ASX Announcement

3 March 2023

Harris' Find RC Assays Received

Summary

- **Assay results have been received for the Phase 2 RC holes drilled at Harris' Find within the Company's Yandal West Project.**
- **Harris' Find is hosted by the Yandal Greenstone Belt, home to the multi-million ounce Bronzewing and Jundee Gold Mines.**
- **All drill-holes intersected the mineralised structure, with predominately narrow low-grade results returned.**

Great Western Exploration Limited (ASX: GTE) ("Great Western" or "the Company") announces assay results from the extensional drilling programme at Harris' Find within the Company's Yandal West Project.

Yandal West Project

GTE 80% (E53/1612)

The Yandal West Project is located within the world class Yandal Greenstone Belt, approximately 55km north of the Bronzewing Gold Mine and 60km south of the Jundee Gold Mine. The Phase 2 Drill programme was completed at Harris' Find in January 2023, which aimed to extend high-grade mineralisation below and along strike of previously announced significant drill intercepts at this location (GTE ASX Announcement 31 January 2023[1]). Results from the Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling component of the programme were received (six drill-holes), shown in Figure 1 and Table 1, with one diamond drill-hole assay pending.

Table 1: *Harris' Find Phase 2 RC drilling results from the targeted Harris Find Structure (see Appendix 1 for further details)*

Drill hole	Drill Type	From	To	Drill Intercept
GYWRC014	RC	46	47	1m @ 0.6 g/t Au
GYWRC015	RC	32	36	4m @ 0.84g/t Au
GYWRC016	RC	63	64	1m @ 2.84 g/t Au
GYWRC017	RC	44	51	7m @ 1.13g/t Au
	Including	*48*	*59*	*1m @ 3.16g/t Au*
GYWRC018	RC	55	58	NSA
GYWRC019	RC	70	72	2m @ 0.81g/t

NSA: No significant Assay

All RC drilled holes intersected the targeted mineralised structure; with predominately narrow low-grade results received from these intervals.

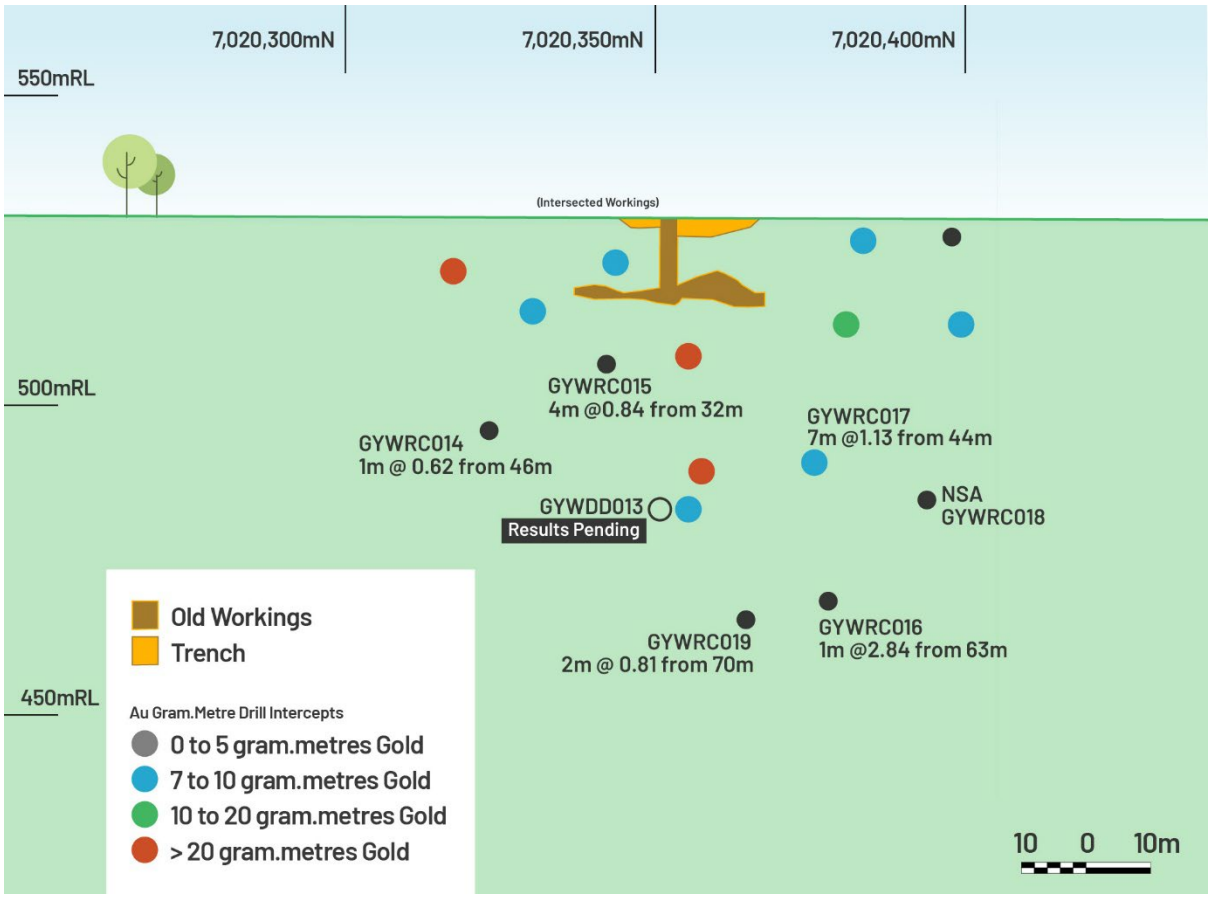

Figure 1*: Harris' Find longitudinal section, with previously reported drill intercepts displayed, coloured by gold grams x drilled metres, and results of the Phase 2 RC drilling programme.*

While the latest drill results have downgraded Harris' Find, the structure is open 3km to the north from Harris' Find along the Barwidgee Fault, with previously reported anomalous RAB drilling results and

high-grade rock-chips along strike (GTE ASX Announcement 15 September 2022[2]). Re-ranking of the project alongside other projects/targets within the Company's portfolio will be undertaken.

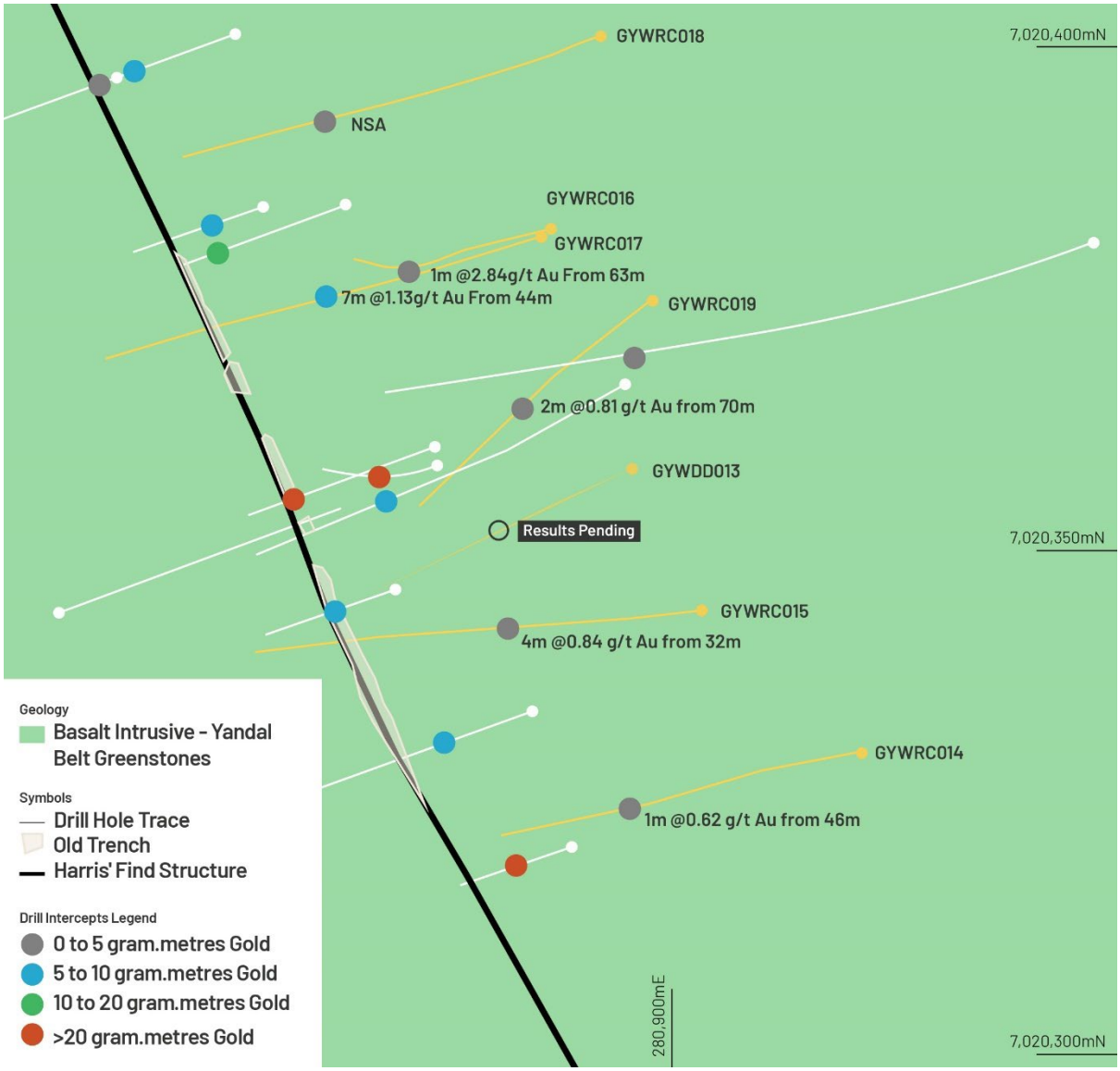

***Figure 2**: Plan section of reported drill-hole results positions.*

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 Westerns tenements have been underexplored or virtually unexplored (Figure 4).

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 3: Location of Great Western's Exploration Tenure.

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

Tony Walsh

Company Secretary

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Previous ASX Releases – GTE.ASX

1. 31 January 2023 Completion of Drilling at Harris Find
2. 15 September 2022 Interpreted Extension of Prospective Barwidgee Structure

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 (15/09/2022 and 31/01/2023) 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

Notable Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 Z51)	Northing (GDA94 Z51)	Elevation RL	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Interval			Notable Intercepts						Mineralised Structure
							from depth (m)	to depth (m)	interval length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	
GYWRC013	280896	7020358	536	120.5	250	-70	119.7	120.5	0.8	Assays Pending						Harris' Find
GYWRC014	280919	7020330	537	72	260	-60	46	47	1	0.62	BD	52	4	6	127	Subsidiary Structure
GYWRC015	280903	7020344	536	84	263	-60	32	36	4	0.84	BD	29	3.5	6.25	104	Harris' Find
							49	50	1	1.01	BD	49	11	5	101	Subsidiary Structure
							74	75	1	0.83	BD	9	4	8	27	Subsidiary Structure
GYWRC016	280888	7020382	536	102	257	-74	37	38	1	3.28	BD	67	112	6	99	Subsidiary Structure
							63	64	1	2.84	BD	162	4	5	92	Harris' Find
							68	69	1	1.48	BD	108	9	8	122	Subsidiary Structure
GYWRC017	280887	7020381	536	90	256	-60	44	51	7	1.13	0.29	30	7	8	120	Harris' Find
GYWRC018	280893	7020401	537	84	250	-60	55	58	3	0.27	0.6	41	12	13	121	Harris' Find
							70	72	2	0.94	0.65	52	3	11	110	Subsidiary Structure
GYWRC019	280898	7020375	536	155	230	-75	70	72	2	0.81	BD	151	10	35	263.5	Harris' Find
							108	109	1	1.11	BD	294	84	2	110	Subsidiary Structure
							144	145	1	0.80	BD	156	30	9	113	Subsidiary Structure

NSA: No significant Assay
BD: Below Detection

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Harris Find Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill samples were obtained from reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill (DD) holes. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 2. • RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals in buckets and laid upon the ground in lines of 20-25. A corresponding 2-3kg sub-sample was collected each metre from the cone splitter for laboratory analysis. • DD was conducted utilising HQ / NQ2 sized core. Core was collected in core trays where it was marked up and logged. Core was cut length ways and half-core sampled. • Collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy) by the site geologist. Downhole surveys were conducted using a north-seeking Axis gyroscope, which is unaffected by country rock magnetics. Downhole surveys were taken every 10-30m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-*	• GTE contracted DDH1 Ltd to complete both the DD and RC drill programme utilising a

	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).	Sandvik DE840 Multipurpose Drill Rig. • RC drilled holes were completed at a standard RC drilling diameter of 5.5" using a face sampling bit. • The DD hole was drilled using a HQ and NQ2 diameter drill bit. DD core was orientated utilising a Reflex Act 3 Orientation Tool.
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.*	• RC sample recovery, moisture and contamination was visually assessed on a per metre basis and recorded by the site geologist. RC recovery was assessed as high. • DD core was physically measured and recorded on a metre basis, generally averaging 99%. • No relationship between sample recovery, grade, and sample bias was identified.
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 RC sample was sieved (wet and dry), logged on a 1 metre scale with regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation recorded. • Drill core was logged on a 10cm scale with regolith, lithology, structure, veining, alteration, and mineralisation recorded. • Drillhole logging data was recorded within a database. • Logging was qualitative. Chip-trays and core trays containing half-core 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*	• DD core was cut in half lengthways using an Almonte core-saw. Half core was taken for assay analysis and half core retained. Core was cut off-site by Dynamics G-Ex Pty Ltd. • Representative RC sub-samples were produced using a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were mostly dry. • Both DD and RC sampling is an appropriate method for gold and base metal exploration. • Before each drillhole the cyclone and cone splitter has been inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up. The cyclone was cleaned with compressed air between (6m) drill runs. • RC duplicate samples were collected every 20 metres from a second chute on the cone splitter and will be assayed to determine sample representativity. No DD core

	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	duplicates were taken in the field. • Target sub-sample weight for RC samples was 2.5kg. DD core sampling intervals are >0.4m and <1.5m to ensure sample weights of 1.4-4kg. This sample size was considered appropriate for the Archaean gold and base metal mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assessed by ALS Perth (WA) using the following analysis techniques: ○ ME-ICP61 multielement analysis: 0.25g sub-sample prepared via Four-Acid digestion with ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry) analysis. Four-Acid Digestion is an industry standard technique and considered to be a near-total digestion. ○ Au-AA25/26 for Au: 30g/50g sample taken and analysed via fire assay with AAS (atomic absorption spectrometry) finish. This is an industry standard technique when assessing ore-grade Au mineralisation. ○ Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, S & Ti were reported in percent (%) all other analytes reported in parts per million (ppm). The elements assayed were: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W & Zn. • No geophysical tools were used. • Field introduced standards have been inserted at an average rate of 1:20. These are either CRMs or blanks. 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Notable / anomalous intercepts are shown in Appendix 1. These results were verified internally by alternative Company personnel. • No twinned holes were completed. • Field data was recoded electronically and backed up in off-site secure servers. Field data is then loaded to an SQL database, operated and maintained by Geobase Australia. All database processes are logged and time stamped. • No adjustments were made to assay data.
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.*	• Drill hole collars were located using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy in plan. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration drilling. Downhole surveys have been conducted using an Axis gyroscope.

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone: 51 • Drill hole collar elevations have been assigned using the GSA SRTM digital elevation data.
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 is 15m, and between-section spacing is 15m-20m. Exploration drill hole collar locations are shown in Figure 2. • Drill spacing is for exploration purposes and not at a sufficient density for Resource Estimation or Ore Reserves Estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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 designed perpendicular to the modelled mineralised structures to achieve unbiased sampling. • Not applicable – mineralised structures yet to be modelled as assay results not received.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples were securely packed on site and either delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth, WA) by a commercial freight carrier, or by GTE employees. • DD core was transported to Dynamics G-Ex Pty Ltd (Kalgoorlie) for cutting before being transported by a commercial freight carried to ALS Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the drill data. • The drill data has been 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.*	• Exploration lease E 53/1612 ("Harris Find") is located 70km south-east of Wiluna, WA. GTE has 80% ownership of the lease (20% *Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd*). The tenement is within the Determined Kultju (Aboriginal Corporation) Native Title Claim with whom GTE have an executed Regional Land Access Agreement. No other encumbrances are known. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of other parties' exploration previously disclosed in GTE ASX announcement: *Harris Find High Grade Gold Target and Drilling Completed at Yandal West (11 November 2019).*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• GTE have targeted Archaean gold lode style mineralisation. The Project is located along the western margin of the Archaean Yandal Greenstone Belt. The regional-scale Moiler's Fault crosscuts the province in a south-easterly direction; with a dominantly mafic sequence to west of the fault, and a felsic volcanic-sedimentary sequence interlayered with mafic volcanic rocks, to the east of the fault.

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*
		• See Appendix 1 for drill hole details.
		• All material information has been disclosed.

	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Material/anomalous results defined as: Au≥0.5 g/t, Ag≥2ppm, Cu≥1000ppm, Ni≥1000ppm, Pb≥2000ppm, or Zn≥3500ppm, and interpreted to have sufficient lateral extend. These results are listed in Appendix 1. • Reported results were weighted averaged, with up to 2m of internal dilution incorporated into reported result. • Reported intercepts do not incorporate shorter intercepts. • Metal equivalents were not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down-hole lengths are reported as the mineralised structure is not well enough understood to determine true widths. • Harris' Find Structure interpreted as being sub-vertical; angle of reported drill-intercepts unlikely to differ materially from down-hole lengths.
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.*	• Collar locations are displayed in Figure 2 (announcement body) with appropriate long sections also contained within the text (Figure 1).
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All completed drillholes and relevant assay results appear in Appendix 1. • Notable results reported in Appendix 1 determined using the following cut-off grade: Au≥0.5 g/t. If no notable results were returned for a drillhole this was recorded.

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.*	• This drilling was targeting Archaean gold lode targets previously made public in the following ASX announcements: ○ *31 January 2023 – Completion of Drilling at Harris Find* ○ *8 December 2022 – Phase 2 Extension Drilling Commences at Harris Find* ○ *15 September 2022 – Interpreted Extension of Prospective Barwidgee Structure* ○ *31 August 2022 – Significant Gold Intercepts from Harris Find Drilling* ○ *11 November 2019 - Harris Find High Grade Gold Target and Drilling Completed at Yandal West.*
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 work at Harris Find may include RC Drilling and/or Diamond Drilling. • See diagrams within main body of announcement.