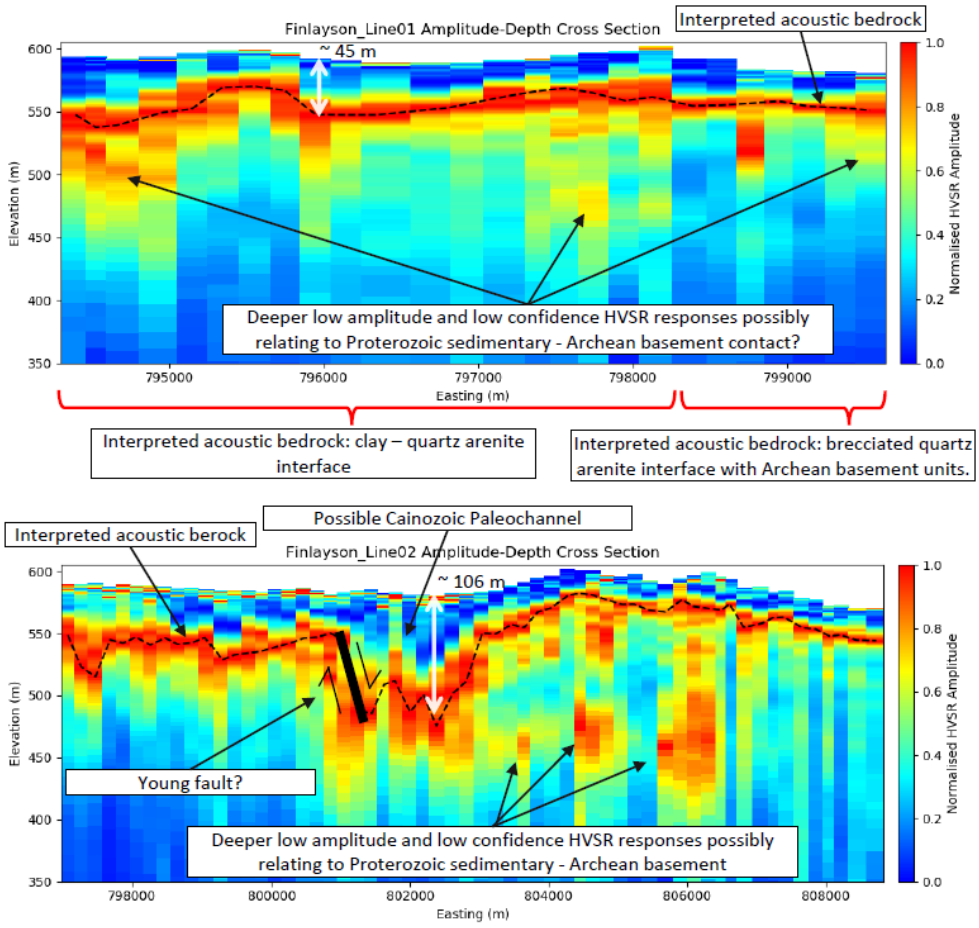

Figure 7. *Passive seismic amplitude-depth HVSR cross sections with interpretive comments from the two trial survey lines completed at the Golden Corridor Project.*

These passive seismic HVSR survey results have shown that this geophysical method is capable of quickly, easily and affordably mapping variations in thickness of softer regolith overlying the harder Proterozoic and Archaean bedrock at the Golden Corridor Project.

The mapping of regolith cover over undulating basement topography interpreted in the HVSR data supports previous 3D modelling work carried out by Newexco, and in-turn confirms Great Western's belief that there are large areas of prospective Archaean bedrock, like the Finlayson gold target in the north-eastern section of the Golden Corridor Project, sitting under thin zones of regolith cover.

Additional passive seismic HVSR survey lines will now be planned to cover the larger project area to map the regolith thickness and the depth to acoustic bedrock in order to assist with target generation and drill planning.

Appendix 3:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Golden Corridor Ultrafine+ exploration results

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*	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • A total of 1,257 individual soil samples were collected from the Golden Corridor Project tenements. Sample spacing was at a nominal 400m x 1200m. • A ~200g sample has been collected from each site using metal digging tools and a 0.9mm sieve. Samples have been retrieved from the >10cm soil horizon (B-soil horizon), passed through the sieve, and collected in a soil-geochemistry bag. • Industry standard procedures have been used to minimise sample site contamination. • Field samples have been prepared by LabWest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd (LabWest). A 2g charge weight of <2µm material has been collected from each sample for UltraFine analysis. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • Passive Seismic horizontal-to-vertical spectral ratio (HVSR) • Surveying Specifications: Rental Contractor (for hire of Instrumentation): Resource Potentials Pty. Ltd. Passive seismic • HVSR data acquisition was caried out during July 2021 by GTE staff using four Tromino® TEB seismometers hired from Resource Potentials Pty Ltd (" A total of 84 HVSR station recordings were acquired along 2 survey lines located within exploration licenses E51/1855, E53/2124 and E53/2142. • Instrumentation: Tromino® TEB – 0480, TEB – 0490, TEB – 0489 and TEB – 0479 seismometers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• A total of 84 HVSR station recordings were acquired along two E W orientated survey lines spaced approximately 7.5km apart (north to south) and using a nominal along line station spacing of 200m (east to west). • Measurement Duration: 20 minutes per HVSR station • Sample Rate: 128 Hz • Components: NS, EW, Z • Tromino® ENGY TEB seismometer specifications: Manufacturer – MoHo s.r.l • Dimensions: 10 x 14 x 8 cm • Weight: 1.1 kg • Vibration sensors: 3 orthogonal velocimeters • Sampling rate 64 kHz per channel • Output sample rate: 128 Hz • Sensor frequency range: 0.1 – 1024 Hz
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 reported
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 reported
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have*	Soil Sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• A basic description of the sample location was recorded by field staff. • A photograph of each sample and location has been taken. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • Not applicable – no logging required.
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.*	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Field soil sampling was completed by trained Apex Geoscience Ltd. (Apex) field technicians using internal procedures to avoid sample contamination and ensure representative samples are taken by; cleaning sampling equipment between samples, removing jewellery during sampling, only collecting samples when the soil was dry enough to do so, taking several scoops from the bottom of sample holes, and sieving to remove large soil particles. • Sub-sampling was completed by the independent and certified laboratory, LabWest (Perth), using internal QC procedures. The 2g sub-sample of <2µm material is appropriate to analyse the ultrafine particles and assure sample representivity. • Field duplicate samples were collected and assessed at a rate of 1:50. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • Not applicable – no sub sampling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Samples were submitted to LabWest in Perth for gold and multi-element analysis utilising the Ultrafine method, a technique developed in conjunction with the CSIRO to analyse the reactive

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	<2µm clay fraction with microwave aqua regia digestion and low detection level ICPMS. Only the most resistive analytes are not completely digested. • LabWest's internal QAQC procedures have been utilised and results are deemed to have acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. Each rack of 35 samples is analysed with 2x reagent blanks, 2x (in-rack) repeat analysis, and 3x certified reference materials (CRMs). <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • Tromino® ENGY TEB seismometer specifications: • Manufacturer – MoHo s.r.l • Dimensions: 10 x 14 x 8 cm • Weight: 1.1 kg • Vibration sensors: 3 orthogonal velocimeters • Sampling rate 64 kHz per channel • Output sample rate: 128 Hz • Sensor frequency range: 0.1 – 1024 Hz • Passive seismic HVSR time series data files, GPS locations and field notes were provided to ResPot via email during surveying These data were then sorted into individual passive seismic HVSR station recordings, which were then manually assessed for station location, data quality, noise levels and stuck vibration receiver components The peak frequency HVSR response and manual removal of noisy time window recordings were then computed on a station by station basis. • Drilling data from 9 historical reverse circulation drillholes was supplied by GTE to more accurately calculate the shear wave velocity required for depth conversion of HVSR response peaks measured in frequency The RC drilling data also assisted in the understanding of the local seismic velocity setting, as well as helping to calibrate the HVSR model cross sections.
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.*	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • All results have been reviewed internally by company geologists and the external geochemistry consultancy GC Xplore. • Data is received and stored in digital format in secure off-site servers. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • All results have been reviewed internally by company geologists and the external consultants

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	ResPot. • Data is received and stored in digital format in secure off-site servers. • Following manual cleaning of the final passive seismic HVSR data, velocity analysis was completed in order to convert the recorded HVSR peak frequency to depth.
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>Soil Sampling</u> • A handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy has been used for sample location. • All data utilises the UTM grid GDA94, Zone 50S. • Publicly available topographic data used to assign sample rLs. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • A handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy has been used for sample location. • All data utilises the UTM grid GDA94, Zone 50S. • Elevation information were obtained from NASA Shuttle Radar Topography mission (SRTM) elevation data, and then cross sections were generated using the SRTM DEM as an RL datum, rather than generating depth from surface results using a flat 0 m base level.
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>Soil Sampling</u> • Sampling has been undertaken on east-west / north-south orientated lines at either; 400m x 1200m (See Appendix 1) • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to interpret some geological and grade continuality but is not appropriate for any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • No sample compositing has taken place. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • A total of 84 HVSR station recordings were acquired along two E W orientated survey lines spaced approximately 7.5km apart (north to south) and using a nominal along line station spacing of 200m (east to west). • The data spacing and distribution was chosen for the trial survey based on advice from Newexco and ResPot and historical exploration data available. • The data spacing was considered sufficient for mapping the thickness of the sediment cover over the Archaean bedrock.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>Soil Sampling/ Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • Sampling orientation is appropriate considering the regional geology interpretation. • The regional, gridded, sampling strategy is utilised to reduce biases introduced by varied sample spacing.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Samples were sealed after collection then transported directly from site to LabWest Perth by Apex Geoscience personnel. Sample security is not considered an issue. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • Sample data was digitally recorded on site by GTE staff and the raw data was securely emailed to ResPot staff in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Sampling methodology has been reviewed by GC Xplore and orientation surveys conducted to test the Ultrafine analysis technique to other particle size fractions and analysis methods. The current methodology has been deemed appropriate. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • Sample data and sampling methodology has been reviewed by experienced geophysicists at ResPot.

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:**	E51/1855
		Tenement Type:	Exploration License
		Status:	Granted - 15/11/2018
		Location:	Wiluna
		Size (km2)	216
		Ownership:	100%
		Native Title:	Prospect area covered by Determined Native Title claims; TMPAC and Yugunga-Nya; Regional Land Access Agreements in place
		Other Agreements:	none
		Non-State Royalties:	none
		Other Encumbrances:	none
		National Parks:	none
		Other Environmental:	none
		Tenement No:	E 53/1983
		Tenement Type:	Exploration License
		Status:	Granted - 29/04/2020
		Location:	Wiluna
		Size (km2)	30
		Ownership:	100%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Native Title:	Prospect area covered by Determined Native Title claims; TMPAC and Yugunga-Nya; Regional Land Access Agreements in place
		Other Agreements:	none
		Non-State Royalties:	none
		Other Encumbrances:	none
		National Parks:	none
		Other Environmental:	none
		Tenement No:	E 53/2124
		Tenement Type:	Exploration License
		Status:	Granted - 05/07/2021
		Location:	Wiluna
		Size (km2)	212
		Ownership:	100%
		Native Title:	Prospect area covered by Determined Native Title claim; TMPAC; Regional Land Access Agreement in place
		Other Agreements:	none
		Non-State Royalties:	none
		Other Encumbrances:	none
		National Parks:	none
		Other Environmental:	none

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Tenement No:	E 53/2138
		Tenement Type:	Exploration License
		Status:	Granted - 05/07/2021
		Location:	Wiluna
		Size (km2)	178
		Ownership:	100%
		Native Title:	Prospect area covered by Determined Native Title claim; TMPAC; Regional Land Access Agreement in place
		Other Agreements:	none
		Non-State Royalties:	none
		Other Encumbrances:	none
		National Parks:	none
		Other Environmental:	none
		Tenement No:	E 53/2141
		Tenement Type:	Exploration License
		Status:	Granted - 13/07/2021
		Location:	Wiluna
		Size (km2)	190
		Ownership:	100%
		Native Title:	Prospect area covered by Determined Native Title claim; TMPAC; Regional Land Access Agreement in place
		Other Agreements:	none

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Non-State Royalties:	none
		Other Encumbrances:	none
		National Parks:	none
		Other Environmental:	none
		Tenement No:	E53/2142
		Tenement Type:	Exploration License
		Status:	Granted - /07/2021
		Location:	Wiluna
		Size (km2)	138
		Ownership:	100%
		Native Title:	Prospect area covered by Determined Native Title claim; TMPAC; Regional Land Access Agreement in place
		Other Agreements:	None
		Non-State Royalties:	None
		Other Encumbrances:	None
		National Parks:	None
		Other Environmental:	None
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Company:**	RGC Exploration Ltd
		Year(s):	1987 - 1996

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Exploration completed: Geochemistry, magnetic, and radiometric surveys, structural mapping, RAB, RC and diamond drilling **Summary:** Explored the region for Au and base metals. Discovered the Magellan Pb (now Paroo Station Pb Mine). Mapping many of the structural features within the Yerrida Basin. Many of the diamond drillholes utilised as stratigraphic drillholes. **WAMEX reports:** A46726 & A46747 **Company:** Morning Star Resources NL (MSR) **Year(s):** 1997 - 1998 **Exploration completed:** Regional geochem sampling programme including BLEG and Rock chip sampling. **Summary:** Explored the region for Au and base metals. **WAMEX reports:** A57564 **Company:** SIPA Exploration NL **Year(s):** 2010 - 2012 **Exploration completed:** 3 vertical RC drill holes targeting the Killara Formation, drilled to a nominal depth of 200m. **Summary:** Explored the region focussing on base metals. Shales intersected within the Killara Formation made exploration difficult and hence SIPA chose to surrender the ground. **WAMEX reports:** A94114 *Announcement GTE.ASX Five New Gold Targets Identified at Golden Corridor Project 4/08/2020*). Total drill holes within the entirety of the project area includes: 2 Diamond holes, 19 RC holes and 251 RAB/AC

Drilling

There are only minor amounts of drilling within the Interpreted Wiluna Fault Zone (*see ASX*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Not applicable – no deposit type discussed, greenfields early-stage exploration

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.*
		No drill hole information reported.

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*	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • No data aggregation has occurred. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • Passive seismic HVSR data were amplitude normalised by applying a filter process that equalises variations in the HVSR peak amplitudes observed at individual station recordings This amplitude normalisation allows for subtle peak frequency responses to be amplified and stronger amplitudes to become subdued, enhancing lateral continuity along a survey line and across the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 soil sampling or passive seismic 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.*	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Plan view of sample location included within Appendix 1. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • Passive seismic HVSR data was collected at 200m spacings along the lines shown on Figure 4.
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.*	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Individual assays not reported, results have been summarised within the Appendix 1 statistics table. <u>Passive Seismic (Tromino)</u> • All relevant Passive seismic HVSR data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Great Western with geophysical consultants Newexco completed interpreted of high resolution magnetic data and structural interp to define a number of structurally complex gold targets under relatively shallow cover (*see ASX Announcement GTE.ASX Five New Gold Targets Identified at Golden Corridor Project 4/08/2020*). • Great Western completed an RC drilling programme at the Finlayson Target located at the northern end of the Golden Corridor. Results from this programme were announced to the ASX (*see announcement GTE.ASX Finlayson Assays & Copper Ridge Drilling 21/04/2021*).
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.*	• Geological mapping • Geophysical surveys including passive seismic • Ultrafine+ Soil Sampling • RC/AC Drilling