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30 September, 2026

Juggernaut Copper-Gold Project, WA

Juggernaut's Seymour Target: Interception of Interpreted VHMS Mineralisation

The drilled intersections are believed to be from the edge of a new VHMS system, pointing to the potential for a copper-gold core

Key Points

- **Assay results from the maiden drilling at the Juggernaut Copper-Gold Project reveal zinc-silver mineralisation at the Seymour Target. Seymour is just 70km from Sandfire Resources (ASX:SFR) DeGrussa Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) Copper-Gold Deposit, hosted in the adjacent Bryah Basin.**
- **The Seymour assays include 12m @ 0.33% Zn, 7g/t Ag, and 0.09% Pb (drill-hole 26GJGRC006) from 77m and 5m @ 0.22% Zn, 2g/t Ag, and 0.15% Pb (drill-hole 26GJRC002) from 98m.**
- **Great Western interprets these intercepts represent a seafloor "mound" type VHMS mineralisation system. A Zn-Ag-Pb-Cd-S +/- Tl signature can be a feature of the outer or cooler margins of this style of mineralisation system, and the returned drill assay results are interpreted to reflect this mineralisation characteristic. The Company interprets the potential higher temperature copper-gold core of the VHMS mineralisation system is in close proximity to this completed drilling and has yet to be discovered.**
- **This interpretation is supported by the geology of the mineralised intervals, which consisted of shale-mafic volcanic rocks containing 1-5% sulphide minerals, with mineral alteration of these rocks consistent with the outboard position of a fertile VHMS mineralisation system.**
- **Further, these intercepts are located on a shale-mafic volcanic rock boundary, a favourable geological environment for mound type VHMS development, which are often found in clusters of deposits.**
- **Given that these assays highlight clear potential for a VHMS discovery at Seymour, Great Western is now moving as quickly as possible to secure permits required for follow-up drilling. This accelerated drilling campaign will be undertaken in conjunction with surface and down-hole geophysical surveys to refine the geological mineralisation model.**

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Great Western Exploration (ASX: GTE) is pleased to announce that drilling at its Juggernaut Project in WA has returned zinc and silver intersections which highlight the strong potential for a Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide discovery. Assay results are interpreted to represent a fertile VHMS mineralisation system at the Seymour Target within Juggernaut.

The assays include:

- Seymour Target, Juggernaut Project - 12m @ 0.33% Zn, 7g/t Ag, and 0.09% Pb from 77m (including 1m @ 1.02% Zn from 81m and 2m @ 20g/t Ag from 85m, drill-hole 26GJGRC006); and
- Seymour Target, Juggernaut Project - 5m @ 0.22% Zn, 2g/t Ag, and 0.15% Pb from 98m (drill-hole 26GJGRC002).

Results from Seymour are interpreted to have come from a cooler location of a VHMS mineralisation system, with an interpreted hotter copper-gold core of the system yet to be defined. A Zn-Ag-Pb-Cd-S +/- Tl signature can be a feature of the outer or cooler margins of this style of mineralisation system, and the returned drill assay results are interpreted to reflect this mineralisation characteristic.

Little exploration has been undertaken for VHMS deposits in the Yerrida, despite the basin considered to be of similar age and have formed in a similar way as the adjacent Bryah Basin, host to DeGrussa. This maiden drilling programme that has defined a new potential VHMS system at Seymour is the result of Great Western's sustained and systematic field programmes, geological interpretation and modelling, and defined without the benefit of a clear discrete geophysical or surface geological target.

Follow up drilling is planned at Seymour with several highly prospective zones to be tested, with drilling to be undertaken after and concurrently with geophysical surveys to refine the mineralisation models.

No economic intercepts were returned from the other remaining Juggernaut targets drilled. However, these targets are expected to benefit from the geophysical surveys and geological modelling to be completed at Seymour, with the next phase of further exploration to be determined post that work being undertaken. work likely to be completed in the future.

Juggernaut Copper-Gold Project – Seymour Target

The Juggernaut Copper-Gold Project is within the Company's Yerrida North Project, located on the western portion of the Yerrida Basin, and located approximately 800km north-east of Perth and 70kms south-east of the DeGrussa and Monty Cu-Au VHMS deposits, shown in Figure 1.

Assay results from the maiden RC programme testing targets at the Juggernaut Project has returned mineralised results from the Seymour Target, shown in Figure 2 and 4. These results included 12m @ 0.33%

Zn, 7g/t Ag, and 0.09% Pb from 77m (drill-hole 26GJGRC006), and 5m @ 0.22% Zn, 2g/t Ag, and 0.15% Pb from 98m (drill-hole 26GJGRC002).

Great Western interprets the results reflect the intersection of a seafloor "mound" type VHMS polymetallic mineralisation system. This interpretation is supported by the 1-5% sulphide mineralisation within these drilled intercepts, which were recorded between a shale and mafic volcanic rock contact; an ideal geological environment for VHMS development.

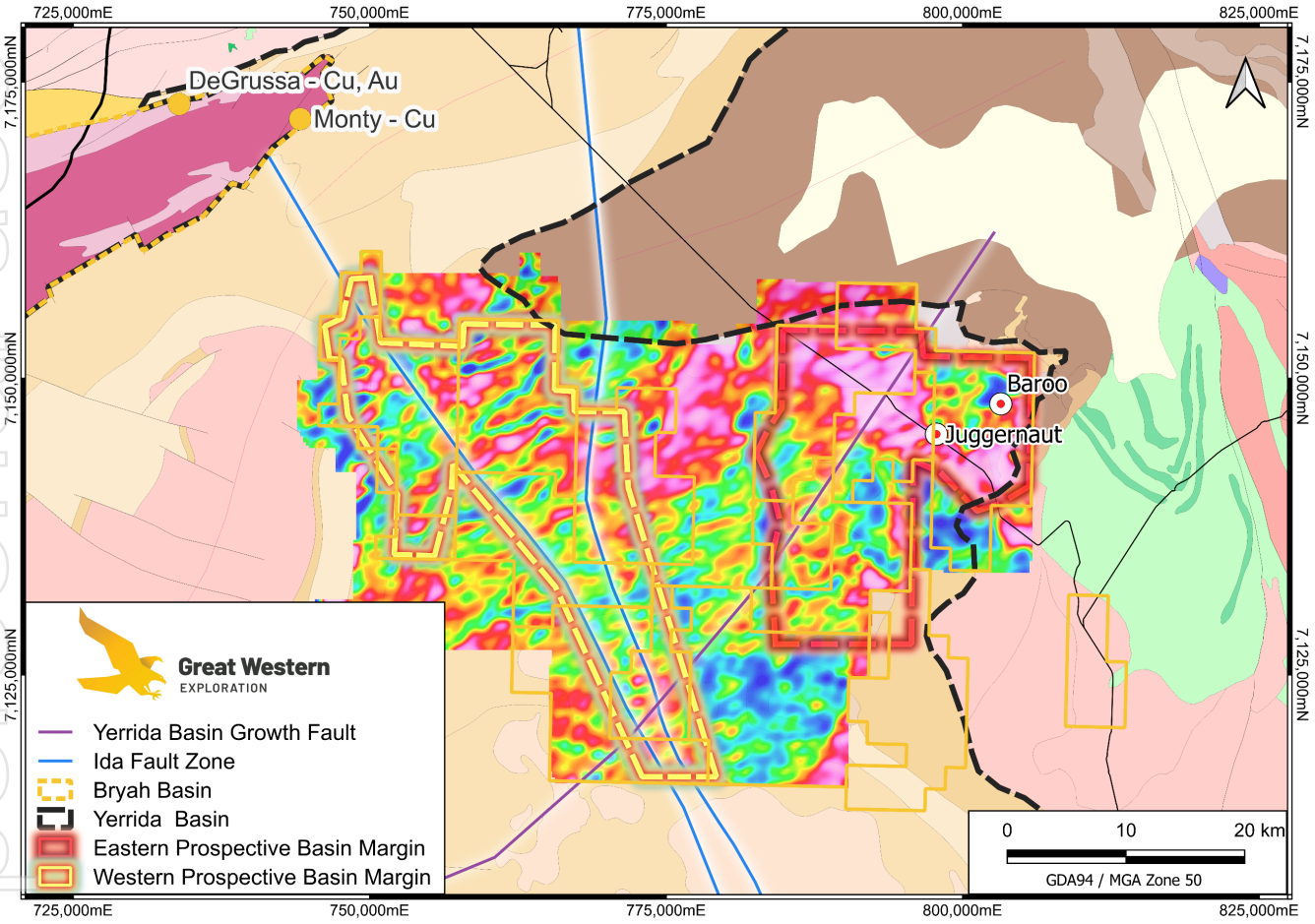


Figure 1: Location of the Juggernaut VHMS Target in relation to Great Western Tenements within the Yerrida Basin and the nearby DeGrussa and Monty copper-gold VHMS deposits.

Further, the Zn-Ag-Pb-S +/- Tl signature of the drill intercepts is interpreted to indicate a cooler portion of seafloor mound VHMS system. Zinc-silver-lead-sulphur-thallium enrichment can be a characteristic of the outer cooler margins of this style of mineralisation system, and Great Western interprets the hotter copper +/-gold core is yet to be intersected (Figure 3). The mineral alteration noted in these intervals is also interpreted to be consistent with the cooler portion of a potentially fertile VHMS system.

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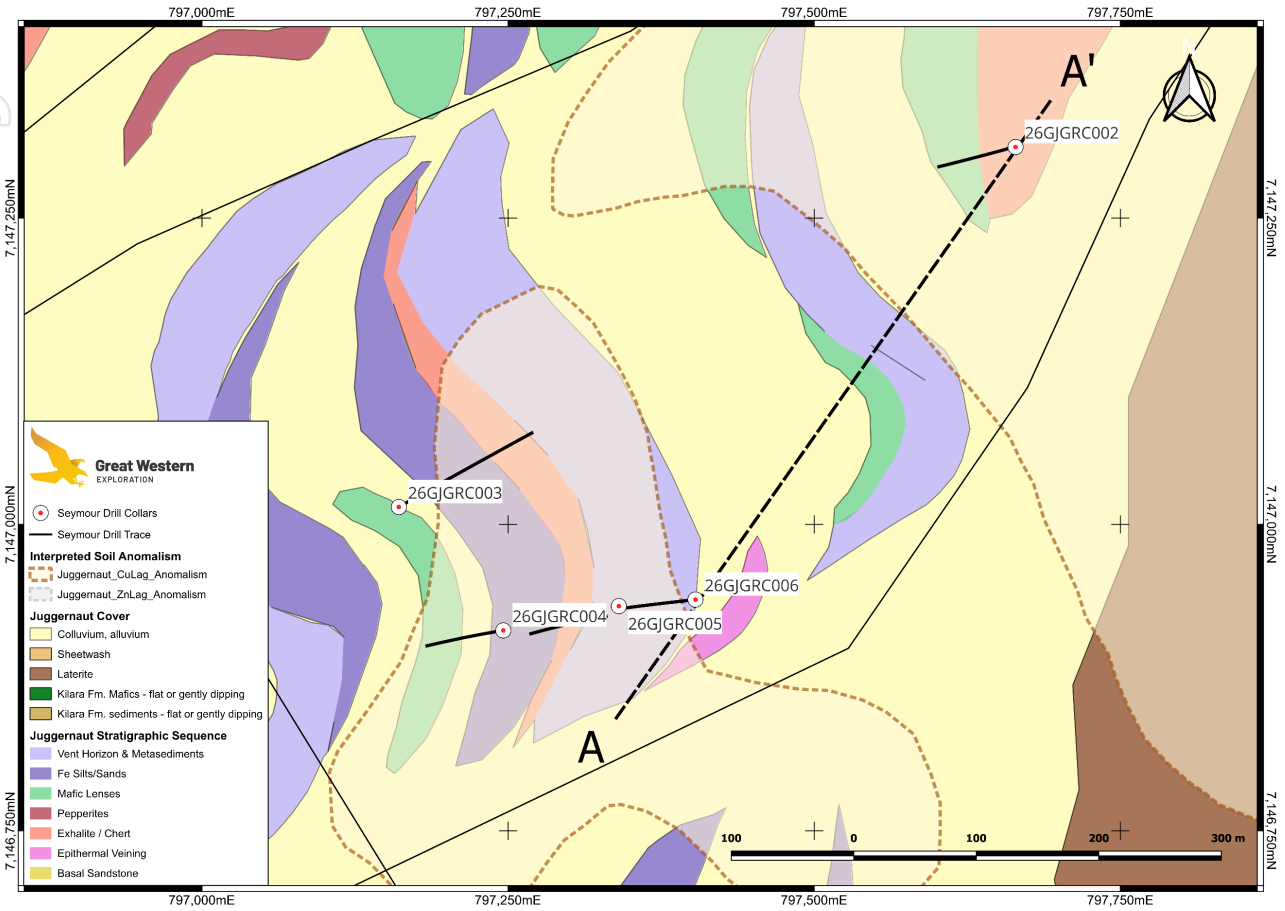


Figure 2: Plan section of completed RC drill-holes at the Seymour Target. Note section line referenced in Figure 4.

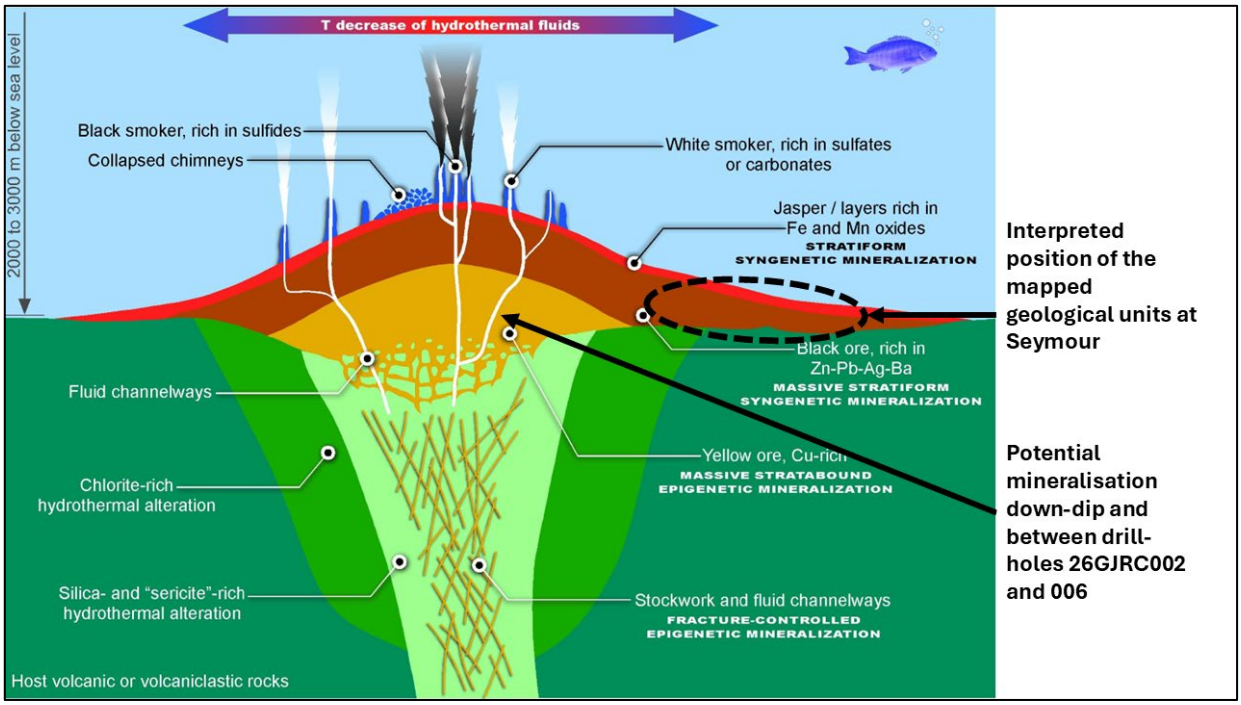


Figure 3: Schematic diagram of a volcanic hosted massive sulphide system (VHMS), and the interpreted mapped position of the drilled intercepts at Seymour (after Colin-Garcia et al, 2016).

The drill-hole intercepts of 26GJGRC002 and 006 are interpreted to represent the same stratigraphy (albeit folded, (Figure 4). Both drill-holes are interpreted to have intersected the outer edges of a potential fertile VHMS mineral system, with potential for a copper core of the mineral system to be defined along the contact boundary between these two drill-holes (Figure 4).

Given the high prospectivity at Seymour, permitting for follow-up drilling is being progressed as quicky as possible, with drilling prioritised to test the targets illustrated in Figure 4 and north and south of drill-holes 26GJGRC002 and 006 shown in Figure 5.

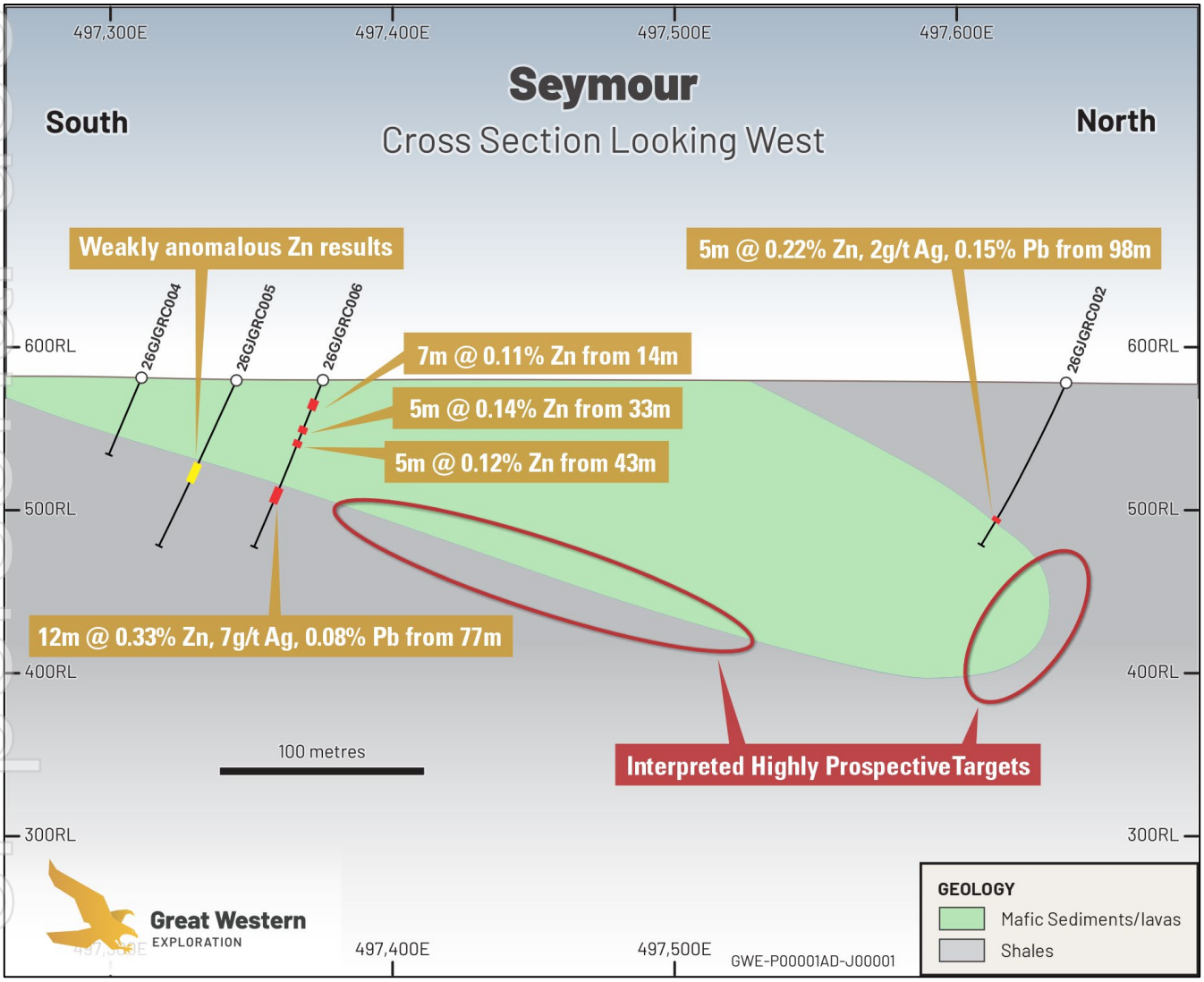


Figure 4: Interpreted cross-section A-A' (Figure 2) of drill-holes 26GJGRC002 and 006 at Seymour, looking north-west. Note the highly prospective target zones between these two holes, interpreted to be the copper core of a VHMS system for drill testing.

Geophysical surveys including airborne infill magnetics and potentially down-hole EM is planned prior and concurrently with the planned drill programme, to further refine the geological mineralisation model to optimise drill targeting.

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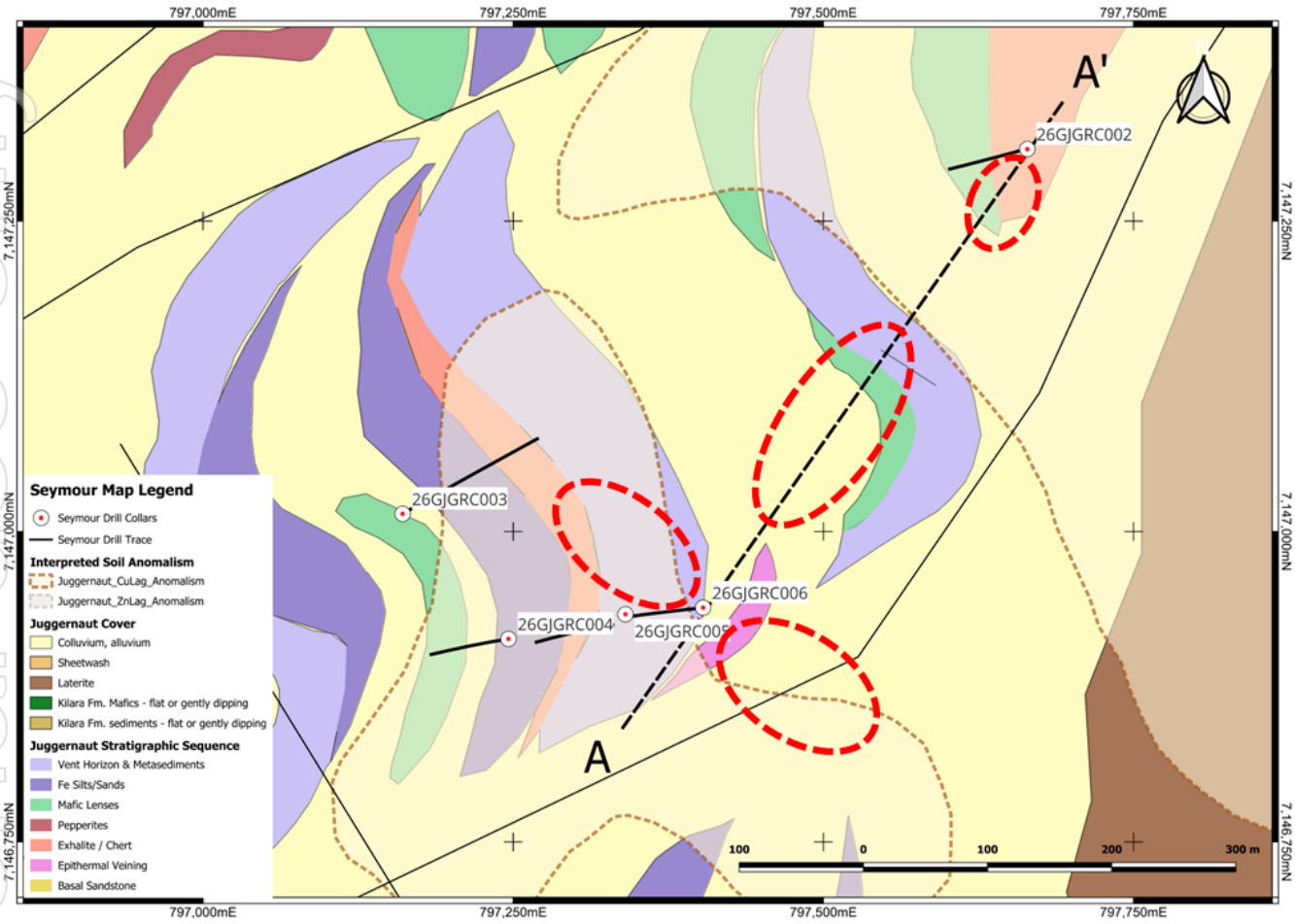


Figure 5: Seymour follow-up drill targets in red to test mineralised stratigraphy identified in the maiden RC drilling programme.

Baroo Target

The Baroo Target was identified during one of Great Western's regional geological mapping and rock-chipping campaigns. The previously unmapped shallow dipping quartz vein returned elevated copper results shown in Figure 4 (GTE ASX Announcement 2 February 2026). No drilling of the vein has been previously undertaken.

Two shallow RC drill holes were drilled at Baroo (Figure 6, Appendix 1), with both intersecting the quartz vein below surface. Assay results from this drilling returned 1m @ 0.2% Cu from 24m within drill-hole 26GBBRC002, and 1m @ 514ppm Cu from 25m (26GBBRC001).

The vein is interpreted to represent structurally controlled copper mineralisation, with the Company interpreting the width and tenor of copper mineralisation to increase and develop below the drilled intercept. Further drilling is planned to be undertaken and potentially concurrently with follow-up drilling at Juggernaut.

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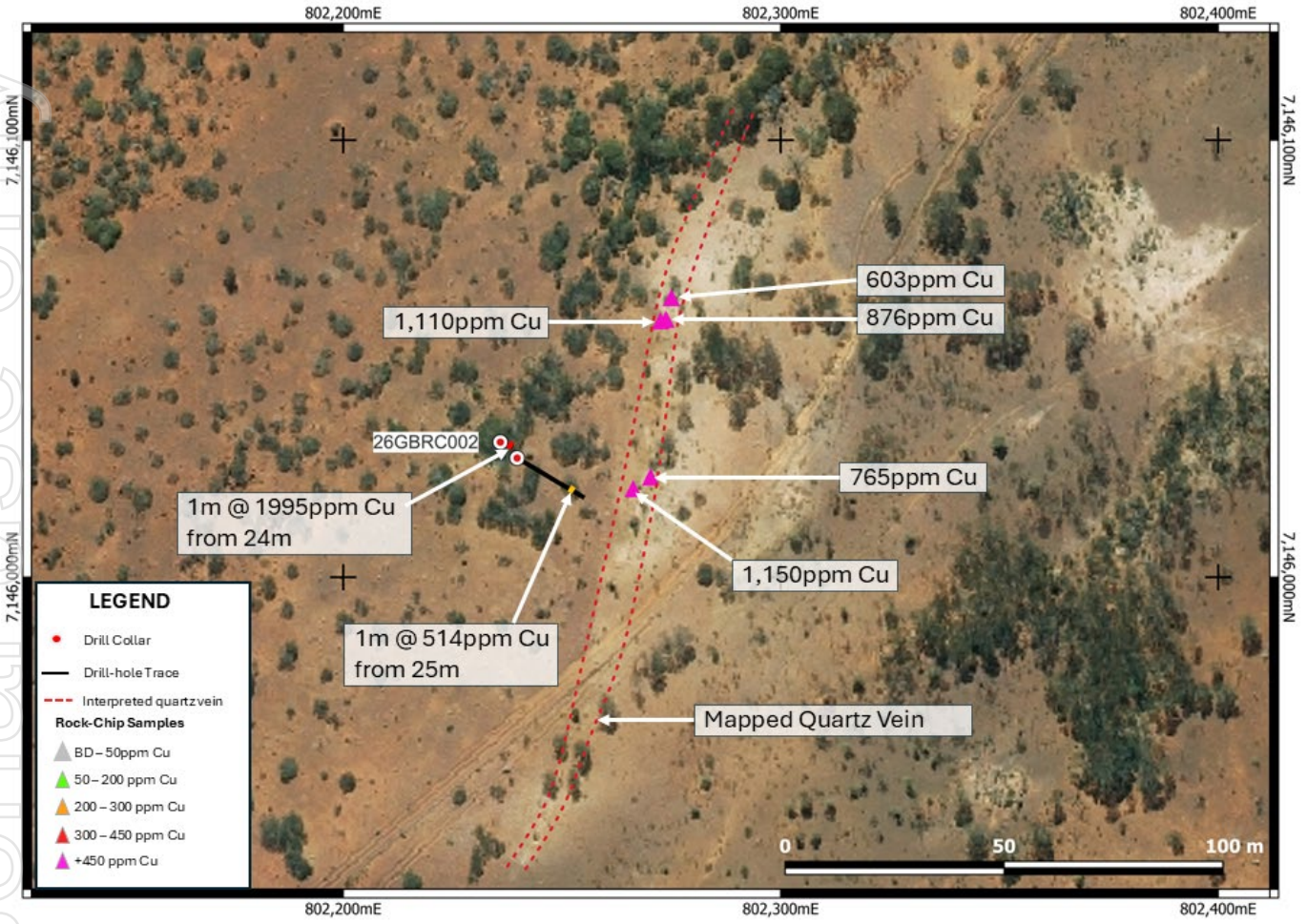


Figure 6: The Baroo mapped and interpreted quartz vein, overlaid with anomalous copper rock-chip samples (GTE ASX Announcement 2 February 2026), and maiden RC drill holes. Highest copper result recorded from this target was from drill-hole 26GBBRC002 with 1m @ 0.2% Cu from 24m.

Great Western looks forward to updating the market and shareholders with details of the planned geophysical surveys and commencement of follow-up drilling once permitting is completed.

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Great Western Exploration Limited.

For enquiries:

Shane Pike

Managing Director

Great Western Exploration

Tel: 08 6311 2852

Email: enquiries@greatwestern.net.au

Paul Armstrong

Investor & Media Relations

Read Corporate

Email: paul@readcorporate.com.au

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4.	21 October 2024	Six VHMS Copper-Gold Targets Defined at Juggernaut
5.	29 January 2026	Six Copper-Gold Targets to be drilled at Juggernaut
6.	2 February 2026	2 More Drill-Ready Copper-Gold Targets Defined Near DeGrussa
7.	2 July 2026	Drilling Starts at highly prospective Juggernaut Cu project
8.	16 July 2026	RC drilling confirms geology consistent with a VHMS system
9.	29 July 2026	Exploration update at Yerrida Copper-Gold 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 (17/08/2023, 4/10/2023, 8/10/2024, 21/10/2026, 29/01/2026, 2/02/2026, 2/07/2026, 16/07/2026, and 29/07/2026). 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.

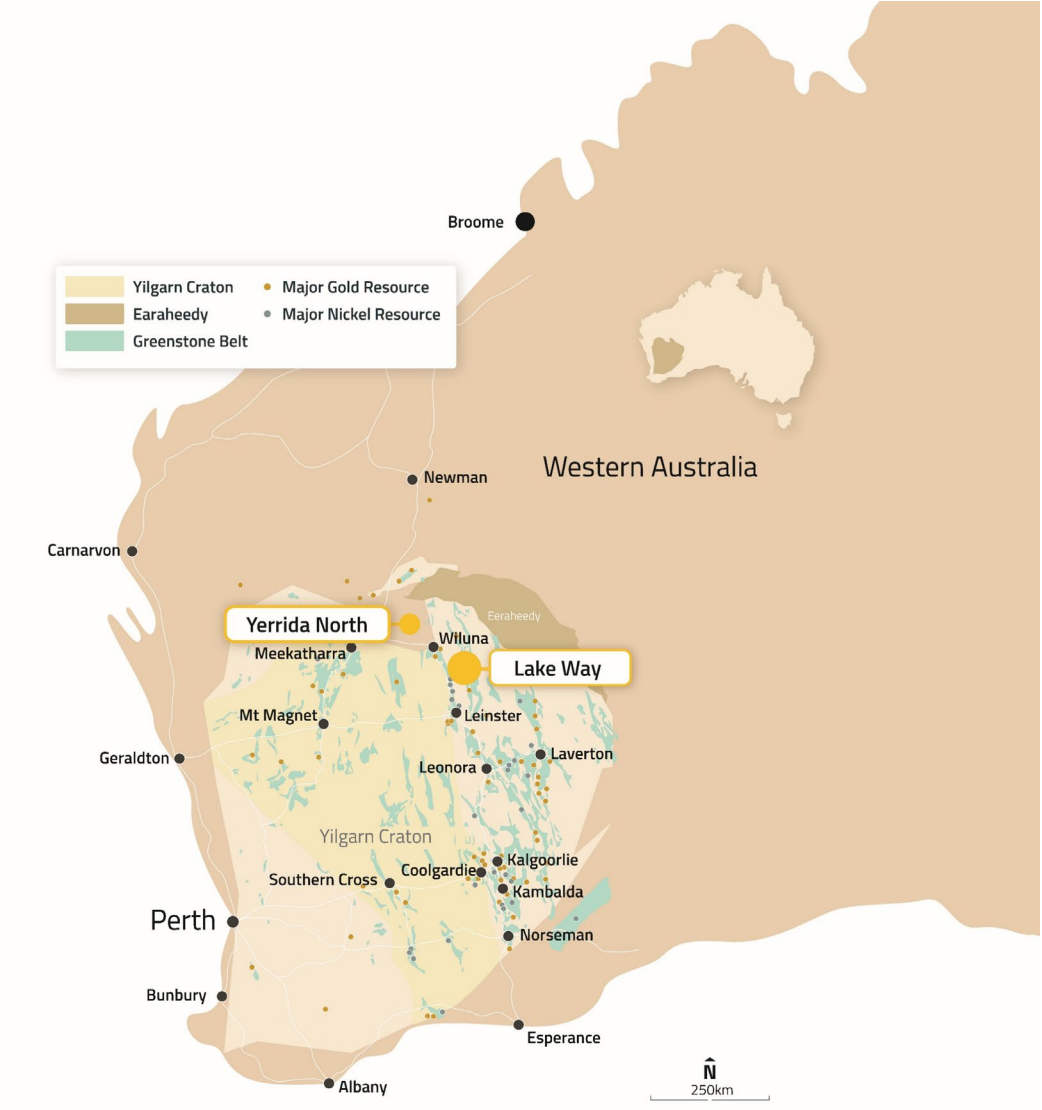
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References

Colin-García M, Heredia-Barbero M, Cordero G, Camprubí A, Ortega-Gutiérrez F, Negron A, Bernal S. 2016, Hydrothermal vents and prebiotic chemistry: A review. Boletin de la Sociedad Geologica Mexicana. 68. 599-620.

About Great Western Exploration

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



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Appendix 1

Attributes of the reported drill-holes at the Juggernaut and Baroo Targets

Hole ID	Target	East GDA94_Z50	North GDA94_Z50	RL	TN Azi	Dip	Depth
26GJGRC001	Juggernaut - Miles	798311	7147407	521.2	119	-61	120
26GJGRC002	Juggernaut - Miles	797664	7147308	468.2	105	-87	120
26GJGRC003	Juggernaut - Miles	797161	7147014	505.42	59	-60	220
26GJGRC004	Juggernaut - Miles	797246	7146914	498.1	259	-60	120
26GJGRC005	Juggernaut - Miles	797340	7146933	465.3	259	-60	120
26GJGRC006	Juggernaut - Miles	797403	7146939	484.0	259	-60	120
26GJGRC007	Juggernaut - Miles	798133	7145969	442.9	274	-60	120
26GJGRC008	Juggernaut - Miles	797832	7145449	470.9	301	-60	120
26GJGRC009	Juggernaut - Miles	797864	7145391	448.6	301	-60	120
26GJGRC010	Juggernaut - Miles	797795	7144791	475.0	269	-60	120
26GJGRC011	Juggernaut - Miles	797731	7144797	460.9	269	-60	126
26GJGRC012	Juggernaut - Miles	797147	7146280	467.9	229	-60	120
26GJGRC013	Juggernaut - Miles	797175	7146319	485.2	179	-60	150
26GJGRC014	Juggernaut - Miles	797232	7146356	462.2	229	-60	108
26GJGRC015	Juggernaut - Miles	798259	7145166	475.0	269	-60	120
26GJGRC016	Juggernaut - Miles	798398	7145149	453.9	269	-60	120
26GJGRC017	Juggernaut - Miles	798303	7144099	459.1	269	-60	120
26GBBRC001	Baroo	802240	7146027	423.3	119	-60	36
26GBBRC002	Baroo	802236	7146031	423.3	119	-85	42

Appendix 2

Reported intersections from the Juggernaut and Baroo drill programmes

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Comment/Geology
26GBBRC001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GBBRC002	24	25	1	0.6	1995.0	7.4	123.0	Quartz vein
26GJGRC001	13	14	1	BD	189.0	BD	1200.0	Supergene enrichment
26GJGRC002	97	102	5	2.1	183.4	1483.8	2219.0	Shale-mafic volcanic/sediment contact.
incl.	*100*	*101*	*1*	*2.2*	*199.0*	*3400.0*	*4130.0*	
26GJGRC003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GJGRC004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GJGRC005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GJGRC006	7	8	1	BD	80.0	65.0	1280.0	Supergene enrichment
26GJGRC006	14	15	1	BD	103.0	74.0	1055.0	Mafic volcanic/sediment
26GJGRC006	17	21	4	BD	89.0	47.5	1171.3	Mafic volcanic/sediment
26GJGRC006	33	38	5	0.40	196.2	25.0	1396.2	Mafic volcanic/sediment
26GJGRC006	43	48	5	0.3	164.0	291.6	1182.0	Mafic volcanic/sediment

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Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Comment/Geology
26GJGRC006	77	89	12	7.10	102.3	865.5	3335.2	Shale-mafic volcanic/sediment contact. Fault zone 78-80m.
incl.	*81*	*82*	*1*	*2.5*	*230*	*2280.0*	*10200.0*	
incl.	*85*	*87*	*2*	*20.2*	*60.5*	*1017.0*	*4460.0*	
26GJGRC007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GJGRC008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GJGRC009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GJGRC010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GJGRC011	3	10	7	BD	81.4	546.4	2589.3	Supergene enrichment above mafics
26GJGRC011	17	18	1	BD	131.0	527.0	1300.0	Mafic volcanic/sediment
26GJGRC012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GJGRC013	24	25	1	BD	46.0	19.0	1265.0	Shale
26GJGRC013	96	98	2	0.12	150.3	7.7	1397.5	Mafic volcanic/sediment
26GJGRC014	28	29	1	BD	43.0	9.0	1100.0	Shale
26GJGRC015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
26GJGRC016	7	21	14	BD	158.1	16.4	1493.2	Supergene enrichment above shales
26GJGRC017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NSR

BD Below detection
NSR No significant results

Appendix 3

Summary statistics for key analytes by drill-hole

Hole ID	Au Results (ppb)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GBBRC001	36	1.0	7.0	2.6	2.0	4.0	4.0
26GBBRC002	42	1.0	5.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.0
26GJGRC001	120	0.5	60.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	10.0
26GJGRC002	120	1.0	21.0	4.7	4.0	5.0	10.1
26GJGRC003	220	0.5	21.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	8.0
26GJGRC004	120	0.5	10.0	2.2	1.0	3.0	7.0
26GJGRC005	120	0.5	19.0	3.6	3.0	4.0	11.1
26GJGRC006	120	0.5	16.0	3.4	1.5	3.0	14.0
26GJGRC007	120	0.5	53.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.0
26GJGRC008	120	0.5	14.0	3.1	2.0	4.0	10.0
26GJGRC009	120	1.0	24.0	10.3	10.5	15.0	21.1
26GJGRC010	120	0.5	9.0	2.5	2.0	4.0	6.0
26GJGRC011	126	0.5	8.0	2.2	1.0	3.0	6.0

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Hole ID	Au Results (ppb)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GJGRC012	120	0.5	25.0	4.2	3.0	5.0	13.0
26GJGRC013	150	0.5	22.0	3.6	2.0	4.0	16.1
26GJGRC014	108	0.5	17.0	3.2	2.0	4.0	9.0
26GJGRC015	120	0.5	18.0	5.2	4.0	8.0	13.1
26GJGRC016	120	0.5	20.0	4.1	3.0	5.0	10.1
26GJGRC017	120	0.5	8.0	1.7	1.0	2.0	5.0

Hole ID	Ag Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GBBRC001	36	0.01	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.10
26GBBRC002	42	0.03	0.55	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.11
26GJGRC001	120	0.03	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.25
26GJGRC002	120	0.05	4.80	0.40	0.25	0.25	0.81
26GJGRC003	220	0.04	0.90	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
26GJGRC004	120	0.05	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25
26GJGRC005	120	0.06	1.20	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.60
26GJGRC006	120	0.09	24.10	1.23	0.25	1.00	3.65
26GJGRC007	120	0.05	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
26GJGRC008	120	0.05	1.80	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.71
26GJGRC009	120	0.13	2.30	0.80	0.55	1.30	1.90
26GJGRC010	120	0.05	0.80	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.51
26GJGRC011	126	0.03	1.10	0.33	0.25	0.49	0.88
26GJGRC012	120	0.05	0.80	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.70
26GJGRC013	150	0.02	1.40	0.31	0.25	0.30	1.00
26GJGRC014	108	0.04	0.90	0.32	0.25	0.37	0.80
26GJGRC015	120	0.13	0.90	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.61
26GJGRC016	120	0.11	0.80	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.60
26GJGRC017	120	0.04	0.52	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25

Hole ID	Cd Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GBBRC001	36	0.04	0.51	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.19
26GBBRC002	42	0.07	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.13
26GJGRC001	13	0.07	0.70	0.27	0.19	0.39	0.63
26GJGRC002	24	0.18	8.50	1.81	1.10	1.86	7.66
26GJGRC003	44	0.02	2.70	0.44	0.50	0.50	0.60
26GJGRC004	18	0.13	1.90	0.71	0.55	1.03	1.65
26GJGRC005	24	0.15	1.50	0.68	0.60	0.80	1.37
26GJGRC006	63	0.15	28.20	2.57	0.70	1.53	12.12

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Hole ID	Cd Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GJGRC007	9	0.13	0.50	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.50
26GJGRC008	69	0.06	14.00	0.78	0.50	0.70	1.63
26GJGRC009	21	0.03	4.10	0.71	0.60	0.77	1.73
26GJGRC010	64	0.07	2.00	0.84	0.80	1.01	1.70
26GJGRC011	82	0.02	3.30	0.68	0.46	0.90	2.30
26GJGRC012	38	0.01	17.75	0.98	0.15	0.29	3.19
26GJGRC013	77	0.01	4.44	0.36	0.16	0.23	1.02
26GJGRC014	40	0.01	2.99	0.43	0.18	0.60	1.05
26GJGRC015	31	0.02	39.80	2.49	0.70	1.05	8.15
26GJGRC016	33	0.08	13.60	2.04	0.80	2.10	8.00
26GJGRC017	41	0.02	0.80	0.32	0.15	0.60	0.70

Hole ID	Cu Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GBBRC001	36	116.5	514.0	155.2	143.3	156.1	176.5
26GBBRC002	42	124.0	1,995.0	204.4	142.5	149.0	256.3
26GJGRC001	120	3.0	235.0	79.8	35.0	155.1	188.1
26GJGRC002	120	9.0	404.0	188.8	189.0	228.0	287.2
26GJGRC003	220	27.0	220.0	130.1	135.0	144.0	154.0
26GJGRC004	120	54.0	259.0	128.3	132.5	144.0	180.0
26GJGRC005	120	32.0	234.0	133.0	137.0	164.0	202.0
26GJGRC006	120	33.0	249.0	128.5	136.0	166.3	197.2
26GJGRC007	120	100.0	315.0	128.6	123.0	131.0	153.2
26GJGRC008	120	43.8	237.0	127.8	123.5	136.0	175.4
26GJGRC009	120	43.0	217.0	135.2	146.5	170.0	193.1
26GJGRC010	120	8.0	187.0	97.3	93.5	134.0	161.2
26GJGRC011	126	5.5	285.0	92.9	106.5	124.4	138.1
26GJGRC012	120	29.0	321.0	122.7	119.0	153.3	227.8
26GJGRC013	150	9.0	259.0	113.7	123.0	143.3	203.6
26GJGRC014	108	14.0	311.0	124.5	129.0	143.1	187.6
26GJGRC015	120	20.0	288.0	134.7	122.0	170.8	239.9
26GJGRC016	120	22.0	558.0	143.5	134.0	172.3	228.7
26GJGRC017	120	13.0	151.0	103.5	115.5	120.0	127.0

Hole ID	Pb Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GBBRC001	36	2.3	14.2	4.3	3.2	4.5	10.9
26GBBRC002	42	2.2	15.6	3.4	2.9	3.2	4.8
26GJGRC001	120	1.0	105.0	13.1	13.0	18.0	30.0

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Hole ID	Pb Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GJGRC002	120	1.0	3,400.0	92.9	13.0	28.0	333.8
26GJGRC003	220	1.0	59.1	8.4	5.0	7.0	36.0
26GJGRC004	120	1.0	70.0	16.9	6.0	31.0	47.0
26GJGRC005	120	2.0	60.0	19.4	13.5	31.3	50.1
26GJGRC006	120	5.0	2,280.0	146.6	44.9	85.3	767.9
26GJGRC007	120	1.0	33.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	11.0
26GJGRC008	120	1.0	260.0	27.5	5.0	16.3	166.4
26GJGRC009	120	6.0	214.0	55.5	37.0	83.3	149.3
26GJGRC010	120	1.0	109.0	17.9	10.5	25.3	61.1
26GJGRC011	126	1.0	913.0	76.4	20.0	50.9	457.5
26GJGRC012	120	1.7	56.2	19.0	19.0	27.3	39.7
26GJGRC013	150	1.0	63.0	15.9	9.8	26.0	43.1
26GJGRC014	108	1.0	63.1	15.8	11.8	27.0	40.4
26GJGRC015	120	5.0	84.3	23.3	20.0	30.0	45.1
26GJGRC016	120	1.0	60.0	22.9	21.0	29.3	48.1
26GJGRC017	120	1.0	53.0	6.8	3.8	7.0	25.1

Hole ID	S Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GBBRC001	36	50	1,500	382	300	600	1,050
26GBBRC002	42	50	2,300	545	700	800	900
26GJGRC001	120	50	47,600	1,180	100	500	2,750
26GJGRC002	120	50	52,400	8,117	3,500	11,800	28,230
26GJGRC003	220	50	55,800	2,683	800	1,300	15,810
26GJGRC004	120	50	32,500	3,901	750	3,000	17,690
26GJGRC005	120	50	46,900	8,301	2,300	11,075	35,725
26GJGRC006	120	50	62,100	9,639	2,300	11,550	43,055
26GJGRC007	120	50	3,000	1,102	1,100	1,600	2,300
26GJGRC008	120	50	57,700	5,445	1,300	5,075	29,225
26GJGRC009	120	50	75,300	20,946	22,150	34,250	49,050
26GJGRC010	120	50	71,900	5,406	1,300	8,700	16,300
26GJGRC011	126	50	18,800	3,844	1,000	7,200	13,400
26GJGRC012	120	50	55,800	12,269	4,800	15,700	48,880
26GJGRC013	150	50	47,500	5,512	1,600	3,200	34,520
26GJGRC014	108	50	49,900	6,137	2,050	6,725	29,880
26GJGRC015	120	100	84,500	15,958	8,250	30,000	43,735
26GJGRC016	120	100	70,600	12,893	6,500	20,125	43,350
26GJGRC017	120	50	64,200	2,146	1,000	1,300	3,500

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Hole ID	Tl Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GBBRC001	36	0.030	0.210	0.139	0.140	0.173	0.200
26GBBRC002	42	0.020	0.190	0.142	0.150	0.168	0.190
26GJGRC001	13	0.110	10.000	1.108	0.310	0.610	4.528
26GJGRC002	9	0.090	10.000	4.722	1.140	10.000	10.000
26GJGRC003	15	0.070	0.960	0.346	0.150	0.640	0.869
26GJGRC004	7	0.080	0.800	0.434	0.360	0.785	0.797
26GJGRC005	6	0.090	10.000	2.015	0.450	0.870	7.738
26GJGRC006	16	0.080	1.390	0.346	0.210	0.358	1.105
26GJGRC007	4	0.100	0.150	0.118	0.110	0.128	0.146
26GJGRC008	36	0.060	0.900	0.342	0.240	0.473	0.838
26GJGRC009	17	0.240	1.060	0.675	0.650	1.000	1.044
26GJGRC010	26	0.040	10.000	0.571	0.110	0.195	0.790
26GJGRC011	47	0.010	0.960	0.344	0.150	0.745	0.840
26GJGRC012	35	0.070	10.000	0.643	0.460	0.525	0.970
26GJGRC013	66	0.030	1.340	0.218	0.090	0.253	0.888
26GJGRC014	33	0.040	1.180	0.402	0.260	0.710	1.028
26GJGRC015	5	0.550	1.140	0.770	0.640	0.900	1.092
26GJGRC016	4	0.690	0.850	0.753	0.735	0.783	0.837
26GJGRC017	25	0.030	1.370	0.334	0.140	0.500	1.016

Hole ID	Zn Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GBBRC001	36	66.0	136.0	76.6	73.0	78.5	89.8
26GBBRC002	42	66.0	123.0	77.4	75.0	78.8	94.5
26GJGRC001	120	63.0	1,200.0	160.6	115.0	153.3	369.4
26GJGRC002	120	50.0	4,130.0	383.2	277.5	401.8	903.4
26GJGRC003	220	60.0	465.0	108.3	92.0	100.0	219.9
26GJGRC004	120	60.0	779.0	156.6	105.5	217.3	341.3
26GJGRC005	120	45.0	696.0	191.5	148.0	229.5	477.6
26GJGRC006	120	94.0	10,200.0	857.5	547.5	961.0	1,969.5
26GJGRC007	120	62.0	153.0	103.3	102.0	107.0	119.5
26GJGRC008	120	92.0	890.0	147.2	127.0	155.5	251.3
26GJGRC009	120	11.0	405.0	121.4	75.0	199.8	337.3
26GJGRC010	120	82.0	625.0	177.7	147.0	180.3	357.8
26GJGRC011	126	75.0	4,770.0	369.2	174.0	254.5	1,256.3
26GJGRC012	120	7.0	722.0	86.2	41.5	117.8	284.6
26GJGRC013	150	9.0	1,495.0	145.8	106.0	156.5	378.1
26GJGRC014	108	23.0	1,100.0	186.7	98.0	156.0	592.6
26GJGRC015	120	14.0	610.0	163.5	180.5	228.5	382.1
26GJGRC016	120	56.0	2,370.0	419.4	233.0	434.5	1,566.3

Hole ID	Zn Results (ppm)						
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Median	P75	P95
26GJGRC017	120	63.0	463.0	131.3	103.0	125.0	290.4

Method: numeric assays only; each negative result (<DL) is replaced by value × -0.5 (positive half detection limit) before statistics are calculated.

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Appendix 4
JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Juggernaut/Baroo Drill Programme Assays

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill samples were obtained from reverse circulation (RC) drilling. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 1. • The site geologist recorded the drill collar locations with a handheld GPS (+/- 3m accuracy) and drill azimuth/dip using a compass/clinometer. • RC samples were collected from the rig-mounted cyclone at 1m intervals in buckets and laid upon the ground in lines of 20. A corresponding 2.5-3kg sub-samples was collected by the rig-mounted cone-splitter in pre-numbered calico bags for laboratory analysis. Drillholes were sampled in their entirety. • Samples were dried, weighed and pulverised to produce representative pulps. A 0.25 g pulp aliquot was analysed by four-acid digestion with ICP-AES and/or ICP-MS finish using ALS methods ME-ICP61 and ME-MS61. A separate 30 g charge was analysed for gold by fire assay fusion with ICP-AES finish using method Au-ICP21.
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*	• GTE contracted Jbell Drilling to complete the drill programme utilising a truck-mounted Schramm 450 RC drill rig. • RC drill holes were completed using a 5 ½ – 5 ¾ inch face sampling bit.

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.*	• RC sample recovery, moisture and contamination was qualitatively assessed and recorded by the site geologist on a per metre basis. Most samples were dry and visually assessed as having good recovery. • Drilling and sampling were completed using industry standard practice. • The available data were insufficient to establish a statistical relationship between sample recovery and grade. No obvious recovery-related bias was observed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Each RC sample was sieved (wet and dry) and geologically logged on a 1 metre scale with regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation recorded. • Logging was qualitative. Chip-trays have been stored and photos taken for future reference. • All drillholes (100%) were geologically logged on site by a qualified geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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*	• RC chip samples have been assessed. • Representative RC sub-samples were produced from a simultaneous second splitter chute from the drill rig mounted cyclone and cone-splitter. The majority of samples were dry, any moist or wet samples were recorded during sampling. • RC drilling and sampling is an appropriate method for gold and base metal exploration. • Before each drillhole the cyclone was inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up. The cyclone was cleaned with compressed air between (6m) drill runs. Drill sample recovery was recorded by the geologist. • RC field duplicates were collected and assessed at a rate of 1:20

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grain size of the material being sampled.	samples by field staff. These results were assessed by GTE as part of QAQC process and performed well. • The average sub-sample weight for RC samples was 2.9kg. This sample size was considered appropriate for gold and base metal exploration.
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 technique: ○ Au-ICP21: Gold analysis using fire assay fusion and inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES). ○ ME-ICP61: Multi-element analysis. Four-acid digestion (HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach) and ICP-AES. Quantitatively dissolves nearly all elements for the majority of geological materials. Only the most resistive minerals, such as zircon, are only partially dissolved. ○ ME-MS61: Trace level multielement method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-AES and inductively coupled-plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) instrumentation. Only the most resistive minerals, such as zircon, are only partially dissolved. • The elements reported were: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr. Most elements were reported in parts per million (ppm), with Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, S & Ti reported in percent (%). • Field introduced standards and blanks have been inserted at a rate of 1:20. Field duplicates have been inserted at a rate of 1:20. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been demonstrated and no bias noted. Internal laboratory QAQC protocols have also been relied upon to assess the quality of the data. This has been reviewed by GTE and deemed acceptable.

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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.*	• Significant intercepts have been reported. Assay results have been verified internally and by an external consultant, Nigel Brand (Geochemical Services Pty Ltd). • No twin holes have been drilled. • Field data was recorded electronically and backed up in secure off-site servers. Once checked, field data was loaded to an SQL database which is operated and maintained by Core Geoscience Australia. All database processes are logged, and time stamped. • No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• The site geologist recorded the drill collar locations with a handheld GPS (+/- 3m accuracy). This accuracy is acceptable for exploration drilling. Downhole surveys were performed by Jbell Drilling using a Reflex Sprint-IQ Gyroscope. Downhole surveys were taken at surface, every 10m, and at end-of-hole. • Reporting completed in grid system GDA94, MGA Zone 50. • Drill hole collar elevations have been assigned using the Geoscience Australia SRTM derived 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.*	• 17 drillholes were completed at Juggernaut across eight targets. Drill hole spacing at each Juggernaut target was generally 60-120m. Drilling at Baroo consisted of two drill holes drilled from the same drill pad (Figure 2, 4 and 6 in the main body of the announcement). • Drill spacing was for exploration purposes and is not considered sufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation. • No physical sample compositing was undertaken; samples were collected and assayed over 1 m intervals. Contiguous assay results were combined only for the purpose of reporting significant intersections.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• At Juggernaut, the orientation of mineralised structures is not yet sufficiently constrained to assess whether the drilling and sampling orientation has introduced bias. At Baroo, drill holes were oriented to intersect the interpreted quartz vein at a high angle, thereby reducing the potential for sampling bias. • The geometry of the mineralisation at Juggernaut and the interpreted quartz vein at Baroo is not sufficiently constrained to determine true widths. All reported intersections are downhole lengths. Potential orientation-related bias cannot yet be fully assessed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples were securely packed on site and delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth) by commercial freight carrier, McMahon Burnett Transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews were undertaken on RC sampling techniques. Drill assay data was reviewed internally and by a third-party consultant, Nigel Brand (Geochemical Services Pty Ltd).

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Relevant tenements are listed below.

Tenement No:	E 51/1747
Tenement Type:	Exploration Licence, Western Australia
Status:	Granted – 3/05/2017
Location:	Wiluna District
Size (km2)	58.7
Percentage Interest:	100% Great Western Exploration Limited
Native Title:	Tenement within Determined Areas: Yugunga Nya People #2 (WC2022/003) - 94%. Yugunga-Nya Part A (WCD2021/008) – 6%. A Land Access & Mineral Exploration Agreement is in place with the representative bodies of both groups.
Other Agreements:	None
Non-State Royalties:	None
Other Encumbrances:	None
Historical Sites:	None
National Parks:	None
Environment:	No known environmental impediments
Tenement Security:	In good standing, no known impediments.

Tenement No:	E 51/2033

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Tenement Type:	Exploration Licence, Western Australia
		Status:	Granted – 24/09/2021
		Location:	Wiluna District
		Size (km2)	176
		Percentage Interest:	100% Great Western Exploration Limited
		Native Title:	Tenement within Determined Areas: Yugunga Nya People #2 (WC2022/003) - 89%. Yugunga-Nya Part A (WCD2021/008) – 11%. A Land Access & Mineral Exploration Agreement is in place with the representative bodies of both groups.
		Other Agreements:	None
		Non-State Royalties:	None
		Other Encumbrances:	None
		Historical Sites:	None
		National Parks:	None
		Environment:	No known environmental impediments
		Tenement Security:	In good standing, no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration undertaken by previous parties disclosed in previous GTE ASX Announcements, these have been listed in the body of the announcement.	
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Paleoproterozoic Yerrida Basin, Killara Formation volcanic–sedimentary succession and the targeted VHMS/hydrothermal or vein-hosted mineralisation styles.	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.

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.*	• Significant intercepts have been reported in Appendix 2. Reported intervals are downhole widths; true widths are presently unknown. Intersections are calculated using length-weighted assay results, with no top cuts applied. • Significant intersections are reported above a nominal threshold of Zn ≥ 1000ppm (0.1%) or Cu ≥ 1000ppm (0.1%) allowing a maximum of 2m internal dilution. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding. Selected higher-grade sub-intervals have been reported where Zn ≥4,000 ppm (0.4%). • Metal equivalents not utilised/reported.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *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*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is not known. • Downhole intercepts have been assessed and reported. At this stage in exploration true mineralisation widths are not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All relevant diagrams are contained within the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All completed drill holes are listed in Appendix 1. Reported intersections, including holes with no significant results, are provided in Appendix 2. Summary statistics for key analytes by drill hole are provided in Appendix 3.
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.*	• Other substantive exploration data has been reported in previous ASX announcements (see main body of announcement for list).
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 is required to determine the extent of mineralisation. This may include geophysical surveys, RC drilling and diamond drilling. • Diagrams showing geological interpretation and areas requiring further exploration are provided in the body of the announcement.

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