



Yerrida North Project – Sumo Niobium Target

2 June, 2025

Assays Received for Sumo Niobium Drilling

Closed-spaced gravity survey to start this month at Oval and Oval South copper-gold targets as part of strategy to close in on higher-grade mineralisation

Key Points

- Assays received from the maiden broad-spaced RC drilling program at the Sumo Niobium Target in WA.
- The drill programme tested a large 2 x 1km discrete lag niobium soil anomaly, with 15 RC drill-holes completed.
- No significant results were received, with the elevated discrete niobium soil anomaly attributed to localised mafic dolerite intrusive rocks intersected below surface and weathering profile.
- Great Western believes the Sumo Target has been adequately tested and will now focus its exploration efforts on the Juggernaut and the Oval and Oval South Copper-Gold Targets. A close-spaced gravity survey is anticipated to commence at both Oval and Oval South in mid-to-late June 2025.
- The Company believes the Oval and Oval South gravity survey will define a comprehensive geological model for targeting potential metal rich DeGrussa Style copper-gold mineralisation at Oval and the yet to be drilled Oval South Copper Gold Targets.
- Great Western has a strong cash position of \$3.7 million (at 31 March 2025) and is well-funded for its planned exploration programmes.

Great Western Exploration (ASX: GTE) has received assay results from the maiden drilling program at its Sumo Niobium Target, within the Company's 100% owned Yerrida North Project in WA (see Figure 1).

The maiden RC drilling programme, comprised of 15 broad spaced drill-holes (Figure 2), tested a large, 2km long by 1km wide discrete niobium lag soil anomaly, which was supported by coincident pathfinder geochemistry and was considered prospective for carbonatite niobium mineralisation (GTE ASX Announcement 16 October 2024).

No significant assays were returned, with the results similar to the previously returned surface soil lag results (GTE ASX Announcement 12 September 2024), shown in Appendix 2. The niobium assays were found to be consistent from the top to bottom of each individual drill-hole and independent of the weathering profile intersected. Drilling defined a full weathering profile at Sumo (laterites, complete oxidation to transitional), with fresh rock mafic dolerite



rocks intersected at the bottom of all holes. The Company interprets the source of the niobium anomaly at Sumo is related to the dolerites, with these rocks recording similar niobium values as the weathered profile. The discrete nature of the soil anomaly is attributed to the isolated and localised nature of these dolerite units at this location and not related to a niobium rich carbonatite mineralisation system.

The Company believes that Sumo is now adequately tested and therefore no further work is planned.

Great Western will now focus its exploration efforts on the Oval and Oval South Copper-Gold Targets, with a planned close-spaced gravity survey anticipated to commence in mid-to-late June 2025 (GTE ASX Announcement 21 May 2025). The Company believes this survey will define a comprehensive geological model for targeting potential DeGrussa Style copper-gold mineralisation systems at Oval and the yet to be drilled Oval South Copper Gold Targets.

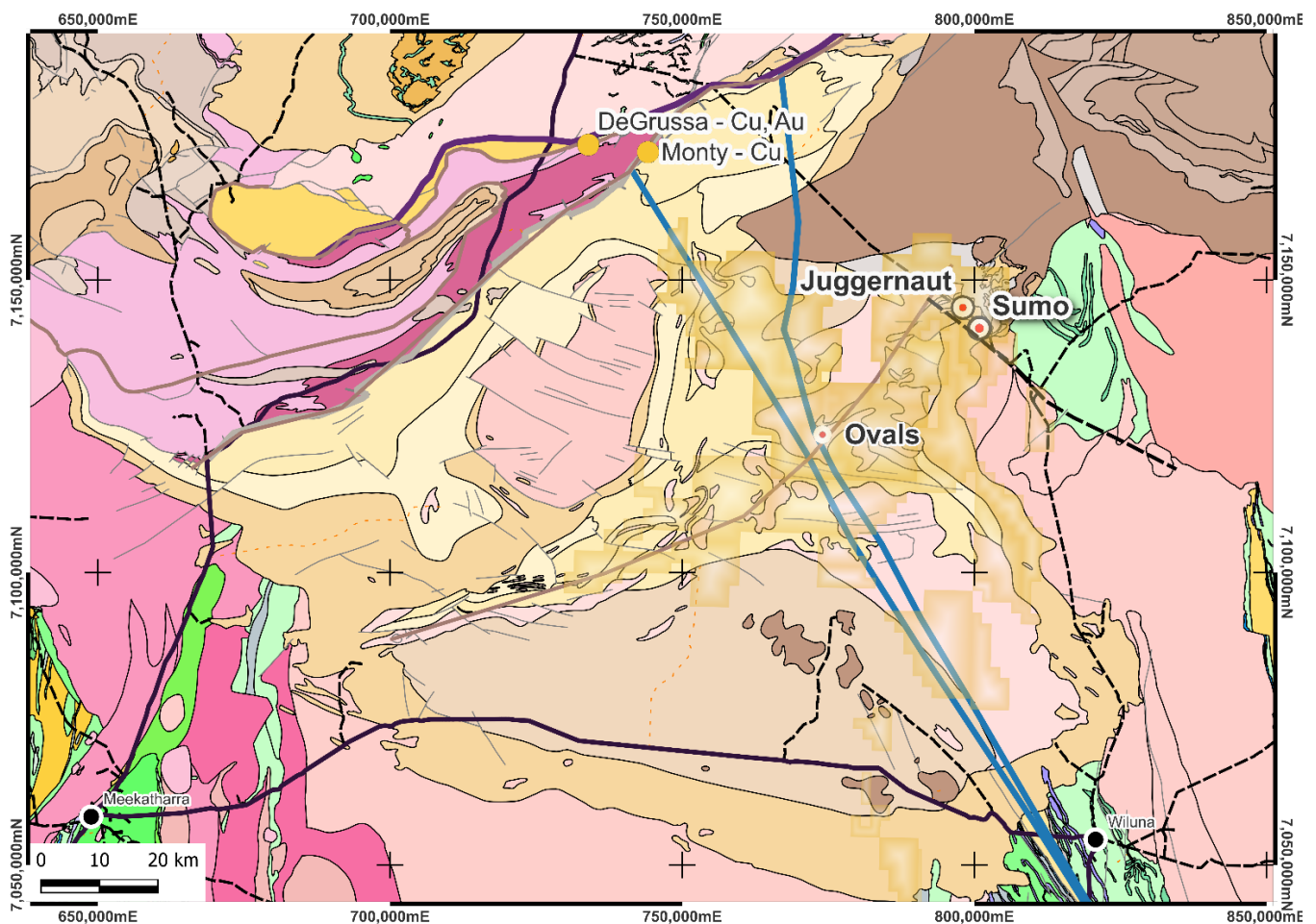


Figure 1: Location of the Sumo Niobium Target in relation to Oval and Oval South, within the Yerrida Basin.



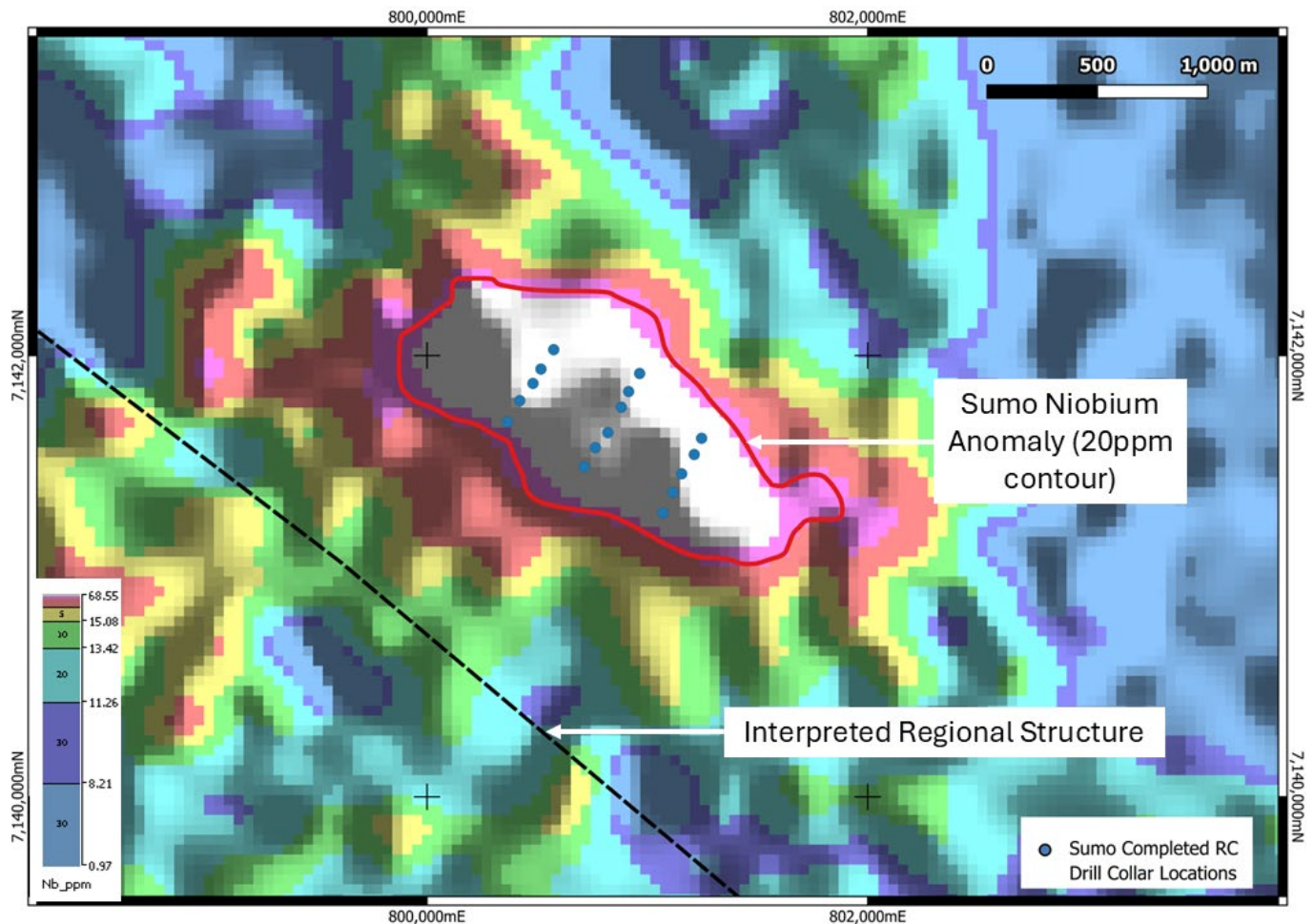


Figure 2: The Sumo lag soil anomaly with the completed drilling collars (GTE ASX Announcement 15 April 2025).

Competent Person Statement – Sumo Niobium Target

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves for the Sumo Niobium and Oval Copper Gold Targets 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, 12/09/2024, 16/10/2024, 16/12/2024, 9/04/2025 and 15/04/2025). 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

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. 12 September 2024 Large Compelling Niobium Soil Anomaly Identified in WA.
3. 16 October 2024 Sumo Niobium Target Confirmed as Large, Robust & Drill Ready
4. 16 December 2024 Great Western Set for Pivotal Drilling Programs in 2025
5. 9 April 2025 Drilling Starts at Sumo Niobium Target and Oval Update
6. 15 April 2025 Maiden drilling program completed at Sumo Niobium

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About Great Western Exploration

Great Western Exploration (GTE:ASX) is a copper-gold explorer with a prominent tenement packaged over the vastly underexplored Yerrida Basin in Western Australia. This basin is geologically similar and of comparable age to the adjacent Byrah Basin, host to the DeGrussa Copper-Gold Deposit. Multiple highly prospective targets have been identified within the tenure package and with numerous work programs underway, the Company is well-funded with a tight capital structure, providing leverage to exploration success.



Appendix 1

Drill-hole attributes of the reported drill-holes at the Sumo Niobium Project

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid
25SRC001	RC	96	-90	800,575	7,142,027	566	GDA94 Z50
25SRC002	RC	66	-90	800,517	7,141,939	566	GDA94 Z50
25SRC003	RC	72	-90	800,481	7,141,874	566	GDA94 Z50
25SRC004	RC	66	-90	800,421	7,141,796	567	GDA94 Z50
25SRC005	RC	72	-90	800,365	7,141,699	566	GDA94 Z50
25SRC006	RC	36	-90	800,965	7,141,919	565	GDA94 Z50
25SRC007	RC	42	-90	800,915	7,141,837	565	GDA94 Z50
25SRC008	RC	54	-90	800,882	7,141,766	564	GDA94 Z50
25SRC009	RC	66	-90	800,821	7,141,651	565	GDA94 Z50
25SRC010	RC	72	-90	800,764	7,141,583	564	GDA94 Z50
25SRC011	RC	72	-90	800,714	7,141,496	564	GDA94 Z50
25SRC012	RC	54	-90	801,247	7,141,626	563	GDA94 Z50
25SRC013	RC	48	-90	801,213	7,141,552	562	GDA94 Z50
25SRC014	RC	36	-90	801,164	7,141,463	562	GDA94 Z50
25SRC015	RC	80	-90	801,114	7,141,384	562	GDA94 Z50
25SRC016	RC	60	-90	801,071	7,141,287	562	GDA94 Z50
Total Drilled Metres		992					



Appendix 2

Summarised niobium results Sumo drill-holes

Hole ID	Nb Results (ppm)		
	Min	Max	Mean
25SRC001	3.07	23.80	13.18
25SRC002	7.17	20.80	15.71
25SRC003	13.30	21.70	16.58
25SRC004	14.45	22.80	17.39
25SRC005	5.18	22.00	9.76
25SRC006	3.39	30.40	15.67
25SRC007	3.82	18.65	6.33
25SRC008	3.56	21.50	9.22
25SRC009	3.19	23.80	14.52
25SRC010	7.46	24.90	15.37
25SRC011	3.59	21.00	14.20
25SRC012	10.05	17.75	15.09
25SRC013	8.81	22.40	15.91
25SRC014	4.23	13.75	6.13
25SRC015	2.57	16.95	8.33
25SRC016	4.11	25.90	15.77



Appendix 3

JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Sumo RC Drill Programme Assays

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 were obtained from reverse circulation (RC) drilling. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 1. - RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals in buckets and laid upon the ground in lines of 20. A corresponding 2-3kg sub-sample was collected each metre from the cone splitter for laboratory analysis. - Collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS (+/- 3m accuracy) by the site geologist. All drillholes were vertical and no downhole surveys were conducted.
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</i>	- GTE contracted <i>Raglan Drilling</i> to complete the drill programme utilising a Schramm 685 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Rig. - RC drill holes were completed using an 143mm (5 5/8") face sampling bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• RC sample recovery, moisture and contamination was visually assessed on a per metre basis and recorded by the site geologist. RC recovery was generally assessed as high. • Drilling and sampling equipment was of high quality and the drilling was completed using industry standard practice. • No grade bias is observed between sample recovery and grade. No sample bias is apparent.
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• Each RC sample was sieved (wet and dry), logged on a 1 metre scale with regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation recorded. • Logging was 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	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the</i>	• Representative RC sub-samples were produced using a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter. RC-sub samples were composited to 2m by the Great Western geologist and field team. Samples were predominantly dry with any moist samples being recorded. • RC sampling is an appropriate method for REE exploration. • Before each drillhole the cyclone and cone splitter were inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up. The cyclone was cleaned with compressed air between (6m) drill runs. Sample recovery was recorded by the geologist. • RC duplicate samples have been collected every 20 samples by the geologist and field crew. These results were assessed by GTE as part of QAQC process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Target sub-sample weight for RC samples was 2.5kg. This sample size was considered appropriate for REE exploration.
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>	- Samples were assessed by ALS Perth (WA) using the following analysis technique: - ME-MS81 analysis: Rare earth elements (REE) are assessed through a 0.10g sub-sample being prepared via Lithium Borate Fusion and analysed with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry). Lithium Borate Fusion is an industry standard technique and considered to be a near-total digestion. Base metals have been assessed by four-acid digestion and ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry). Four-acid digestion is an industry standard technique for base metals with only the most resistive elements partially digested. - All elements listed have been reported in parts per million (ppm): Ba, Ce, Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zr, Ag, As, Cd, Co, Cu, Li, Mo, Ni, Pb, Tl & Zn. - Field introduced standards have been inserted at an average rate of 1:20. 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.
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</i>	- No significant intercepts have been reported. Assay results have been verified internally and by an external consultant, Nigel Brand (Geochemical Services Pty Ltd). - No twin holes have been drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- 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 Core Geoscience Australia. All database processes are logged, and time stamped. - No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Drill hole collars were located using a handheld GPS with +/- 3m accuracy in plan. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration drilling. Downhole surveys have been conducted using a Reflex gyroscope. - Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone: 50 and 51. All reported data is in the GDA94 Zone 50 grid. - Drill hole collar elevations have been assigned using the GSA SRTM digital elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Sixteen drill-holes were completed on a broad spaced grid of 100m x 400m (Figure 2 in the main body of the announcement). - Drill spacing was for exploration purposes and is not considered sufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation. - RC 1m drill samples have been resampled to 2m composites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Vertical drillholes were drilled to target niobium mineralisation at the saprolite-fresh rock contact. No sample bias has been introduced. - Mineralised structures were targeted at the saprolite – fresh rock contact. This is a near horizontal horizon, so no bias has been introduced with drill orientation.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Drill samples were securely packed on site and delivered to the laboratory, <i>ALS Kalgoorlie</i>, by the drill company, <i>Raglan Drilling</i>. Samples were transported by <i>ALS</i> for analysis in Perth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audits or reviews were undertaken on RC sampling techniques. Drill assay data was reviewed internally and by a third-party consultant, Nigel Brand (<i>Geochemical Services Pty Ltd</i>).

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Relevant tenement is listed below.
		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
		Native Title: - Yugunga Nya People #2 (WC2022/003): Determined (89%). Access agreement in place. - Yugunga-Nya Part A (WCD2021/008) – Determined (11%). Access agreement in place. - 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
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Environment: None
		Tenement Security: In good standing, no known impediments.
		Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration undertaken by previous parties disclosed in GTE ASX Announcement “Large Compelling Niobium Soil Anomaly Identified in WA” (12 September 2024).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• Drilling intercepted a deep regolith profile overlying what is interpreted as being mafic basalts and dolerites. This was inconsistent with the Nb-enriched carbonatite-intrusive or a Nb-enriched pegmatite styles of mineralisation that were targeted. The Sumo Nb target is located within the Yerrida Basin and the mafic units interpreted are likely those of the Killara Formation.
Drill hole Information	• <i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• See Appendix 1 for drill hole details. • All material information has been disclosed.
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</i>	• No weighted averaging techniques or cut-offs utilised for reporting of Exploration Results. • No significant grade/intercepts have been reported. • Metal equivalents not utilised/reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	No significant mineralisation has been reported.
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.	All relevant diagrams are contained within the body of the announcement.
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.	Exploration Results are reported in Appendix 2. No economic grades have been intercepted in drilling. Minimum, maximum, and mean assay grades are published.
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.	17 August 2023 - Great Western Assumes 100% of Yerrida North. 12 September 2024 - Large Compelling Niobium Soil Anomaly Identified in WA. 16 October 2024 - Sumo Niobium Target Confirmed as Large, Robust & Drill Ready. 16 December 2024 - Great Western Set for Pivotal Drilling Programs in 2025. 9 April 2025 - Drilling Starts at Sumo Niobium Target and Oval Update. 15 April 2025 – Maiden drilling program completed at Sumo Niobium Target in WA.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	No further drilling or other exploration is planned at the Sumo target.