

ASX Announcement

19 September 2023



Maiden RC Drilling upgrades Firebird

Highlights

- Multiple mineralised assay results were returned from a maiden broad spaced Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Firebird Gold Project. The RC drilling programme tested an extensive (3.7km x 450m) soil anomaly at Firebird and followed-up previously reported anomalous aircore results, all within Archean Greenstone.
- RC drill assay results received included: 1m @ 16.8g/t Au from 50m (23FBRC008), 1m @ 2.00g/t Au from 70m (23GBRC003), and 2m @ 1.95g/t Au from 125m.
- Highest assay results were clustered on the southern end of the highest values of soil anomalism, which are open up to two kilometres between the broad spaced drilling at Firebird. The RC results are interpreted to have drilled the fringes of a potentially large gold mineralised system.
- Follow-up drilling will commence immediately the drill contractor becomes available.

Great Western Exploration Limited (ASX: GTE) ("Great Western" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of the maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme 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%). 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 a maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme at the Firebird Project (GTE ASX Announcement 24 July 2023), targeting a large (3.7km x 450m) soil anomaly and following up anomalous aircore drill results. Previous aircore drilling confirmed soil anomalism as insitu, with mineralisation hosted by Archean Greenstone, host to the majority of Western Australian's gold deposits. Several significant gold assays were received from the maiden RC programme at Firebird some of which included:

- 1m @ 16.8g/t Au from 50m (23FBRC008);
- 1m @ 2.00g/t Au from 70m (23FBRC003);
- 2m @ 1.95g/t Au from 125m (23FBRC008);
- 1m @ 1.38g/t Au from 70m (23FBRC008); and
- 1m @ 1.03g/t Au from 73m (23FBRC012).

The majority of significant intercepts were recorded clustered at the southern extent of the higher tenor soil anomalism (Figure 2). Drill-hole 23FBRC008 recorded multiple significant and anomalous gold results, which the Company interprets has tested the fringes of a potentially large gold mineralised system. Mineralisation at this location is open 400m to the north of 23FBRC008 to hole 23FBRC004 (Figure 4), and significantly, up to 2km to the south to the mineralised drill intercepts of 23FBRC012 (Figure 5).

This interpretation is supported by previously reported soil anomalism (GTE ASX Announcement 12 January 2023) and trends in magnetic data (GTE Announcement 7 February 2023).

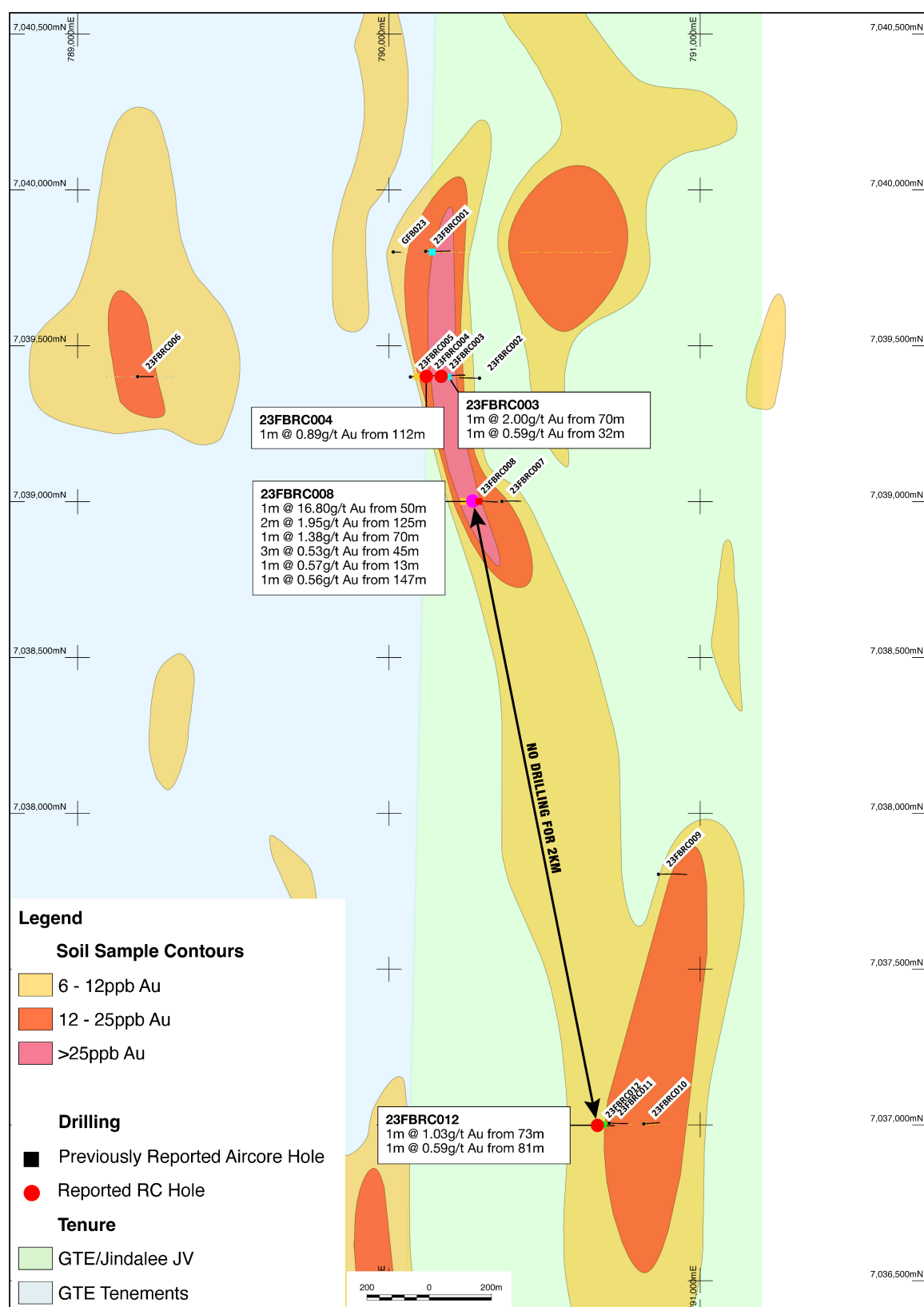
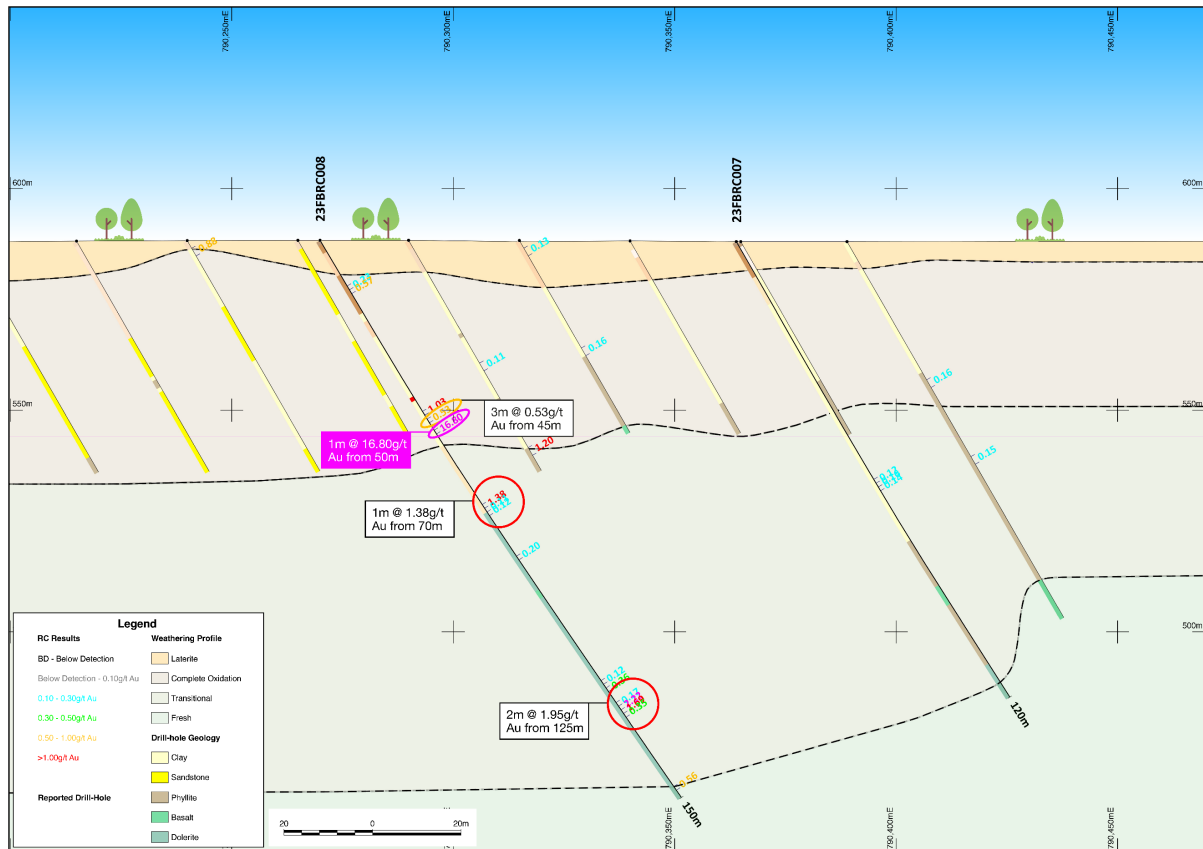


Figure 2: Location of reported drill-holes relative to previously reported aircore drilling, overlaid on previously reported extensive soil anomalism. Note the significant gap in drilling between the significant intercepts of drill-holes 23FBRC008 and 012.



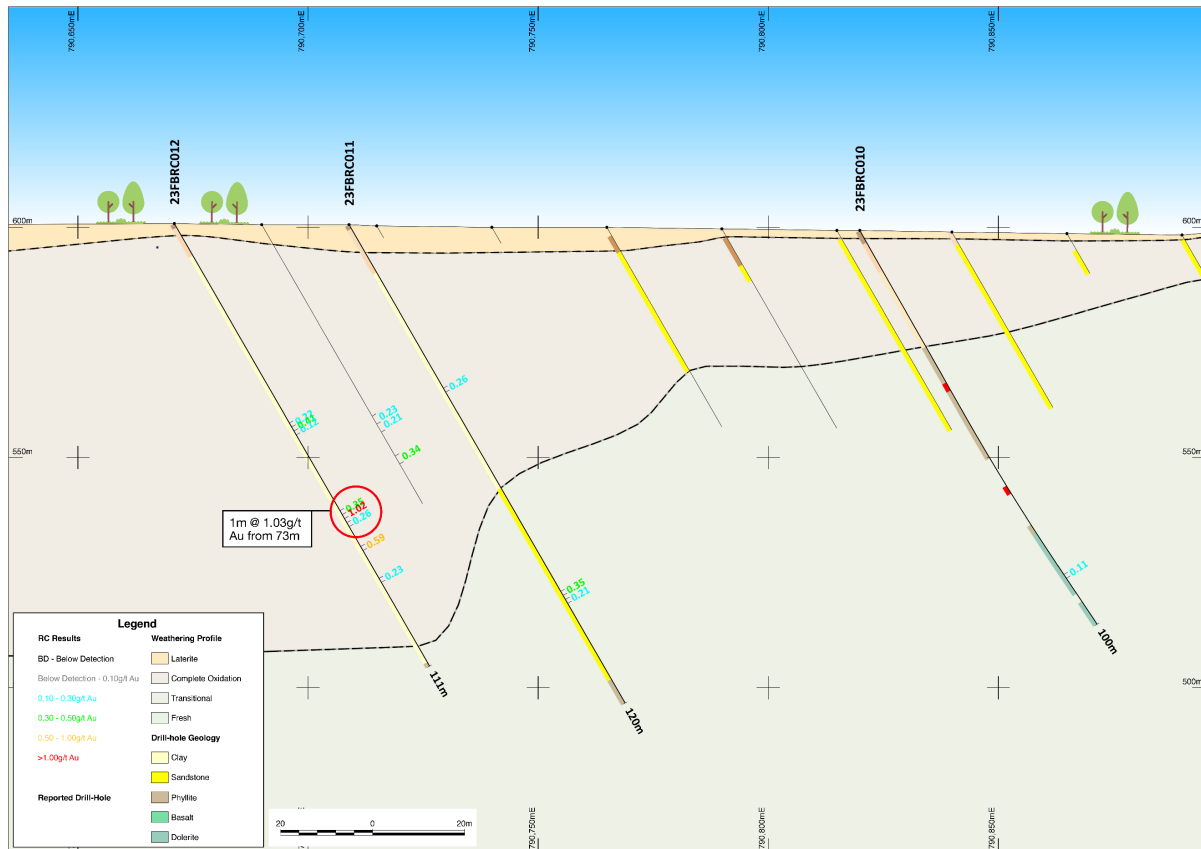


Figure 5: Cross section of significant intercepts recorded in 23FBRC012. Closest drilling north of this position is greater than 2 kilometres to the north, with this hole interpreted to be on the fringes of a potentially large gold mineralised system.

The Company looks forward to follow-up drilling to test what it interprets to be a large gold mineralised system, with follow-up drilling to target extensions to the north, south and below intercepts recorded from drill-holes 23FBRC008 and 012. Follow-up drilling is planned to commence immediately upon drill contractor availability.

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 6).

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.



Great Western EXPLORATION



Figure 6: Location of Great Western's Exploration Tenure.

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

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Previous ASX Releases – GTE.ASX

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|-----|-----------------|--|
| 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. |
| 6. | 7 March 2023 | Exploration Update: Atley North, Fairbairn, and Firebird Projects. |
| 7. | 19 May 2023 | Phase 1 Drilling Completed at the Firebird Gold Project. |
| 8. | 5 July 2023 | Encouraging Assays Received from AC Drilling at Firebird |
| 9. | 24 July 2023 | RC Drilling Commences at the Firebird Gold Project |
| 10. | 1 August 2023 | Firebird RC Drilling Completed and Drilling Starts at Angus |

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, 7/02/2023, 7/03/2023, 19/05/2023, 5/07/2023, and 1/08/2023) 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 RC drill Results at the Firebird Gold Project (Significant results defined as assays $\geq 0.5\text{g/t Au}$)

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 Z50)	Northing (GDA94 Z50)	Elevation RL	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Hole Depth (m)	Notable Intercepts			
							From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval length (m)	Au (g/t)
23FBRC001	790,119	7,039,802	583	-60	89	150	NSA			
23FBRC002	790,292	7,039,395	582	-60	270	114	NSA			
23FBRC003	790169	7039401	581	-60	88	144	32	33	1	0.59
							70	71	1	2.00
23FBRC004	790121	7039401	581	-61	85	114	112	113	1	0.89
23FBRC005	790,070	7,039,399	581	-60	82	132	NSA			
23FBRC006	789,194	7,039,400	573	-61	90	100	NSA			
23FBRC007	790,364	7,039,000	588	-60	87	120	NSA			
23FBRC008	790,270	7,039,001	588	-59	88	150	13	14	1	0.57
							45	48	3	0.53
							50	51	1	16.80
							70	71	1	1.38
							125	127	2	1.95
							147	148	1	0.56
23FBRC009	790,867	7,037,803	594	-60	89	156	NSA			
23FBRC010	790,820	7,037,002	599	-61	87	100	NSA			
23FBRC011	790,709	7,037,004	600	-60	91	120	NSA			
23FBRC012	790,671	7,036,997	601	-60	91	111	73	74	1	1.03
							81	82	1	0.59
23FBRC013	789,967	7,036,197	599	-60	91	100	NSA			
23FBRC014	789,916	7,036,198	598	-59	87	102	NSA			

NSA: No Significant Assays

Appendix 2

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples were taken from Reverse Circulation (RC) holes, with drill-hole details summarised in Appendix 1. RC samples were collected from a cyclone at 1m intervals in buckets and laid upon the ground in lines of 10-30. A 2-3kg 1m samples were 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GTE contracted Jarahfire Drilling to complete the drill programme utilising a Truck Mounted 450 Schramm (Rig 1). Drilling was completed using a percussive 5.5” diameter face sampling bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each RC 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative sub-samples were produced using a rig mounted cyclone and Metzke cone splitter. Samples were mostly dry. • Before each drillhole the cyclone and Metzke cone splitter were 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 were assayed to determine field sample quality and analytical precision. • Target sub-sample weight for RC samples was 2.5kg. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were assayed by ALS Perth (WA) using the following analysis techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Au-AA23: A prepared 30g sub-sample taken and analysed via fire assay fusion with AAS (atomic absorption spectrometry) finish. This is an industry standard analysis technique for Au and considered total. ME-ICP41: A prepared 0.50g sub-sample is taken and digested via aqua regia with ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma- atomic emission spectrometry) finish. This is an industry standard technique and delivering near-total digestion for most analytes. The elements assayed were: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Li Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W & Zn. Analytes were reported in parts per million (ppm), except for: Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, S & Ti which were reported in percent (%). Field introduced standards were inserted at an average rate of 1:20. These alternated between certified reference material (CRM) or a blank sample. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision was demonstrated with 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. No geophysical tools were used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notable / anomalous intercepts are reported in the main body of the of the announcement and within Appendix 1. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>which is operated and maintained by Geobase Australia. All database processes are logged and time stamped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill-hole collars have been located using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy in plan. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration drilling. Downhole surveys have been conducted using a Reflex gyroscope. All data recorded and reported using grid system GDA94, MGA Zone 50. Drill-hole collar elevations were assigned from the publicly available, SRTM derived, DEM (digital elevation model).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On section spacing between drill collars was 50m, 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. No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was planned near-perpendicular to the modelled mineralised structures to achieve unbiased sampling. The drill orientation did not introduce any sample bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples are securely packed on site by GTE staff and delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth, WA) by the commercial freight carrier, McMahon Burnett Transport, or by GTE employees.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant tenements are listed below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: 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
		<p>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>.</p> <p>Non-State Royalties: None</p> <p>Other Encumbrances: None</p> <p>Historical Sites: None</p> <p>National Parks: None</p> <p>Environment: None</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GTE have targeted Archaean lode-gold mineralisation. The project is located within the Archean Joyners Find Greenstone Belt and multiple north-northwest striking shear zones are interpreted to host gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 1 for drill hole details. All material information has been disclosed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomalous results defined as assays $\geq 0.5\text{g/t Au}$ and listed in Appendix 1. Reported results were weighted averaged, with up to 2m of internal dilution incorporated into the final calculation. Reported intercepts do not include shorter lengths. No metal equivalents were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 of the 14 drillholes were drilled at -60 degrees dip to the east with one (23FBRC002) drilled at -60 degrees to the west. Field mapping and drill hole interpretation indicated steep north- northwest striking and west dipping structures.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant maps and sections are available in the body of the announcement (Figures 2-6). Reportable intercepts are published in Appendix 1.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All completed hole and assay results are reported in Appendix 1. Results recorded as “notable” or “significant” had Au values $\geq 0.5\text{g/t}$, with results less than this value recorded as no significant assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration drilling was targeting a gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly. This was previously made public in the following ASX announcements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>22/08/2021 – Large Strong Gold Anomaly at Firebird Gold Project;</i> <i>12/01/2023 – Broad Gold Anomalies Confirmed and Significantly Extended at Firebird;</i> <i>7/02/2023 – Geological Interpretation Significantly Enhances Firebird;</i> <i>9/05/2023 – Drilling commences at the Firebird Gold Project; and</i> <i>19/05/2023 – Phase 1 Drilling Completed at the Firebird Gold Project.</i> <i>5 July 2023 - Encouraging Assays Received from AC Drilling at Firebird.</i> <i>24 July 2023 - RC Drilling Commences at the Firebird Gold Project.</i> <i>1 August 2023 - Firebird RC Drilling Completed and Drilling Starts at Angus.</i>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firebird is an early-stage exploration project, and further exploration to define mineralisation already identified may include aircore, RC, and diamond drilling, and associated assaying and test work.