ASX Announcement

14 February 2024

Firebird Aircore Drilling Results Received

Summary

- **Results from the phase 2 aircore drilling programme at the Firebird Gold Project have been returned which included 6m @ 1.05g/t Au from 124m, 6m @ 1.02g/t from 82m, and 4m @ 0.75g/t from 62m.**

- **The phase 2 air core drilling programme aimed to further define mineralisation intersected in the maiden RC drilling programme, that was open up to 2km along an extensive soil anomalism trend.**

- **While the phase 2 air core drilling results confirm a mineralised gold system at Firebird, the results are of a lower grade and greater depth than anticipated.**

- **Great Western's will focus its exploration efforts on the commencement of drilling of the DeGrussa style targets at the Fairbairn Copper Project in March 2024, and the drilling of the giant Winu Style Oval and Oval South copper-gold targets scheduled for May 2024.**

Great Western Exploration Limited (ASX: GTE) ("Great Western" or "the Company") announces assay results from the phase 2 air core 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%), shown in Figure 1. Results from this recently completed 8,021m air core drilling programme has been received. The drilling programme was designed to test encouraging results received from the maiden RC drilling programme at the Project within an extensive 3.7km x 450m soil anomaly.

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

Notable results returned from this recent programme included:

- 6m @ 1.05g/t Au from 124m (GFB087);
- 6m @ 1.02g/t Au from 82m (GFB074);
- 4m @ 0.75g/t Au from 62m (GFB086); and
- 2m @ 1.18g/t Au from 76m (GFB117).

These results were returned adjacent to significant results from drill-hole 23FBRC008 of the maiden RC programme (GTE ASX Announcement 19 September 2023), and along strike to the south of this hole that was open up to 2km prior to the completion of the phase 2 air-core drilling programme. These results were returned from a broadly anomalous (>30ppb Au) and continuous zone of gold mineralisation, shown in Figure 2, 3, and 4.

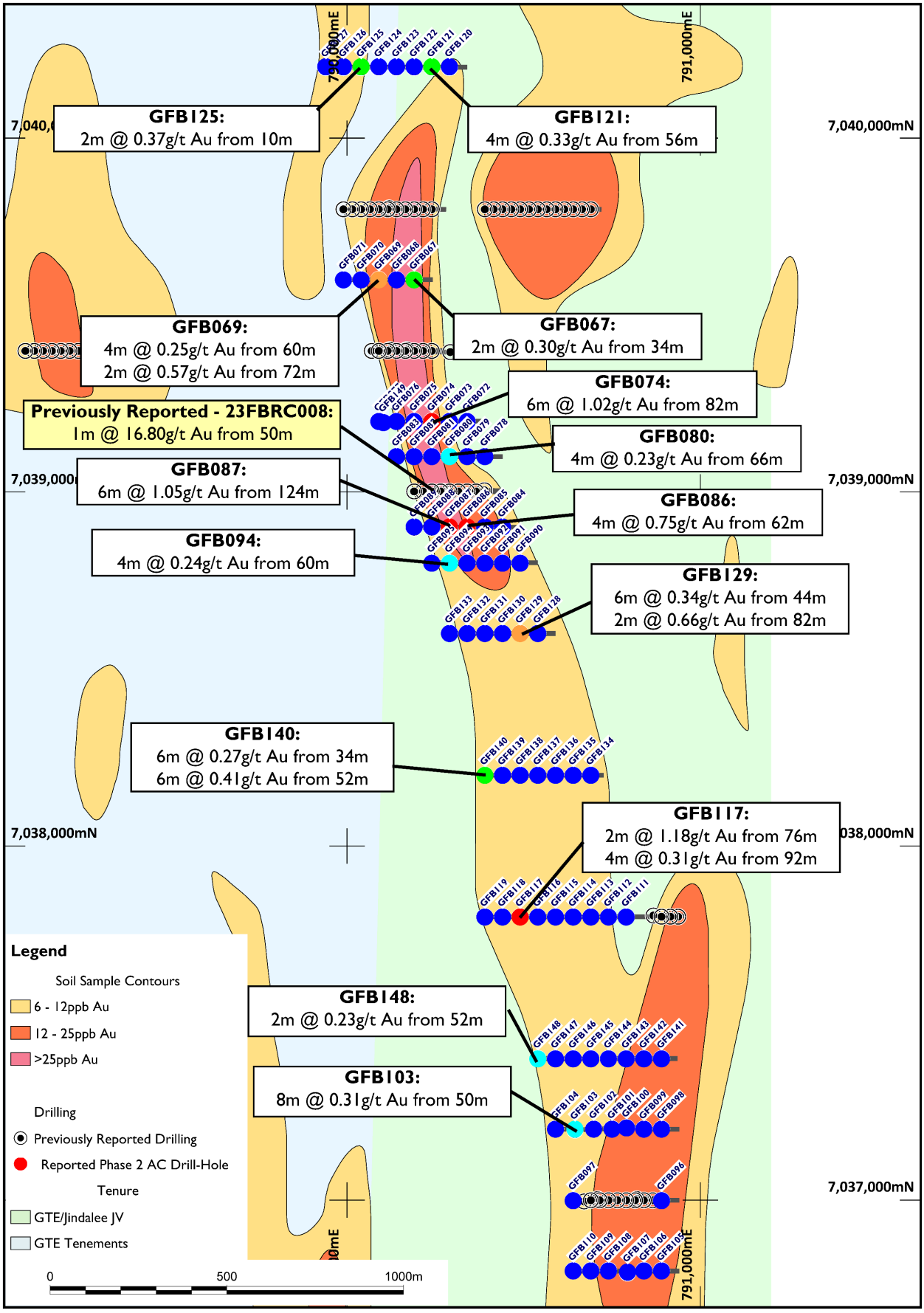

Figure 2: Phase 2 Aircore Drilling Results.

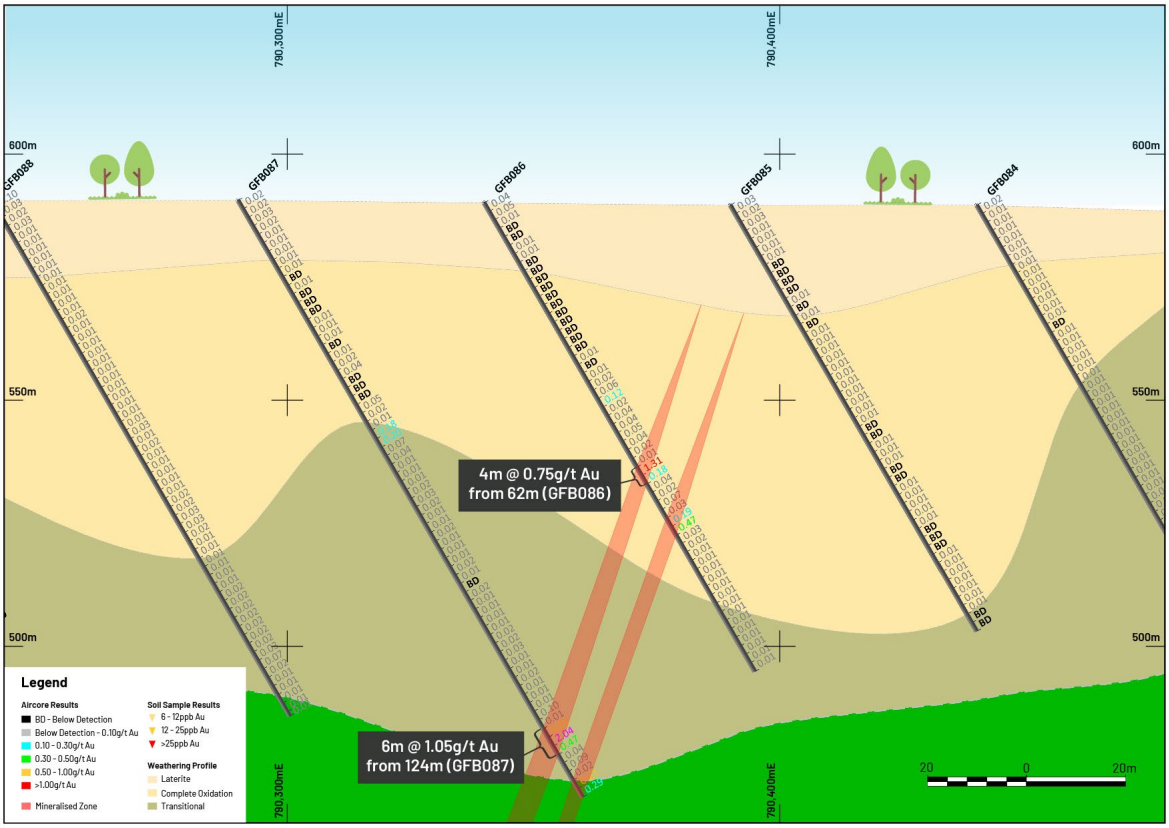

Figure 3: Cross Section 7,038,900N showing notable results from drill holes GFB086 and GFB087.

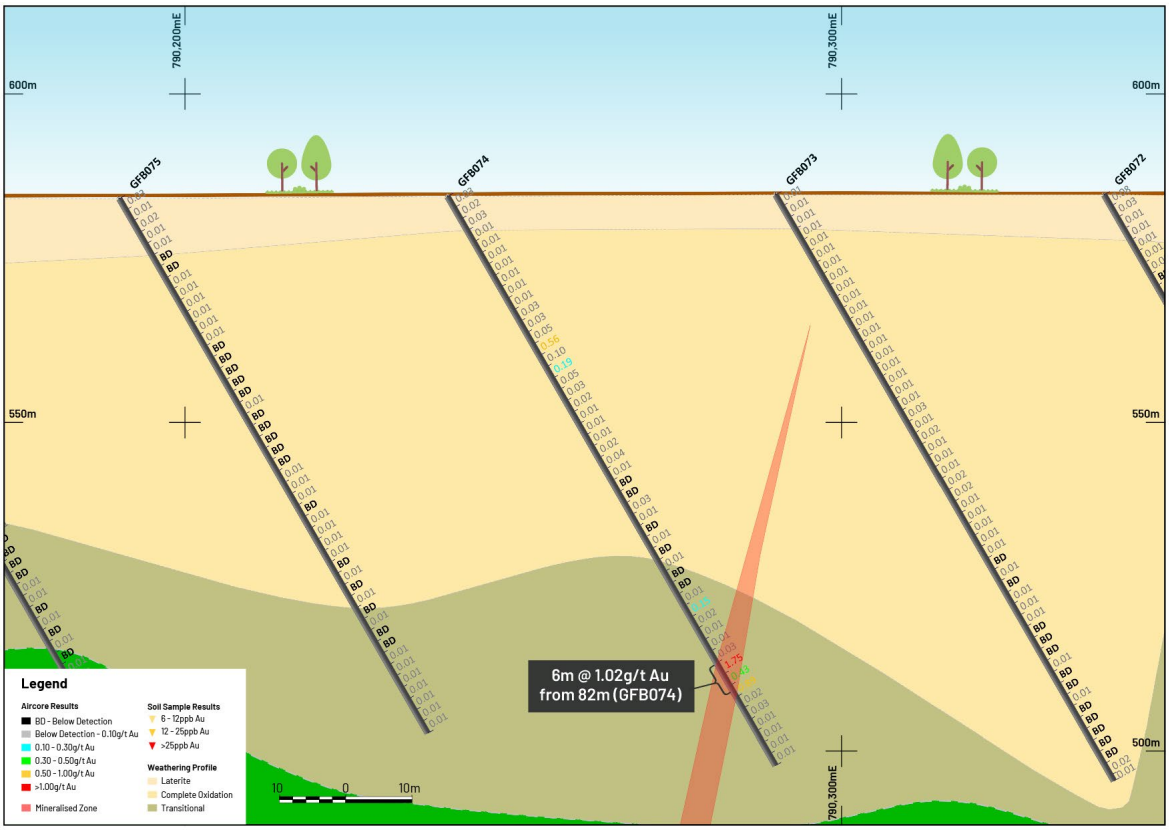

Figure 4: Cross Section on 7,039,200N showing notable results from GFB074.

While the drilling programme has defined a gold mineralised system at the Firebird Gold Project, due to the depth of the lower grade intercepts the Company will focus its exploration efforts on the forthcoming drilling programmes at the highly prospective Fairbairn Copper Project and the Oval/Oval South Copper-Gold Project. Drilling of the DeGrussa style volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) at Fairbairn is planned to commence in March 2024, while drilling of the giant Winu style intrusive related copper-gold Oval and Oval South targets is scheduled for May 2024.

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 3).

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.

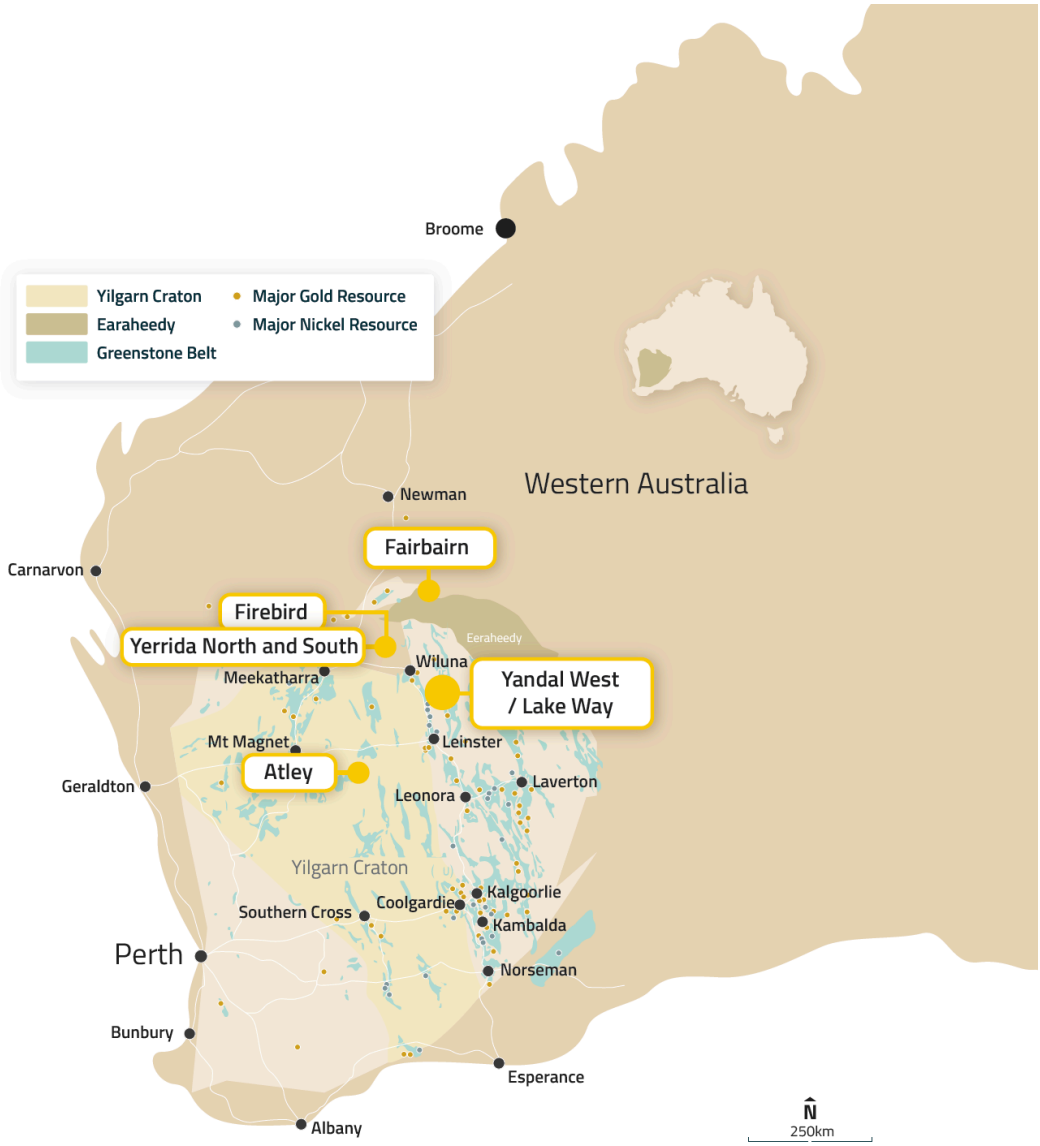

Figure 5: Location of Great Western's Exploration Tenure.

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

Shane Pike

Managing Director

Great Western Exploration Limited

Tel: 08 6311 2852

Email: enquiries@greatwestern.net.au

Previous ASX Releases – GTE.ASX

1. 19 September 2023 Maiden RC Drilling Upgrades Firebird.
2. 5 July 2023 Encouraging Assays Received From Aircore Drilling at Firebird.
3. 21 November 2023 Extensive Phase 2 Aircore Drilling Programme Commences at Firebird.
4. 19 May 2023 Phase 1 Drilling Completed at the Firebird Project.
5. 12 January 2023 Broad Gold Anomalies Confirmed and Extended at Firebird.
6. 22 August 2021 Large Strong Gold Anomaly at Firebird Gold Project.
7. 7 February 2023 Geological Interpretation Significantly Enhances Firebird.
8. 9 May 2023 Drilling Commences at the Firebird Gold Project.
9. 5 July 2023 Encouraging Assays Received From Aircore Drilling at Firebird
10. 19 September 2023 Maiden RC Drilling Upgrades Firebird.
11. 21 November 2023 Extensive Aircore Drilling Programme Commences at Firebird.
12. 19 December 2023 Extensive Aircore Programme Completed at Firebird.

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, 5/07/2023, 22/08/2023, 19/09/2023, and 19/12/2023) 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 AC drill results at the Firebird Gold Project (Notable results defined as assays ≥ 0.1g/t Au)

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 Z50)	Northing (GDA94 Z540)	Elevation RL	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Hole Depth (m)	Notable Intercepts			
							From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval length (m)	Au (g/t)
GFB067	790190	7039600	581	-60	90	105	34	36	2	0.30
							40	42	2	0.19
							50	52	2	0.27
GFB068	790140	7039600	581	-60	90	112	86	88	2	0.12
							110	112	2	0.12
GFB069	790090	7039600	580	-60	90	96	60	64	4	0.25
							72	74	2	0.57
							78	80	2	0.14
							92	96	4	0.16
GFB070	790040	7039600	580	-60	90	117	NSA			
GFB071	789990	7039600	580	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB072	790340	7039200	585	-60	90	100	72	74	2	0.16
							90	92	2	0.12
GFB073	790290	7039200	585	-60	90	103	NSA			
GFB074	790240	7039200	584	-60	90	100	26	32	6	0.28
							72	74	2	0.15
							82	88	6	1.02
GFB075	790190	7039200	584	-60	90	94	NSA			
GFB076	790140	7039200	584	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB077	790090	7039200	584	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB078	790390	7039100	584	-60	90	102	NSA			
GFB079	790340	7039100	584	-60	90	100	0	6	6	0.20
							42	44	2	0.16

							68	70	2	0.30
							96	98	2	0.18
GFB080	790290	7039100	585	-60	90	130	2	4	2	0.13
							54	58	4	0.15
							66	70	4	0.23
							80	82	2	0.10
							110	112	2	0.10
GFB081	790240	7039100	584	-60	90	140	98	100	2	0.11
GFB082	790190	7039100	584	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB083	790140	7039100	584	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB084	790440	7038900	590	-60	90	100	96	98	2	0.35
GFB085	790390	7038900	590	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB086	790340	7038900	590	-60	90	110	46	48	2	0.12
							62	66	4	0.75
							74	78	4	0.33
GFB087	790290	7038900	591	-60	90	140	54	58	4	0.19
							124	130	6	1.05
							136	140	4	0.48
GFB088	790240	7038900	591	-60	90	121	NSA			
GFB089	790190	7038900	591	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB090	790490	7038800	589	-60	90	100	48	50	2	0.16
GFB091	790440	7038800	589	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB092	790390	7038800	590	-60	90	100	44	46	2	0.12
GFB093	790340	7038800	590	-60	90	82	NSA			
GFB094	790290	7038800	591	-60	90	80	58	64	6	0.20
GFB095	790240	7038800	591	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB096	790890	7037000	597	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB097	790640	7037000	600	-60	90	130	88	90	2	0.12
							94	96	2	0.20
							102	106	4	0.22

GFB098	790890	7037200	597	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB099	790840	7037200	598	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB100	790790	7037200	598	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB101	790740	7037200	599	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB102	790698	7037201	600	-60	90	100	2	4	2	0.11
GFB103	790645	7037199	601	-60	90	106	50	60	10	0.27
GFB104	790590	7037200	602	-60	90	64	62	64	2	0.20
GFB105	790890	7036800	600	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB106	790840	7036800	600	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB107	790790	7036800	601	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB108	790740	7036800	602	-60	90	104	NSA			
GFB109	790690	7036800	602	-60	90	102	38 82	40 84	2 2	0.12 0.16
GFB110	790640	7036800	602	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB111	790790	7037800	595	-60	90	140	NSA			
GFB112	790740	7037800	595	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB113	790690	7037800	595	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB114	790640	7037800	596	-60	90	104	NSA			
GFB115	790590	7037800	596	-60	90	104	NSA			
GFB116	790540	7037800	597	-60	90	89	NSA			
GFB117	790490	7037800	597	-60	90	120	48 76 92	50 78 96	2 2 4	0.13 1.18 0.32
GFB118	790440	7037800	598	-60	90	102	70 94	72 102	2 8	0.58 0.20
GFB119	790390	7037800	598	-60	90	117	NSA			
GFB120	790290	7040200	581	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB121	790240	7040200	582	-60	90	103	56	60	4	0.32
GFB122	790190	7040200	581	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB123	790140	7040200	580	-60	90	100	NSA			

GFB124	790090	7040200	580	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB125	790040	7040200	581	-60	90	100	10	12	2	0.37
							18	20	2	0.13
							86	88	2	0.10
GFB126	789990	7040200	580	-60	90	81	NSA			
GFB127	789940	7040200	580	-60	90	108	0	2	2	0.16
GFB128	790540	7038600	588	-60	90	100	NSA			
GFB129	790490	7038600	589	-60	90	100	44	50	6	0.34
							54	56	2	0.11
							60	62	2	0.11
							72	76	4	0.15
							82	86	4	0.41
GFB130	790440	7038600	590	-60	90	90	NSA			
GFB131	790390	7038600	590	-60	90	100	30	34	4	0.14
							72	74	2	0.23
							94	96	2	0.20
GFB132	790340	7038600	591	-60	90	100	84	86	2	0.17
GFB133	790290	7038600	591	-60	90	96	NSA			
GFB134	790690	7038200	590	-60	90	73	NSA			
GFB135	790640	7038200	591	-60	90	59	NSA			
GFB136	790590	7038200	591	-60	90	82	NSA			
GFB137	790540	7038200	592	-60	90	75	NSA			
GFB138	790490	7038200	592	-60	90	80	NSA			
GFB139	790440	7038200	593	-60	90	92	44	46	2	0.12
GFB140	790390	7038200	593	-60	90	90	34	40	6	0.28
							52	58	6	0.42
GFB141	790890	7037400	597	-60	90	91	NSA			
GFB142	790840	7037400	598	-60	90	78	NSA			
GFB143	790790	7037400	598	-60	90	69	NSA			
GFB144	790740	7037400	599	-60	90	57	NSA			

GFB145	790690	7037400	600	-60	90	46	NSA			
GFB146	790640	7037400	600	-60	90	58	NSA			
GFB147	790590	7037400	601	-60	90	67	NSA			
GFB148	790540	7037400	601	-60	90	62	52	54	2	0.23
GFB149	790103	7039197	584	60	270	50	NSA			

NSA: No Significant Assays

Appendix 2.
JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Firebird Gold Project Aircore Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 have been obtained from aircore (AC) holes. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 1. • AC samples were collected at 1m intervals in buckets and laid upon the ground in lines of 10-15. • 2m sample composites have been collected directly from a rig mounted cone 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 1.2kg. • Samples were delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth) where they were dried, weighed, and pulverised to produce representative pulps from which a 30g charge was taken for Fire-Assay, and selected samples for aqua-regia multi-element analysis.
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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• GTE contracted Gyro Drilling Australia to compete the drill programme utilising a KL150 truck mounted AC drill rig (Rig 10). • Drilling was completed using a 3.5" AC bladed bit, or when required a 3.5" face sampling hammer bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• AC sample recovery, moisture and contamination was visually assessed on a per metre basis and recorded by the site geologist. • Drilling was conducted to maximise sample recovery. Sample recovery was high. • No relationship between sample recovery, grade, or sample bias was apparent.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Each AC sample was sieved (wet and dry) and logged on a 1 metre scale. Regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation was recorded. • Drillhole logging data was recorded within a database. • Logging is qualitative. Chip-trays have been stored and photos taken for future reference. • All drillholes (100%) were geologically logged on site by a qualified geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Representative sub-samples were produced using a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were mostly dry. • AC sampling is an appropriate first-pass drill exploration method for gold exploration. • Before each drillhole the cyclone and riffle splitter were inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up. The cyclone was cleaned with compressed air between (3m) drill runs. • AC sample duplicates were collected every 20 samples from a second chute on the cone splitter. Duplicate samples show good reproductivity. • Target sub-sample weight for AC samples was 1-2kg. This sample size is appropriate for the Archaean gold and base metal mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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:
		  ○ Au-ICP21 (gold analysis): A 30g nominal sample weight is taken and analysed via fire assay fusion with ICP-AES (inductively couple plasma – atomic emission spectrometry) analytical method. This is an industry standard technique for assessing Au mineralisation.
		  ○ ME-ICP41 (multi-element analysis): 0.50g sub-sample is digested with aqua-regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, resulting solution is diluted with deionised water, mixed, and analysed by ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry) analysis. Aqua-regia digestion is an industry standard technique representing the leachable portion of each analyte.
		• 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, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, 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 was reviewed by GTE and deemed acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 reported in the main body of the of the announcement. Results were reviewed and verified internally by alternative Company employees. • No twin holes were completed. • Field data was recorded electronically and backed up in secure off-site servers. Once checked, field data was loaded to an SQL database which is operated and maintained by Geobase Australia. All database processes are logged, and time stamped.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy was used for marking drill collar locations. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration drilling. No downhole surveys were completed. • All data recorded and reported using grid system GDA94, MGA zone 50S. • Drill hole collar elevations was assigned from the publicly available, SRTM derived, DEM (digital elevation model).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• On section spacing between drill collars was 50m, with line spacing between 100m – 400m (Figure 2) • Drill spacing was for exploration purposes and not sufficient to for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation. • Samples were composited to 2m directly from the rig mounted cone splitter.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was planned near-perpendicular to the modelled mineralised structures to achieve unbiased sampling. • The drill orientation did not introduce any sample bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples are securely packed on site and delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth, WA) by the commercial freight carrier, McMahon Burnett Transport, or by GTE employees.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews were undertaken on sampling techniques and data. Drill data was reviewed internally by the Senior Exploration Geologist.
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 have been obtained from aircore (AC) holes. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 1. • AC samples were collected at 1m intervals in buckets and laid upon the ground in lines of 10-15. • 2m sample composites have been collected directly from a rig mounted cone 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). • No assay results have been received.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple*	• GTE contracted Gyro Drilling Australia to compete the drill programme utilising a Challenger 150 truck-mounted aircore rig.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drilling was completed using a 3.5" bladed bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• AC sample recovery, moisture and contamination was visually assessed on a per metre basis and recorded by the site geologist. • Drilling was conducted to maximise sample recovery. Sample recovery was high. • No assays have been received, therefore no relationship between sample recovery, grade, or sample bias can be made.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Each AC sample was sieved (wet and dry) and logged on a 1 metre scale. Regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation was recorded. • Drillhole logging data was recorded within a database. • Logging is qualitative. Chip-trays have been stored and photos taken for future reference. • All drillholes (100%) were geologically logged on site by a qualified geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field*	• Representative sub-samples were produced using a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were mostly dry. • AC sampling is an appropriate first-pass drill exploration method for gold and base metal exploration. • Before each drillhole the cyclone and riffle splitter were inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up. The cyclone was cleaned with compressed air between (3m) drill runs. • No field duplicates were taken. • Target sub-sample weight for AC samples was 2kg. This sample size is appropriate for the Archaean gold and base metal mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• No assay results have been returned and but will be reported once received.
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.*	• No assay results have been returned and but will be reported once received. • No twin holes were completed. • Field data was recorded electronically and backed up in secure off-site servers. Once checked, field data was loaded to an SQL database which is operated and maintained by Geobase Australia. All database processes are logged and time stamped.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy was used for marking drill collar locations. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration drilling. No downhole surveys were completed. • All data recorded and reported using grid system GDA94, MGA zone 50S. • Drill hole collar elevations was assigned from the publicly available, SRTM derived, DEM (digital elevation model).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• On section spacing between drill collars was 25m, with line spacing between 400m – 1,200m (Figure 2) • Drill spacing was for exploration purposes and not sufficient to for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation. • Samples were composited to 2m directly from the rig mounted cone splitter.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was planned near-perpendicular to the modelled mineralised structures to achieve unbiased sampling. • The drill orientation did not introduce any sample bias, and no assay results have been returned.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples are securely packed on site and delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth, WA) by the commercial freight carrier, McMahon Burnett Transport, or by GTE employees.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews were undertaken on sampling techniques and data. Drill data was reviewed internally by the Senior Exploration Geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Relevant tenements are listed below. **Tenement No:** **E 53/2027** **Tenement Type:** Exploration License, Western Australia **Status:** Granted – 10/01/2019 **Location:** Wiluna District **Size (km2)** 31 **Ownership:** GTE 100% **Native Title:** No native title exists **Other Agreements:** None **Non-State Royalties:** None **Other Encumbrances:** None **Historical Sites:** None **National Parks:** None **Environment:** None **Tenement No:** **E 53/2129** **Tenement Type:** Exploration License, Western Australia **Status:** Granted 26/05/2021 **Location:** Wiluna District **Size (km2)** 20.7 **Ownership:** GTE Earning up to 80%. JV in place between GTE and tenement holder Jindalee Resources (ASX: JRL). **Native Title:** Partially covered by Determined Native Title Claim. A land access agreement is currently being negotiated with TMPAC.

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

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See Appendix 1 for drill hole details.
		• All material information has been disclosed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• No assay results have been returned and but will be reported once received.
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').*	• All drillholes were drilled at -60 degrees dip to the east. Field mapping indicated steep north-striking and west dipping structures. The targeted gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly trends north-northwest. • Downhole lengths were reported, and true widths are not known. Flat-lying regolith-related Au mineralisation has been noted.
Diagrams	• *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 maps and sections are available in the body of the announcement (Figures 2,3, and 4). • No assay results have been returned and but will be reported once received.
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 drill holes, and no assay results have been returned and but will be reported once received.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The exploration drilling was targeting a gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly. This was previously made public is the following ASX announcements: ○ *22/08/2021 – Large Strong Gold Anomaly at Firebird Gold Project;* ○ *12/01/2023 – Broad Gold Anomalies Confirmed and Significantly Extended at Firebird;* ○ *7/02/2023 – Geological Interpretation Significantly Enhances Firebird;* ○ 9/05/2023 – *Drilling Commences at the Firebird Gold Project*; and ○ 19/05/2023 – *Phase 1 Drilling Completed at the Firebird Gold Project.* ○ 5/7/2023 - *Encouraging Assays Received From Aircore Drilling at Firebird* ○ 19/09/2023 - *Maiden RC Drilling Upgrades Firebird.* ○ *19/10/2023 – Extensive Aircore Programme Completed at Firebird.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further exploration work could include Reverse Circulation (RC) and/or Diamond Drilling to confirm and extend anomalous drill intersections. • Aircore drilling is considered a first pass reconnaissance technique, and therefore geological interpretation of grade continuity and extensions of defined anomalous results is at an early stage. However, grade continuity and mineralisation extension is supported in part by previously completed soil sampling at the same locations.