

ASX Announcement

5 July 2023



Encouraging Assays Received From Aircore Drilling at Firebird

Highlights

- Encouraging assay results have been received from the recently completed broad spaced aircore drilling programme at the Company's Firebird Gold Project.
- Pleasingly, assay results validate the large 3.7km x 450m Ultrafine+ soil anomaly at the Firebird Gold Project, confirming the soil anomalism as insitu.
- Drilling intersected highly weathered Archean Greenstone volcanic sediments and mafic units, with results of up to 2m @ 1.20g/t Au from 42m in a very broad spaced programme of 400-800m x 25m.
- Following receipt of these encouraging assay results, planning is underway to undertake follow-up RC drill testing, anticipated to commence late-July 2023.

Great Western Exploration Limited (ASX: GTE) ("Great Western" or "the Company") is pleased to announce encouraging aircore drilling results warranting follow-up RC drilling at the Company's Firebird Gold Project.

Firebird Gold Project

GTE 100% (E53/2027, E53/1894), GTE earning 80% (E53/2129)

The Firebird Gold Project ("Firebird") is located within the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, comprised of 100% owned GTE tenure and the adjacent Great Western-Dynamic Metals (ASX:DYM) Joint Venture (Great Western earning 80%). Great Western has defined a very large, high tenor soil anomaly at Firebird in virgin untested terrane. Firebird is 2.5km west of Western Gold Resources' Gold Duke Project which

contains several Mineral Resources reported to JORC 2012 standard (Figure 1), demonstrating the fertility and economic potential of the greenstone sequence.



Figure 1: Location of the Firebird Project, with the location of the Gold Juke JORC 2012 standard resources located west of the Firebird Project.

Great Western completed 3,040m of aircore drilling to test the large 3.7km x 400m soil anomalism (GTE ASX Announcement 12 January 2023¹ and 19 May 2023²) at Firebird (Figure 2). Results from the broad spaced (400-1,200m x 25m) phase 1 aircore drilling have now been received, which returned anomalous results. Pleasingly, assays confirmed the soil anomalism as insitu with mineralisation hosted by heavily weathered Archean Greenstones; rock units that host most of Western Australian's gold deposits. Assay results of note include (and shown in Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5):

- 2m @ 1.20g/t Au from 42m (GFB045);
- 2m @ 0.88g/t Au from 2m (GFB047);
- 2m @ 0.88g/t Au from 48m (GFB031);
- 2m @ 0.34g/t Au from 58m (GFB061);
- 4m @ 0.22g/t Au from 48m (GFB061);
- 4m @ 0.21g/t Au from 42m (GFB027); and
- 4m @ 0.20g/t Au from 24m (GFB027).

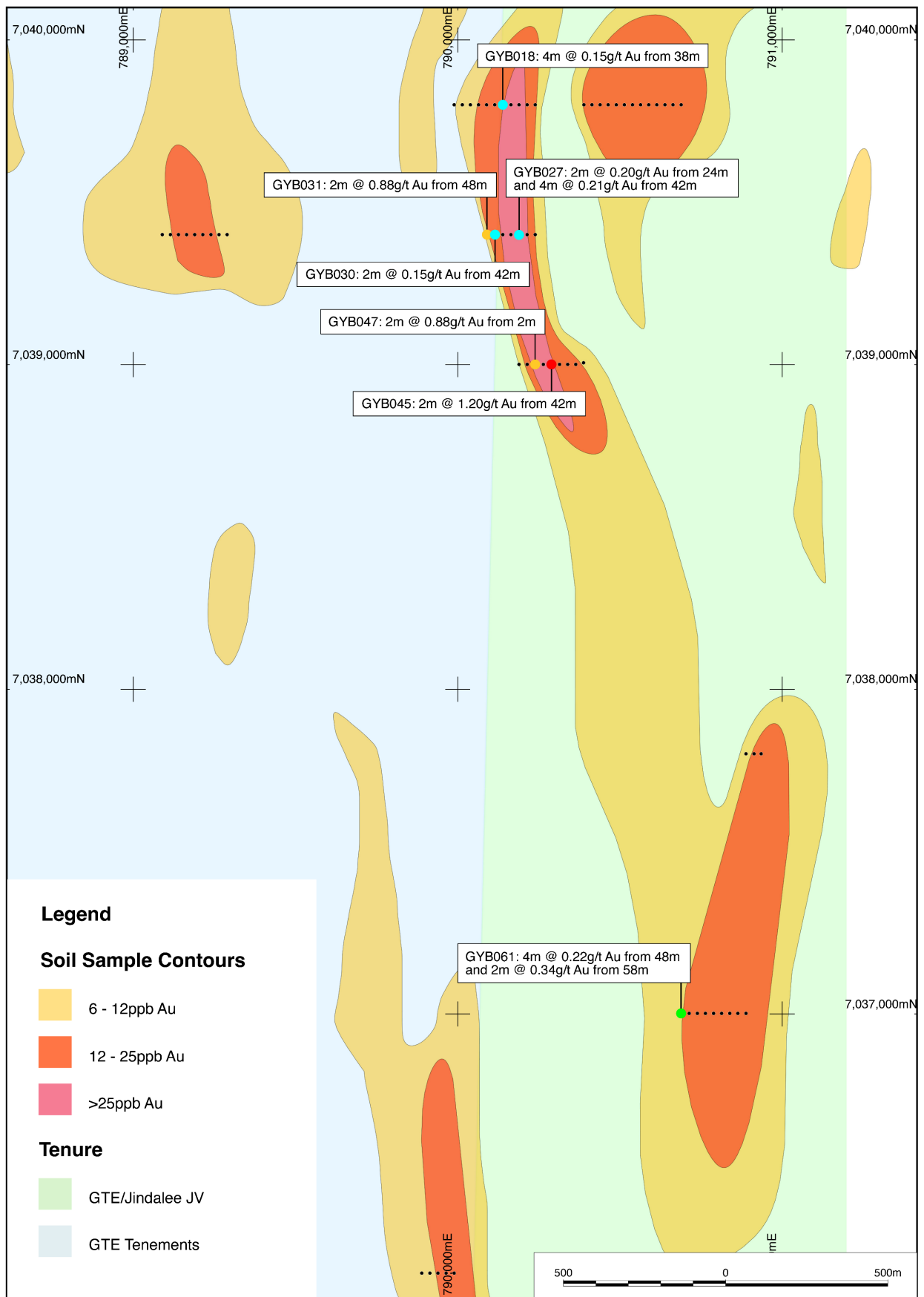


Figure 2: Plan section of drilled aircore holes and anomalous assay results.

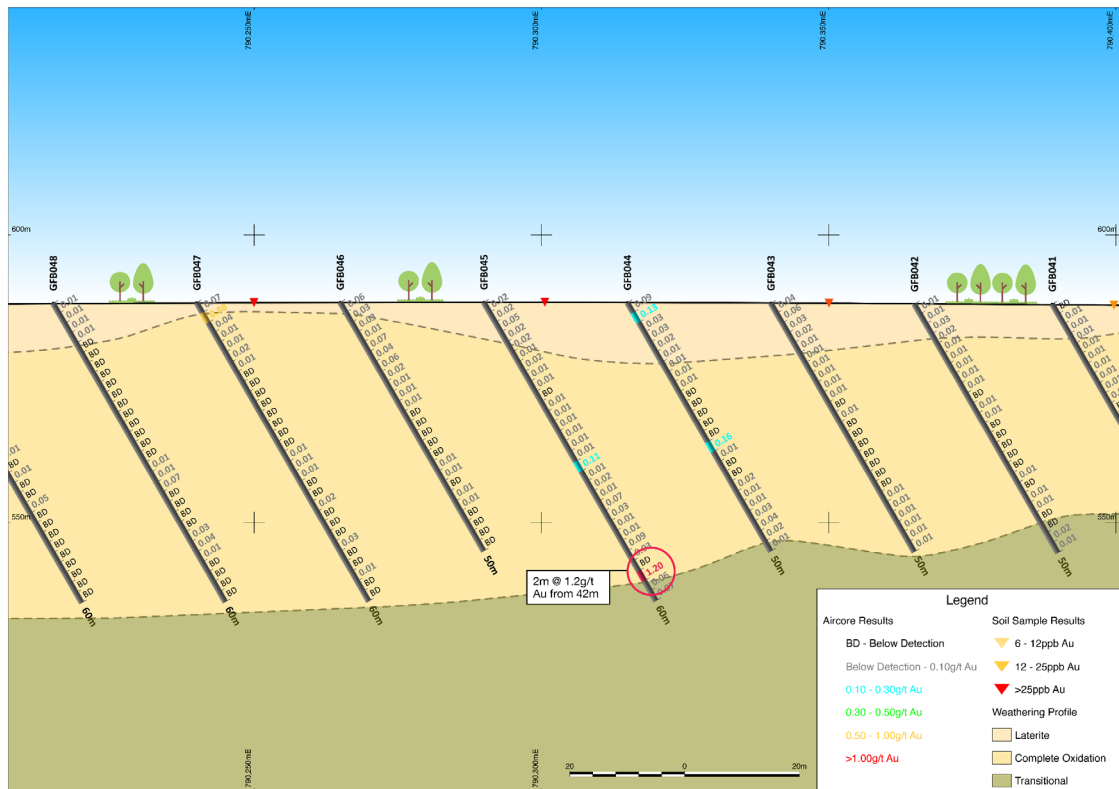


Figure 3: Cross section on 7,039,000N displaying anomalous result from drill-hole GFB045.

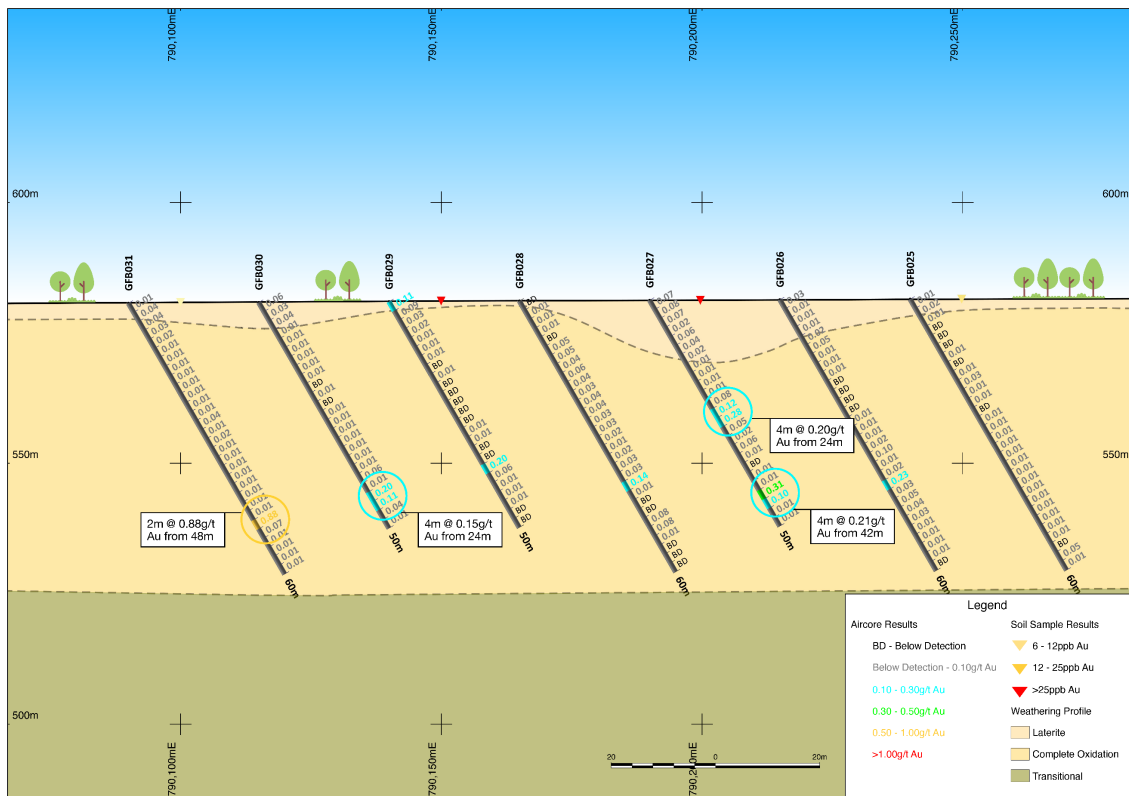


Figure 4: Cross section on 7,039,400N displaying anomalous aircore drill results of GFB027, GFB030, and GFB031.

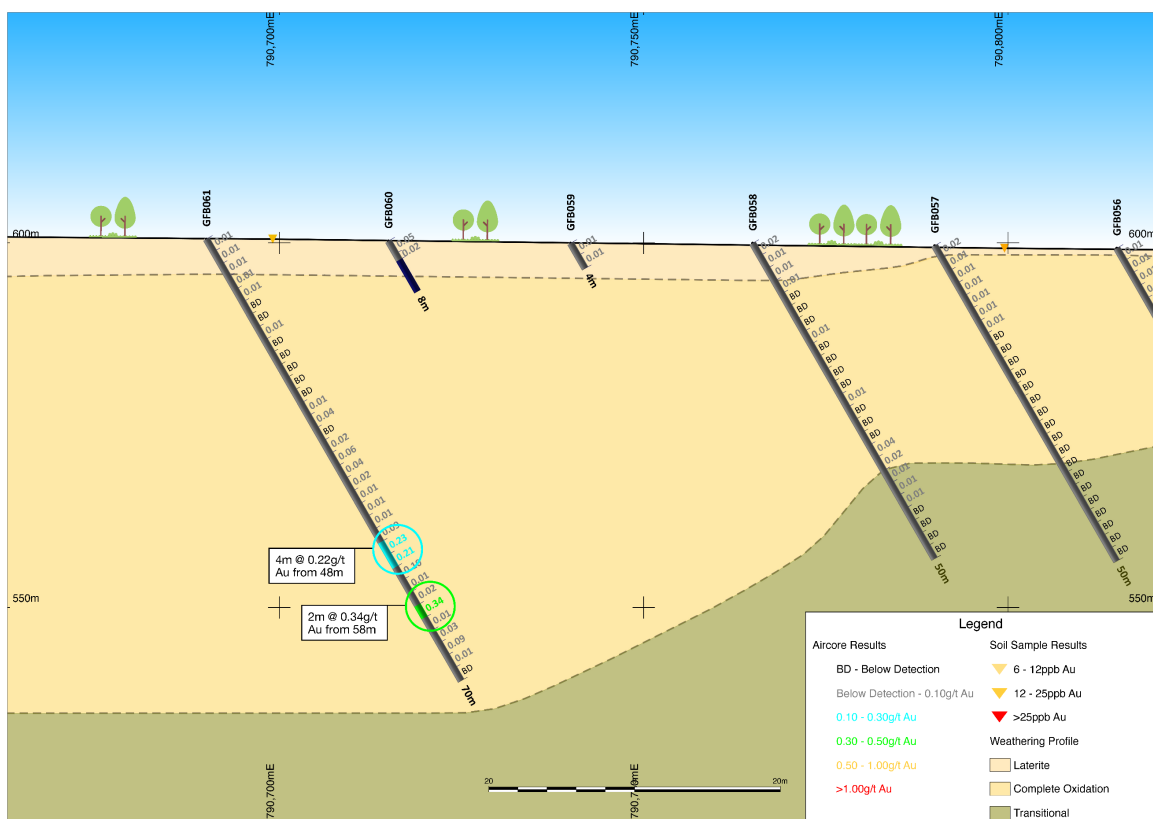


Figure 5: Cross section on 7,037,000N with anomalous assay result from drill-hole GFB061. Aircore holes GFB059 and 060 were abandoned due to hard ground, potentially representing a silica enriched or BIF target zone.

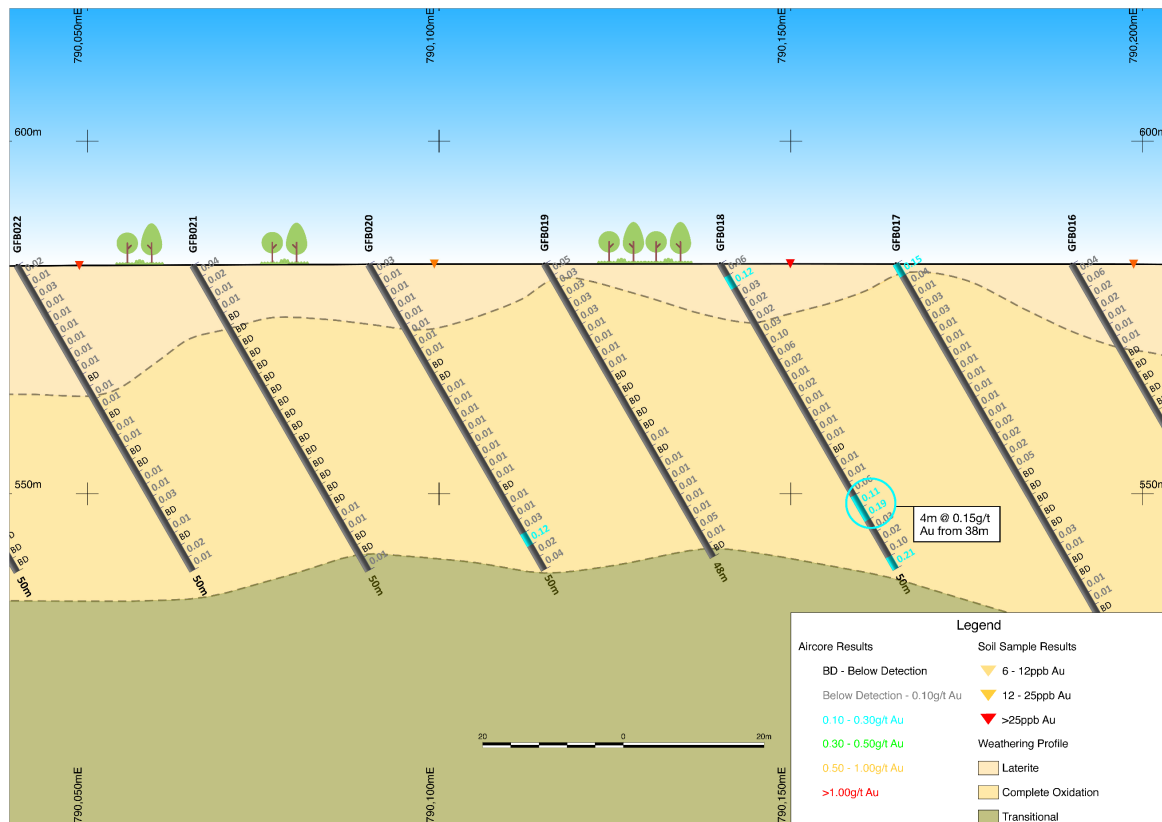


Figure 6: Cross Section of 7,039,800N and anomalous results from aircore drill-hole GFB018.

Planning for follow-up RC drill testing is advanced, with this future programme likely to focus on the anomalous results reported above, plus testing along the defined soil anomalism between the broad spaced (400-800m) aircore drill lines. RC follow-up drilling is anticipated to commence late-July 2023.

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 (Figure 7).

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



Figure 7: Location of Great Western's Exploration Tenure.

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

Previous ASX Releases – GTE.ASX

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 1. | 12 January 2023 | Broad Gold Anomalies Confirmed and Extended at Firebird. |
| 2. | 19 May 2023 | Phase 1 Drilling Completed at the Firebird Project. |
| 3. | 22 August 2021 | Large Strong Gold Anomaly at Firebird Gold Project. |
| 4. | 7 February 2023 | Geological Interpretation Significantly Enhances Firebird. |
| 5. | 9 May 2023 | Drilling Commences at the Firebird Gold Project. |

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 (12/01/2023 and 19/05/2023) 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.

Appendix 1

Attributes of the reported drill-holes at the Firebird Gold Project

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 Z50)	Northing (GDA94 Z50)	Elevation RL	Dip (degrees)	Magnetic Azimuth (degrees)	Hole Depth (m)	Notable Intercepts			
							From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval length (m)	Au (g/t)
GFB001	790,690	7,039,800	582	-60	90	60	0	60	60	NSA
GFB002	790,665	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB003	790,640	7,039,800	582	-60	90	60	0	60	60	NSA
GFB004	790,615	7,039,800	582	-60	90	60	0	60	60	NSA
GFB005	790,590	7,039,800	582	-60	90	60	0	60	60	NSA
GFB006	790,565	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB007	790,540	7,039,800	581	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB008	790,515	7,039,800	581	-60	90	60	0	60	60	NSA
GFB009	790,490	7,039,800	581	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB010	790,465	7,039,800	581	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB011	790,440	7,039,800	582	-60	90	60	0	60	60	NSA
GFB012	790,415	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB013	790,390	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB014	790,240	7,039,800	582	-60	90	81	0	81	81	NSA
GFB015	790,215	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB016	790,190	7,039,800	583	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB017	790,165	7,039,800	583	-60	90	60	0	2	2	0.148
GFB018	790,140	7,039,800	583	-60	90	50	2	4	2	0.125
							38	42	4	0.153
							48	50	2	0.212
GFB019	790,115	7,039,800	583	-60	90	48	0	48	48	NSA
GFB020	790,090	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	44	46	2	0.12
GFB021	790,065	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB022	790,040	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB023	790,015	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB024	789,990	7,039,800	582	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB025	790,240	7,039,400	581	-60	90	60	0	60	60	NSA
GFB026	790,215	7,039,400	581	-60	90	60	40	42	2	0.233
GFB027	790,190	7,039,400	581	-60	90	50	24	28	4	0.201
							42	46	4	0.208
GFB028	790,165	7,039,400	581	-60	90	60	40	42	2	0.138
GFB029	790,140	7,039,400	581	-60	90	50	0	2	2	0.112
							36	38	2	0.198
GFB030	790,115	7,039,400	581	-60	90	50	42	46	4	0.152
GFB031	790,090	7,039,400	581	-60	90	60	48	50	2	0.878
GFB032	789,290	7,039,400	574	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA

GFB033	789,265	7,039,400	574	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB034	789,240	7,039,400	573	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB035	789,215	7,039,400	573	-60	90	39	22	24	2	0.183
GFB036	789,190	7,039,400	573	-60	90	49	0	49	49	NSA
GFB037	789,165	7,039,400	573	-60	90	48	0	48	48	NSA
GFB038	789,140	7,039,400	573	-60	90	46	0	46	46	NSA
GFB039	789,115	7,039,400	573	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB040	789,090	7,039,400	573	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB041	790,389	7,039,005	588	-60	90	98	36	38	2	0.158
							56	58	2	0.153
GFB042	790,365	7,039,000	588	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB043	790,340	7,039,000	588	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB044	790,315	7,039,000	588	-60	90	50	28	30	2	0.157
							2	4	2	0.129
GFB045	790,290	7,039,000	588	-60	90	60	32	34	2	0.114
							54	56	2	1.200
GFB046	790,265	7,039,000	588	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB047	790,240	7,039,000	588	-60	90	60	2	4	2	0.875
GFB048	790,215	7,039,000	588	-60	90	60	0	60	60	NSA
GFB049	790,190	7,039,000	588	-60	90	60	0	60	60	NSA
GFB050	790,937	7,037,800	594	-60	90	22	0	22	22	NSA
GFB051	790,915	7,037,800	594	-60	90	10	0	10	10	NSA
GFB052	790,890	7,037,800	595	-60	90	26	0	26	26	NSA
GFB053	790,890	7,037,000	598	-60	90	16	0	16	16	NSA
GFB054	790,865	7,037,000	599	-60	90	10	0	10	10	NSA
GFB055	790,840	7,037,000	599	-60	90	44	0	44	44	NSA
GFB056	790,815	7,037,000	599	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB057	790,790	7,037,000	600	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB058	790,765	7,037,000	600	-60	90	50	0	50	50	NSA
GFB059	790,740	7,037,000	600	-60	90	4	0	4	4	NSA
GFB060	790,715	7,037,000	600	-60	90	3	0	3	3	NSA
GFB061	790,690	7,037,000	600	-60	90	70	48	52	4	0.218
							58	60	2	0.342
GFB062	789,990	7,036,200	599	-60	90	4	0	4	4	NSA
GFB063	789,965	7,036,200	599	-60	90	3	0	3	3	NSA
GFB064	789,940	7,036,200	598	-60	90	28	0	28	28	NSA
GFB065	789,915	7,036,200	598	-60	90	4	0	4	4	NSA
GFB066	789,890	7,036,200	597	-60	90	31	0	31	31	NSA

NSA: No Significant Assays

Appendix 2.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Firebird Gold Project Aircore Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	- Drill samples have been obtained from Air Core (AC) holes. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 1. - AC samples were collected at 1m intervals in buckets and laid upon the ground in lines of 10-15. 2m sample composites have been collected directly from a rig mounted 3-tier riffle-splitter for laboratory analysis. - The site geologist recorded collar locations with a handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy) and drill azimuth/dip using a compass/clinometer. - Drillholes were sampled in their entirety. Sample weight averaged 2kg. Samples were delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth) where they were dried, weighed, and pulverised to produce representative pulps from which a 30g charge was taken for Fire-Assay, and 30g for pXRF analysis.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	- GTE contracted Gyro Drilling Australia to compete the drill programme utilising a Challenger 150 truck-mounted Air Core rig (Rig07). - Drilling was completed using a 3.5” bladed bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- AC sample recovery, moisture and contamination was visually assessed on a per metre basis and recorded by the site geologist. - Drilling was conducted to maximise sample recovery. Sample recovery was high. - No relationship between sample recovery, grade, or sample bias was apparent.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Each AC sample has been sieved (wet and dry) and logged on a 1 metre scale. Regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation was recorded. - Drillhole logging data was recorded within a database. - Logging is qualitative. Chip-trays have been stored and photos taken for future reference. - All drillholes (100%) were geologically logged on site by a qualified geologist.
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.	- Representative sub-samples were produced using a rig mounted cyclone and 3-tier riffle splitter. Samples were mostly dry. - AC sampling is an appropriate first-pass drill exploration method for gold and base metal exploration. - Before each drillhole the cyclone and riffle splitter were inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up. The cyclone was cleaned with compressed air between (3m) drill runs. - No field duplicates were taken. - Target sub-sample weight for AC samples was 2kg. This sample size is appropriate for the Archaean gold and base metal mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- All samples were assessed by ALS Perth (WA) using the following analysis techniques: - Au-AA23: A prepared 30g sample taken and analysed via fire assay fusion with AAS (atomic absorption spectrometry) finish and considered a complete technique. - pXRF-30: A pulverised sample is analysed using a portable XRF (X-ray Fluorescence) instrument. This method is semi-quantitative in nature and intended as a tool for identifying anomalous samples. - Ca and F were reported in percent (%), all other analytes have been reported in parts per million (ppm). The elements assayed were: Au, As, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, S & Zn. - A SciAps X505 handheld XRF was utilised by ALS. Reading times were 30 seconds. The method is indicative only with a precision and accuracy of +/- 20%. - Field introduced standards were inserted at an average rate of 1:20. These were either CRMs or blanks. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision was demonstrated, and no bias noted. Internal laboratory QAQC protocols was also undertaken to assess the quality of the data which was reviewed by GTE and deemed acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Notable / anomalous intercepts are reported in the main body of the of the announcement. Results were reviewed and verified internally by alternative Company employees. - No twin holes were completed. - Field data was recorded electronically and backed up in secure off-site servers. Once checked, field data was loaded to an SQL database which is operated and maintained by Geobase Australia. All database processes are logged and time stamped.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- No adjustments were made to assay data. - A handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy was used for marking drill collar locations. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration drilling. No downhole surveys were completed. - All data recorded and reported using grid system GDA94, MGA zone 50S. - Drill hole collar elevations was assigned from the publicly available, SRTM derived, DEM (digital elevation model).
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.	- On section spacing between drill collars was 25m, with line spacing between 400m – 1,200m (Figure 2) - Drill spacing was for exploration purposes and not sufficient to for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation. - Samples were composited to 2m directly from the rig mounted cyclone/3-tier riffle splitter.
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.	- Drilling was planned near-perpendicular to the modelled mineralised structures to achieve unbiased sampling. - The drill orientation did not introduced any sample bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Drill samples are securely packed on site and delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth, WA) by the commercial freight carrier, McMahon Burnett Transport, or by GTE employees.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews were undertaken on sampling techniques and data. Drill data was reviewed internally by the Senior Exploration Geologist.

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.	- Relevant tenements are listed below. Tenement No: E 53/2027 Tenement Type: Exploration License, Western Australia Status: Granted – 10/01/2019 Location: Wiluna District Size (km2) 31 Ownership: GTE 100% Native Title: No native title exists Other Agreements: None Non-State Royalties: None Other Encumbrances: None Historical Sites: None National Parks: None Environment: None Tenement No: E 53/2129 Tenement Type: Exploration License, Western Australia Status: Granted 26/05/2021 Location: Wiluna District Size (km2) 20.7 Ownership: GTE Earning up to 80%. JV in place between GTE and tenement holder Jindalee Resources (ASX: JRL). Native Title: Partially covered by Determined Native Title Claim. A land access agreement is currently being negotiated with TMPAC.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Other Agreements: Earn-in and Joint Venture in place between GTE and JRL. For details see GTE ASX announcement: 22/08/2021 <i>Large Strong Gold Anomaly at Firebird Gold Project</i>. Non-State Royalties: None Other Encumbrances: None Historical Sites: None National Parks: None Environment: None
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration undertaken by previous parties disclosed in GTE ASX announcement: 22/08/2021 – <i>Large Strong Gold Anomaly at Firebird Gold Project</i>.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	GTE have targeted Archaean lode-gold mineralisation utilising soil geochemistry. Additional exploration with confirm this geological setting and style.
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.	- See Appendix 1 for drill hole details. - All material information has been disclosed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	- No weighted averaging techniques have been used. Material/anomalous results defined as: Au $\geq$ 0.1g/t for intervals $\geq$2m. - Metal equivalents have not been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	- All drillholes were drilled at -60 degrees dip to the east. Field mapping indicated steep north-striking and west dipping structures. The targeted gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly trends north-northwest. - Downhole lengths were reported, and true widths are not known. Flat-lying regolith-related Au mineralisation has been noted.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Relevant maps and sections are available in the body of the announcement (Figures 2-6). Reportable intercepts are published in Appendix 1.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All completed drill holes and significant intercept data is reported in Appendix 1. Only intervals with Au $\geq$ 0.3ppm ($\geq$2m) and Au $\geq$ 0.1ppm ($\geq$4m) were published. If no significant results have been returned for a drill hole this is noted.

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.	- The exploration drilling was targeting a gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly. This was previously made public in the following ASX announcements: 22/08/2021 – Large Strong Gold Anomaly at Firebird Gold Project; 12/01/2023 – Broad Gold Anomalies Confirmed and Significantly Extended at Firebird; 7/02/2023 – Geological Interpretation Significantly Enhances Firebird; 9/05/2023 – Drilling Commences at the Firebird Gold Project; and 19/05/2023 – Phase 1 Drilling Completed at the Firebird Gold Project.
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.	- Further exploration work could include Reverse Circulation (RC) and/or Diamond Drilling to confirm and extend anomalous drill intersections. - Aircore drilling is considered a first pass reconnaissance technique, and therefore geological interpretation of grade continuity and extensions of defined anomalous results is at an early stage. However, grade continuity and mineralisation extension is supported in part by previously completed soil sampling at the same locations.