ASX Announcement

26 September 2023

Large DeGrussa-Style Copper Targets Defined from Fairbairn EM Survey

Highlights

- **Three large DeGrussa-style copper targets have been defined for drilling, by a Fixed-Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) ground survey programme at the Fairburn Project, refining the heliborne EM targets.**
- **The FLEM survey defined three isolated and discrete bedrock conductors, interpreted to be related to sulphide mineralisation.**
- **Geological mapping and modelling of Fairbairn data indicates the conductors represent blind DeGrussa style volcanic-hosted massive sulphide targets, which Great Western considers compelling drill targets.**
- **Great Western plans to drill test these targets in November 2023.**

Great Western Exploration Limited (ASX: GTE) ("Great Western" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of a Fixed-Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) survey at the Company's Fairbairn Project.

Fairbairn Project

GTE 100% (E69/3443)

Three large DeGrussa-style copper targets have been defined by a Fixed-Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) ground survey programme for drilling at the Fairburn Project (Figure 1). The FLEM survey aimed to refine the previously reported heliborne EM targets (GTE ASX Announcement 21 March 2023), and defined three isolated and discrete bedrock conductors, interpreted to be related to sulphide mineralisation. Geological mapping and modelling of Fairbairn data indicates the conductors represent

blind DeGrussa style volcanic-hosted massive sulphide targets which Great Western considers compelling drill targets.

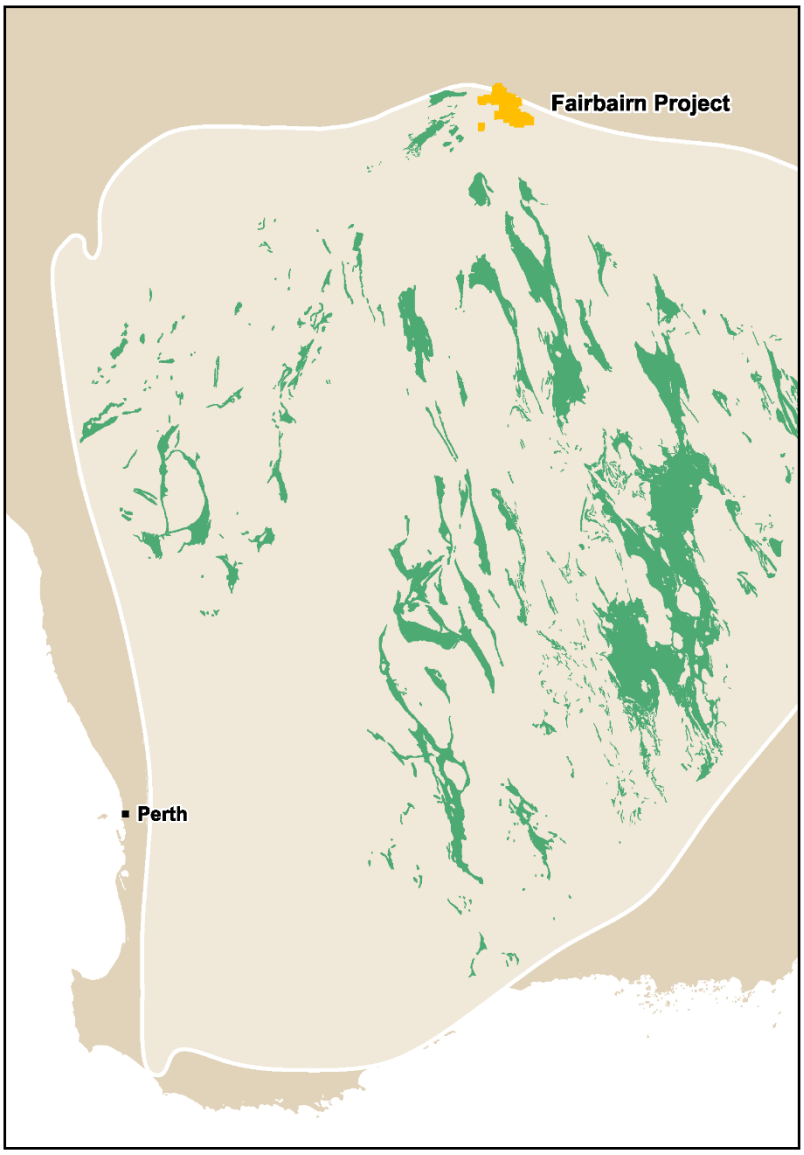

Figure 1: Fairbairn Project Location.

Modelling of the ground FLEM survey by highly respected geophysical consultants Newexco found three of the seven heliborne EM targets were isolated and discrete bedrock conductors: modelled plates FLG134, FLG285, and FLG574, shown in Figure 2. The FLEM data at these locations displayed exponential conductivity decay, interpreted to be potential sulphide mineralisation.

The conductors were modelled between only 80 - 190m below surface, positioned along a government mapped contact between a siltstone-shale and boulder conglomerate-sandstone units of the Yelma Formation within the Earaheedy Basin (Figure 2).

Geological mapping subsequently completed by the Company at the projected position of the modelled plates to surface, verified government mapped sedimentary contacts and defined altered mafic rocks within these sedimentary units. Quartz veining was noted trending parallel to plate FLG285, potentially indicative of hydrothermal fluid flow within the vicinity.

Surface rock-chip sampling from the up-dip projection of plate FLG134 returned anomalous copper results (peak result 0.19% Cu shown in Figure 2 and 3), with anomalous gold assays of 0.15g/t and 0.12g/t reported at the up-dip projection of plates FLG285 and FLG584 respectively (Figure 2, 4, and 5).

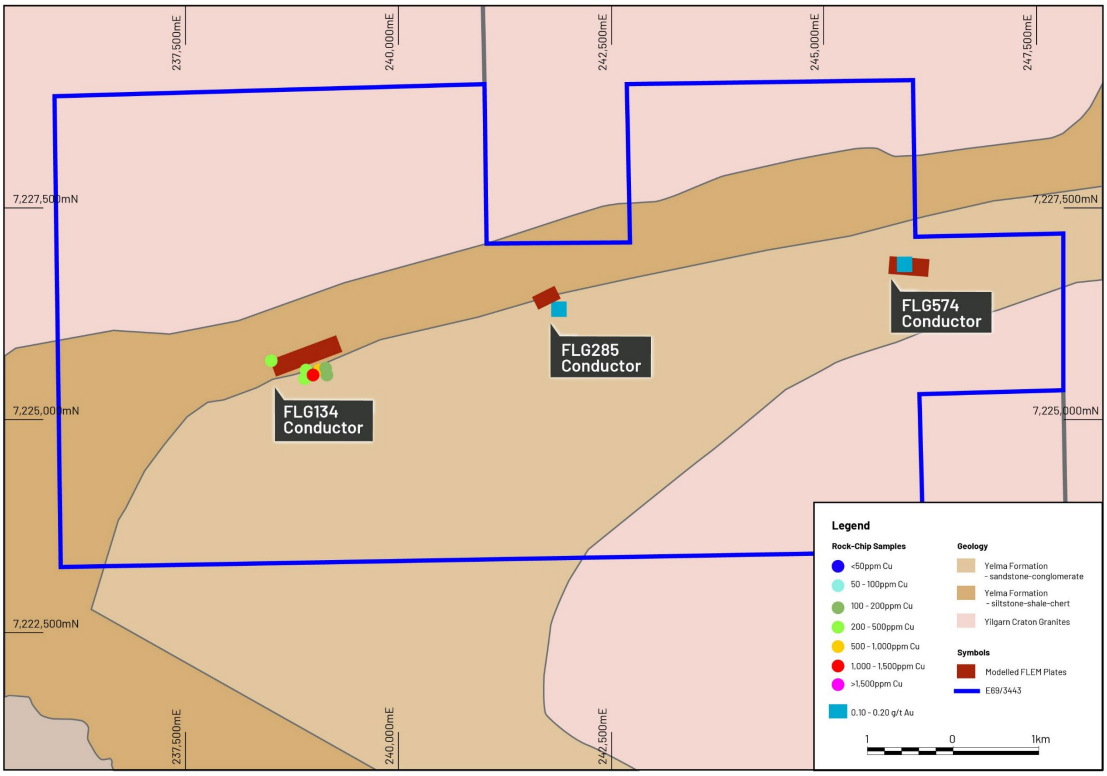

Figure 2: Plan location of modelled FLEM conductors FLG134, FLG285, and FLG574.

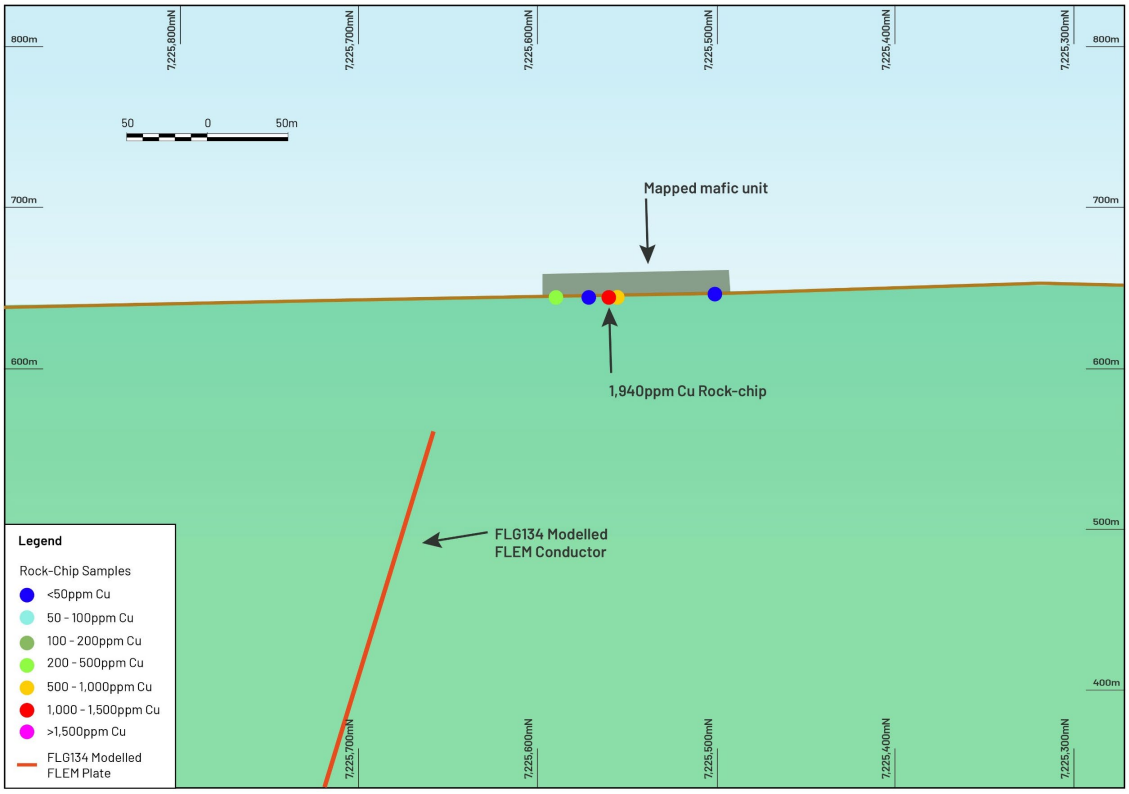

Figure 3: FLG134 modelled plate conductor. This plate has extents of 800m x 600m, with the top of the plate within 80m from surface. Proposed position of mapped mafic unit and position of conductor is potential VHMS mineralisation system is given in Figure 5.

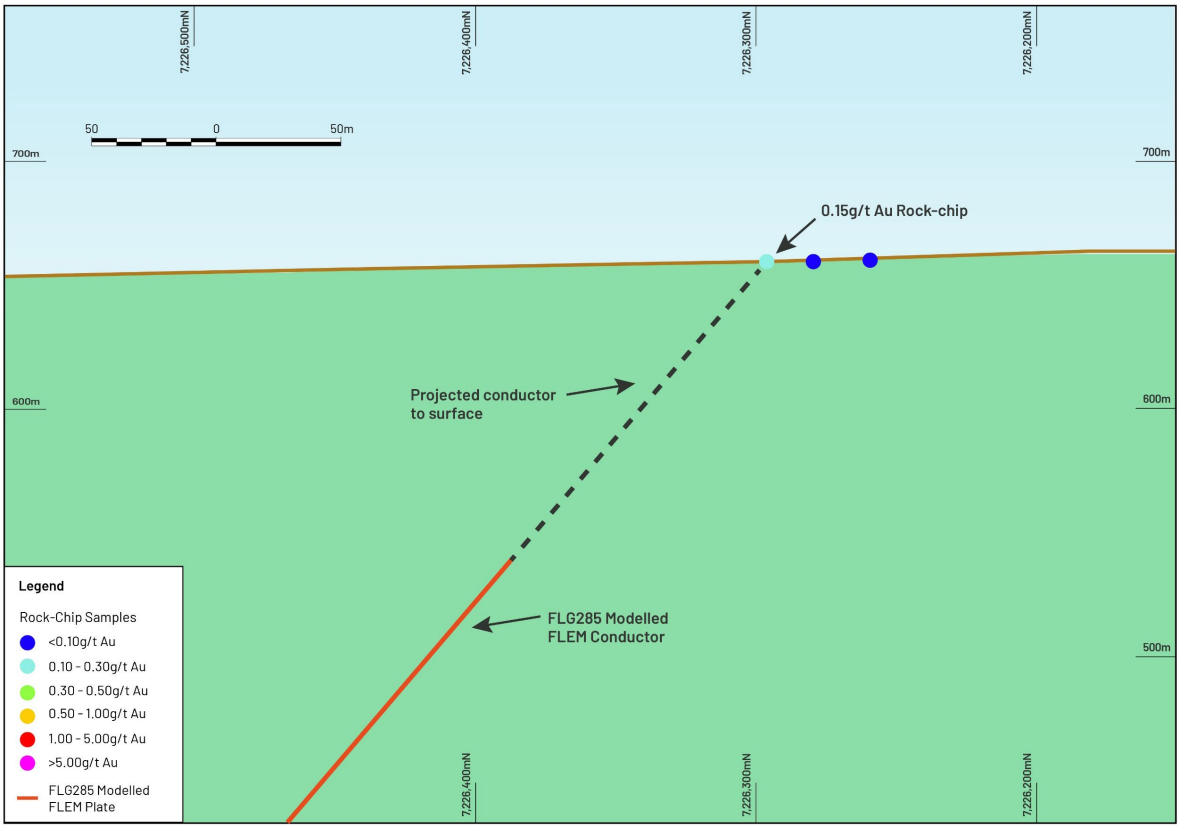

Figure 4: FLG285 modelled plate FLEM conductor. The plate has extents of approximately 280m x 180m and is within 120m of surface.

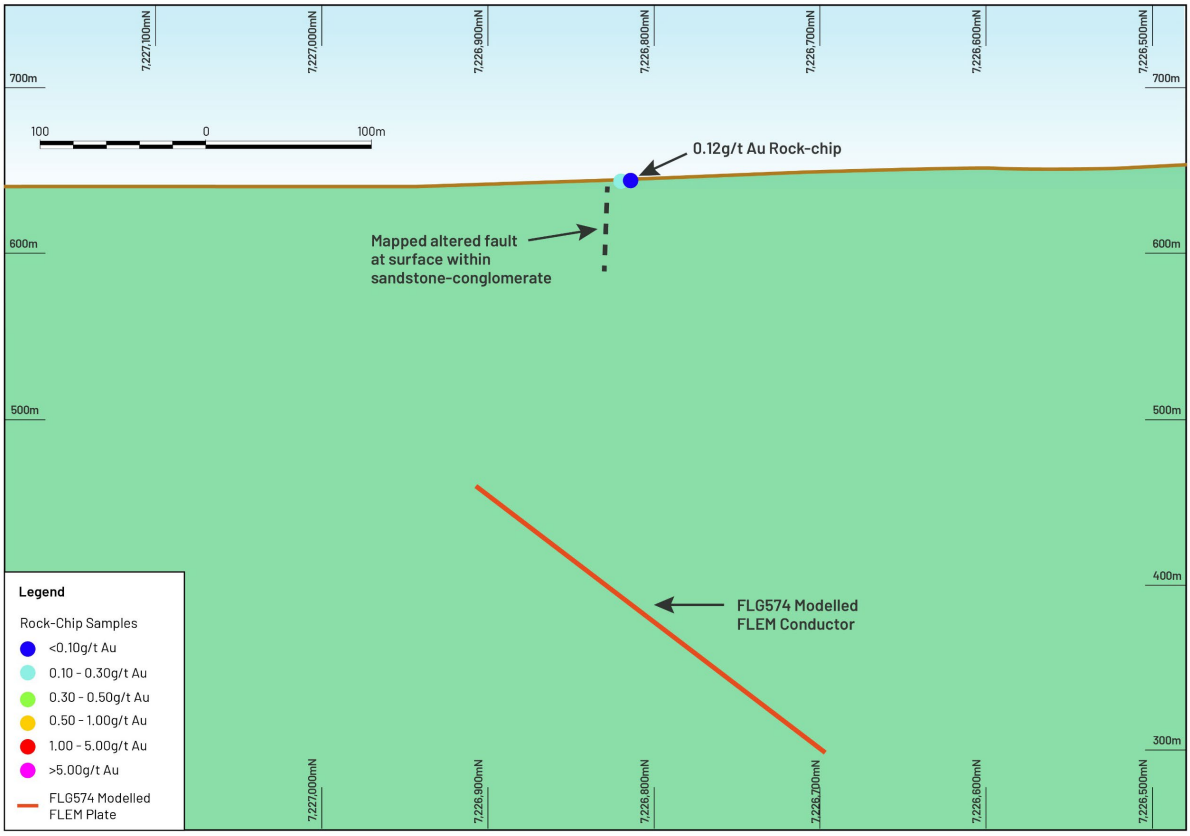

Figure 5: FLG574 modelled plate FLEM conductor. The Plate has extents of approximately 480m x 170m and is within 190m of surface.

Based on the geological mapping completed, it is interpreted that the FLEM conductors and mapped mafic units within sandstonet represent a volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) target. The Company interprets the altered basalt anomalous in copper at FLM134, and anomalous gold values taken up-dip of conductors FLG285 and 584, are positions outboard of a blind and preserved volcanic hydrothermal vent. Under this model, the FLEM plates define the position of potential metal rich massive sulphides, shown in Figure 6.

Further, it is interpreted that the mapped sedimentary units of the Yelma Formation are at a similar stratigraphic level and structural position as the DeGrussa VHMS Deposit (766Kt Cu and 588Kt Oz Au), within the nearby Byrah Basin. The Company interprets that the units mapped at Fairbairn are potentially equivalent outboard units to those documented at DeGrussa, shown in Figure 7.

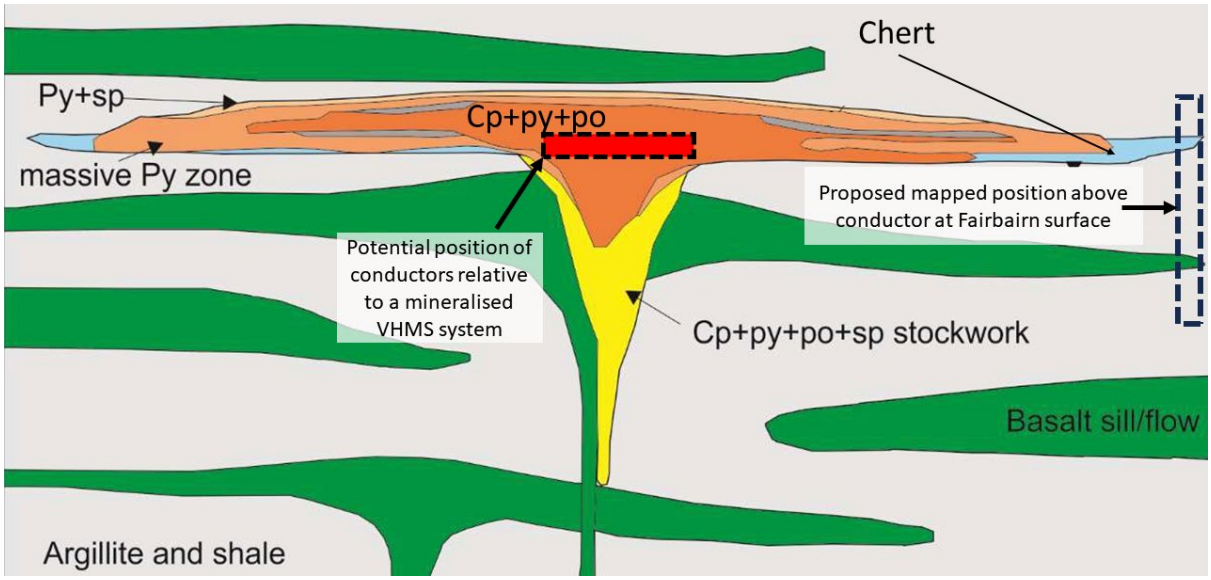

Figure 6: Proposed position of mapped units at Fairbairn and defined EM conductor relative to schematic VHMS mineralised system (after Hawke, 2016a).

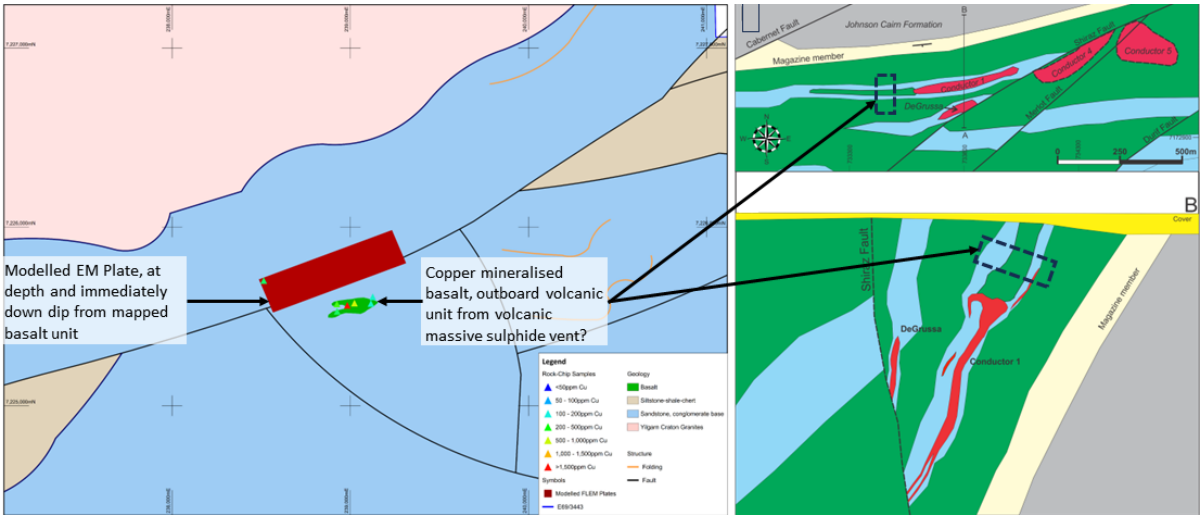

Figure 7: Detailed surface mapping completed on the left, schematic plan (top) and cross section (Below) of DeGrussa on the right (after Hawke, 2016b). Interpreted position of position of mapped at geology in relation to the level within the DeGrussa VHMS, shown with dashed boxes.

Little previous exploration has been completed at the project, with work completed during the 1980s and early-1990s focussed on diamond exploration.

The Company believes that based on the strength and discrete nature of the modelled conductors and supporting mapped geological controls and surface sampling results, the conductors represent compelling drilling targets requiring immediate drill testing for potential DeGrussa style VHMS copper-gold-lead-zinc mineralisation.

Great Western plans to commence drilling of these three modelled FLEM conductors in November 2023 once final access approvals are in place.

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 underexplored or virtually unexplored (Figure 8).

Numerous field work programmes across multiple projects are currently underway at different stages of the Company's exploration pipeline, providing diverse opportunities for a significant discovery. This includes a small RC drilling programme to be completed at Yandal West in early-October, testing the Barwidgee Fault and EM targets in the southern portion of the project. Assays from Atley North drilling were received with no significant results reported.

Figure 8: Location of Great Western's Exploration Tenure.

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

Shane Pike

Managing Director

Great Western Exploration Limited

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REFERENCES

Hawke, M 2016a, *The Geological Evolution of the DeGrussa volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposit and the Eastern Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia*, PHD Thesis, University of Tasmania, pp. 271, August 2016.

Hawke, M 2016b, *The Geological Evolution of the DeGrussa volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposit and the Eastern Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia*, PHD Thesis, University of Tasmania, pp. 387, August 2016.

Previous ASX Releases – GTE.ASX

1. 21 March 2023 Nickel Copper Targets Defined at the Fairbairn Project

Competent Person Statement

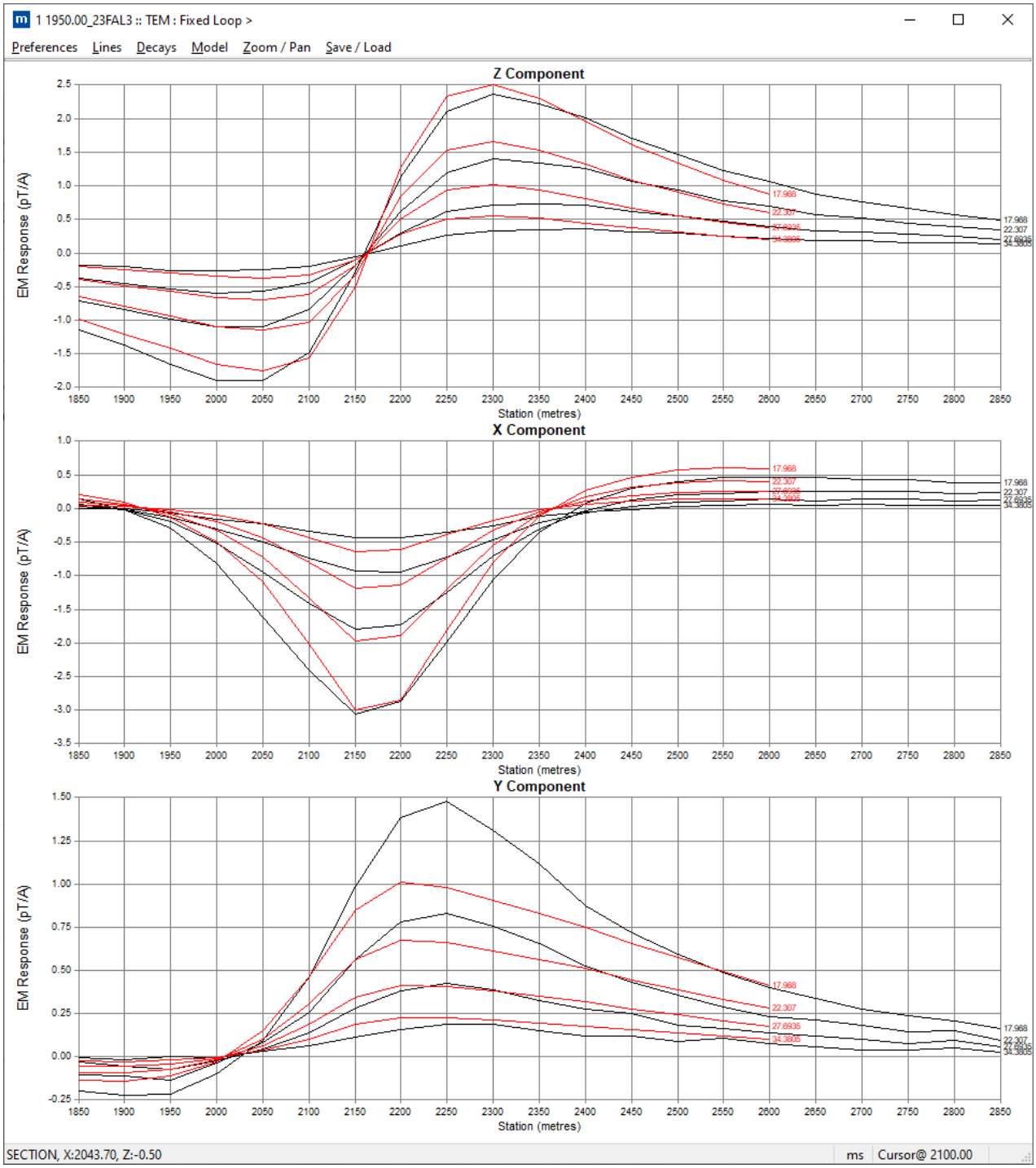
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Shane Pike who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Pike is an employee of Great Western Exploration Limited and has sufficient 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 (21 March 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

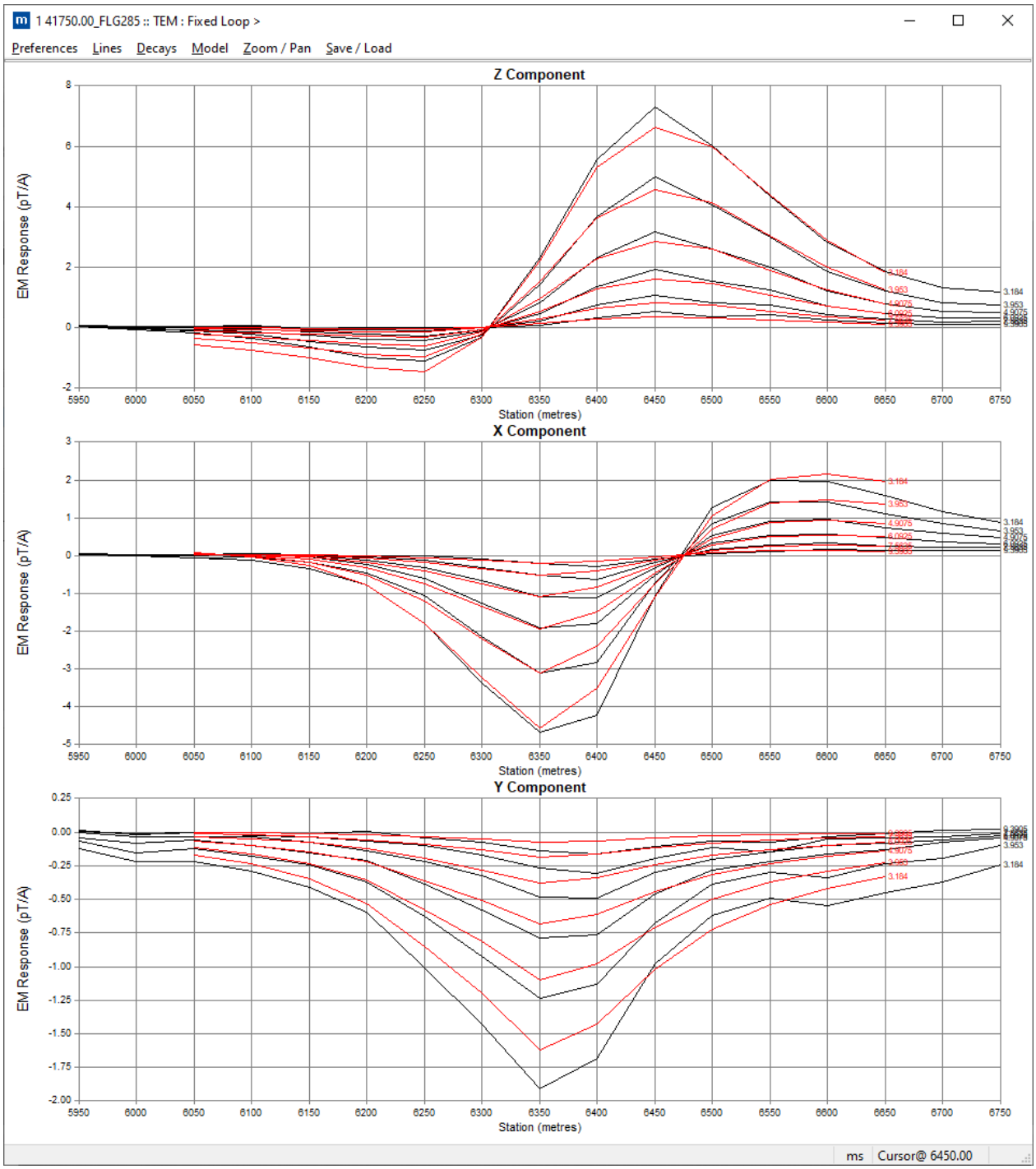
technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Appendix 1

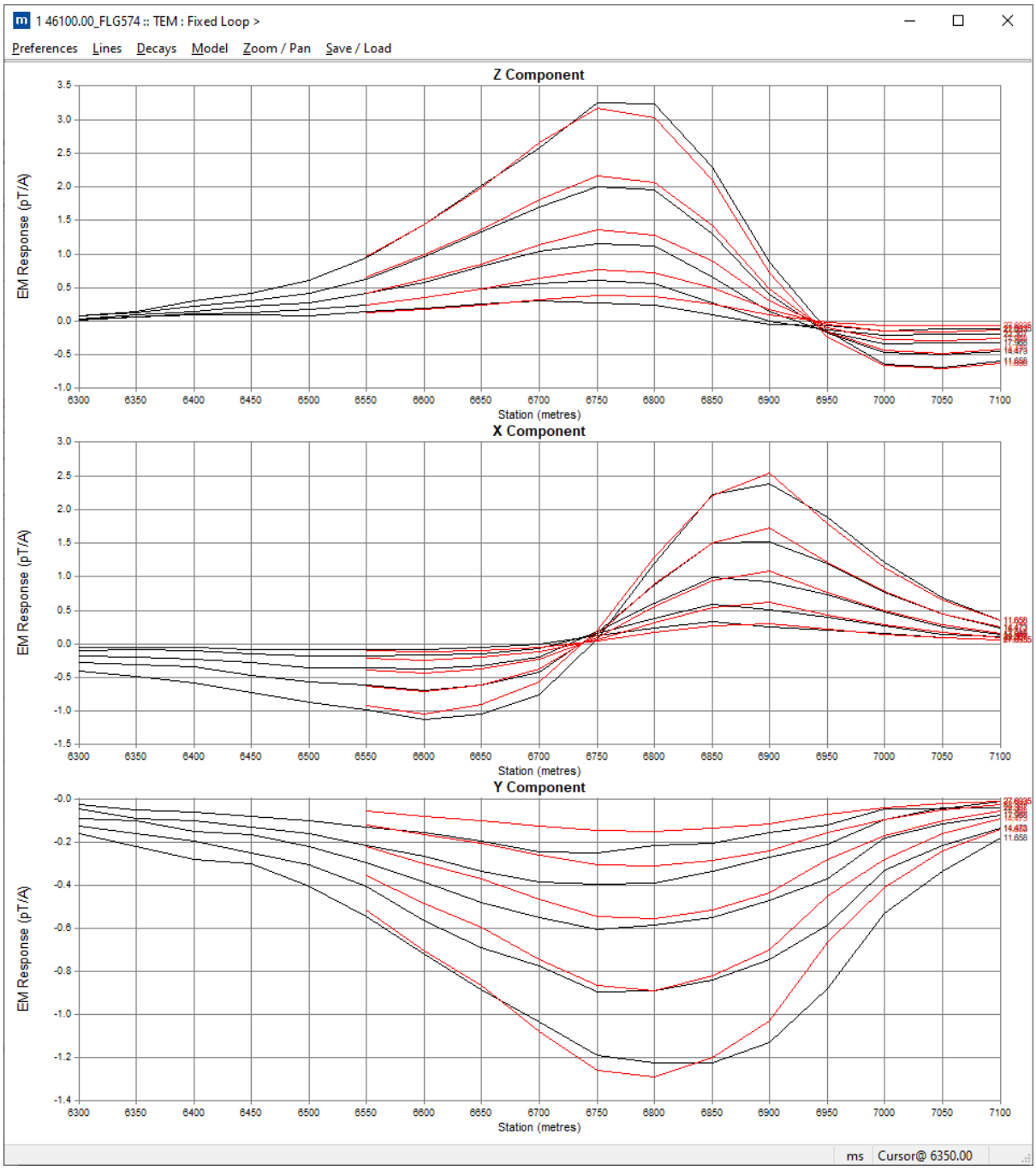
FLG134 Line 1950 modelling of channels 25 to 28 (17.9ms–34.4ms), displaying an isolated and discrete conductor. Black and red profiles represent field and modelled response respectively.



FLG285 modelling of channels 17 to 22 (3.2ms–9.4ms), defining an isolated and discrete conductor. Black and red profiles represent field and modelled response respectively.



FLG574 Line 46100 modelling of channels 23 to 27 (11.6ms–27.7ms), defining an isolated and discrete conductor. Black and red profiles represent field and modelled response respectively.



Appendix 2

Sample ID	Easting (GDA94 Z51)	Northing (GDA94 Z51)	Elevation	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Comments
GFAR001	238514	7225700	638	0.003	172	23.7	56.6	105	Green, red, vesicular weathered sandstone and quartz
GFAR002	238781	7225416	644	0.002	8	3.7	1.9	2	Quartz conglomerate
GFAR003	238862	7225441	645	0.003	41	7.6	2.9	8	Ferruginised coarse quartz conglomerate sandstone
GFAR004	238899	7225502	645	0.001	5	2.4	3.1	3	Chert
GFAR005	238926	7225528	645	0.001	174	15.8	64.1	52	Mafic aphanitic
GFAR006	238925	7225570	644	0.001	309	27.7	11	60	Ferruginised mafic
GFAR007	239023	7225574	646	0.001	525	79.8	10	145	Ferruginised mafic
GFAR008	238952	7225558	645	0.003	41	13.5	3.6	26	Sandstone
GFAR009	238983	7225562	646	0.001	1940	43.8	87.8	130	Ferruginised mafic, vein quartz
GFAR010	239021	7225505	647	BD	3	1.2	2.2	3	Sandstone, vein quartz
GFAR011	239055	7225528	647	BD	2	1.7	0.7	4	Quartz vein
GFAR012	239116	7225572	647	BD	123	6.3	6.4	7	Ferruginised mafic?
GFAR013	239261	7225579	648	0.001	29	10	4	10	Sandstone/shale
GFAR014	239176	7225564	648	0.013	24	2.2	4.2	3	Ferruginised sandstone
GFAR015	239126	7225609	647	0.002	125	9.5	4.1	13	Ferruginised sandstone
GFAR016	241669	7226441	654	0.002	35	3.4	5.5	5	Coarse quartz conglomerate
GFAR017	241685	7226363	655	0.002	8	2.6	5.2	5	Sandstone, green stained
GFAR018	241688	7226361	655	0.001	3	1.1	2.3	BD	Green chert float?
GFAR019	241715	7226334	656	0.002	8	4.1	3.1	5	Dark blue (manganese?) stained sandstone
GFAR020	241610	7226393	654	0.001	5	1.9	2.4	3	Quartz vein, chert (in situ?)

GFAR021	241725	7226256	658	0.001	3	1.7	1.5	4	Dark blue (manganese?) stained sandstone
GFAR022	241759	7226218	660	BD	4	1.7	2	2	Sandstone
GFAR023	241702	7226181	660	0.003	1	0.7	0.5	BD	Quartz vein, green (chlorite?, Cu?) stained
GFAR024	241702	7226191	660	BD	2	3.5	0.3	5	Quartz vein, 1m wide, vertical
GFAR025	241737	7226204	660	0.001	6	3.1	2.1	4	Conglomerate/sandstone contact
GFAR026	241771	7226235	660	BD	3	3.3	2.1	3	Sandstone, stained
GFAR027	241853	7226262	660	0.001	5	1.2	1.9	BD	Coarse quartz conglomerate
GFAR028	241800	7226334	658	0.002	4	3.6	3.5	5	Ferruginous sandstone, quartz float
GFAR029	241915	7226269	661	0.001	4	1.3	1.3	2	Ferruginised arkose
GFAR030	241882	7226300	659	0.150	5	3.1	5.8	5	Shale
GFAR031	242034	7226319	662	0.015	3	0.9	1	BD	Quartz vein, longitudinal, 1m wide
GFAR032	241987	7226268	661	0.043	2	3.5	1.7	4	Sandstone, quartz lag
GFAR033	241986	7226264	662	0.002	3	2.8	1	2	Coarse quartz conglomerate
GFAR034	246225	7226922	636	0.001	1	3.9	0.9	2	Sandstone/quartz conglomerate
GFAR035	245944	7226819	644	0.122	17	1.5	0.3	BD	Coarse quartz conglomerate
GFAR036	245949	7226814	644	0.002	5	3.1	1.2	3	Sinistral fault in sandstone, green stained, vertical, 70 degrees ENE strike
GFAR036a	245948	7226814	644						Bedding in sandstone
GFAR037	245865	7226849	645	0.009	2	1.5	0.6	3	Vertical shear 83 degrees strike, sandstone, quartz cobbles
GFAR038	245837	7226867	645	0.009	3	1.4	0.6	2	Quartz with dark grey inclusions
GFAR039	245819	7226862	645	0.012	4	1.1	1.5	BD	Quartz float
GFAR040	245799	7226856	645	0.001	3	4.2	0.5	5	Slickensides in 1m wide quartz vein, 58 degrees ENE strike
GFAR041	245641	7226830	648	0.066	3	2.1	1.1	3	Quartz conglomerate/meta sandstone

Appendix 3

JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Fairbairn FLEM Survey

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.*	<u>Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) Survey</u> • Gap Geophysics completed a FLEM survey at the Fairbairn Project for Great Western Exploration Ltd. <u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Rock-chip samples were taken from sub-crop and float from surface.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is*	• Not applicable. No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable. No drilling reported.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have 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.*	• No drilling reported. • Rock chips were logged by a company geologist. Geological logging is qualitative in nature.
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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	<u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> • All samples were assessed by ALS Perth (WA) using the following analysis techniques: ○ AuMW-TL44: A prepared 50g sample taken and digested by Aqua Regia, and analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-AES and corrected for inter-element spectral interferences. A total of 51 elements were analysed. This technique is considered a partial technique. • Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, S, and Ti were reported in %, while Au, Ag, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, cu, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, La, Li, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr were reported in parts per million (ppm).
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.*	<u>Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) Survey</u> • Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd inspected the VTEM™ Max survey data and applying quality control protocols. • All digital data was inspected daily to ensure that good quality data was acquired in the field. <u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Anomalous intercepts are reported in the main body of the of the announcement. Results were reviewed and verified internally by alternative Company employees. • 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.
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.*	• The grid system used was GDA94 MGA zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Surveying comprised multiple 200m x 200m Fixed Loops, with each loop having two 100m spaced FLEM lines and stations spaced 50m along line. This is sufficient to establish the target depth and orientation. Surveying was completed using a fluxgate magnetometer and data were recorded on a SMARTem24 receiver system. GAP Geophysics used a proprietary transmitter outputting 110 amperes and operating at 1Hz. • The FLEM data is not being utilised for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations. • No sample compositing has taken place.
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.*	• Survey lines were orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike direction. Sampling bias is not applicable here with FLEM surveying. • No drilling completed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	<u>Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) Survey</u> • Data were transmitted by Gap Geophysics in a raw data format from site to Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd for review, QAQC and interpretation. Newexco provided data analysis, which was then reported to GTE representatives. <u>Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Rock chip samples were collected by GTE personnel and delivered to ALS Perth
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	<u>Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) Survey</u> • Data reviewed by third party geophysical consultant Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rock Chip Sampling • Rock chip assay results and interpretation have been reviewed internally by alternate Company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	**Tenement No:**	E 69/3443
		Tenement Type:	Exploration License
		Status:	Granted 20-12-2016
		Location:	Approximately 50km east of the Marymia Homestead, Wiluna Shire
		Size (km2)	55.89
		Ownership:	100% owned by Vanguard Exploration Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Great Western Exploration Ltd
		Native Title:	Prospect area covered by the Gingirana Determined Native Title claim. A Land Access Agreement in place.
		Other Agreements:	none
		Non-State Royalties:	none
		Other Encumbrances:	none
		National Parks:	none
		Other Environmental:	none

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• See GTE ASX Announcement 22 March 2022: *Nickel Exploration Programme at Fairbairn*.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Fairbairn Project regional geology occupies the north-western edge of the Palaeoproterozoic Earaheedy Basin. It includes Archaean granite and greenstone rocks of the Marymia Inlier and Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Earaheedy Group and Collier Group. • The Project is prospective for magmatic nickel and orogenic gold deposits hosted within the Archaean to Proterozoic aged mafic/ultramafic lithologies.

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.*
		• Not applicable – no drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and 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.*	• Not applicable – drill assay results 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').*	• Not applicable – drill assay results not 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.*	• Relevant location maps and sections are displayed
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 relevant results have been reported from the FLEM survey and rock chip sampling.

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.*	• All substantive exploration data has been reported by GTE in this announcement or previous ASX announcements.
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 will include geological mapping, soil geochemistry, and/or drilling.